

# State Perspective on Attenuation Processes for Metals and Radionuclides



Federal Remediation  
Technologies Roundtable

November 15, 2007

Carl Spreng (CO)

# Legacy of Rocky Flats

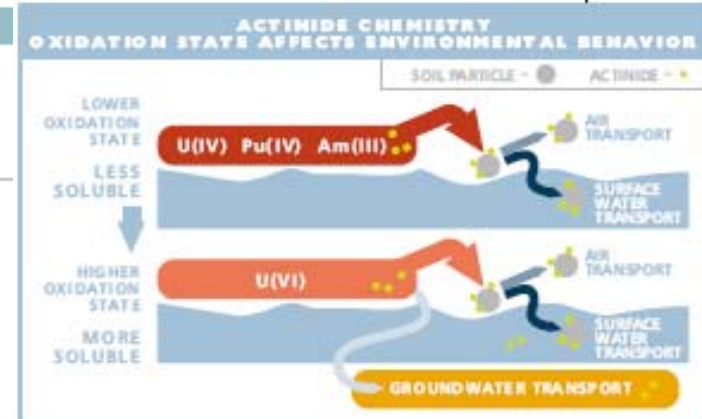
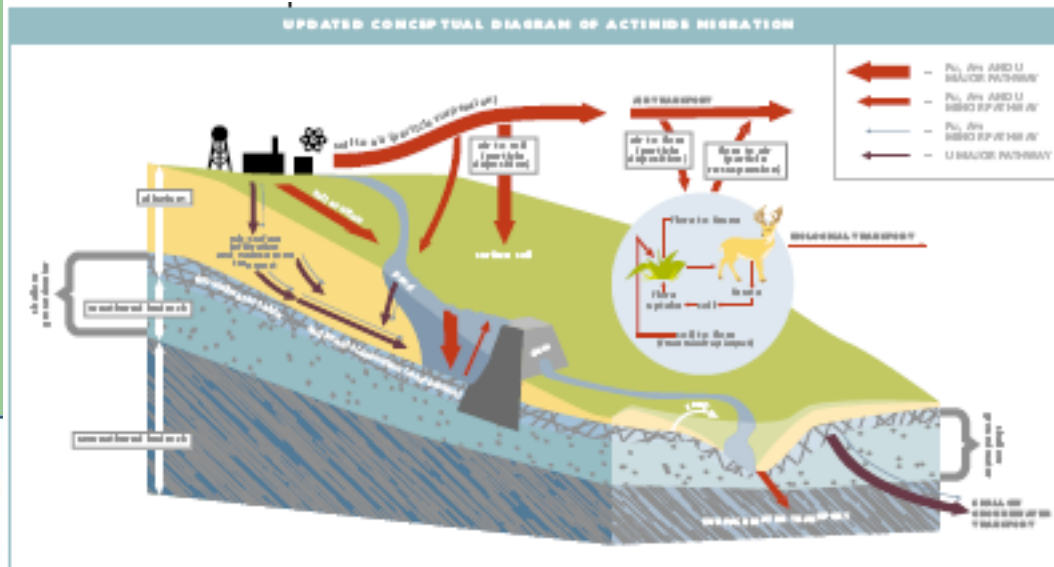


# Legacy of Rocky Flats

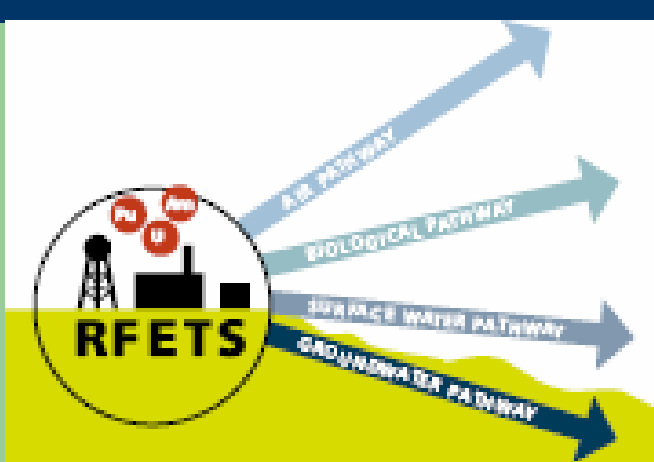


# Rocky Flats: Actinide Migration Evaluation

## ACTINIDE MIGRATION EVALUATION PATHWAY ANALYSIS SUMMARY REPORT



# Rocky Flats: Actinide Migration Evaluation



## PATHWAYS:

- Air
- Biological
- Surface Water
- Ground Water

# Rocky Flats Cleanup Agreement

RADIONUCLIDE	ACTION LEVEL (pCi/g)
Americium-241	76
Plutonium-239/240	116 (50)
Uranium-234	300
Uranium-235	8
Uranium-238	351



# Rocky Flats Cleanup Agreement

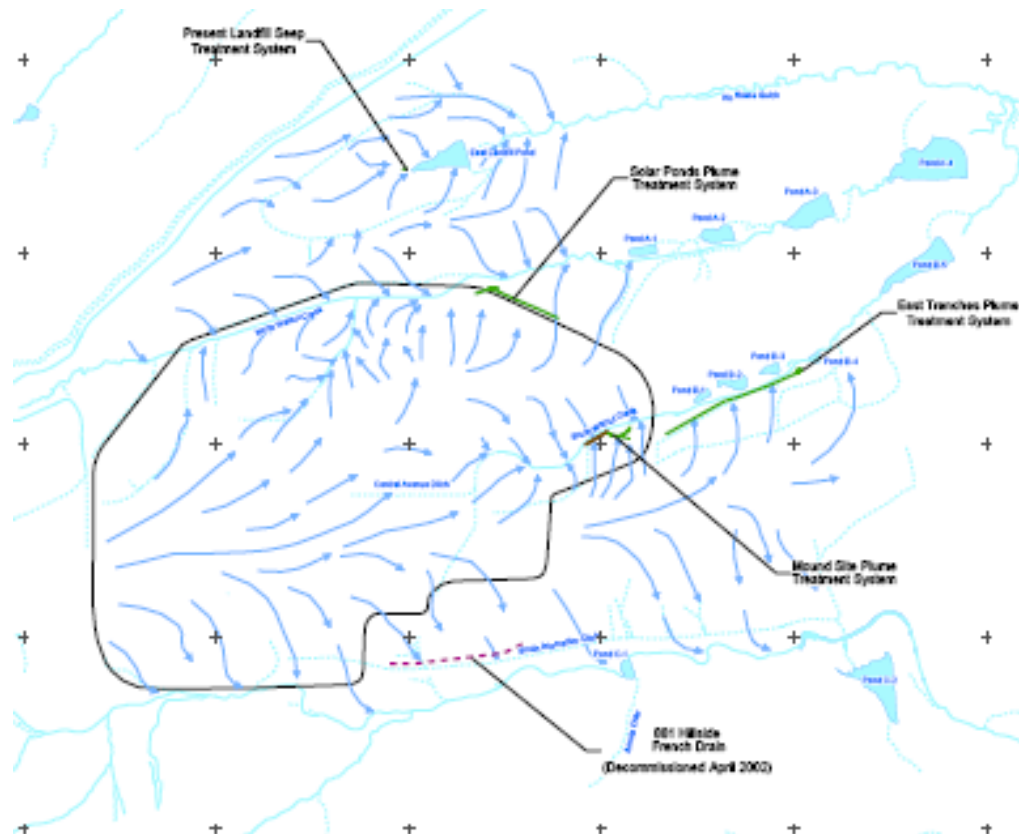
AME → justification for cleanup concepts

- Surface soil:  
more extensive cleanup
- Subsurface soil:  
some residual contamination



# Rocky Flats Cleanup Agreement

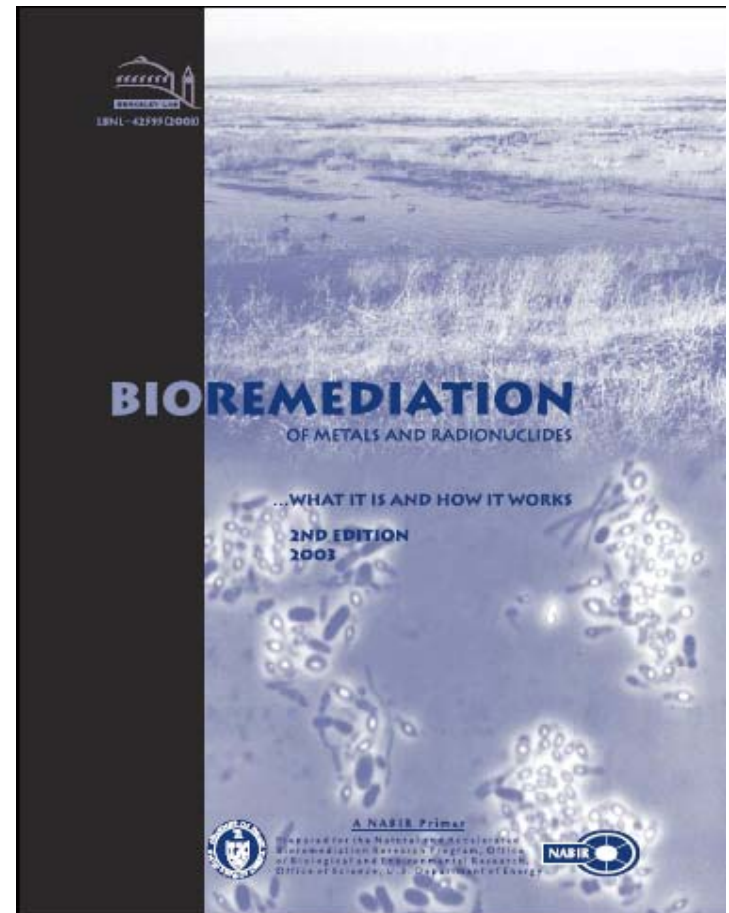
AME → Emphasis on surface water (0.15 pCi/L)





# Consensus Workshop (Jan-Feb 2005)

- *Regulators from 7 states*
- *Oregon State University*
- *Taught basics by national experts from DOE Labs and academia*
- *NABIR Primer* 



# Consensus Workshop (Jan-Feb 2005)

## ***State Regulators:***

- ***Bioremediation is a viable option***
- ***Few completed field studies; even fewer large-scale applications***
- ***More promising/Less promising implementation opportunities***
- ***Specific deployment aspects must be addressed***
- ***Monitoring/maintenance considerations***

State Regulators  
Consensus Workshop

Use of bioremediation to  
treat radionuclides and  
metals

A report to US DOE

18 February, 2005

State Regulators Consensus Workshop  
Consensus Report  
February, 2005  
Page 1

# Consensus Workshop (Jan-Feb 2005)

## Deployment / Implementation Issues:

- Adequate hydrogeological characterization
- Adequate geochemistry characterization
- Using bioremediation as a secondary or polishing technique for in-place disposal
- Using bioremediation to mobilize a contaminant for extraction
- Using bioremediation to stabilize a contaminant

# EPA Workshop on Monitored Natural Attenuation for Inorganic Contaminants

## OSWER Directive 9200.4-17P

- Definition
- Concept that many inorganic contaminants will persist in the subsurface.
- Primary MNA processes for inorganics:
  - transformation
  - immobilization
  - radioactive decay

# EPA Workshop on Monitored Natural Attenuation for Inorganic Contaminants

## OSWER Directive 9200.4-17P

- Definition
- Concept that many inorganic contaminants will persist in the subsurface.
- Primary MNA processes for inorganics:
  - transformation
  - immobilization
  - radioactive decay

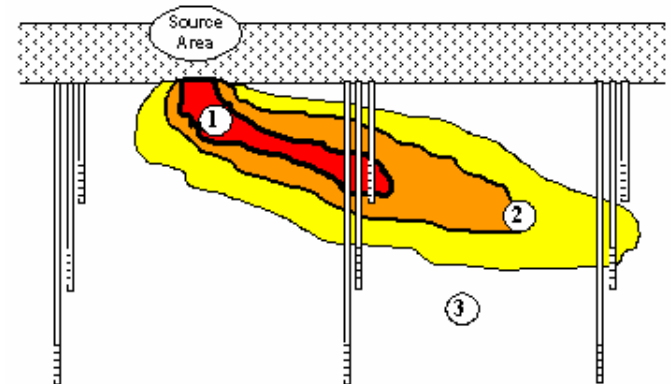
# EPA Workshop on Monitored Natural Attenuation for Inorganic Contaminants

- Existing protocols do not include metals
- MNA techniques will likely be used in conjunction with other remediation technologies and institutional controls
- Few “complete” case studies exist
- Specific attenuation mechanisms have been identified for common metal contaminants of concern

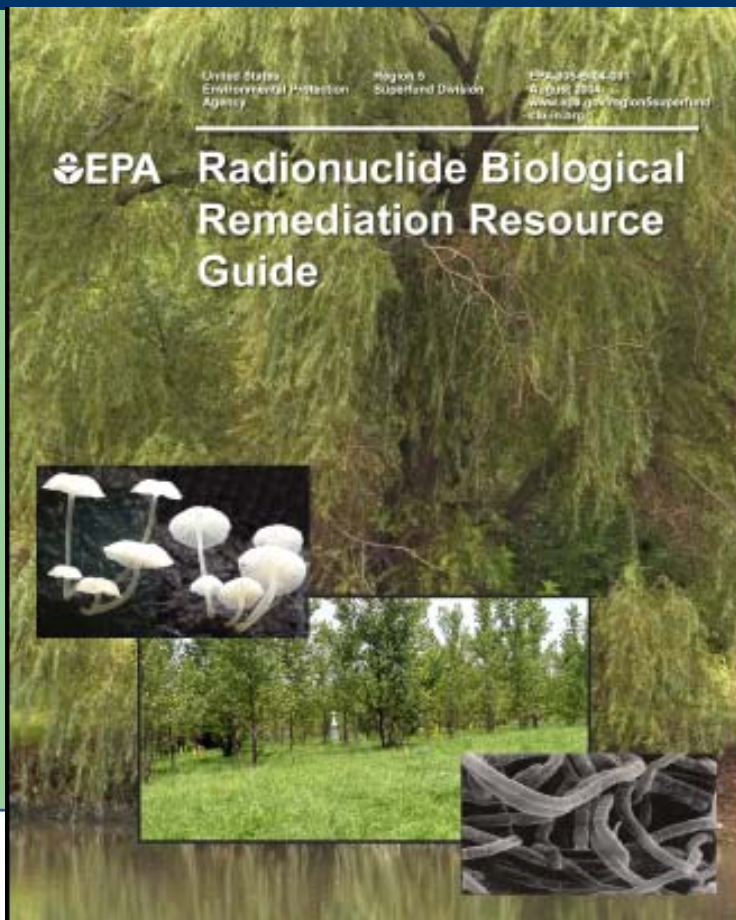


# EPA Workshop on Monitored Natural Attenuation for Inorganic Contaminants

- Need to know where the groundwater is moving to understand where the contaminant is being attenuated (hydrology)
- Mobility will depend on the interaction between contaminant properties and groundwater chemistry (geochemistry)

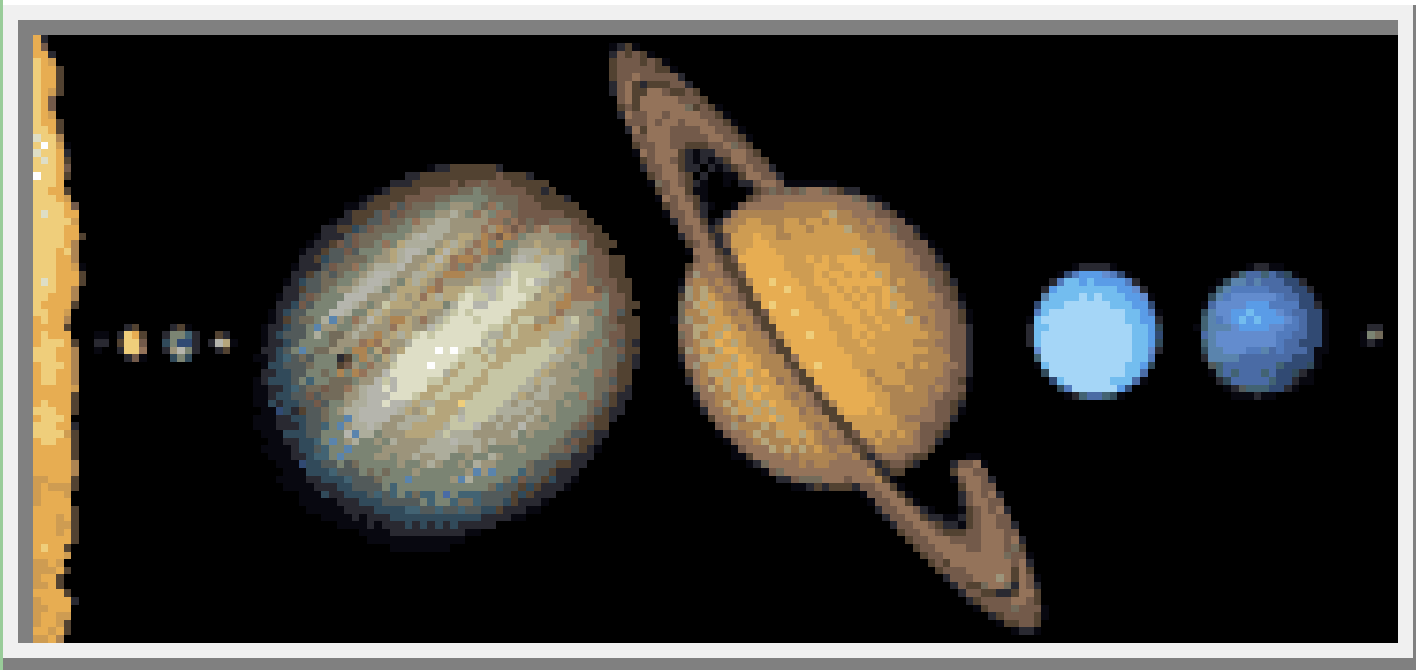


# EPA Resource Guide (2005)



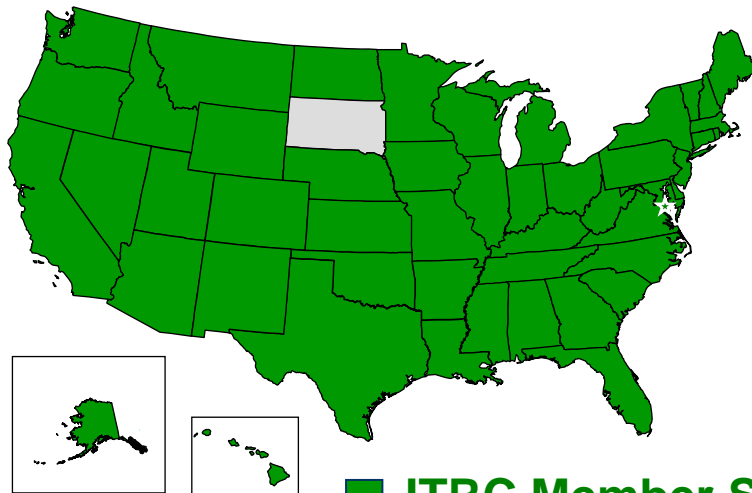
“Presently, excavation and shipping to a distant waste disposal site is the most commonly used method for handling soil contaminated with radionuclides. ...This excavation and shipping of soils is very expensive and can be disruptive to the environment in which the contamination is found.”

# The planets have aligned



# New ITRC Project

- Project Name: **Attenuation Processes for Metals and Radionuclides**



■ ITRC Member State

Federal  
Partners



# Problem Statement

A lack of regulatory guidance for attenuation–based remedies for radionuclide and metals contamination contributes to inconsistent approaches and application of those remedies and generally discourages their consideration. The net result is that many sites face “intractable” closure problems.



# Potential Team Membership

- State Regulators  
(CO, OH, NJ, NM, SC, TN, WA, et al)
- EPA (ORD; OSWER/OSRTI; OAR/ORIA;...)
- DOE National Laboratories
- DoD (Army Corps of Engineers, Navy, AFCEE)
- IAP Partners (industry)
- Academia
- Tribal
- Stakeholders



# Overall Project Life Cycle Schedule

- Dec 2008 → Web-based Resource Guide
- June 2009 → Case Studies Forum
- Dec 2009 → Case Studies Document
- Fall 2010 → Technology & Regulatory Guidance
- Dec 2010 → Internet-based training (series)

