

Chem-Nuclear Site

ANNUAL UPDATE

2016

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The Chem-Nuclear Site in Barnwell County has a routine groundwater and surface water monitoring program. Four times each year, groundwater samples are collected from monitoring wells and from locations in Mary's Branch Creek. The information gathered is used to help understand changes in contaminant concentrations within the groundwater plume. The most recent results for tritium are from samples collected during the second quarter of 2016 (April to June). The highest concentration of tritium continues to be found on site at monitoring well WM-0110 where it was 2,900,000 pCi/L (April). The concentration where the groundwater plume enters Mary's Branch Creek (WC- 0002) was 168,000 pCi/L (April).

Surface Water

The surface water "point of compliance" is the point where regulatory limits apply. For the Chem-Nuclear Site this is location WC-0008, measured at Mary's Branch Creek. In April, the level of tritium measured at WC-0008 was 42,700 pCi/L. This is less than the regulatory limit of 500,000 pCi/L and lower than the level measured in April 2015 (85,100 pCi/L). To view maps of the area, visit www.scdhec.gov/radwaste.

The most recent quarterly sampling results (July 2016) indicates the presence of five volatile organic compounds (VOCs) present in the creek. Chloroform (5.89 µg/L), 1,2-dichloroethane (2.42 µg/L), trichloroethylene (3.01 µg/L), 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane (4.59 µg/L) and 1,4-dioxane (271 µg/L) were detected at the concentrations indicated. The concentrations of 1,4-dioxane at WC-0002 and WC-0008 are slightly lower than concentrations in 2015 and are similar to those measured in previous years. The regulatory limit for chloroform is 80 µg/L. The regulatory limit for 1,2-dichloroethane and trichloroethylene is 5 µg/L. Regulatory limits have not been established for 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethene or 1,4-dioxane.

Trends in Ground Water and Surface Water Data

The Chem-Nuclear Site submits an annual trending report each year in September discussing changes in tritium concentrations in groundwater and surface water and changes to the size and shape of the groundwater plume. DHEC reviews the report for accuracy and completeness. In the 2016 annual trending report, 27 monitoring locations (both groundwater and surface water) were evaluated for changes in tritium concentrations. The tritium data indicate that six monitoring locations show no evidence of a trend either up or down, three locations show an

upward trend and 18 locations show a downward trend over the most recent five-year period (third quarter 2011 to second quarter 2016).

Data collected from monitoring well WM-0110, the most contaminated well discussed above, show that tritium concentration trends have decreased over the last five years. Although concentrations in individual monitoring wells change, the overall size and shape (footprint) of the groundwater plume remains stable. Tritium concentrations at WC-0008 (the surface water point of compliance on Mary's Branch Creek) decreased from the same time last year, and data shows the overall trend in tritium concentrations at WC-0008 has decreased over the five-year period. The 2016 annual trending data is available at www.scdhec.gov/radwaste.

Waste Volumes

Since July 2008, the Chem-Nuclear Site only accepts waste from the three member states of the Atlantic Compact – Connecticut, New Jersey and South Carolina. The table below shows the total waste volume for each fiscal year disposed of from the Atlantic Compact member states since 2008.

FISCAL YEAR	VOLUME (FT ³)
2008-2009	12,865.57
2009-2010	34,458.36
2010-2011	11,333.01
2011-2012	10,277.64
2012-2013	8,737.25
2013-2014	8,319.89
2014-2015	11,127.06
2015-2016	8,354.93

DEFINITIONS

Groundwater – The water found beneath the Earth's surface, usually in aquifers, which supply wells and springs.

Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L) – A unit of measure of radioactivity.

Plume – An area where contamination is detected (or is measurable).

µg/L – A unit of measure for one millionth of a gram per liter or one part per billion (ppb).

Volatile Organic Compounds (or Chemicals) (VOCs) – Chemicals that evaporate readily when exposed to air and are widely used to clean things.