Table 4-34. Peak Concentrations for the Elimination Strategy, A- and M-Areas

Waste management facility	Site number	PATHRAE – Peak concentration[a]											
		Chemicals (mg/L)										Radionuclide (pCi/L)	
		As	Ba	Cd	Ni	NO_3	Pb	Trichloroethylene	Tetrachloroethylene	Tetrachloromethane	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	H-3	
Silverton Road waste site	1-3	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	0.13 (1976)	0.14 (1979)	(b)	(b)	(b)	
Metallurgical laboratory basin	1-4	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	0.022 (2000)	(b)	1.3 (2001)	0.44 (1999)	(b)	TC
A-Area burning/ rubble pits	1-6, 1-7	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	1.9 (1978)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	
SRL seepage basins	1-8, 1-9, 1-10, 1-11	0.073 (2405)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	3.2×10^5 (1962)	
M-Area settling basin and vicinity	1-12, 1-13	(b)	3.0 (2252)	0.016 (2301)	0.095 (1995)	7900 (1995)	0.065 (1995)	53 (1996)	170 (2018, 2020[d])	(b)	3.5 (1995, 1996[d])	(b)	TC
Standard[e]		0.05	1.0	0.01	0.013	10	0.05	0.005	0.0007	0.005	0.2	8.7×10^4	

[a]Year of occurrence in parentheses. Only the constituents with peak concentrations that exceed standards at one or more waste sites are given. 1-meter well concentrations except where noted.
[b]Constituent did not meet threshold selection criteria for PATHRAE modeling or peak concentration is within regulatory standard.
[c]Peak concentration is higher and earlier than the Dedication option because the site is assumed to be capped under the Dedication strategy and not capped under the Elimination strategy. This also occurs at several other sites.
[d]At 100-meter well.
[e]Sources: EPA, 1985a, 1986b (tetrachloroethylene and nickel), and EPA, 1987. ICRP Publication 30 (ICRP, 1978) methodology was used to determine concentrations that yield an annual effective whole-body dose of 4 millirem per year.

Table 4-35. Peak Concentrations for the Elimination Strategy, F- and H-Area

Waste management facility	Site number	PATHRAE - Peak radionuclide concentration (mg/L)[a]													
		Sr-90	Y-90	Ni-63	Co-60	Tc-99	Cs-134	Cs-137	U-238	Pu-238	Pu-239	I-129	H-3	NP-237	
H-Area retention basin	2-6	2200 (2021)	2200 (2021)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	
Rad/mixed waste burial grounds	2-7, 2-8, 2-9	1000 (1957)	1000 (1957)	4.4×10^5 (1957)	2500 (1957)	1.3×10^4 (1957)	230 (1957)	940 (1957)	41 (1957)	670 (1957)	83 (1957)	(b)	2.1×10^9 (1957)	(b)	TC
F-Area seepage basins	2-10, 2-11, 2-12	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	88 (2036)	4.5×10^7 (1957)	(b)	
H-Area seepage basin	2-14, 2-15, 2-16, 2-17	1800 (1975)	1800 (1975)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	130 (2008)	1.9×10^7 (1956)	0.86 (2735)	TC
Standard[c]		42	550	1.0×10^4	210	4200	74	110	24	14	13	20	8.7×10^4	0.14	

[a]Year of occurrence in parentheses. Only constituents with peak concentrations that standards at one or more waste sites are given. 1 meter well concentrations except where noted.
[b]Constituent did not meet threshold selection criteria for PATHRAE modeling or peak concentration is within regulatory standard.
[c]Sources: 40 CFR 141; ICRP Publication 30 (ICRP, 1978) methodology was used to determine concentrations that yield an annual effective whole-body dose of 4 millirem per year.