

Table F-28. Predicted Maximum Concentrations of Groundwater Constituents at K-Reactor Seepage Basin<sup>a</sup>

Constituent	Applicable standard <sup>c</sup>	Measured concentration	PATHRAE-modeled maximum concentration without remedial action <sup>b</sup>			
			No action		No waste removal and closure, and waste removal and closure	
			1-m well	100-m well	1-m well	100-m well
Tritium	$8.7 \times 10^4$	$2.8 \times 10^5$ <sup>d</sup> (well KSB 1)	$7.2 \times 10^6$ (1960)	$4.4 \times 10^6$ (1967)	$7.2 \times 10^6$ (1960)	$4.4 \times 10^6$ (1967)
Strontium-90	$4.2 \times 10^1$	(e)	$1.2 \times 10^3$ (1997)	(f)	(f)	(f)
Yttrium-90	$5.5 \times 10^2$	(e)	$1.2 \times 10^3$ (1997)	(f)	(f)	(f)

<sup>a</sup>Source: Pekkala, Jewell, Holmes, and Marine, 1987b. Concentrations are in picocuries per liter.

<sup>b</sup>Number in parentheses represents the year in which concentration was reached or is expected to be reached.

<sup>c</sup>EPA, 1985b. ICRP Publication 30 (ICRP, 1979) methodology was used to calculate radionuclide concentrations that yield an annual effective whole body dose of 4 millirem.

<sup>d</sup>Tritium value is mean for 1986.

<sup>e</sup>Not reported.

<sup>f</sup>Below applicable standard.

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