



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

OFFICE OF
ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT

RDx Project

Los Alamos National Laboratory's RDx and Chromium Groundwater Projects

Voices of Los Alamos

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January 28, 2019



ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
SAFETY ♦ PERFORMANCE ♦ CLEANUP ♦ CLOSURE



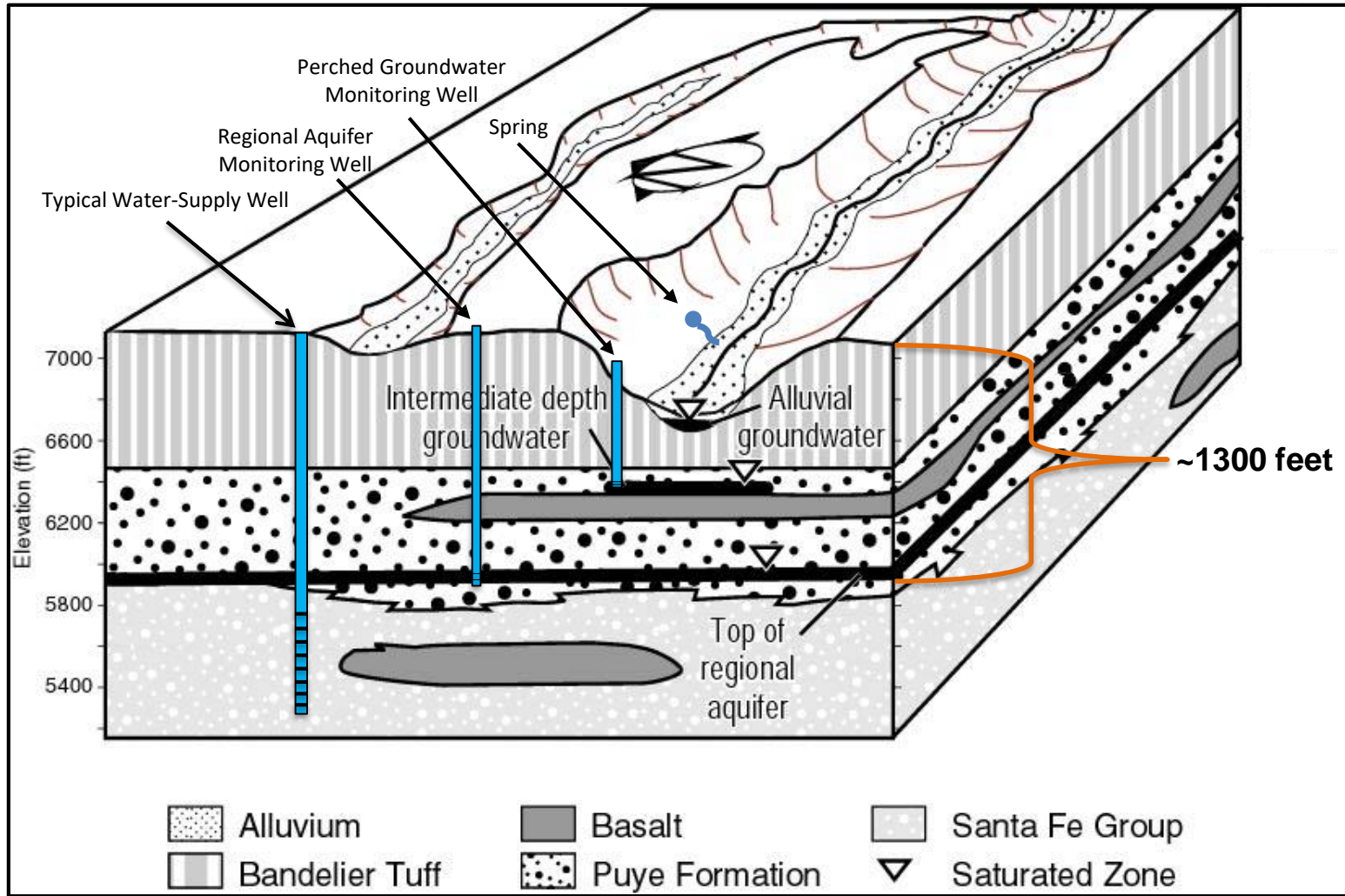
RDX Project

- Background
 - Groundwater setting
 - Source and history
 - Remediation conducted to date
- Extent of RDX in groundwater
- Next Steps





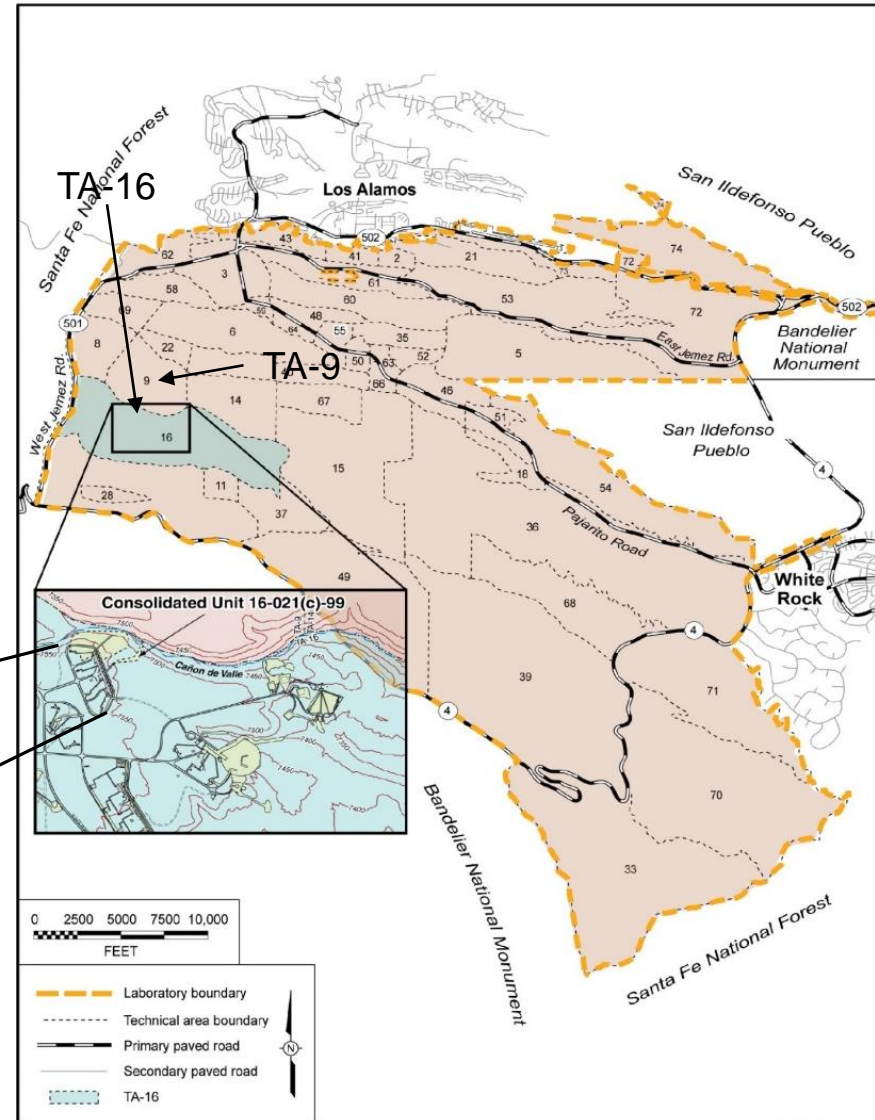
Groundwater beneath Los Alamos





Background

- TA-16 facilities established in early 1950s to develop high explosive (HE) formulations
 - Explosives (RDX, HMX, TNT) were casted and machined for nuclear weapons
 - Building 260 used since 1951 to machine HE
 - Several million gal/yr of HE-contaminated water discharged to Cañon de Valle (CdV) between 1951 – 1996
- First investigations of RDX in soils occurred in the mid 1990s
- Groundwater investigations first identified RDX (below standard) in perched and regional groundwater in the late 1990s
- Present-day RDX contamination is low in nearby springs, surface water, and shallow groundwater





- Surface soil cleanup conducted in outfall area in 2000 – 2001 under an Interim Measure, and in 2009 – 2010 under a Corrective Measures Implementation
 - More than 1500 yd³ HE-contaminated soil excavated and disposed offsite
 - Significantly reduced contamination in surface soils
- Injected grout in permeable rock layers to cut off infiltration pathways
- Remedy Completion Report - 2017
 - Documentation of no further action necessary for cleanup for RDX in surface setting
 - Long-Term Monitoring Plan and reporting requirements for surface water, springs, shallow alluvial wells



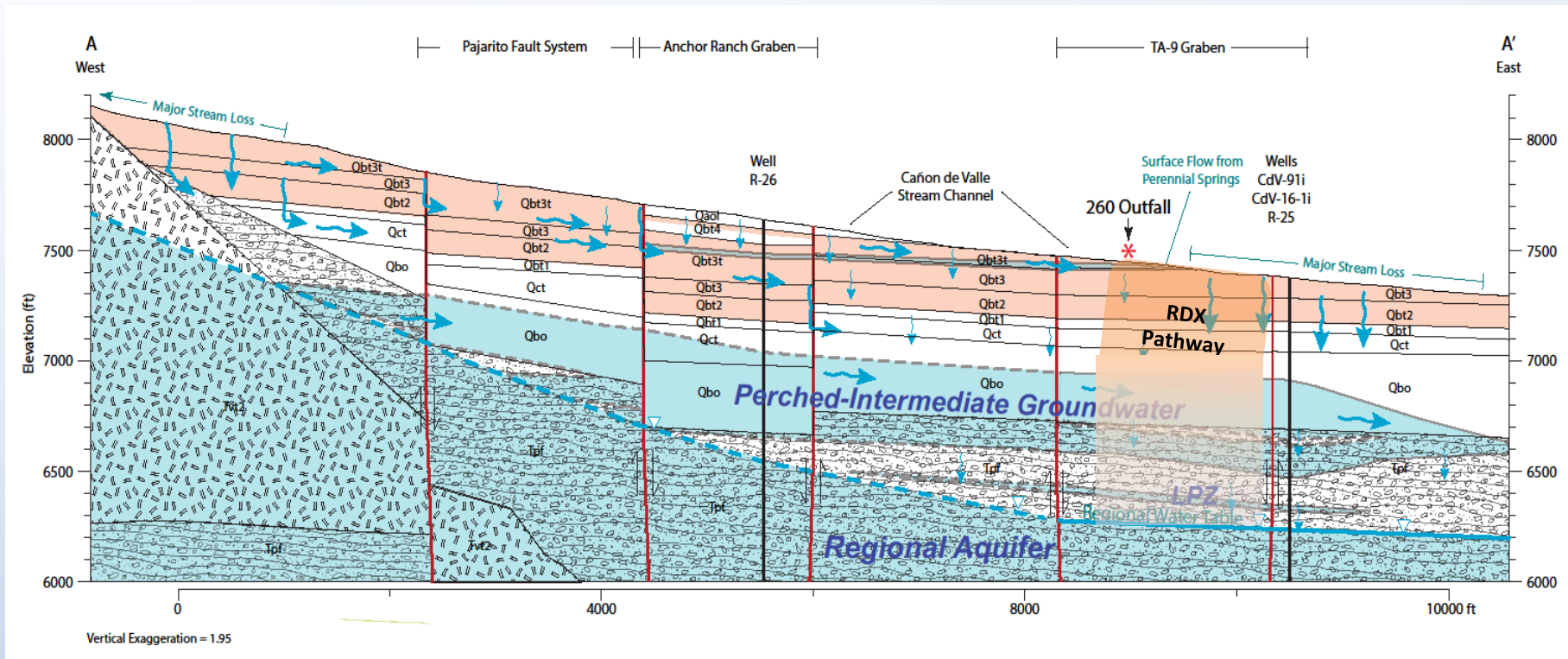


- Installation of monitoring wells to investigate “nature and extent” of contamination
 - Including the latest monitoring well, R-69, there are 9 wells used to monitor the regional groundwater in the RDX area
 - Intermediate-depth wells screened in perched groundwater (~600-1000 ft bgs)
 - Deep wells screened in the regional aquifer (~1200-1400 ft bgs)
- Studies to understand the hydrology and “fate and transport” of contamination
 - Tracer studies
 - Aquifer tests
- All investigation activities performed with NMED’s approval





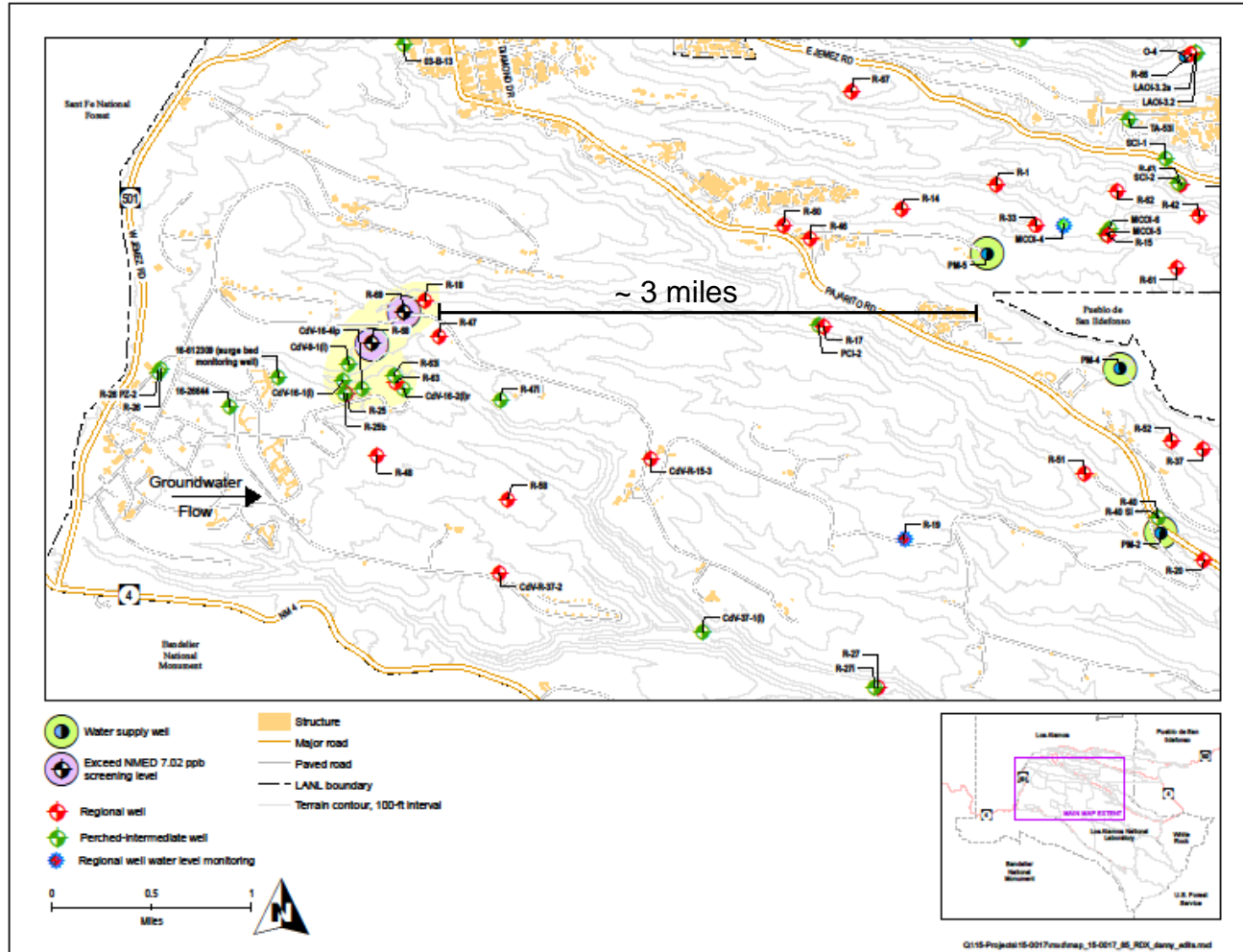
Conceptual Model





RDX in Regional Aquifer

- RDX is present in several regional groundwater monitoring wells
- Known since 1998
- Two monitoring wells (R-68 and R-69) have RDX above the NMED's 7.02 ppb screening level
- RDX is not present in LAC water-supply wells (approx. 3 miles away)
- DOE collects groundwater samples from water-supply wells for RDX analysis
 - sampled since 1998
 - Current semi-annual sampling supplements LAC's sampling efforts
- DOE/N3B will continue to monitor for RDX in water-supply wells and in monitoring wells closer to the RDX project site



Q115-Project15-0017FinalMap_15-0217_RDX_monr_wells.mxd





- Deep Groundwater Investigation Report (DGIR)
 - Due to NMED in August 2019
- DGIR Objectives
 - Is the contamination sufficiently characterized?
 - A groundwater model will evaluate
 - long-term fate of RDX in regional aquifer (predictions for whether the footprint could expand)
 - whether groundwater remediation is necessary
- All activities conducted under the Consent Order with NMED





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Los Alamos National Laboratory's Chromium Project

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August 29, 2018



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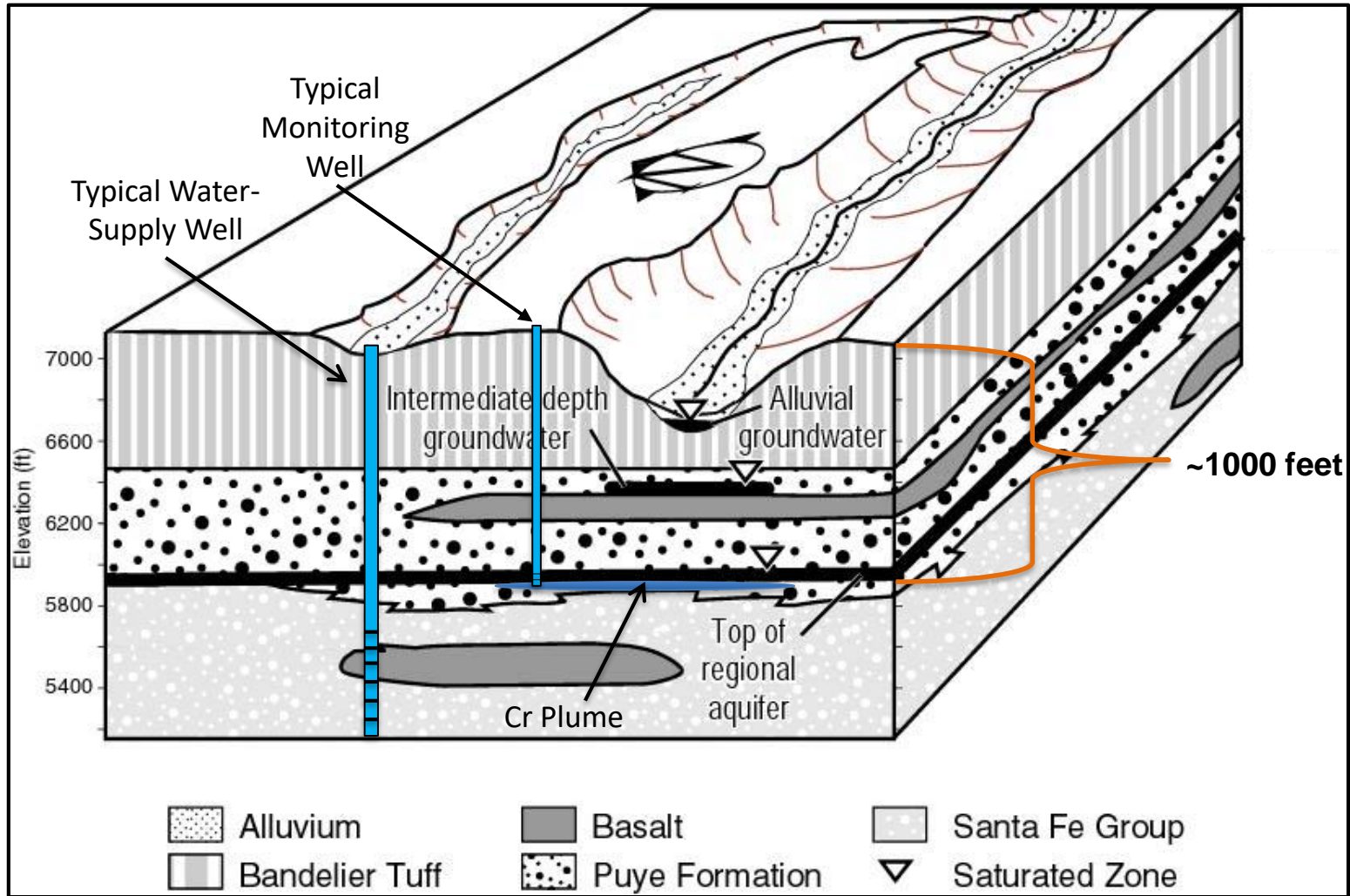
Chromium

- Groundwater Setting
- Where did the chromium come from and where is it now?
- What is being done to address the plume?
- Recent changes
- Project status





Groundwater beneath Los Alamos





Chromium in Groundwater Beneath LANL

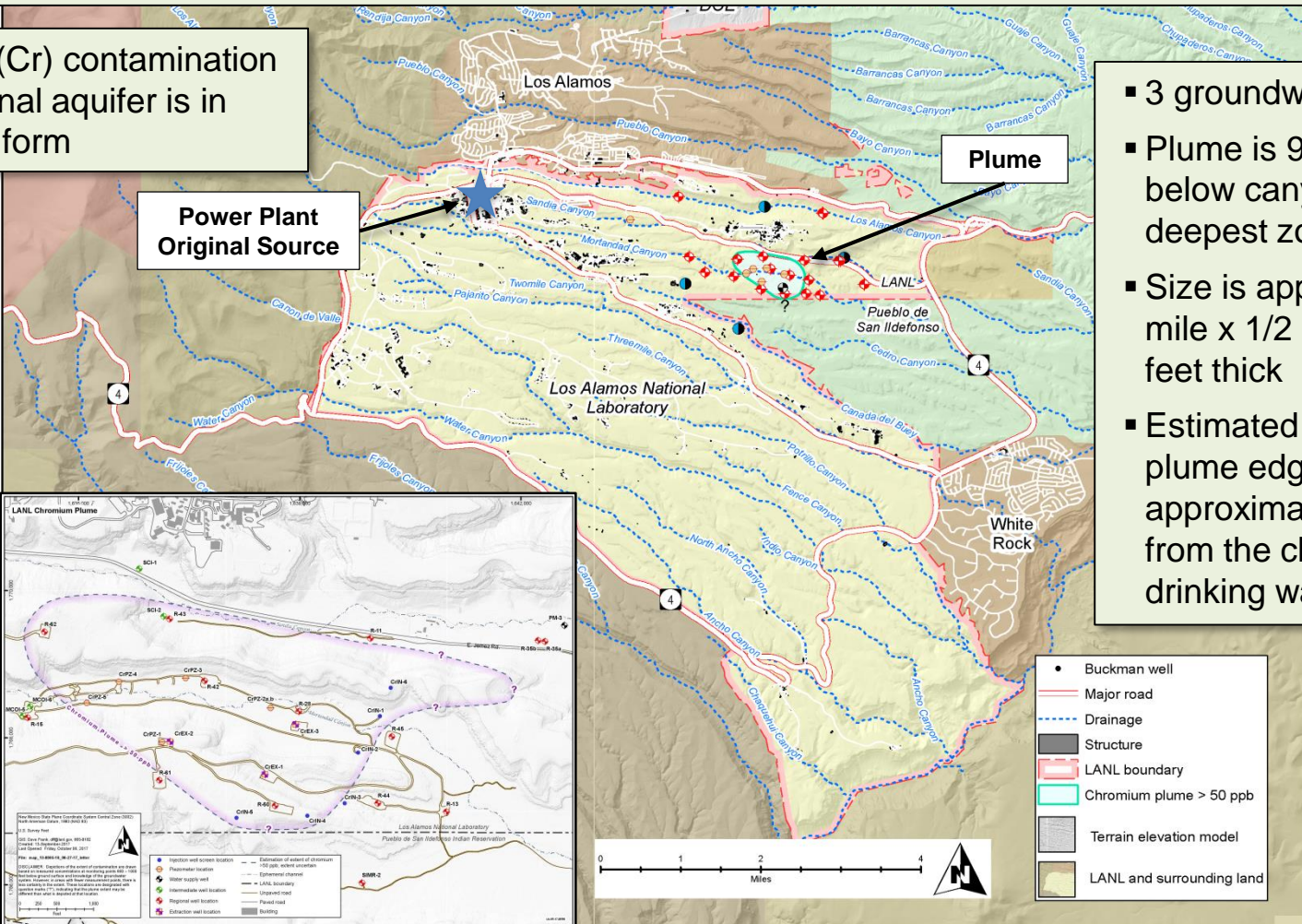
- Potassium dichromate used in cooling towers at a Laboratory power plant
- Up to 160,000 lb released from 1956-72 in hexavalent form [Cr(VI)]

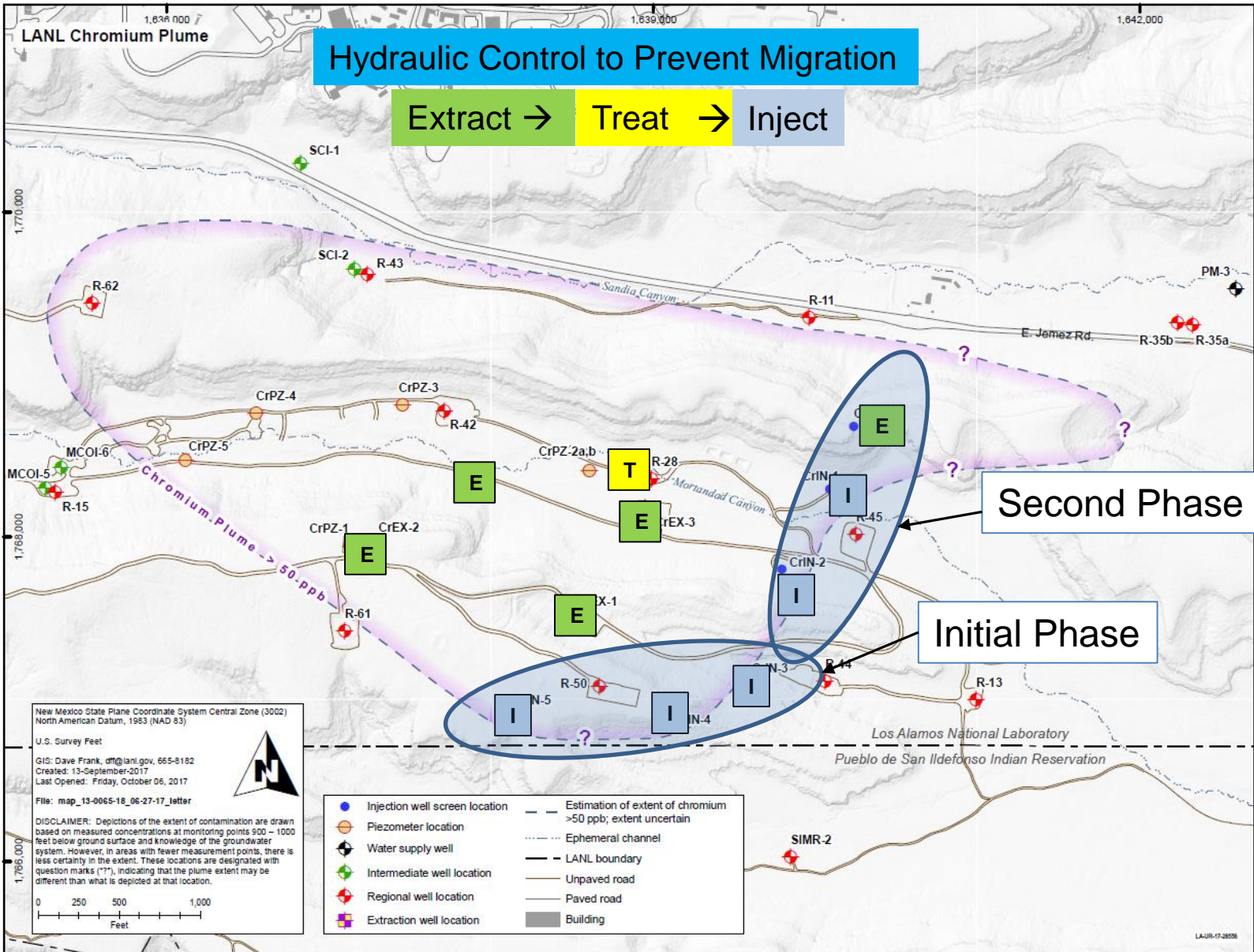
Chromium (Cr) contamination in the regional aquifer is in hexavalent form

Power Plant Original Source

Plume

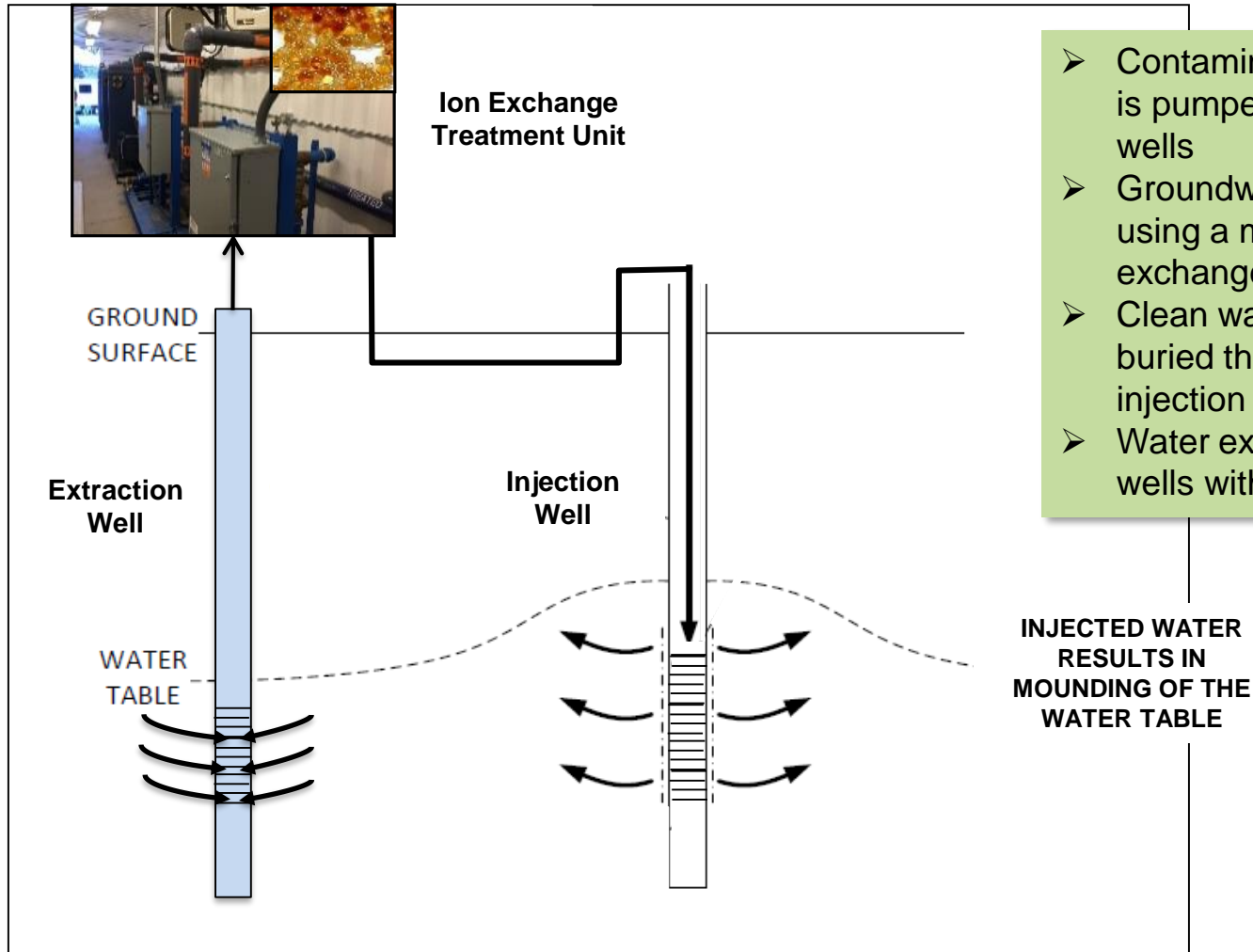
- 3 groundwater zones
- Plume is 900–1,000 feet below canyon bottom in deepest zone
- Size is approximately 1 mile x 1/2 mile x <50-75 feet thick
- Estimated downgradient plume edge is approximately 1/4 mile from the closest drinking water well







Extraction, Treatment & Injection Loop



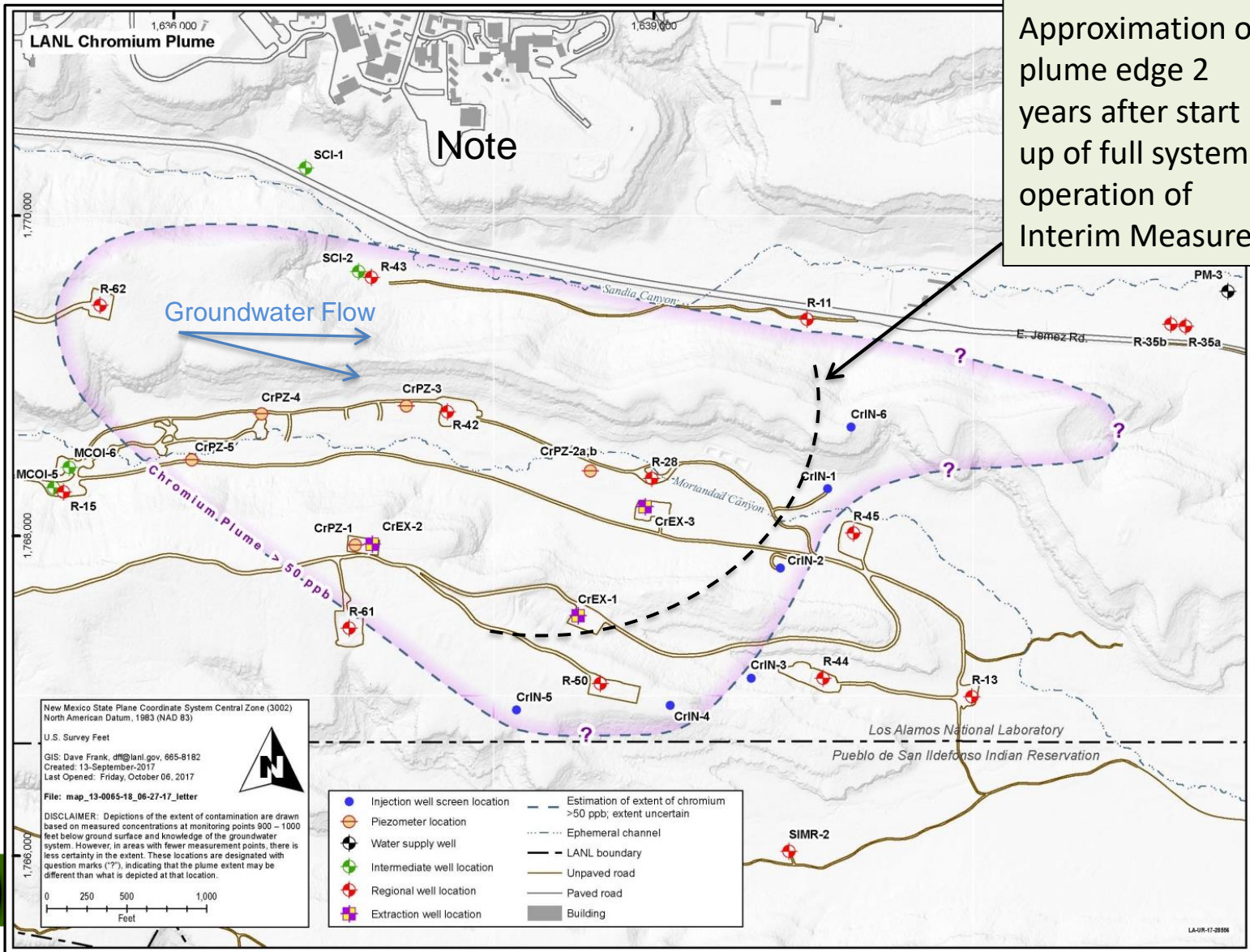
- Contaminated groundwater is pumped from extraction wells
- Groundwater is treated using a method called ion exchange
- Clean water is delivered via buried thick-walled piping to injection wells
- Water exits the injection wells within the aquifer





Goal of the Interim Measure

Approximation of plume edge 2 years after start up of full system operation of Interim Measure





April 26, 2018 Submittal to NMED - *Evaluation of Chromium Plume Control Interim Measure Operational Alternatives for Injection Well CrIN-6*

Evaluated injection vs. extraction scenarios for CrIN-6

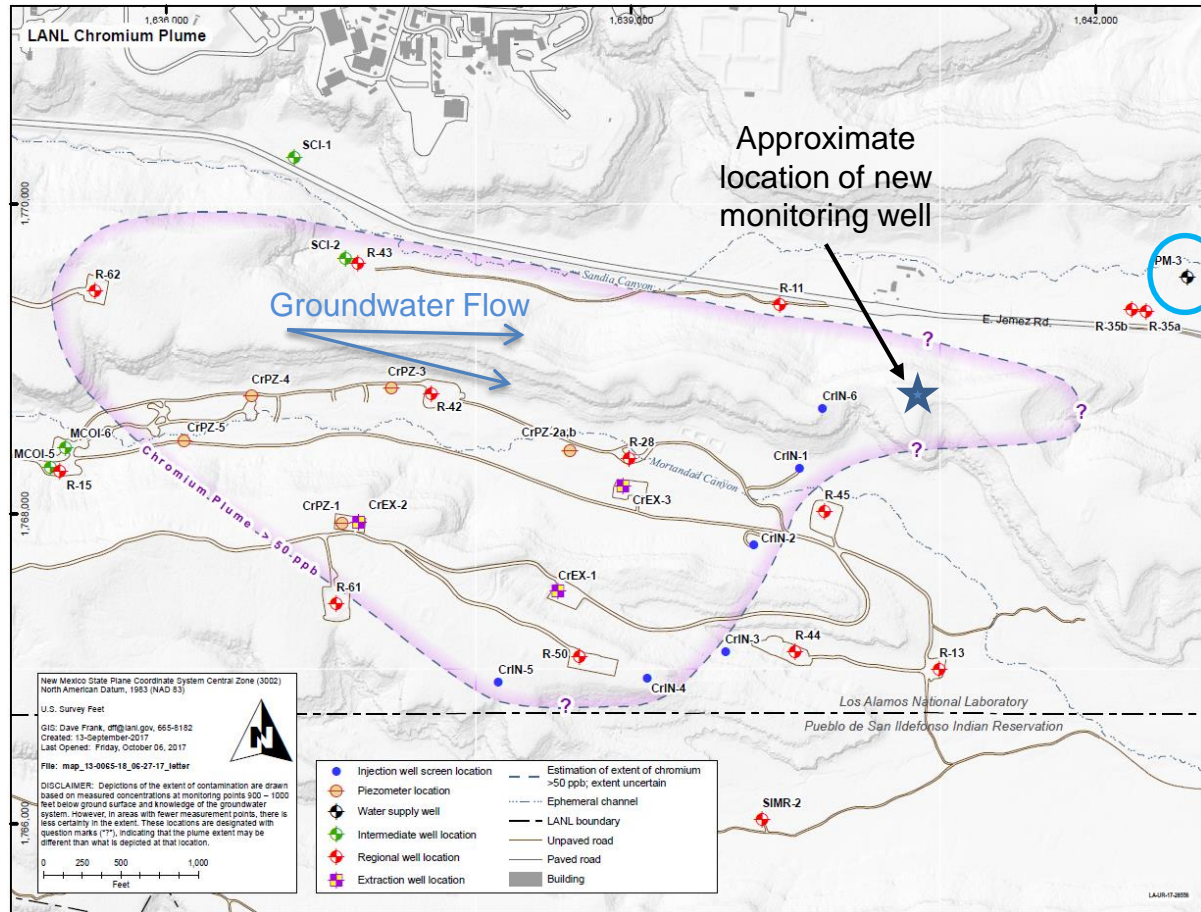
Primary considerations:

- Establish control of plume edge
- Protect PM-3
- Rate of reduction of Cr downgradient (east) of CrIN-6

Conclusion:

- Convert CrIN-6 to extraction well
- Install additional monitoring well

June 6, 2018 NMED Approval to convert CrIN-6 to CrEX-5





Modeling Results

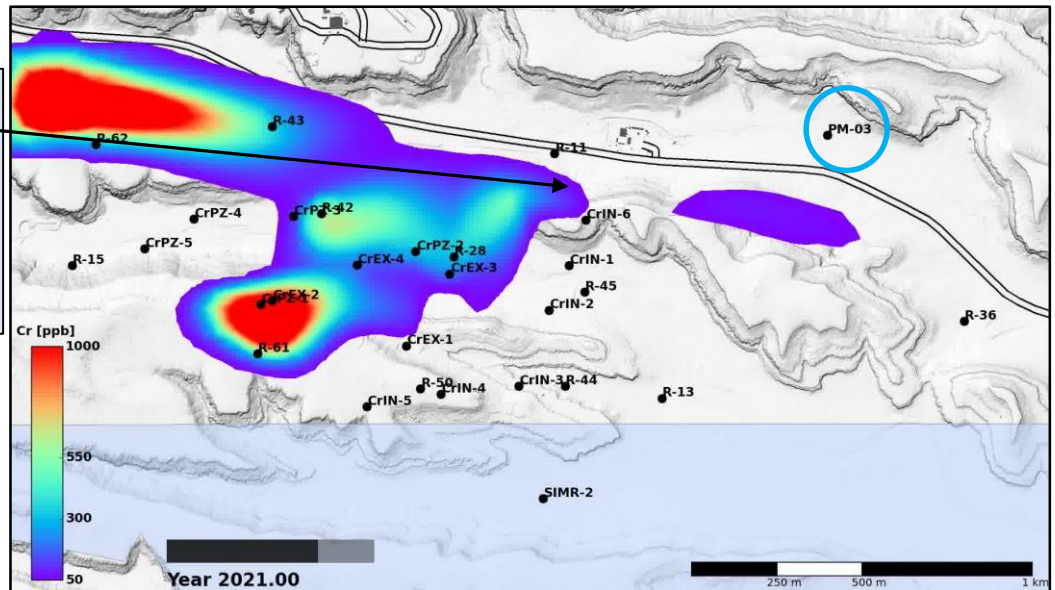
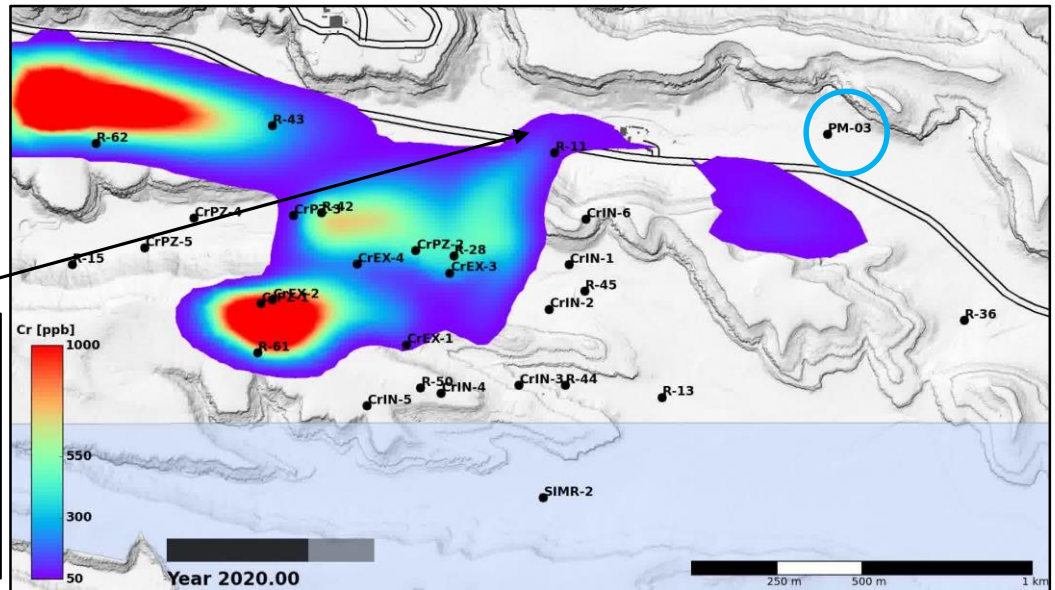
Scenarios evaluated included continuous extraction at CrEX-1, CrEX-2 and CrEX-3, and continuous injection at all injection wells

Injection Scenarios

- ❖ “pushes” contamination to the north and possibly towards PM-3

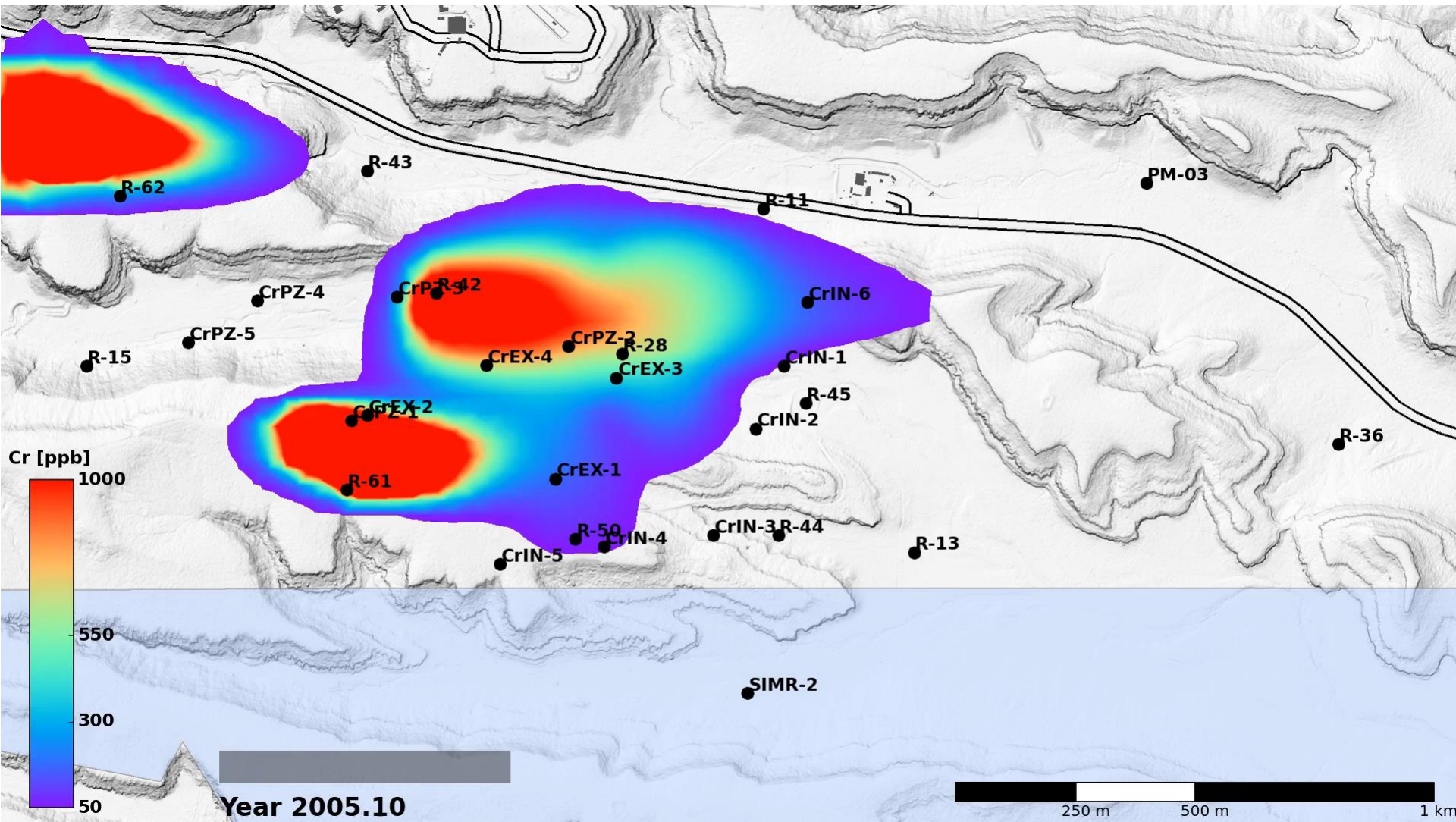
Extraction Scenarios

- ❖ “captures” contamination from the north
- ❖ more protective of PM-3



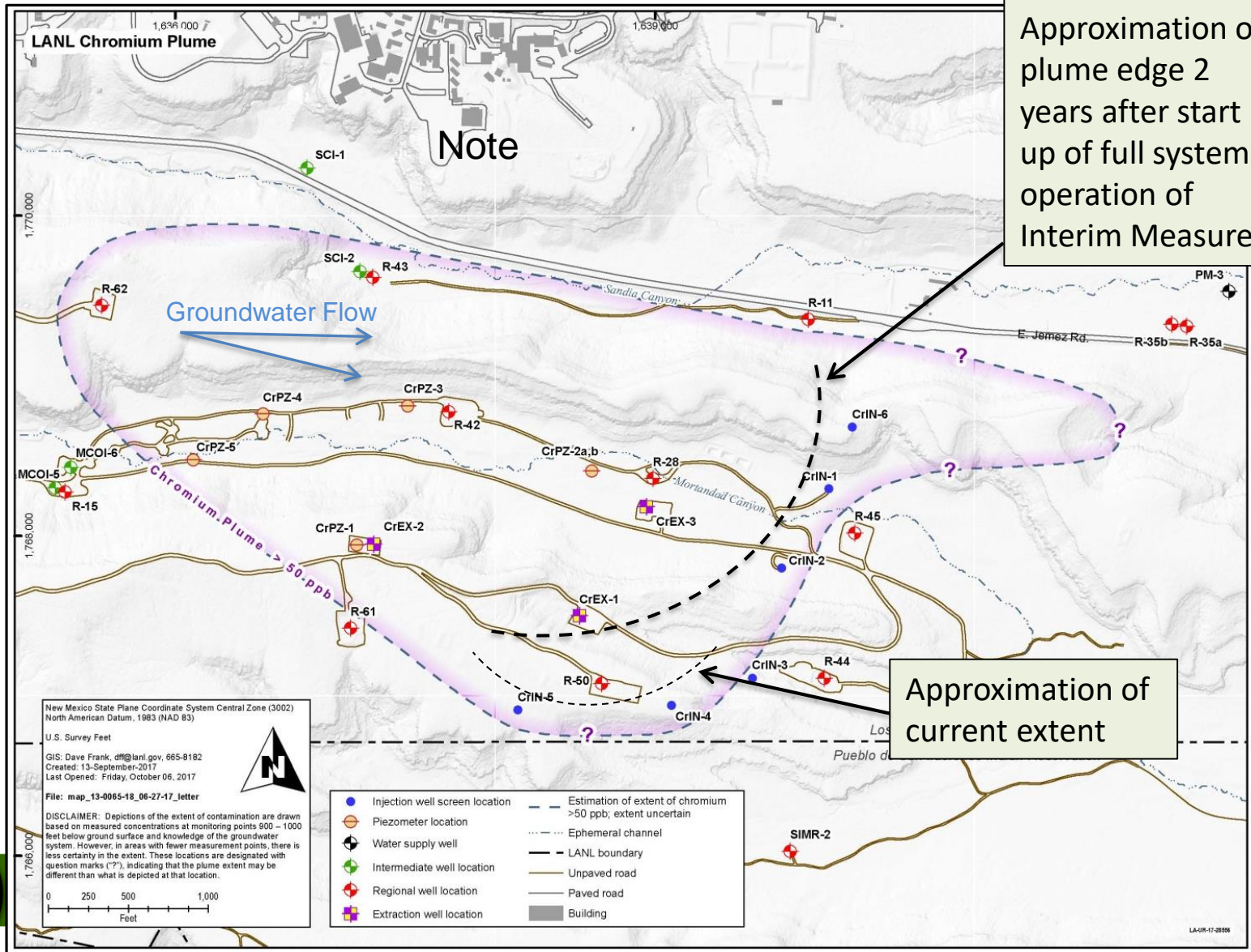


Groundwater Modeling Animations - Extraction





Goal of the Interim Measure





- **Operated pumping and injection system for ~ 5 months in early 2017**
- **Full-time operation along Laboratory boundary with Pueblo de San Ildefonso restarted late May 2018 and has run continuously since**
- **CrIN-6 conversion late Spring 2019**
 - ❑ **Converting CrIN-6 into an extraction well (“CrEX-5”)**
 - ❑ **Design/install infrastructure to connect to treatment system**
- **New monitoring well, R-70 late Spring 2019**
- **Full system operation expected to start early Summer 2019**
- **Complete ongoing testing to develop and evaluate final remedy**



A landscape photograph of a sunset or sunrise over a mountain range. The sky is filled with soft, wispy clouds in shades of orange, yellow, and blue. The mountains in the foreground are silhouetted against the bright sky. The word "Questions?" is written in a large, bold, black sans-serif font in the center of the image.

Questions?