Table 7.2. Regulatory status and operational history of waste management units and underground storage tanks included in the 1995 Comprehensive Groundwater Monitoring Program; Upper East Fork Poplar Creek Hydrogeologic Regime

Site	Historical/current regulatory classification[a]	Historical data
New Hope Pond	TSD/Study Area	Built in 1963. Regulated flow of water in UEFPC before exiting the Y-12 Plant grounds. Sediments include PCBs, mercury, and uranium but not hazardous according to toxicity characteristic leaching procedure. Closed under RCRA in 1990.
Abandoned Nitric Acid Pipeline	SWMU/UEFPC OU2	Used from 1951 to 1983. Transported liquid nitric acid wastes and dissolved uranium from Y-12 Plant process areas to the S-3 Site. Leaks were the release mechanisms to groundwater. A CERCLA ROD has been issued.
Salvage Yard Scrap Metal Storage Area	SWMU/UEFPC CA	Used from 1950 to present for scrap metal storage. Some metals contaminated with low levels of depleted or enriched uranium. Runoff and infiltration are the principal release mechanisms to groundwater.
Salvage Yard Oil/Solvent Drum Storage Area	SWMU/UEFPC CA	Primary wastes included waste oils, solvents, uranium, and beryllium. Both closed under RCRA. Leaks and spills represent the primary contamination mechanisms for groundwater.
Salvage Yard Oil Storage Tanks	SWMU/UEFPC CA	Used from 1978 to 1986. Two tanks used to store PCB-contaminated oils, both within a diked area.
Salvage Yard Drum Deheader Facility	SWMU/UEFPC CA	Used from 1959 to 1989. Sump tanks 2063-U, 2328-U, and 2329-U received residual drum contents. Sump leakage is a likely release mechanism to groundwater.
S-2 Site	SWMU/UEFPC CA	Used from 1945 to 1951. An unlined reservoir received liquid wastes. Infiltration is the primary release mechanism to groundwater.
Waste Coolant Processing Area	SWMU/UEFPC CA	Former biodegradation facility used to treat waste coolants from various machining processes. Closed under RCRA in 1988.
Building 81-10 Area	NA/UEFPC CA	Staging facility. Potential historical releases to groundwater from leaks and spills of liquid wastes or mercury.
Coal Pile Trench	SWMU/UEFPC CA	Located beneath the current steam plant coal pile. Disposals included solid materials (primarily alloys). Trench leachate is a potential release mechanism to groundwater.
Interim Drum Yard	SWMU/Study Area	Diked outdoor storage area once used to store drums of liquid and solid wastes. Partially closed under RCRA in 1988.
Beta-4 Security Pits	SWMU/Study Area	Used from 1968 to 1972 for disposal of classified materials, scrap metals, and liquid wastes. Site is closed and capped. Primary release mechanism to groundwater is infiltration.
Rust Garage Area	UST/Study Area	Former vehicle and equipment maintenance area, including four former petroleum USTs. Petroleum product releases to groundwater are documented.
Garage Underground Tanks	SWMU/Study Area	Fuel USTs used from 1944 to 1978. Converted to waste oil storage in 1978; removed in 1989. Petroleum and waste oil leaks represent probable releases to groundwater. The unit was clean-closed under RCRA in 1995.

[a] Regulatory status before the 1992 Federal Facility Agreement: TSD—RCRA-regulated, land-based treatment, storage, or disposal unit; SWMU—RCRA-regulated solid waste management unit; and UST—petroleum underground storage tank. Current regulatory status: study area—Y-12 Plant study area; UEFPC OU2—Upper East Fork Poplar Creek Operable Unit 2; UEFPC CA—Upper East Fork Poplar Creek Characterization Area.