

Table 7.3. Regulatory status and operational history of waste management units included in the 1995 Comprehensive Groundwater Monitoring Program; Bear Creek Hydrogeologic Regime

Site	Historical/current regulatory classification ^a	Historical data
S-3 Site	TSD/TSD-BCV CA	Four unlined surface impoundments constructed in 1951. Received liquid nitric acid/uranium-bearing wastes via the Nitric Acid Pipeline until 1984. Closed and capped under RCRA in 1988. Infiltration was the primary release mechanism to groundwater.
Oil Landfarm	TSD/TSD-BCV CA	Operated from 1973 to 1982. Received waste oils and coolants tainted with metals and PCBs. Closed and capped under RCRA in 1989. Infiltration was the primary release mechanism to groundwater.
Boneyard	SWMU/BCV CA	Unlined shallow trenches used to dispose of construction debris and to burn magnesium chips and wood.
Burnyard	SWMU/BCV CA	Used from 1943 to 1968. Wastes, metal shavings, solvents, oils, and laboratory chemicals were burned in two unlined trenches.
Hazardous Chemical Disposal Area	SWMU/BCV CA	Built over the burnyard. Handled compressed gas cylinders and reactive chemicals. Residues placed in a small, unlined pit.
Sanitary Landfill I	SWMU/BCV CA	Used from 1968 to 1982. TDEC-permitted, nonhazardous industrial landfill. May be a source of certain contaminants to groundwater. Closed and capped under TDEC requirements in 1983.
Bear Creek Burial Grounds: A, C, and Walk-in Pits	TSD/TSD-BCV CA	A and C received waste oils, coolants, beryllium and uranium, various metallic wastes, and asbestos into unlined trenches and standpipes. Walk-in Pits received chemical wastes, shock-sensitive reagents, and uranium saw fines. Activities ceased in 1981. Final closure certified for A (1989), C (1993), and the Walk-in Pits (1995). Infiltration is the primary release mechanism to groundwater.
Bear Creek Burial Grounds: B, D, E, J, and Oil Retention Ponds 1 and 2	SWMUs/BCV CA	Burial Grounds B, D, E, and J, unlined trenches, received depleted uranium metal and oxides and minor amounts of debris and inorganic salts. Ponds 1 and 2, built in 1971 and 1972, respectively, captured waste oils seeping into two Bear Creek tributaries. The ponds were closed and capped under RCRA in 1989. Certification of closure and capping of Burial Grounds B and part of C was granted 2/95.
Rust Spoil Area	SWMU/BCV CA	Used from 1975 to 1983 for disposal of construction debris, but may have included materials bearing solvents, asbestos, mercury, and uranium. Closed under RCRA in 1984. Site is a source of VOCs to shallow groundwater according to CERCLA RI.
Spoil Area I	SWMU/BC OU 2	Used from 1980 to about 1987 for disposal of construction debris and other stable, nonrad wastes. Permitted under TDEC solid waste management regulations in 1986; closure began shortly thereafter. Soil contamination is of primary concern.
SY-200 Yard	SWMU/BC OU 2	Used from 1950s to 1986 for equipment and materials storage. No documented waste disposal at the site occurred. Leaks, spills, and soil contamination are concerns.
Above-Grade LLW Storage Facility	Active	Constructed in 1993. Consists of six above-grade storage pads used to store inert, low-level radioactive debris and solid wastes packaged in steel containers.

^aRegulatory status before the 1992 Federal Facilities Agreement: TSD—RCRA regulated, land-based treatment, storage, or disposal unit; SWMU—RCRA-regulated solid waste management unit; NA—not regulated. Current regulatory status: BCV CA—Bear Creek Valley Characterization Area; BC OU 02—Bear Creek Operable Unit 02; active—active waste storage facility.