Radionuclide Air Emissions from Department of Energy Including Recent Trends in 40 CFR 61, Subpart H A Status Report on **Facilities**

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NESHAPs Requirements for Radionuclide Air Emissions

- Dose to a member of the public may not exceed 10 mrem per year
- Dose to a member of the public approved method. CAP-88 software, or other EPAmust be estimated using the EPA

NESHAPs Requirements (continued)

- Continuous monitoring of limit for a member of the public that may exceed 1% of the dose emissions is required for facilities
- Stack monitoring methods and specified in the regulation must be implemented at each site quality assurance requirements

(continued) **NESHAPs Requirements**

- Under Subpart H of 40 CFR 61, DOE to the U.S. EPA facilities are required to report radionuclide air emissions annually
- EPA has interpreted the regulation to sources as well as monitored stack sources. include unmonitored and diffuse

Radionuclide Air Emissions Reported by DOE Facilities

- Radionuclide emissions are reported by source type (stack or diffuse source)
- DOE also reports emissions of radon specifically regulated under Subpart H and other unplanned radionuclide releases, although they are not

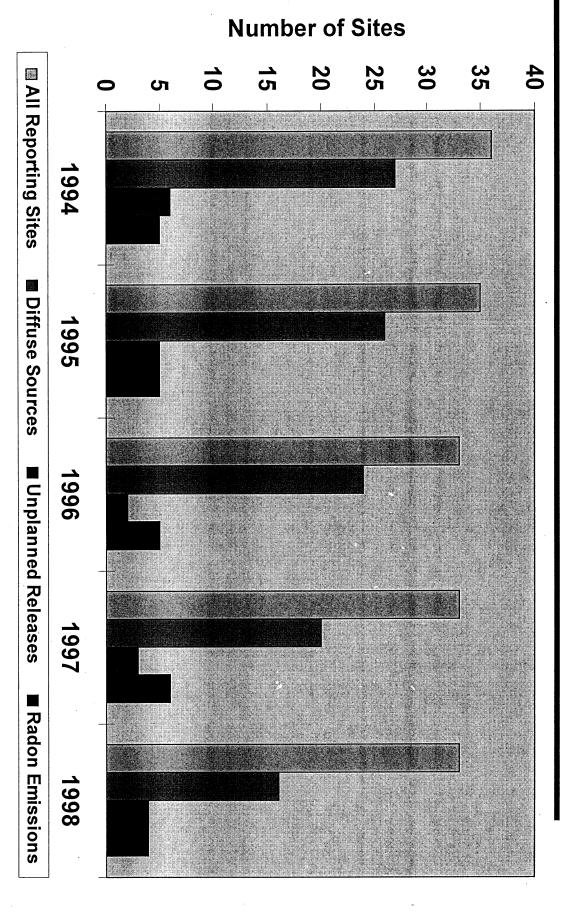
Summary of DOE Site Reports Radionuclide Air Emissions

- DOE summarizes annual facility reports submitted to EPA
- Emissions are summarized by radionuclide category:
- tritium
- noble gases
- transuranics
- other radionuclides

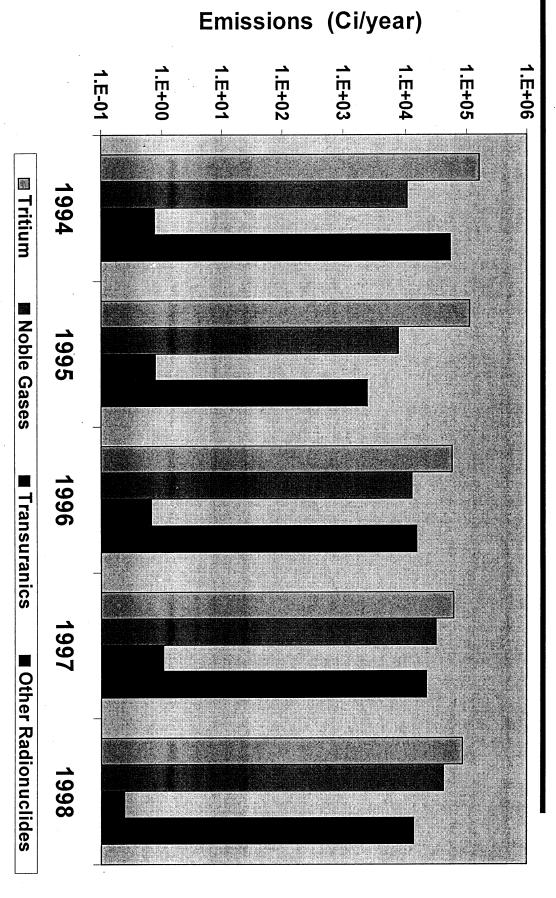
- Summary 1994-1998 Radionuclide Air Emissions

- Trends in air emissions from the following graphs: 1994-1998 are summarized in
- By radionuclide category
- By source type

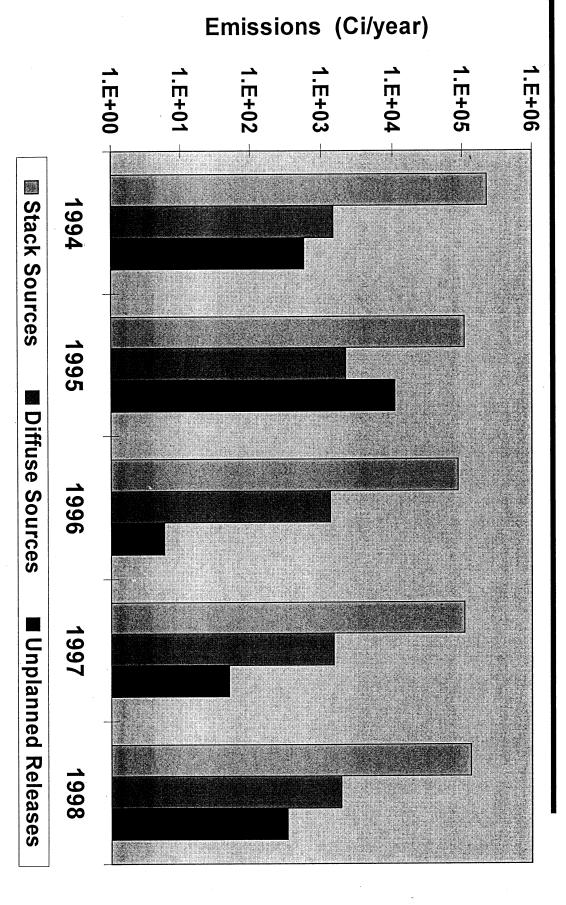
Number of Sites Reporting Radionuclide Emissions



Total Emissions by Radionuclide Category



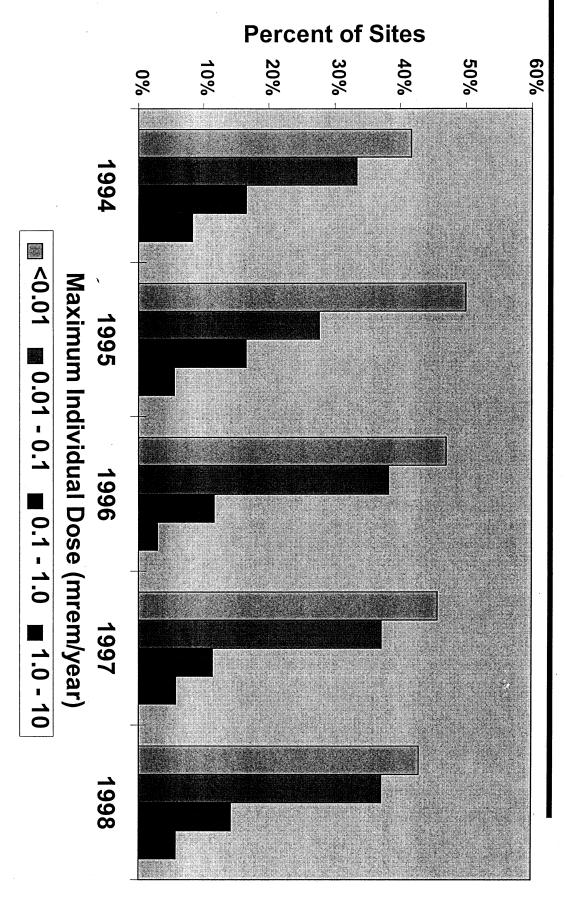
Total Radionuclide Emissions by Source Type



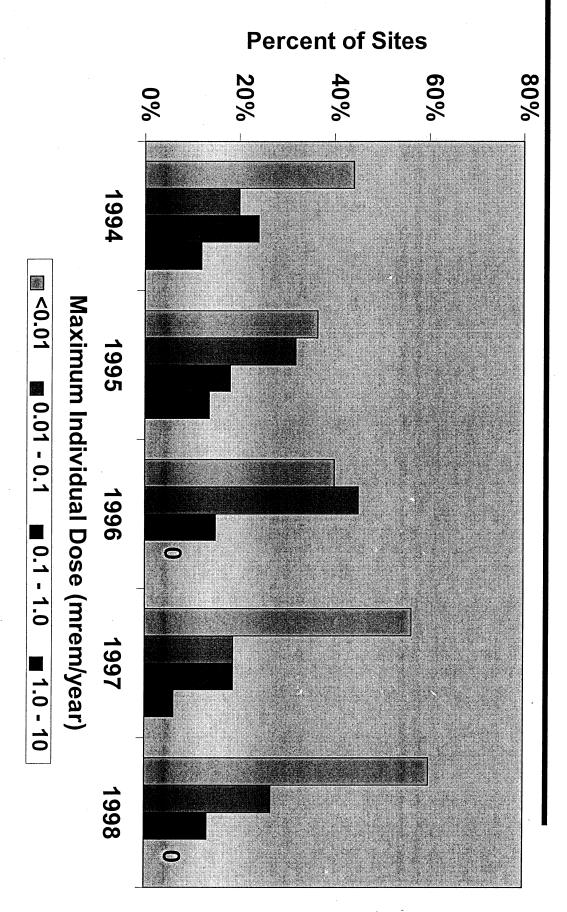
Exposed Individual (MEI) Dose to the Offsite Maximally

- Dose to the MEI is estimated separately other non-point sources) for point sources (stacks) and diffuse sources (contaminated soil areas and
- The following graphs present dose to the years 1994-1998 point and diffuse sources during the offsite MEI for routine emissions from

Dose from Stack Sources



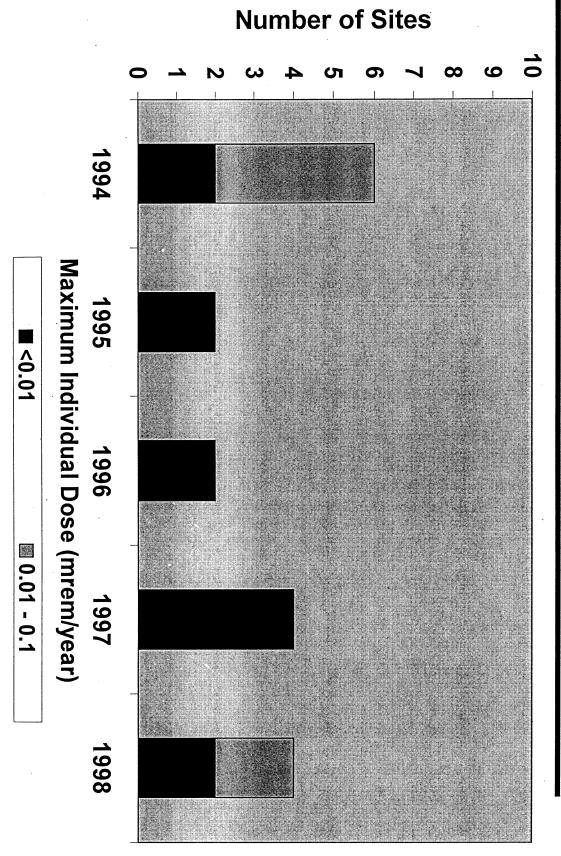
Dose from Diffuse Sources



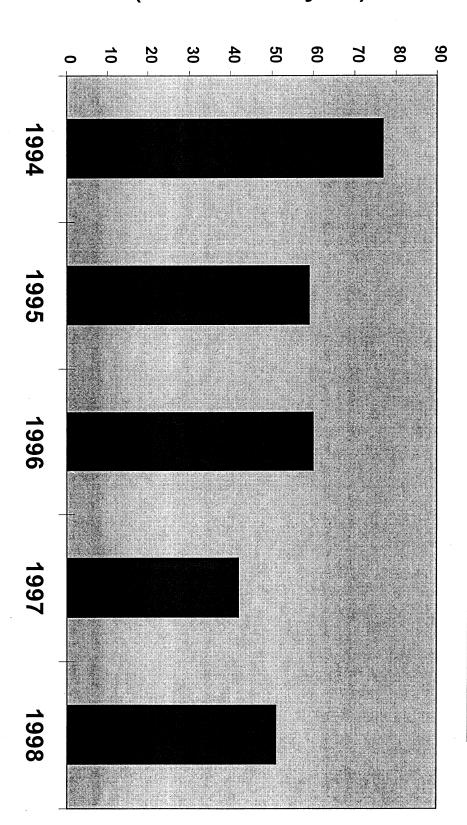
Supplemental Information Dose to the Offsite Public -

- In addition to the dose from routine from radon and unplanned releases emissions, DOE provides information on dose to individual members of the public
- Collective dose to the population within 50 miles of DOE facilities is also provided in DOE sites' annual reports

Dose from Unplanned Releases



Collective Dose (Person-Rem/year)



Total Dose to the Population within 50 miles of DOE Sites

Compliance Status

- All DOE facilities are below the to the offsite MEI 10 mrem/year standard for dose
- Most DOE facilities are currently requirements in compliance with radionuclide **NESHAPs** emissions monitoring

Radionuclide NESHAPs at **Current Issues Related to DOE Facilities**

Implementation of ANSI Standard N13.1-1999

- EPA proposed amendment to 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts H and I (May 2000)
- Requires use of new ANSI standard for sampling radionuclide emissions
- Proposed application to newly constructed and modified major stacks
- Public and other input being considered

EPA Approval of CAP88-PC, Version 2.0

- Approval by EPA October, 1999
- Windows user interface
- Improved management of site data
- Added radionuclide decay chains
- Updated Users' Guide Available

Onsite Members of the Public

- NESHAPs MEI in 40 CFR Part 61, a residence, school, business or office." Subpart H is "...any member of the public at any off-site point where there is
- Onsite MEI location is being evaluated as a result of DOE site reindustrialization
- Less restrictive access to DOE sites
- Non-DOE businesses or facilities located within DOE site boundary

Modeling Dose to an Onsite MEI

- EPA models developed for offsite scenario residential-agricultural exposure
- Need new methods to model onsite receptors
- account for part time occupancy
- model atmospheric dispersion for receptors near the DOE facility

Methods for Modeling Dose from **Elemental Tritium Emissions**

- CAP88-PC software models tritium as water vapor
- Dose from elemental tritium gas is equilibrium with environmental media substantially lower than from vapor in
- Need EPA approval of alternative dose at some DOE facilities methods for modeling elemental tritium