

Annual Site Environmental Report: 2022

September 2023



Photo: D. Sabba



Photo: D. Sabba

Wildlife Around SLAC



Photo: D. Sabba



Photo: D. Sabba



Photo: D. Sabba



Department of Energy
Office of Science
SLAC Site Office

SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory
2575 Sand Hill Road, MS-8A
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September 21, 2023

Subject: 2022 Annual Site Environmental Report (ASER) for the SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory

This report, prepared by the SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory (SLAC) for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), SLAC Site Office (SSO), provides a comprehensive summary of the environmental program activities at SLAC for calendar year 2022. Annual Site Environmental Reports (ASERs) are prepared for all DOE sites with significant environmental activities and distributed to relevant external regulatory agencies and other interested organizations or individuals.

To the best of my knowledge, this report accurately summarizes the results of the 2022 environmental monitoring, compliance, and restoration programs at SLAC. This assurance can be made based on SSO and SLAC review of the ASER, and quality assurance protocols applied to monitoring and data analyses at SLAC.

Any questions or comments regarding this report may be directed to Risa Benwell at (650) 926-2160, or by email at risa.benwell@science.doe.gov.

Sincerely,

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Preface

To satisfy the requirements of the United States Department of Energy (DOE) SLAC Site Office approved Site Compliance Plan for DOE Order 231.1B (Change 1, 2012, “*Environment, Safety and Health Reporting*,” the Environment, Safety and Health Division (ES&H) of the SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory prepares an annual report describing its environmental programs and activities.

This *Annual Site Environmental Report 2022* summarizes the SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory compliance with standards and requirements, describes the management and monitoring systems in place, and highlights significant accomplishments for the year.

Organization

The report is published in a single volume, organized into the following chapters:

- Chapter 1, “Site Overview”, describes the environmental setting of the SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory and the activities conducted at the site
- Chapter 2, “Environmental Compliance”, gives an account of the regulatory framework and results concerning the site’s environmental programs
- Chapter 3, “Management Systems”, outlines the organizational structure, methods, and responsibilities relevant to environmental programs
- Chapters 4, 5, and 6, respectively “Environmental Non-radiological Programs”, “Environmental Radiological Programs”, and “Groundwater Protection and Environmental Restoration”, give more detailed accounts of the programs and their results for the year

An executive summary provides an overview of the report.

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Editing and Publishing

ES&H Division Publishing edited and published this report.

Acronyms

³ H	tritium
AB	Assembly Bill
AHJ	Authority Having Jurisdiction
AMM	avoidance and minimization measures
ASER	Annual Site Environmental Report
ASTs	aboveground storage tanks
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
BDE	beam dump east
BMPs	best management practices
CCR	California Code of Regulations
C&D	construction and demolition
CACM	Contractor Assurance and Contract Management Office
CalARP	California Accidental Release Prevention Program
CA ELAP	State of California, Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
CAS	Contractor Assurance System
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CB	catch basin
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
cf	cubic feet
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
Ci	curie
CIWQS	California Integrated Water Quality System
CMS	chemical management system
COPCs	chemicals of potential concern
COVID 19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CPR	cardiopulmonary resuscitation
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
CWA	Clean Water Act
CY	calendar year
CX	categorical exclusion
DOE	United States Department of Energy
DPE	dual-phase extraction
DREP	dosimetry and radiological environmental protection

DWS	drinking water standard
EA	Environmental Assessment
EBR	Environmental Baseline Report
ECHO	Enforcement and Compliance Online database
e.g.	for example
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMS	environmental management system
EMT	emergency medical technicians
EO	Executive Order
EP	Environmental Protection Department
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community-Right-to-Know Act
ERT	emergency response team
ES&H	Environment, Safety & Health
FACET	Facility for Advanced Accelerator Experimental Tests
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
FHWSA	Former Hazardous Waste Storage Area
FMS	flow metering station
FS	Feasibility Study
FSUST	Former Solvent Underground Storage Tank
FY	fiscal year
GDF	gasoline dispensing facility
GIE	gas-insulated equipment
GHG	greenhouse gases
GSS	Government Scientific Source
GWP	global warming potential
HAPs	hazardous air pollutants
HFCs	hydrofluorocarbons
HPGe	High Purity Germanium detectors
HPSB	high-performance sustainable building
HMBP	hazardous materials business plan
HSU	hydrodynamic sedimentation unit
i.e.	that is
IAS	Integrated Assessment Schedule
IDPE	interim dual-phase extraction
IGP	industrial general permit
IH	industrial hygiene

IR	Interaction Region
ISCO	in-situ chemical oxidation
ISEMS	Integrated Safety and Environmental Management System
ISM	Integrated Safety Management
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
KIPAC	Kavli Institute for Particle Astrophysics, and Cosmology
L	liter
lbs.	pounds
linac	linear accelerator
LCLS	Linac Coherent Light Source
LLMW	low-level mixed waste
LLRW	low-level radioactive waste
LSY	lower salvage yard
M&O	management and operations
MAPEP	Mixed-Analyte Performance Evaluation Program
MBTA	Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MEI	maximally exposed individual
mg/L	milligrams per liter
MFPF	metal finishing pre-treatment facility
MPMWD	Menlo Park Municipal Water Department
MPR	monitoring plan report
mrem	milli-rem
mSv	milli-Sievert
MSW	municipal solid waste
MTCO ₂ e	metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) equivalent
na	not available
n/a	not applicable
NAL	Annual Numeric Action Level
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NESHAPs	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
No.	number
NOI	notice of intent
NORM	Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material
NPL	National Priorities List
OHC	Occupational Health Center
OU	operable unit

PBR	permit by rule
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls
PCGs	Preliminary Cleanup Goals
pCi/L	pico-Curies per liter
PFAS	Perfluoroalkyl Substances
PTO	permit to operate
ppm	parts per million
PSA	Plating Shop Area
PSPS	public safety power shutoff
PULSE	Photon Ultrafast Laser Science and Engineering Institute
QA	quality assurance
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
QC	quality control
RA	risk assessment report
RAP	remedial action plan
REP	Radiological Environmental Protection
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	remedial design report
RI	remedial investigation
RMP	risk management plan
RNA	ribonucleic acid
RP	Radiation Protection Department
RWM	radioactive waste management
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
RY	research yard
SAP	sampling and analyses plan
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SB	State Bill
SDS	Safety Data Sheets
SF ₆	sulfur hexafluoride
SIMES	Stanford Institute for Materials and Energy Sciences
SLAC	SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory
SMEs	subject matter experts
SMOP	synthetic minor operating permit
SMP	self-monitoring program
SPCC	spill prevention, control, and countermeasures plan

SPP	Strategic Partnership Program
SSMP	Sanitary Sewer Management Plan
SSO	DOE SLAC Site Office
SSOF	sanitary sewer overflow
SSRL	Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Lightsource
SUNCAT	SUstainable eNergy through CATalysis
SVCW	Silicon Valley Clean Water
SVE	soil vapor extraction
SVOCs	semi-volatile organic compounds
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
T&IM	training and information management
TDS	total dissolved solids
TL/CL	Test Lab and Central Lab area
TPH	total petroleum hydrocarbons
TRI	toxic release inventory
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TSS	total suspended solids
TTO	total toxic organic
US	United States
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VOCs	volatile organic compounds
WBSD	West Bay Sanitary District
WM	Waste Management Group
WOTUS	waters of the United States
WP	Work Plan
XW	extraction well
ZWP	Zero Waste Program

Executive Summary

This report provides information on environmental programs during calendar year (CY) 2022 at the SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory (SLAC) in San Mateo County, California. Activities that overlap the calendar year - e.g., stormwater monitoring covering the winter season of 2021/2022 (October 1, 2021, through June 30, 2022) are also included.

Production of an annual site environmental report (ASER) is a requirement established by the United States DOE under DOE Order 231.1B (Change 1, 2012) for all management and operations (M&O) contractors throughout the DOE complex. DOE is committed to the protection of the environment, to compliance, sustainability, and producing high quality environmental monitoring data. SLAC is a federally funded research and development center managed and operated by Stanford University for the DOE.

SLAC effectively implements and integrates the key elements of an Integrated Safety and Environmental Management System (ISEMS) to achieve the site's integrated safety and environmental management system goals. These are achieved by implementing DOE Order 436.1, *Departmental Sustainability*. SLAC ensures the site is operated in a safe and environmentally responsible manner, and complies with applicable laws, regulations, standards, and other requirements. SLAC managers and supervisors are responsible for ensuring that policies and procedures are understood and followed so that:

- Worker safety and health are protected
- The environment is protected
- Compliance is ensured

Throughout 2022, SLAC continued to strengthen its management systems. These systems provided a structured framework for SLAC to implement programs required by DOE Order 436.1. Overall, management systems at SLAC are effective, supporting compliance with all relevant statutory and regulatory requirements. The following are among SLAC's progress on key environmental goals in the areas of energy, sustainable buildings, fuel/fleet efficiencies, increases in recycling, and decreases in waste generated, greenhouse gases generated, and use of water in 2022:

- Recycling and reclassification of hazardous waste resulted in approximately \$45,000 in cost savings and achieved 22 percent reduction of hazardous waste generated, surpassing the 2022 goal of 10 percent,
- Recycling of niobium shavings/chips resulted in a \$350,000 cost savings.
- Upgraded lighting system, including the replacement of 58 fixtures with 10-year LED lamps to reduce energy use.
- Upgrade of a building to a High-Performance Sustainable Building standard, resulting in a 35 percent total energy reduction and 40 percent water reduction in the building.
- Approximately 103 tons of scrap metal were recycled
- There were no radiological impacts to the public or the environment from SLAC operations.

- 71 percent of construction and demolition debris was diverted from disposal at a landfill.
- 73.9 percent of municipal solid waste was diverted from disposal at a landfill.
- 8 tons of electronic waste and universal waste combined were recycled.
- A reduction of Scope 1 and 2 emissions of carbon dioxide by 48 percent, and a 20 percent reduction in Scope 3 emissions.
- Achieved a reduction of water usage by 47 percent from the 2007 baseline.
- 103 sealed sources were disposed of, and 3,521 cubic feet of low-level radioactive waste and low-level mixed waste were shipped to appropriately permitted and licensed treatment and disposal facility.

In 2022, there were no radiological impacts to the public or the environment from SLAC operations. The potential doses to the public were evaluated based on both calculation and measurements; the impacts are negligible and far below the regulatory and SLAC administrative limits. Potential exposure to the public from SLAC operations represents a very small fraction of the dose received from natural background radiation. No radiological incidents occurred that increased radiation levels to the public or released radioactivity to the environment.

SLAC is regulated under a site cleanup and abatement order (Board Order) issued by the San Francisco Bay Area Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB, Board Order number R2-2009-0072) on October 19, 2009, for the investigation and remediation of impacted soil and groundwater at SLAC. Risk-based preliminary cleanup goals for impacted soil and groundwater have been established for SLAC, and remediation efforts are designed and implemented to meet these established goals. The Board Order also lists specific tasks and deadlines for completion of remediation activities. SLAC has researched the use of Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) onsite and determined that PFAS were not, and are not at present being used in any common activities associated with PFAS.

All deliverable submittals to the RWQCB in 2022 were completed and submitted on time. In 2022, the SLAC Environmental Restoration Program continued remediation efforts in specific areas impacted by chemicals of potential concern (COPCs), including volatile organic compounds, semi-volatile compounds, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Operating data indicate that the groundwater remediation systems have resulted in significant decreases in concentrations of COPCs in groundwater and soil vapor and are achieving hydraulic control of the groundwater plumes.

1 Introduction

This chapter describes the environmental setting of SLAC, and the activities conducted at the site.

1.1 Site Overview

SLAC is a multi-program national laboratory operated by Stanford University under contract to the DOE. The lab is located in Silicon Valley, about halfway between San Francisco and San Jose, California (Figure 1-1).

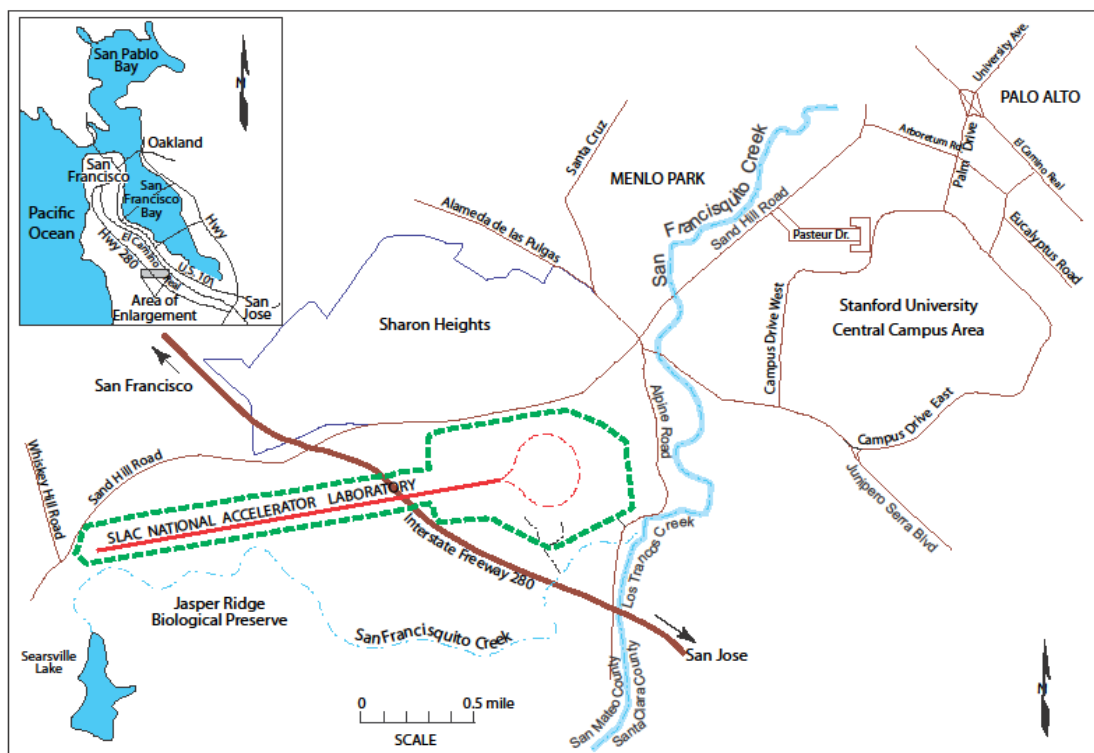


Figure 1-1 SLAC Site Location

1.1.1 SLAC Mission

As a DOE national laboratory, SLAC's mission is to explore how the universe works at the biggest, smallest, and fastest scales and invent powerful tools used by scientists around the globe. The lab's research helps solve real-world problems and advances the interests of the nation. In support of this mission, SLAC has four laboratory goals:

1. Be the world leader in X-ray and ultrafast science and in our selected areas of accelerator science and high energy physics.

2. Expand and increase our impact in DOE Office of Science mission areas by leveraging our world-leading core capabilities and expertise.
3. Broaden and strengthen our impact across critical national needs by using our position within Stanford and Silicon Valley; and
4. Be the “best-in-class” DOE lab for safe, efficient, and innovative operations that align with and enable our research mission.

SLAC supports the DOE mission, which is to ensure America’s security and prosperity by addressing its energy, environmental and nuclear challenges through transformative science and technology solutions.

1.1.2 Research Program

For more than 60 years, SLAC has stood at the forefront of scientific discovery. What started as home to the world’s longest particle accelerator, one of the largest scientific endeavors of its time, has over the years become the scene of transformative scientific research, where building blocks of matter have been discovered and life’s fundamental processes studied and better understood.

In its first 40 years of operation, the linear accelerator hosted pioneering experiments in particle physics including research that led to three Nobel Prizes. These were for the realization that protons in the atomic nucleus are composed of smaller entities called quarks; discovery of the J/psi particle, which implied the existence of the charm quark; and discovery of the tau lepton, the first of a new family of fundamental building blocks. The BaBar experiment offered important insights into the imbalance of matter and antimatter in the universe, providing experimental evidence that led to the award of the 2008 Nobel Prize in physics to the theorists who first explained the source of this imbalance. These and other particle physics discoveries reshaped our understanding of matter and inspired completely new areas of science.

In the early 1970’s, researchers realized that X-ray light released by electrons circling in an accelerator could be harnessed for exploring matter at an atomic scale. This early research blossomed into the facility now called the Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Lightsource (SSRL), which continues to produce both fundamental insights into the natural world and discoveries with practical applications. SSRL experiments helped determine the structure of an important biomolecule, ribonucleic acid (RNA) polymerase, leading to the 2006 Nobel Prize in chemistry.

Today, SLAC is a multi-program national laboratory, leveraging the lab’s historical strength in particle physics and accelerator research to power discoveries across an even greater range of scientific disciplines. The 2-mile-long particle accelerator is still the lab’s backbone, generating brilliant X-rays for the world’s first hard X-ray free-electron laser. At SSRL, companies use beams of X-ray to design better pharmaceuticals, stronger materials, and more efficient sources of energy. SLAC continues to build on a solid foundation in particle physics to peer into the farthest reaches of the universe, using ever more sophisticated tools and techniques.

SLAC is home to three very large and sophisticated Office of Science user facilities that host thousands of scientists from the broader research community each year. They are the:

- Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Lightsource (SSRL), which produces bright X-ray light for probing matter at the atomic and molecular level, enabling advances in energy production, environmental cleanup, nanotechnology, new materials, and medicine.

- Linac Coherent Light Source (LCLS), whose brilliant X-ray laser pulses at unprecedented speed allow researchers to make stop-action movies of chemistry in action, explore proteins for new generations of pharmaceuticals and recreate extreme conditions in the hearts of faraway planets; and
- Facility for Advanced Accelerator Experimental Tests (FACET-II), the only facility in the world that provides high-energy electron beams for researching a vast array of revolutionary particle accelerator technologies. These approaches could make future accelerators 100 to 1,000 times smaller and a lot more capable for applications in basic research, medicine, industry, and other areas important to society.

SLAC has core capabilities in large-scale user facilities and advanced instrumentation; accelerator science and technology; chemical and molecular science; condensed matter physics and materials science; particle physics; and plasma and fusion energy science. SLAC is building additional capabilities in advanced computer science, visualization, and data.

SLAC jointly operates three institutes, two research centers and a bio-imaging facility with Stanford:

- Kavli Institute for Particle Astrophysics and Cosmology (KIPAC)
- Stanford Institute for Materials and Energy Sciences (SIMES)
- Stanford Photon Ultrafast Laser Science and Engineering Institute (PULSE) Institute
- SUNCAT Center for Interface Science and Catalysis
- SLAC-Stanford Battery Center
- Stanford-SLAC Cryo-EM (cryogenic electron microscopy)

1.2 Location

SLAC is located within a belt of low, rolling foothills between the alluvial plain bordering San Francisco Bay to the east and the Santa Cruz Mountains to the west. The site varies in elevation from 175 to 380 feet above sea level. The alluvial plain to the east lies less than 151 feet above sea level and the mountains to the west rise abruptly to over 2,000 feet.

The site occupies 426 acres of land owned by Stanford University. The property was originally leased by Stanford University in 1962 to the United States (U.S.) Atomic Energy Commission, the predecessor to the DOE, for purposes of research into the basic properties of matter. The DOE and Stanford University signed a new lease in 2010, which extends through 2043. The land is part of Stanford's academic preserve and is located west of the university and the city of Palo Alto in an unincorporated portion of San Mateo County.

The site lies between Sand Hill Road and Alpine Road, bisected by Highway 280, on an elongated parcel roughly 2.75 miles long, oriented in an east-west direction. The parcel widens to about 0.6 miles at the target (east) end to allow space for buildings and experimental facilities. The south side of much of the western end of the parcel is bordered by Stanford University's Jasper Ridge Biological Preserve, which includes part of the San Francisquito Creek riparian channel, the last channel of its kind between San Jose and San Francisco still in its natural state. San Francisquito Creek is seasonal (dashed line, Figure 1-1) with

sections of its streambed drying up during warmer months. Los Trancos Creek typically has water flowing year-round (Figure 1-1).

1.3 Climate

The climate in the SLAC area is Mediterranean. Winters are cool and moist, and summers are mostly warm and dry. Daily mean temperatures are seldom below 32 degrees Fahrenheit or above 86 degrees Fahrenheit. Rainfall typically averages about 22 inches per year. The distribution of precipitation is highly seasonal. Approximately 75 percent of the precipitation, including most of the major storms, occurs during the four-month period from December through March of each year. Most periods of winter storms last from two days to a week in duration. The storm centers are usually characterized by relatively heavy rainfall and high winds.

1.4 Land Use

The SLAC site is located on an unincorporated portion of San Mateo County and is zoned in the San Mateo County General Plan as a residential estate. Approximately 30 percent of the property is developed with buildings and pavement, mostly in the core campus area.

Land use to the immediate west is commercial (office buildings and a hotel), and farther west is agricultural and the Jasper Ridge Biological Preserve. Land use to the north is mostly commercial, residential, and recreational (a golf course), with a school and office buildings located north of the central campus. Land use to the east is residential, recreational (another golf course), and educational (the Stanford campus). Land use to the south is agricultural (including a horse boarding and training facility), preserved open space, and residential.

1.5 Water Supply

Domestic water for SLAC is supplied by the Menlo Park Municipal Water Department (MPMWD). The source is the City of San Francisco-operated Hetch Hetchy aqueduct system, which is fed from reservoirs located in the Sierra Nevada. SLAC, the neighboring Sharon Heights development (to the north), and the Stanford Shopping Center all receive water service from an independent system within the MPMWD. This separate system taps the Hetch Hetchy aqueduct and pumps water up to a 268,391 cubic-foot reservoir north of Sand Hill Road, approximately 1.5 miles from SLAC.

Drinking and process water are transported throughout the SLAC site by a distribution system protected by backflow prevention devices. Water at SLAC is primarily utilized to support cooling of high-energy experimental equipment, buildings and associated processes. The remainder of water supply supports SLAC office buildings/grounds and the Stanford facilities on the SLAC campus that include the Guest House, Arrillaga athletic field, Stanford Research Computing Facility, the Arrillaga Science Center, and Kavli building.

1.6 Geology

The SLAC site is underlain by sandstone, with some basalt at the far eastern end. In general, the bedrock on which the western half of the SLAC linear accelerator (linac) rests is the Whiskey Hill Formation (Eocene age), and the bedrock under the eastern half is the Ladera Sandstone (Miocene age). On top of this bedrock

at various places along the accelerator alignment is the Santa Clara Formation (Pleistocene age), where alluvial deposits of sand and gravel are found. At the surface is a soil overburden of non-consolidated earth material ranging from 0.3 to 3 feet in depth. Figure 1-2 shows the general geographic and geologic setting of the area.

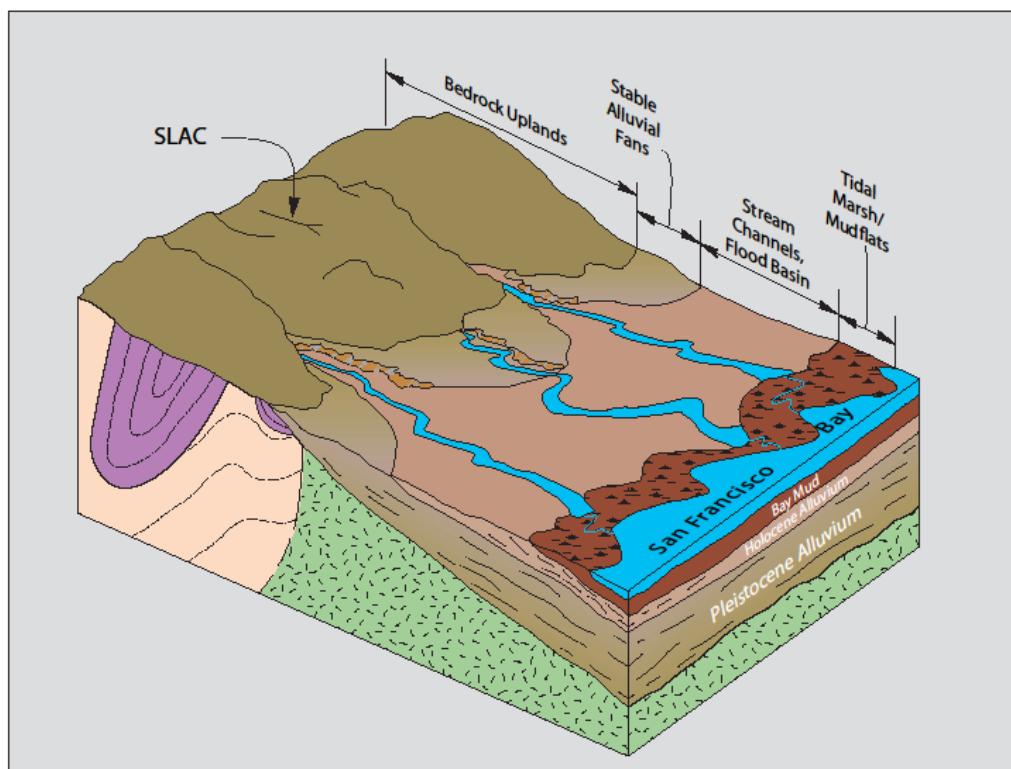


Figure 1-2 Site Area General Geographic and Geologic Setting

1.7 Demographics

SLAC has a population of more than 1,600 full-time employees, including scientists, engineers, technicians and specialists in a wide range of operational support areas, from human resources and business services to facilities, security and maintenance. In addition, several hundred undergraduate students, graduate students and postdoctoral researchers work at SLAC. As stewards of renowned user facilities, SLAC hosts, supports and collaborates with more than 4,000 U.S. and international researchers, including many at SSRL, LCLS and FACET-II, as well as in laboratory-hosted science programs.

The populated area around SLAC is a mix of offices, schools, single-family housing, apartments, condominiums, and Stanford University. SLAC is surrounded by five communities: the city of Menlo Park; the towns of Atherton, Portola Valley, and Woodside; and the unincorporated community of Stanford University, which is located in Santa Clara County. Nearby unincorporated communities in San Mateo County, include Ladera and two neighborhoods located in western Menlo Park. Two public and two private schools with elementary and/or middle school students are located within one mile of SLAC's perimeter.

2 Environmental Compliance Summary

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a summary of the regulatory framework within which the environmental programs of SLAC operate, and compliance with those regulations for CY 2022.

2.2 Regulatory Framework

The SLAC External Requirements Management Dataset cites the environmental protection and safety requirements and standards that are applicable to the Laboratory.

2.3 Environmental Permits Supporting Compliance and Notifications

The permits held by SLAC in CY 2022 are listed in Table 2-1 below.

Table 2-1 General Permits Held by SLAC

Issuing Agency	Permit Type	Description	Number
BAAQMD	Air quality	per Title V of the Clean Air Act	1
		Encompasses 43 sources of air emissions - 32 permitted SMOP issued, 2 registered and 7 exempt. After initial permitting, individual sources integrated into SMOP – 2 individually permitted sources will be integrated into the SMOP in 2023	1
		Separately, SLAC has a PTO for an onsite above-ground GDF from the BAAQMD	
California Department of Toxic Substances Control	Hazardous waste treatment	Unit 1A – Building 025, PBR for cyanide treatment tanks	1
		Unit 1B – Building 038, PBR for metal finishing pretreatment facility	1
		Unit 1C – Building 038, PBR for batch hazardous waste treatment tank	1
		Unit 2 – Building 038, PBR for sludge dryer	1
Silicon Valley Clean Water and West Bay Sanitary District	Wastewater discharge	Mandatory Wastewater Discharge Permit	1
Regional Water Quality Control Board	Stormwater	General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities	1

Issuing Agency	Permit Type	Description	Number
San Mateo County/CUPA	CUPA programs	PBR; Above-Ground Tank/SPCC plan; Hazardous Material Storage > 32,000 gallons, 224,000 lbs., 11,2000 cf.; Hazardous Waste Generator 51-250 tons; CalARP, Stormwater	1
United States (US) Environmental Protection Agency	Hazardous waste	90-day hazardous waste generator	1

Notes:

BAAQMD - Bay Area Air Quality Management District

CalARP – California Accidental Release Prevention Program

CUPA – Certified Unified Program Agency

GDF – gasoline-dispensing facility

lbs. – pounds

cf. – cubic feet

PBR – permit by rule

PTO – permit to operate

SMOP - synthetic minor operating permit

SPCC - Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plan

> - greater than

The EPA’s Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) database ¹ can be accessed for SLAC’s compliance history using the following information:

Facility Name: SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory

Address: 2575 Sand Hill Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025

Facility Registry Service (FRS) ID: 110000908475 and 110070560861

2.4 Environmental Incidents

2.4.1 Non-radiological Incidents

No incidents of a non-radiological nature occurred at SLAC during CY 2022.

2.4.2 Radiological Incidents

During CY 2022, no radiological incidents occurred that would have increased radiation levels above natural background to the public or released radioactivity to the environment; SLAC was compliant with all radiological requirements related to the environment and the public.

2.5 Assessments, Inspections, and Quality Assurance

The environmental programs at SLAC are subject to routine assessments, inspections, and quality assurance measures conducted by SLAC, DOE and external regulators. Those conducted during CY 2022 are reported here.

¹ <https://echo.epa.gov/>

2.5.1 Assessments

External assessments conducted by regulators occur periodically and include quarterly radiation monitoring of the SLAC perimeter by the California Department of Health Services. Currently, monitoring results are not yet available to SLAC for CY 2022.

As discussed in Section 3.4, SLAC's Environmental Management System (EMS) was assessed by a qualified external party in CY 2022 and found to be in conformance with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14001:2015 standard.

2.5.2 Inspections

Periodic inspections of the environmental programs are performed at SLAC by federal, state and local environmental regulatory agencies. Table 2-2 lists the inspections conducted in CY 2022 by these agencies.

Table 2-2 Environmental Inspections

Regulatory Agency	Inspection Title	Date	Violations (Y/N)
San Mateo County CUPA	HMBP/Haz Waste	February 7, 2022	N
San Mateo County CUPA	CalARP	May 9, 2022	N
San Mateo County CUPA	Tiered Permit Inspection PBR	November 17, 2022	N
Silicon Valley Clean Water	Annual Compliance Inspection	November 18, 2022	N

CalARP - California Accidental Release Prevention Program

CUPA - Certified Unified Program Agencies

HMBP - Hazardous Materials Business Plan

PBR - Permit by Rule

2.5.3 Quality Assurance

The SLAC Quality Assurance (QA) program is consistent with the DOE SLAC Site Office (SSO) approved Site Compliance Plan for DOE Order 414.1D, Quality Assurance, and includes documented roles, responsibilities, and authorities for implementing the QA criteria in the plan. The SLAC prime contract also includes an H clause that requires SLAC to implement a Contractor Assurance System (CAS) as outlined in the SLAC Contractor Assurance Description approved by the DOE SSO. Both the QA and CAS programs at SLAC require the performance of risk and compliance-based self-assessments and the management of associated issues. Environmental Program Assessments of program elements are conducted by SLAC and DOE based on past performance, management discretion or regulatory drivers and are tracked in the Integrated Assessment Schedule (IAS). Issues from assessments and regulatory inspections are managed according to the SLAC Issues and Improvements Program and tracked in the SLAC Issues and Improvements Management System (SIIMS). The IAS and SIIMS are maintained by the SLAC Contractor Assurance and Contract Management (CACM) Office.

The SLAC CACM Office is responsible for:

- Ensuring that risk and compliance-based self-assessments or regulatory inspections are routinely performed for Environment, Safety and Health (ES&H) programs and documented in the SLAC IAS

- Ensuring that issues from ES&H Program assessments or regulatory inspections are managed in the SLAC Issues and Improvements Management System (SIIMS)
- Providing direction for implementation of the SLAC CAS and QA criteria from DOE SSO-approved Site Compliance Plan for DOE Order 414.1D as they apply to ES&H program implementation

2.5.3.1 Environmental Non-radiological Program

The Environmental Protection Department uses the *Quality Assurance Project Plan for the Environmental Protection Program*² for data quality review of analytical laboratory results of solid and liquid samples. This document includes all components required of quality assurance project plans and is consistent with United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, or Superfund), and DOE guidance documents. The components include defining required laboratory and field QA, and quality control (QC) procedures and corrective actions, along with data validation and reporting.

2.5.3.2 Environmental Radiological Program

Programmatic QA/QC is governed by the SLAC Radiological Environmental Protection (REP) program manual. Specific radio-analysis laboratory procedures and data validation as well as reporting for environmental samples are governed by the SLAC Radio-analysis Laboratory Quality Assurance Manual. SLAC has been participating in the DOE Mixed Analyte Performance Evaluation Program (MAPEP) on a biannual testing cycle. In CY 2022, SLAC participated in two cycles of the MAPEP performance tests for both water and soil mixed analyte samples with acceptable results. In addition, duplicate environmental samples (mainly well water samples) are biannually analyzed by both SLAC and an off-site, California State certified radioanalysis laboratory. The two sets of results are then compared and documented to identify any discrepancies. For CY 2022, the results of these inter-comparisons were consistent with each other, supporting the high level of QA/QC standards of the SLAC data and analysis protocols.

² SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Environment, Safety, and Health Division, Environmental Protection Department, *Quality Assurance Project Plan for the Environmental Protection Program* (SLAC-I-750-2A17M-003 R008, July 2019)

3 Management Systems

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the SLAC organizational structure, management approach, and EMS implementation used to protect the environment. The results for the various measures and reviews discussed below are contained in Chapter 2, “Environmental Compliance”.

3.2 SLAC Organization

SLAC is organized as follows: Accelerator Directorate, Fundamental Physics Directorate, LCLS Directorate, Energy Sciences Directorate, SSRL Directorate, Technology Innovation Directorate, and Mission Support. SLAC’s customers include the DOE, the many users who participate in experiments at SLAC using the laboratory’s unique experimental facilities, and the sponsors of work conducted under the Strategic Partnership Program (SPP).

3.2.1 ES&H Division Organization

The ES&H Division is part of Mission Support and consists of nine departments and a Division Office. The Division Office is tasked with overall strategic planning and management. The shared goal is to ensure that SLAC operates in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, as well as DOE directives.

3.2.1.1 Occupational Health

The Occupational Health Center (OHC), which is associated with the Division Office, provides on-site medical services including treatment of minor injuries such as cuts, minor abrasions and burns, sprains/strains, and removing splinters and ticks. The OHC also provides a medical surveillance program for employees who may be potentially exposed to chemical and physical hazards.

3.2.1.2 Environmental Protection

The Environmental Protection (EP) Department has two primary functional areas, Environmental Compliance and Environmental Restoration. The EMS, which is an overarching management system that SLAC uses for identifying and managing environmental aspects, is managed by the EP Department. SLAC’s EMS is further described in Section 3.4. The EP Department also develops and implements the following programs: pollution prevention, stormwater and industrial wastewater, air quality, toxic substances control, permit by rule, wildlife protection, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act, and Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC). In addition, it develops and implements groundwater protection measures and oversees work to restore soil and groundwater impacted with chemicals from historical operations.

3.2.1.3 Chemical and Waste Management

The Chemical and Waste Management Department consists of the Chemical Management Group, and Waste Management (WM) Group. The Chemical Management Group is multifaceted and addresses chemical safety at every point in the chemical lifecycle from transportation, procurement, use, storage, inventory management, and implements the Toxic and Hazardous Material Reduction Plan. The WM Group is responsible for coordinating the management and off-site disposal of regulated and hazardous wastes, and for developing and implementing hazardous waste minimization plans.

3.2.1.4 Health and Safety Services

The Health and Safety Services Department consists of two groups – the Industrial Hygiene (IH) Group and the Laboratory Safety Group. The IH Group is responsible for assisting with the management of SLAC's safety and health programs, and keeping SLAC workers safe by anticipation, recognition, evaluation, prevention, and control of environmental hazards. The Safety Specialist Group is responsible for operations, maintenance, construction and subcontractor safety oversight, safety program ownership, and for providing safety training to SLAC personnel. This includes safety programs such as confined space, hoisting and rigging, fall protection and excavation safety.

3.2.1.5 Security and Emergency Management

The Security and Emergency Management Department provides oversight of two intertwined site safety functions - SLAC Site Security and Emergency Management. The SLAC Site Security is led by the Security Manager and staffed by contract security professionals, who are responsible for providing site-wide security services and emergency assistance 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The SLAC Security team includes Certified Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT). Emergency response oversight is led by the Security Manager and Assistant Fire Marshal, who is also SLAC's Emergency Management Coordinator. The SLAC emergency management organization includes the SLAC Emergency Response Team (ERT) and SLAC Site Security. The ERT team is made up of SLAC employees who have been trained in basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), Medical Aid and emergency response. As of May 1, 2012, SLAC has been supported by the County of San Mateo Fire Department through a Memorandum of Agreement with the Menlo Park Fire Protection District.

3.2.1.6 Radiation Protection

The SLAC Radiation Protection (RP) Department is responsible for the radiation safety and radiological programs that protect the workers, the general public, and the environment. The RP Department includes five technical groups: Radiation Physics Group, Dosimetry and Radiological Environmental Protection (DREP) Group, Field Operations Group, Radioactive Waste Management (RWM) Group, and Laser Safety Group. The Radiation Physics Group provides support for safety analysis and control, which includes shielding calculations and radiation safety system design, as well as providing authorization and oversight for the safe operation of the accelerator, the beam lines and experiments. The DREP Group provides dosimetry services (external, internal, area, environment and high dose) assessment and/or monitoring of radiological impacts to the public and environment (see Chapter 5). The DREP group also operates the in-house Radio-analysis Laboratory and operates the instrumentation program. The Field Operations Group oversees radiological workplace monitoring, management of radioactive materials and sources, training, radiological control, and work support. The RWM Group is responsible for radioactive waste management at SLAC such as low-level radioactive waste disposal (see Chapter 5). The Laser Safety Group develops and implements SLAC's Laser Safety Program.

3.2.1.7 Code Compliance and Authorities Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) Services

The ES&H Code Compliance and AHJ Services Department includes the Building Inspection Office (BIO) led by the Building Code Official and two Safety Officers/AHJs - the Electrical Safety Officer and the Fire Marshal. BIO provides review, oversight, and authorization for construction, modification, renovations, demolition, use, occupancy, and alteration of all buildings, structures, and areas at SLAC. During construction, the BIO performs on-site inspections to ensure conformance to the authorized design. Upon completion of construction, the BIO issues a certificate of occupancy. In addition to their BIO duties, the Electrical Safety Officer provides assistance to site personnel on electrical safety and control of hazardous energy matters, and the Fire Marshal provides assistance to site personnel on fire protection and life safety matters.

3.2.1.8 Training and Information Management

The Training and Information Management (T&IM) Department serves all essential functions in the implementation of SLAC's safety and health programs. The department manages a catalog of approximately 125 ES&H courses and coordinates the provision of classroom and availability of computer-based training that affects all workers at SLAC. It collaborates with the Human Resources office, which manages all SLAC training, to ensure the training system supports the assignment, provision and tracking of all formal training. The T&IM Department manages the periodic review coordination, updating and publishing of the approximately 50 chapters in the ES&H Manual and ES&H web and business applications resources. Additionally, the T&IM Department provides ergonomic evaluations and assists with the selection of ergonomically designed office equipment.

3.2.1.9 Construction Safety Services

Construction Safety Services provides construction design review for construction projects going through SLAC's BIO review process. Its staff also oversee site construction daily activities to ensure safety and compliance with Cal-OSHA and SLAC ES&H programs. It oversees the review and approve of construction-required ES&H permits including Hot Work, Hoisting and Rigging, Fall Protection, Excavation, and Confined Space Entry.

3.2.1.10 ESH Major Projects

The ES&H Major Projects Department directs, oversees, and supports the E&SH elements of all assigned major projects, focusing on the development of staff who are responsible for the integration of health and safety, risk assessments and hazards analysis requirements, from pre-conceptual planning to project execution and completion within project timelines. The Department also develops, implements, and maintains technical programs, systems, and processes necessary to ensure the overall safety and health of project employees, visitors, associated workers and the community for assigned SLAC major projects. It oversees and interfaces with internal and external committees on readiness reviews including Accelerator Readiness Reviews (ARR), Operational Readiness Reviews (ORR), System Readiness Reviews (SRR) and Transition to Operations (TTO) reviews to ensure delivery of fully functional facility/user operation.

3.3 Integrated Safety and Environmental Management System

SLAC's commitments to protecting the health and safety of on-site personnel, the public, and the environment are embodied in the SLAC Environment, Safety and Health Policy³. SLAC ensures the site

³ SLAC Environment, Safety and Health Policy,

operates in a safe and environmentally responsible manner, and complies with applicable laws, regulations, standards and other requirements through implementation of an ISEMS. The ISEMS integrates the key elements of effective safety and environmental management systems into the mission and everyday operations of the site.

3.3.1 Integrated Safety and Environmental Management System

The ‘plan, do, check, and improve’ approach of ISEMS⁴ has been formally adopted by SLAC, and has been incorporated into the SLAC Injury and Illness Prevention Program⁵. Work at SLAC follows the five core functions of Integrated Safety Management (ISM), which is consistent with the EMS process (policy, planning, implementation, checking and corrective action, and management review):

- Define the scope of work
- Analyze the hazards
- Develop and implement hazard controls
- Perform work within controls
- Provide feedback and continuous improvement

3.3.2 Requirements Management System

The laws and regulations that specify ES&H and other external requirements of the Laboratory are derived from the following:

- The DOE/Stanford University prime contract for SLAC
- DOE approved site compliance plans for contractual DOE Directives
- SLAC program documentation (ES&H Manual)
- SLAC subject matter experts (SMEs)

3.3.3 Environmental Performance Measures

In addition to complying with external requirements, SLAC evaluates its performance against measures and metrics. Specific performance objectives, measures and targets are jointly developed by DOE and SLAC and are approved and formally incorporated into the M&O contract each fiscal year. DOE uses the contract performance measures and results of ongoing field observations, surveillances and routine assessments of SLAC operations and construction activities to formally evaluate contractor performance in all areas, including ES&H.

http://www-group.slac.stanford.edu/esh/about_esh/eshpolicy.htm

⁴ SLAC Environment, Safety, and Health Division, “Integrated Safety and Environmental Management Systems”, <http://www-group.slac.stanford.edu/esh/general/isems/>

⁵ SLAC Injury and Illness Prevention Program, (SLAC-I-720-0A21B-001-R013), [Injury and Illness Prevention Program \(IIPP\) \(stanford.edu\)](http://www-group.slac.stanford.edu/esh/general/iipp/)

In fiscal year (FY) 2022, SLAC established environmentally relevant performance goals to ensure protection of the environment. Measures were initiated to ensure the effective development, implementation, and maintenance of an efficient EMS.

SLAC received a grade of B+ from DOE for its environmental performance. In particular, the following accomplishments were noted for FY 2022:

- Environmental stewardship activities, including recovery of 3,000 lbs. of refrigerant, and other recycling and reclassification of hazardous waste resulted in approximately \$45,000 in cost savings and achieving 22 percent (2022 goal was 10 percent) reduction of hazardous wastes generated. The recycling of niobium shavings/chips resulted in a \$350,000 cost savings to SLAC.
- SLAC completed the removal and disposal of older chemical products (e.g., those that do not meet current volatile organic compounds standards) from SLAC's paint shop's storage rooms.
- SLAC completed the 5-year update of the California Accidental Release Prevention Program Risk Management Plan (CalARP) and facilitated a Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPA) inspection performed on May 9, 2022, with no violations noted.

3.3.4 Training

To ensure workers are both aware and capable of fulfilling their responsibilities safely, SLAC maintains an extensive catalog of classroom and computer-based environmental and health and safety training. For example, personnel who handle hazardous chemicals and waste are provided training in chemical and waste management, waste minimization, pollution prevention, stormwater protection, on-site transportation of hazardous chemicals and waste, and basic spill and emergency response. Details on SLAC's training program are available online.⁶ Workers are required to have all appropriate environmental, health and safety training prior to performing any work assigned to them. Training is documented in SLAC's Safety Training Assessment database for every worker receiving training, which is formally reviewed and approved by the worker's supervisor annually.

3.4 Environmental Management System

The EMS portion of the ISEMS is essentially a systematic approach for ensuring environmental improvement – a continual cycle of planning, implementing, reviewing and improving to ensure protection of the air, water, land, and other natural resources that may be potentially impacted by operational activities. SLAC's EMS program is described in detail in the *EMS Manual*⁷ document.

The Office of Management and Budget issues an annual Environmental Stewardship scorecard for the federal agencies and an EMS Report Card is one of four elements. SLAC achieved a score of "green" on its EMS Report Card, indicating that all elements of the EMS are in place and working. Despite receiving a score of "green", SLAC continually strives to improve its EMS.

SLAC's EMS is consistent with ISO 14001:2015 standard. The EMS was formally in place on December 21, 2005, following a DOE assessment and declaration, and has been assessed and revalidated by DOE

⁶ SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, *SLAC Training*, <http://www-group.slac.stanford.edu/esh/training/>

⁷ SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, *EMS Manual*, SLAC-750-0A03H-002 R8, February 2022

every three years. SLAC's EMS was last assessed in August 2021 by a qualified outside party who determined the EMS to be fully implemented and in conformance with the ISO 14001:2015 standard for EMS. Based on the assessment results and DOE's routine oversight of the EMS, SLAC's EMS was formally revalidated by the DOE in September 2021.

The annual review and update of environmental aspects and determination of significance was completed during the year by SLAC's EMS Advisory Group. Three objectives and targets were established for 2022. For each objective and target, a work plan, also referred to as an Environmental Action Plan (EAP), was completed. These EAPs addressed the following environmental aspect categories:

- Use, reuse, and recycling
- Conservation of resources

Notable accomplishment achieved during FY 2022 for the EAPs include the following:

- Upgraded lighting systems in Building 044, including replacing 58 fixtures with 10-year LED lamps to reduce energy usage.
- Completed upgrades to Building 034 to the High-Performance Sustainable Building standard, resulting in a 35 percent total energy reduction and 40 percent water reduction in the building.
- Continued collaboration with Stanford University campus on conversion of SLAC's dual stream recycling program to single-stream recycling, to be implemented in CY 2023.

Additionally, SLAC's progress on the DOE's sustainability goals, including those related to greenhouse gases (GHGs), energy, water, waste, and high-performance sustainable buildings is provided in Section 4.7, *Sustainability*. SLAC's GHGs inventory work is discussed in Section 4.2.2.9.

4 Environmental Non-radiological Programs

4.1 Introduction

During the course of providing state of the art research equipment and support for national and international research programs, SLAC manufactures, uses, maintains and runs one-of-a-kind research equipment, which requires the use and management of various industrial chemicals, gases and metals, and utilizes resources such as energy and water. SLAC also has environmental management issues typical of any employer with more than 1,600 full-time staff. In addition to the regular population, during typical years SLAC hosts several hundred undergraduate students, graduate students, and postdoctoral researchers as well as more than 4,000 U.S. and international researchers. These include in laboratory-hosted science programs. Although CY 2021 was unusual, with all on site activity curtailed to a minimum due to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID 19) pandemic, CY 2022 saw a gradual return to work of staff as the effects of the pandemic receded.

SLAC has focused considerable efforts to minimize potential environmental impacts including working to eliminate the generation of waste and emissions. Additionally, SLAC continually strives to improve its environmental performance. Recognition of SLAC's environmental performance accomplishments is provided in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Recent Environmental Awards

Year	Organization	Award/Recognition Program	Description
2018	Stanford University	Sustainable Stanford Award for staff member	Spearheading the BeWell SLAC Active Commuting Healthy Work Environment Group to encourage more commuters to walk, bike, use public transportation and carpool to/from work to reduce Single Occupancy Vehicles (SOVs)
2020	Department of Energy	Sustainability Award – Honorable Mention	Organizing a swap meet of over 330 lab and office equipment and supplies

This chapter provides an overview of the non-radiological environmental programs SLAC implements to protect air and water quality, to manage hazardous materials in a safe and environmentally responsible manner and to eliminate or minimize the generation of hazardous, and non-hazardous waste. The sections in this chapter are organized by environmental protection programs, which describe the regulatory framework and program status for CY 2022, and relevant performance trends. The environmental radiological program is discussed in Chapter 5, and programs covering the monitoring and remediation of groundwater, soil, and sediment are discussed in Chapter 6.

4.2 Air Quality Management Program

SLAC operates various sources of regulated air emissions, including a plating shop, a paint shop, several machine shops, boilers, solvent degreasers, emergency generators, and a vehicle fueling station, as well as

diesel trucks and several types of off-road equipment. In addition, GHGs, which are generated indirectly through electricity use and used in electrical substations as well as research equipment, are being actively managed per Assembly Bill (AB) 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. This section describes the regulatory framework to which SLAC is subject for the purpose of air quality protection and presents the status of SLAC's air quality protection program during CY 2022.

4.2.1 Regulatory Framework

In the San Francisco Bay Area, most federal and state air regulatory programs are implemented through the rules and regulations of Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). Included in the BAAQMD roles and responsibilities is the implementation of Title V (Operating Permits) of the Clean Air Act. SLAC's Title V Synthetic Minor Operating Permit (SMOP) was issued by the BAAQMD on July 26, 2002. The SMOP stipulates limits on facility-wide emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), total hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), and individual HAPs, along with various other requirements. At the state level, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) is responsible for administering AB 32, the implementation of which was completed in 2012. Additionally, CARB has several regulations applicable to SLAC, including those governing diesel-fueled equipment and vehicles, large spark ignition equipment and sources of GHG, including specifically sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆).

Finally, SLAC is subject to two federal air quality programs, both of which are administered through the Air Division of USEPA Region 9:

- National Emission Standards for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning, under Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 63.460
- Protection of Stratospheric Ozone, under 40 CFR 82

4.2.2 Program Status

All air quality deliverables were submitted to regulators in a timely manner in during CY 2022.

4.2.2.1 Biennial Facility Inspection

BAAQMD inspects SLAC biennially. SLAC was last inspected by the BAAQMD in 2021, there was no inspection during CY 2022.

4.2.2.2 New Source Permits

SLAC submitted a permit application for a new ultrasonic degreaser for SLAC's plating shop. At the end of CY 2022, under the SMOP SLAC managed 43 sources of air emissions, 34 of which were permitted sources, two were registered sources, and seven were fee exempt sources (Chapter 2, Table 2-1). Separately, SLAC manages an onsite aboveground gasoline dispensing facility (GDF) under a separate BAAQMD operating permit.

4.2.2.3 Annual Update for Permit-to-Operate and Annual Title V SMOP Emissions Report

SLAC has two overarching annual deliverables to the BAAQMD, as well as other deliverables described in subsequent sections. The first overarching annual deliverable is an annual information update requested by BAAQMD for selected permitted sources. This report was submitted to the BAAQMD in April 2022. The BAAQMD permit to operate is renewed annually, and spans two years, from July 1 to June 30 of the

following year. SLAC's permit-to-operate renewal for CY 2022 - 2023 went into effect on July 1, 2022, and is valid through June 30, 2023.

The other overarching annual BAAQMD deliverable is the Title V annual emissions report for all onsite sources included in the SMOP, covering the period of July 1, 2021, through June 30, 2022. SLAC submitted the Title V annual emissions report in July 2022.

4.2.2.4 Annual Adhesives Usage Report

In April 2022, SLAC submitted its CY 2021 adhesives usage report to the BAAQMD to satisfy BAAQMD Regulation 8-51-502.2c.

4.2.2.5 Annual Air Toxics Report

SLAC reviewed the annual air toxics report covering CY 2021 that was prepared by BAAQMD, in accordance with AB 2588, and found no errors.

4.2.2.6 Asbestos and Demolition Project Notification Program

For projects that involve the demolition or significant renovation of existing structures, or the management of regulated asbestos-containing material, SLAC is required to provide advance notice to the BAAQMD. During CY 2022, demolition projects were evaluated by the SLAC Air Quality Program Manager for the purpose of air quality protection. Based on the projects' scope and the results of pre-work asbestos surveys, two asbestos demolition/renovation notifications were submitted to BAAQMD for these projects.

4.2.2.7 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

SLAC now owns and operates only one emissions source, a degreaser, that reports under 40 CFR 63, Subpart T "National Emission Standards for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning", which is part of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) regulations. This degreaser that falls under the NESHAP regulation was not in service during CY 2022. The NESHAP deliverables required by the USEPA is comprised of one annual performance report and two semi-annual exceedance reports. For the CY 2021 annual report, the report was consolidated with the second semi-annual report, and submitted to the USEPA in January 2022. The first semi-annual report for CY 2022 was submitted to USEPA in July 2022.

4.2.2.8 Vehicle Fleet Management and Source Testing

SLAC operates, fuels, and maintains a diverse fleet of cars, trucks, and specialized pieces of heavy equipment to support its daily operations. Vehicles are provided by one of two federal agencies: the DOE or the United States General Services Administration. SLAC continues to replace and upgrade its service fleet as resources allow. SLAC submitted its CY 2021 On-Road Diesel (also known as the Truck and Bus Regulation) annual report to CARB in January 2022. Both the CY 2021 annual Off-Road Diesel Report and the CY 2021 annual Large Spark Ignition Report were submitted to CARB in February 2022 and June 2022, respectively.

The permit for SLAC's onsite GDF requires annual source testing of the gasoline dispensing system to ensure proper functioning. The GDF has two tanks, each with its own dispensing nozzle: a larger 1,500-gallon tank and a smaller 500-gallon tank. SLAC renewed the GDF permit - the renewal for 2021 - 2022 went into effect on September 1, 2021, and was valid through August 31, 2022. A routine source test was performed on the GDF on January 18, 2022; all results were within regulatory limits.

4.2.2.9 Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Baseline

GHG emissions are divided into 3 categories, or scopes. Scope 1 emissions are generated onsite and are under the direct control of the facility, such as those produced by combustion of natural gas in a boiler. Scope 2 emissions are associated with onsite use, but are generated by an offsite entity, such as electrical power. The majority of SLAC's GHG emissions are Scope 2, due to its high demand for electricity. Scope 3 emissions are business-related but generated offsite. Employee commuting and business travel account for the majority of Scope 3 emissions.

Executive Order (EO) 14008 engages the federal government in GHG reduction to combat climate change and EO 14057 seeks to reduce U.S. GHG emission by at least 65 percent from 2008 levels by 2032. In August 2022, EO 14057 Implementing Instructions were made available. They direct the federal government to utilize 100 percent carbon pollution-free electricity on a net annual basis by 2030, including 50 percent, twenty four hours a day/seven days a week carbon pollution-free electricity. In 2022, of the electricity consumed by SLAC, roughly 55 percent of the electricity was carbon pollution-free. SLAC continues to track and take action to reduce the use of GHGs. In 2022, SLAC achieved a cumulative reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions of 48 percent, a reduction from 92,000 to 48,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent (MTCO₂e). Scope 3 emissions were reduced by 20 percent relative to the 2008 baseline, a reduction from 12,000 to 9,800 MTCO₂e. With the workforce returning to the office due to the pandemic receding, alongside the re-starting of accelerator operations and improvements, SLAC expects emissions to rise year-over-year.

As part of its GHG management program, CARB established a program that specifically addresses gas-insulated electrical equipment (GIE) filled with insulating gas. All of SLAC's GIE utilize SF₆, the most powerful GHG known, having a Global Warming Potential (GWP) of 23,900 relative to carbon dioxide which has a GWP of 1. SLAC monitors all purchase and use of SF₆ closely, explores less potent GHG alternatives and emissions, if any, are tracked and reported to CARB. Both the annual SF₆ GIE inventory report and the annual SF₆ Research Report were submitted to CARB by the March 2022 and June 2022 deadlines, respectively.

4.2.2.10 Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

For CY 2022, SLAC continued to monitor HFC purchasing requests and developed a scope of work for a consultant to assist with a strategy to manage the lifecycle of HFCs at the lab going forward.

4.3 Industrial Wastewater Management Program

SLAC collects industrial wastewater and sanitary sewage in its sanitary sewer system, which discharges to the wastewater collection system operated by the West Bay Sanitary District (WBSD). The discharge is then conveyed via the WBSD's collection system to the Sharon Heights Golf Club recycled water plant, located in Menlo Park, California. During the hours of 12 a.m. to 2 a.m., wastewater is bypassed by the recycled water plant and sent to the treatment plant operated by the Silicon Valley Clean Water (SVCW) in Redwood City, California.

4.3.1 Regulatory Framework

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, now referred to as the Clean Water Act (CWA), was enacted into law in 1972 to halt the degradation of our nation's waters. The CWA established the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, which regulates discharges of wastewater from point sources such as

publicly owned treatment work facilities and categorically regulated industrial facilities, such as electroplating and metal finishing shops.

SLAC operates its industrial wastewater program under a mandatory wastewater discharge permit, negotiated jointly with the WBSD and SVCW and covering the entire SLAC facility. The permit is for the duration of one year, with automatic renewal annually for successive one-year terms, up to 5 years. SLAC's Mandatory Wastewater Discharge Permit five-year term (number WB 211216) was renewed on December 16, 2021. SLAC also has a contractual relationship with the WBSD which specifies the total industrial and sanitary water flow volumes allowed to be discharged into the municipal wastewater collection system.

4.3.2 Program Status

4.3.2.1 Annual Facility Enforcement Inspection

The SVCW conducted the annual facility enforcement inspection of SLAC on November 18, 2022. SLAC was found to be in compliance and no issues were noted by the SVCW.

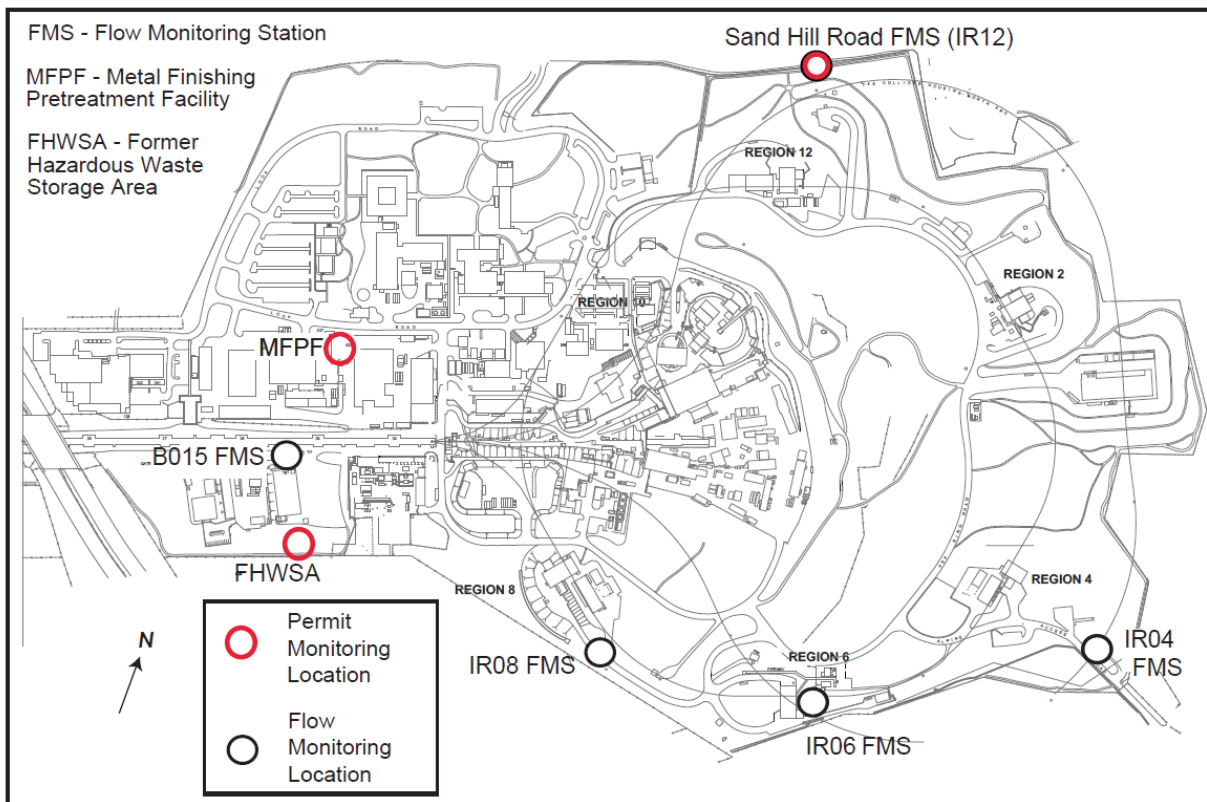
4.3.2.2 Sewer Monitoring Locations

Wastewater monitoring locations at SLAC are shown in Figure 4-1. Three locations at the facility are subject to periodic sampling requirements with associated effluent limits: the metal finishing pre-treatment facility (MFPF), the Former Hazardous Waste Storage Area (FHWSA) treatment system, and the Sand Hill Road flow monitoring station (FMS).

Wastewater leaves the site at two locations: Sand Hill Road and Alpine Road. SLAC's Sand Hill Road FMS is located immediately upstream of SLAC's sewer system connection to WBSD's Sand Hill Road trunk line, which in turn is located just to the north of SLAC's main gate.

SLAC has no single flow monitoring station for wastewater exiting along Alpine Road. Four wastewater flow monitoring stations located on the south side of the facility collectively monitor the flow SLAC discharges to the WBSD's Alpine Road trunk line. The four locations are Building 015 (B015), Interaction Region 4 (IR04), Interaction Region 8 (IR08) and Interaction Region 06 (IR06), as shown on Figure 4-1.

Industrial Wastewater Monitoring Locations

**Figure 4-1** Industrial Wastewater Monitoring Locations

4.3.2.3 Water Quality Monitoring Results

SLAC collects water quality samples semi-annually from the MFPF and FHWSA monitoring locations. SVCW collects samples quarterly at the Sand Hill Road FMS and annually at both the MFPF and FHWSA. Compliance with the water quality parameters contained in the permit is determined at the Sand Hill Road FMS and FHWSA by comparing the calculated mass discharge of each pollutant during the sampling day with the daily maximum mass discharge limit for that pollutant.

During 2022, the FHWSA groundwater treatment system was shut down for a multi-year rebound test and not discharging to the sanitary sewer, so no samples were collected from this location. SLAC was within compliance for all permitted discharge limits at the MFPF and Sand Hill Road FMS monitoring locations.

4.3.2.4 Program Reports

SLAC is required to submit a semi-annual self-monitoring report, which includes the results of its monitoring of the MFPF and FHWSA. The report also contains certification that the site is complying with a solvent management plan for USEPA listed total toxic organic (TTO) compounds.

The Radiation Protection Department submits quarterly self-monitoring reports for discharges of radioactivity in industrial wastewater directly to SVCW (see Section 5.5.1).

4.3.2.5 Sanitary Sewer Overflow Management

SLAC registered with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the San Francisco Bay RWQCB sanitary sewer overflow reporting systems in October 2008⁸. All spills from the SLAC sanitary sewer system are reported to the SWRCB using the electronic California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS). A Category 1 sanitary sewer overflow (SSOF) is a spill of any volume from the sanitary sewer, which reaches surface water and/or enters a storm drain channel tributary to surface water. Category 1 spills equal to or greater than 1,000 gallons must be reported within two hours of discovery to the California Office of Emergency Services. A Category 2 SSOF is any spill of 1,000 gallons or greater that does not reach surface water or a drainage channel tributary to surface water. Category 2 spills require that a draft report must be submitted electronically to CIWQS within three business days. A Category 3 SSOF is any spill less than 1,000 gallons that does not reach surface water or a drainage channel tributary to surface water. Category 3 spills are reported electronically via CIWQS within 30 calendar days after the end of the month in which the overflow occurred. A no-spill certification must be completed and certified via CIWQS within 30 days of a month in which no spills occur.

In CY 2022, SLAC had no Category 1 or 2 SSOFs to report. SLAC did report two Category 3 SSOFs. The first occurred on October 11, 2022, when a pump station power failure at the Building 015 lift station led to 930 gallons of sewer water being discharged. Of the 930 gallons discharged, 883 gallons were discharged to the Building 015 paved parking lot, and 47 gallons reached the storm drain system via two catch basins. The 47 gallons were retrieved from the storm drain pipeline system. The second occurred on December 13, 2022, when a planned power outage at Building 015 led to an inadvertent discharge of 50 gallons from the Building 015 lift station. The discharge evaporated on the paved surface of the parking lot and did not reach the storm drain pipeline system.

Private sewer lateral SSOFs are not required to be reported in CIWQS. All no-spill certifications and certified spill reports were submitted on schedule.

SLAC's Sanitary Sewer Management Plan (SSMP) was last updated in April 2019. The Plan includes descriptions of SLAC's sanitary sewer operations and maintenance activities, spill response, and reporting procedures.

4.4 Stormwater Management Program

Stormwater flows out of the 426-acre SLAC site through 25 drainage channels. Many of the channels drain areas where the stormwater has little or no potential of exposure to industrial activities. Stormwater has the potential at some locations to come into contact with support activities or facilities as defined in Attachment A of the SWRCB's Industrial General Permit (IGP)⁹. Such activities or facilities include SLAC's Transportation Department at Building 81 (B081), the Lower Salvage Yard, the IR-8 Salvage

⁸ Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, Water Quality Order No. 2013-0058-EXEC. On December 6, 2022, The State Water Resources Control Board adopted Water Quality Order No. 2022-0103-DWQ. Available at:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/water_quality/2022/wqo_2022-0103-dwq.pdf

⁹ Order 2014-0057-DWQ as amended by Order 2015-0122-DWQ and Order 2018-0028-DWQ became effective on July 1, 2020. Available at:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/docs/industrial/unoff_igp_amend.pdf

Yard, and the Research Yard. Based on the permit requirements of the IGP and SLAC's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), revised in December 2019, five locations representative of stormwater discharges associated with support activities are monitored. These locations are listed below and shown in Figure 4-2.

- IR-8 Channel at the E003 outfall (drains Lower Salvage Yard, Facilities Storage Yard, and Master Substation).
- IR-6 channel downstream of the Hydrodynamic Sedimentation Unit (HSU).
- Stormdrain catch basin (CB) number CB27E-34, located downstream of the SLAC Transportation Department.
- Stormdrain catch basin number CB31G-7 adjacent to the Lower Salvage Yard; and
- IR-8 Stormdrain sump at the IR-8 Salvage Yard.

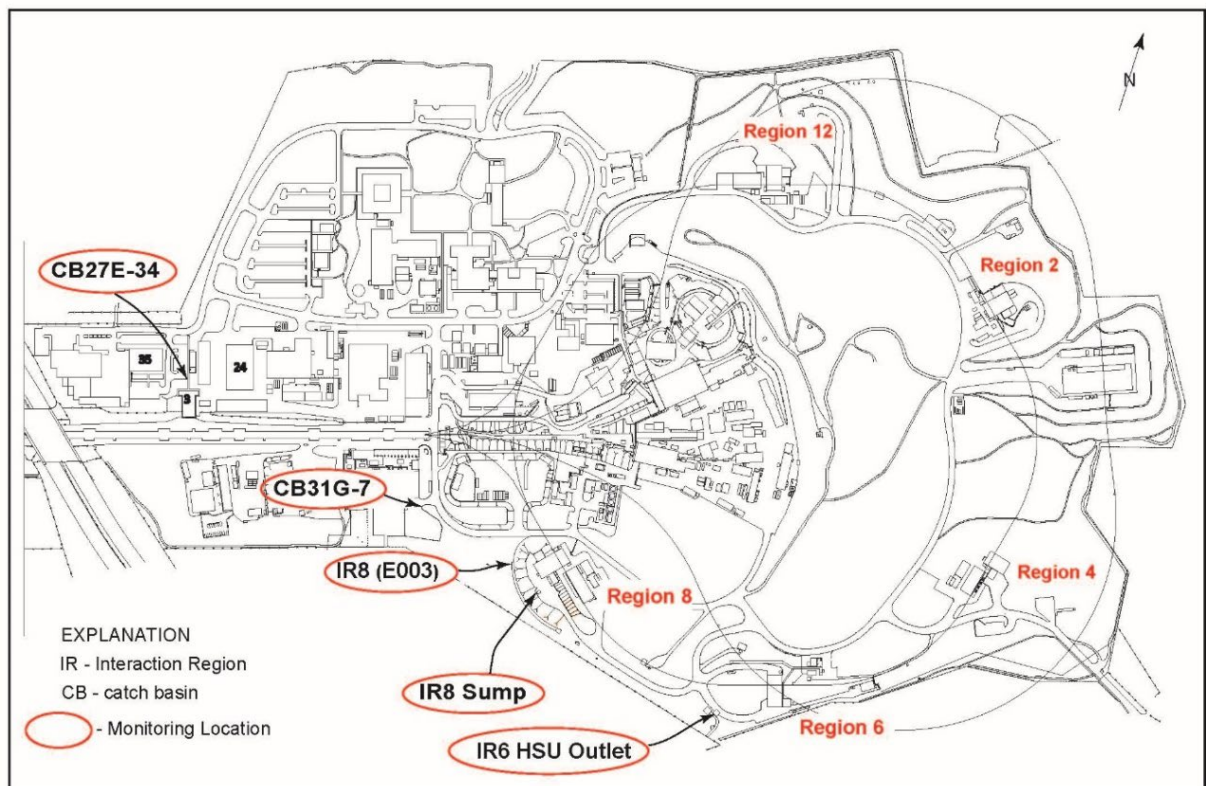


Figure 4-2 Stormwater Monitoring Locations

4.4.1 Regulatory Framework

In 1987, the CWA was amended to include non-point source discharges such as storm water run-off from industrial, municipal, and construction activities. Federal regulations allow authorized states to issue general permits to regulate industrial storm water or non-point source discharges. California is an authorized state; and in 1991, the SWRCB adopted the industrial activities storm water general permit, with

the goal of reducing water pollution by regulating storm water discharges associated with industrial activities.

From 1997 through June 26, 2015, SLAC's storm water was regulated under IGP Order 97-03-DWQ. On July 1, 2015, a new State IGP Order, 2014-0057-DWQ, came into effect. SLAC filed a Notice of Intent (NOI) for coverage under the new IGP Order 2014-0057-DWQ and submitted a revised SWPPP. Order 2014-0057-DWQ was amended by Order 2015-0122-DWQ and Order 2018-0028-DWQ.

The SWPPP has two main components: a Monitoring Plan and Best Management Practices (BMPs). The Monitoring Plan describes the rationale for sampling, lists the sampling locations, and specifies the analyses to be performed. The BMPs include a list of 19 generic and site-specific practices that serve to minimize the impact on storm water from SLAC's industrial activities (see Section 4.4.2).

4.4.2 Program Status

The reporting period for IGP Order 2014-0057-DWQ runs from July 1 through June 30 of the following year. Since the IGP's period of coverage spans two calendar years the period for monitoring water quality during the wet season of 2021 - 2022 was July 1, 2021, through June 30, 2022.

The IGP requires that stormwater samples be analyzed for the following three parameters: pH, total suspended solids (TSS), and oil/grease; as well as potential pollutants that could result from support activities and operations (identified by Standard Industrial Code in Attachment A of the IGP). The samples are also to be analyzed for any additional parameters related to receiving waters with 303(d) listed impairments or approved total maximum daily load. During the wet season of 2021 - 2022, stormwater samples were analyzed for the three required parameters as well as seven additional parameters – five metals and one non-metal (Table 4-2). The additional parameters were selected after a review of SLAC's support activities and operations.

Table 4-2 Stormwater Parameters Analyzed

Metals	Non-Metals
Aluminum	Total Suspended Solids *
Copper	pH *
Iron	Oil and Grease *
Lead	Chemical Oxygen Demand
Zinc	

* Required parameter under Industrial Stormwater General Industrial Permit Order 2014-0057-DWQ

SLAC compares its stormwater analytical results to the SWRCB-developed Annual Numeric Action Levels (NALs), in particular those for the parameters listed in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3 Average NALs and Average Concentrations in 2021 - 2022 Wet Season

Metals	SWRCB Annual NAL (mg/L)	SLAC Annual Average Concentration (mg/L)
Aluminum	0.75	0.24
Copper	0.0332	0.021
Iron	1.0	0.36
Lead	0.262	0.001
Zinc	0.26	0.13
TSS	100	3.8
pH	6 - 9	7.62
Oil and Grease	15	< 5
Chemical Oxygen Demand	120	56

mg/L – milligrams per liter

The data is also compared with the Instantaneous NAL values, as applicable. During the 2021 - 2022 wet season, none of the analyzed parameters had exceedances of the Instantaneous or Annual NALs. Since there were no exceedances, SLAC was able to remain at Baseline status under the IGP on July 1, 2022.

4.5 Hazardous Materials Management

SLAC uses hazardous materials as part of its experimental programs including the manufacturing and maintenance of experimental devices, as well as in conventional facilities operations, maintenance and construction projects. Examples of hazardous materials managed at SLAC include the following:

- Cryogenics
- Compressed gases
- Acids and bases
- Solvents
- Oils and fuels, including Propane
- Adhesives
- Paints and epoxies
- Metals

Hazardous materials management encompasses numerous programs at SLAC, but the primary goal remains the same, to ensure the safe handling of hazardous materials to protect the workers, community, and the environment.

4.5.1 Regulatory Framework

The regulatory framework for hazardous materials regulations, especially in California, has historically been a complex and overlapping web of statutes and regulations. Some of the most important regulatory drivers at the federal level include the following listed acts. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA - Title III) is also known as the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and focuses on community safety. The Occupational Safety and Health Act (1970) was enacted for protection of worker health and safety. The Hazardous Materials Transportation Act of 1975 ensures the safe transport of hazardous materials in commerce; and the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) of 1976, is the federal statute under which PCBs and asbestos are regulated.

Important drivers at the state level generally date back to the mid-1980s and include a Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP), the CalARP, the underground and aboveground storage tank programs, and pollution prevention and waste minimization programs.

In general, the local implementing agency for hazardous materials regulation in California is the CUPA. The Environmental Health Division of the San Mateo County Health Services Agency is the CUPA responsible for overseeing hazardous materials and waste management at SLAC. A CUPA has broad enforcement responsibilities, which include the SWPPP, the SPCC plan, and the Waste Tire Survey and Inspections, as well as the following four hazardous material subject areas:

- Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP), /Emergency Response Plan
- Hazardous Waste/Tiered Permitting/Waste Minimization and Pollution Prevention
- California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP)
- California Fire Code Hazardous Materials Management Plan (Section 2701.5.1 and 2701.5.2)

4.5.2 Program Status

Discussed in the following sections are the status of SLAC's 2022 programs related to hazardous materials life cycle management, including the HMBP, the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI), and the CalARP program.

Due to the continued impact of the COVID 19 Pandemic, SLAC encouraged workers who could work from home to continue to do so. This resulted in approximately only half of SLAC's population being on-site on a regular basis, which in turn resulted in a continued reduction in both chemical use and waste generation in 2022 as compared to previous years.

4.5.2.1 Annual Facility Enforcement Inspections

The CUPA did not perform an inspection related to SLAC's HMBP during CY 2022.

4.5.3 Hazardous Materials Business Plan Program

EPCRA, passed in 1986 as Title III of SARA, establishes requirements for emergency planning, notification, and reporting. In California, the requirements of SARA Title III are incorporated into the state's HMBP program.

SLAC's HMBP was revised and submitted to the San Mateo CUPA in March 2022.

The HMBP includes the Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement. The inventory consists of all hazardous materials present at SLAC in amounts exceeding the state's aggregate threshold quantities (55 gallons for liquids, 500 lbs. for solids, and 200 cubic feet for compressed gases) on a building-by-building basis. It includes hazardous materials in storage as well as hazardous waste, oil-filled equipment, process and bulk tanks, emergency generators containing fuel, and lead/acid batteries. A portion of the hazardous materials inventory is based on procurement data generated through the chemical management system (CMS). The hazardous waste inventory is based on the database maintained by the WM Group. Mixed waste and radioactive materials data are provided by the RP Department. Inventory of process and bulk tanks are part of the SLAC property and building databases.

The plan also includes the SLAC Emergency Management Plan. This plan combines the emergency response requirements for the following programs:

- Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP)
- Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan
- Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC)
- Risk Management Plan (RMP)

4.5.4 Toxics Release Inventory Program

DOE requires its facilities to comply with Toxic Chemical Release Reporting and Community Right-to-Know requirements (40 CFR 372), more commonly referred to as the TRI program. SLAC provides the required information annually to the DOE, which reviews, approves, and sends the TRI information to the USEPA and the state of California.

The TRI report is submitted to USEPA by June 30 of each year and reports quantities from the previous calendar year. The TRI report for SLAC submitted online to USEPA and the state of California in June 2022 covered the CY 2021 reporting year. Of the more than 400 chemicals listed in the TRI, only lead is used at SLAC above its regulatory threshold for reporting; as a result, SLAC prepared a TRI Form R for lead only. TRI data are available to the public via the USEPA website.¹⁰

4.5.5 California Accidental Release Prevention Program

Under the CalARP program, SLAC has only one regulated chemical that is used in a process above its threshold: potassium cyanide, which is used only in the Plating Shop complex. For this usage, a RMP was originally prepared and submitted to the CUPA in 2006. As part of the RMP, worst-case scenarios were modeled for a catastrophic release of potassium cyanide, but none of the scenarios led to offsite consequences. Since the impact of such a release would be limited to the immediate area of use, SLAC qualified for a Program 1 RMP (the lowest level), whereby a more detailed process hazard assessment and an offsite consequence analysis were not required. The final Program 1 RMP for SLAC was finalized in 2008 following a public comment period. It is required that the RMP be reviewed and updated every 5 years. It was reviewed, updated and submitted to the CUPA in April 2012, April 2017 and most recently in April 2022. Following the submission of the revised RMP, CUPA conducted a routine CalARP inspection of SLAC on May 9, 2022. Everything was found to be in order, there were no Notices of Violation issued.

4.5.6 Aboveground Storage Tank Program

Aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) are regulated under the authority of the CWA and California's Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act. Table 4-4 lists the active and regulated ASTs containing petroleum products at SLAC during CY 2022.

SLAC does not have any underground storage tanks. All of the petroleum tanks at SLAC are constructed of steel with secondary containment. The SLAC SPCC plan was last updated in December 2022.

¹⁰ https://enviro.epa.gov/triexplorer/tri_release.chemical

Table 4-4 Aboveground Petroleum Tanks

Petroleum Product	Property Control Number	Location	Number of Tanks	Capacity (gallons)
Diesel	19683	B 112 Master Substation	1	2,000
Gasoline	21443	B 035 Vehicle Refueling Station	1 *	1,500/ 500
Diesel	21287	B 007 MCC Generator	1	500
Diesel	22658	B 081 Maintenance yard	1	500
X-ray Oil	various	B 044 Klystron Test Lab	4	1,232 (total)
Diesel	n/a	PSPS, B 280 Parking lot	4	1,000 each

* There are two sections within the tank B – building n/a – not applicable PSPS – public safety power shutoff

4.5.7 Toxic Substances Control Act Program

The objective of TSCA is to minimize the exposure of humans and the environment to chemicals introduced by the manufacturing, processing, and commercial distribution sectors. One portion of TSCA regulates equipment filled with oil or other dielectric fluids that contain PCBs.

TSCA regulations are administered by the USEPA; there were no inspections of SLAC by USEPA during CY 2022.

TSCA defines transformers containing oil with PCBs as follows. Transformers containing oil with PCB concentrations of 500 parts per million (ppm) and greater are defined as “PCB transformers”. Transformers with PCB concentrations equal to or greater than 50 ppm but less than 500 ppm are defined as “PCB-contaminated transformers”, and transformers containing PCBs at concentrations of less than 50 ppm are defined as “non-PCB transformers”.

During 2022, SLAC had approximately 133 transformers onsite. According to the definitions set forth by 40 CFR Part 761 – Toxic Substances Control Act, none of these transformers are classified as PCB transformers, 11 are classified as PCB-contaminated, and the rest are classified as non-PCB transformers.

4.5.8 Chemical Management System

SLAC has been purchasing chemicals through Government Scientific Source (GSS) since 2017, which provide sourcing, purchasing, expediting, and vendor support for all non-radioactive chemicals and gases purchased. The use of GSS is to provide support for SLAC’s chemical management system. The key objectives of the CMS program at SLAC are to:

- Reduce SLAC’s chemical and gas cost through vendor-leveraged buying power
- Enhance environmental performance through minimizing onsite inventory of chemicals, decreased number of containers deemed off-specification or excess, reduce waste quantities.
- Streamline chemical purchasing and facilitate order tracking
- Generate pre-programmed and ad-hoc facility wide chemical usage, compliance and financial reports and web-based Safety Data Sheet (SDS) management system

- To the extent feasible, procure ‘greener’ chemical alternatives including but not limited to recycled materials, Bio-based materials, non-ozone depleting substances, less toxic and hazardous chemical alternatives, and chemicals with low global warming potential to satisfy Federal Agency and DOE Sustainable Acquisition program goals

By the end of CY 2022 the program had achieved the following:

- Maintained excellent safety performance in the CMS program; no illnesses/injuries or reportable chemical spills in CY 2022
- Ensured contractors have met their training requirements
- Achieved the availability of eight vendor punch out catalogs and 91 static catalogs providing options for thousands of active chemicals available to requestors.
- Identified approved chemical requestors of the CMS program and 220 approved work areas

4.6 Waste Management and Minimization

During the course of its research operations, SLAC generates a variety of waste streams, including both hazardous and non-hazardous wastes. The latter includes industrial waste, municipal solid waste, and construction and demolition debris.

4.6.1 Hazardous Waste Management and Minimization

4.6.1.1 Regulatory Framework

SLAC is a 90-day hazardous waste generator and as such, is not required to obtain a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permit that would allow the treatment, storage and/or disposal of hazardous waste onsite (i.e. a treatment, storage, and disposal facility permit) under the federal RCRA regulations. However, SLAC does have permits to treat a few RCRA-exempt and non-RCRA (i.e. California-only) hazardous waste streams (see Section 4.6.1.2 regarding the state-level tiered permit program).

The United States (US) EPA has delegated authority for implementing the federal RCRA program to the state of California. In turn, the state has delegated its authority on certain aspects of hazardous waste program oversight to the local CUPA. San Mateo County Environmental Health Services serves as the CUPA with delegated authority to oversee SLAC’s hazardous waste management activities.

4.6.1.2 Hazardous Waste Treatment: Tiered Permitting Program

The five tiers of California hazardous waste permits, presented in order of decreasing regulation, are the *full permit*, *standard permit*, *permit by rule*, *conditional authorization*, and *conditional exemption*. SLAC operates four hazardous waste treatment units, all under permit by rule (Table 4-4). These units are authorized to treat listed or characteristic hazardous wastes.

Table 4-5 Hazardous Waste Treatment Units Subject to Tiered Permitting

Tiered Permit Level	Unit Number	Location/Description
Permit by rule	Unit 1A	Cyanide Treatment Tanks
Permit by rule	Unit 1B	Metal Finishing Pre-treatment Facility
Permit by rule	Unit 1C	Batch Hazardous Waste Treatment Tank
Permit by rule	Unit 2	Metal Finishing Pre-treatment Facility – Sludge Dryer

4.6.1.3 Hazardous Waste Tracking

This section does not include radioactive waste. SLAC utilizes a site-specific computerized hazardous waste tracking system. Hazardous wastes are tracked from the time they are generated to final appropriate disposal off-site. The waste tracking system includes fields that generate information required for the SARA Title III, TRI, State Bill (SB) 14 and TSCA PCB reports.

4.6.1.4 Hazardous Waste Minimization

SLAC hazardous waste generation rates have been reduced through a combination of waste minimization and pollution prevention techniques, and processes including the following:

- Reducing generation of excess chemicals through CMS
- Converting non-hazardous empty metal containers and drums to scrap metal
- Exchanging chemicals with other users
- Reclassifying waste streams to reduce hazardous waste volumes
- Re-using chemicals
- Returning unused material to the vendor or manufacturer
- Sending electrical equipment offsite for re-use by other organizations

4.6.2 Non-Hazardous Waste Management and Minimization

Non-hazardous waste can be grouped into non-hazardous industrial waste, municipal solid waste, and construction and demolition (C&D) debris.

4.6.2.1 Non-hazardous Industrial Waste Management

SLAC's WM Group manages industrial waste resulting from SLAC's laboratory operations and remediation operations that, while not classified as hazardous, is not sufficiently "clean" to be disposed of in a municipal or sanitary solid waste landfill. Examples of industrial wastes include soils containing low levels of petroleum hydrocarbons, PCBs or metals that are classified as non-hazardous but are not acceptable for disposal at municipal landfills. In California, industrial wastes are generally termed *Class 2* waste since they are specifically required to be disposed of at *Class 2* landfills (these provide an intermediate level of protection to the environment between *Class 1*, hazardous waste landfills and *Class 3*, municipal solid waste landfills).

4.6.2.2 Municipal Solid Waste Management

The term *municipal solid waste* (MSW) refers to the following waste streams generated at SLAC:

- Beverage containers (glass, aluminum, plastic)
- Paper
- Cardboard
- Scrap wood (non-treated)
- Scrap metal
- Garden/landscaping waste
- Salvage sales and transfers
- Food wastes
- Tires
- Trash (non-recyclable waste)

SLAC's Facilities & Operations Department operates a MSW management program that collects a variety of recyclable and compostable materials as well as regular dumpster refuse (i.e., trash). SLAC's Property Control Department operates a salvage operation that sells metal, equipment, and other salvageable commodities for their cash value or makes them available to the site and others for reuse. SLAC recycled approximately 103 tons of scrap metal in FY 2022. These programs help SLAC minimize disposal of MSW in landfills.

SLAC also has programs in place to manage other wastes including C&D wastes, electronic wastes (e-wastes), and universal wastes, as described in Sections 4.6.2.3 and 4.6.3.

SLAC continues to strive for MSW waste reduction through expansion of zero waste programs in SLAC office buildings. SLAC's zero waste program utilizes a model developed by the City of San Francisco for commercial office buildings, which includes centralized waste, recycling, and compost collection areas, and compost collection of paper towels in the restrooms. The program was first instituted in 2008 at the SLAC cafeteria, and in FY 2012, SLAC began expanding this program to office buildings. Through FY 2022 the program has been implemented in nineteen buildings, which include a large majority of the higher occupancy buildings at the facility. SLAC's MSW diversion from landfill is shown in Table 4-6 and Figure 4-3. The tonnage of MSW generated was higher in FY 2022 compared to the previous year as FY 2021 wastes were low due to COVID 19 curtailments to working onsite. Included in the MSW diverted in FY 2022 was approximately 103 tons of scrap metal that was recycled. SLAC continues to exceed the DOE's MSW diversion rate of greater than 50 percent diversion with a 73.9 percent diversion rate in FY 2022.

Table 4-6 Breakdown of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Diversion Quantities, FY 2018 to FY 2022
(Excluding C&D, E-Waste, and Universal Waste)

Year (FY)	MSW Disposed (all Offsite) (tons)	MSW Diverted (1) (tons)	MSW Composted (2) (tons)	Waste to Energy (3) (tons)	MSW Diversion Percentage Rate (%)
2018	305.0	461.3	193.4	92.5	71.0
2019	315.3	283.1	187.3	93.3	64.1
2020	181.5	351.6	90.9	95.7	74.8
2021	110.9	189.7	102.8	68.6	76.5
2022	140.5	181.5	147.9	67.6	73.9

(1) "MSW Diverted" includes materials recycled including paper, cardboard, scrap metal, scrap wood, equipment sold or transferred (i.e., reuse), and tires, and does not include C&D, e-waste, or universal wastes.

(2) "MSW Composted" includes composted green waste such as garden and landscape trimmings and food waste.

(3) Waste to Energy includes those materials diverted from landfill and used for energy, such as scrap wood sent as fuel to boilers.

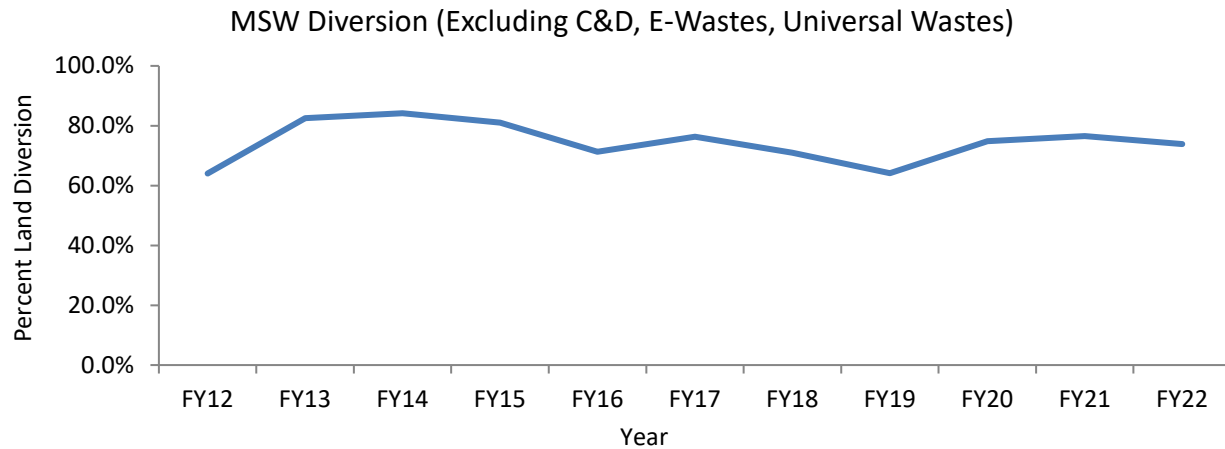


Figure 4-3 Municipal Solid Waste Diversion Rates 2012 – 2022 (Excluding C&D, E-Waste, and Universal Wastes)

Additional information on SLAC's MSW diversion program and data are provided in SLAC's *Site Sustainability Plan*.¹¹

4.6.2.3 Construction and Demolition Debris

C&D debris include a variety of non-hazardous materials generated as a result of construction projects, and may include concrete, wood, metal, gypsum board, and other materials. SLAC's major construction and renovation contracts include requirements for recycling of C&D wastes and as a result, SLAC achieves high landfill diversion rates for C&D materials, as illustrated in Table 4-7.

Table 4-7 Breakdown of Construction and Demolition Diversion Quantities, FY 2018 to FY 2022 (Excluding Soil Reuse)

Year (FY)	C&D Disposal (tons)	C&D Diverted (tons)	Diversion (%)
2018	54	287	84
2019	27	88	76
2020	14	220	94
2021	33	144	81
2022	25	60	71

% - percentage

FY – fiscal year

4.6.3 Other Waste Management Activities

SLAC has programs in place to recycle electronic waste (e-waste) and universal wastes (e.g., bulbs and batteries). In FY 2022, approximately 8 tons of these wastes were recycled, and all of SLAC's electronic wastes were recycled through electronics recyclers that were certified under either the e-Stewards or Responsible Recycling programs, helping to ensure proper disposition of these materials.

¹¹ SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, *Site Sustainability Plan 2023*, November 2022

SLAC generates a small quantity of low-level radioactive waste every year; this waste stream is discussed in Chapter 5. In addition, SLAC generates a small quantity of regulated medical waste from the on-site occupational health clinic and from two research labs. In California, the state Medical Waste Management Act requires proper storage, treatment, and disposal of regulated medical waste. The Medical Waste Management Program is administered by the California Department of Public Health.

4.7 Biological Resources Protection Program

4.7.1 Regulatory Framework

SLAC is subject to a number of biological resources protection requirements, which are administered or enforced through multiple regulations and agencies. The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) is primarily administered by the US Fish and Wildlife Service and establishes a framework for protecting endangered species and their designated critical habitats. The Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) makes it unlawful to take (i.e., harm, harass, or kill), possess, or transport any migratory bird or its parts, nests, or eggs, except under a valid permit. Almost all native birds are protected under the MBTA. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act similarly protects bald and golden eagles and prohibits take of their parts, nests, or eggs without a federal permit. Lastly, Sections 404 and 401 of the CWA establish a framework to protect water quality in the United States. Section 404 of the CWA is administered by the US Army Corps of Engineers and regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into a Water of the United States (WOTUS). Section 401 of the CWA is administered by the RWQCB and requires that any agency applying for a federal permit allowing discharge of pollutants into a WOTUS, such as a Section 404 permit, also obtain a state water quality certification to ensure that the activity complies with state water quality standards.

4.7.2 Program Status

SLAC implements appropriate avoidance and minimization measures (AMMs) during activities that may potentially impact biological resources, such as construction or demolition, building maintenance or renovations, or projects involving landscaping. AMMs may include nesting bird surveys for activities conducted during the nesting bird season to ensure that no birds or nests will be impacted by the work, monitoring of and/or establishment of buffer zones around active nests that are located close to work activities, or field surveys to verify that no potential WOTUS will be affected by a proposed activity.

4.8 Sustainability

SLAC's *Site Sustainability Plan 2023*, which was published in 2022,¹² summarizes SLAC's planned actions and performance status on the sustainability goals derived from EO 13834 and EO 14057, as adopted by DOE in their *Fiscal Year 2022 Site Sustainability Plan Guidance*.

A core part of SLAC's Environment, Safety and Health Policy is to "wisely use and conserve natural resources and conduct our activities in a sustainable manner". The EO and DOE goals complement SLAC's values on sustainability and provide quantifiable objectives and timeframes, consistent across the federal complex.

¹² SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, *Site Sustainability Plan FY 2023*, December 2022.

Included below is a summary of progress on key sustainability goals, in the areas of energy, GHG, water, sustainable building, and waste, as reported in SLAC's *Site Sustainability Plan 2023*.

Table 4-8 Progress against Select Sustainability Goals of EO 13834 and the DOE Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan through FY 2022

Category	DOE Goal	Progress
Energy Reduction	Reduce energy intensity (BTU per gross square foot) in goal-subject facilities by 25% by FY 2025 relative to FY 2015 baseline	Energy intensity decreased by -1.1% compared with the previous year's usage. This decrease in energy intensity per gross square foot is due to an increase in total gross square feet at the SLAC campus, not because of a decrease in overall energy usage.
Life cycle cost efficient projects	Implement life cycle cost effective efficiency and conservation measures with appropriated funds and/or performance contracts.	SLAC certified the eighth High Performance Sustainability Building (HPSB), accompanied by a 35% reduction in energy usage, saving \$20,000 annually. SLAC reduced the cumulative gas and electricity energy per square foot for the 20 monitored buildings by 8% compared to the 2015 baseline. SLAC completed projects to upgrade lighting in industrial high bay areas, reducing energy consumption and maintenance by \$120,000 annually.
Water Reduction	Reduce water usage by 36% by FY 2025, relative to the FY 2007 baseline (FY 2022 target was 30%)	SLAC achieved a 47% reduction in water usage compared with the FY 2007 baseline.
Sustainable Building	Ensure 17% by building count to comply with the Guiding Principles for sustainable buildings by FY 2025. (Interim target FY 2022 target was 16.3%)	This goal was changed with the release of EO14057 to only include buildings above 25,000 square feet. Because of this change, SLAC has only 24 applicable buildings, four of which are certified by Guiding Principles (HPSB). SLAC is currently at 16.7% of building count complying with Guiding Principles.
Waste Reduction	Divert at least 50% non-hazardous solid waste, and 50% construction and demolition debris each year.	SLAC met the annual reduction target and has exceeded the MSW diversion goal for the last several years.
BTU – British thermal units EO – Presidential Executive Order FY – fiscal year		GHG – greenhouse gases HPSB – high-performance sustainable building MSW – municipal solid waste

With the release of EO 14057 during FY22, SLAC has refocused its goals to reduce natural gas usage on campus significantly, further the amount of renewable energy used, and work towards Net-Zero emissions.

4.9 National Environmental Policy Act

SLAC's mission has expanded to a multi-program laboratory conducting research in the areas of photon science, particle physics, cosmology, structural biology and medicine, material science, and emerging technologies. SLAC continues to upgrade the original linear accelerator and its associated machines and

hardware in response to its evolving programs and ensures that the NEPA requirements are followed on a project-by-project basis for all new construction projects.

NEPA, the goal of which is to protect, restore and enhance the environment, was enacted into law in 1970. SLAC developed its formal NEPA program in 1992, which is jointly administered by the DOE and SLAC's EP Department. Under this program, proposed SLAC projects and actions are reviewed to evaluate NEPA documentation requirements. The three categories of NEPA documentation in increasing order of complexity are:

- Categorical exclusion (CX)
- Environmental assessment (EA)
- Environmental impact statement (EIS)

SLAC staff provides information and technical support to DOE to be used in determining whether proposed federal actions will have a significant effect on the environment. The completed NEPA documents are forwarded to the DOE SSO for review, concurrence, and/or approval by the DOE NEPA Compliance Officer located at the DOE Office of Science Integrated Support Center in Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Environmental aspects that must be considered when conducting the environmental analysis and preparing NEPA documentation commonly include: potential increases in air emissions, hazardous materials usage, and waste generation, impacts on wetlands, sensitive species and critical habitats, increases in water consumption and wastewater discharge, and impacts to historical and cultural resources.

To be consistent with the DOE NEPA Openness Policy, SLAC's CX determinations are available to the public at the link provided below.¹³ In 2022, 71 projects were reviewed for NEPA purposes, all were classified as CXs.

Under NEPA, agencies are required to assess potential impacts to historic and cultural resources. These efforts are integrated with the site's National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) review process. SLAC and DOE's project review process under Section 106 of the NHPA includes evaluating activities that have the potential to impact historic properties and notifying interested Native American tribes, as determined by the Native American Heritage Commission, of proposed projects to solicit tribal input. In 2022, there were no Section 106 evaluations or tribal consultations.

¹³

[NEPA Page \(slac.stanford.edu\)](https://slac.stanford.edu/NEPA)

5 Environmental Radiological Program

5.1 Introduction

All members of the public receive radiation doses from natural background radiation and from various human activities. This chapter describes sources of radiation and radioactivity at SLAC and provides an overview of how SLAC's REP program assesses radiation and radioactivity in the environment (e.g. air, soil and water) to determine the potential radiation dose to the public and any impacts to the environment.

DOE Order 458.1, *Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment (Change 4, 2020)*, requires that radiation and radioactivity from SLAC do not cause any member of the public to receive a radiation dose greater than 100 milli-rems (mrem, a unit used to quantify radiation dose to humans) in a year.¹⁴

As in past years, the potential dose that members of the public received due to SLAC operations in CY 2022 was a very small fraction of the dose received from natural background radiation. In addition, the potential dose to the public and the radiation-related impacts to the environment from SLAC operations were significantly below all DOE and USEPA regulatory limits and SLAC administrative limits.

5.2 Sources of Radiation and Radioactivity

The main linac accelerator at SLAC is located inside a 3-kilometer long concrete tunnel, the top of which is 25 feet beneath the ground surface. Through this underground tunnel, electron beam particles are accelerated to nearly the speed of light up to giga-electron volt levels.

Some beam particles may strike accelerator components during the acceleration process. When that happens, the decelerating particles may emit secondary radiation in the form of high-energy photons and neutrons. This secondary radiation is present whenever beam particles are accelerated then lost, but it ceases as soon as power to the accelerator is terminated.

Table 5-1 Activation Products in Water or Air

Radioactive Element	Half-life	Primarily Produced In
Oxygen (¹⁵ O)	123 seconds	Water or air
Nitrogen (¹³ N)	10.0 minutes	Air
Carbon (¹¹ C)	20.3 minutes	Water or air
Argon (⁴¹ Ar)	1.8 hours	Air
Beryllium (⁷ Be)	53.6 days	Water
Hydrogen (tritium (³ H))	12.3 years	Water

¹⁴ United States Department of Energy, DOE O 458.1, *Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment*.

The secondary radiation may also make the substances they strike become radioactive. Table 5-1 lists the predominant radioactive elements produced in water or air, and their half-lives (the time required to reduce the radioactivity by half).

Facilities at SLAC are designed to meet all applicable safety and environmental requirements. Nearly all of the direct radiation is stopped by the combined shielding on the accelerator structure and the ground, and by the thick concrete walls of the tunnel that surround the accelerator itself. SLAC monitors the small fraction of photons and neutrons that pass through the accelerator components, through the surrounding earth or walls, to reach areas outside of the accelerator housing. This direct-radiation evaluation and monitoring is described in Section 5.3.

SLAC also assesses, measures, and reports on radioactivity or impacts potentially produced and released to the environment as required by SLAC's policies and by state or federal regulations. Sections 5.4 through 5.6 and 5.9 describe SLAC's programs designed to assess and control radioactivity that have the potential to be released into the different types of environmental media. All potential releases of radioactive materials are included in tables within those sections.

Section 5.8 provides a summary of how the calculated potential maximum doses to the public compare with natural background radiation. Table 5-6 summarizes annual doses to the maximally exposed individual (MEI) from both direct radiation (0.04 mrem) and airborne radioactivity released (3.99E-04 mrem), and shows that the doses are much smaller than regulatory limits and the natural background radiation.

5.3 Monitoring for Direct Radiation

The maximum dose that could have been received by a member of the public due to direct radiation from SLAC was 0.04 mrem [0.0004 milli-Sievert (mSv) - the International System of units for dose equivalent¹⁵. This is 0.04 percent of the 100 mrem regulatory limit.

During CY 2022, SLAC measured direct radiation at 43 locations around the SLAC site boundary to determine the potential radiation dose to a member of the public. Readings from these site-boundary dosimeters used to measure radiation were recorded each calendar quarter. The annual doses from these dosimeters were used to estimate the doses to the MEI based on continuous occupancy of 24 hours a day, 365 days per year. Landauer Incorporated, accredited by the DOE's Laboratory Accreditation Program and National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program as a dosimeter supplier, provided and processed the dosimeters.

Results from these dosimeters were also used to calculate the collective dose to the population (about 5.3 million based on year 2000 census data) that live within 80 kilometers (km) (equivalent to approximately 50 miles) of SLAC; the collective dose was 0.03 person-rem for CY 2022.

5.4 Assessment of Airborne Radioactivity

As required by 40 CFR 61, Subpart H, SLAC files an annual report to the USEPA that describes the possible sources, types, and quantities of airborne radioactivity released into the atmosphere.¹⁶ The resulting effective

¹⁵ SLAC, ES&H Division, Radiation Protection Department. RP-DREP-20230503-MEM-01, *CY2022 SLAC Site Boundary Environmental Monitoring Results & Public MEI Dose Calculations from Direct/Skyshine Radiation*.

¹⁶ SLAC, ES&H Division, Radiation Protection Department. *Radionuclide Air Emissions Annual Report – CY 2022* (June 2023).

dose equivalent (called EDE or dose hereafter) to the MEI of the general public (both on-site and off-site) from all releases of airborne radioactivity at SLAC in CY 2022 was estimated to be 3.99E-04 mrem (3.99E-06 mSv). The MEI location that corresponds to the highest EDE for releases in CY 2022 is at the onsite SLAC Guest House. This is well below the regulatory limit which requires releases to be limited so that no member of the public receives a dose in excess of 10 mrem (0.1 mSv) in any one calendar year.

In addition, there is no individual release point within SLAC facilities exceeding the 0.1 mrem/y (0.001 mSv/y) limit for the continuous monitoring requirement. The maximum value was 2.40E-04 mrem/y from the LCLS Beam Transport Hall (BTH) release point contributing to the onsite SLAC Guest House.

The collective EDE to the population within 80 km of SLAC's site boundary (estimated 5.3×10^6 persons) due to releases of airborne radioactivity at SLAC in CY 2022 was calculated to be 5.82E-03 person-rem.

As detailed in the annual National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) report, the released airborne radioactivity was calculated based on conservative information from the SLAC accelerator operations during CY 2022. Table 5-2 summarizes the estimated radioactivity released in CY 2022, showing the quantities in Curies. Potential doses to members of the public due to the released radioactivity were determined using the US EPA-approved software code CAP-88 version 4.1.

Table 5-2 Airborne Radioactivity Released CY 2022

Category	Radioactive Element	Activity (Ci)
Tritium	Hydrogen (^3H)	n/a
Krypton-85	Krypton (^{85}Kr)	n/a
Noble gases ($T_{1/2} < 40$ days)	Argon (^{41}Ar)	0.096
Short-lived activation products ($T_{1/2} < 3$ hr)	Oxygen (^{15}O)	0.345
	Nitrogen (^{13}N)	0.390
	Carbon (^{11}C)	0.097
Other activation products ($T_{1/2} > 3$ hr)	n/a	n/a
Total radioiodine	n/a	n/a
Total radiostrontium	n/a	n/a
Total uranium	n/a	n/a
Plutonium	n/a	n/a
Other actinides	n/a	n/a
	Total	0.929

n/a – not applicable < - less than
 $T_{1/2}$ – half-life > - greater than

5.5 Assessment of Radioactivity in Water

Three types of water are monitored for radioactivity at SLAC: industrial wastewater, stormwater, and groundwater. This section summarizes the CY 2022 monitoring and results for each water type.

5.5.1 Industrial Wastewater

Federal and state regulations (10 CFR 20.2003 and 17 California Code of Regulations 30253) limit the radioactivity in industrial wastewater that SLAC releases to the sanitary sewer system. In CY 2022, SLAC

released 0.0008 percent of the applicable limits (only 4.11×10^{-5} Ci for tritium). There were no other gamma/beta emitters released to the sanitary sewer system.

Throughout CY 2022, SLAC sampled and analyzed wastewater discharges for tritium. Total activity released during CY 2022 is summarized in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Radioactivity in Wastewater Released into Sanitary Sewer CY 2022

Category	Radioactive Element	Activity (Ci)	Annual Release Limit (Ci)
Tritium	Hydrogen (^3H)	4.11×10^{-5}	5
Activation products ($T_{1/2} > 3$ hr)	Cobalt (^{60}Co)	0	1 *
	Beryllium (^7Be)	0	
Total radioiodine	n/a	0	
Total radiostrontium	n/a	0	
Total uranium	n/a	0	
Plutonium	n/a	0	
Other actinides	n/a	0	

* Combined. Excluding ^3H (for which there is a 5 Ci annual limit), there is a 1 Ci limit for the combined activity of all radioactive elements released during the calendar year

n/a – not applicable

As required by regulations, at the end of each calendar quarter of CY 2022, SLAC reported the results of wastewater monitoring and discharge to the SVCW.¹⁷

Table 5-4 summarizes the historical results of wastewater monitoring for CY 2012 through CY 2022. The final column of the table compares the radioactivity discharged by SLAC into the sanitary sewer with the annual limit for such discharges set by federal and state regulation. Each year, the quantities and types of radioactivity in wastewater discharged depend on past accelerator operations and on details of wastewater handling.

¹⁷ SLAC, ES&H Division, Radiation Protection Department, *Radioactivity in Industrial Wastewater for the Period of 1 October 2022 to 31 December 2022*.

Table 5-4 Summary of Radioactivity in SLAC Wastewater, CY 2012 to 2022

Year	Radioactive Element	Activity (Ci)	Percentage of Annual Limit
2012	Hydrogen (^3H)	1.1×10^{-4}	0.002
2013	Hydrogen (^3H)	4.63×10^{-5}	0.0009
2014	Hydrogen (^3H)	4.86×10^{-4}	0.01
2015	Hydrogen (^3H)	1.36×10^{-5}	0.0003
2016	Hydrogen (^3H)	6.23×10^{-5}	0.0013
2017	Hydrogen (^3H)	1.13×10^{-4}	0.0023
2018	Hydrogen (^3H)	3.95×10^{-5}	0.0008
2019	Hydrogen (^3H)	7.32×10^{-5}	0.0015
2020	Hydrogen (^3H)	2.17×10^{-5}	0.0004
2021	Hydrogen (^3H)	2.87×10^{-4}	0.0057
2022	Hydrogen (^3H)	4.11×10^{-5}	0.0008

 ^3H – tritium

Ci - Curie

5.5.2 Stormwater

The stormwater monitoring program is described in Section 4.4 of this report. As in all previous years, in CY 2022, no radioactivity above natural background was found in any storm water or wattle samples. No sediment samples were taken in 2022.

5.5.3 Groundwater

Throughout CY 2022, SLAC performed in-house analysis of water samples from monitoring wells for the presence of radioactivity each time the wells were sampled under SLAC's groundwater Self-Monitoring Program (SMP) as described in Chapter 6. The groundwater SMP includes a groundwater Sampling and Analyses Plan (SAP) that outlines the frequency at which the wells are sampled and the constituents for which the samples are analyzed. Groundwater samples collected as part of the SMP and analyzed for tritium are sent to a California-certified analytical laboratory for independent tritium analysis. Splits of these samples are also analyzed by SLAC's RP Department. The results from the in-house laboratory are in agreement with the results of the external laboratory.

SLAC has over one hundred groundwater wells (see Chapter 6), 20 of which are sampled for tritium and other radionuclides at least once a year, per the groundwater monitoring program's SAP. Tritium has historically been detected above the analytical method's reporting limit (SLAC's RP Department data) in only the five wells listed in Table 5-5. These data were also reported quarterly in the SLAC Memorandum Quarterly Summary of Tritium Concentrations Measured in Monitoring Wells¹⁸. No other radionuclides were detected.

¹⁸ SLAC, ES&H Division, Radiation Protection Department. RP-RPD-20230131-MEM-01, *Quarterly Summary of Tritium Concentrations Measured in Monitoring Wells (4th Quarter of CY 2022)*.

Other than groundwater from these five wells, no radioactivity above natural background levels has ever been detected in samples from any of the other wells. The detected concentrations of tritium in the water samples summarized in Table 5-5 were below federal and state limits set for tritium in drinking water, which is 20,000 pico-Curies per liter (pCi/L) under 22 California Code of Regulations (CCR) 64443 and 40 CFR 141.66. In addition, groundwater beneath SLAC is not used for any purpose because of its very low well yields, and because of the water's naturally high content of Total Dissolved Solids (TDS).

In CY 2022 four groundwater wells had positive results above the detection limit of 500 pCi/L for tritium. In addition, all well samples were analyzed using the low-background High Purity Germanium detectors (HPGe) gamma spectroscopy system. There were no positive results from gamma spectroscopy for these wells.

Table 5-5 Summary of Tritium Concentrations from Five Monitoring Wells CY 2022

Period (Month)		Jan. to March	April to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.
EXW-4	Avg ^3H (pCi/L)	1388	1052	900	962
	percent of DWS ¹	7%	5%	5%	5%
	No. of Samples	1	1	1	1
MW-30	Avg ^3H (pCi/L)	<500 ²	<500 ²	<500 ²	<500 ²
	percent of DWS	na	na	na	na
	No. of Samples	1	1	1	1
MW-81	Avg ^3H (pCi/L)	657	<500 ²	<500 ²	<500 ²
	percent of DWS	3%	na	na	na
	No. of Samples	1	1	1	1
MW-82	Avg ^3H (pCi/L)	535	<500 ²	<500 ²	<500 ²
	percent of DWS	3%	na	na	na
	No. of Samples	1	1	1	1
MW-94	Avg ^3H (pCi/L)	1186	1017	1047	969
	percent of DWS	6%	5%	5%	5%
	No. of Samples	1	1	1	1

¹ DWS – Drinking Water Standard: 20,000 pCi/L for tritium

² 500 pCi/L was the minimum tritium concentration that was detectable by SLAC in CY 2022

na – not available

No.- number

pCi/L – pico-curies per liter

XW – extraction well

5.6 Assessment of Radioactivity in Soil

During CY 2022, SLAC collected soil samples for excavations to support the construction projects, and analyzed them by gamma ray spectroscopy. Results of all the soil samples were all within Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM) background levels.

5.7 Release of Property Potentially Containing Residual Radioactive Material

All property, both real and personal, exposed to any process at SLAC that could cause the property to have the potential for surface or volumetric radiation contamination must be measured using appropriate instruments with sufficient detection capabilities before release. In addition to radiological surveys, SLAC uses process knowledge to ensure that the material meets the release criteria for recycled metals. The materials are verified to have no detectable radioactivity before they are cleared and permitted to be released from the radiological controlled areas. At SLAC, property that has any detectable radioactivity is identified as radioactive, and either is retained for appropriate reuse onsite or is disposed of as radioactive waste. Only material which does not have detectable radioactivity can be released from radiological controlled areas. Therefore, property releases at SLAC do not add to the potential public dose.

The SLAC material release program has been benchmarked with other similar DOE laboratories and peer-reviewed. The protocols and the releases for certain batches of metals have also been validated and verified by the DOE SSO. A radiation portal-gate monitor is in operation at SLAC, which is used as a final screening by SLAC for trucks full of metal that have been tentatively released and are ready to be transported to the appropriate recycling center. During 2022, there were no significant recycling efforts.

5.8 Potential Dose to the Public

The maximum dose to members of the public due to SLAC operations are very small compared with doses from natural background radiation and are well below all regulatory limits.

Table 5-6 summarizes the dose results for the two modes that were the potential contributors to public radiation dose in CY 2022, namely direct radiation (0.04 mrem) and airborne radioactivity (3.99E-04 mrem).

Table 5-6 Summary of Potential Annual Doses due to SLAC Operations CY 2022

	Maximum Dose to General Public: Direct Radiation	Maximum Dose to General Public: Airborne Radioactivity	Maximum Dose to General Public: Airborne + Direct	Collective Dose To Population within 80 km of SLAC
Dose from SLAC	0.04 mrem	3.99E-04 mrem	0.04 mrem	0.03 (direct) + 5.82E-03 (air) = 0.036 person-rem
DOE Radiation Protection Standard	100 mrem	10 mrem	100 mrem	n/a
SLAC Maximum Dose as Percentage of DOE Standard	0.04 %	0.004%	0.04 %	n/a
Dose from Natural Background ¹⁹	100 mrem	200 mrem	300 mrem	1,667,000 person-rem
SLAC Maximum Dose as Percentage of Natural Background	0.04%	0.0002%	0.013%	2.15E-06%
mrem – milli-rem				
% - percent				
n/a - not applicable				

¹⁹ National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurement, NCRP Report No. 94, *Exposure of the Population in the United States and Canada from Natural Background Radiation*

Releases of radioactivity into other environmental media and property were too small to result in a radiation dose to a member of the public under any credible scenario. Table 5-6 also compares the CY 2022 dose results with regulatory limits and natural background.

Table 5-7 presents the maximum dose potentially received by a member of the public from both direct radiation and airborne radioactivity due to SLAC operations in CY 2012 through CY 2022 and compares it with the average dose due to natural background radiation and radioactivity.

Table 5-7 Potential Annual Dose * (mrem/year) to Maximally Exposed Individual, CY 2012 to CY 2022

Year	SLAC Direct and Airborne Radiation (mrem)	Average, Total Natural Background Radiation (mrem)	Percentage of SLAC Dose to Natural Background %
2012	0.53	300	0.18
2013	0.04	300	0.013
2014	0.045	300	0.015
2015	0.045	300	0.015
2016	0.052	300	0.017
2017	0.031	300	0.010
2018	0.041	300	0.014
2019	0.0001	300	0.0001
2020	0.43	300	0.14
2021	0.04	300	0.014
2022	0.04	300	0.013

* Starting with the 2003 calculations, the effects of air attenuation are taken into account.

5.9 Biota Dose

The DOE technical standard, *A Graded Approach for Evaluating Radiation Doses to Aquatic and Terrestrial Biota* (DOE-STD-1153-2002), indicates DOE facilities are to protect plants and animals by assuring the following dose rates due to “exposure to radiation or radioactive material releases” into the applicable environment are not exceeded:

- Aquatic animals: should not exceed 1 rad/day
- Terrestrial plants: should not exceed 1 rad/day
- Terrestrial animals: should not exceed 0.1 rad/day
- Rad, instead of rem, is used in this report, as rad is the unit to quantify radiation dose in a material, in this case animal and plants.

5.9.1 Dose to Biota from Direct Radiation

In CY 2022, SLAC monitored radiation dose and dose rate at approximately 500 onsite locations (most of which are outside accelerator shielding housing, the rest are inside shielding housing) using passive radiation dosimeters posted for six-month periods. For each period, the average dose rate of these

dosimeters was found to be less than 0.0005 rad/day²⁰ (dominated by those inside shielding housing), and the maximum dose rate was less than 0.03 rad/day (inside shielding housing). Based on these results²¹, and the fact that the animal population could only have had access to areas with low dose rates (outside shielding housing), doses to plant and animal populations at SLAC were well within the above-mentioned limits of the DOE standard throughout CY 2022.

5.9.2 Dose to Biota from Activation Products

In CY 2022, SLAC tested water samples for the presence of radioactivity above natural background levels, as described in Sections 5.5 and 5.6. Tritium was occasionally found in industrial wastewater, but plants as well as animal populations have no path by which they would come into contact with industrial wastewater at SLAC. Since the radioactivity concentrations in these sampled media are much lower than from direct radiation, there is no possibility that plants or animals will have received dose rates from radioactive activation products at SLAC that exceed the standard radiation limits.

All groundwater samples analyzed for tritium during CY 2022, were reported as either non-detect (i.e. below the reporting limit 500 pCi/L) or, if tritium was detected the concentration was well below the human drinking water standard of 20,000 pCi/L. This value is set by the USEPA regulation. Section 5.5.3 summarizes the CY 2022 results of monitoring for radioactivity in groundwater and it shows that the levels of tritium in the groundwater have been decreasing over time. There is no potential that plants or animals will have received dose rates from activation products in groundwater at SLAC that exceed the limits of the standard.

5.10 Low-level Radioactive Waste Management

SLAC generates low-level radioactive waste (LLRW) and mixed waste from its routine operations, repairs, research, and special projects such as decommissioning. The total waste generated during CY 2022 was 143 cubic feet. One hundred and five cubic feet of the total was from routine operations. SLAC employs waste generator training, careful planning of work operations, thorough survey and characterization of materials, segregation, reuse, and volume reduction to meet waste minimization goals.

SLAC continues to manage its LLRW in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and DOE directives. During CY 2022, SLAC disposed of 103 sealed sources, and shipped 3,521 cubic feet of newly generated and legacy LLRW as well as low-level mixed waste (LLMW) containing a total activity of 61.7 millicuries, and weighing 236,000 kilograms (519,200 lbs.) to appropriately permitted and licensed treatment and disposal facilities for low-level and mixed low-level radioactive waste.

²⁰ National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurement, NCRP Report No. 94, *Exposure of the Population in the United States and Canada from Natural Background Radiation*.

²¹ SLAC, ES&H Division, Radiation Protection Department, RP-22-14. *Monitoring Results for Integrated Area Dose around SLAC, For Period from January 2022 through June 2022*.

6 Groundwater Protection and Environmental Restoration

6.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the groundwater protection and environmental restoration programs at SLAC, including the regulatory framework, site cleanup objectives, an overview of potential chemical impacts, summary of most recent restoration activities, and SLAC's groundwater monitoring program.

6.2 Background Conditions

The document *The Geology of SLAC* ²² provides a detailed description of the geology of SLAC. Based on many tests in exploratory borings and wells, the hydraulic conductivity of SLAC's bedrock is overall much less than the range of that generally accepted as representing natural aquifer material. The groundwater at SLAC is not used as a drinking water source because of low yield as well as naturally occurring high TDS content.

6.3 Areas with Potential Impact from Chemicals

The *2006 Environmental Baseline Report* ²³ (EBR) provided an inventory of facilities and areas at SLAC that were considered to have the potential to have chemical impacts and summarized the results of the environmental investigations and remediation activities that had occurred. The EBR identified COPCs, defined Investigation Areas (IAs), and provided a decision process for determining which areas still required additional actions. At that time, The *Work Plan for the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study* ²⁴ (RI/FS WP) provided additional description and updated the status of IAs, defined the four OUs at SLAC, and described the framework for completing the environmental investigations and remedial actions at the facility. Subsequent to the EBR, numerous investigations and clean-ups have been conducted, as discussed in Section 6.5.

6.4 Strategies for Controlling Potential Sources of Chemicals

Strategies for chemical source control include measures to control known soil and groundwater impacts (as are discussed in this chapter) and required procedures that are meant to prevent practices that could

²² Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, *The Geology of SLAC* (SLAC-I-750-3A33X-002, November 2006) <http://www-group.slac.stanford.edu/esh/groups/ep/geology/geologicreport.pdf>

²³ Sapere Consulting, *Stanford Linear Accelerator Center Environmental Baseline Report* (February 2006)

²⁴ Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, *Work Plan for the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study* (SLAC-I-750-A17M-008, May 2006)

adversely affect soil and groundwater (as discussed in Chapter 4). These procedures include the site's SWPPP,²⁵ which discusses BMPs for preventing adverse impacts from spills and operations at SLAC.

6.5 Restoration Activities

SLAC first began environmental investigation and restoration activities in the mid-1980s and by 1991 had developed a comprehensive environmental restoration program. Program activities range from discovery and characterization to remediation and long-term monitoring or maintenance where required.

The general restoration approach at SLAC is to accomplish the following steps:

1. Identify sites with actual or potential impacts (involving soil, soil vapor, groundwater, surface water, and/or air)
2. Prioritize impacted sites based on site complexity, nature of chemical impacts, associated risks, remaining data needs, and projected remedy
3. Investigate sites and identify remedies that protect human health and the environment, beginning with the highest priority sites
4. Implement remedies and monitor for effectiveness

SLAC has reached and continues to work towards completion of the fourth step. During CY 2022, SLAC's Environmental Restoration Program continued remediation efforts in specific areas impacted by COPCs. Remediation work conducted to date generally consists of two categories, extraction and treatment of solvent-impacted soil vapor and groundwater, and soil excavation to remove localized areas of chemically impacted soils. There have been four main areas impacted with COPCs in groundwater: the FHWSA, the Former Solvent Underground Storage Tank Area (FSUST), the Test Lab and Central Lab (TL/CL) area, and the Plating Shop Area (PSA). Current operating data of soil vapor and groundwater extraction at these areas indicate that the remediation systems have resulted in a significant decrease in concentrations of COPCs in soil vapor and groundwater and are achieving hydraulic control of the groundwater plumes; and, in the case of the FHWSA, is thought to have achieved clean-up levels. Each of the groundwater areas is described in Section 6.7, along with a description of sites where soil removal has recently been conducted.

6.6 Quality Assurance of Environmental Data

The Environmental Protection Department Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)²⁶ requires chemical analytical results and supporting quality control reported by analytical laboratories to be reviewed for accuracy and that they represent actual conditions of the environmental media at SLAC. This is accomplished through the use of a third-party subject matter expert who is qualified to interpret complex environmental testing methods and the required quality control measures that analytical laboratories take to provide defensible data. All analytical reports are reviewed using a comprehensive checklist. Findings are recorded and the data quality assessment summarized through a detailed flagging strategy provided in the

²⁵ SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Environment, Safety, and Health Division, Environmental Department, SLAC *Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan* (SLAC-I-750-0A16M-002, 2019)

²⁶ SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Environment, Safety & Health Division, Environmental Protection Department, *Quality Assurance Project Plan*, 2019 (SLAC-I-750-2A17M-003-R008)

QAPP. Flags or notes are transferred to all laboratory reports and exported into the EP database for decision-making by Project Managers.

In a further effort to assure the generation of reliable data, laboratories reporting compliance data are required to hold accreditation, at a minimum, by the State of California, Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (CA ELAP) and may be required to be accredited under the Department of Energy's Consolidated Audit Program (DOECAP) Accreditation Program. DOECAP Accreditation Program accredited laboratories are subject to assessments by an Accrediting Body every two years or more frequently. The accrediting Body's audit reports are reviewed by the subject matter expert and expiration dates of the accreditation certificates monitored. As needed, performance audits may be conducted by the subject matter expert or Project Manager.

During CY 2022 all data generated by the contract laboratories were usable for their intended purpose. No performance audits were required in CY 2022.

6.7 Regulatory Framework

In October 2009, the Water Board issued an updated Board Order (No. R2-2009-0072) for SLAC for the investigation and remediation of impacted soil and groundwater resulting from historical spills and leaks that occurred during the course of operations at SLAC. The Board Order addresses release sites at SLAC and consolidates the investigation and cleanup activities at the facility. It also rescinds the Board Order issued in May 2005. In January 2006, the Water Board was designated by the State of California the Administering Agency (i.e., lead agency) for the environmental cleanup work at SLAC.²⁷ As the lead agency, the Water Board has the responsibility to determine the adequacy and extent of cleanup, issue necessary authorizations and permits, and following the determination that an approved remedy has been accomplished, issue a certificate of closure. The Water Board has specified site cleanup to standards for unrestricted land use,²⁸ consistent with how the SLAC property is zoned.

In accordance with the Board Order and the RI/FS WP, the framework for ongoing cleanup activities parallels as practicable the CERCLA RI/FS Process, whereby a sequential series of documents are prepared for accessible areas within each of the four operable units (OU) established at SLAC. These OUs include: 1) the Groundwater VOC OU, 2) the Tritium OU, 3) the West SLAC/Campus Area/IR-8 Drainage Channel OU (WSLAC OU), and 4) the Research Yard-SSRL/IR-6 Drainage Channel OU (RY OU). However, it should be noted that while SLAC follows the CERCLA RI/FS process, SLAC is not listed in the National Priorities List (NPL) as a Superfund site because the USEPA determined that the conditions at the site did not warrant inclusion on the NPL.

All the RI/FS documents required under the Board Order for each OU have been completed and approved by the Water Board. These documents include a detailed summary of the nature and extent of the impact (RI reports), baseline human health and ecological risk assessments (Risk Assessment [RA] Reports), followed by a thorough review of remedial options (FS Reports) to address any remaining soil and groundwater remediation issues at the site. The reports take into consideration the removal actions already implemented and incorporate, in accordance with DOE guidance, an assessment of the NEPA values for the

²⁷ California Environmental Protection Agency, *Site Designation Committee Resolution No. 06-01* (January 2006)

²⁸ Regional Water Quality Control Board, *Approval of Stanford Linear Accelerator Center Long Range Redevelopment Plan* (November 18, 2005)

interim actions planned for the OU. Remedial alternatives were evaluated in the FS reports against a number of criteria including effectiveness, ease of implementation, cost, and community acceptance. Upon the Water Board's approval of the RI, RA, and FS reports, as applicable, Remedial Action Plans (RAP) and Remedial Design (RD) reports were prepared for each OU. The RAPs outline the steps required to implement the proposed remedial actions required to achieve the cleanup objectives for the site and the RD reports provide the engineering design details for the remedial action. Upon completion of the remedy, a RAP Implementation Report, Operation and Maintenance Plan, and Risk Management Plan were prepared for each OU, as applicable.

The following bullets and Table 6-1 summarize the Water Board Order deliverables and other documents submitted to, or approved by the Water Board during CY 2022:

- *Addendum No. 7 to the Human Health Preliminary Goal Report* was approved by the Water Board in a letter dated May 5, 2022.
- *Winter 2022 Self-Monitoring Report* was submitted with a transmittal letter to the Water Board on June 13, 2022. The final report was also uploaded to GeoTracker on June 13.
- The annual draft *SLAC Site Designation Report for 2021/2022* and attendant transmittal letter was prepared, on behalf of the Water Board, reviewed, and submitted to the Water Board Case Manager on September 7, 2022. The Water Board Case Manager acknowledged receipt on September 8 and copied SLAC on Water Board's submittal to Cal-EPA on September 19.
- *Addendum to the 2012 Water Board-approved Risk Management Plan for the Groundwater Operable Unit* was approved in a letter from the Water Board dated October 3, 2022. The Addendum specifies the requirement for a Vapor Intrusion Risk Management Plan upon future residential developments located within the footprint of the identified Groundwater Operable Unit site boundaries.
- The final *SLAC Environmental Cleanup of IR-6 and IR-8 Drainages- Year 5 (2022) Vegetation Monitoring Report*, was submitted to the permitting agencies on December 9, 2022, with the request that the permits for the final year of post channel remediation vegetation monitoring be closed out. The report includes as an appendix, the *SLAC IR-6 Drainage Channel Assessment*, which provides the results of the geomorphic evaluation of the IR-6 drainage channel.
- The *Summer 2022 SMP Report* was prepared, finalized, and submitted to the Water Board and uploaded to the State GeoTracker website on December 12, 2022.

Table 6-1 Regional Water Quality Control Board Order Deliverables Status

Operable Unit / Deliverable	GW VOC OU	Tritium OU	West SLAC Campus Area IR-8 OU	Research Yard/ SSRL/ IR-6 OU
RI Report	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
Baseline Human Health & Ecological Risk Assessment	Complete	n/a ¹	Complete	Complete
FS Report	Complete	n/a ¹	Complete	Complete
RAP	Complete	n/a ¹	n/a ³	Complete
Remedial Design Report	Complete	n/a ¹	n/a ³	Complete

O&M Plan	Complete	n/a ²	n/a ³	Complete
RAP Implementation Report	Complete	n/a ¹	n/a ³	Complete
Risk Management Plan	Complete	n/a ¹	Complete ⁴	Complete ⁴
West SLAC OU RI Compliance Schedule	n/a	n/a	Complete	n/a
5-Year Review Report	1 st Report: Complete 2 nd Report: Due 6/29/2023			
Protocol for Newly Discovered Sites, Deferred Areas, and Land Use Changes	Complete			

FS - Feasibility Study
 IR – Interaction Region
 MCL – maximum contaminant level
 n/a – not applicable
 O&M – operation and maintenance
 OU – operating unit
 RAP – Remedial Action Plan
 RI – Remedial Investigation
 SSRL – Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Lightsource

Notes:

- 1) The Final RI Report for the Tritium OU, approved June 12, 2009, identified remaining low levels of tritium in groundwater below the MCL and concluded that no remedial action is necessary at this time other than continuing long term monitoring to assess any changes to current conditions.
- 2) Based on the findings of the Tritium OU RI report, the submittal consists of a Monitoring Plan (completed) only.
- 3) For the West SLAC/ Campus Area/ IR-8 OU, not applicable based on the findings of the FS.
- 4) The Risk Management Plan was combined for the West SLAC Campus Area IR-8 OU and the Research Yard/SSRL IR-6 OU.

Regular Core Team meetings regarding site cleanup status continued through 2022. The Core Team is a decision-making body consisting of representatives from the Water Board, DOE, Stanford University, and SLAC. As needed, members of the technical team are present at these meetings.

SLAC has researched Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) use onsite and determined that PFAS were not, and are not at present being used in any common activities associated with PFAS (e.g. fire training, metal plating). Use in less common activities at SLAC continue to be researched and evaluated. There have been no known releases of PFAS to soil, sediment, surface water, or groundwater.

6.8 Groundwater Monitoring and Characterization Network

As part of the Board Order, SLAC implements a groundwater SMP that includes a groundwater SAP outlining the frequency at which wells are sampled, the constituents for which the samples are analyzed and a schedule for collecting groundwater samples from extraction and monitoring wells, surface water samples, and sediment samples from select catch basins and drainage channels. Figures 6-1 through 6-3 show the areas where wells are used for monitoring.

The six locations where plume monitoring is performed are listed below and shown on Figures 6-2 and 6-3.

- Former Hazardous Waste Storage Area (FHWSA)
- Former Solvent Underground Storage Tank (FSUST) Area
- Test Lab and Central Lab Area (TL/CL)
- Plating Shop Area (PSA)

- Lower Salvage Yard (LSY)
- Beam Dump East (BDE)

As of the end of CY 2022, of the 172 wells used by the Restoration Program at SLAC (Table 6-2), 112 wells are used for monitoring groundwater quality, general site-wide surveillance, COPCs, and/or water level measurements. Fifty five of the 172 wells are extraction wells located at four groundwater remediation systems, two wells at the FSUST Area were formerly chemical oxidant infiltration wells, and three of the wells are inactive soil vapor extraction (SVE) wells.

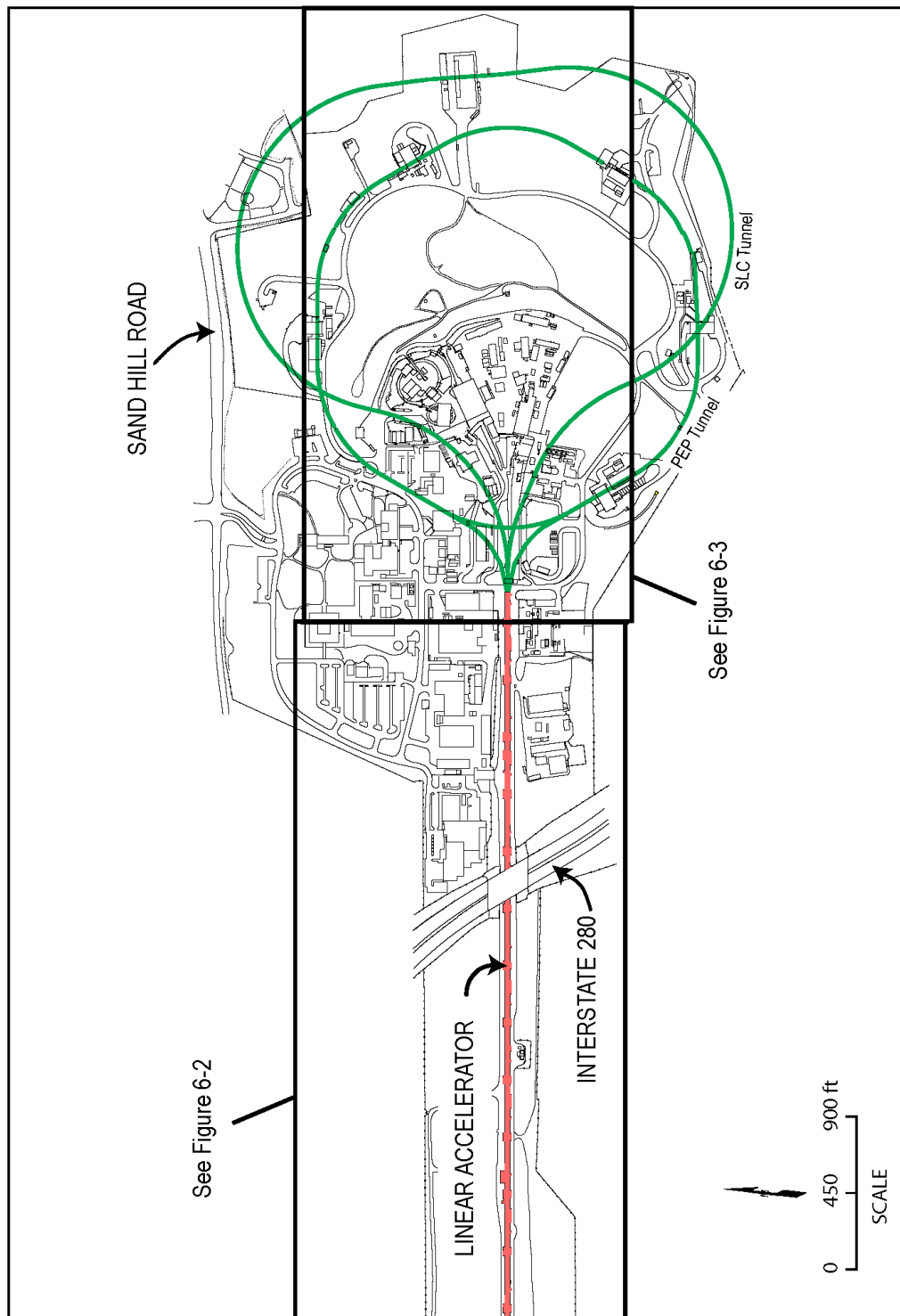


Figure 6-1 Groundwater-Impacted Well Network

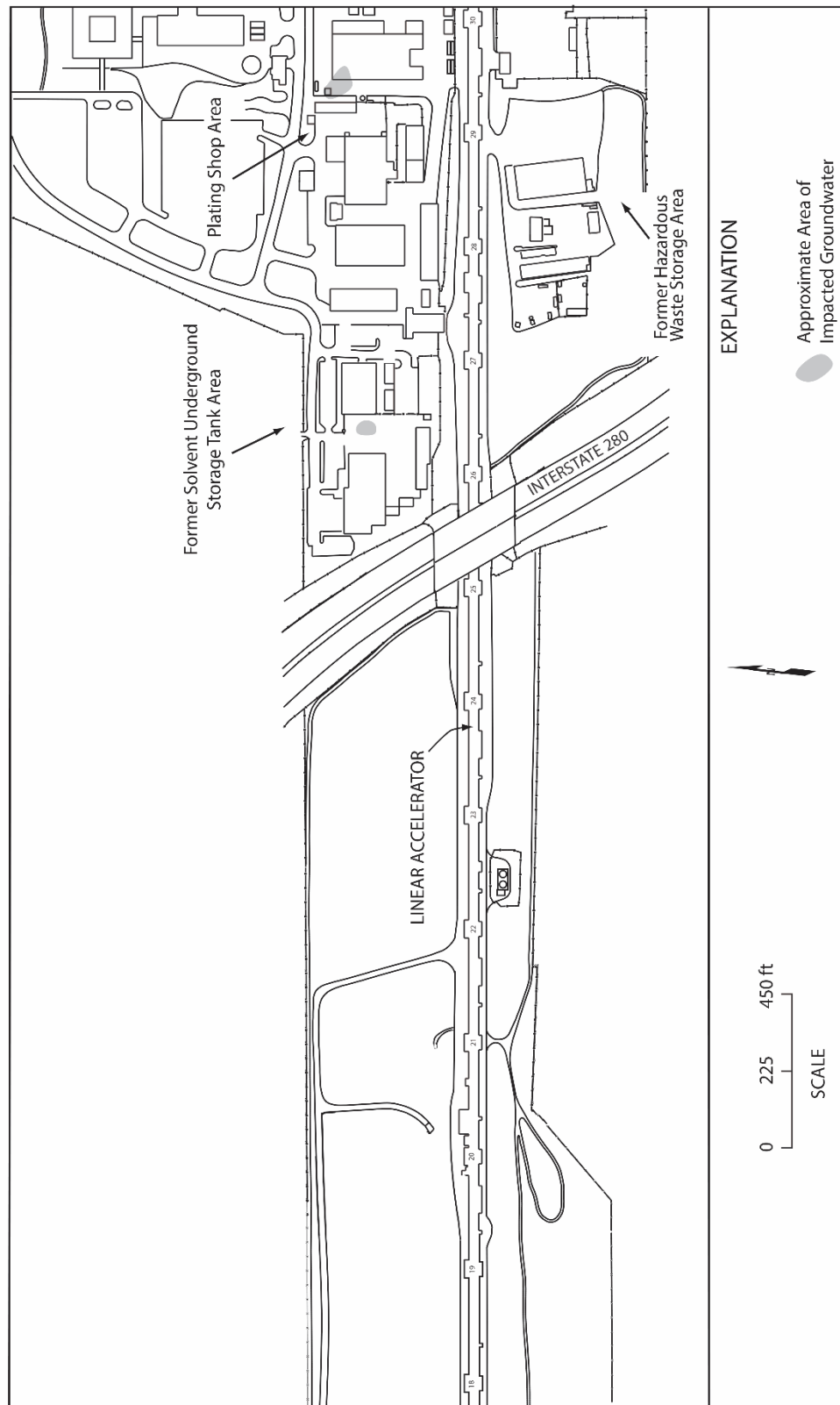


Figure 6-2 Groundwater-Impacted Areas in West SLAC

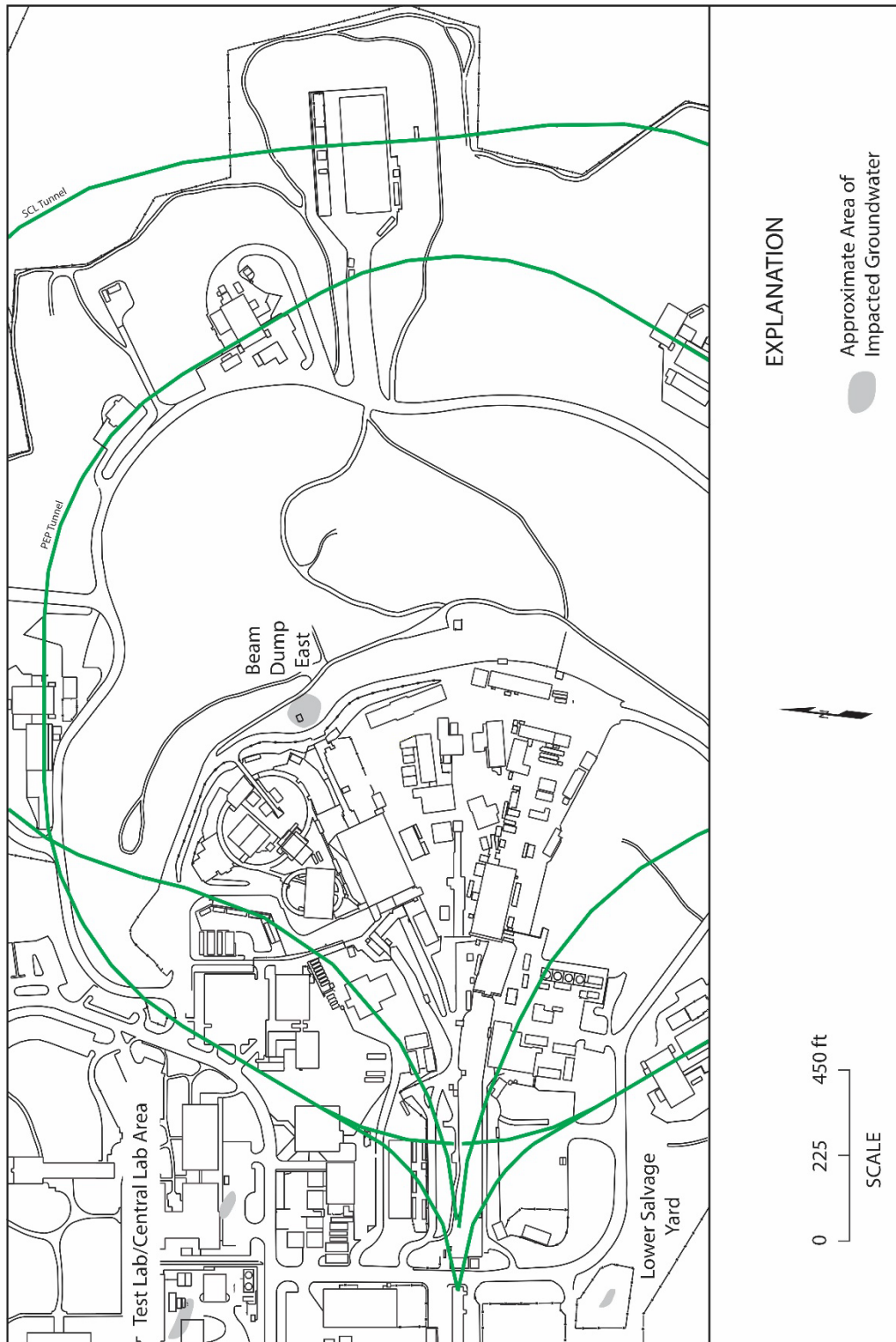


Figure 6-3 Groundwater-Impacted Areas in the Main Campus and East End of SLAC

Table 6-2 summarizes the wells at SLAC by location, number of wells per location, and purpose of the wells.

Table 6-2 Locations, Type and Number of Wells

Location and Well Type	Number of Wells
<i>Plume Monitoring</i>	
Beam Dump East	9
Former Hazardous Waste Storage Area	21
Former Solvent Underground Storage Tank	22
Lower Salvage Yard	4
Plating Shop Area	26
Test Lab and Central Lab	7
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>89</i>
<i>Environmental Surveillance</i>	
Site Wide	<i>Subtotal 16</i>
<i>Piezometer</i>	
Plating Shop Area	4
Former Hazardous Waste Storage Area	3
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Extraction</i>	
Former Solvent Underground Storage Tank	12
Former Hazardous Waste Storage Area (<i>inactive</i>)	10
Plating Shop Area	26
Test Lab and Central Lab	7
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>Infiltration</i>	
Former Solvent Underground Storage Tank	<i>Subtotal 2</i>
<i>Inactive Soil Vapor Extraction Wells</i>	
Former Solvent Underground Storage Area	<i>Subtotal 3</i>
TOTAL	172

Groundwater samples were collected from monitoring wells at least once from 101 wells during CY 2022 and analyzed for a variety of constituents. Results of groundwater samples collected from the monitoring

wells were reported to the Water Board in the semi-annual self-monitoring report for Winter 2022²⁹ and Summer 2022³⁰.

Groundwater analytical results were generally within each well's historical range of concentrations. Samples were analyzed for one or more of the following:

- Total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH)
- Metals
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
- Tritium
- Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
- Semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs)

The COPCs in groundwater at SLAC are primarily VOCs and to a lesser extent SVOCs. Four of the locations listed above, the FHWSA, FSUST, TL/CL and PSA, had/have remediation systems that extract soil vapor and groundwater. As of the end of 2022, the remediation system at the FHWSA was not operating and the dual phase extraction (DPE) system was partially dismantled in accordance with the *Curtailment Request Report* approved by the Water Board. Rebound testing at the FHWSA area was completed as of June 2022. At the TL/CL, groundwater has met clean-up goals and is no longer extracted. Although soil vapor in a small area at the CL continues to be extracted, soil vapor at the TL has met clean-up goals and is no longer extracted. Preliminary Cleanup Goals (PCGs) at SLAC were established for groundwater and soil vapor. The systems at the FSUST and FHWSA, PSA and TL/CL were designed with the goal of achieving these PCGs. Operating and monitoring data from these locations indicate that the remediation systems have resulted in significant decreases in concentrations of COPCs in both groundwater and soil vapor, and are achieving hydraulic control of the plumes. At the FHWSA and the TL/CL, the Water Board has accepted alternative groundwater clean-up criteria related risks that are based on potential vapor intrusion risk.

6.9 Site Descriptions and Results

The groundwater IAs are described below, including four VOC-impacted areas (TL and CL are combined) and one low-level tritium-impacted area. Under the Board Order, the formal FS and RAP reports for the four VOC-impacted groundwater IAs were prepared by SLAC and approved by the Water Board in January 2010 and August 2010, respectively. The Remedial Design report for the Groundwater VOC Operable Unit,³¹ which includes the four VOC-impacted plume areas, was approved by the Water Board in March 2011, and construction of the selected remedy (DPE at the four VOC-impacted areas) was completed by December 2010. Performance Evaluation Reports for all DPE systems are prepared biennially as part of the approved RAP and subsequent Core Team discussions. These reports are provided to the Water Board for informational purposes.

²⁹ SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, *Semi-annual Self-Monitoring Program Report, Winter 2022* (SLAC-I-750-2A15H-065, June 2022)

³⁰ SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, *Semi-annual Self-Monitoring Program Report, Summer 2022* (SLAC-I-750-2A15H-067, December 2022)

³¹ C/P/E, *Remedial Design Report for the Groundwater VOC Operable Unit*, (C/P/E SL-22GW-RPTS-CD000001 R0, November 2010)

6.9.1 Former Solvent Underground Storage Tank Area

A chemical plume in groundwater associated with the FSUST is located adjacent to the SLAC plant maintenance building in the northwestern portion of the main SLAC campus (Figure 6-2). The FSUST was used to store organic solvents from 1967 to 1978. A pressure test performed on the FSUST in 1983 indicated the presence of a leak. The FSUST and accessible chemically impacted soil were removed in December 1983. A network of 21 monitoring wells and 10 extraction wells were subsequently installed, and groundwater is monitored for VOCs and SVOCs.

An interim groundwater extraction and treatment system was installed in 2001 and upgraded to include a soil vapor extraction component in 2007. The DPE operations, which started at the FSUST on October 18, 2007, increased the mass removal rate of VOCs and SVOCs from an average of 0.14 lbs. per day to an average of 2.2 lbs. per day for the remainder of 2007. The average mass removal rate has since declined, as anticipated, as the more concentrated sources are removed in the soil vapor. In 2014, two DPE wells, extraction wells (XW) XW- 9 and XW-10, were brought online to improve overall mass removal, bringing the total number of DPE wells to ten.

In September 29, 2015, the first phase of a two-phase pilot study using in-situ chemical oxidation (ISCO) at the FSUST was conducted. The objective of the pilot study was to determine if infiltration of an oxidant solution into the residual chemically impacted soil source zone could accelerate the VOC and SVOC removal rates from both soil and groundwater. The second phase of the ISCO pilot study was conducted in April 2016. The 2016 and 2017 monitoring results for the pilot study indicated a temporary reduction of VOC concentrations in the monitoring wells installed in the source and nearby areas followed by a gradual rebound of VOC concentrations in the same monitoring wells to near pre-pilot study concentrations.

Since 2018, when the DPE system at the FSUST is operating, DPE wells XW-9 and XW-7 remained selectively off in an effort to optimize mass removal conceptually by flushing the source area with cleaner up-gradient groundwater and capturing with downgradient DPE wells. The system was shut down in February 2019 to allow for the passive groundwater sampling and boring soil sampling investigation projects; DPE well conversion; system upgrades; and replacement of one of the groundwater granular activated carbon treatment vessels (completed in March 2021, and system restart in June 2021). The FSUST sub-slab vapor extraction (SSVE) system installed in 2015 in B035 remained operational. The soil investigation project was completed in August-September 2019 and involved the collection of soil samples from eight soil borings to evaluate the extent (if any) of residual chemicals that may exceed soil cleanup goals. Two of the soil borings installed within the footprint of the gravel pit were converted into monitoring wells. The analytical results indicated that the soil met cleanup goals and a report was prepared in December 2020 and approved by the Water Board in February 2021.

During the months of October through December 2022, the FSUST DPE system automatically shut down intermittently due to air in the discharge pipe. In attempts to mitigate this issue in November and December 2022, air pressure relief valves (PRVs) were installed. However, the DPE system continued to shut down intermittently. Planning is underway to install an equalization tank to address the air pressure induced shutdowns. The FSUST SSVE system in B035 continues to be operational. Since the startup of the remediation system at the FSUST in August 2001 and through December 2022, the DPE system has removed approximately 881 lbs. of VOCs and SVOCs from the subsurface (soil vapor and groundwater combined) and treated approximately 1,606,106 gallons of extracted groundwater. Hydraulic and analytical data collected from the monitoring wells indicate that a capture zone forms when the DPE system is

operating, encompassing the entire plume. The chemical data indicate that the plume continues to shrink in size. In addition, the monitoring data show that significant progress has been made to reduce soil vapor VOC concentrations to below remedial action goals for all the groundwater VOC-impacted areas.

6.9.2 Former Hazardous Waste Storage Area

The FHWSA was in use as a storage area from approximately 1973 to 1982. Following cessation of its use in this manner, PCBs were found in shallow soils. As a result, several inches of topsoil were removed and a monitoring well was installed in this area in the early 1990's, where VOCs were detected in the groundwater. Since then, two passive soil gas surveys have been performed, 24 monitoring wells, 23 DPE wells, and 18 soil gas probes have been installed, and more than 50 soil borings have been drilled at this site. Figure 6-2 shows the current extent of VOCs in the groundwater. At present, there are 21 monitoring wells, 10 inactive DPE wells, and 13 soil vapor probes at the FHWSA.

Two DPE wells were installed at the FHWSA in 2003 as part of an interim dual-phase extraction (IDPE) system after a pilot test the previous year proved promising. The IDPE system was in operation from December 2003 to March 2006, and the design of an interim full-scale DPE system was finalized in 2004⁴⁰ and the installation of the system was completed in March 2006. The full-scale system consisted of 19 groundwater/soil vapor combined extraction wells and four vacuum-enhanced groundwater extraction wells. Groundwater extraction and treatment began on March 6, 2006. Soil vapor extraction began on April 3, 2006.

In 2016, the FHWSA DPE operated in a cyclic mode, allowing groundwater to be cyclically extracted (DPE system on) and recharged (DPE system off) in an attempt to increase mass removal through flushing. In 2017, the DPE system largely remained off, with the exception of localized focused DPE well groundwater extraction. Analytical data showed that significant progress had been made in reducing the concentrations of VOCs in groundwater and in soil vapor, and that clean-up goals were met for groundwater and deeper soil vapor. The data also showed that DPE had been unable to reduce VOCs concentrations in shallow soil vapor, characterized by very low permeability shallow clayey soils. This area was further evaluated in 2015 to 2017 and the lateral and vertical extent was established. Alternative remedial options for this area were evaluated in the Five-Year Technology Review Report, which requires review and reevaluation of a remedial action after a period of five years from the beginning of the RAP implementation. The 2017 five-year review report recommendation specified excavation of the low permeability shallow clayey soils as the remedial action. This area was remediated by excavation between July and November 2018. Between the startup of the DPE system in December 2003 and May 2018 when DPE operations ceased prior to the excavation work, the FHWSA interim and full-scale systems had removed approximately 2,437,164 gallons of groundwater and 41.3 lbs. mass of total VOCs and SVOCs. Prior to the excavation work, a *Curtailment Request Report* was approved by the Water Board via letter in April 2018. The report requested the cessation and partial dismantling of the DPE system at the FHWSA such that shallow soil excavation can be performed. A total of 13 DPE wells, 5 soil vapor probes, and 3 monitoring wells located within the footprint of the planned excavation were destroyed using California State well removal standards.

⁴⁰ Erler & Kalinowski, *Technical Specifications and Drawings for the Dual Phase Extraction and Treatment System at the Former Hazardous Waste Storage Area* (2004)

Rebound testing at the FHWSA (two years of soil vapor monitoring and three years of groundwater monitoring), was completed as of June 2022. The evaluation of results and a proposed path forward recommendations will be discussed in the upcoming 5-Year Report, to be prepared in 2023.

6.9.3 Plating Shop Area

In 1990, three monitoring wells were installed down-gradient of the plating shop at the PSA. COPCs were detected in all three wells, and an investigation began that included the installation of additional monitoring wells, performance of a passive soil gas survey, and remediation beneath a steam-cleaning pad. Twenty-six monitoring wells are currently located at the PSA (Figure 6-2). Groundwater sampling analytical data indicate that chemicals are present in groundwater.

Twenty-six DPE wells make up the treatment system at the PSA, in operation since November 2010. Between the start-up of the system and December 31, 2022, approximately 5,954,574 gallons of groundwater were extracted by the PSA DPE system and 15.2 lbs. mass of total VOCs and SVOCs were removed by the system. Analytical data collected from the monitoring wells thus far indicate that a capture zone encompassing the entire plume has been established and that the plume appears to be shrinking in its vertical and lateral extent. In addition, the data show that significant progress has been made in reducing soil vapor VOC concentrations and that groundwater and soil vapor remedial goals were being attained in most areas of the PSA. Beginning in April 2019, the PSA DPE system was operated using four select DPE wells in two focused remediation areas as approved by the Core Team. Except for short periods requiring routine maintenance and/or auto-shutdowns due to rain in DPE well vaults, DPE operations continued throughout CY 2022.

6.9.4 Test Lab and Central Lab Area

Analytical data from previous investigations, including a passive soil gas survey, soil borings and monitoring wells installed in the TL/CL helped delineate the sources of groundwater and soil vapor impacts. Results of the investigation indicated three possible source areas for VOCs, including one adjacent to the TL, and two adjacent to the CL. The final remedial design specified two separate DPE systems at the TL/CL.

Construction of separate DPE well systems at the TL and at the CL with additional soil vapor probes and monitoring wells was completed and started in November 2010. Between the startup of the system in November 2010 and the last day of operation in December 2012, when the system was shut down for initial rebound testing (see below) approximately 200,261 gallons of groundwater was extracted by the TL DPE systems and 682,572 gallons of groundwater was extracted by the CL DPE system. In addition, 0.77 lb. of total VOCs and SVOCs mass were removed by the TL system, and 3.6 lbs. of total VOCs and SVOCs mass were removed by the CL system. Based on the remediation progress, the Water Board approved turning off the DPE system for rebound testing in December 2012. The fourth year of the rebound test period (initially planned to be a 3-year rebound period) was completed in December 2016. The four-year rebound testing and monitoring results indicated remediation goals were met, except for one newly identified localized shallow soil vapor zone at the CL. Per recommendations provided in the 5-Year Review Report, the CL DPE system was restarted in January 2017 to evaluate if continued operations would be effective in meeting the soil vapor remediation goals in the localized shallow soil vapor zone. By November 2018, the total volume groundwater extracted from the CL area was 1,298,218 gallons. In August 2019, based on SVP monitoring results, the SVE component only of the CL system started limited operation (at three DPE

wells only). The focused SVE operation was intended to reduce localized soil vapor COPCs to below risk-based levels. This operational approach was concurred by the Core Team members.

Focused SVE operations continued (except for routine maintenance) up until May 2022, when the CL SVE blower failed and shut down due to unknown reasons, with vibrations from the operating system apparently causing the SVE blower emission stack to lean to one side before the blower shut down. The blower stack was up righted, the treatment area cleaned, and secured by EP staff, with administrative locks in place on the power panel and treatment plant entry door until the next course of action is determined. The evaluation of results and a proposed path forward recommendations will be discussed in the upcoming 5-Year Report, to be prepared in 2023.

6.9.5 Beam Dump East

The BDE was used as a subsurface high-energy beam termination point for the End Station A beamline operations and is located in the hillside along the northeastern edge of the research yard. Groundwater is monitored in nine wells and sampled at least two times per year. In CY 2022, as in previous years, the monitoring of groundwater indicates that tritium is localized to two wells in the area of the beam dump at levels far below the drinking water standards (see Section 5.9). The BDE is part of the Tritium OU, for which a formal RI report has been prepared by SLAC under the Board Order and approved by the Water Board in June 2009. In addition, a Monitoring Plan Report (MPR) was prepared by SLAC under the Board Order and approved by the Water Board in December 2009. The MPR specifies continued groundwater monitoring at the BDE with contingent actions in the unlikely event that monitored tritium levels exceed any established threshold concentrations.

6.9.6 Lower Salvage Yard

Low levels of TPH continue to be detected in groundwater samples collected at the LSY during CY 2022. Based on the West SLAC OU Baseline Risk Assessment, the detected levels do not represent a human health or ecological risk.

6.9.7 Removal and Remedial Actions

There were no soil removal and remedial actions during CY 2022.

6.10 Excavation Clearance Program

The excavation clearance program continued to support SLAC-wide projects to ensure proper disposal of excavated soil. An excavation permit form must be completed and approved by multi-reviewers for activities that involve excavation or relocation of soil within SLAC. The excavation clearance program addresses potential worker exposure hazards associated with underground utility lines, chemical contamination, and radiological hazards. The program also ensures proper management and disposal of excavated materials. During CY 2022, a total of 32 projects were supported by this program.

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