Update on CERCLA* Waste Disposal Capacity for the Oak Ridge Reservation

Presentation to the Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board



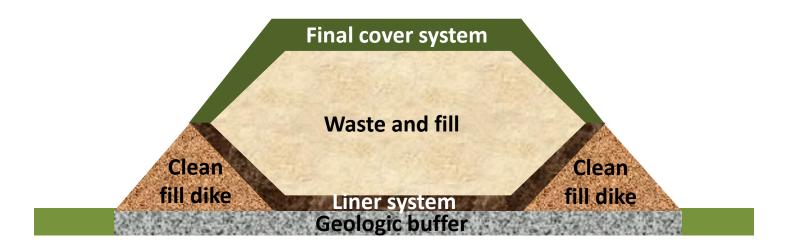
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^{*}Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980

Oak Ridge Reservation



On-site disposal facility (aka EMWMF)

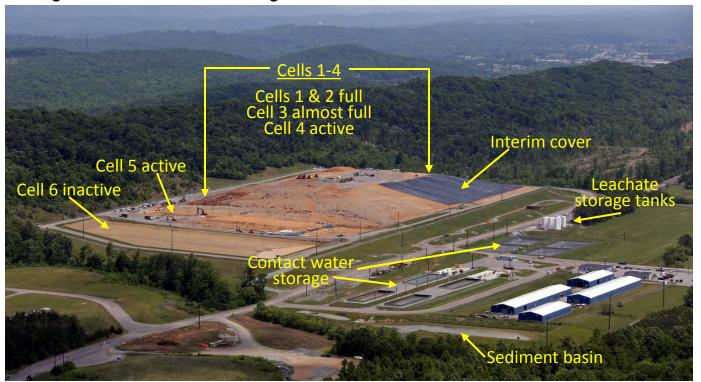


- Engineered landfill with six disposal cells
- Capacity 2.18 million cubic yards (equivalent to ~872,000 pickup truck loads)
- 43 acre footprint under final cover



EMWMF Fiscal Year 2015 status: 66% full

- Remaining ETTP cleanup projected to fill EMWMF
- Future Y-12 and ORNL facilities cleanup will require disposal capacity approximately equivalent to that of EMWMF
- Safe and compliant operation of EMWMF for almost 13 years, since 2002
 - No detected migration of contaminants throughout 13 years of quarterly groundwater monitoring



On-Site CERCLA disposal is key to safe, cost effective remediation

Provided capacity for disposal of ETTP cleanup debris and soils

- K-25 (44 acre building); K-33 (32 acre building), etc.

Cost effectiveness

- Avoided an estimated half a billion dollars in off-site disposal costs to date
- Maintains jobs in East Tennessee

• Public, environmental, and worker risk reduction

- Eliminated 130,000,000 driving miles
- Reduces greenhouse gas emissions
- Reduces waste handling needs and thus worker exposures



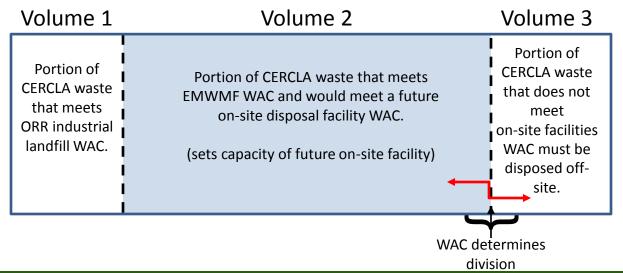
K-25 Building before demolition



After demolition

Waste that is acceptable in an on-site facility

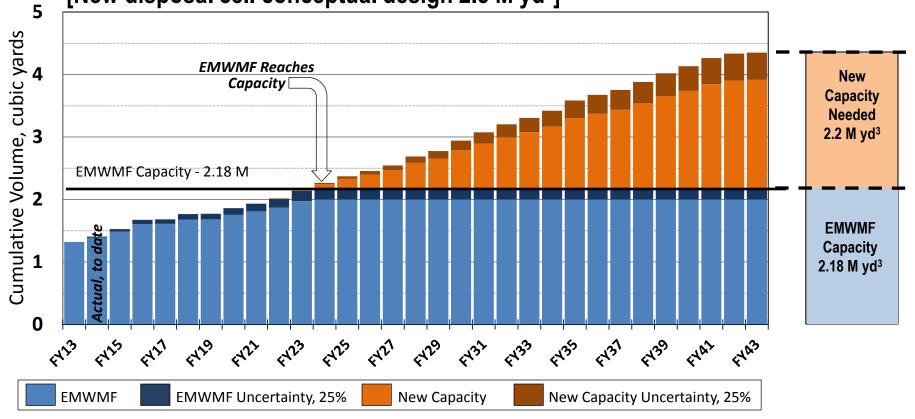
| Waste acceptable for on-site disposal | Waste not acceptable for on-site disposal |
|--|---|
| Low level radioactive waste (LLW) LLW mixed with hazardous constituents Asbestos, PCBs Building demolition debris Scrap equipment Personal protective equipment Classified waste | Higher activity LLW; High level waste Waste from non-ORR generators Spent fuel Transuranic waste Liquids Other waste that does not meet an on-site waste acceptance criteria (WAC) |



Additional disposal capacity is needed to complete Oak Ridge Cleanup Program

- Sequencing of baseline waste forecast indicates EMWMF at capacity in Fiscal Year 2024
- Based on program funding assumption of \$420M/yr

New disposal capacity (2.2 M yd³) needed to support completion of cleanup
 [New disposal cell conceptual design 2.5 M yd³]



DOE is evaluating future waste disposal alternatives in RI/FS

No action

- No ORR-wide coordinated disposal strategy
- CERCLA waste disposal determined on an individual project basis

On-site disposal

Construct and operate a new on-site landfill [aka Environmental Management Disposal Facility (EMDF)]

Off-site disposal

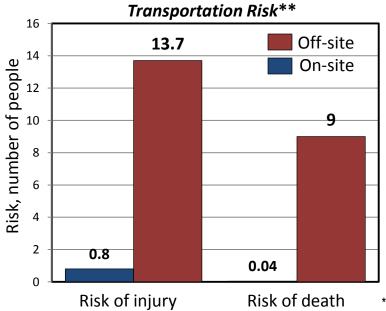
 Transportation to approved off-site disposal facilities (Nevada National Security Site [NNSS] and *Energy Solutions* facility in Utah)





Benefits of on-site waste disposal

- COST SAVINGS: Projected ~ \$1 billion* in savings for on-site disposal versus offsite disposal over lifecycle
- ACCELERATES CLEANUP: Allows more funds to be directed to cleanup
- **REDUCES PUBLIC RISK:** Reduces transportation risk and carbon emissions
- **REDUCES PROGRAM RISK:** Allows control of waste disposal availability (not relying on multiple states to allow pass through, continued waste acceptance by, and operation of, off-site facilities)

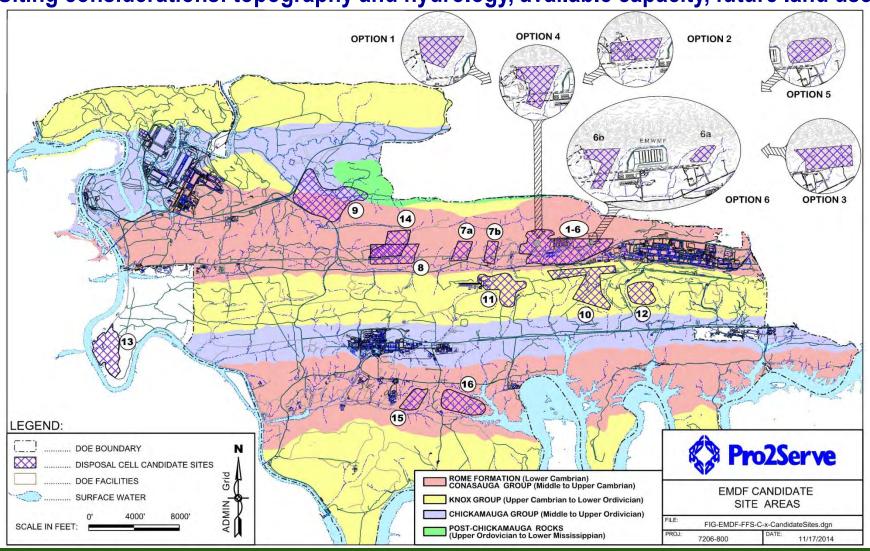




*Based on preliminary D3 RI/FS results; *Based on D2 RI/FS Statistics

16 ORR sites evaluated as part of initial screening for on-site disposal

Siting considerations: topography and hydrology, available capacity, future land use



Focus of site evaluation narrowed to East Bear Creek Valley

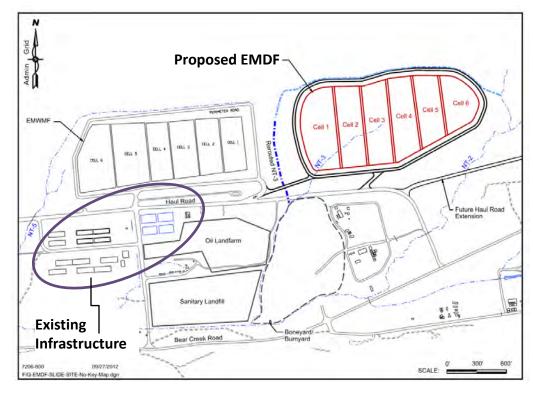
Previous conclusions about East Bear Creek Valley hold true for future siting

- Historic and current waste management area
- Most compatible with future land use
- Most favorable for isolation from public
- Restricted access reduces vehicular impacts to local community
- Consistent with stakeholder input during siting of EMWMF and proposed EMDF



Initial analysis results – best alternative site is East Bear Creek Valley

- Sufficient capacity for projected volumes (phased construction will allow for a reduction in footprint if necessary)
- Proximity to existing EMWMF infrastructure and dedicated Haul Road is cost effective
- Located adjacent to brownfield areas and compatible with future land use plans



- Conceptual design accommodates hydrology of site using engineered features to control surface water and ground water
- Operational start needed by FY 2022; allows for 2 years of overlapping operation with existing EMWMF

Proposed on-site disposal facility protectiveness features

- Environmental protectiveness through:
 - Siting requirements
 - Design/construction/closure regulations
 - Waste acceptance criteria
 - Operations plans
 - Path to closure

Layers of conservatism ensure additional protectiveness

RCRA/TSCA, DOE landfill design requirements

Engineered features to manage site hydrology

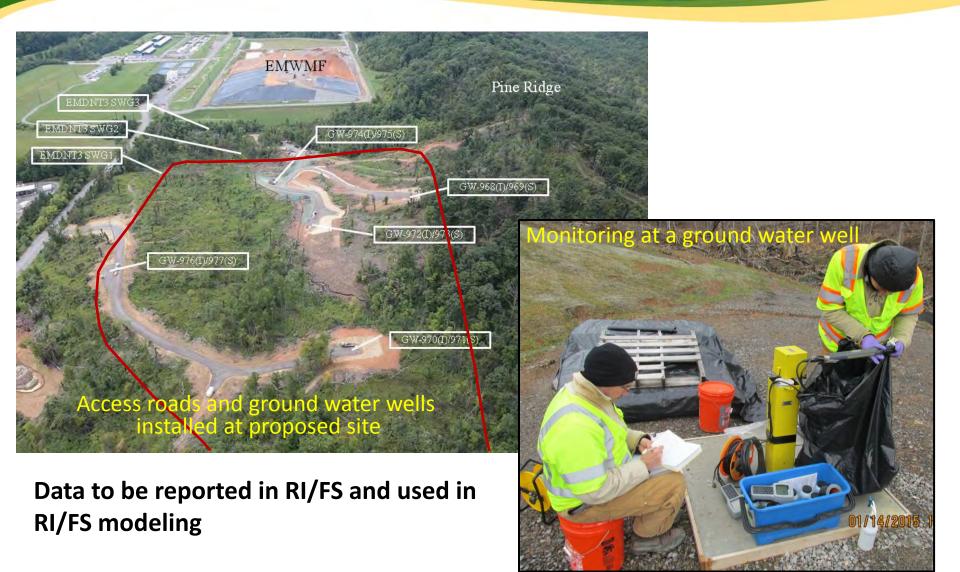
Fate & transport modeling to 1,000 yrs & more:

- Assumes cap and liner materials fail
- Considers hundreds of contaminants
- Develop preliminary waste acceptance criteria

Resident farmer used for risk model

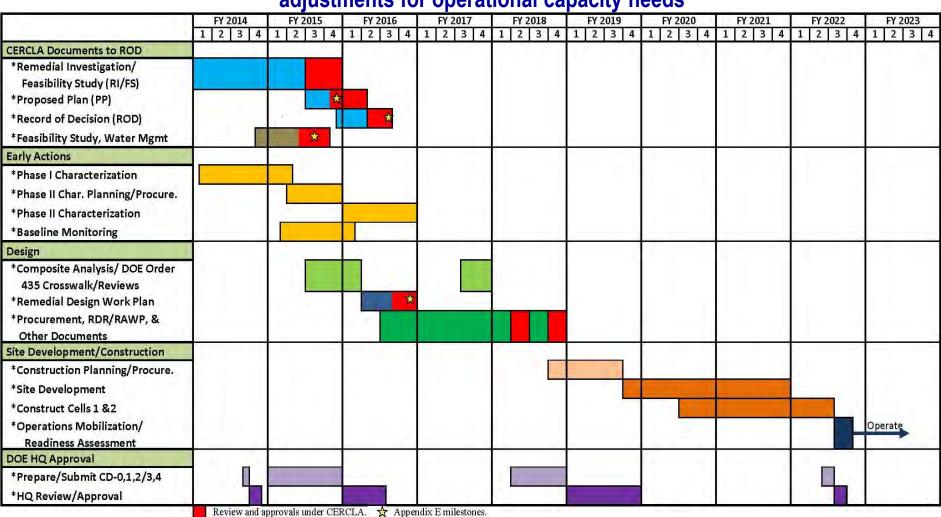


Limited Phase I characterization ongoing at proposed EMDF site



Planning Schedule

Projected activity dates are dependent on funding availability, regulatory approvals, and adjustments for operational capacity needs



Summary

- On-site disposal has allowed the Oak Ridge Cleanup work to proceed safely and efficiently over the last decade
- Additional capacity will be needed to support future cleanup activities
- On-site disposal is still safer and more cost effective than off-site disposal
- Many potential locations for a new disposal facility on the ORR considered
- Preferred location is in an area of past and current waste management operations/brownfield, adjacent to Y-12, isolated from public, and utilizes existing infrastructure
- ROD needed by FY 2016 to allow for un-interrupted on-site disposal
- Public and stakeholder involvement and consultation will continue to be a key part of the process