

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

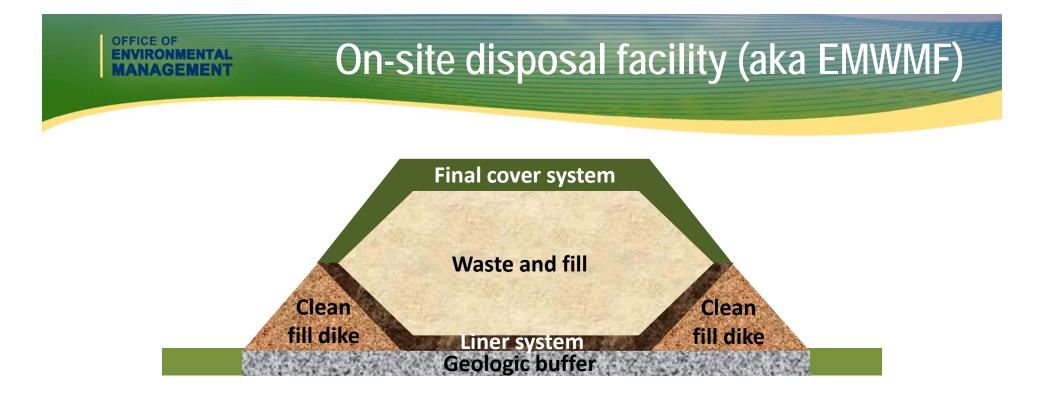
#### Presentation to the Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board



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\*Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980

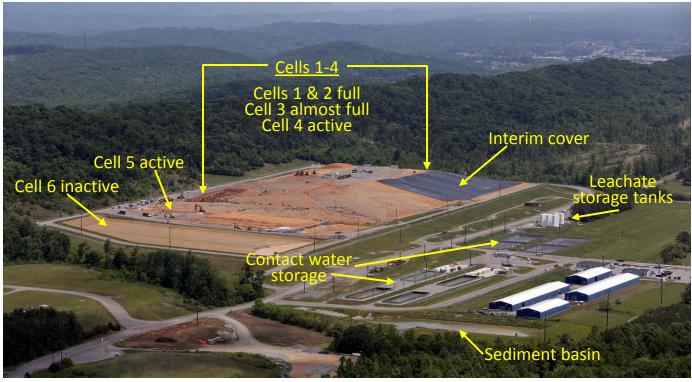




- Engineered landfill with six disposal cells
- Capacity 2.18 million cubic yards (equivalent to ~872,000 pickup truck loads)
- 43 acre footprint under final cover

### 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

safety \* performance \* cleanup \* closure

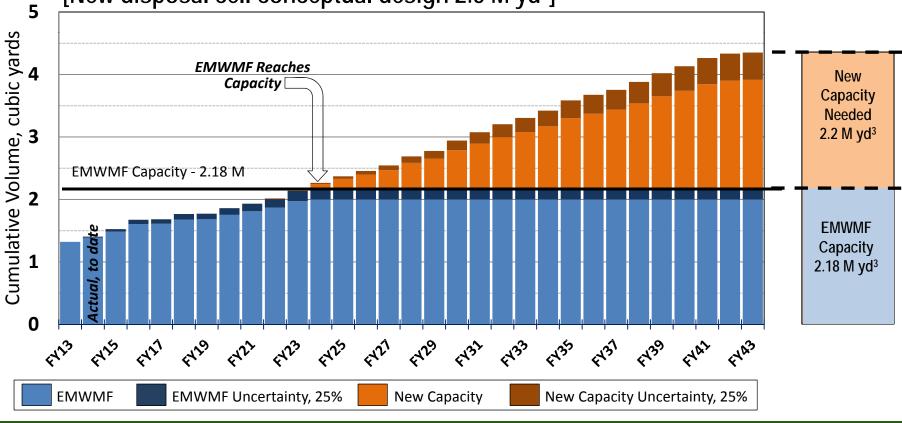
# Waste that is acceptable in an on-site facility

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

Volume 1	Volume 2	Volume 3			
Portion of CERCLA waste that meets ORR industrial landfill WAC.	Portion of CERCLA waste that meets EMWMF WAC and would meet a future on-site disposal facility WAC. (sets capacity of future on-site facility)	Portion of CERCLA waste that does not meet on-site facilities WAC must be disposed off- site.			
WAC determines division					

### 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 yd<sup>3</sup>) needed to support completion of cleanup [New disposal cell conceptual design 2.5 M yd<sup>3</sup>]



### 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)

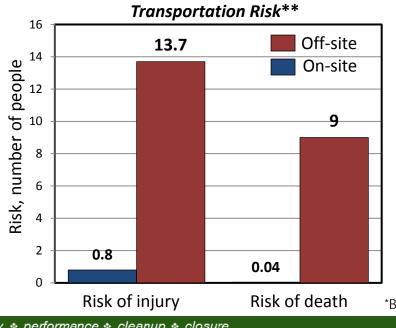




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### **Benefits of on-site waste disposal**

- 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)

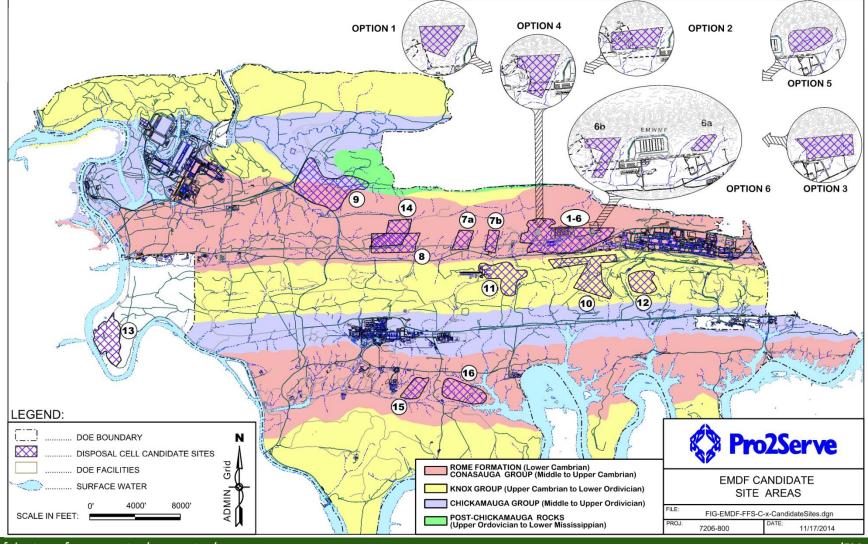




\*Based on preliminary D3 RI/FS results; \*Based on D2 RI/FS Statistics

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

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



safety \* performance \* cleanup \* closure

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#### Focus of site evaluation narrowed to East Bear Creek Valley

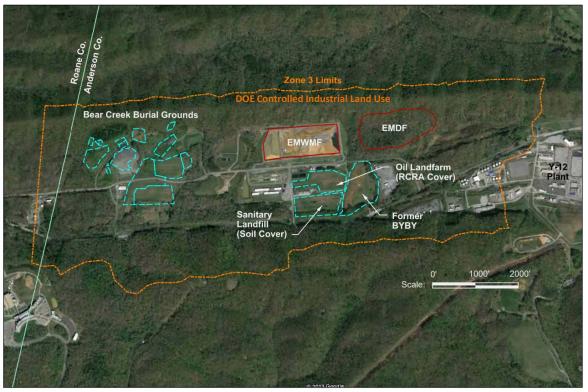
#### Previous conclusions about East Bear Creek Valley hold true for future siting

- Historic and current waste management area
- Most compatible with future land use

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- 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



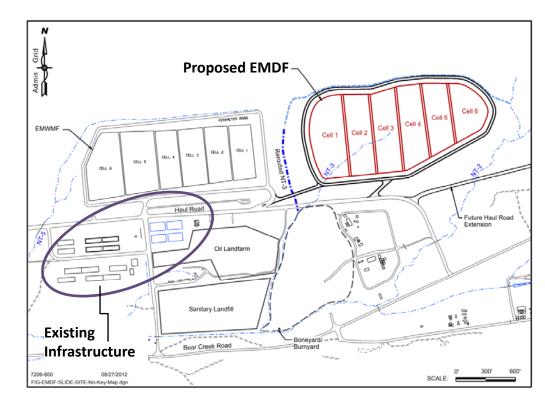
### Initial analysis results – best alternative site is East Bear Creek Valley

 Sufficient capacity for projected volumes (phased construction will allow for a reduction in footprint if necessary)

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- 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



# Data to be reported in RI/FS and used in RI/FS modeling





# **Planning Schedule**

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

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
CERCLA Documents to ROD										
*Remedial Investigation/										
Feasibility Study (RI/FS)										
*Proposed Plan (PP)										
*Record of Decision (ROD)		×	*							
*Feasibility Study, Water Mgmt		*								
Early Actions										
*Phase I Characterization										
*Phase II Char. Planning/Procure.										
*Phase II Characterization										
*Baseline Monitoring										
Design										
*Composite Analysis/ DOE Order	1									
435 Crosswalk/Reviews										
*Remedial Design Work Plan		-23 6	*							
*Procurement, RDR/RAWP, &										
Other Documents							0		<u>.</u>	
Site Development/Construction										
*Construction Planning/Procure.										
*Site Development										
*Construct Cells 1 &2						1.1				
*Operations Mobilization/										Operate
Readiness Assessment										
DOE HQ Approval	_				2° <b></b>				_	
*Prepare/Submit CD-0,1,2/3,4										
*HQ Review/Approval					13					
	Review and a	Review and approvals under CERCLA. 🙀 Appendix E milestones.								





- 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