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**AGENDA, OVERHEADS AND HANDOUTS FROM THE OPERABLE UNIT 2
FEASIBILITY STUDY/PROPOSED PLAN WORKSHOP OF JUNE 28, 1994**

06/28/94

DOE-FN PUBLIC
8
HANDOUTS

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

**OPERABLE UNIT 2
FEASIBILITY STUDY/PROPOSED PLAN**

June 28, 1994

Alpha Building

7:00 p.m. Opening

Welcome

Gary Stegner

Introductory Remarks

Rod Warner

7:15 p.m. Presentation on OU2 FS Report

Jim Williams

<BREAK>

8:00 p.m. Question and Answer Session

After the meeting, DOE/FERMCO staff will be available to talk with Stakeholders.

(Please fill out the evaluation form and turn in before leaving. Thank You.)

5-7-94



OPERABLE UNIT 2: REVISED PROPOSED PLAN

FERNALD

- Excavation of all OU-2 areas to cleanup levels that are protective of the site trespasser
- Continued federal control/stewardship
- Allows flexibility in considering alternate land use options
- Contaminated material meeting acceptable levels (waste acceptance criteria) will be disposed in an on-site cell

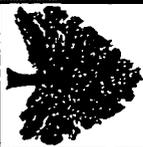
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OPERABLE UNIT 2: REVISED PROPOSED PLAN (Cont'd)

FERNALD

- Contaminated materials not meeting waste acceptance criteria for the cell will be treated and/or disposed off-site
- Groundwater will be controlled during remediation to prevent the spread of contamination
- Following excavation, OU-2 waste areas will be recontoured as necessary and revegetated



OPERABLE UNIT 2: COMPARISON OF PROPOSED PLAN FEATURES

FERNALD

Both Proposed Plans Have In Common:

- **Protection of Human Health and Environment**
- **Continued Federal Control/Stewardship**
- **Meet Regulatory Requirements**
- **Rely On On-site Containment**



OPERABLE UNIT 2: COMPARISON OF PROPOSED PLAN FEATURES (Cont'd)

FERNALD

Things That are Different:

pl
Containment Within OU2

rest
Central Disposal Cell

- Excavation of contamination above cleanup levels from sensitive groundwater recharge areas
- Consolidation and containment within Operable Unit 2
- Contained contamination within the five subunits
- Engineered features
 - Clay cap
 - Groundwater collection and treatment
- Excavation of contamination above cleanup levels from all OU-2 areas
- Disposal in central engineered cell
- Contained contamination within one location
- Engineered features
 - Clay cap
 - Synthetic liner
 - Leachate collection system

*Not fixed
OU2 to be
All water
by
etc*



OPERABLE UNIT 2: BENEFITS OF PROPOSED PLANS

FERNALD

Containment Within OU2

- Simple to implement
- Lower cost

Central Disposal Cell

- Supports wider range of land use options
- Theoretically better protectiveness
- Improved management control
- Enhanced state and community acceptance

OPERABLE UNIT 2 OTHER WASTE UNITS DRAFT FEASIBILITY STUDY/PROPOSED PLAN

What is Operable Unit 2?

Operable Unit 2 is composed of five waste areas or subunits known generally as the "other waste units." The five subunits are considered separate from one another and are located in different areas of the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Fernald Environmental Management Project. The Fernald facility operated from 1952 until 1989; its primary function was to provide high-purity uranium metal products that were used in making nuclear weapons at other DOE sites.

Operable Unit 2 consists of:

- Solid Waste Landfill
- Lime Sludge Ponds
- Inactive Flyash Pile
- South Field
- Active Flyash Pile
- Berms, liners, and soil within the subunits' boundaries

As a result of past processing and disposal activities, the site is radioactively and chemically contaminated. Large volumes of conventional industrial wastes, assumed to have small amounts of hazardous chemicals and radionuclides, were placed in Operable Unit 2 during the period of production operations. The

major contaminants of concern include uranium, radium, thorium, arsenic, and beryllium.

Because of the nature of the contamination at the Fernald site, it is on the National Priorities List of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The U.S. Department of Energy is responsible for cleanup activities at the site, and is conducting a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study under a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) agreement with the U.S. EPA.

The objective of the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study process is to gather and evaluate information to support a decision on which cleanup remedy is the most appropriate for addressing the radioactive and chemical contamination at the site.

On April 29, 1994, DOE submitted its draft Operable Unit 2 Feasibility Study and Proposed Plan to EPA. The Feasibility Study evaluates alternatives for cleanup; the Proposed Plan identifies the preferred remedial alternative for the five subunits.

What is the Preferred Remedial Alternative?

DOE's proposal to clean up the five waste areas is removal of the wastes from each subunit and disposal on site in a centralized engineered cell. Specifically, the wastes would be excavated, the large debris would be crushed and shredded, and then the waste would be transported by truck to an on-site disposal facility.

The estimated cost of this cleanup proposal is about \$87.4 million. The DOE estimates that it will take approximately 7 to 8 years to complete this project.

How is the Preferred Remedial Alternative Developed?

A wide range of potential cleanup technologies and process options were identified, based on the information about the nature and extent of contamination found in the five subunits during the Remedial Investigation. In the Feasibility Study, these individual technologies and process options were screened against the criteria of effectiveness, implementability, and cost.

Once the technologies and process options were

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evaluated, those surviving the screening process were combined to form preliminary cleanup alternatives. Five cleanup remedies initially were developed in the Feasibility Study for the five subunits.

The Feasibility Study documents how these options were evaluated and identifies those that met the screening criteria.

Nine evaluation criteria have been developed by EPA for the detailed and comparative analysis stage of the Feasibility Study process. They include:

Threshold Criteria

- Overall protection of human health and the environment
- Compliance with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs)

Balancing Criteria

- Long-term effectiveness and permanence
- Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment
- Short-term effectiveness
- Implementability
- Cost

Modifying Criteria

- State acceptance
- Community acceptance

The final two modifying criteria will be evaluated

following public and agency comments on the Proposed Plan and will be addressed in the Record of Decision once a final cleanup decision is made.

How Can You Become Involved in Decision Making?

In addition to the formal public comment period on the Proposed Plan, which is anticipated to occur early this fall, DOE is interested in your observations at any time. As discussed above, community acceptance is one of the evaluation criteria that must be considered in developing the cleanup decision.

A workshop on the draft Feasibility Study and Proposed Plan is scheduled for 7 p.m. on June 28, 1994, at the Alpha Building on Highway 128 in Ross. You also can contact Gary Stegner in DOE's Public Information Office at (513) 648-3153 with questions and comments.

How Can You Get More Information?

You can get more information about the Operable Unit 2 Feasibility Study and Proposed Plan, as well as other documents related to the Operable Unit 2 Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study at the Public Environmental Information Center (PEIC), located near the Fernald site in the JAMTEK Building, 10845 Hamilton-Cleves Highway,

Harrison, Ohio 45030. The hours are:

- 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., Monday and Thursday
- 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday
- 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., Saturday.

For more information, call the PEIC at (513) 738-0164.