

Telecon
August 31, 1994
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It was discussed that the modelling needed to be complete before the proposed IM/IRA-EA Decision Document was submitted to the Regulatory agencies. It was agreed that ES would begin to develop the model and run it "backwards" to determine the maximum allowable input concentrations from a waste form. This exercise would provide interim design criteria for the NUS Haliburton treatment team with respect to the required leachability of the treated sludge. NUS Haliburton would design a treatment process to meet the interim design criteria and then perform physical and chemical tests on the treated sludge to confirm the final characteristics. ES would then perform final modeling to demonstrate that the closure (including sludge) was protective of human health and the environment.

It was discussed that the model development and design criteria estimation would require approximately 2 months to complete, and that the process development would require an additional month. This time frame would depend on ES's ability to provide interim design criteria to NUS and ES's ability to provide the interim design criteria depends on obtaining dependable site-specific data on leachability and physical parameters.

A follow-up phone conversation (9/1, R. Schmiermund to C. Rich) confirmed that NUS found it necessary and desirable to perform site-specific adsorption and leachability tests (i.e., adsorption and desorption isotherm parameter determinations) to predict contaminant (principally uranium) mobility at Fernald, OH. Procedures and results are being forwarded to ES. The concern about time requirements for such analyses was raised: it would be desirable to design the tests, select labs and perform tests on unamended soils as soon as possible so that subsequent testing of the final waste form could be conducted efficiently using the experience gained on unamended soils.