

Portsmouth EM Site Specific Advisory Board

Subcommittee Chair William Henderson Vice-Chair Dan Minter

Board Chair Richard H. Snyder Vice-Chair Val Francis

Subcommittee Members Shirley Bandy Martha Cosby Frank Halstead William Henderson Brian Huber Dan Minter

DOE Deputy Designated Federal Officer Joel Bradburne

DOE Federal Coordinator Greg Simonton



Support Services EHI Consultants, Inc. 1862 Shyville Road Suite 115 Piketon, OH 45661 Phone 740-289-5249 Fax 740-289-1578 www.ports-ssab.org info@ports-ssab.org

Waste Disposition and Recycling Subcommittee Tuesday, January 10, 2012 - 4:30 **Agenda**

- Presentation Information Portfolio presented by Karen Price, Dennis Carr, Fluor-B&W
- Discussion
- Plan of Action

Adjourn



WASTE DISPOSITION & RECYCLING SUBCOMMITTEE

MEETING SUMMARY
JANUARY 10, 2012 • 4:30 P.M.
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY ENDEAVOR CENTER
1862 SHYVILLE ROAD, PIKETON, OH 45661

Subcommittee Members Present: Will Henderson Subcommittee Chair, Dan Minter, Subcommittee Vice-Chair, Martha Cosby, Frank Halstead, Brian Huber

SSAB Subcommittee Members Absent: Shirley Bandy

Other SSAB Members Present: Val Francis Board Vice-Chair, Gene Brushart, Stan Craft, Michael Payton, Cristy Renner

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and contractors: Greg Simonton, DOE; Rick Greene, Restoration Services, Inc. (RSI); Karen Price, Dennis Carr, Jerry Schneider, Marc Jewett, Fluor-B&W Portsmouth (FBP)

Liaisons: Maria Galanti, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); Mike Rubadue, Ohio Department of Health (ODH)

Support Staff: Julie Galloway, Cindy Lewis, Eric Roberts, EHI Consultants (EHI)

Public: Steve Shepherd, Southern Ohio Diversification Initiative (SODI); Danielle Nameth, Senator Sherrod Brown's Representative; Mark Johnson, Tri-State Building and Construction Trades Council

Henderson opened the meeting.

1. Waste Disposition Information Portfolio presentation was delivered by Karen Price, Dennis Carr, Marc Jewett, FBP:

Price: On Friday, the first draft of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) was delivered to DOE. It is scheduled to go to EPA late February or March. We would like to have the SSAB's recommendation incorporated in the second or final review in April regarding waste disposition. After public comments, DOE will write the final Record of Decision (ROD) with approval from EPA.

Jewett: The RI/FS is the very technical and scientific document. The proposed plan is public friendly. The ROD is a legal document.

Carr explained the Waste Disposition-Waste Streams Information Portfolio

- Waste Streams and Volumes
- Long-Term Protectiveness
- Construction Details and Impacts
- Siting of On-Site Disposal Cell
- Long-Term Monitoring and Maintenance
- Impacts to Cultural and Natural Resources
- Opportunity for Landfill Consolidation
- Other Site Disposal Cells for Comparison
- Future Use Considerations for Disposal Site

2. Discussion:

Question/Comment:	Answer:
Halstead: Do you have a sample of the liner that would go in the cell?	Jewett: Not yet, we are having a model built to where you will be able to feel each layer.
Do you have a plan in place in case of a failure of the liner?	Carr: It is state of the art tested. We put pinholes in the lining to test it. You build provisions that assume certain failure scenarios, predict failure, and expect failure into the waste criteria. You have to meet EPA's standards for one-thousand years.
The greatest concern will be the water system below the cell. What if you have a leak in a hundred years?	The design is always at or above grade. The liner is eight and a half feet deep with a leachate collection and a leachate detection system. Any water within the facility will go to a penetrating box then run into a leachate collection system then to a leachate treatment system.
Will there be B-25 boxes put in the cell?	No, we will not have B-25 boxes. Oak Ridge has them, but they have a different design.
What will building a cell cost compared to sending the waste to Utah?	I do not feel comfortable with an estimated cost figure yet. We are working on the figures and they will be ready by February's board meeting.
Do you plan to crush a lot of piping to go into the cell?	Any piping over two inches has to be cut open and anything less than two inches has to be shipped out could not be placed.

Will you have a sample of the liner by the public meeting on the 31st?	Chiou: Yes, we have ordered it and just waiting on the column to come in.
Cosby: What kind of work force does it	Carr: Fernald has 35 employees
take to maintain a cell like this after completion?	maintaining their cell, but they run the mound facility too. They run test every couple of weeks to make sure there are no problems. There are 40 or 50 closed facilities around the country, places you would not have thought about like the old Manhattan facility, uranium-mining areas
	that are monitored forever.
Who employs the monitoring staff?	The DOE legacy management.
Payton: The cell is gradually filled and	Carr: Yes, that is correct.
sealed as it is being built.	
Francis: How will the cell compare to the Fernald cell? We need good information to make a recommendation to go forward with the recycling.	Carr: Fernald's cell is 3.5 million yards. This site will have 5 million yards of waste depending on the amount recycled.
How close is the Oak Ridge waste cell to other businesses?	There are buildings fairly close to the Oak Ridge site.
Is the cell noticeable? Will this be a long-term development growth concern?	Roberts: No, the Oak Ridge site is in a wooded area. I have always heard that no one knows where this site is, so if this is the case, I do not think you should have to worry about anyone noticing the cell.
Are you still thinking of digging up the plumes?	Carr: We will need soil so yes we are looking at some of the plumes. Galanti: EPA will be looking at what digging them up will do to the plumes.
Is there still a chance of recycling nickel?	Carr: Yes, we are proceeding with a study to see if it is in the best interest of the government.
Huber: What will the depth be from the bottom of the liner to the top of the entire unit?	Carr: Could be 100 feet from the bedrock layer. Fernald is 65 ft. We could be at 65 or more, but it depends how much is recycled.
If a cell is built on-site, are you planning to run three shifts a day? I can hear backup alarms from a mile away.	I would say at the start only one, but later I would think more because you do not want the waste to pile up. I understand the back-up alarms, lights and everything could be a

	problem. We will do the best we can. However, you only have nine months to work. We are not allowed to work in the cold; you cannot expose the liners to the cold. It can cause cracking.
Brushart: Is this the same presentation you will be presenting at the fence line neighbors meeting?	Price: We are trying to inform the fence line neighbors what is going on at the site. Jewett: The fence line neighbors meeting will be more of us listening to them.
What will be planted on top of the cell?	<i>Carr:</i> Grass only. You do not want trees or anything with roots that might pierce the liner.

Henderson: Meeting adjourned

Next meeting: Tuesday, February 14, 2012 at 4:30 p.m.



Key Numerical Information for the Waste Disposal Alternatives

Marc Jewett
Fluor-B&W Portsmouth, LLC
SSAB Subcommittee Meeting
February 15, 2012



Objectives for Tonight

- Provide the key numerical information supporting the waste disposition alternatives.
- Discuss a holistic path forward on how all the decisions work together to deliver the final plan for the site.



Recap: Information Being Provided For Both Alternatives

- 1. Cost Summaries
- 2. Volumes of Materials
- Duration of the Alternatives
- 4. Transportation Metrics
- 5. Transportation Risks
- 6. Employment Projections

Please Note – All data presented are preliminary and subject to revision as the Waste Disposition RI/FS is finalized.



Cost Comparison

\$1.62 Billion





Cost Metrics

- All values are presented in Net Present Value dollars, as required by CERCLA guidance.*
- Adopts OMB Circular A-94 Net Present Value factors, as required by CERCLA guidance.
 - Uses a real discount rate of 2% (accounts for both inflation and capital growth).
 - Applies 1000-year performance period for on-site disposal.
- Net Present Value How much money must be placed in the bank today at a 2% effective interest rate to pay for the total cost of the alternative across all years.

* EPA 540-R-00-002, A Guide to Developing and Documenting Cost Estimates During the Feasibility Study, July 2000



Cost Comparison Capital/O&M Breakout

Cost Category	On-Site With Some Off-Site Disposal	All Off-Site Disposal
Capital	\$652 Million	\$1.62 Billion
Operations & Maintenance	\$16 Million *	**
Total	\$668 Million	\$1.62 Billion

All costs are in Net Present Value dollars

^{*} O&M cost for on-site disposal based on 30-year active maintenance period with passive maintenance thereafter.

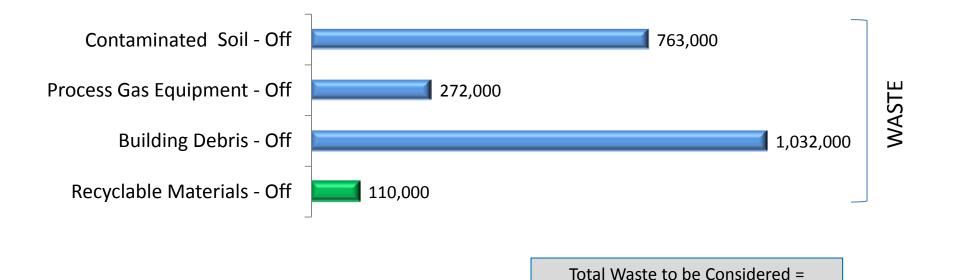
^{**} Long-term O&M costs for off-site disposal facilities are assumed to be covered by disposal fee.



Off-Site Alternative

2,177,000 CY

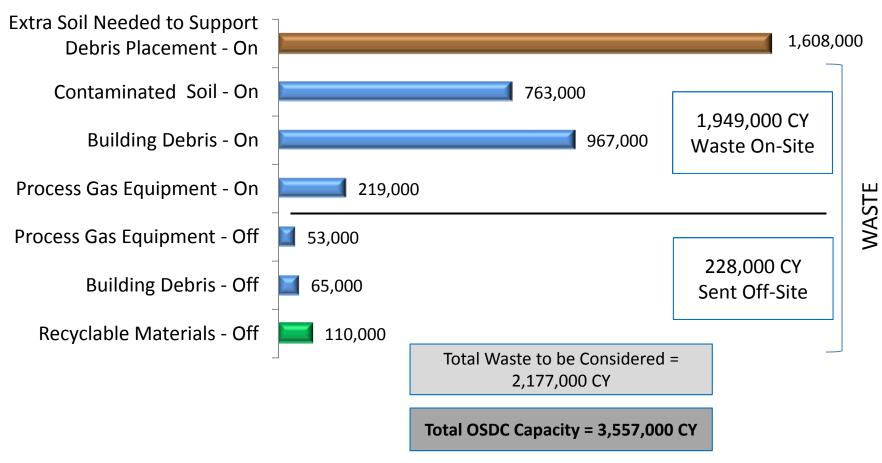
(volumes in cubic yards)





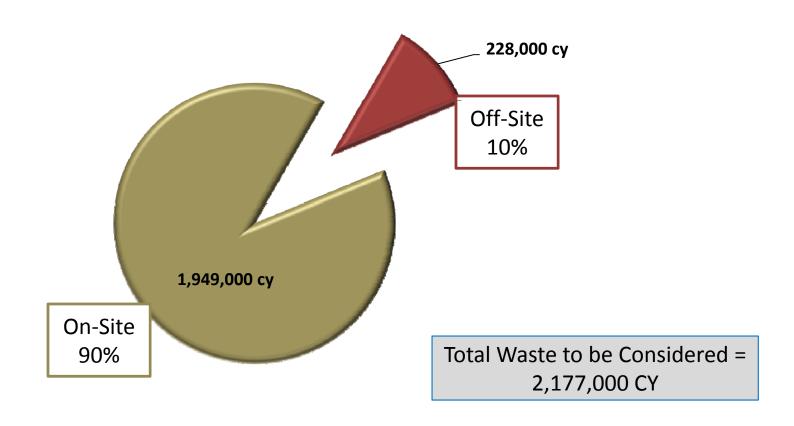
On-Site/Off-Site Alternative

(volumes in cubic yards)



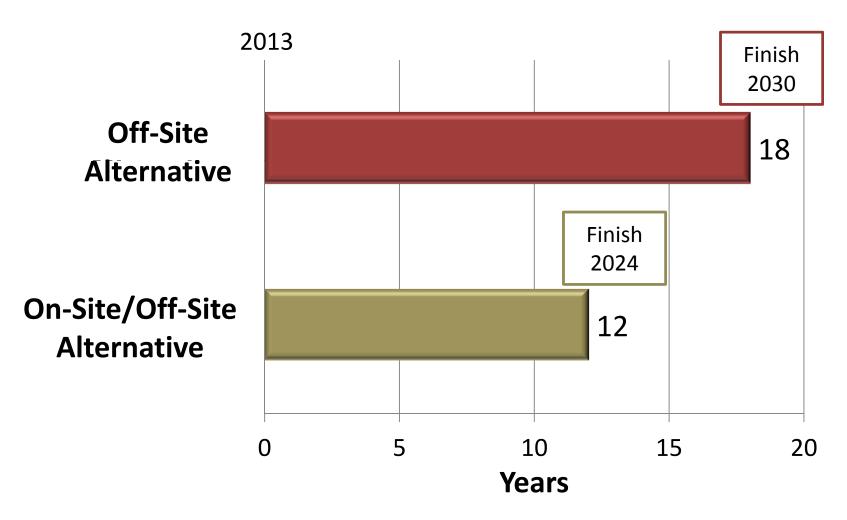


Waste Disposition for On-Site/Off-Site Alternative





Alternatives Duration Comparison





Duration: Key Factors

- Alternatives implementation schedule driven by funding availability not by material movement.
- Feasibility study assumed level funding profile.
 - Similar to Fiscal Year 2012.
 - \$475 million per year total site funding.
 - Meets 2024 end date for lowest cost alternative.



Key Transportation Metrics



Rail Cars to Utah

Off-Site: 15,000 rail cars

On/Off-Site: 260 rail cars



Trucks to Nevada

Off-Site: 9,700 trucks to NNSS

On/Off-Site: 4,500 trucks to NNSS



Local Trucks

Off-Site: 16,000 trucks to local landfill

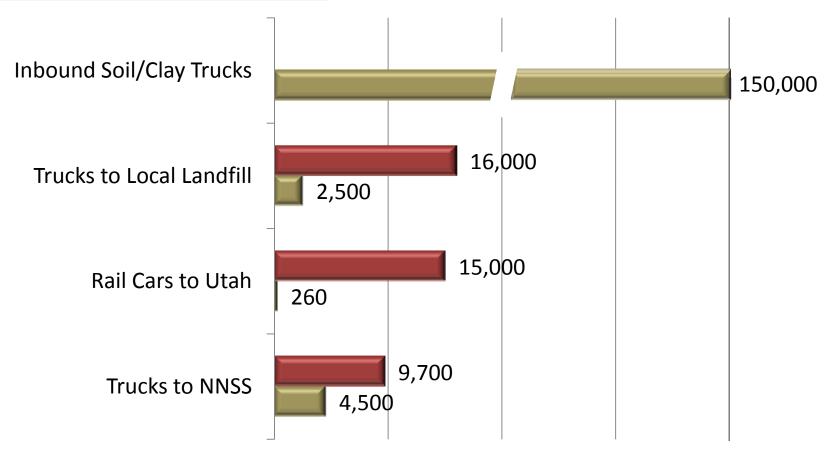
On/Off-Site: 150,000 trucks clay/rock to OSDC

On/Off-Site: 2,500 trucks to local landfill



Key Transportation Metrics

(Unit: Individual Trucks/Rail Cars)

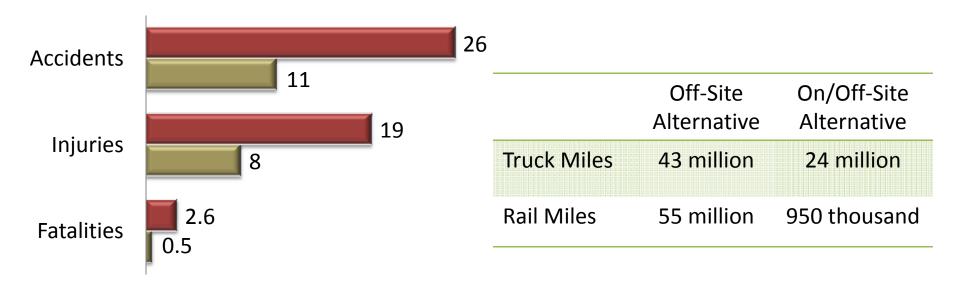


■ On-Site/Off-Site Alternative

■ Off-Site Alternative



Key Transportation Actuarial Risks

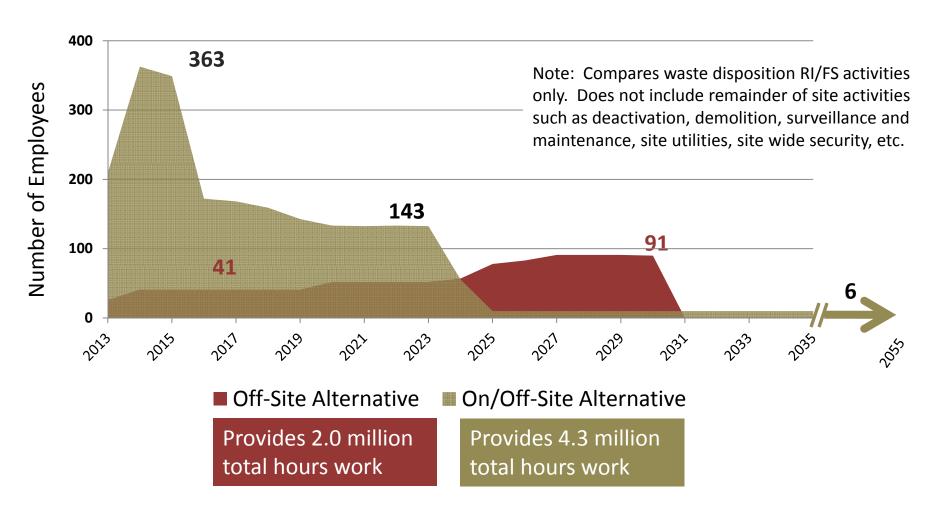


- Off-Site Alternative
- On-Site/Off-Site Alternative

Accident, injury, and fatality numbers are published actuarial statistics for truck and rail car transportation. They are based on number of miles traveled.



Employment Comparison





Key Metrics Summary

Information compiled for PORTS SSAB use by Fluor-B&W Portsmouth, LLC from DRAFT version of RI/FS

, LLC from DRAFT version of RI/FS	Off-Site Alternative	On-Site/Off-Site Alternative
Cost	\$1.62 Billion	\$668 Million
Material Distribution	100% Off-Site	10% Off-Site 90% On-Site
Schedule	18 years	12 years
Transportation - Local trucks - Trucks to NNSS - Rail cars	16,000 local trucks 9,700 trucks 15,000 rail cars	152,500 local trucks 4,500 trucks 260 rail cars
- Truck miles - Rail miles	43 million miles 55 million miles	24 million miles 950 thousand miles
Statistical accidentsStatistical injuriesStatistical fatalities	26 19 2.6	11 8 0.5
Employment - Duration - Labor hours	18 years 2.0 million hours	12 years 4.3 million hours



Waste Volumes Summary

(Unit: Cubic Yards)

	Off-Site Alternative	On-Site/Off-Site Alternative
Soil	0	763,000
Building Debris	0	967,000
Process Gas Equipment	0	219,000
ON-SITE WASTE SUBTOTAL	0	1,949,000
Soil	763,000	0
Building Debris	1,032,000	65,000
Process Gas Equipment	272,000	53,000
Recyclable	110,000	110,000
OFF-SITE WASTE SUBTOTAL	2,177,000	228,000
WASTE TOTAL	2,177,000	2,177,000

Information compiled for PORTS SSAB use by Fluor-B&W Portsmouth, LLC from DRAFT version of RI/FS

ON-SITE WASTE SUBTOTAL	1,949,000
Additional Soil for Debris Placement	1,608,000
OSDC CAPACITY	3,557,000



Considerations for Re-industrialization

- 1. Clean-up levels
- Locations of landfills and plumes relationship to re-industrialization
- 3. Existence & location of potential OSDC
- 4. Final grade of available parcels
- 5. Available/remaining utilities

- Rail infrastructure / access to main lines
- 7. Access to site
- 8. Others:
 - Utility rates
 - Tax structure
 - Land cost
 - **...** ?
 - **...** ?
 - **.**... ?

2012

Begin Support
Buildings
Demolition

Public Comment: Process Building Demolition

Final Decision: Process Building Demolition

Public Comment: Where the Waste Will Go

Final Decision: Where the Waste Will Go 2013

Public Comment: Soil and Water Cleanup Levels

Finish Determining Extent of Soil Contamination

Begin Process Building Demolition and Disposal (If Selected)

Begin On-Site Disposal Cell Construction (If On-Site Disposal Selected) 2014

Final Decision: Soil and Water Cleanup Levels

Additional Rail Upgrades (If Off-Site Disposal Selected)

Begin Large-Scale Soil and Groundwater Final Cleanup **→** 2024*

Demolition and Cleanup

Activities Under Way

Site Ready to support Future Use

* Dependent on funding

