Area Completion Project Update

A Presentation to the SRS Citizens Advisory Board

May 20, 2008

Presentation By Wade Whitaker, ACP Federal Project Director Office of the Assistant Manager for Closure Project Department of Energy Savannah River Operations Office





Agenda

- Project Performance
- Project Status
- Remedial Technology Utilization
- FFA Appendix E





Acronyms

CMP	Chemicals, Metals, and Pesticides Pits
CY	Current Year
D&D	Deactivation and Decommissioning
DNAPL	Dense Non Aqueous Phase Liquids
DOE	Department of Energy
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERH	Electrical Resistance Heating
FFA	Federal Facility Agreement
Ft ²	Square Feet
FY	Fiscal Year
M&O	Management and Operations
MWMF	Mixed Waste Management Facility
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
RA	Remedial Action
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation / Feasibility Study
ROD	Record of Decision
SCDHEC	South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
SGP	Soils and Groundwater Program
SRS	Savannah River Site
TCE/PCE	Trichloroethylene / Tetrachloroethylene
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds





3

Project Performance





4

Project Performance

- Consistently met all 2,025 FFA milestones since 1993
 - 59 in FY 08
- Maintaining a strong relationship with regulators
- Have completed 360 of 515 waste units (70%)
 - 22 in FY 08
- Have dispositioned 246 of 985 Performance Metric facilities (25%)
 - 229 industrial, 10 nuclear, 7 radioactive
 - 1 industrial facility in FY 08





5

Project Performance

- Area Completion Strategy started FY 05 significantly reducing project cost and schedule
- 14 Groundwater Plumes
 - 12 active remediation systems
- Developing and utilizing efficient, cost-effective technologies
 - Edible Oils for Microbes
 - Electrical Resistance Heating
 - Phytoremediation
 - Silver Injection
 - Hydraulic Fracturing





Area Completion Strategy

- A systematic approach to completing cleanup work integrating D&D and SGP scope
- Historical process:
 - Did not focus on any single area
 - Evaluated each waste unit individually with much paperwork and higher costs
 - Did not address D&D facilities
- Today's process:
 - Addresses large groupings of waste units and facilities in a geographic area
 - Integrates D&D / SGP cleanup
 - Area End States can be determined
 - Economies of scale in sampling, remediation, and documentation







Groundwater Plumes



SRS



South Carolina

<u>14 Groundwater Contamination Plumes</u> A/M, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L, N, P, R, T Areas

12 Active Remediation Systems

2 Airstrippers, 2 Recirculation, Dynamic Underground Stripping, 4 Soil Vapor Extraction Units (A/M Areas) Base Injection (F&H Waste Management Facility) Electrical Resistance Heating (Chemical, Metals, & Pesticides Pits) Phytoremediation (Mixed Waste Management Facility)

8 Enhanced Systems

Baroballs (A/M, Miscellaneous Chemical Basin, P Burning Rubble Pit) Microblowers (A and C Burning Rubble Pits) Barrier walls (F&H Waste Management Facility) T Area Edible Oil Treatment

6 Passive Systems

Monitored Natural Attenuation (Chemical, Metals, & Pesticides Pits; D Oil Seepage Basin; R Reactor Seepage Basin; K and L Burning Rubble Pits, Sanitary Landfill)

3 Systems In Shutdown

Biosparge (Sanitary Landfill) Groundwater Waste Treatment Units (F&H)

11 Systems Pending

Dispositioned 246 Performance Metric Facilities

thru March 2008



Project Status





F Canyon Outside Facilities Dispositioning

- Started 2004; Scheduled for 2008 completion
- Outside facilities: Chemical Storage Area; Water Handling Area; Acid Recovery Unit; Recycle Sump; General Purpose Evaporator; GP Tank Storage Area; 800-series Underground Tank Storage Cells; Segregated Solvent Area; 360 linear feet of Over Head Pipe Bridge with associated piping
- During deactivation the following was accomplished:
 - More than five miles of process piping removed
 - 50 large chemical and waste tanks removed / disposed
 - Hazardous, Low Level, Mixed, and Transuranic
 Wastes removed
 - Concrete caps being placed over rad contaminated tanks







Allendale Barricade Dispositioning



- Removal of safety concern on public Highway 125
- Started January 2007; Completed October 2007





M Area Completion





2nd Area Completion

- Started 2003; Scheduled for 2011 completion
- D&D completed in 2006
 - Removed 24 M-Area Performance Metric facilities
- Early cleanup actions implemented to remove radioactive and VOC contamination in soil by 2008
- Proposed Plan will be available for public comment in May 2008



P Area Completion

3rd Area completion (1st Reactor to be Dispositioned)

- Started 2005; scheduled for 2014 completion
- 21 of 25 Performance Metric facilities decommissioned
- D&D activities to support Area Completion:
 - Installed temporary power, lighting and communications
 - Established Electrical and Mechanical Cold and Dark
 - Implemented Habitability Plan
 - Characterized reactor vessel and facility
 - Removed moderator from the process water system and prepared reactor decommissioning alternatives study
 - Performing deactivation activities
 (removal of asbestos, lead, PCBs, mold)







P Area Completion

- End State Proposal / Early Actions
 - In situ decommissioning of P Reactor which means that a significant portion of the reactor building will remain in place
 - In May / June 2008, the Early Action
 Proposed Plan will be issued for a 45-day
 public review and comment
 - Issue Early Action ROD FY 09
- Public Involvement Activities in response to CAB recommendation #248:
 - October 16th, 2007 Aiken, SC
 - February 28th, 2008 Aiken, SC
 - May 19th, 2008 Savannah, GA









R Area Completion





4th Area completion (2nd Reactor to be Dispositioned)

- Started 2007; Scheduled for 2015 Completion
- 8 of 12 Performance Metric facilities decommissioned
- D&D activities to support Area Completion:
 - Removed water from disassembly basin
 - Installing Temporary Power, lighting, and communications
 - Establishing Mechanical Cold and Dark
 - Characterized Reactor Vessel and Reactor facility
- Work Plan being revised to include reactor building and reactor vessel



Remediation Technology Utilization





Edible Oils for Microbes

Background

- T Area has a small persistent TCE/PCE plume which is managed with Pump and Treat (airstripper) since 1996
 - Approximately \$1M/year M&O costs
 - At a point of diminishing returns

New Strategy

- Use Edible Oil injection techniques to sequester and biologically destroy the VOCs
 - Inject Neat Edible Oil to sequester VOCs (vadose zone source)
 - Inject Edible Oil emulsion (food source) to promote microbial activity and reducing conditions in groundwater (reductive dechlorination)
 - Anticipate results in less than six months
 - Discontinue use of airstripper





- C = deep vadose / water table oil injection well
- D = residual vadose source





Chemicals, Metals, & Pesticides (CMP) Pits Electrical Resistance Heating

- ERH is a soil treatment technology used to remediate solvent contamination in subsurface soils
- CMP is second deployment of ERH technology at SRS
- Electrodes inserted into the subsurface heat the soil to transform liquid solvents into gas phase
- The contaminants are subsequently removed using soil vapor extraction
- Full-scale ERH operations began March 2008
 - Estimate removal to be approximately 5,000 pounds
 - Redeployed mobile equipment utilized in 2007 at C Reactor









MWMF Phytoremediation Upgrades





- **MWMF** Phytoremediation captures tritium contaminated groundwater in 2.7 million gallon pond and irrigates on 22 acres of pine trees for transpiration
- About 70% annual tritium reduction (from 1,500 - 2,000 curies to 450 curies) to Fourmile Branch
- SRS has expanded and upgraded system
 - Added 22 acres of pine trees (need 50 more acres)
 - Increased capacity of irrigation supply and distribution system by two times



Silver Injection

- F / H Seeplines
 - RCRA Permit
 - Iodine 129 concentration elevated
 - Bench scale testing using silver injection with positive results; pilot scale testing underway; well network being installed
 - Regulators approved 5-year milestone extension to 2012 to allow pilot scale testing
 - Could greatly reduce cost from \$85M (barrier wall and cap) to \$1M operating cost per year





Hydraulic Fracturing to Help DNAPL Treatment



Invironmental Management

♦ performance ♦ cleanup ♦ closure

- DNAPL in silts and clays provide long-term source of groundwater contamination
- Hydraulic fracturing opens up these tight soil to allow treatment
- At A-014 Outfall, high vacuum soil vapor extraction is removing 100 pounds per week of PCE and TCE from shallow subsurface



FFA Appendix E





FFA Appendix E

- Provides a lifecycle list of waste unit outyear cleanup milestones
 - First two outyears are enforceable milestones (comprehensive list)
 - Rest of outyear milestones include Field Starts, RODs, RA Starts
- Updated annually in November and regulator approval required
- SCDHEC and EPA approved FY 08 Appendix E on February 21, 2008





Summary

- Continue to work with regulators to evolve processes and fieldwork
- Continue deployment of effective, cost-efficient technologies





Questions and Answers



9



Ż