

- Manhattan Project/Cold War activities resulted in contamination
- At the time, waste disposal met established criteria/standards
- However, as more environmental laws have been posted, we find that past practices do not meet today's standards
- We also realize that most of the contamination on the Reservation will remain in place
- Thus, a Stewardship program must be developed to ensure long-term protection of the public and the environment



- Stewardship means different things to different people, so this definition was agreed upon so that everyone would be talking about the same thing
- Thus the OR stakeholders developed this definition in 1997 when it was realized that "cleanup" is an impossible goal
- Definition continues to guide the SSAB Stewardship efforts



- In 1996 State told DOE & EPA that there needed to be citizen input on end use of contaminated areas on the reservation
- 1997, SSAB convened a citizen's group to provide input on future uses of contaminated areas
- The End Use Working Group studied problems and possible solutions and realized that for technical, safety, and budget constraints, contaminants would remain in place
- 1997 Stewardship Committee formed 1st report published in 1998
 1999 Stewardship Working Group 2nd report published in 1999
- SSAB Stewardship Committee oversees DOE's stewardship activities and contributes to the development of a long-term stewardship program.
- DOE provided financial and technical support and the citizens and DOE, EPA, and the State worked together



- About 10% of 35,000 acre reservation is contaminated (4,000 acres)
- Contamination associated with 3 major facilities
- Most of the reservation is NOT contaminated
- Most of the contamination is onsite. However, there is:
 - a groundwater plume with carbon tetrachloride in Union Valley (Y-12)
 - Mercury in sediments in Poplar Creek (Y-12)
 - radioactive cesium, strontium, tritium in the Clinch River from White Oak Creek (Melton Valley)
- Stewardship in place:
 - property owners must notify DOE of any changes in surface/groundwater use in Union Valley
 - signage in Poplar Creek
 - White Oak Creek dam limits contaminant release to the Clinch River
- DOE continues to release <u>low levels</u> of contaminants under permits granted by the state, However, OR is one of the safest communities in the nation well monitored, maintained, surveillance, emergency response

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CATEGORY	BEAR CREEK VALLEY	BETHEL VALLEY	EAST TENNESSEE TECHNOLOGY PARK	MELTON VALLEY	UPPER EAST FORK POPLA CREEK
Contaminated Groundwater	uranium-235, uranium-238, nitrates	strontium-90 uranium, VOCs	TCE, PCE, TCA	strontium-90, tritium, VOCs	VOCs, nitrates, uranium-238, technetium-99
Contaminated Surface Water and Sediments	uranium, cadmium, nitrates	strontium-90, mercury, cesium- 137	uranium-238, nickel, PCBs	tritium, strontium, cesium-137	metals, PCBs, radium & SVOC in sediment
Contaminated Soils	uranium-235, uranium-238	cesium-137, mercury	uranium-238, nickel, PCE	cesium-137, PCBs, mercury, cobalt-60	mercury, uraniu 238, radium-226 cesium-137 (low levels); PCBs, technetium-99
Buried Waste	uranium-235, uranium-238	strontium-90, cesium-137, cobalt-60, metals	uranium-238, PCE, TCE	strontium-90, tritium, transuranics, mixed waste	uranium-238, metals, VOCs, SVOCs, nitrates
Engineered Disposal Facilities	uranium-235, uranium-238	None	none	low-level waste, strontium, tritium	non-hazardous solid waste landfills on Chestnut Ridge
Containers in Storage	VOCs, PCBs	uranium-233	low-level waste, uranium, hexafluoride	transuranic waste	Uranium oxide vaults; uranium- 235 in storage, uranium hexafluoride
Contamination in	None	strontium-90;	uranium-238	transuranic and	mercury; uraniu
Structures in Use		cesium-137		low-level waste	isolated berylliu
Contamination in Abandoned Structures	None	strontium-90, cesium-137	uranium-235, uranium-238 technetium-99	low-level waste	mercury, uraniu

- Overview of major contamination
- Shows kinds of contaminants
- Sources of contamination
- In the 5 watersheds
- Go to page 25 of Stakeholder Report on Stewardship Vol. 1 July 1998, you can read about the contamination

@	hat are tl	he Is.	sues?	
• Remove a	all waste to	some	one else	e's backyard
Remediat	e risk - hot	snots	first - 11	se restrictions o
- Kenneurau	e non - not	spors	mst - u	
remaining	g contamina	ited ar	eas	
Options	Volume of	Cost	Annual	Stewardship
	waste materials		maint.	
Removal- disposal off site	waste materials 500-700M cubic yards	\$7-16B	maint. \$0.5-1M	None, except groundwater controls and minimal monitoring

- Removal of all waste is not an option
- The second option is not static, overtime:
 - radioactivity decreases
 - organics are degraded naturally
 - new technologies for remediating contamination



- If contamination remains, it must be <u>monitored</u>, remediation caps/barriers must be <u>maintained</u>, access must be <u>restricted</u>, *someone has to be responsible*
- Cannot wait until DOE completes remediation to talk about stewardship
- Requirements for long-term stewardship must be described in legally enforceable documents (i.e., CERCLA RODS) for the remedial actions
- Stewardship must be factored into the analysis of alternatives
- These issues were raised by the Stewardship Working Group in 1997 and described in the 1st Stewardship Report in July 1998
- Subsequent Stewardship activities at HQ and around the DOE complex are based on this early work of OR Stakeholders
- Including the most recent HQ draft policy and guidance for risk-based end states



• Talk briefly about each element - give examples (I like to start at the bottom, then go to the top and work down)



- So, where are we now? Your guess is as good as mine.
- In _____ Oak Ridge produced a draft strategic plan. Put on hold until HQ could develop its plan.
- HQ produced a "Report to Congress" on LTS in Jan. 2001
- Then in _____, the National Academy of Science in response to the above
- Since then HQ has recognized LTS and produced several major LTS documents
- But policy and guidance for LTS is still lacking
- And now there will no longer be an HQ Office of LTS
- And a new Office of Legacy Management is in the works and who knows what that means?



- Responsibility : DOE accepted, State & EPA lagging. City not yet a real player
- Policy: HQ issuing policy in pieces
- Funding: Mention problems w/annual appropriations talk about state fund for oversight of waste cell. RFF report
- Regardless of what happens in D.C. the local stakeholders, local government, and citizens must think and plan locally for LTS and get HQ to recognize the needs of the community. These next steps for stewardship are even more important now, because of accelerated cleanup.
- The Stewardship Committee will make recommendations for information systems in March or April



- Trade-offs: will not happen until stewardship becomes an integral part of remediation planning
- Involvement: very good in OR, less good elsewhere
- Information: in progress. ECF/Kaiser report hard copy GIS system



End the presentation by stressing that long-term stewardship is an <u>intergenerational responsibility</u> and we must all work together to protect human health & the environment

STRESS that it will be people who are our age who will be affected by the decisions and actions of today

Student Oriented:

- Talk to teachers about learning more about stewardship
- Read the newspapers to stay updated on the issues



