



PADUCAH GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD

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Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant Citizens Advisory Board Meeting Minutes July 20, 2006

The Citizens Advisory Board (CAB) met at the CAB office in Paducah, Kentucky, July 20, 2006, at 6 p.m.

Board members present: Allen Burnett, Judy Clayton, Shirley Lanier, Bobby Lee, Linda Long, Elton Priddy, John Russell, Jim Smart, Rhonda Smith and James Tidwell

Board members absent: John Anderson, Chad Kerley, and Janet Miller

Ex Officio members and related regulatory agency employees present: Brian Begley, Bill Clark, Jon Maybriar, and Todd Mullins, Kentucky Division of Waste Management; Tim Kreher, Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources; David Williams, Environmental Protection Agency

Deputy Designated Federal Official: William Murphie

Portsmouth/Paducah Chief Operating Officer: Rachel Blumenfeld

DOE Federal Coordinator present: David Dollins

DOE-related employees present: Rich Bonczek, Jeannie Brandstetter, Tracey Brindley, Yvette Cantrell, Kim Crenshaw, Butch Daniels, Doug Frost, Bruce Gardner, Guy Griswold, Steve Hampson, Ed Holmes, Steve Kay, John Kelly, Reinhard Knerr, Chris Lee, James Miller, Bruce Phillips, Steve Polston, John Razor, Joe Tarantino, and Cynthia Zvonar

Six members of the public attended the meeting.

Agenda

Kay asked for proposed modifications to the agenda. Blumenfeld said the Site Management Plan (SMP) presentation has been postponed. **The Board adopted the agenda as modified by consensus.**

Minutes

Kay asked for proposed modifications to the draft June minutes. Burnett said he was present at the June meeting. Smith said that on page nine, during the public comments, the sentence reads, “He said those materials are in the ground but additional drums have been added due to RCRA laws.” The sentence should read, “He said those materials are in the ground but additional drums have **not** been added due to RCRA laws.” **The Board approved the minutes as modified by consensus.**

Deputy Designated Federal Official *Attachment 1*

Murphie provided the project updates to the Board. Questions and answers (paraphrased) appear below.

Questions/Comments	Answers
Dr. Russell – Why was the debris from the Limehouse demolition put in containers to take to the C-746-U Landfill?	Mr. Knerr – It is placed in a roll-off bin and the waste is dumped out of the bins into the landfill. The containers are re-used.
Mr. Williams – The EPA has reviewed the SMP document and the comment response summary. The primary things that are being looked at are addressing the dissolved phase groundwater plume under the groundwater operable unit rather than the soils operable unit, the timing for addressing the dissolved phase groundwater plume, and the enforceable milestones. Mr. Maybriar – There are discrepancies in the SMP that are being discussed with the DOE. More than likely, a revised version will be requested to clarify a few things and we hope to approve the document very soon.	

<p>Mr. Burnett – Is the approach to the scrap metal cleanup something that could be applied to other clean-up efforts to speed things up?</p>	<p>Mr. Murphie – One of the biggest things that was done was a substantial investment in high-sided gondola cars that are in better shape and hold much larger pieces requiring less handling. The gondolas could be used for other projects but currently, there is not another project that routinely requires a unit train.</p>
<p>Mr. Burnett - Could the gondolas be used for the Decontamination and Decommissioning efforts?</p>	<p>Mr. Murphie – The high gondolas could be utilized for the C-410 project but the unit train would not be necessary.</p>
<p>Ms. Lee – Have the groundwater degradation values for the Southwest Plume changed?</p>	<p>Ms. Blumenfeld – 26.6 was the rate in the original report. A White Paper was done responding to questions from EPA and the state. After re-evaluation, a calculation was found to be between three and 11.5 years. It is still under review by the regulators. Mr. Williams – It is still under review by experts at EPA headquarters.</p>

Status of the Land Acquisition Study

Murphie said there was a public meeting for the Land Acquisition Study on June 29. Eighty-eight people attended and it was a good opportunity to talk with people on the details of the study. The meeting emphasized that it was not a decision-making meeting but the beginning of a study. This study may not answer all the questions and may result in further studies. He said the scope of work and the schedule for the study was discussed. It gave DOE the opportunity to discuss background information to people that were not as familiar with the site. The Citizens Advisory Board (CAB) may be able to recruit some new Board members from the public meeting.

Federal Coordinator Comments

Dollins said the Chairs Meeting would be held in Santa Fe, N.M. Sept. 6-8.

Dollins said a question from Vicki Jurka was answered regarding the number of private wells that exceeded MCLs. Russell asked how many of the wells exceed MCLs? Dollins said nine. Burnett said a previous questions have been asked on the location of those wells. He asked if that was a privacy issue that the locations could not be disclosed or if that was public knowledge. Dollins said the wells were within the Water Policy box. He said he would look into it. Burnett said the location was for a comparison to be made with regard to whether everyone provided water had wells that are considered to be contaminated. Murphie said there are people getting water that do not have contaminated wells and do not exceed MCLs. Russell asked how many wells are within the Water Policy box. Dollins said there are about 100 residences that receive public water but is unsure of the number of wells. He said he

would check on that. Murphie asked if he wanted the total of off-site or on-site wells and Russell said off-site wells only.

Ex-Officio Comments

Williams said EPA reports to Congress on the Government Performance Results Act (GPRA). This requires government agencies to meet certain goals and measure environmental indicators. The indicators are whether human health exposure and groundwater contamination migration are under control. He said these indicators are being looked at all facilities including Paducah. He said EPA and Kentucky are working very close with DOE and the Kentucky Division of Fish and Wildlife Resources (KDFWR) to reach resolution on the issue of human health exposure under control. GPRA is also asking EPA to look at a goal called Ready for Reuse. Williams said Lee is requesting maps that show parcel boundaries in order to look at the property on how it could be cleaned up and when it will be ready for reuse. The primary goal of cleanup for these sites is viewed as establishing a parcel for reuse and Congress wants to see progress. He said the focus is to look at long-term reuse of the property. EPA reported it foresees the PGDP ready for reuse in 2047 as a general guess and not an official figure. Congress is looking for things to be turned over in the next ten years for reuse. Smith asked Williams for information on the environmental indicators to better understand the health issues for the Community Outreach task force. Williams said there is a link on the EPA website for guidance under environmental indicators. He asked Smith to contact him for the information if she could not locate it.

Maybriar said he was unable to attend the June meeting and requested changes to the minutes that were incorrectly reported. He said that Mr. Vander Boegh had said that he had received documentation from the Kentucky Division of Water (DOW) about samples that were taken by the regulators. He said the samples were taken by the Kentucky Division of Waste Management (KDWM) in the area of Outfall 001 C-613 Basin because under the Scrap Metal Action Memorandum Workplan the responsibility for collecting samples and monitoring that basin was placed on the KDWM. That information was sent to Vander Boegh due to a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request. Maybriar said that Vander Boegh had said the data shows the elevated uranium levels are 20 times what the surface water limits should be. Maybriar said he spoke with DOW and from the C-613 Basin the water quality standards do not apply. The Kentucky Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (KPDES) point of compliance for Outfall 001 is what applies. It is his understanding that DOE has not received a Notice of Violation for a rad exceedence in that area. Maybriar said that Dr. Volpe said the limit for uranium is 300 pCi/L and could be found in 902KAR 100:019. He said he was told by DOW the regulation is found in 401KAR 5:031, Section 4. Maybriar said when the FOIA was requested, an e-mail said that DOE had exceeded a regulatory level at that outfall and that was not the case otherwise, DOW would have done something about that. Lee asked regardless of the limits, were the uranium levels that were reported elevated. Maybriar said uranium was detected in the water but it did not exceed any water quality standards that apply at the C-613 basin or the KPDES permit. Lee asked if the landfill allowances were higher than DOE allowances. Maybriar said the allowances are not for the landfill, it is at the C-613 sediment basin for storm water runoff for the Northwest Scrap Metal project. When DOE discharges that water, the workplan requests that the State

monitor that effluent to see if anything is detected. He said he spoke with Hampson and Volpe, Cabinet for Health and Family Services (CHFS) Radiological Control Branch, and asked them what levels of uranium are going out the outfalls. Hampson said CHFS maintains a continuous ISCO sampler at the point of discharge at Outfall 001 relative to the KPDES permit. Four samples a day are collected and put in one bottle and go to the lab for analysis. The average activity for Uranium-238 at that outfall for the entire year was 1.42 pCi/L. The data is available in the 2004 Oversight Report. Relative to the release of radionuclides on DOE property that is federally permitted, that is not an issue at all. There are issues that could happen with other contaminants but not with the radionuclides. At the basin, the levels were higher and there are continuous samplers at the two ditches adjacent to the scrap yards that lead into the basin and very elevated levels of uranium are there but they do not make it past the sedimentation basin to the outfall at the discharge point. Maybriar said he was instructed by DOW that the monthly average daily maximum is a report only minimum. That was why he went to Radiological Control Branch for their data, which is average 1.42 pCi/L. He said he was unsure of the numbers that DOE had historically reported to DOW. Hampson said the 2005 data is not available yet. Russell said high levels of Uranium-238 have been recorded entering the sedimentation basin and there have been relatively low concentrations at the outfall, which suggests that there is an accumulation of radiation in the sedimentation basin as an isotope and as an element. Maybriar said that when the water that comes out of the basin is sampled, the uranium is believed to be in a dissolve phase so it would not necessarily precipitate out. The uranium could be mixing with other water before it goes to that outfall because there is a C-616 water treatment lagoon on the north side of the facility as well as the northwest pump and treat that DOW allows mixing together. There is also storm water runoff that comes from the northwest part of the facility that is not captured by the scrap metal basin. Russell said there was a saying in the seventies that the solution to pollution is dilution. He said it was not the solution then and it is not the solution now.

Kreher said next week the KDFWR will be conducting the annual deer sampling and this would be the first time it has been done in conjunction with Paducah Remediation Services (PRS). The annual deer sampling is one of things KDFWR has done to make sure human risk exposure is minimized. The results will be posted in the Annual Site Environmental Report (ASER).

Public Comments

Vander Boegh asked how often the KPDES requires the Outfall 001 to be monitored. Brindley said samples are taken quarterly and there are additional grab samples. Vander Boegh said based on the reporting from KDWM, the monitoring is accepted and the KPDES discharge requires sampling and reporting the uranium quarterly. The purpose of the FOIA request was that the C-613 sedimentation pond is discharging everytime bypassed. He said he received a call on July 12 that the sedimentation pond was overflowing. To answer Russell's question, it is overflowing down the creek, it is not be captured in the plant and is not being treated. He asked if it okay to discharge 20 pounds of uranium into the streams. He said monitoring is not being done because the KPDES requirement has been met. He asked if it is a safety and health risk or an appropriate way to flush the plant out and not capture the high levels of rad. The levels that KDWM captured is not a violation of a report however, it is his

understanding that if there is a more strict regulation, and then it is defaulted to the old permit limits. The permit is expired but is being operated on which is perfectly fine but his point is that Sen. Mitch McConnell wanted him to bring forward some of the issues with the water discharges at the plant. Is it okay to discharge 20 pounds of uranium down the creeks to Cairo, Wickliffe, and surrounding communities or is it a safety and health risk? He said he is not concerned with what is being reported; he is concerned that it is not reporting what the clean water act is supposed to be capturing and that is the true discharges of contaminants from the plant. Maybriar said the basin was constructed for a ten-year rain event which recently occurred and the basin did overflow to the outfall but where it overflowed was into an area that was captured by the effluent that led to the KPDES point of compliance to the outfall. It did not flow directly discharging into Big Bayou Creek. He said he was satisfied with how the basin worked. Vander Boegh said he questioned again, whether it is acceptable for a level of 20 pounds of uranium coming from the basin to the ditch, flowing by Outfall 001, when it is not being monitored. He said, forget the KPDES compliance point, is it an appropriate safety standard to discharge radioactive contaminated Uranium-238 water into the basin and out into the ditches after the KPDES sampling is done. Maybriar said he cannot answer to the uranium pounds question but they do not compare to pounds on the risk assessment. He would defer the question to DOW. He asked if the CAB would like to have someone from DOW at the next meeting. Vander Boegh said Dr. Volpe was confused at the last meeting thinking he was talking about the landfill sediment basin. He said that was not linked. He said the sampling that Hampson is taking is not the regulatory monitoring for KPDES. He said quarterly monitoring is being done and missing all of the rad going down the ditches because KDWM is taking samples and the uranium levels are way above the surface water standards but it is still going somewhere, DOE is not holding it in the plant. Maybriar said he spoke with DOW about the C-613 effluent and it is not considered waters of the Commonwealth at that point. The waters of the Commonwealth after sufficient mixing would be in Little and Big Bayou Creek and that is a standard protocol that DOW uses. They allow the water to sufficiently mix and the receiving water from effluent before a standard would apply. Maybriar said he does not have data to show that there is a concern after the mix in Little and Big Bayou Creek. Smith requested that Vander Boegh put in writing the questions that he would like to have answers to along with any documentation that might be needed and send it to the CAB office and they would forward the material for a written response as soon as possible. She said if the questions are not received in writing, there will not be a response. Maybriar asked that any questions that are received that require a response from the state be sent to him so the appropriate people could be made available at the meeting to answer the questions. He said there are accusations about landfill issues and he can provide people from Solid Waste to answer those questions if needed. Murphie said the DOE believes it is in compliance with its permits and believes the permit limits set by the state and by DOE are health-based and therefore protective of the public. He said DOE stands behind the fact that they believe there is not a concern and to the extent the question was asked, "Do you think this is safe? Do you think this is in compliance?" The answer is yes.

Jurka said, with regard to the drinking water well issue, she wanted to thank Dollins for contacting her on the information regarding the 9 drinking water wells. She said he told her that nine drinking water wells were contaminated with trichloroethylene (TCE) at or above

mcls or drinking water standards, and her question has always been, what contaminants are in the well, not only TCE. She said she is particularly interested in radionuclides that may be in those wells and is surprised to hear that other people are receiving their FOIA requests because Active Citizens for Truth (ACT) has not received a response to their FOIA request on that issue. It was a very simple FOIA request, asking for the letters that were sent to community members telling them that their wells were contaminated. She requested that DOE answer that FOIA request. She said they certainly could redact personal information, but ACT needs to know what was told to 120-some-odd people around the water policy regarding their drinking water wells so they can proceed on this issue. She said Dollins may think the answer that he gave her closes it out; but she does not feel it closes it out at all. She thought it was a baby step forward. She said it has been her understanding from different officials that she has spoken with, both state and federal, that many of the wells have not been sampled for certain radionuclides and plutonium in particular. She said all the wells should be sampled for plutonium and as she said here before, a Russian scientist has told ACT that there are elevated levels of plutonium in one of the drinking water wells in the water policy box. Jurka said she gave all Board members a slide from DOE literature that indicates a speck of plutonium embedded in lung tissue. She said the people in West Paducah and Kevil communities are ingesting plutonium through their food and she has records that verify this and suspects the plutonium came from the PGDP. Dollins said radionuclides were factored in and there was one well that exceeded technetium-99 (Tc^{99}) MCLs. She said she is interested in all contaminants that have mcls that might be in these wells. One thing is harmful in one way; another is harmful in another way and that is why there are safety standards so she would like to know all of the wells that are contaminated above the mcls. Murphie said Tc^{99} would be the most likely to be discovered. He said they could go back and see what other contaminants were monitored and what the concentrations were. He said they could not answer that today. Jurka said EPA listed in the Health Risk Assessment contaminants of concern in drinking water and most of those contaminants have mcls. Dollins said he had not seen Jurka's FOIA request and would like to see a copy. Jurka said it was submitted to DOE and Walter Perry from Oak Ridge has sent correspondence to her a few years ago. She said the request was four years old. Blumenfeld said Vander Boegh's FOIA request went to the state and Oak Ridge has a tremendous amount of FOIA requests that are answered in the order in which they are received.

Johnson, former DOE contractor employee, said that in January 1991, it rained 13 inches and tremendous amounts of historically clean wastewater were pumped out of the holding areas and sent down the North-South Diversion Ditch (NSDD). During that month, they pumped the C-404 leachate, which was historically contaminated with high levels of uranium, Tc^{99} , TCE and PCBs that was put in tanks for discharge. He said he was told to discharge the tanks that held the C-404 leachate waste water down the NSDD and if sampling had been taken that day the reading would have been high. It does make a difference on when the water is sampled.

Lee said she had been contacted by Joe Walker, Paducah Sun, for the CAB's position on the landfill and the uranium issues that Vander Boegh has brought to the CAB. She said she could comment as an individual but not as the CAB. She asked if the CAB could make a

statement to the press. Smith said if Vander Boegh's requests are received in writing a response will be provided.

Smith thanked Doug Frost, DOE Headquarters, for his special effort to attend the CAB meeting. Frost said he was here to learn.

Task Forces/Presentations

Paducah Remediation Services

Razor provided an overview of Paducah Remediation Services and introduced the project management team.

Waste Disposition/Water Quality Task Force

Lee said the task force agenda would no longer include project updates since the Designated Deputy Federal Official (DDFO) covered all of the updates in their presentation to the full Board.

Lee said the majority of the meeting was spent discussing the land use maps. She said Hampson identified some of the information that was available on the Kentucky Research Consortium for Energy and the Environment's (KRCEE) geographic information system (GIS) database. Lee said she wants to use this information to create reuse maps to help the CAB. She requested that a GIS person be made available at the task force meetings to have an ongoing working document in front of them for discussion.

Lee said Russell is working on the language for a recommendation to DOE requesting assurance that the Waste Acceptance Criteria is being met and that there is sufficient oversight from the regulators and DOE.

Action Items

Dollins said the action concerning outstanding charges on the CAB budget is still pending.

Maybriar said he spoke with Tony Hatton about the leachate at the C-746-U facility. He said the CAB could submit questions and he would try to get someone to attend the meeting to answer the questions or questions could be sent to him and he would come back to the meeting with responses. Murphie said the leachate is collected and treated and DOE does not believe there is any concern about radioactivity in the leachate. He said DOE is not saying there is no radioactivity because as alluded to in the waste acceptance criteria, the standard grade is zero so there is radioactivity but it is below what DOE considers the health based risk assessment limit. It continues to be treated and disposed according to the permits. Russell requested a presentation at the Waste/Water task force meeting on a description of the treatment process. Murphie said they could do that. Kay closed the action and asked for the issue to be moved to the task force agenda. Maybriar asked that the task force submit the questions they want answered to him and he would have someone available to answer the

questions on the permit. Smith asked if the same people would be able to address Vander Boegh on his questions. Maybriar said no. Someone from Solid Waste would need to discuss the leachate treatment and someone from DOW would need to address Vander Boegh's questions.

Cantrell, PRS, said news clips are currently being sent to the CAB and the paperwork has been submitted to upload documents to the PRS Web site and should occur within the next two weeks. Kay said to leave that action pending until the documents are available.

Dollins said Jurka asked if mercury was coming from the PGDP. He said the PGDP and the West Kentucky Wildlife Management Area (WKWMA) used to be the Kentucky Ordnance Works in World War II. An investigation was conducted by the US Army Corps of Engineers revealing that some ponds within the WKWMA were contaminated with mercury. The ponds were drained, the fish in it were harvested, and the ponds were posted to prevent any more fishing. The mercury is believed to have originated from that source. The contamination in the ponds is not likely to have come from PGDP. Dollins said Jurka asked if Mercury 203 been tested for at the site. It has been tested for in soil, sediment, water, and waste. There have been 105 soil, sediment, and water samples from 62 locations analyzed for Mercury 203. One sample had a detectable concentration and the level was very low and well below EPA's risk-based remediation goal.

Maybriar said Jurka had asked about the mercury data that Kentucky has collected. He said Kentucky routinely samples for mercury in the surface water and sediment in Little and Big Bayou Creeks as well as fish tissue. He recommended that she send a FOIA request to him if she was interested in the data. He said they had never seen any mercury levels in the fish tissue above great lake protocol FDA action limit nor have they seen any mercury in the sediment or surface water above risk levels that would be of concern for recreational users of the water. He said several samples have been collected. Kreher said six ponds fall under a different branch of KDEP. Maybriar said samples were split with KDFWR and Jurka could obtain that information by a FOIA request. Clayton said she lives five miles southeast of Paducah and three years ago her pond was sampled and it contains one of the highest mercury ratings in Kentucky. She said she did not know where that mercury came from but does not believe it is from PGDP.

Lee said Russell is working on the language for a recommendation DOE requesting assurance that the Waste Acceptance Criteria is being met and that there is sufficient oversight from the regulators and DOE. Kay said to leave the action pending.

Tarantino said he would attempt to determine what file was imported from the GIS database for the boundaries in the Southwest Plume June presentation. He said he would have the information for the August Board meeting.

Blumenfeld said Vander Boegh asked how much mixed legacy waste remains at the PGDP. She said DOE consulted PRS and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) mixed waste are approximately 349 containers; RCRA mixed, 788 containers; and the total is approximately 1,137 mixed waste containers containing 13,107 cubic feet.

Lee requested that each action item indicate who made the request.

Public Comments

Vander Boegh said Dr. Friar from the University of Kentucky is doing a study of the Little Bayou Creek area. In the area north of area Outfall 019, there is a TCE and Tc⁹⁹ seep for so many hundred feet. He asked for an update. Maybriar said the state funded Dr. Friar to do a study to locate the seeps and collect samples in that area. The study was conducted 1999 to 2003. DOE agreed to take over the monitoring of the seeps along the creek at the end of the study. TCE and Tc⁹⁹ were detected in the groundwater sampling at the seeps. The samples were taken where the seeps were bubbling up from the bottom of the stream and certain distances downstream. Begley recalled the TCE highest level was around 460-460 mg/L and the Tc⁹⁹ was 430 or 460 pc/L. Dr. Friar sampled on a quarterly basis from 1999-2003 and when the contract ended the State entered into an informal agreement with DOE to continue sampling. Kentucky would collect samples from time to time and split the samples with DOE or go out at different time for samples. There were roughly six seeps that were in the quarterly sampling events. Maybriar said the TCE numbers were measured against the Risk Assessment Methods document. The analytical numbers for TCE that were at the source did not exceed 10⁻⁶ risk level which in Kentucky's most sensitive receptor, being a child receptor.

Administrative Issues

Review of Workplan and August Agenda

Kay asked if the Site Management Plan presentation could be put on the August agenda as a placeholder. Blumenfeld said Dollins would notify the CAB if the presentation would not be ready for the meeting. Kay said according to the Land Acquisition Study schedule, a presentation should be added to the agenda. Smith suggested adding the chairs meeting homework to the agenda for the Executive Committee discussion.

Budget Review

Smith said the action item was left open for Dollins to contact Bechtel Jacobs Company for outstanding charges against the CAB budget. She suggested closing the action because the transition is complete. She asked if the Board now had \$345,000 to spend. Blumenfeld said there may be some outstanding charges because the contract has not been closed out. Dollins said he would look into it. Smith said the CAB needs to know about outstanding charges by August 4 to make travel arrangements for the chairs meeting.

Subcommittee Report

Executive Committee

Smith announced that nominations for Chair-Elect are open beginning tonight. Contact Chad Kerley for nominations.

Smith said to contract staff for a copy of the draft minutes from the chairs conference call.

Smith said the Santa Fe Chairs Meeting will be held September 6-8 with the 5th being a travel day. Five Board members have expressed interest in attending. The cost of the travel will be around \$1,200-\$1,500 per person. Murphie said the chairs meeting is usually meant for the chair and one other representative. Smith said she had volunteered Paducah to host the Chairs Meeting in Fall 2007.

Smith said the date has tentatively been set for November 3-4 for a mandatory retreat. Kay said he would not be able to attend that weekend. She asked staff to poll the Board for possible meeting dates. She asked if the Moors Resort Lodge would be acceptable or if there were other suggestions for a meeting location.

Smith said the Executive Committee will meet next Tuesday, July 25 at 2 p.m. Lee said she would try to attend and Smith said she could attend. Smith asked if anyone would volunteer to chair the Community Outreach task force.

Murphie suggested that the CAB follow-up on the individuals who attended the Land Acquisition Study public meeting for Board membership. Cantrell said she would provide the list of participants to the CAB staff.

Murphie said he is anticipating that the scrap metal project will be finished in August and he will be talking with headquarters on having a success event. He said the invitation would be extended to the CAB.

The meeting adjourned at 8:45 p.m.

Progress at the Paducah Project



DOE Portsmouth/Paducah Project Office

Update to the Paducah Citizens Advisory Board

July 20, 2006



DUF6 Conversion Project



- Construction of Bayou Creek rail bridge continuing (scheduled completion 9/06)
- Warehouse Building scheduled for July 30 completion; Administration Building construction continuing
- Hydrogen fluoride storage facility concrete pour completed (shown at left)

DUF6 Conversion Project



Road work approaching the Bayou Creek bridge

Workers paint the rail bridge over Bayou Creek



Northwest Corner Scrap Metal Removal



- 51-car train left June 23 carrying more than 3,200 tons



Northwest Corner Scrap Metal Removal



The scrapyards before work began

- Next rail shipment of ~3,000 tons scheduled for July 28
- 6 of 8 yards emptied, less than 1,000 tons will remain



Northwest Corner Scrap Metal Removal



- C-Yard - 100% scrap metal removed



Northwest Corner Scrap Metal Removal



- P-Yard - 100% scrap metal removed



Northwest Corner Scrap Metal Removal



E1

- E1-Yard - 75% scrap metal removed



Northwest Corner Scrap Metal Removal



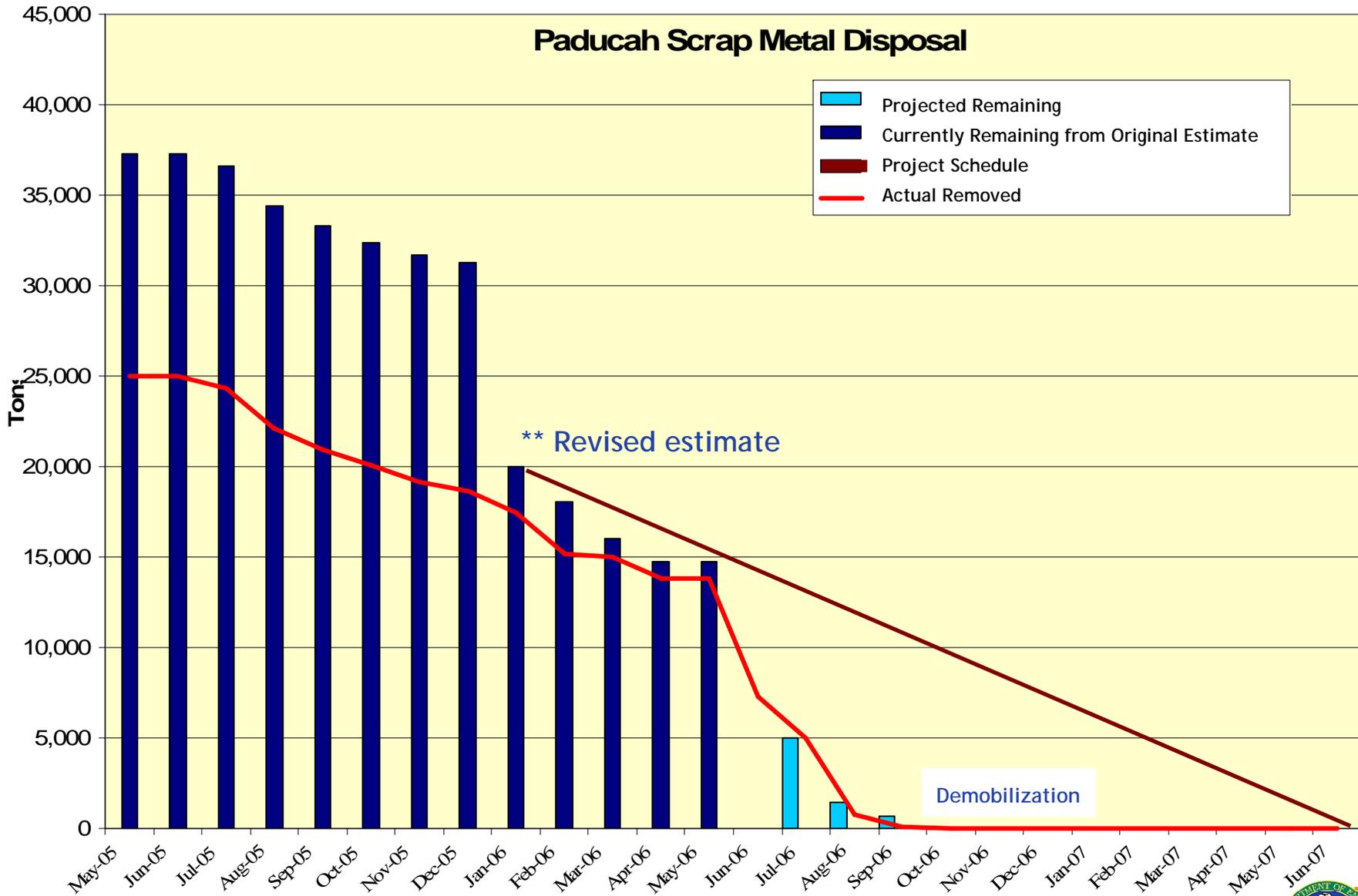
- C1 Yard - 28% scrap metal removed

Northwest Corner Scrap Metal Removal



- E-Yard - 98% scrap metal removed

Scrap Metal Project



Legacy Waste Disposition



Drums are moved from V-Pad to the H-3 Pad for repackaging and disposition

- Continued disposition of ~33,000 ft³ of Low-Level Waste stored outdoors
 - Disposed of 1068 ft³ in June
 - ~4,000 ft³ total dispositioned since project started in mid-May
 - Treated 1,200 gallons water in June
- Shipped 644 cubic feet MLLW to EnergySolutions



DOE Material Storage Areas

- Characterization of all 160 DMSAs ~ 80% complete
- Disposition of estimated volume of materials in DMSAs more than 50% complete
- Continuing to characterize "B" DMSAs to meet 9/30/06 milestone; 8 of 11 complete
- June totals:
 - Characterized 3,322 ft³
 - Packaged 8,321 ft³
 - Disposed of 8,005 ft³



A welder cuts a large piece of metal so it can be disposed

Inactive Facilities D&D

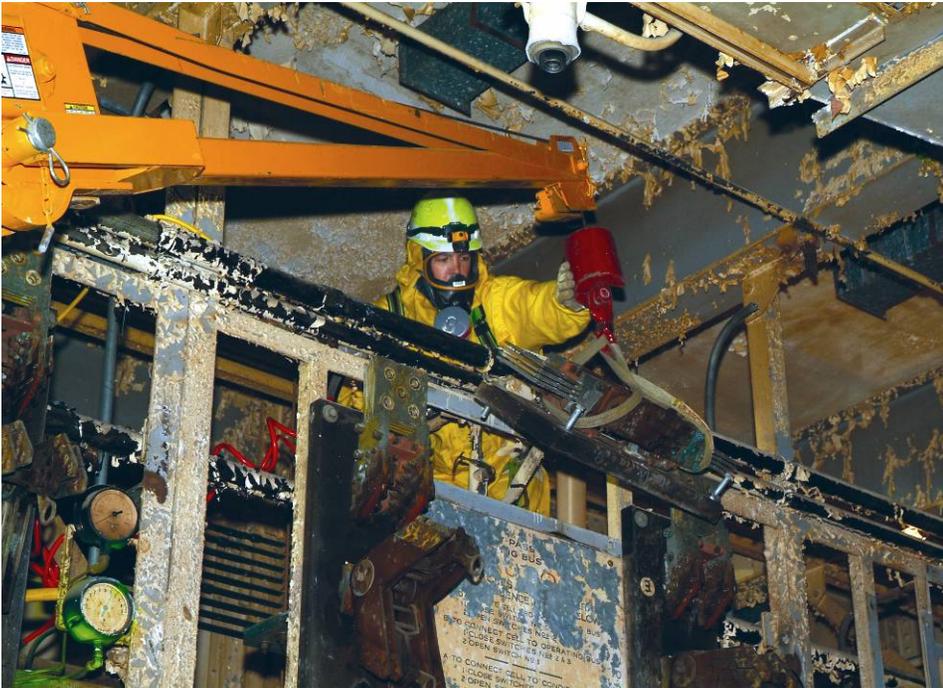
- 402 Limehouse demolition began July 17
 - Demolition will take about two weeks to complete
 - Demolition debris will fill about 10 containers
 - Disposal in the C-746-U Landfill
- Remedial Action Work Plan for C-405 and C-746-A under regulatory review



The Limehouse
as it looked
prior to
demolition

C-410/420 D&D

- ~25,000 pounds of copper busswork removed and loaded for shipment to ToxCo for reuse
- Also loaded 21 containers with miscellaneous debris



Above, a worker removes copper buss bars from inside C-410; at right, the bars are collected prior to disposition



C-400 Remedial Action



- C-400 Remedial Design Support Investigation continuing
 - Sample borings scheduled for completion in September

A drill rig makes a sample boring outside C-400 Wednesday afternoon (July 19)



Environmental Projects

Groundwater Operable Unit

- Preparing D1 Proposed Remedial Action Plan for Southwest Plume; working to resolve TCE in groundwater degradation factor

Surface Water Operable Unit

- Site Investigation/Risk Assessment currently due to EPA and Kentucky on 8/16/06
 - Anticipate requesting extension due to data validation issue

Burial Grounds Operable Unit

- Next draft of Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Work Plan due to Kentucky and EPA on August 29
- Fieldwork scheduled to begin in October 2006



Site Management Plan

- D2 FY-06 SMP submitted to EPA and Kentucky 7/17/06
- Major comments addressed in D2 SMP
 - Moving Dissolved Phase GW Plume to be addressed under GWOU rather than Soils OU
 - Timing for addressing Dissolved Phase GW Plume
 - Enforceable milestones



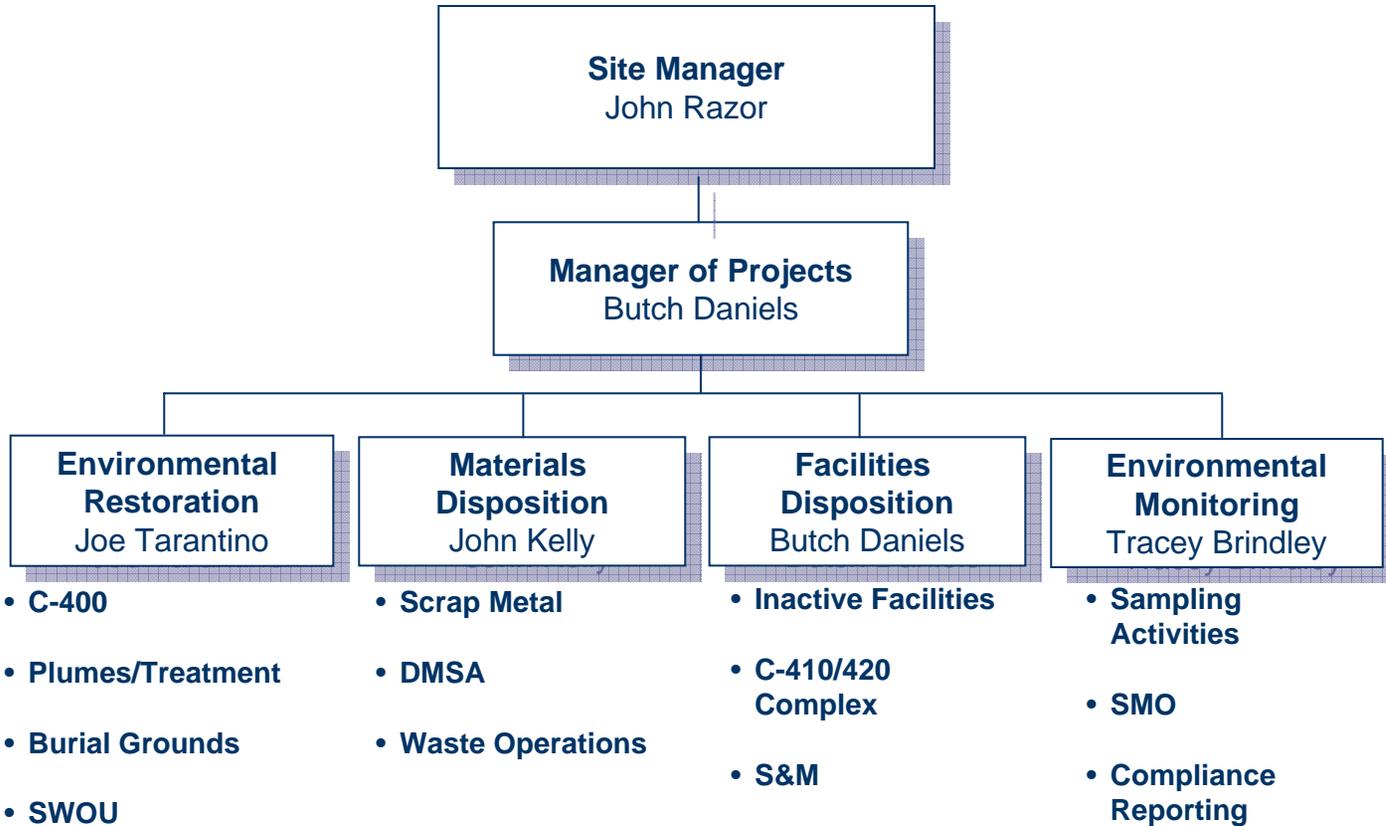


DOE Portsmouth/Paducah Project Office

Company Overview

Paducah Remediation Services (PRS) is a joint venture between Portage Environmental, Inc., (Portage) a small Native American owned environmental and engineering services company and Shaw Environmental, Inc. (Shaw) a global provider of engineering, remediation, and facilities management services

Project Management Team



**Project Status Update for DOE Paducah Citizens Advisory Board
July 14, 2006**

Project: Decontamination & Decommissioning (D&D)

Contact Persons:

Paducah Remediation Services LLC: Don Ulrich/Brad Montgomery

Commonwealth of Kentucky: Jon Maybriar

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: David Williams

Citizens Advisory Board: John Russell

Purpose: Environmental Cleanup/Waste Disposition

Description: The D&D project has completed development of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act regulatory documentation and has initiated actual D&D of the C-410/420 Feed Plant Complex. The current scope of D&D includes infrastructure removal on the C-410/C-420 complex, as well as ongoing surveillance and maintenance of the C-410/C-420 complex and the C-340 Metals Plant complex. Scope also included development of Safety Basis Documentation for the removal of equipment, piping, and stored material from the C-410 Complex. Operations at both complexes ended in 1977.

The Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis and the Action Memorandum for three inactive Facilities, the C402 Limehouse, the C-405 Contaminated Items Incinerator, and the C-746-A West End Smelter, have been completed and approved. The Removal Action Work Plan for the C-402 Limehouse has been approved by the regulatory agencies, and the C-405 and C-746-A West End Smelter RAWP was submitted to the regulatory agencies for review and approval.

Key documents (C-410 and Inactive Facilities):

- Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA)
- Action Memorandum
- Removal Action Work Plan (RAWP)
- Cultural Resources Assessment of C-410 Complex
- Agreed Order DWM-31434-042

Issues:

A UF6 release occurred inside C-410 Building on March 1, 2006, when a mechanic snagged an instrument line while routing an air line through the building, resulting in the line breaking. The line contained residual material that was not completely removed when the facility was shut down. Monitoring outside the building indicated no detectable HF outside the building. Implementation of the recovery process is continuing.

Recent accomplishments/activities:

- Completed removal of all equipment from the C-402 Limehouse
- Completed filling C-402 Limehouse basement with flowable fill
- Prepared area for C-402 Limehouse structure demolition
- Buss work removal in Sector 2 is about 50% completed
- About 25,000 pounds of copper has been recovered and will be shipped to ToxCo for reuse
- Initiated hazard marking in overhead spaces (areas where busswork is located) to allow busswork activities to resume
- Continued packaging loose debris and waste; packaged 13500 cubic feet (21 Intermodals) in June)
- Completed sampling activities in C-405 to support waste characterization
- Shipped 10 Intermodals of debris from C-410 for disposal

Activity over next 60 days:

- Complete structure demolition activities in C-402 Limehouse
- Package demolition debris for shipment to Energy *Solutions* of Utah
- Continue packaging and shipment of loose materials in C-410 Complex
- Continue fixative application to exterior painted metal surfaces of C-410
- Complete buss work removal in Sector 2 and 3 of C-410
- Ship buss work to ToxCo for reuse
- Initiate asbestos abatement activities throughout C-410
- Initiate removal of thousands of feet of piping in C-410, Sector 2 and 3
- Perform sampling for waste characterization of C-746-A West End Smelter

**Project Status Update for DOE Paducah Citizens Advisory Board
July 20, 2006**

Project: Depleted Uranium Hexafluoride (DUF₆) Conversion Facility

Contact Persons:

DOE Site Office: John Sheppard

Uranium Disposition Services: Guy Griswold

Commonwealth of Kentucky:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:

Citizens Advisory Board:

Purpose: Design, build, and operate the DOE DUF₆ Conversion Facility.

Description: The Atomic Energy Act, as amended, gives DOE responsibility for the DUF₆ inventory, which is a by-product from enriching uranium for nuclear fuel. At Paducah, approximately 36,200 cylinders contain approximately 436,400 metric tons of DUF₆. DOE selected Uranium Disposition Services LLC to design, build, and operate facilities in Paducah and Portsmouth to convert DUF₆ to a more stable form for disposal or recycling.

The project site occupies approximately 11 acres immediately adjacent to DOE's DUF₆ cylinder storage yards. The completed capital costs for the facility at Paducah are estimated to be ≈ \$91,000,000. The major facilities on the DUF₆ project include the Conversion Building, Administration Building, Warehouse and Maintenance Building, KOH Regeneration Building, and the HF Neutralization Building. The project work also includes a railroad connection, rail sidings, load out facilities, roads, storage areas for full and empty cylinders, and all utilities.

Groundbreaking occurred in July 2004 and construction has continued since that time. At the conclusion of construction, all systems will be tested and the plant will undergo an Operational Readiness Review. The facility construction is to be complete in 2007. Following Readiness Reviews, facility operations are scheduled to commence in 2008.

Key Documents for the Conversion Project:

- Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Construction and Operation of the DUF₆ Conversion Facility at the Paducah Site (DOE/EIS-0359)
- Record of Decision for Construction and Operation of the DUF₆ Conversion Facility
- Paducah Conversion Facility Preliminary Documented Safety Analysis, DUF₆-C-G-PSA-001, Rev. F

Issues: Resolve Quality Assurance (QA) issues identified on fabricating of the Conversion Building pre-cast concrete panels.

Recent accomplishments/activities:

- Conversion Building – Released fabrication hold on 06/21/06 and erection hold on 07/05/06
- Warehouse Building – Completing finish work inside structure and installing lightning protection. Work 98% complete. Expected completion 07/30/06
- Administration Building – Completed electrical and plumbing rough in, installed elevator, installed stud walls and sheet rock, continued to install HVAC duct, began painting
- Construction on Bayou Creek Railroad Bridge – Tested all structural connections, backfilled behind bridge abutments, dressed up area around bridge, excavated soil for rail bed West of creek, received rail and ties

- Foundations – Placed 980 cubic yards of concrete for empty cylinder storage area, 760 cubic yards concrete for full cylinder storage area pad and 720 cubic yards concrete for HF foundation. Placed concrete switchgear pad, 4 transformer pads and 820 cubic yards concrete for oxide crane foundation. Completed sub-grade for KOH Building and began installing steel and installing conduit and steel for standby generator pad and supporting cooling tower
- Continue receiving equipment at site (material received on 60 packages)
- Resolved QA Plan for S-42 HVAC

Construction activity scheduled over next 60 days:

- Complete Warehouse Building and test systems
- Continue interior work for painting and finish electrical and HVAC and install windows and doors for Administration Building
- Continue construction of offsite rail spur, install switch at USEC line, complete rip rap around Bayou Creek Bridge
- Continue construction of balance of plant foundations S-39
- Resume erection of Conversion Building panels and columns
- Mobilize S-44 Power to Facilities and commence duct cleaning
- USEC to connect 2nd Fire Water connection to UDS
- Mobilize S-33 exterior steel subcontractor
- Begin pre-mobilization work on the HVAC Package S-42
- Begin pre-mobilization of Conversion Building Roof S-23
- Begin pre-mobilization of Piping/Mechanical Equipment package S-40
- Begin pre-mobilization of Electrical Distribution and Instrumentation S-43
- Turn Fire water and Potable water on for DUF₆ Site

Procurement activity planned next 60 days:

- Award KOH – S-31
- Award Fire Protection – S-41
- Bid Architectural Finishes – S-32
- Continue to Bid and Procure Major Equipment RFPs

**Project Status Update for DOE Paducah Citizens Advisory Board
July 20, 2006
Project: Depleted Uranium Hexafluoride (DUF₆) Project Surveillance &
Maintenance**

Contact Persons:

DOE Site Office: John Sheppard
Uranium Disposition Services: Barry Tilden
Commonwealth of Kentucky:
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:
Citizens Advisory Board:

Purpose: Maintain safe storage of DOE DUF₆ cylinder inventory pending disposition.

Description: The Atomic Energy Act, as amended, gives DOE responsibility for the DUF₆ inventory, which is a by-product from enriching uranium for nuclear fuel. At Paducah, approximately 36,700 cylinders contain approximately 442,790 metric tons of DUF₆. There are also 182 cylinders of low-enriched UF₆, about 900 cylinders of "normal" UF₆ (which has not gone through the enrichment process), and 276 empty cylinders. The DOE inventory at Paducah includes the material generated from 1952 until the establishment of USEC in July 1993, and material transferred from USEC to DOE since that time.

Surveillance and maintenance involves safely storing DUF₆. Most of the 60-acre DOE cylinder yard complex now consists of concrete yards, which provide for improved storage and inspection. In recent years, DOE cleaned and painted 3,368 cylinders that had surface corrosion. DOE continually monitors and inspects its cylinder inventory to assure safe storage.

Key Documents for surveillance/maintenance:

- Handling and Inspection of DOE 48-Inch Diameter UF₆ Cylinders at Paducah (UDS-PA-2400)
- Agreed Order DWM-31434-030
- Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Construction and Operation of the DUF₆ Conversion Facility at the Paducah Site (DOE/EIS-0359)
- Record of Decision for Construction and Operation of the DUF₆ Conversion Facility
- Documented Safety Analysis for the DOE Cylinder Yards, BJC/PAD-459
- Technical Safety Requirements for the DOE Cylinder Yards, UDS-C-TSR-001

Issues: None

Recent accomplishments/activities:

- An agreement with the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) has been approved to transfer 672 cylinders of DUF₆ to BPA to supply power reactor fuel; 573 cylinders have been transferred through June 2006
- An agreement with USEC has been approved to "clean up" 743 cylinders of off-spec "normal" UF₆; 683 cylinders have been transferred through June 2006
- As of the end of June, UDS has completed 91% of the annual cylinder inspections, 90% of the quadrennial cylinder inspections and 85% of the radiological surveys required for the fiscal year that ends October 31, 2006

Activity over next 60 days for surveillance/maintenance:

- Continue transferring cylinders as per the two previously mentioned agreements

**Project Status Update for DOE Paducah Citizens Advisory Board
July 14, 2006**

Project: Waste Disposition

Contact Persons:

Paducah Remediation Services LLC: Matt LaBarge/Greg Shaia

Commonwealth of Kentucky: Jon Maybriar

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: David Williams

Citizens Advisory Board: John Russell

Purpose: Waste Disposition

Description: DOE is responsible for disposal and/or recycling of legacy wastes (wastes generated at the PGDP prior to establishment of USEC on July 1, 1993); wastes generated from ongoing DOE projects; and a limited amount of waste generated by USEC. After characterization to assure selection of the appropriate disposition method, non-hazardous and non-radioactive wastes are disposed of in the DOE Solid Waste Contained Landfill. *(Please see landfill update sheet.)* Hazardous and radioactive wastes are treated if necessary and shipped off-site to approved DOE or commercial disposal facilities. Wastewater (collected from sumps in diked areas in DOE waste storage facilities at PGDP) is treated and discharged in accordance with the Kentucky Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit.

Key documents:

- Paducah Waste Acceptance Criteria (BJC/PAD-11, Revision 4)
- Final Environmental Assessment for Proposed Disposition of Waste from the Paducah Site (DOE/EA-1339 and Addendum DOE/EA-1339-A) (FONSI)
- Agreed Order DWM-31434-042
- Site Treatment Plan (STP) DWM-30039-042

Issues:

- None

Recent accomplishments/activities:

- Shipped 664 cubic feet of mixed low-level waste to EnergySolutions
- Disposed 2434 cubic feet outside legacy waste in C-746-U Landfill
- Disposed 276 cubic feet of outside legacy waste metal debris via Scrap Metal Project
- Disposed of approximately 300 empty drums via the Scrap Metal Project
- Treated 1200 gallons of outside legacy wastewater

Activity over next 60 days:

- Overpack and ship asbestos containing legacy waste to EnergySolutions
- Ship solid waste to TSCA Incinerator
- Repackage and ship mixed low-level waste to treatment/disposal at EnergySolutions and Perma-Fix facilities
- Dispose legacy waste stored in outside locations in C-746-U Landfill

Project Status Update for DOE Paducah Citizens Advisory Board
July 14, 2006
Project: Groundwater Operable Unit

Contact Persons:

Paducah Remediation Services LLC: Joe Tarantino/Mike Clark/Bryan Clayton

Commonwealth of Kentucky: Jon Maybriar/Todd Mullins

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: David Williams

Citizens Advisory Board: Jim Smart

Purpose: Environmental Cleanup

Description: This project addresses environmental remediation of groundwater contamination on a site-wide basis at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant. The main contaminants of concern are trichloroethylene (TCE) and technetium-99 (⁹⁹Tc). Remedial actions will be designed and implemented after completion and signing of Records of Decision (RODs).

Key documents:

- Feasibility Study of the Groundwater Operable Unit at PGDP (DOE/OR/07-1857)
- Agreed Order DWM-31434-042
- Six-Phase Treatability Report (DOE/OR/07-2113)
- Proposed Remedial Action Plan for the Volatile Organic Compound Contamination at the C-400 Cleaning Building (DOE/OR/07-2114)
- Southwest Plume Site Investigation Work Plan (DOE/OR/07-2094)
- S&T Landfill Site Investigation Work Plan (DOE/OR/07-2098)
- Record of Decision for Interim Remedial Action for the Groundwater Operable Unit for the Volatile Organic Compound Contamination at the C-400 Cleaning Building (DOE/OR/07-2150&D2/R2)
- Remedial Design Work Plan for the Interim Remedial Action for the Volatile Organic Compound Contamination at the C-400 Cleaning Building (DOE/OR/07-2214&D2)
- Remedial Design Support Investigation Characterization Plan for the Interim Remedial Action for the Volatile Organic Compound Contamination at the C-400 Cleaning Building (DOE/OR/07-2211&D2)
- Site Investigation Report for the Southwest Groundwater Plume (DOE/OR/07-2180&D1)
- Site Investigation Report for the C-746-S&T Landfills (DOE/OR/07-2212&D2)
- Land Use Control Implementation Plan: Interim Remedial Action for the Groundwater Operable Unit for the Volatile Organic Contamination at the C-400 Cleaning Building (DOE/OR/07-2151&D1)

Issues: Discussions with the State of Kentucky and EPA are continuing concerning the use of degradation factors utilized in groundwater modeling to support risk assessment development. The D2 SW Site Investigation Report is being reviewed for approval.

Recent accomplishments:

- Remedial Design Support Investigation fieldwork is currently in progress
- Evaluating a request from regulators to include the D2 Land Use Control Implementation Plan (LUCIP) for the C-400 Interim Remedial Action in the C-400 Remedial Design Report.
- Continued supporting a Department of Energy Headquarters Remedy Review Team in evaluating the status of remediation at PGDP for Burial Grounds and Groundwater

Activity over next 60 days:

- Continue design and design investigation activities for the implementation of the C-400 Interim Remedial Action
- Complete the development of the D1 Proposed Remedial Action Plan for the Southwest Groundwater Plume Sources

FFA Milestones:

- D1 Proposed Remedial Action Plan by 8/16/06 (Milestone being modified pending resolution of the degradation factor use in groundwater models)

Project Status Update for DOE Paducah Citizens Advisory Board
July 14, 2006
Project: Scrap Metal Removal Project

Contact Persons:

Paducah Remediation Services LLC: Chris Marshall

Commonwealth of Kentucky: Jon Maybriar

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: David Williams

Citizens Advisory Board: Jim Smart/John Russell

Purpose: Environmental Cleanup/Waste Disposition

Description: About 36,000 tons of scrap metal exists at the PGDP, excluding nickel ingots. This project involves the removal of 26,700 tons of general scrap metal, 2,000 tons of aluminum ingots, and approximately 7,412 tons of classified scrap. The project does not include the recycling or disposal of 9,700 tons of nickel. Note the classified scrap total has been revised downward based on field experience.

Key documents:

- Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis
- Action Memorandum
- Removal Action Work Plans
- Agreed Order DWM-31434-042
- Documented Safety Analysis (DSA)

Issues: None

Recent accomplishments:

- On June 23, 2006, 3231 tons of scrap metal were shipped via rail to *EnergySolutions*
- Since January 1, 2006, 10,140 tons of scrap metal have been shipped via rail to *EnergySolutions*

Activity over next 60 days:

- Continue disposition operations by inspecting, sorting, size-reducing and packaging scrap metal
- Continue shipment of scrap metal to *EnergySolutions*
- The final unit train carrying scrap metal in high sided gondola cars is scheduled to ship during the week of July 24, 2006; additional rail cars may need to be shipped following the unit train
- Begin demobilization activities under the *EnergySolutions* contract

Project Status Update for DOE Paducah Citizens Advisory Board
July 14, 2006
Project: DOE Material Storage Areas (DMSAs)

Contact Persons:

Paducah Remediation Services LLC: John Samples
Commonwealth of Kentucky: Jon Maybriar/Mike Guffey
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: David Williams
Citizens Advisory Board: John Russell

Purpose: Environmental Cleanup/Waste Disposition

Description: The 160 DMSAs are non-leased areas inside buildings, as well as outdoor areas. DOE accepted the return of the areas, and the material and equipment they contained from USEC on December 31, 1996, to facilitate NRC certification of the gaseous diffusion plants. At that time, most of the contents needed detailed inventory, characterization, and disposition. Since that time, DOE and contractors have been documenting contents, resolving environmental concerns such as draining and disposing of oils from old equipment, and segregating and disposing of wastes.

Key documents:

- PGDP Department of Energy Material Storage Area Characterization/Remediation Plan (BJC/PAD-186/R4), April 2001
- Agreed Order DWM-31434-042
- Documented Safety Analysis (DSA)

Issues:

- Increased rigor in characterizing painted items for PCB content has impacted characterization, packaging, and disposal activities. Effort is under way to resolve different requirements and allowances between Kentucky and EPA regulations for solid waste disposal of painted items.

Recent accomplishments/activities:

- 3,322 ft³ of material characterized (including sampling) during June
- 8,321 ft³ of material packaged for disposal during June
- 8,005 ft³ of material disposed during June

Activity over next 60 days:

- Continue characterization of "Priority B" DMSAs under the Agreed Order
- Initiate final closure certification for approximately 20 DMSA RCRA Closures
- Transition to rail shipment to disposal sites.

Project Status Update for DOE Paducah Citizens Advisory Board
July 14, 2006
Project: Surface Water Operable Unit (On-Site)

Contact Persons:

Paducah Remediation Services LLC: Joe Tarantino/Kendall Holt/Jana White
Commonwealth of Kentucky: Jon Maybriar/Brian Baker
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: David Williams
Citizens Advisory Board: Jim Smart

Purpose: Environmental Cleanup

Description: The Surface Water Operable Unit (On-Site) Project includes a site investigation to identify hot spots in ditches and outfalls, including Sections 3, 4, and 5 of the North-South Diversion Ditch. The site investigation scope also includes an evaluation of whether additional sediment control measures are needed, as well as actions for potential legacy releases associated with the storm sewer system. The results of the site investigation will be documented in a Site Investigation/Baseline Risk Assessment Report and non-time-critical removal action documentation, as appropriate.

Key documents:

- Sampling and Analysis Plan for Site Investigation and Risk Assessment of the Surface Water Operable Unit (On-Site), DOE/OR/07-2137&D2/R2
- Surface Water Operable Unit (On-site) Site Investigation and Baseline Risk Assessment Report at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky, DOE/LX/07-0001/D0

Issues: None

Recent accomplishments:

- The SWOU SI/RA D0 has been submitted for internal review

Activity over next 60 days:

- Prepare Site Investigation/Baseline Risk Assessment D0 Report for DOE review
- DOE technical review of the SWOU SI/RA D0
- Incorporate D0 comments and prepare D1 SWOU SI/RA

FFA Milestones:

- Issue Site Investigation/Risk Assessment Report by August 16, 2006
- Issue Removal Notification by October 12, 2006

Project Status Update for DOE Paducah Citizens Advisory Board
July 14, 2006
Project: Burial Grounds Operable Unit

Contact Persons:

Paducah Remediation Services LLC: Joe Tarantino/LeAnne Garner
Commonwealth of Kentucky: Jon Maybriar
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: David Williams
Citizens Advisory Board: John Russell

Purpose: Environmental Cleanup/Waste Disposition

Description: A Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Scoping Document and the RI/FS Work Plan for the investigation of the Burial Ground Operable Unit (BGOU) at PGDP have been developed. The documents utilize a compilation of sampling information collected on and around the PGDP over the course of the last ten years. The BGOU includes Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 30, and 145.

Key documents:

- Scoping Document for the Burial Grounds Operable Unit Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky
- Work Plan for the Burial Grounds Operable Unit Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky, DOE/OR/07-2179

Issues: None

Recent accomplishments:

- Comments on the BGOU D2 RI/FS Work Plan were received from the Commonwealth of Kentucky were received via letter dated June 20, 2006

Activity over next 60 days:

- Incorporate regulator comments and receive approval of the RI/FS Work Plan

**Project Status Update for DOE Paducah Citizens Advisory Board
July 14, 2006**

Project: Solid Waste Contained Landfill

Contact Persons:

Paducah Remediation Services LLC: Matt LaBarge

Commonwealth of Kentucky: Todd Hendricks

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: David Williams

Citizens Advisory Board: John Russell

Purpose: Waste Disposition

Description: The operating landfill and support facilities are located on 60-acres of DOE property near Ogden Landing Road, operating under a permit from the Kentucky Division of Waste Management (KDWM). Landfill disposal operations began in 1997. DOE uses the landfill for disposal of solid waste generated from its operations at the Paducah site. Examples of wastes accepted include non-hazardous soil and debris from environmental cleanup and other DOE projects, protective clothing worn by workers, paper, packaging, and landfill office wastes. No waste classified as hazardous or radioactive is accepted.

Key documents:

- Environmental Assessment for the Construction, Operation and Closure of the Solid Waste Landfill at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (DOE/EA-1046)
- Environmental Assessment on the Implementation of the Authorized Limits Process for Waste Acceptance at the C-746-U Landfill (DOE/EA-1414)
- Waste Acceptance Criteria for the Department of Energy Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Units at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (BJC/PAD-111R4)
- C-746-U Landfill Solid Waste Disposal Facility Permit Number 073-00045

Issues: None.

Recent accomplishments/activities:

- PRS is currently conducting start-up testing and training and preparing an Internal Field Review to document the facilities readiness to start leachate treatment
- In June, 64.58 tons of waste material were disposed in the landfill

Activity over next 60 days:

- Complete testing and training of personnel for operation of the leachate treatment system
- Conduct an Internal Field Review to document readiness to operate the leachate treatment system
- Continue disposal of construction debris and other non-hazardous solid waste streams