

The Exposure Scenario task Force and Resulting Central Plateau Risk Framework

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Background

- The Tri-Parties needed to develop exposure parameters and scenarios to support the upcoming cleanup planning and analysis documents for the Central Plateau waste sites in 2001 - 2002.
- Technical workshops around this topic were held among the Tri-Parties, HAB members, and the Tribal Nations.
- The Exposure Scenarios Task Force on the 200 Area developed HAB advice #132, in June of 2002
- Based on the technical work and the HAB advice, the Tri-Parties finalized and adopted the 7 point Risk Framework in July of 2002.

Organization and purpose of the Final Taskforce report

- Report is not consensus advice. Advice 132 and 135 represent full board consensus.
- Format for the Task Force meetings were minimal presentations with breakout groups to capture breadth of diversity in attendees.
- Includes all information collected during the 5 days that discussions took place
- Well attended by stakeholders (beyond the HAB as well). And contains valuable insights into the concerns and ideas

Maps of Clean-up

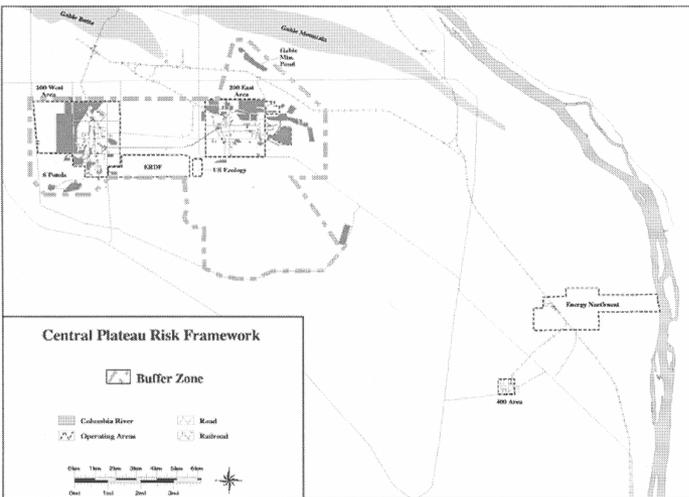
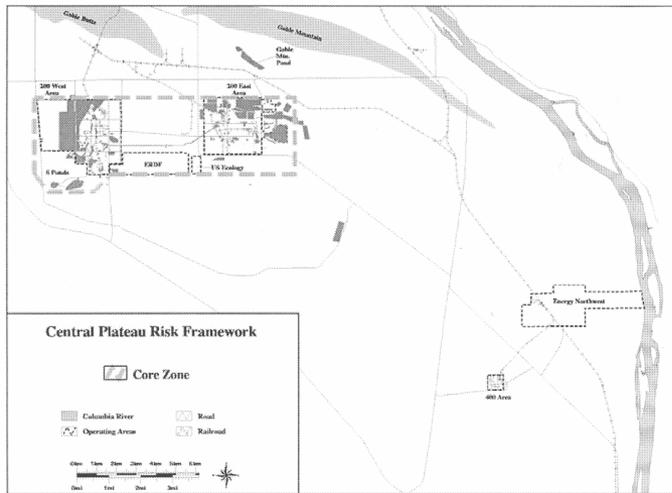
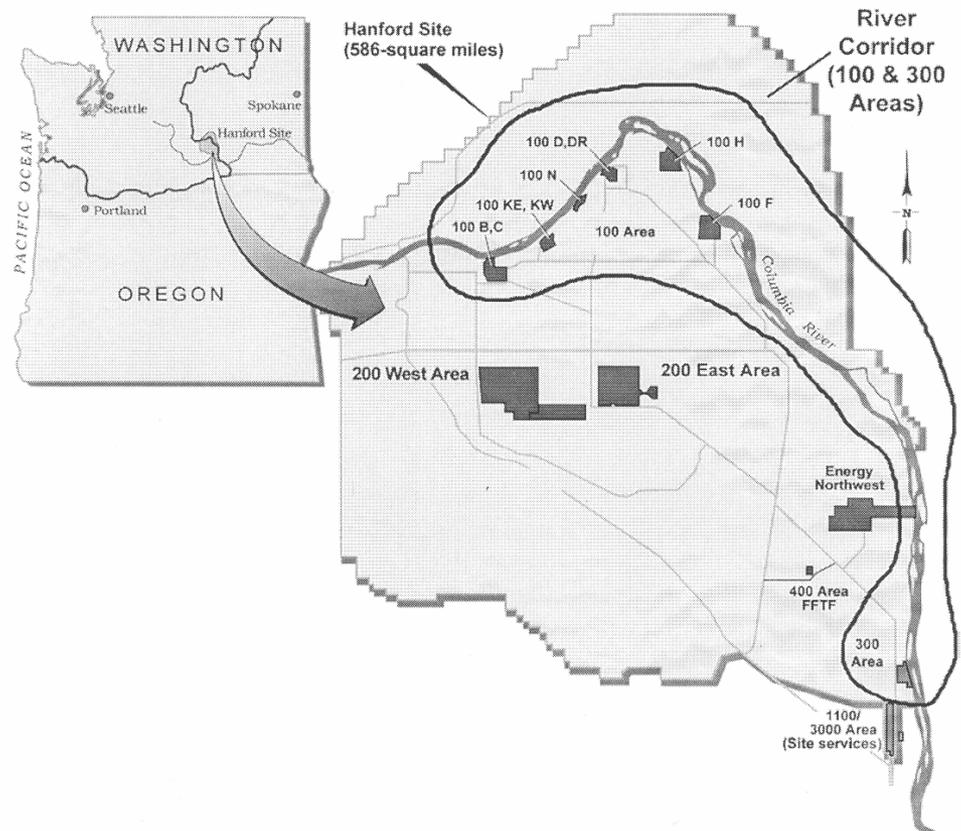
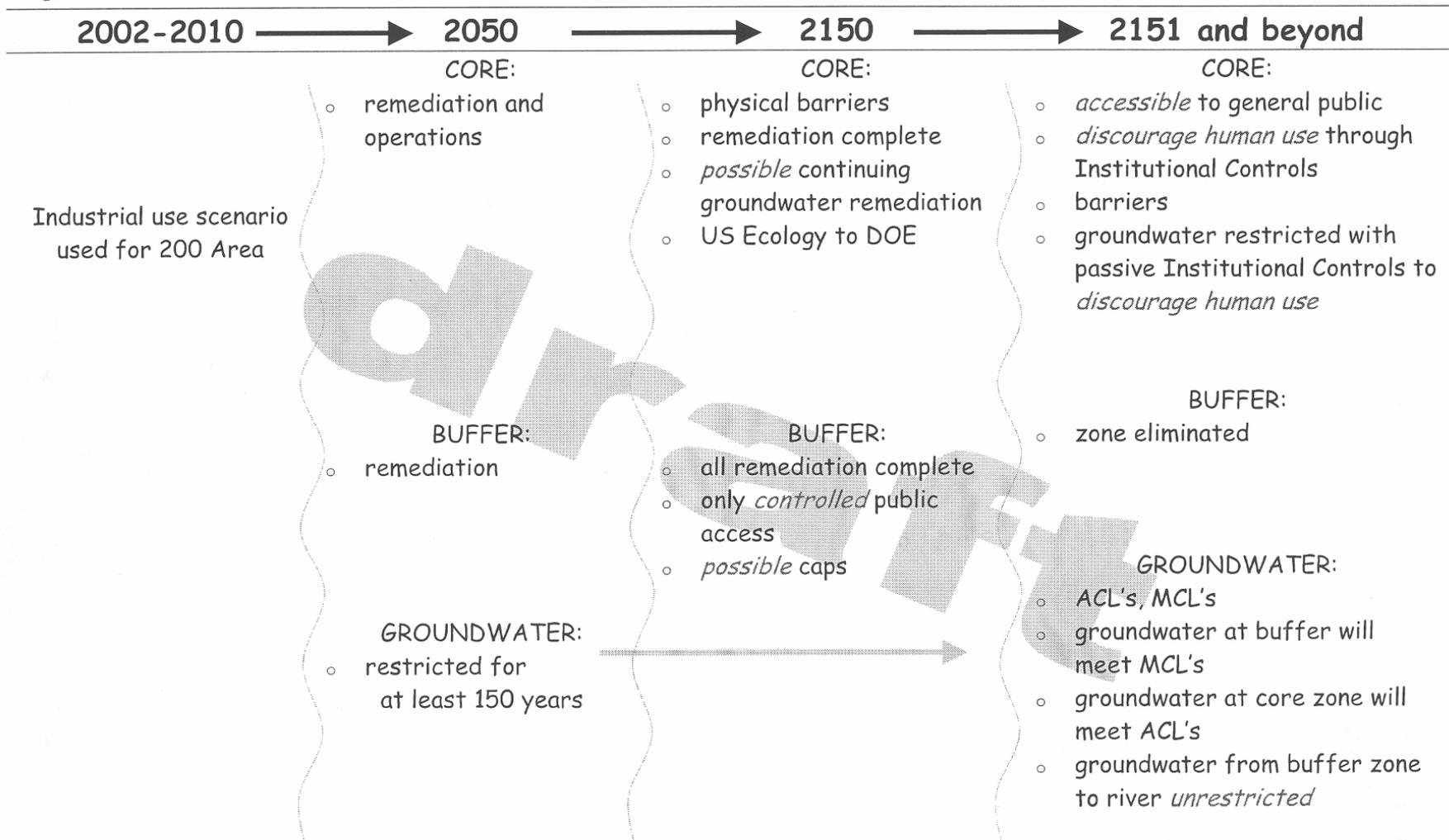


Figure 4. Map of the Hanford Site Showing the River Corridor.



Timeframes for clean-up

Figure 2. US DOE's Proposed Timeline for 200 Area Remediation



Note: Items in *italics* indicate areas for further definition/discussion

Major Group Discussion Points

- Groundwater integration with surface decisions was the most common theme for both the river corridor and the central plateau (the integration and consideration of groundwater in conjunction with surface use decisions.)
- Acknowledgement of waste remaining in core zone, and continued human presents for core zone is preferred

Public Involvement process

- Used BC Pilot as example
- Better public *understanding* and “involvement” in risk assessment process

HAB ADVICE #132

- While acknowledging that some waste will remain in the Core Zone, this zone must be as small as possible, with no contaminated areas outside the 200 Area fences.
- Maximize the potential for any beneficial use of the accessible areas of the core zone.
- Groundwater remediation effort should include aggressive technology development and implementation.
- A coalition of groups, to include the Tribes, local government, and other affected entities as appropriate to be created to administer the Long-term Stewardship responsibilities for this site.
- Analyze a range of potential human health and ecological risks, including the reasonable maximum risk expected over time.
- DOE to continue to refine its ability to make accurate risk projections by gathering data necessary to accurately characterize waste inventories and locations.

C.P. Risk Framework

- 1 **Core Zone (C.Z.) will have an Industrial Scenario for the foreseeable future**
- 2 **Core Zone will be remediated and closed allowing for “other uses” consistent with an industrial scenario that will maintain active human presence in this area**
- 3 **DOE will follow regulations in establishing groundwater remediation points of compliance and remedial standards.**
 - **GW contamination will preclude beneficial use for ~ 150 years under C.Z.**
 - **Tritium & I-129 levels will exceed standards beyond C.Z. boundary for ~150 to 300 years**
 - **Other contaminants are assumed to be below standards outside C.Z.**
- 4 **No drilling for water use or other wise will be allowed in C.Z. An intruder scenario will be calculated for in risk assessment**
- 5 **Waste sites on C.P. but outside C.Z. will be remediated considering multiple land use scenarios**
- 6 **Industrial land use will set cleanup levels on C.P. Other scenarios may be used for comparison**
- 7 **This framework does not deal with the tank retrieval decision**