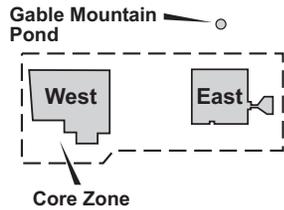




Hanford 200 Areas

Gable Mountain Pond - End State Alternatives

(Outside the Core Zone & Low Contamination)



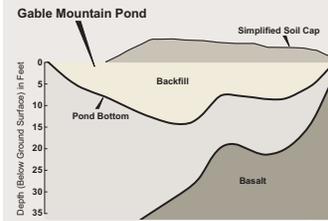
Alternative 2

***Maintain Soil Cover, IC, & Monitored Natural Attenuation**

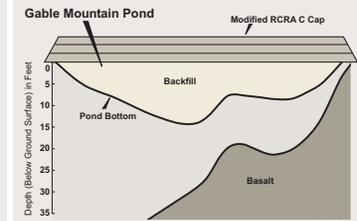


Alternative 3

Remove & Dispose



Alternative 4a
Basic Soil Cap



Alternative 4b
Modified RCRA C Cap

**Alternative 1
No Action**

Benefits

- Low short term impacts
- Natural radioactive decay decreases risk with time; will reach unrestricted levels

\$0

- Protective of human health and environment
- Low short term impacts because soil cover is 6 to 13 feet deep; no impact to borrow areas or existing ecosystem
- Reduction of toxicity, mobility and volume through natural attenuation of radionuclides
- Highly implementable
- Permits surface use for conservation and recreational purposes
- Reaches unrestricted levels in 187 years

\$2.3M

- Immediate attainment of remediation goals
- Protective in the long term
- Natural attenuation of radionuclides occurs regardless of remedial action

\$55M

- Protective of human health and environment
- Low short term impacts
- Reduction of toxicity, mobility and volume through natural attenuation of radionuclides, a very stable and predictable process
- Highly implementable

\$8.8M

- Protective of human health and the environment, including groundwater
- Requires somewhat less maintenance than a basic soil cap

\$25M

Issues

- Not protective because plants and humans may intrude

- Institutional controls required for up to 136 years for conservation scenario; 187 for unrestricted levels
- Active Maintenance required, including application of herbicides (species-specific) to control thistle

*RI/FS Alternative Title - Maintenance of Existing Soil Cover, Monitored Natural Attenuation and Institutional Controls

- Potential significant ecological disturbance of waste site area and backfill borrow area requiring long term maintenance, including herbicide
- Would destroy existing habitat
- Highest short term risks associated with exposure to contamination and use of heavy equipment; also, ecology short term risk
- Transfer contaminated soil from one area to another within 200 Area

- Institutional controls required for up to 187 years
- Active maintenance requiring long term care including herbicides
- Borrow soil needed to construct cap; may impact ecology in borrow areas and at waste site
- Would destroy approximately half of the existing habitat on the waste site

- Requires capping materials from ecologically sensitive areas with limited availability at Hanford
- Disruptive of ecology at waste site and at borrow areas; would destroy existing habitat
- Higher short term risk from heavy equipment use
- Overkill for contaminant problem (i.e., 500 year cap for <200 year contamination)
- Unightly, visual impacts