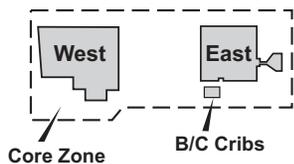




Hanford 200 Areas

B/C Cribs - End State Alternatives

(Inside the Core Zone & High Contamination)



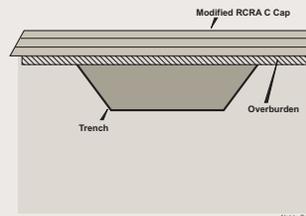
Alternative 2

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



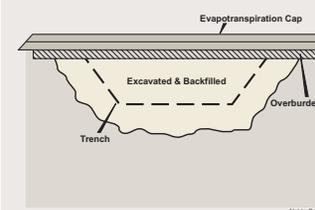
Alternative 3

Remove & Dispose



Alternative 4a

Modified RCRA C Cap



Alternative 4b

Partial Removal with Capping

**Alternative 1
No Action**

Benefits

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

\$0

- Low short term risk to workers
- No impact to borrow areas or existing ecosystem
- Reduction of toxicity, mobility and volume through natural attenuation of radionuclides
- Highly implementable

\$19M

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

\$1,688M

- 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

\$59M

- Removes near surface contaminants
- Reduction of toxicity, mobility and volume through natural attenuation of radionuclides, a very stable and predictable process
- Reduction of mobile contaminants through limited infiltration

\$225M

Issues

- Not protective because plants and humans may intrude
- Mobile contaminants adversely impact groundwater

- Not protective of human health due to influx of contaminants to groundwater
- Institutional controls required for up to 500 years
- Not protective of inadvertent intruder

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

- Significant ecological disturbance of waste site area and backfill borrow area requiring long term maintenance, including herbicide
- High worker risk due to contaminants and depth of excavation
- Exceeds the current capacity of ERDF
- High ecological short term risk
- Transfer contaminated soil from one area to another within 200 Area

- Requires capping materials from ecologically sensitive areas
- Institutional controls required for up to 410 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
- Effectiveness in protecting groundwater is uncertain

- 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 contaminants and heavy equipment use
- Effectiveness in protecting groundwater is uncertain