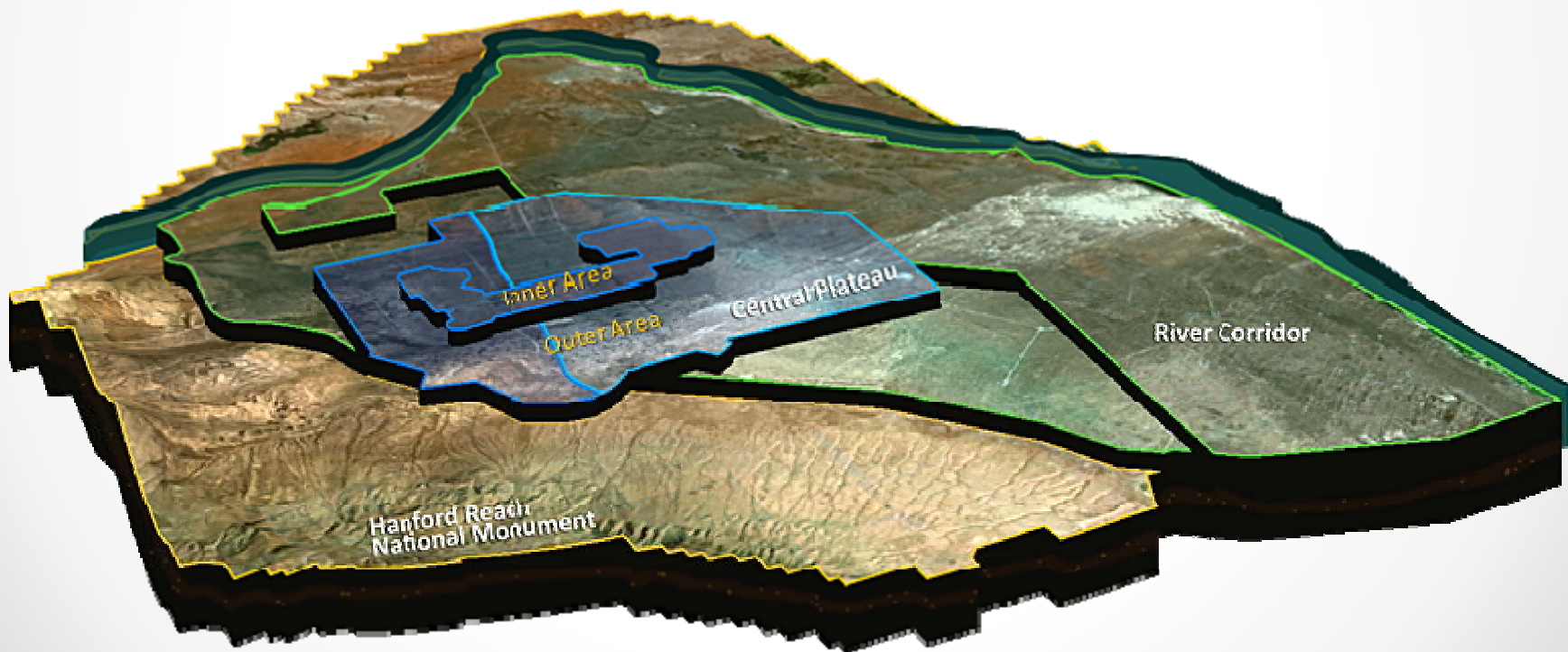
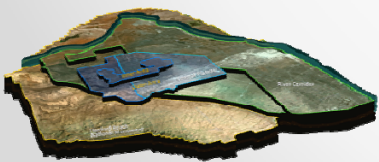


Central Plateau Approach to Cleanup Decisions



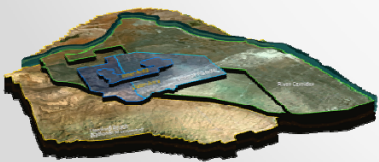
Introduction

- This approach was previously called the Inner Area Principles.
- DOE, EPA, and Ecology prepared the Central Plateau Approach to Cleanup Decisions as a communication tool
- This document tries to explain the approach, including the assumptions DOE would like to use.



Introduction (continued)

- The approach is consistent with CERCLA guidance, the National Contingency Plan, and the State of Washington Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA).
- Purpose: To define an approach for consistent cleanup decisions across Hanford's Inner Area.

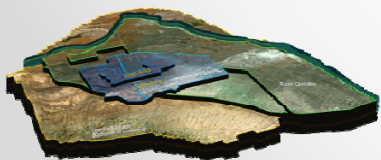


Future Land Use

- Inner Area land use is industrial
- The agencies are in agreement that the footprint of the Inner Area is 10 mi²

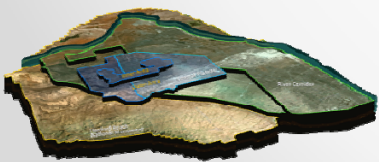


OPERABLE UNIT	
Red	200 PW-1/3/6 & 200 CW-5
Brown	200 WA-1/200-BC-1 (200 West Area/BC Cribs & Trenches)
Blue	200 EA-1/IS-1 (200 East Area/Pipelines)
Yellow	Canyons & Associated Waste Sites
Orange	200 SW-2
Light Blue	200 DV-1 Deep Vadose Zone
Black	Approved Waste Disposal Sites
Green	Tank Farms



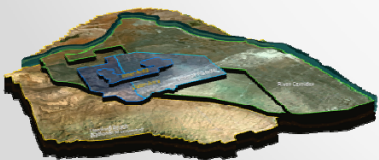
Baseline Risk Assessment

- BRA will use the default EPA industrial scenario to determine if there is a need for action
- State requirements under Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) Method C will be considered during the determination of a need for action.
- Once a basis for action is determined, cleanup standards for chemicals will be based on MTCA Method C
- BRA will not include residential, intruder, or tribal scenarios.
- BRA will be done on operable Unit (OU)-by-OU basis



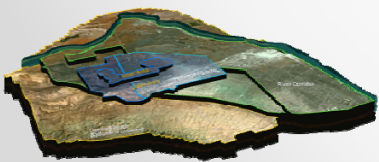
How Sites are Characterized

- Similar site approach can be used with proper analysis and use of available information, data, and process knowledge.
- Characterization strategies will consider multiple remedial technologies, risk reduction, regulatory requirements, and cost avoidance. The observational approach can also be a valid strategy where RTD is appropriate.



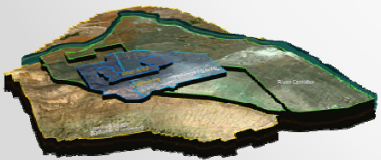
How Sites are Characterized (continued)

- The regulatory agencies are willing to consider a plug-in approach.
- Post-ROD characterization (meaning limited pre-ROD characterization) is a valid approach but may result in interim action RODs.



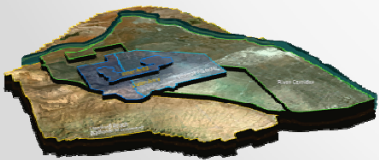
How Remedial Alternatives are Evaluated

- DOE plans to conduct an evaluation of groundwater protection at the standard point of compliance (POC) immediately beneath each waste site or facility, which is consistent with what has previously been done for Hanford Feasibility Studies.
 - DOE may also choose to perform an analysis in the next Inner Area Feasibility Study to evaluate a conditional point of compliance at the boundary of the Inner Area for groundwater protection.



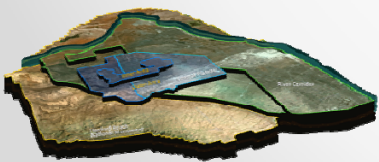
How Remedial Alternatives are Evaluated (continued)

- DOE plans to conduct an evaluation for human health by direct contact with contaminants and ecological protection based on a 15 ft. deep POC, which is consistent with what has previously been done for Hanford Feasibility Studies.
 - DOE may also choose to perform an analysis in the next Inner Area Feasibility Study to evaluate a conditional point of compliance at 10 ft. below ground surface for direct contact and ecological protection.



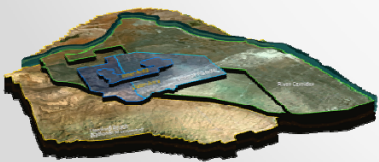
How Remedial Alternatives are Evaluated (continued)

- Unlike in the River Corridor, engineered structures and/or mass of contamination will not be removed unless it is a risk management decision.



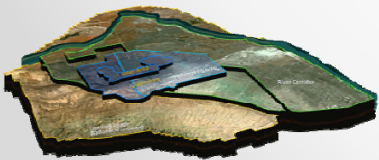
How Cleanup Levels are Determined

- Preliminary Remediation Goals (PRGs) for human health direct contact with radionuclides will be based on the CERCLA risk range instead of dose-based.
 - Previously, PRGs were based on a 15 mrem dose.
- PRGs for chemicals will be based on MTCA Method C (direct contact).
- The approach to set cleanup values for ecological receptors will be the same as for River Corridor.



How Cleanup Levels are Determined (continued)

- Groundwater protection modeling will be based on natural recharge and will not consider irrigation.
- Groundwater protection modeling and PRG development will be based on the process defined in the Graded Approach Document (DOE/RL-2011-50).



Public Involvement

- The TPA agencies agree to do public involvement consistent with the Hanford Public Involvement Plan.

