

M-91 milestone negotiations

For Hanford River and Plateau Committee

August 7, 2018

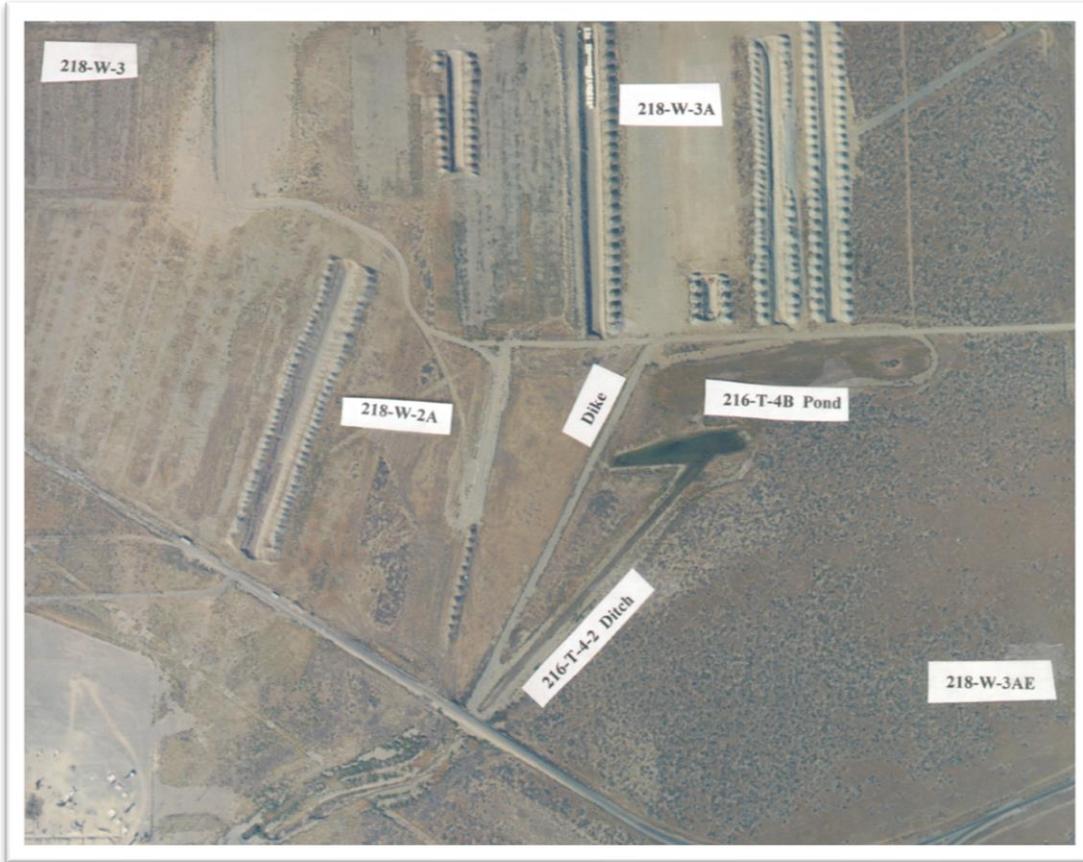
John Price, Washington Department of Ecology

Introduction

- Retrievably Stored Waste (RSW) is waste that is or was believed to meet the TRU waste criteria when it was placed in the 218-W-4B, 218-W-4C, 218-W-3A and 218-E-12B burial ground trenches after May 6, 1970.
- It was stored because New Mexico's WIPP* wasn't built yet
- After passage of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, RSW was subject to the RCRA requirement to designate waste as solid waste or mixed radioactive/hazardous waste
 - Radioactive solid waste and mixed low-level waste disposed on site
 - Transuranic and transuranic mixed waste disposed at WIPP



Retrievably Stored Waste



Retrievably Stored Waste



Drums stored at Hanford post-1970



Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, New Mexico



What do the M-91 milestones do?

- Federal Facility Compliance Act of 1992 means DOE can't store mixed waste longer than a year without a plan and schedule to treat it
- Plan includes constructing or acquiring treatment facilities if they don't exist
- Waste can be shipped to WIPP in lieu of treatment



Why DOE & Ecology are negotiating changes to the M-91 milestones

- Existing 2030 finish based on WIPP closing date
 - WIPP will now be open until at least 2050
 - 2030 finish negotiated before WIPP shut-down
- 2030 finish requires
 - Two facilities (2 x \$) operating at the same time
 - “Excessive” shipment rates for remote-handled waste
 - 2030 plan doesn’t include TRU that’s not RSW (example, PFP waste was newly generated)



What's next?

- Ecology waiting on DOE to integrate the plans & schedule for TRU covered by M-91 and other TRU
 - DOE is coordinating with WIPP on certification and transportation schedules
- Deadline to negotiate M-91 is October 1
- Pre-notice of public comment, then public comment, then finalized milestones

