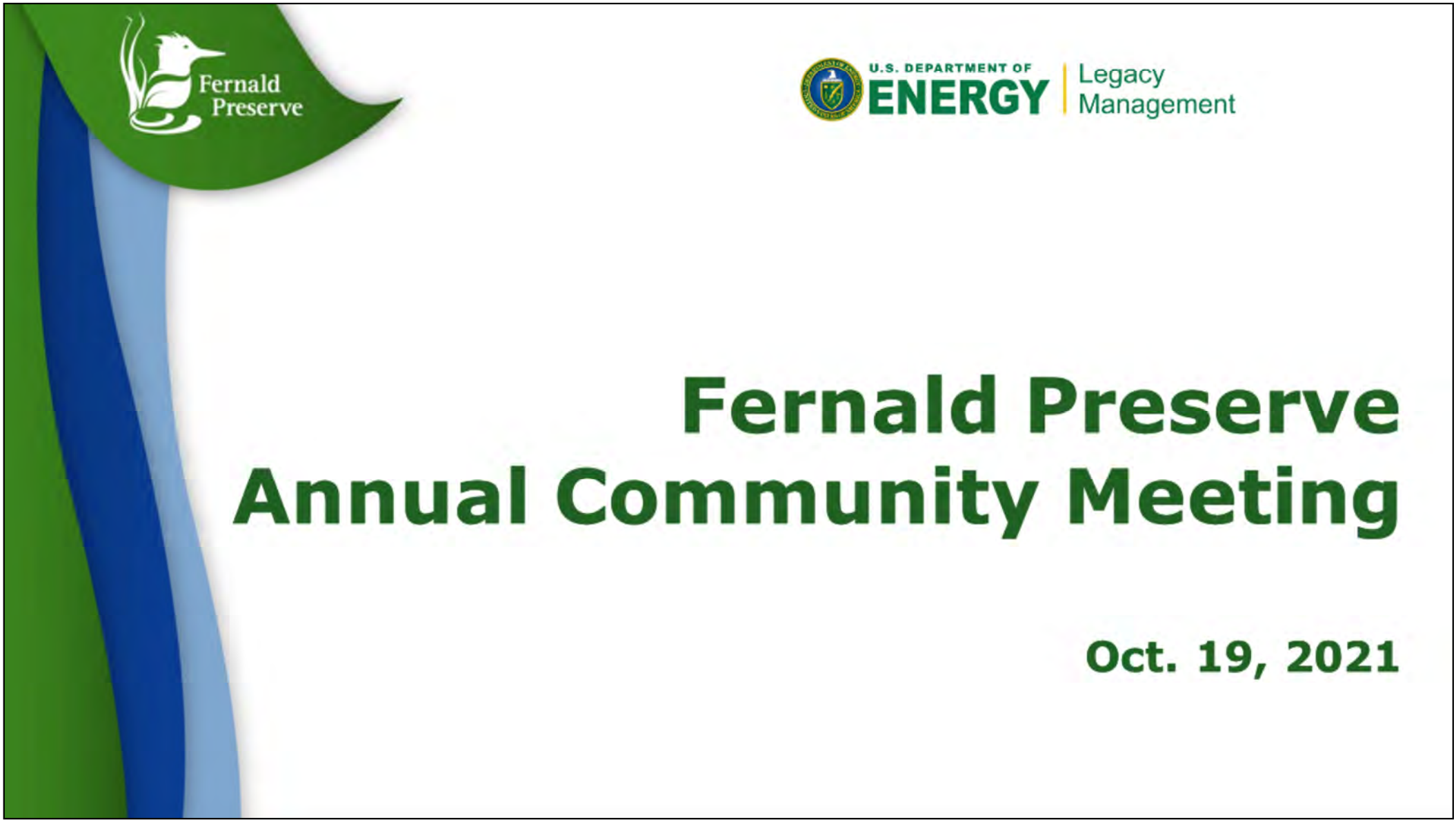


The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) 24th public meeting on the Fernald Preserve, Ohio, Site was held virtually on October 19, 2021. Approximately 26 participants reviewed a summary of the 2020 Site Environmental Report and received an update on current site activities.

Agenda

- Worker Safety and Health
- COVID-19 Impacts
- CERCLA Five-Year Review
- Comprehensive Legacy Management and Institutional Controls Plan (LMICP)
- 2020 Site Environmental Report (SER)
- Aquifer Restoration
- Ecological Restoration
- Community Engagement
- Natural Resource Trusteeship
- Look Ahead

Community meeting agenda.

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)
Office of Legacy Management (LM)

- Brian Zimmerman
  - LM Site Manager

RSI EnTech, LLC (RSI)
Legacy Management Support (LMS)

- Greg Lupton
  - Site Lead
- Karen Voisard
  - Environmental Monitoring, Data Management, and Reporting
- Ken Broberg
  - On-Site Disposal Facility (OSDF) and Aquifer Restoration
- Lisa McHenry
  - Ecological Restoration
- Penny Borgman
  - Interpretive Services

Fernald Preserve site management and LM contractor, RSI EnTech, project leads.

Fernald Preserve

LM Mission

To fulfill the Department's post-closure responsibilities and ensure the future protection of human health and the environment

4

The LM mission at the Fernald Preserve.

Fernald Preserve

LM Mission

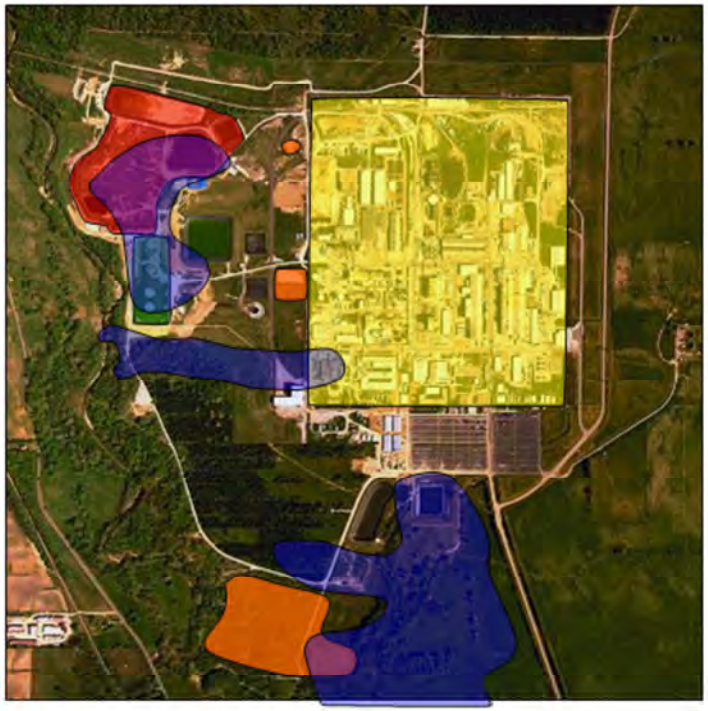
Operable Unit (OU) 1
— Waste pits

OU2
— Other waste units

OU3
— Production area

OU4
— Silos

OU5
— Environmental media (e.g., soil, groundwater, surface water)



To fulfill the Department's post-closure responsibilities and ensure the future protection of human health and the environment

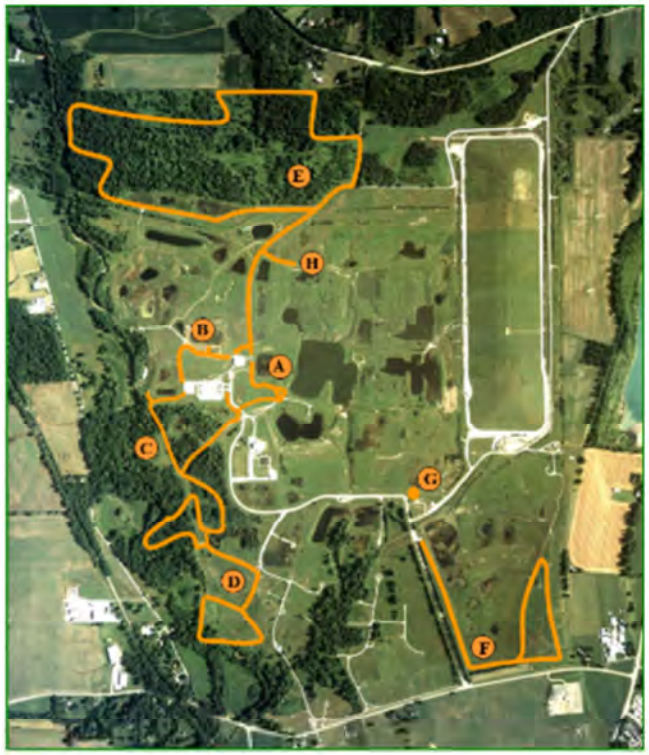
Site cleanup was divided into five Operable Units.

Fernald Preserve

LM Mission

A. Weapons to Wetlands
-0.25 mile
B. Biowetland
-0.1 mile
C. Shingle Oak
-0.7 mile
D. Sycamore
-1.9 miles
E. Hickory
-3.0 miles
F. Lodge Pond
-1.4 miles
G. Overlook

H. Wildlife Blind



To fulfill the Department's post-closure responsibilities and ensure the future protection of human health and the environment

Approximately 7 miles of trails are available for hiking at the Fernald Preserve.

Worker Safety and Health

Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Recordable Rates

Industry (Remediation Services)	DOE Complex	LMS
4.2	0.83	0.0

Fernald Preserve

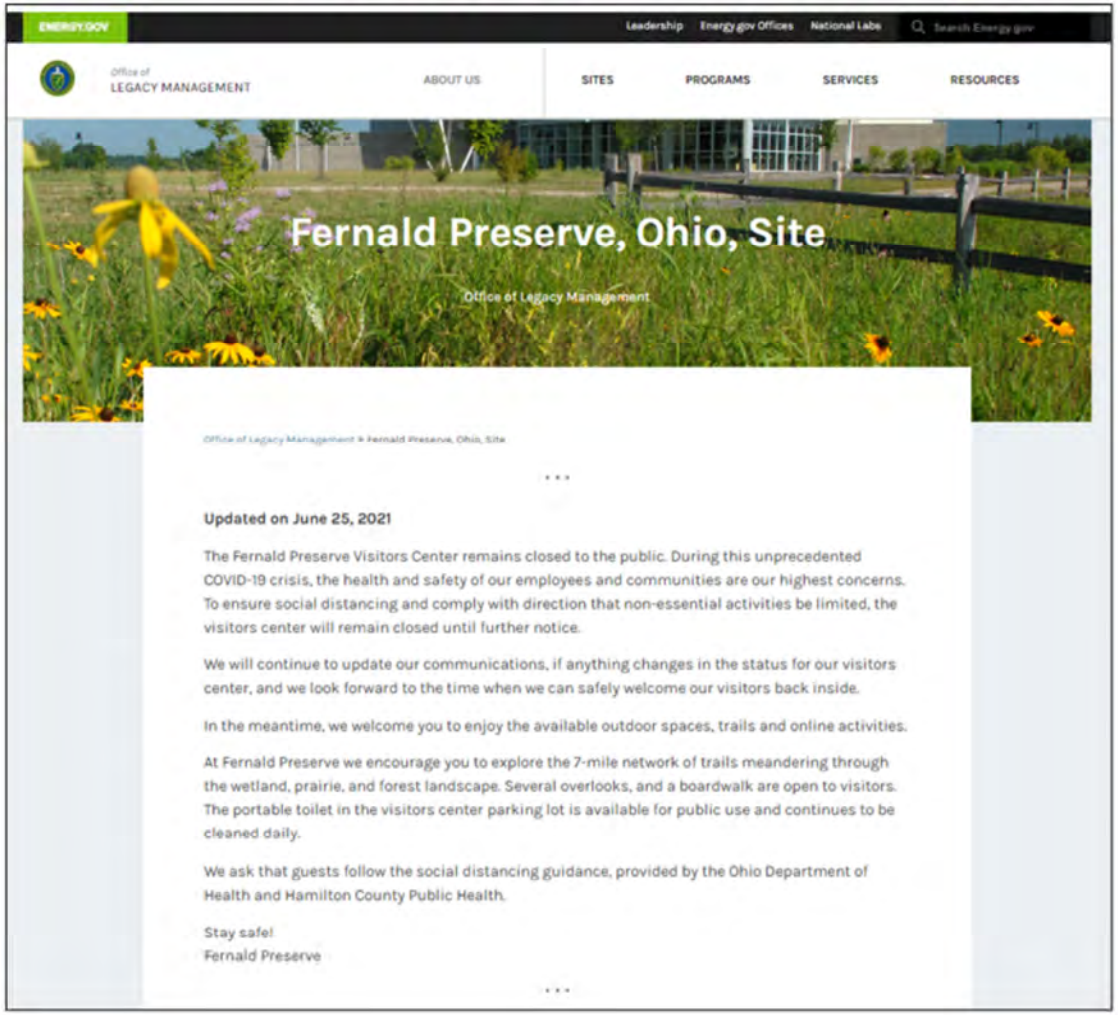
Restricted Days	First Aid
0	0

LMS Safe Work Hours: 1,462,226

Department of Energy VPP

Safety records at the Fernald Preserve and in the nationwide LM program continue to surpass overall DOE and private-sector standards.

2020-2021 COVID-19 Response



DOE adjusted site activities and public access in response to direction from DOE Headquarters and to State of Ohio guidance regarding the COVID-19 pandemic.

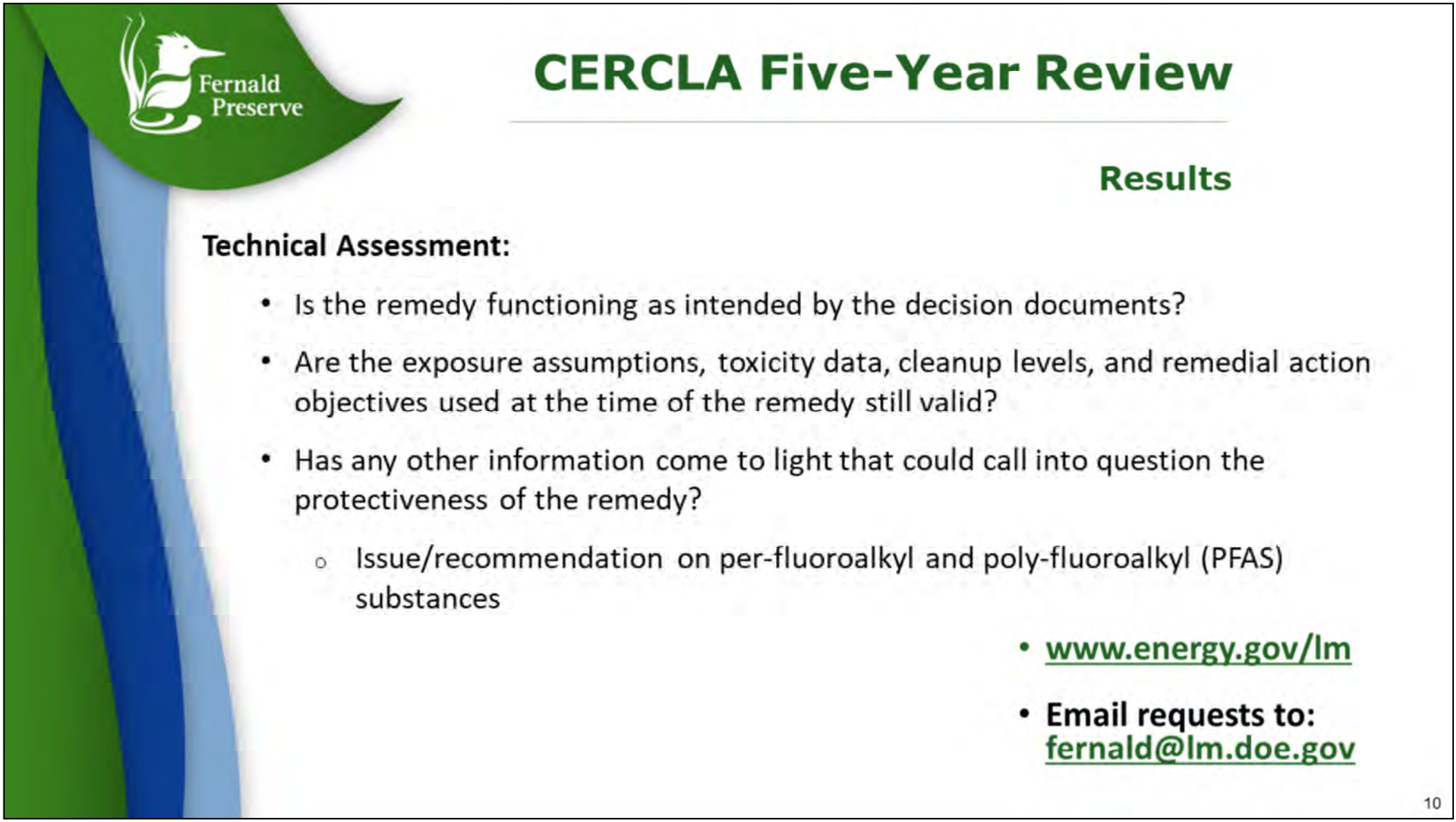
CERCLA Five-Year Review

- Required by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)
- Purpose is to determine whether remedy remains protective of human health and the environment
- Draft report submitted to regulators March 31, 2021
- Final report was approved on September 8, 2021

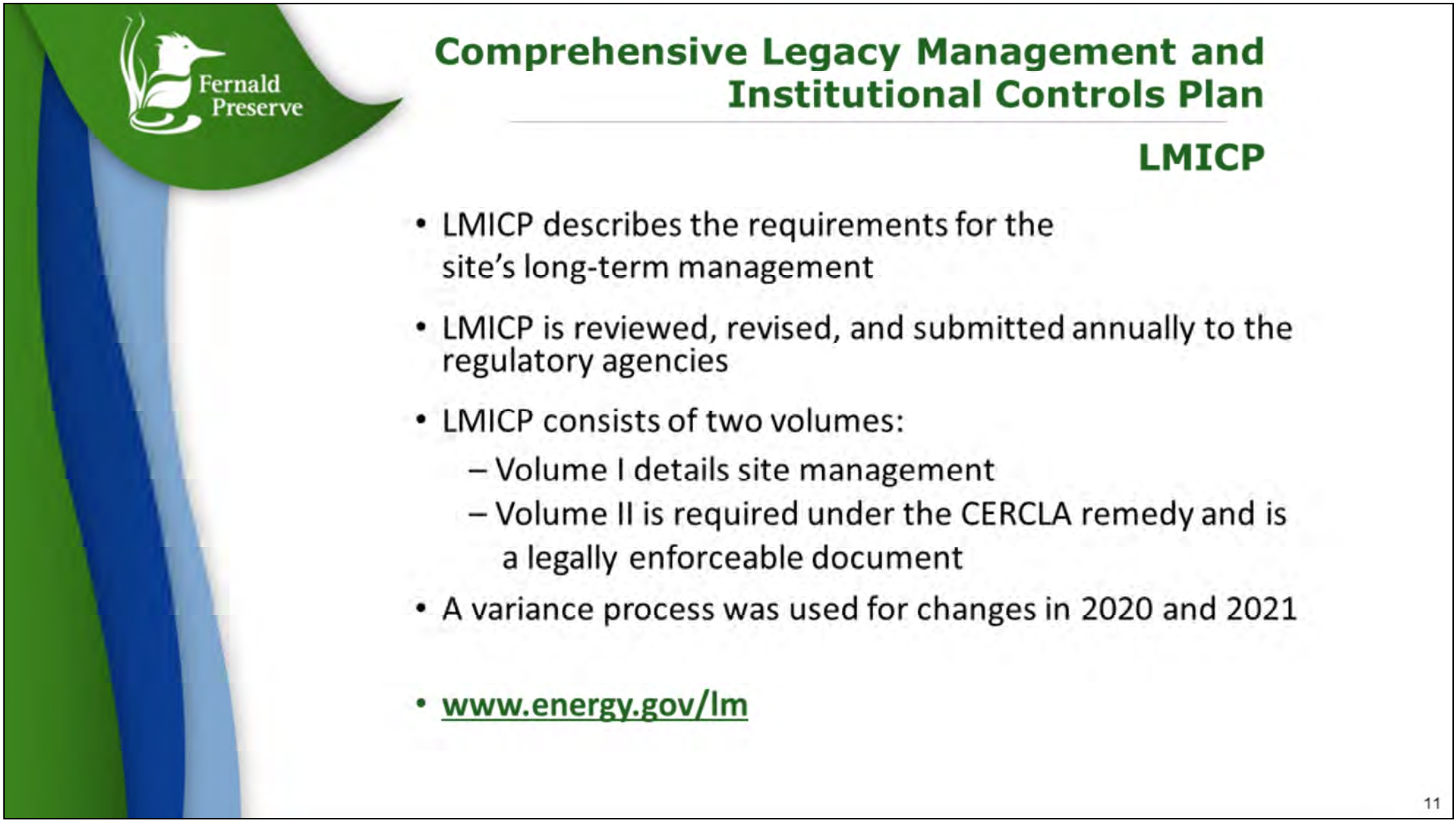
Five-Year Review process:

- *Community involvement*
- *Community notification*
- *Document review*
- *Data review and analysis*
- *Site inspections*
- *Questionnaires and interviews*
- *Assess protectiveness*

The Fifth CERCLA Five-Year Review of the Fernald site was initiated in October 2020. The final report was issued in September 2021.



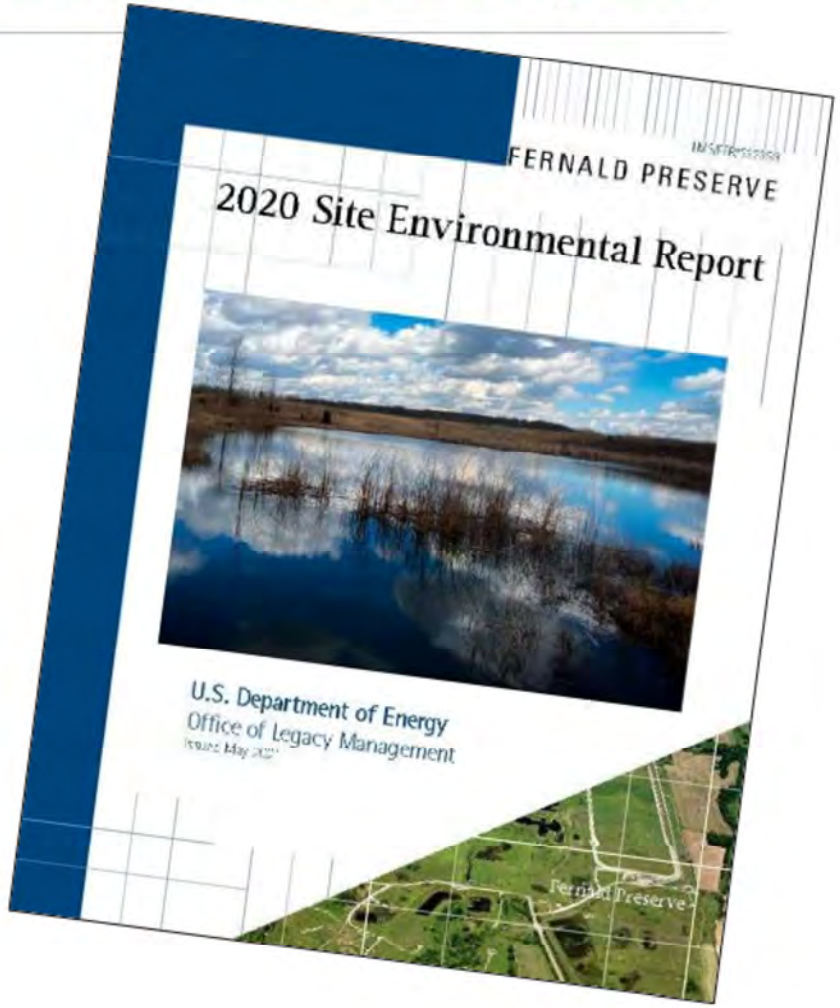
Stakeholder input and technical assessments were an important component of the CERCLA Five-Year Review process. The final report is available at https://www.energy.gov/lm/fernald-preserve-ohio-cercla-five-year-review.



The Comprehensive Legacy Management and Institutional Controls Plan documents the requirements for Fernald Preserve's long-term management and is reviewed annually and updated as necessary. The latest version is available at https://www.energy.gov/lm/fernald-preserve-ohio-site.

2020 Site Environmental Report

- www.energy.gov/lm
- **Email requests to:** fernald@lm.doe.gov



The 2020 Site Environmental Report contains annual monitoring requirement results and is available at https://www.energy.gov/lm/fernald-preserve-ohio-site.

Monitoring

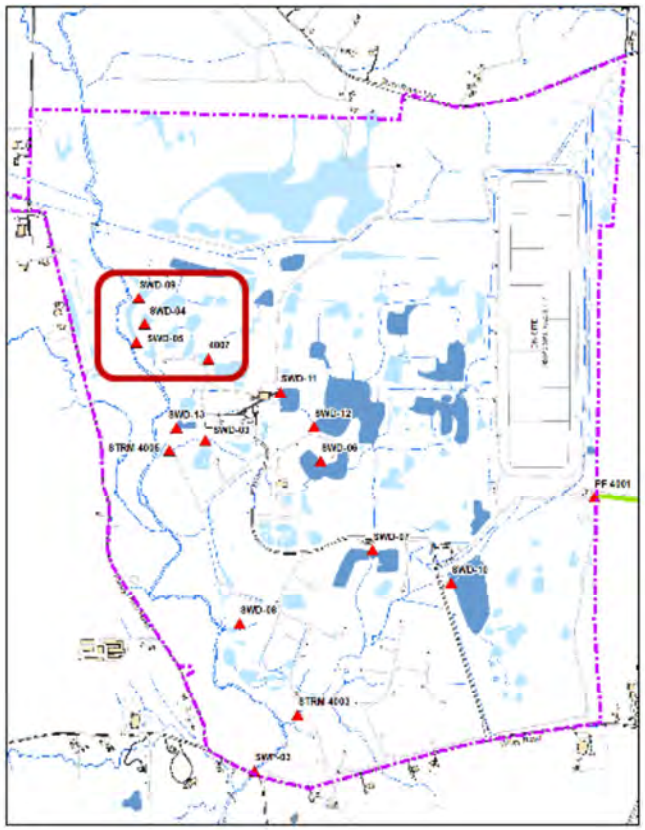
2020

- Surface water sampling at 16 locations
- Site effluent sampling at one location
- OSDF leak-detection monitoring at 42 locations
- Groundwater sampling at 93 monitoring wells
- Water-level monitoring at up to 177 wells

Routine environmental monitoring is conducted to ensure continued effectiveness of the site's cleanup. The 2020 monitoring program included sampling groundwater, surface water, and effluent.

Monitoring

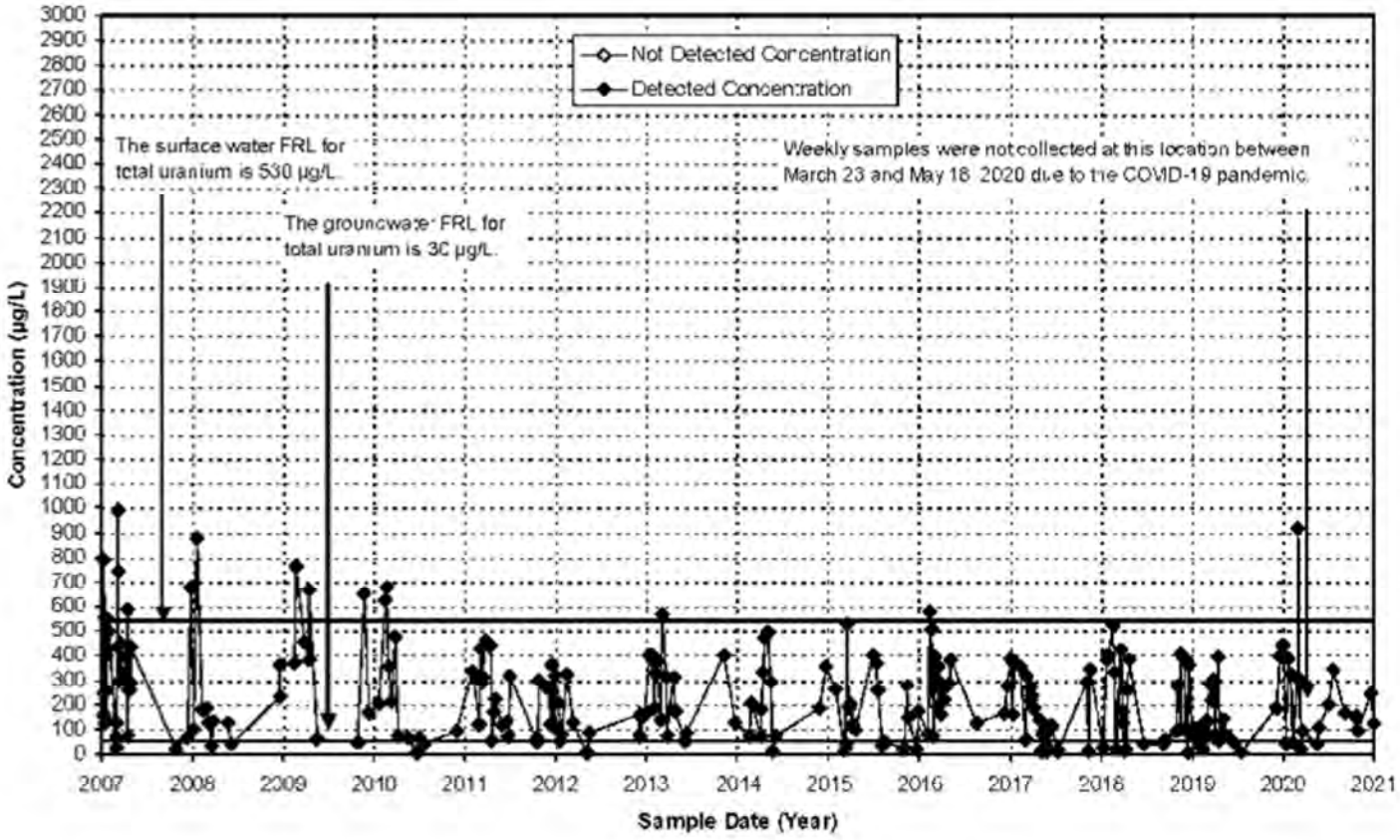
Surface Water and Site Effluent



Surface water continues to be monitored at numerous locations on- and off-site.

Monitoring

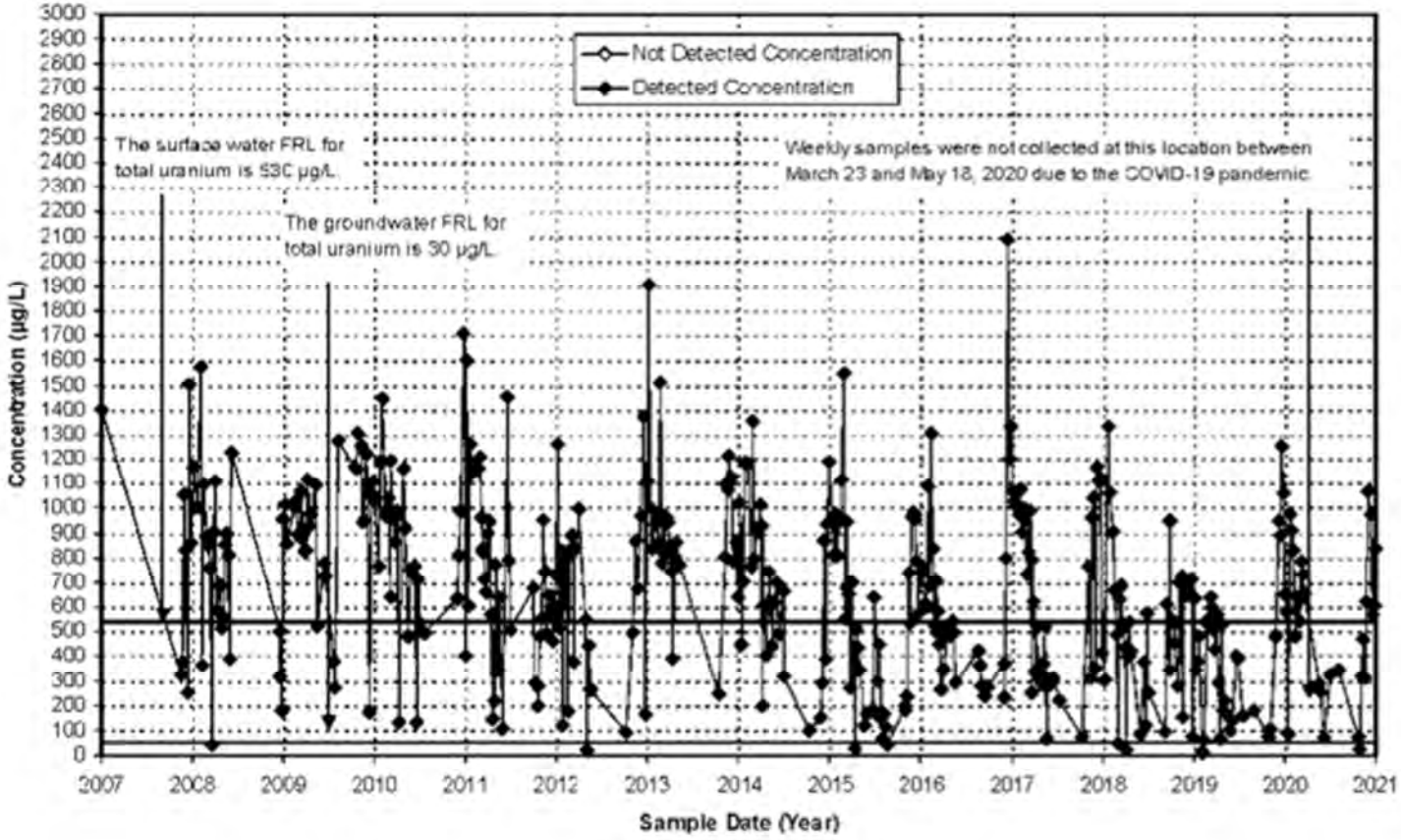
Total Uranium Concentration SWD-05
Surface Water and Site Effluent



SWD-05 total uranium results exceeded the surface water total uranium final remediation level of 530 micrograms per liter on one occasion in 2020.

Monitoring

Total Uranium Concentration SWD-09 Surface Water and Site Effluent



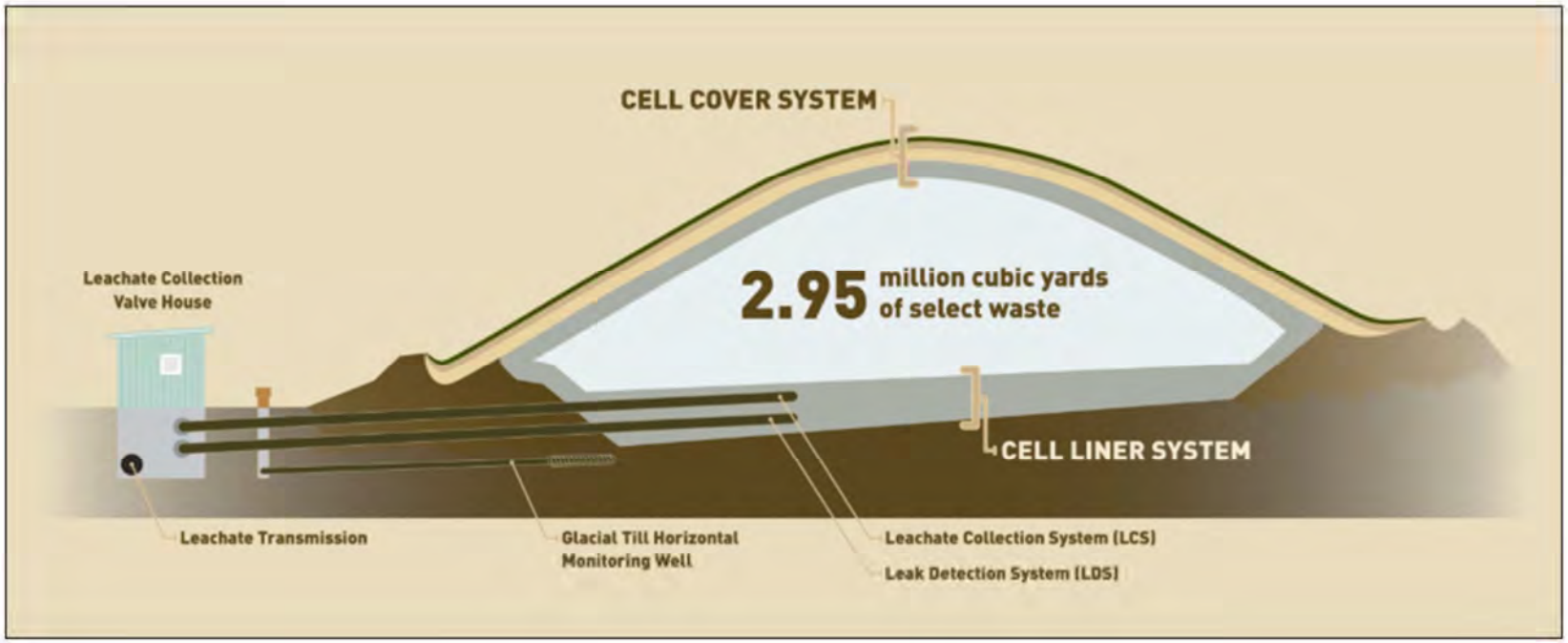
The 530 micrograms per liter final remediation level was exceeded at SWD-09 during 2020. However, levels stayed below the high concentration recorded in late 2016. Sampling locations SWD-09 and SWD-05 are not located in publicly accessible areas of the site.

On-Site Disposal Facility

The On-Site Disposal Facility (OSDF) is an engineered waste-storage facility that holds 2.95 million cubic yards of waste (85% soil/soil-like material and 15% demolition debris) that was generated as part of the site cleanup.

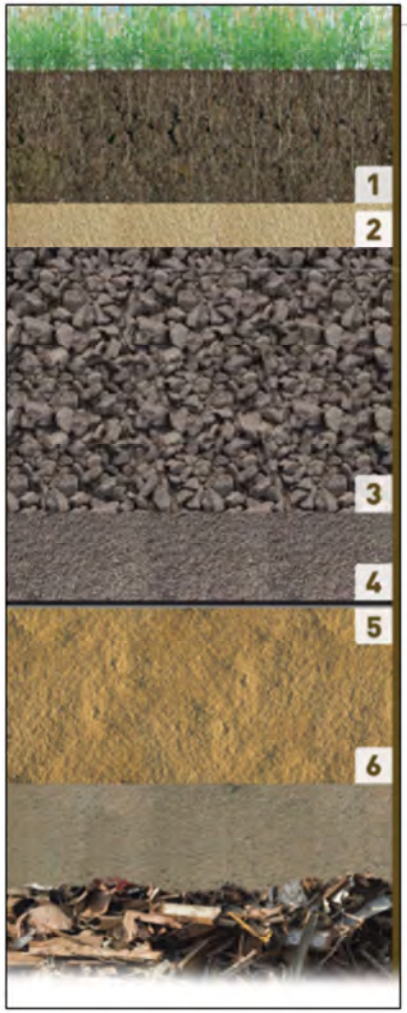
On-Site Disposal Facility

Leachate Collection System



The OSDF was constructed with an engineered liner and cover system that serves to isolate the entombed waste from the environment. Any fluid leaving the facility flows through collection systems into tanks located in the leachate valve houses.

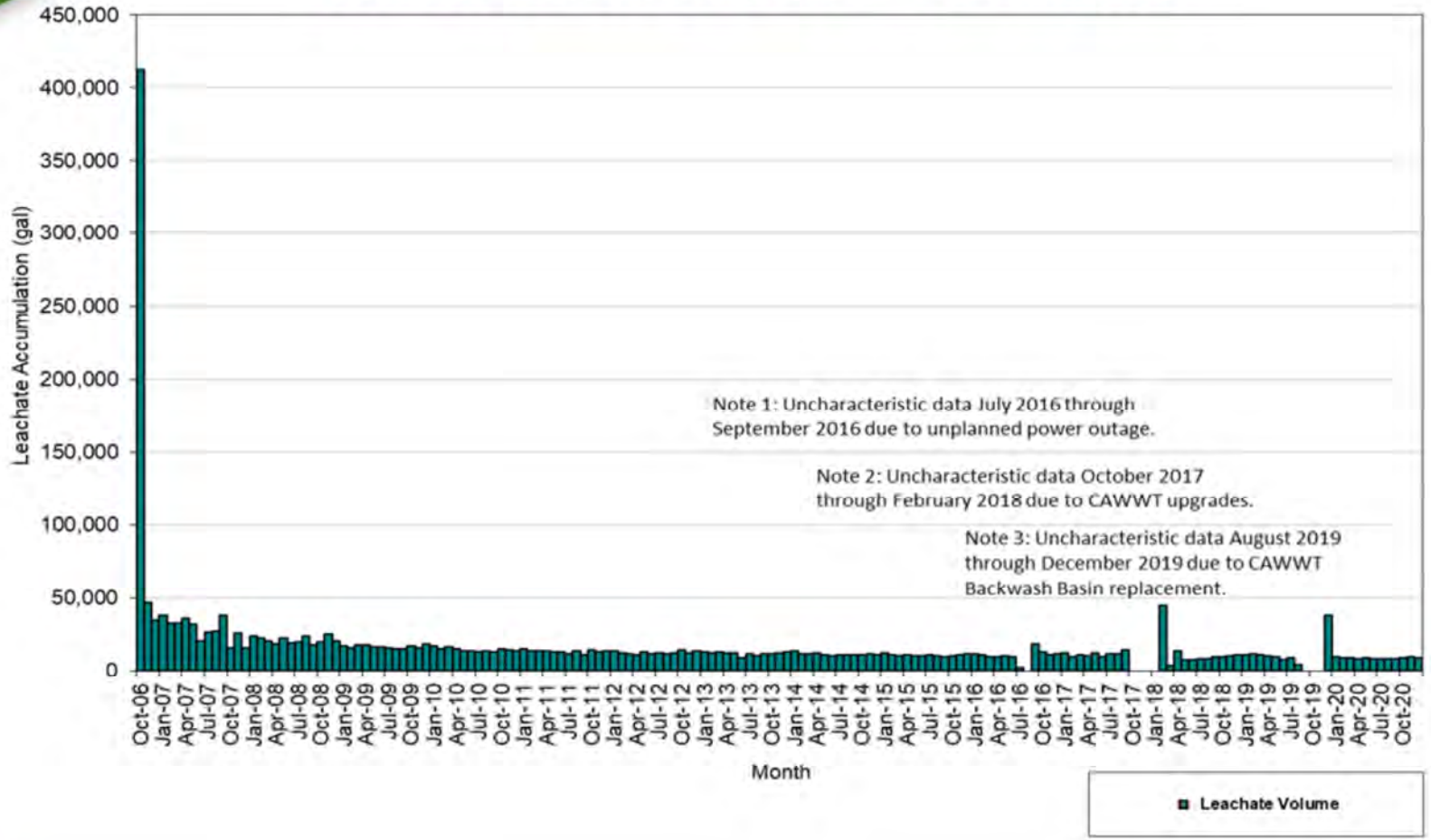
On-Site Disposal Facility



Waste is safely encapsulated between a 9-foot cap and a 6-foot liner within the OSDF.

On-Site Disposal Facility

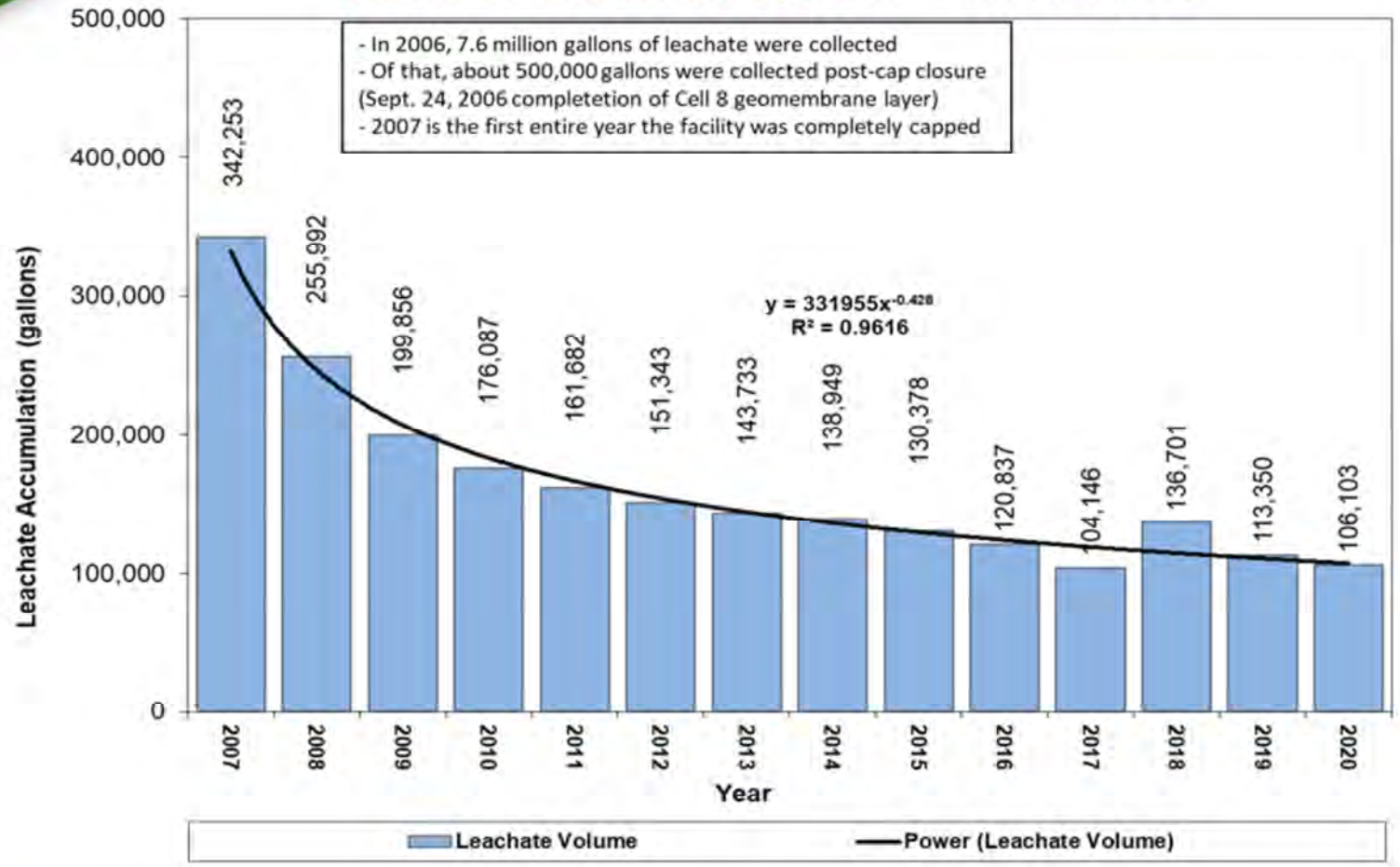
Leachate Collection System — Monthly Flow



Leachate is the moisture in the waste within the OSDF and includes water sprayed on the waste to control dust and rainfall events during remediation and placement in the OSDF. The leachate is collected and transferred to an on-site treatment facility. Before the cover system was completed in October 2006, hundreds of thousands of gallons of leachate were collected each month.

On-Site Disposal Facility

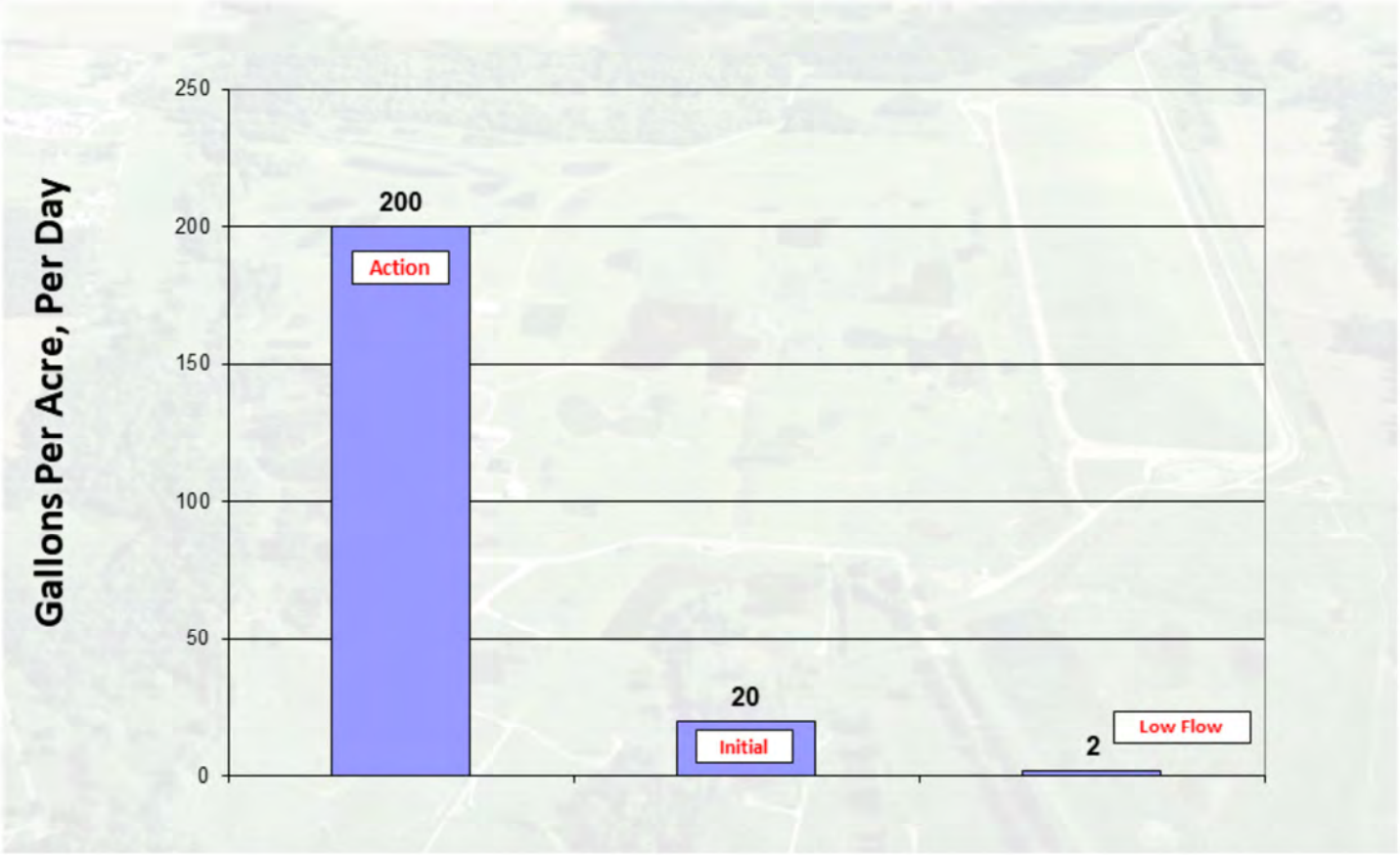
Leachate Collection System — Annual Flow



Leachate is the moisture in the waste within the OSDF. The leachate is collected and transferred to an on-site water treatment facility. As expected, annual leachate flow continues to decline.

On-Site Disposal Facility

Leak Detection System — Flow Rates



By design, monitoring flow from the Leak Detection System (LDS) is one of the main indicators of whether the facility is operating as designed. DOE monitors the volume of liquid collected by the LDS. The action leakage rate (200 gpad) is a design rate. Two lower administrative flow rates (20 and 2 gpad) were established over time as volumes decreased.

On-Site Disposal Facility

Low-Flow Response Leakage Rate Basis

Year	Cell	Maximum Accumulation Rate (gpad)	Maximum Flow Rate (gpd)
2009	5	0.48	3.10
2010	6	0.21	1.30
2011	8	0.38	3.50
2012	6	0.10	0.64
2013	6	0.07	0.45
2014	6	0.06	0.40
2015	6	0.23	1.50
2016	6	0.18	1.20
2017	6	0.05	0.32
2018	6	0.11	0.70
2019	6	0.32	1.60
2020	6	0.32	1.60

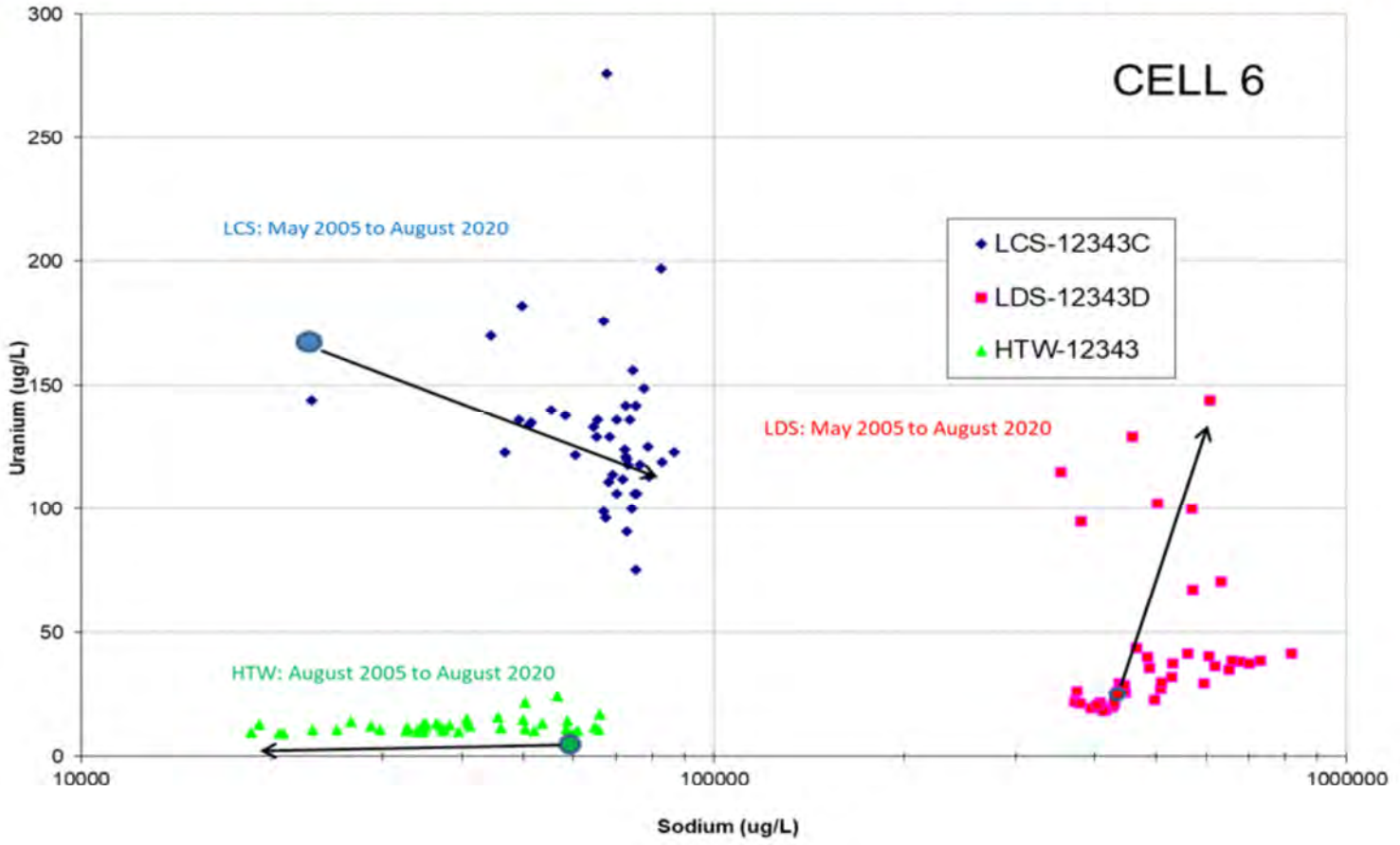
Action leakage rate	200 gpad	1,300-1,900 gpd
Initial response leakage rate	20 gpad	130-190 gpd
Low response leakage rate	2 gpad	13-19 gpd

gpad — gallons per acre per day
gpd — gallons per day

LDS accumulation rates in the disposal cells are currently so low that a low-flow response leakage rate of 2 gallons per acre per day has been defined.

On-Site Disposal Facility

Uranium Versus Sodium Concentrations: Cell 6 (Bivariate Plot)



A comparison of uranium and sodium concentrations in and below Cell 6 of the OSDF demonstrates that the liner system in Cell 6 is working as designed.

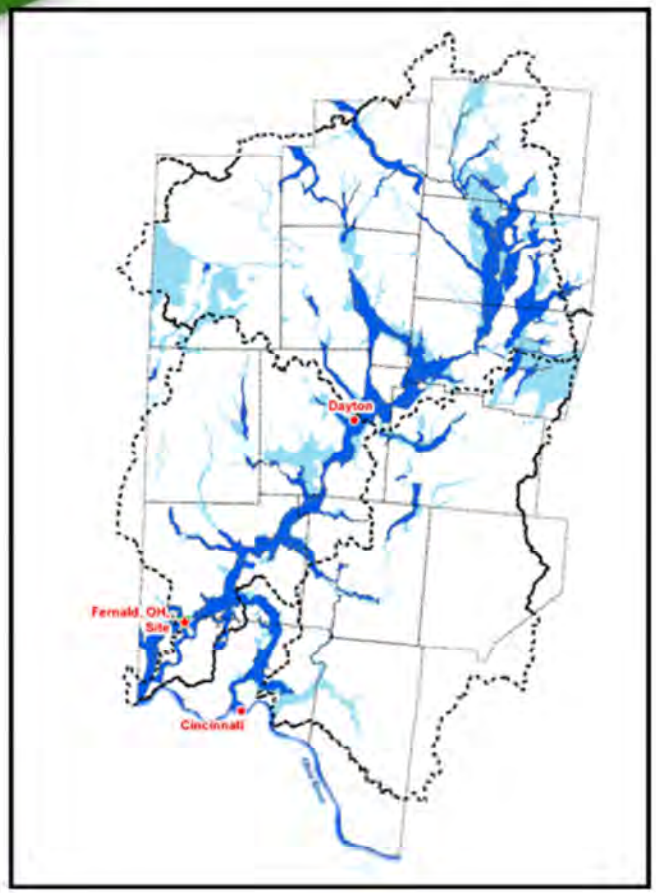
On-Site Disposal Facility

Performance: 2020

- No indication of leaks
- Highest recorded level of leak-detection system (LDS) accumulation was:
  - Cell 6 at 0.32 gpad
    - Low-flow response leakage rate: 2 gpad
    - Initial response leakage rate: 20 gpad
    - Action leakage rate: 200 gpad
- The trend in leachate collection system (LCS) volumes is like the historical trend, indicating the cell cap is functioning as designed
- LCS and LDS accumulation rates indicate the liner systems are performing as designed
- Water-quality trends in the horizontal till wells and Great Miami Aquifer wells indicate concentration fluctuations beneath the facility are not related to facility performance
- No visual signs of compromised cap integrity

The OSDF continues to perform as designed in 2020.

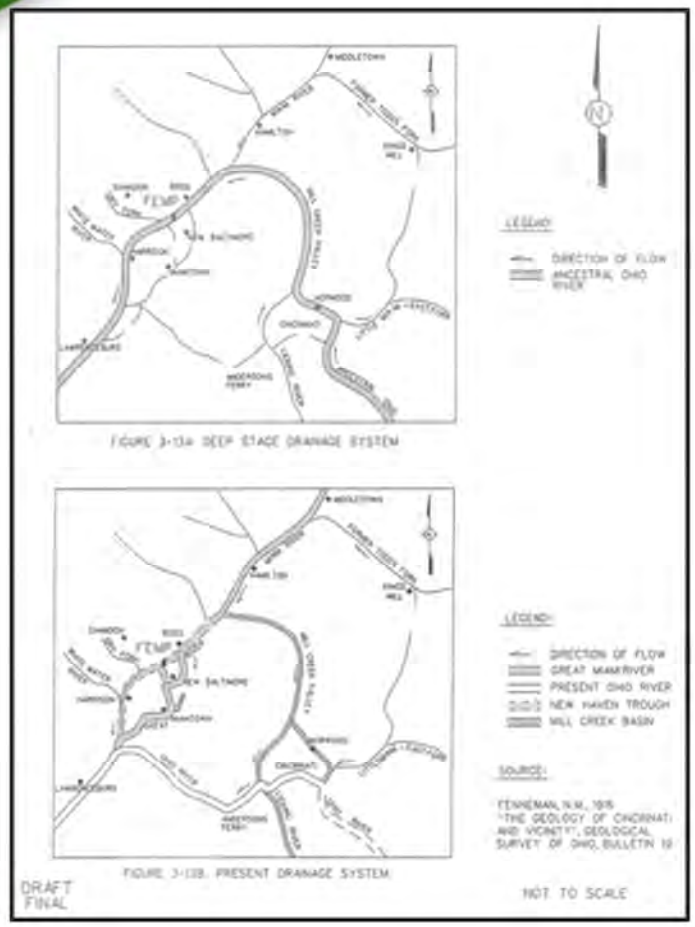
Hydrologic Background



- Fernald is situated above the Great Miami Aquifer (GMA)
- GMA extends from north of Dayton to the Ohio River
- 136 square miles in area
- Created by glaciers when large existing valley was filled with sand and gravel
- GMA is regionally important Sole Source Aquifer in southwest Ohio
- 1.5 trillion gallons of fresh water
- 424 billion gallons flow through it annually
- Sole source of drinking water to about 1.6 million people
- Cincinnati gets 12% of its drinking water from the aquifer

Fernald is situated above the Great Miami Aquifer. A very important large, sole-source aquifer in southwest Ohio.

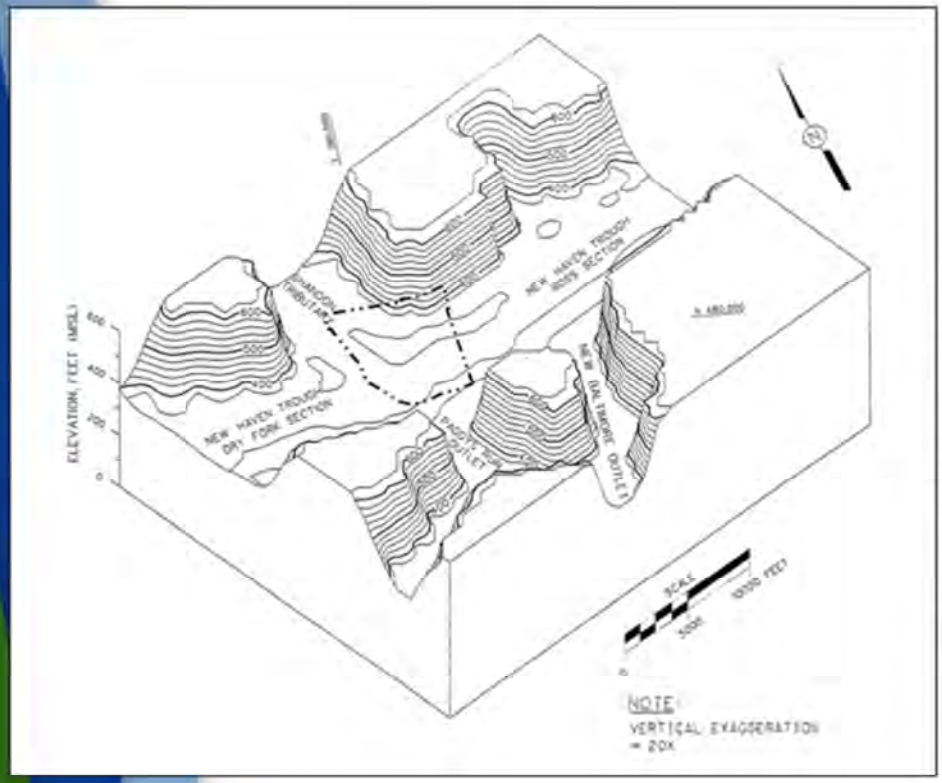
Hydrologic Background

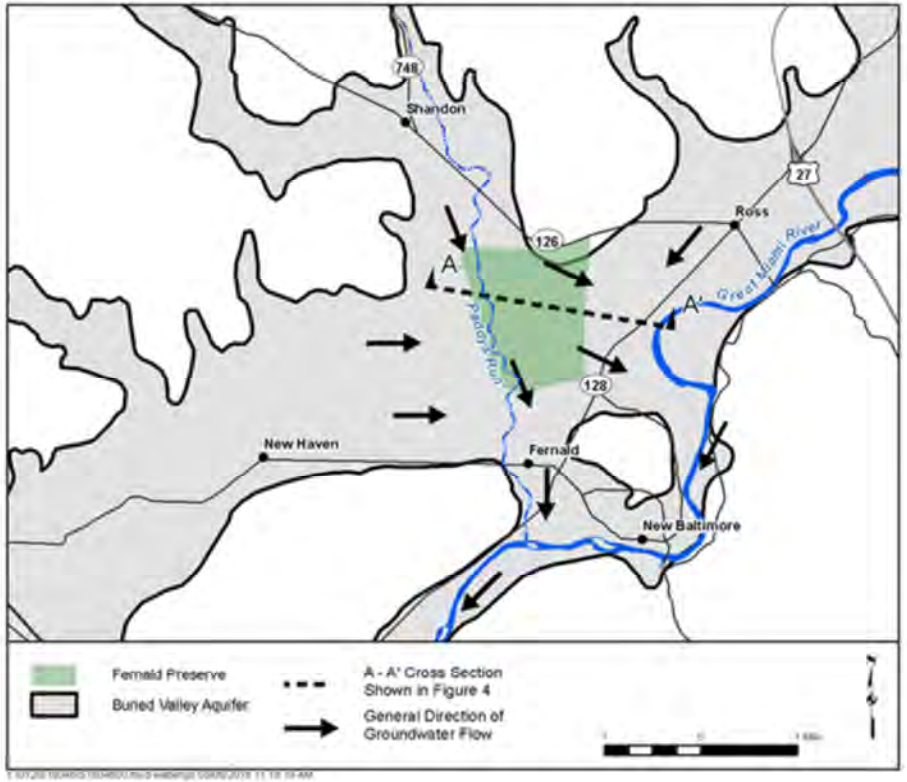


- Ancestral Ohio River flowed north of Cincinnati, then turned south beneath the Fernald site
- Glaciation blocked the northern flow of the ancestral river
- Present-day Ohio River flows south of Cincinnati
- Anderson's Ferry is the crossover point that was breached
- Former valley was then filled in with sand and gravel by glacial events

The ancestral Ohio River flowed where the site is situated today. The river changed course and stopped running through the valley.

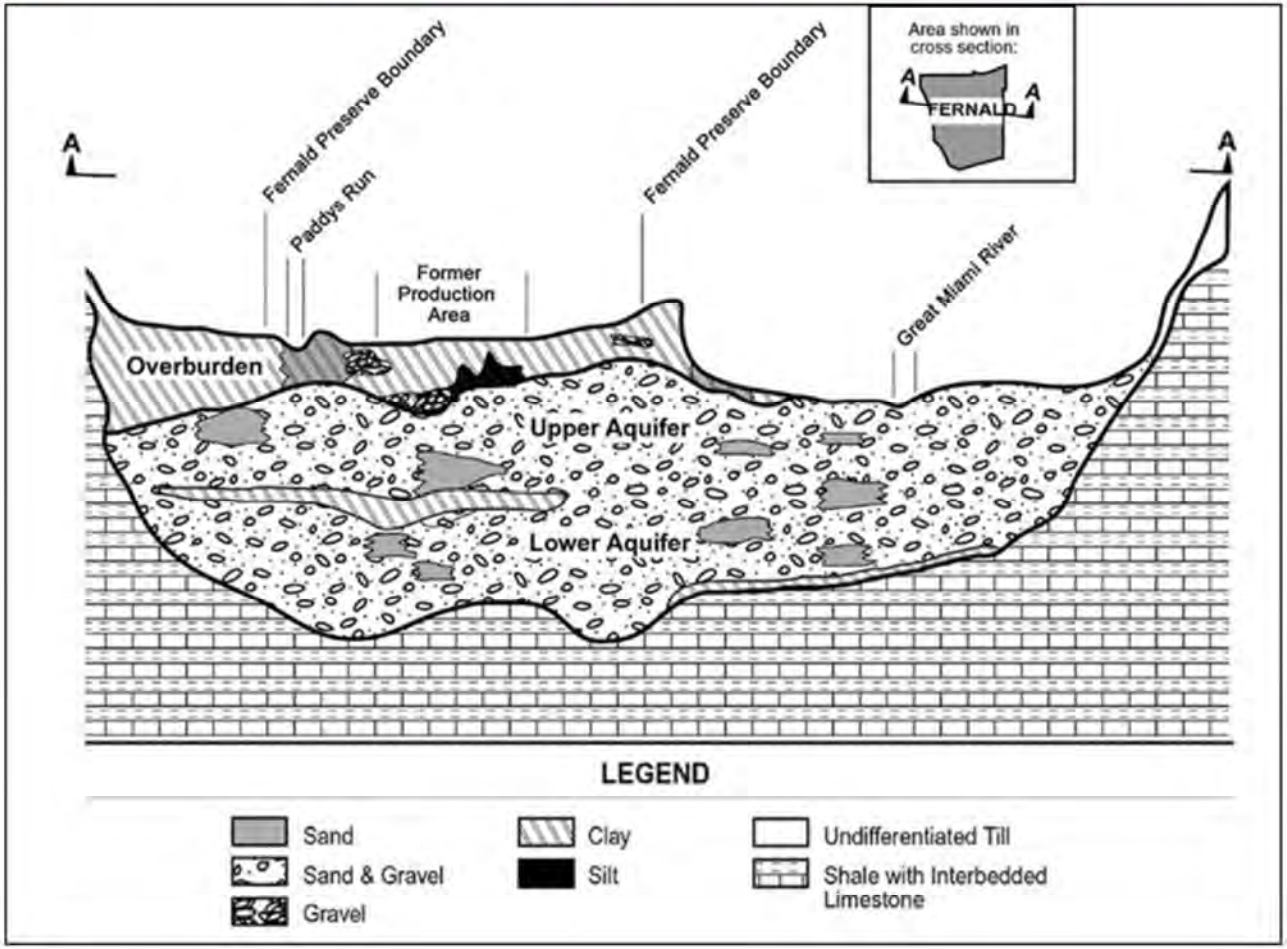
Hydrologic Background





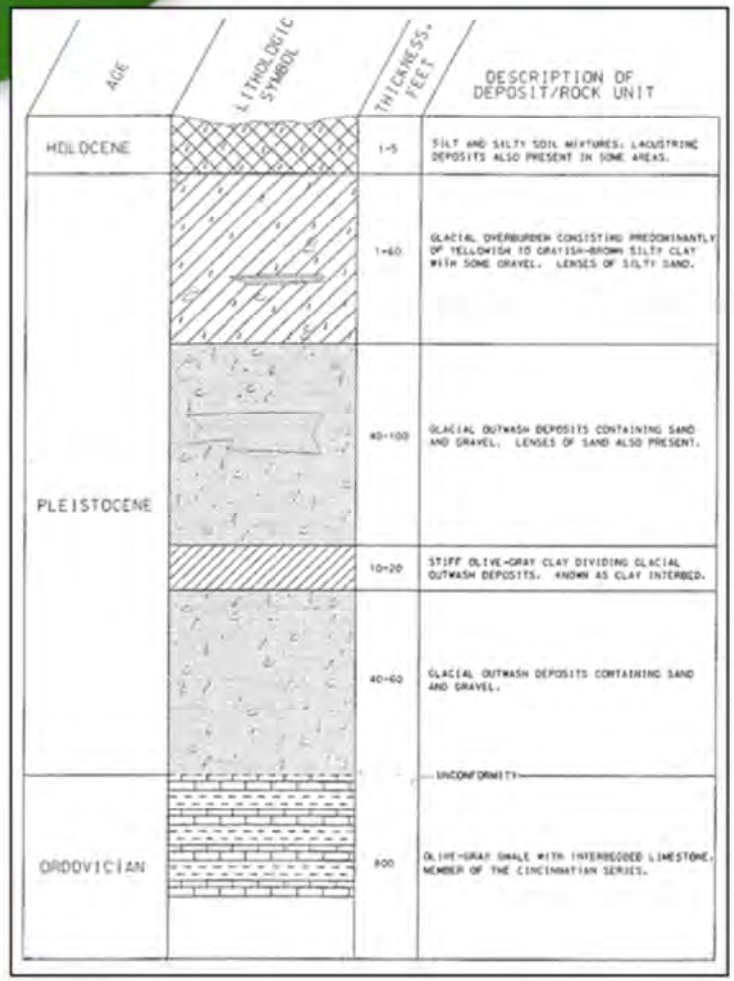
The abandoned valley was filled in with glacial outwash sediments creating the Great Miami Aquifer.

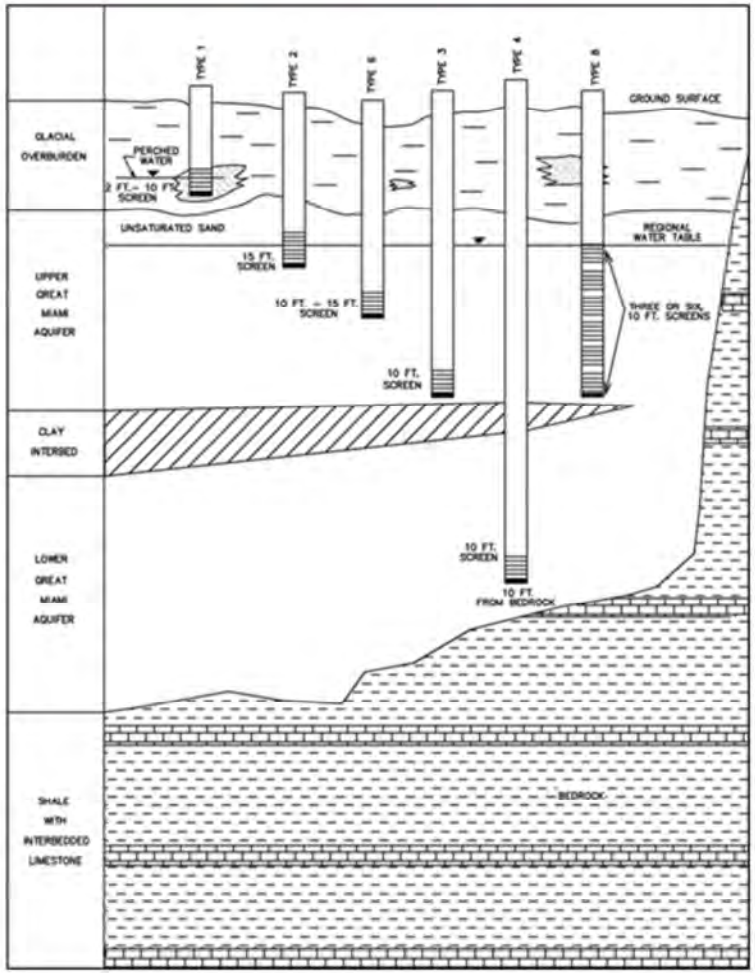
Hydrologic Background



The aquifer consists of a thick sequence of mostly sand and gravel. Beneath the former production area, the aquifer was protected from contamination by a thick layer of glacial overburden consisting mostly of clay.

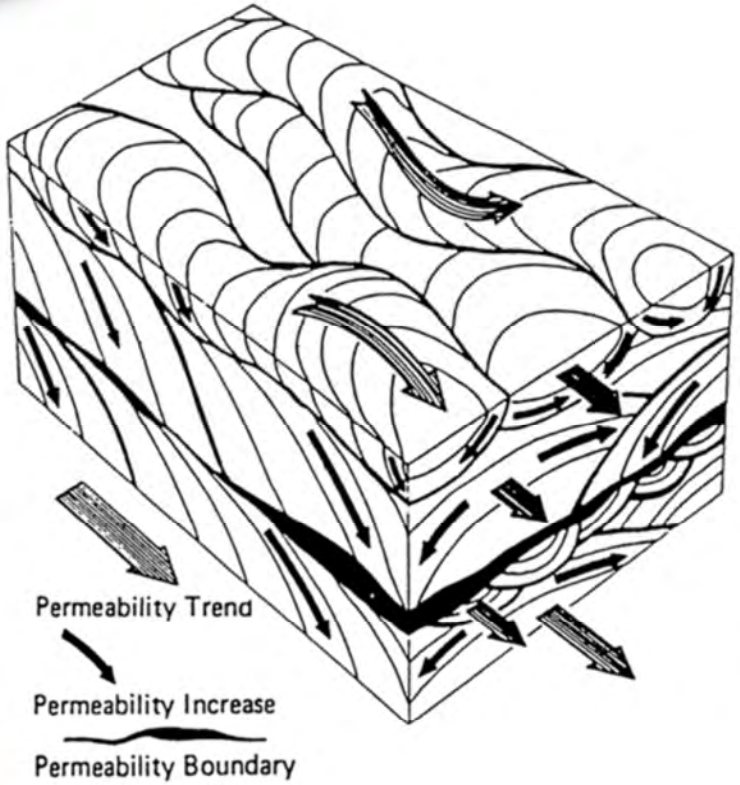
Hydrologic Background





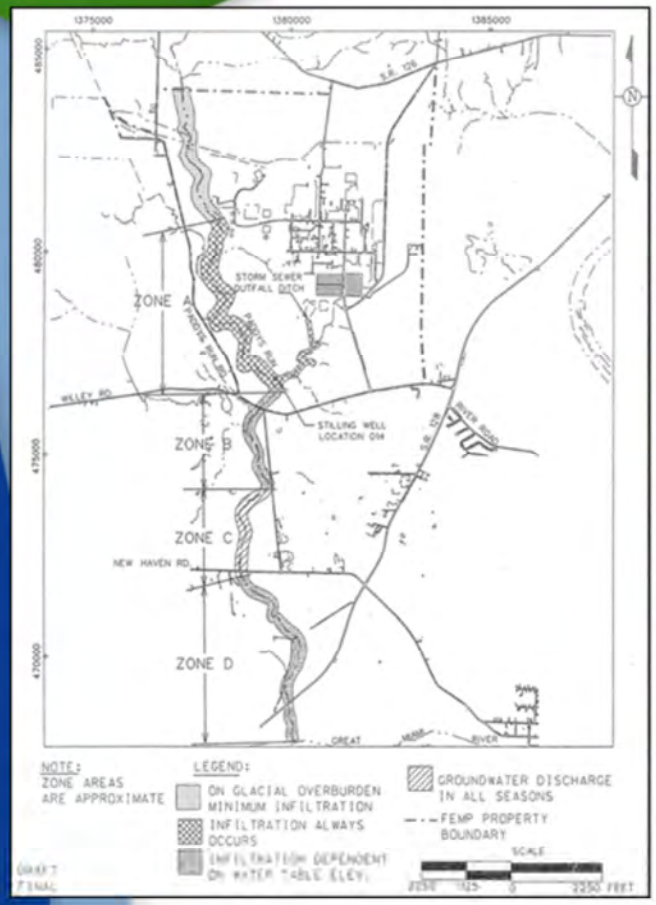
The aquifer is monitored at several different depths.

Hydrologic Background



The Great Miami Aquifer beneath the site was deposited in a braided stream environment, known for large energy changes over time, resulting in large variations of sediment grain sizes being in contact with each other. Uranium tends to sorb to the smaller grain sediments, and water tends to move through the coarser grained sediments. This makes it difficult to flush contamination in the areas of the finer grained-sediments by pumping alone.

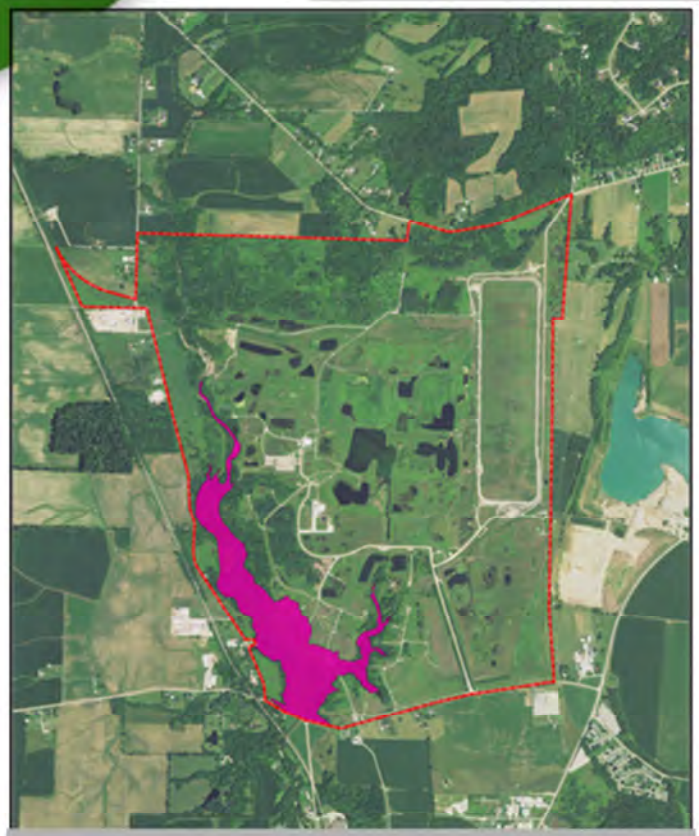
Hydrologic Background



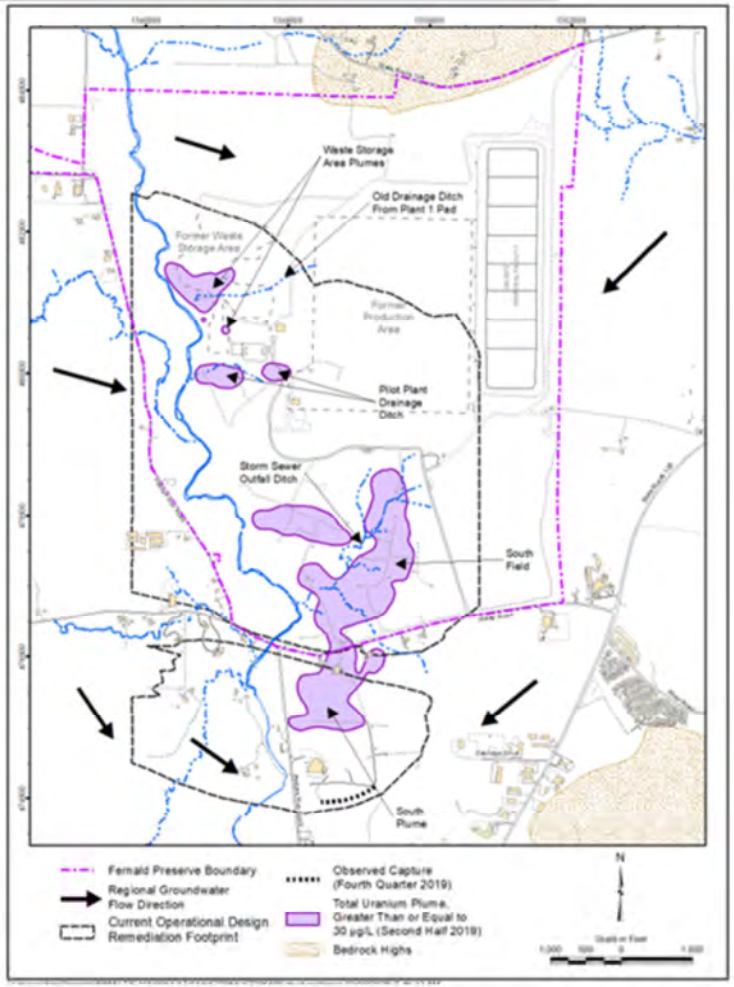
Areas where glacial overburden has been removed on DOE property

Contamination entered into the aquifer in areas where the glacial overburden was not present. Streams eroded down through the glacial overburden, removing it from areas of the site.

Hydrologic Background



Areas where glacial overburden has been removed on DOE property

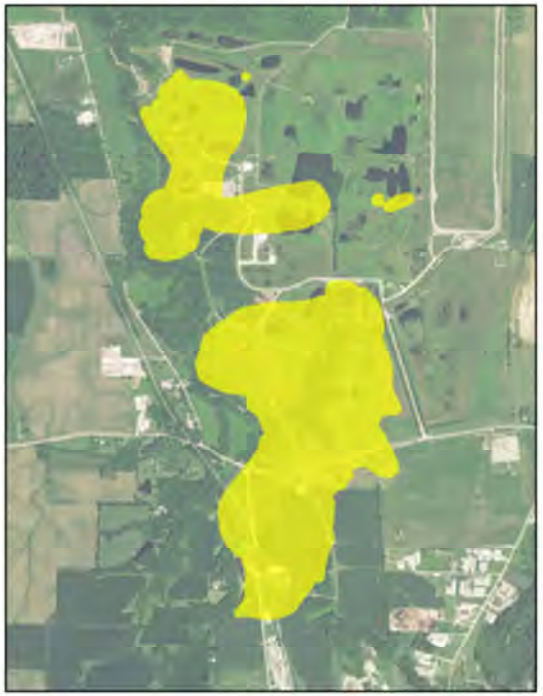


The plume correlates to areas where the glacial overburden had been eroded away.

Groundwater Remedy

OU5 Record of Decision

- OU5 ROD formally defines selected groundwater remedy and establishes final remediation levels (FRLs) for 50 constituents of concern
- **Selected groundwater remedy** – Impacted areas of GMA exceeding FRLs will be restored through extraction methods
- OU5 ROD commits to an ongoing evaluation of innovative remediation technologies so that remedy performance can be improved as such technologies become available
- Final number and configuration of extraction wells will be established during remedial design



Impacted Areas
(Target Certification Footprint)
—312.7 acres

The OU5 Record of Decision is to restore all impacted areas of the aquifer through pumping.

Groundwater Remedy

(continued)

Current remedial design evolved through a series of progressive designs:

- **1995** – Feasibility Study (FS) Report for Operable Unit 5
- **1997** – Baseline Remedial Strategy Report (BRSR), Remedial Design for Aquifer Restoration (Task 1)
- **2001** – Design for remediation of the Great Miami Aquifer in the Waste Storage and Plant 6 areas
- **2002** – Design for remediation of the Great Miami Aquifer, South Field (Phase II) Module
- **2003** – Comprehensive Groundwater Strategy Report
- **2005** – Waste Storage Area Phase II Design Report

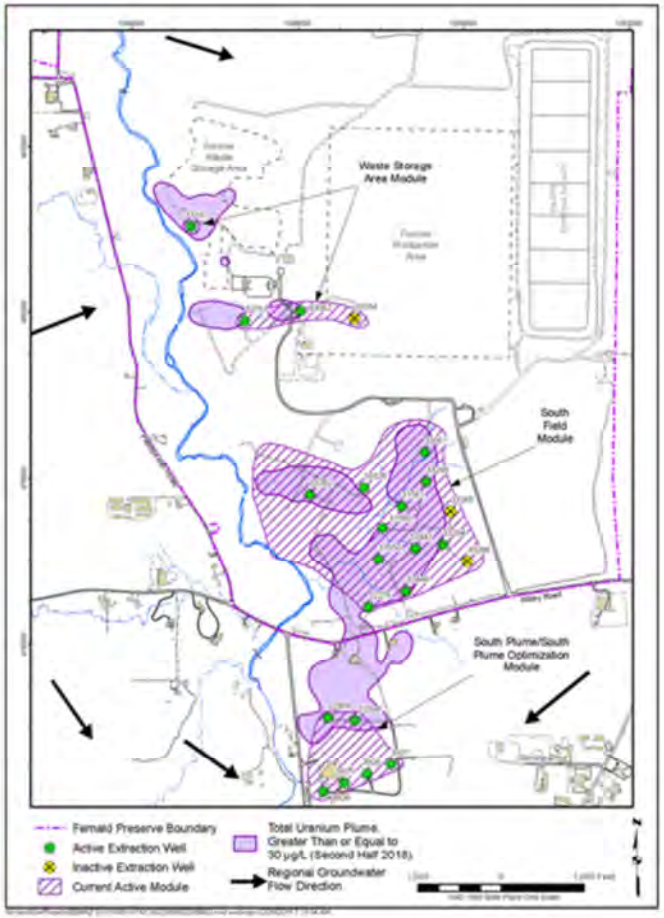
Optimization:

- **2014** – Operational Design Adjustments -1 WSA Phase II Groundwater Remediation Design

The groundwater remedy system evolved through a series of progressive designs between 1995 and 2005. The 2005 design was optimized in 2014.

Groundwater Remedy

(continued)



Remediation system is organized into modules:

- South Plume/South Plume Optimization Module
- South Field Module
- Waste Storage Area Module

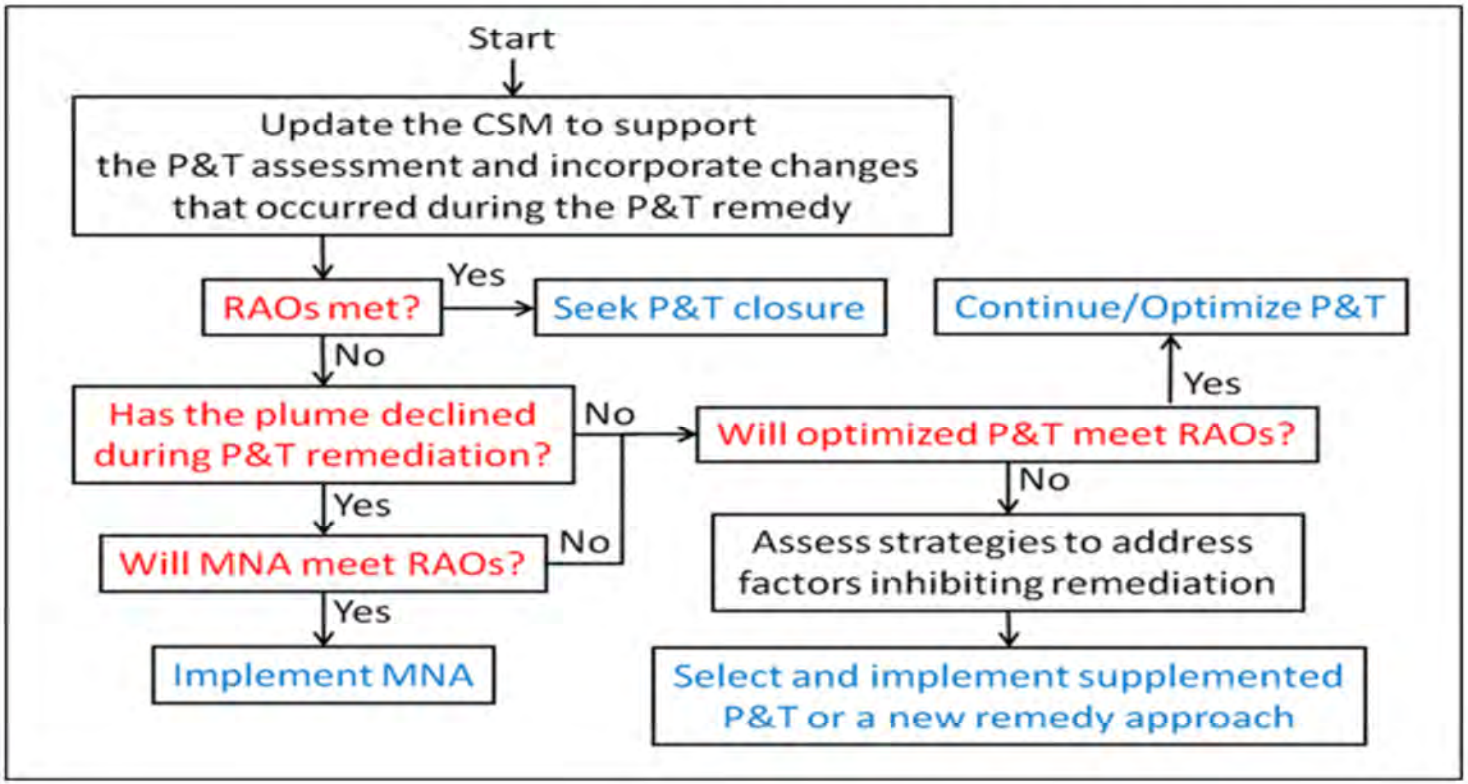
Remediation objectives:

- Concentration-based cleanup to FRLs
- Limit further expansion of the plume
- Prevent undesirable groundwater drawdown beyond the site boundary
- Cleanup off-property portions of the plume first
- Limit impact to private property

The pumping system is organized into modules and operates to achieve remediation objectives.

2014 Optimization

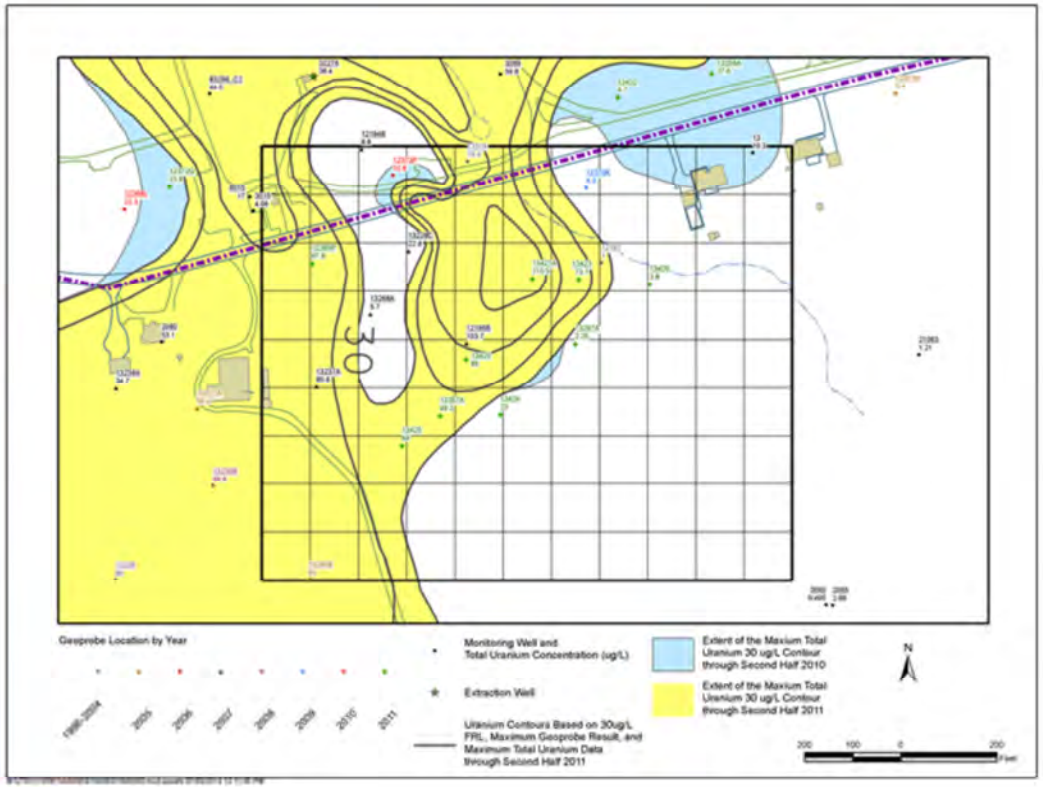
WSA Phase II Groundwater Remediation Design: Performance Assessment of Pump-and-Treat (P&T) Remedies



Operational decisions concerning the aquifer remedy are following guidelines presented by DOE Pacific Northwest Laboratory.

2014 Optimization

Uranium Contamination

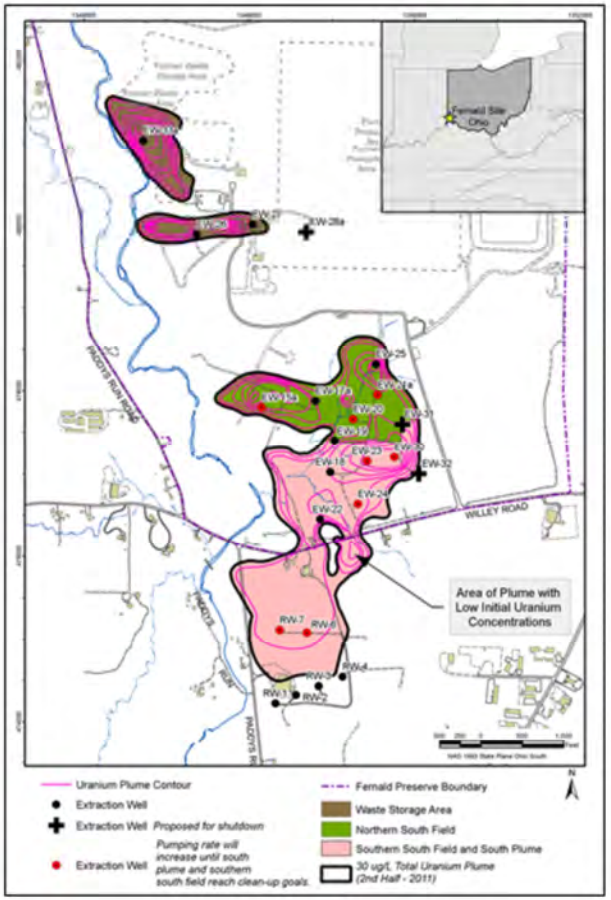


In 2014, additional contamination was discovered, which led to a decision to optimize the pumping.

2014 Optimization

Wells

- Three wells shut down
- More pumping focused in the South Plume and southern half of South Field

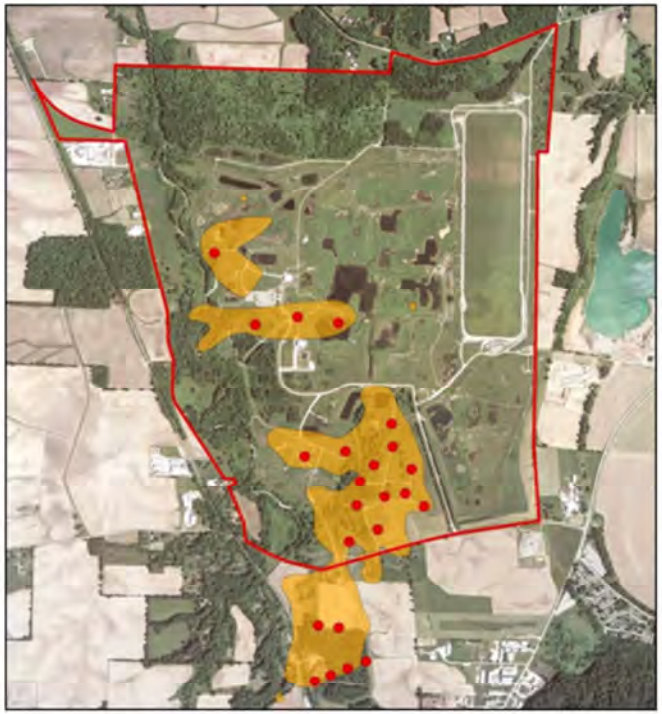


Three wells were shut down and more pumping was focused on the South Plume and southern half of the south field.

2014 Optimization

2005 Remedy Design — Revised Cleanup Evaluation

- 2005 design-predicted cleanup dates
  - South Plume: 2015
  - South Field: 2022
  - WSA: 2023
- Revised cleanup predictions based on 2011 plume
  - South Plume: 2021 (6 years longer)
  - South Field: 2028 (6 years longer)
  - WSA: 2032 (9 years longer)



2006 plume footprint

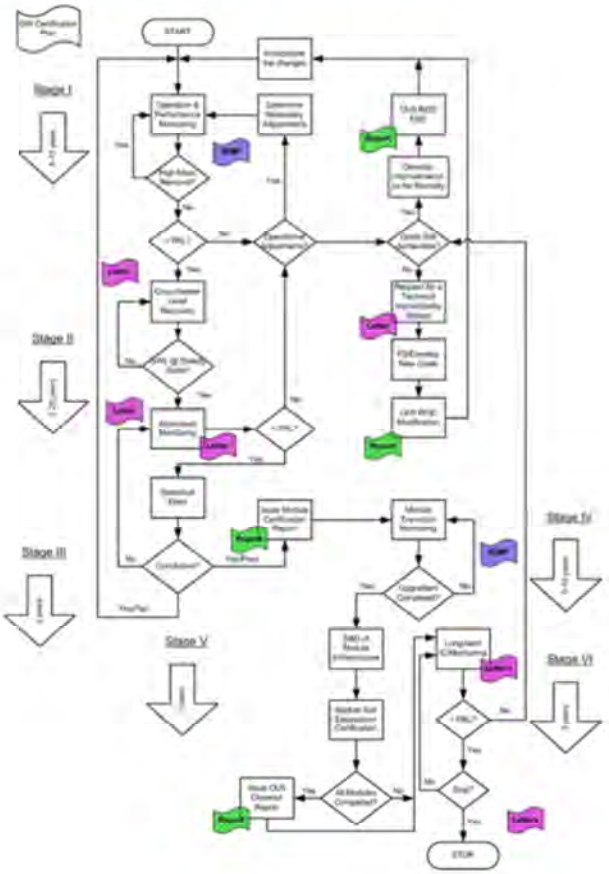
Modeling predicted that cleanup times would be extended by as much as nine years.

Groundwater Remedy

Groundwater Certification Process

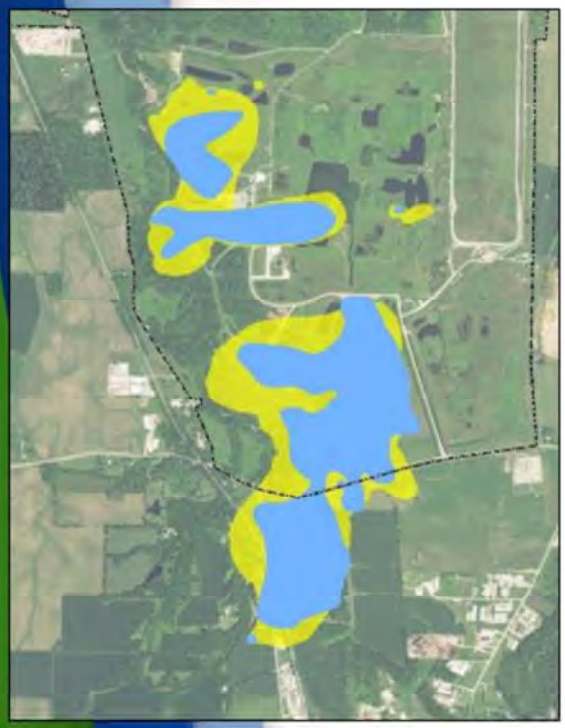
- Groundwater Certification Process
  - Stage I: P&T Operations
  - Stage II: Post-P&T Operations/Hydraulic Equilibrium State
  - Stage III: Certification/Attainment Monitoring
  - Stage IV: Declaration and Transition Monitoring
  - Stage V: Demobilization
  - Stage VI: Long-Term Monitoring

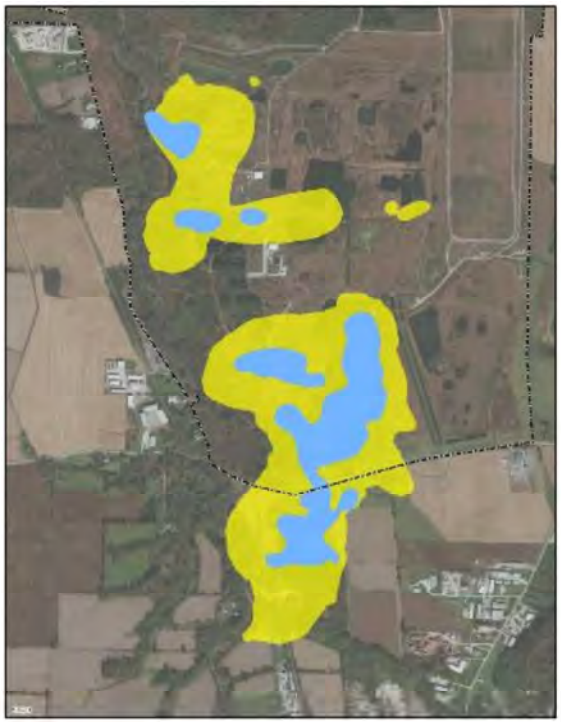
- *DOE (2006), Fernald Groundwater Certification Plan, Revision 2, Final*



Fernald has an approved Groundwater Certification Plan that outlines how the aquifer will be certified clean.

Current Status of Remediation



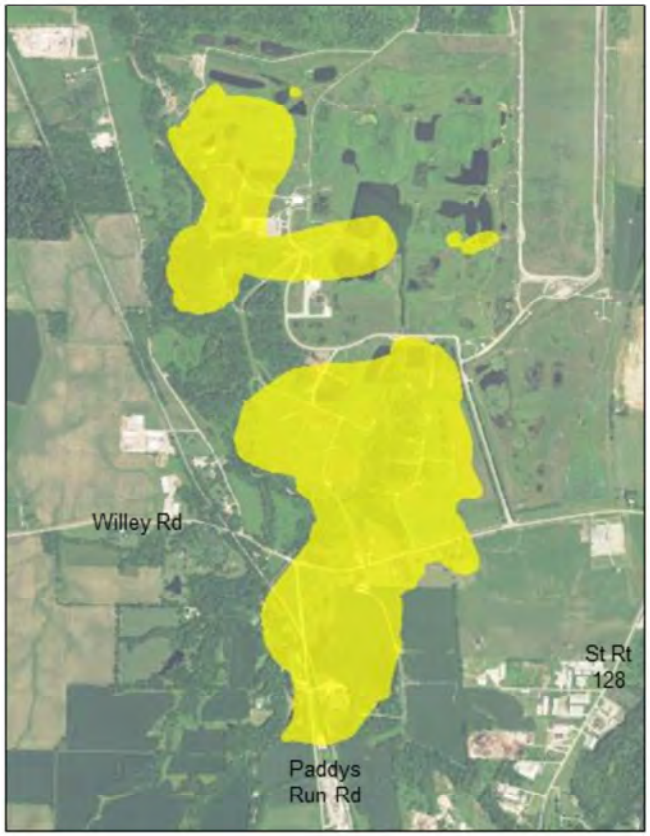


Year	Remaining size (acres) of the maximum uranium plume within the target certification footprint
2006	189.3
2007	186.0
2008	186.9
2009	186.0
2010	184.0
2011	144.3
2012	130.3
2013	127.3
2014	110.9
2015	109.5
2016	105.0
2017	94.4
2018	89.3
2019	86.5
2020	81.5

Between 2006 and 2020, the area of the uranium plume has decreased from 189.3 acres to 81.5 acres.

Aquifer Restoration

Maximum Plume Acreage: 2006-2020

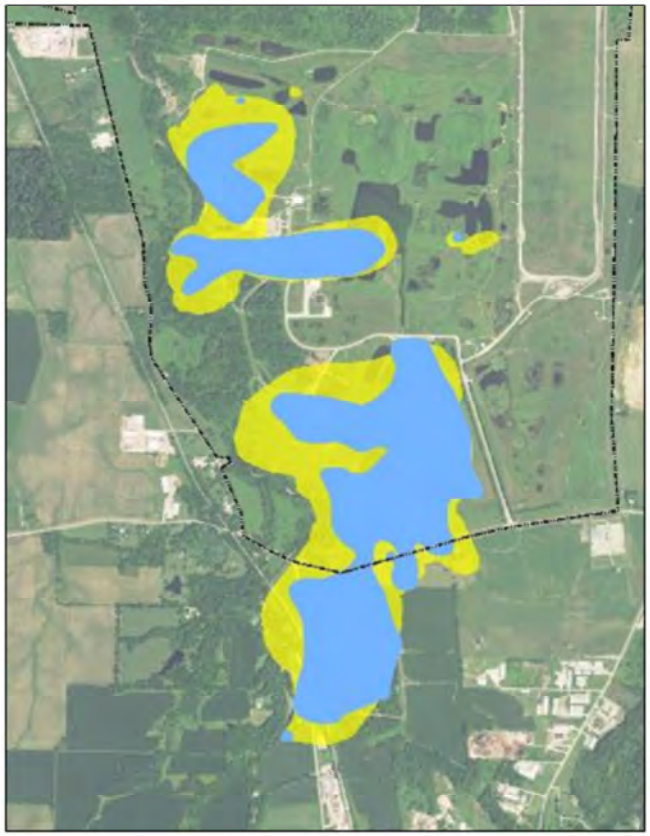


Footprint

The target certification footprint is the area of the plume targeted for cleanup (312.697 acres).

Aquifer Restoration

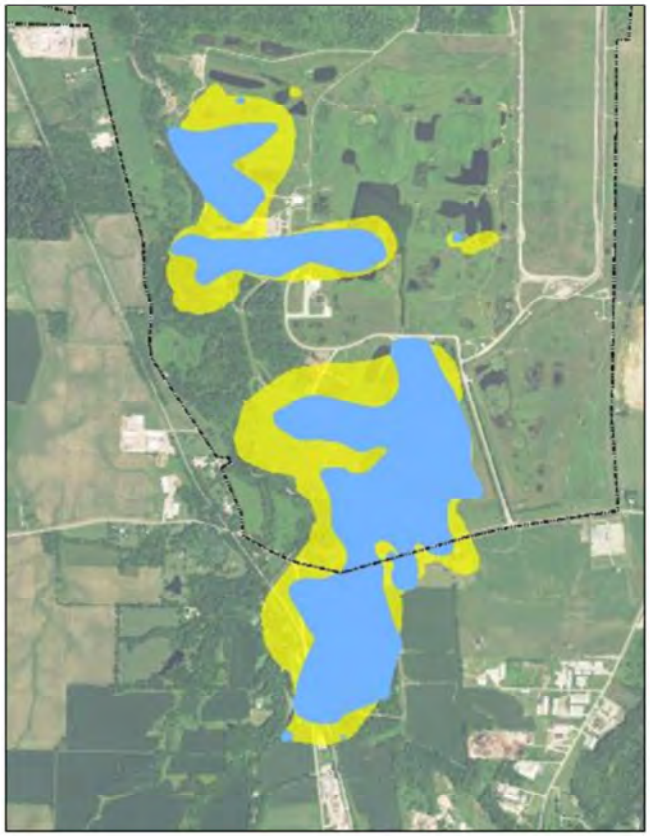
Maximum Plume Acreage: 2006-2020



In 2006, the area of the aquifer left to remediate was 189 acres (shown in blue). The target certification footprint is shown in yellow.

Aquifer Restoration

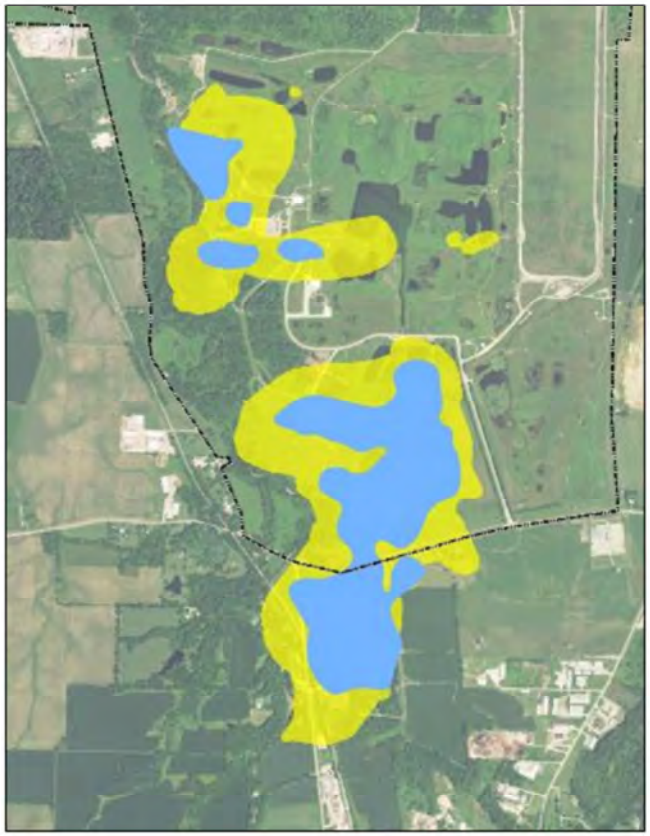
Maximum Plume Acreage: 2006-2020



In 2009, the area of the aquifer left to remediate was 186 acres (shown in blue). The target certification footprint is shown in yellow.

Aquifer Restoration

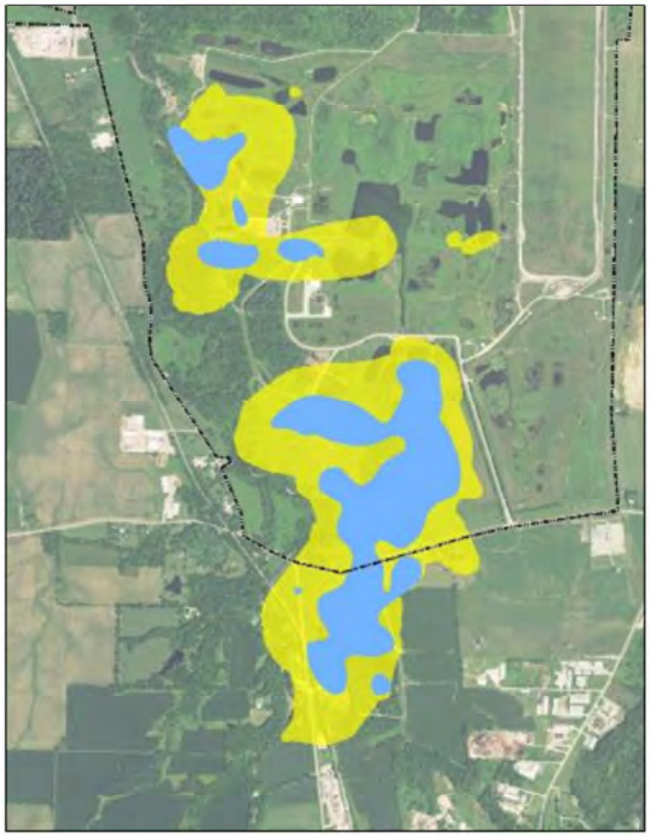
Maximum Plume Acreage: 2006-2020



In 2012, the area of the aquifer left to remediate was 130.3 acres (shown in blue). The target certification footprint is shown in yellow.

Aquifer Restoration

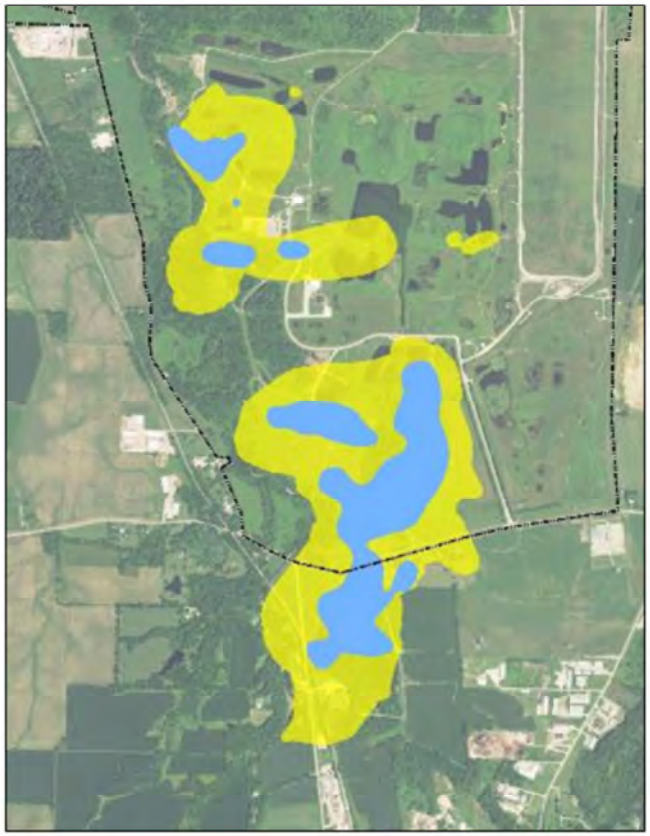
Maximum Plume Acreage: 2006-2020



In 2015, the area of the aquifer left to remediate was 110.9 acres (shown in blue). The target certification footprint is shown in yellow.

Aquifer Restoration

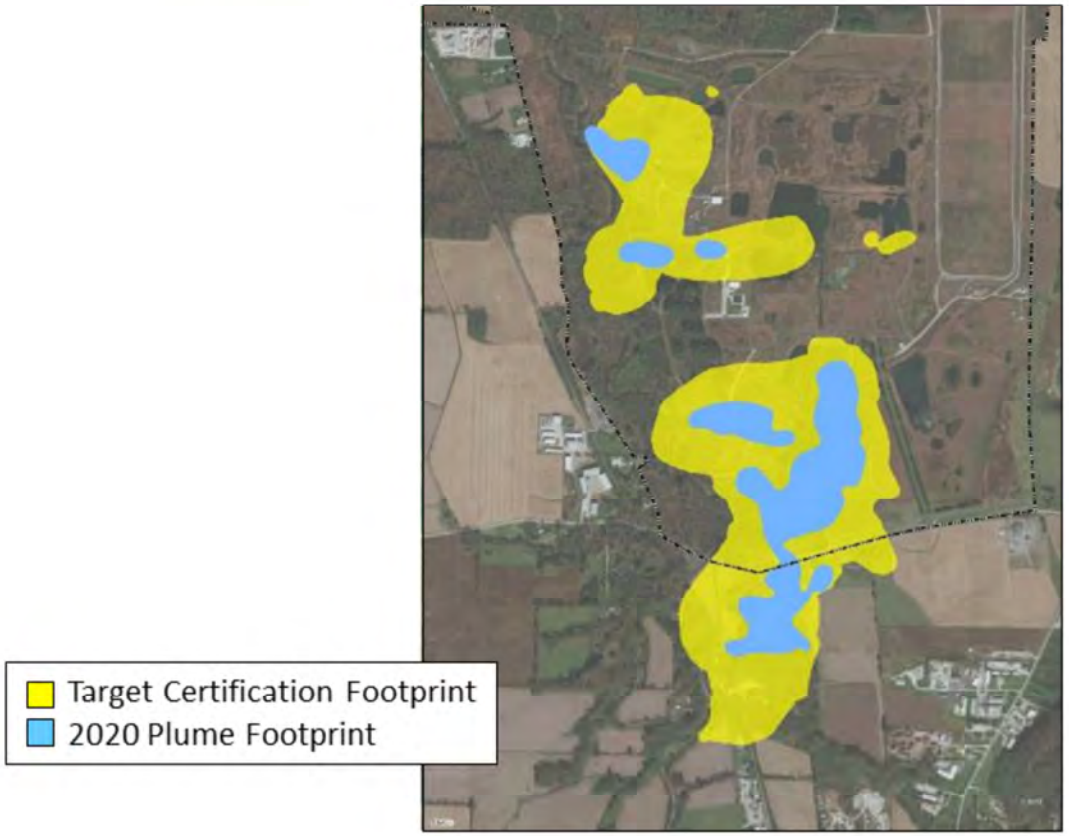
Maximum Plume Acreage: 2006-2020



In 2018, the area of the aquifer left to remediate was 89.3 acres (shown in blue). The target certification footprint is shown in yellow.

Aquifer Restoration

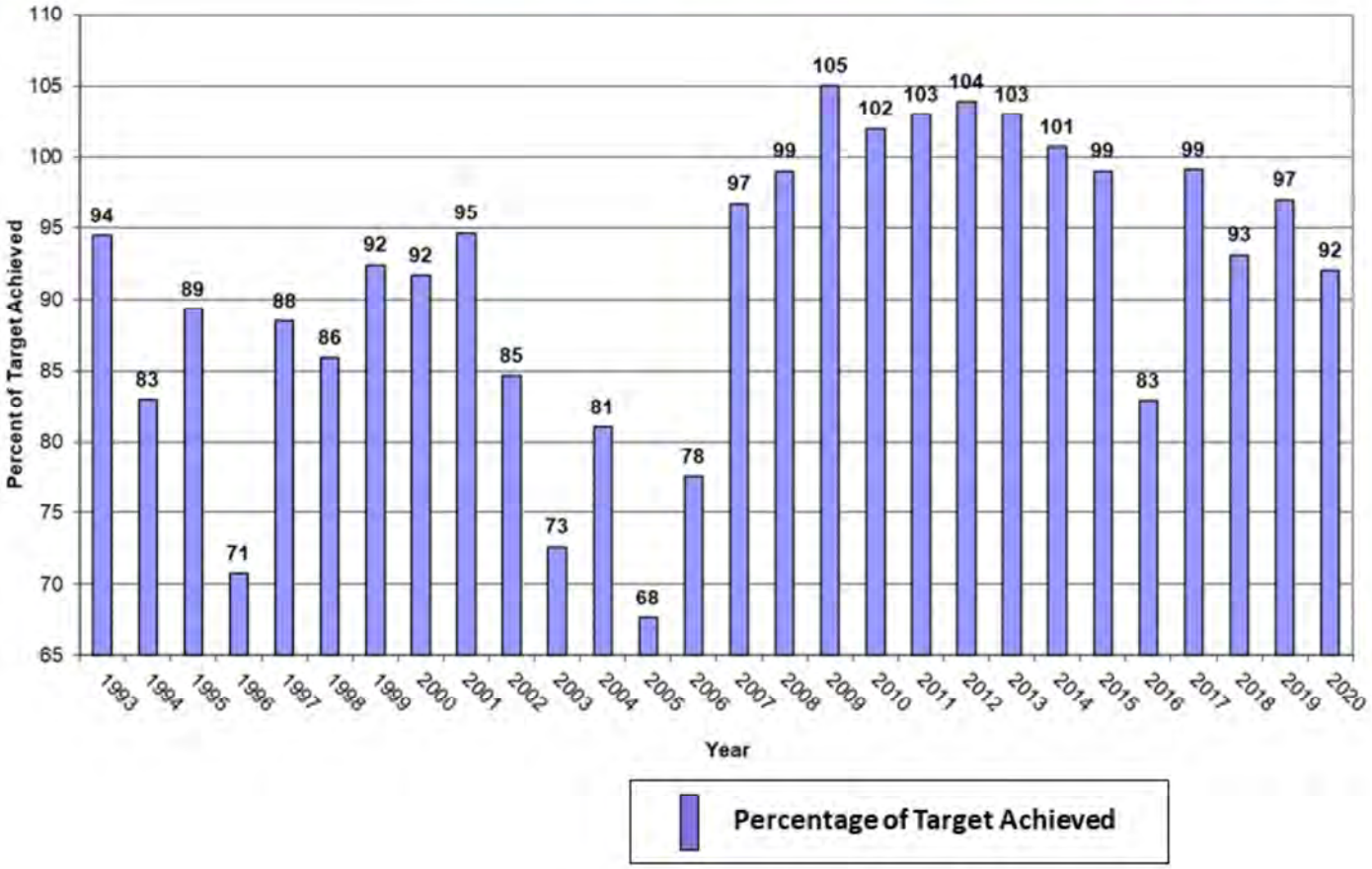
Maximum Plume Acreage: 2006-2020



In 2020, the area of the aquifer left to remediate was 81.5 acres (shown in blue). The target certification footprint is shown in yellow. The area of the aquifer left to remediate decreased from 189 acres in 2006 to 81.5 acres in 2020.

Percent of Target Achieved

Actual Versus Target: 1993-2020



Since site closure in 2006, operations have achieved at least 97% of the planned annual target pumping rates, except for: 1) an unplanned well field shutdown that occurred due to site electrical problems in the summer of 2016, 2) several well field shutdowns that occurred during planned demolition and construction to downsize the Converted Advanced Wastewater Treatment (CAWWT) facility in 2018, and 3) reduced operation in 2020 due to COVID-19 operational posture.

Aquifer Restoration

The struggle with iron plugging of wells, pumps, and motors continues. Five wells were rehabilitated in 2020 to address iron plugging. Iron plugging decreases the pumping efficiency of the well.

Aquifer Restoration

Remaining Uranium Estimation

- Uranium dissolved in water (aqueous phase)
- Uranium sorbed to sediment (solid phase)
- 2020 SER (Section A.2)
  - Calculation for present uranium in each phase
- Calculation based on formula in *Groundwater Chemistry* by William J. Deutch
  - Uranium = aqueous + (multiplier x aqueous)
- Fernald Preserve
  - Uranium = aqueous + (19.83 x aqueous)

Calculations are presented that provide an estimate of how many pounds of uranium may be left in the aquifer after concentration-based cleanup goals are achieved.

Aquifer Restoration

Remaining Uranium Estimation

- 2020 aqueous estimation: 158 pounds (lbs)
  - 2020 SER, Figure A.2-28
- Total Uranium = aqueous + (19.83 X aqueous)
- Total Uranium = 158 lbs + (19.83 X 158 lbs)
- Total Uranium = 158 lbs + 3,133.14 lbs
- Total estimated mass uranium = 3,291.14 lbs

At the end of 2020, an estimate of total mass of uranium remaining in the aquifer is 3,291 pounds.

Aquifer Restoration

Remaining Uranium Estimation After Concentration Cleanup Goals Are Achieved

- Total estimated mass remaining: 3,291.14 lbs
- Two predictors of how much mass needs to be removed to achieve concentration-based cleanup goal of 30 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
  - Model prediction: 1,289 lbs
  - Data regression: 2,082 lbs
- Two predictors of how much mass will remain in the aquifer once concentration based cleanup goal of 30 (µg/L) is achieved
  - Model prediction
    - 3,291.14 lbs – 1,289 lbs = 2,002.14 lbs
  - Data regression
    - 3,291.14 lbs – 2,082 lbs = 1,209.14 lbs

An estimate of how many pounds of uranium may be left in aquifer after concentration-based cleanup goals are achieved is presented.

Aquifer Restoration

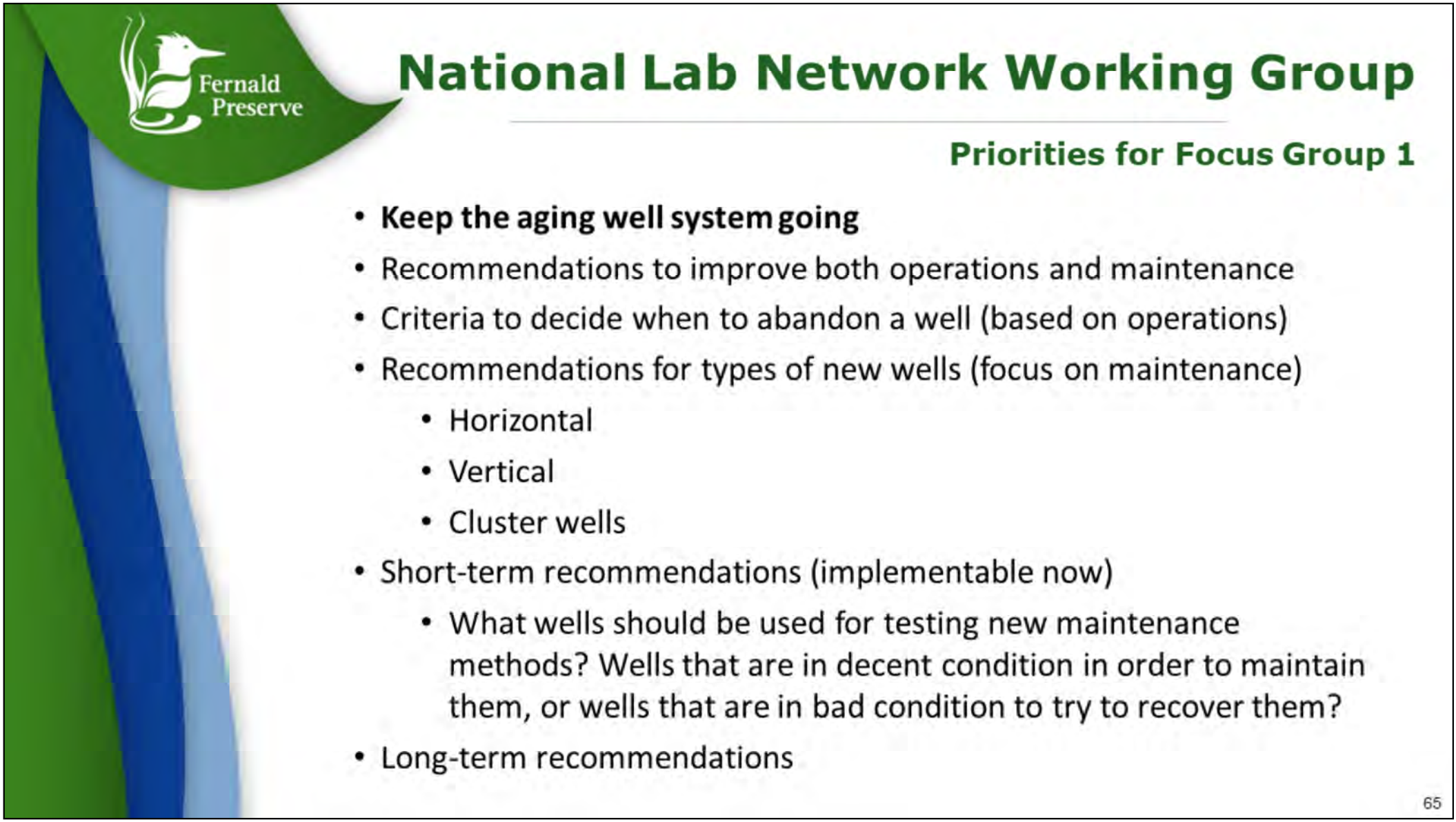
Remediation Status

- **Performance (as of 12/31/2020)**
  - 27 years or pumping completed
  - 15,034 pounds of uranium removed
  - 52.9 billion gallons of water pumped

- **Modeling predictions (as of 12/31/2020)**
  - 13 years of pumping to go
  - 1,289 pounds of uranium to remove
  - 22.1 billion gallons of water to pump

- **Remaining 13 years will be less efficient than the first 27 years**
- **DOE is in process of assessing the performance of groundwater remediation and looking for efficiency improvements**

Uranium-concentration data trends and modeling predictions indicate that the pumping operation is becoming less efficient over time. This is typical of groundwater pump-and-treat systems, and DOE continues to look for ways to improve system performance.

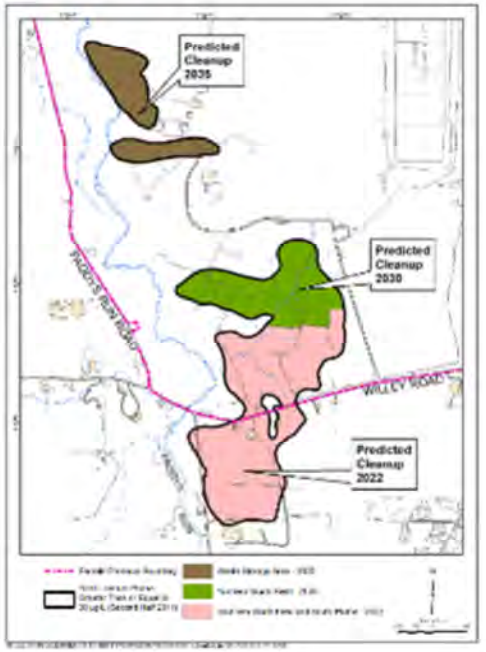


In 2021, a DOE National Lab Network (NLN) collaboration focused on the Fernald groundwater remedy. One focus of NLN work was to provide recommendations for keeping an aging extraction wellfield system operating given the iron fouling challenges at Fernald.

NLN Working Group

Priorities for Focus Group 2

- Recommendations to improve the efficiency and success of the existing pumping remedy
  - First priority: off-property plume
  - Second priority: southern south field
  - Third priority: recalcitrant areas in the south field and former WSA
- Recommendations to improve cleanup predictions for planning purposes



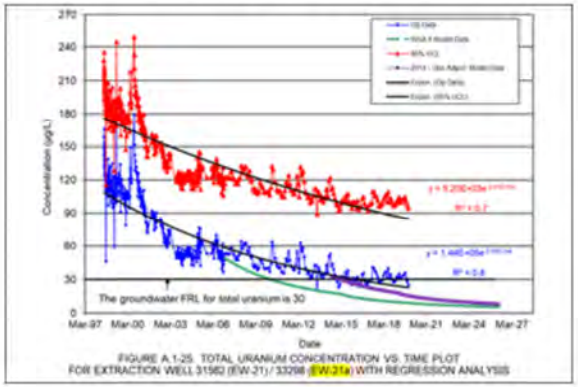


FIGURE A.1-25. TOTAL URANIUM CONCENTRATION VS. TIME PLOT FOR EXTRACTION WELL 31582 (EW-21) / 33298 (EW-21a) WITH REGRESSION ANALYSIS

A second focus of NLN collaboration was to improve the efficiency and success of the existing pumping remedy, and to improve cleanup time predictions.

NLN Working Group

Categorization of Recommendations

- Short-listed action items
  - What are we doing that we should keep doing? (**Affirm**)
  - What are we doing that we should stop doing? (**Replace**)
  - What are we NOT doing that we should be doing? (**Supplement**)
- Additional supplementary action items
  - What should we incorporate into our program to strategically prepare for future needs or future stages of remediation? (**Endorse**)
  - Are there potential ideas that might benefit our efforts depending on various criteria or conditions in the future? (**Conditional**)
  - Ideas that were evaluated and deemed inappropriate for use at the Fernald site (**Not recommended**)

NLN collaboration recommendations were categorized into different groups.

NLN Working Group

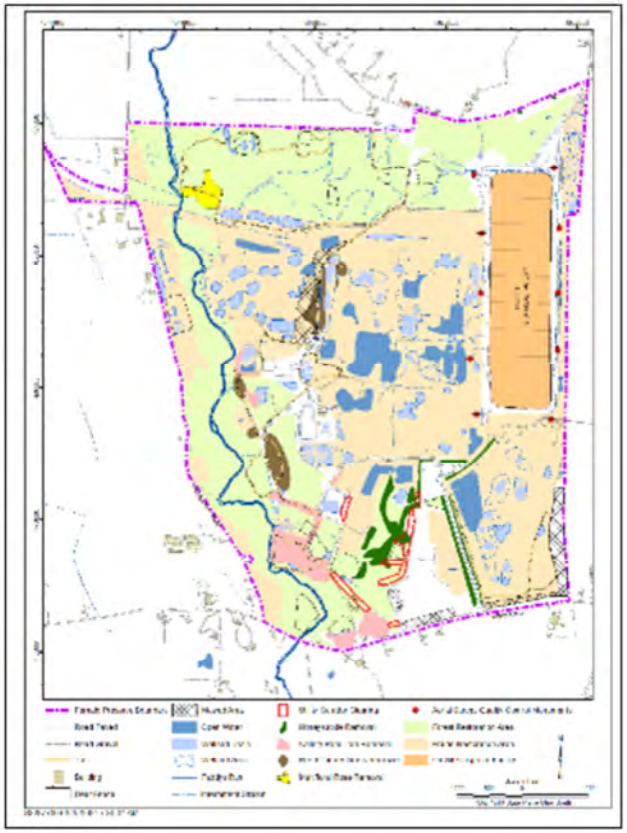
Short-List Summary

	Concept	Recommendation
Focus Group 1		
	Automatic biofilm and scale control	**Supplement**
	Liquid CO_2 refurbishment	**Supplement**
	Enhancing rehabilitation contact	**Supplement**
Focus Group 2		
	Alternative mathematical expressions for projecting remedial timeframe	**Supplement**
	Targeted data mining	**Supplement**
	4D mapping and interpretation	**Supplement**
	Refine interpretations of temporal plume footprints and masses	**Affirm+Supplement**
	Modern hydrogeologic modeling platform	**Affirm+Supplement**
	Algorithm-based optimization	**Supplement**

Short list NLN recommendations are being pursued (pending available budget).

Ecological Restoration

- Restoration projects
- Restored area maintenance
- Ecological monitoring
- Site inspections
- OSDF inspections

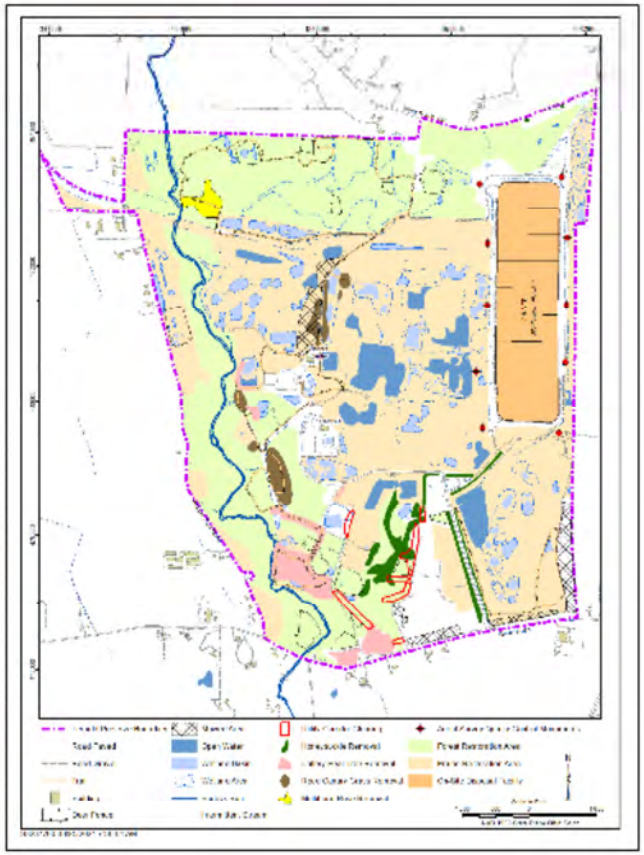


Ecological restoration work includes maintenance, monitoring, and inspections.

Ecological Restoration

Restoration Projects

- Utility corridor tree and shrub clearing



Larger restoration projects are conducted to maintain or improve restored areas or protect site infrastructure.

Ecological Restoration

Restored Area Maintenance

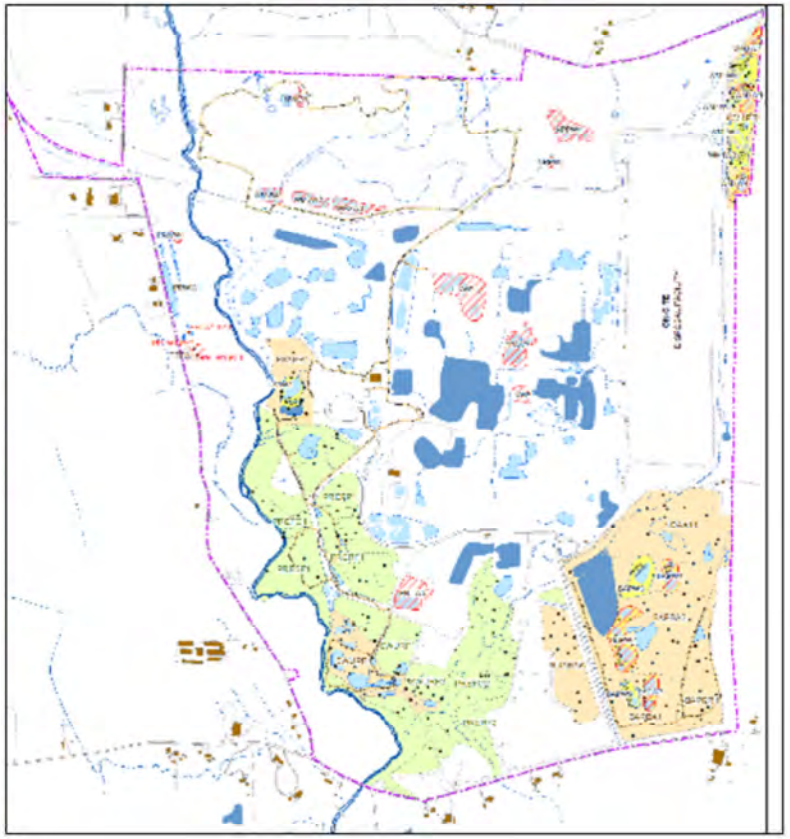
- Vegetation management
- Inspection follow-up

Restored area maintenance includes vegetation management and follow up from site inspections.

Ecological Restoration

Monitoring

- Wetland mitigation
- Functional
- Implementation
- OSDF vegetation cover



Monitoring programs help site personnel evaluate the status of ecologically restored areas at the site, including the health and diversity of amphibian populations.

Ecological Restoration

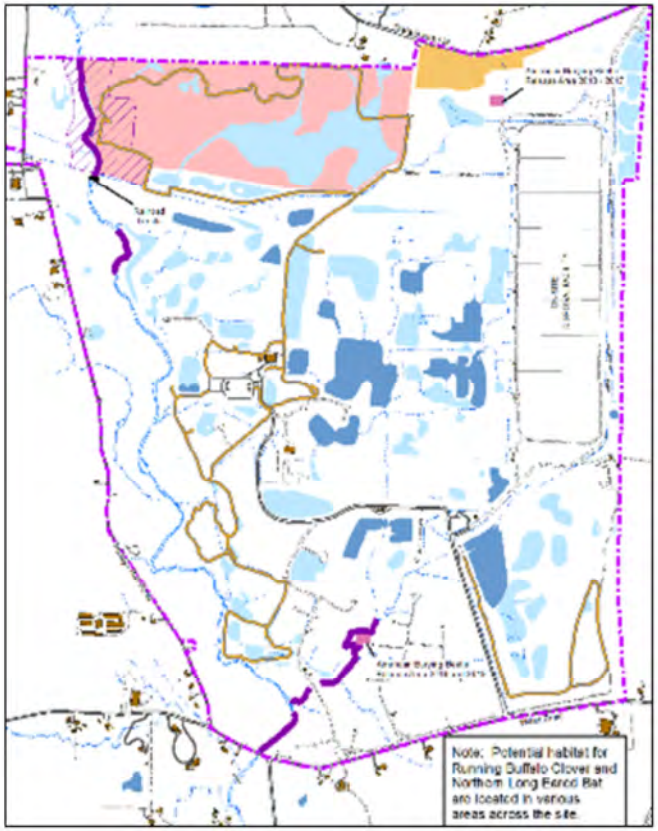
Inspections

- Site
- OSDF
- Trails

The inspection process continues in compliance with the Fernald Preserve *Comprehensive Legacy Management and Institutional Controls Plan*.

Ecological Restoration

Endangered Species and Cultural Resources Surveys

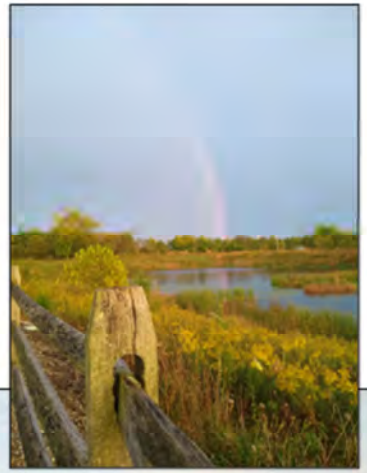


Endangered species and cultural resource surveys are conducted prior to field activities.

Interpretive Services

Public Amenities and Services

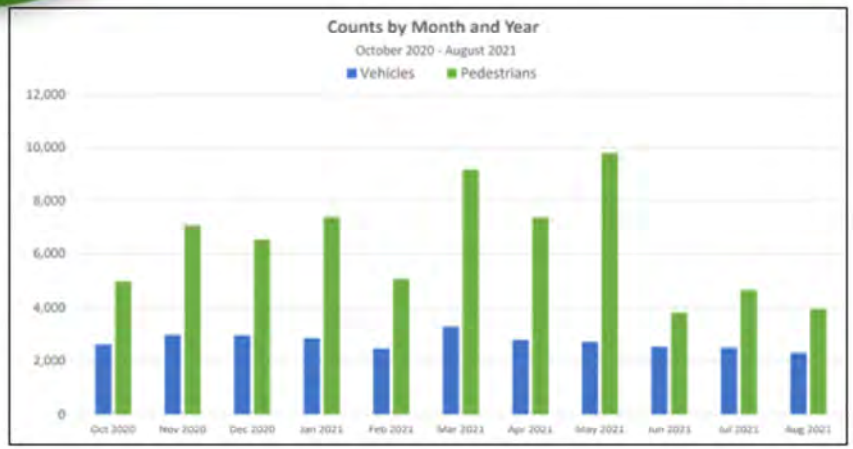
- Site access was closed due to pandemic:
  March 24 to June 7, 2020
- Site outdoor spaces have remained open since

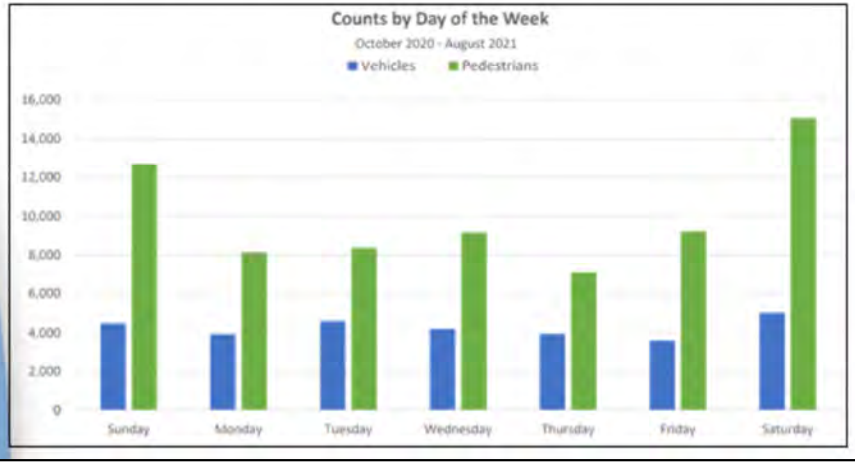


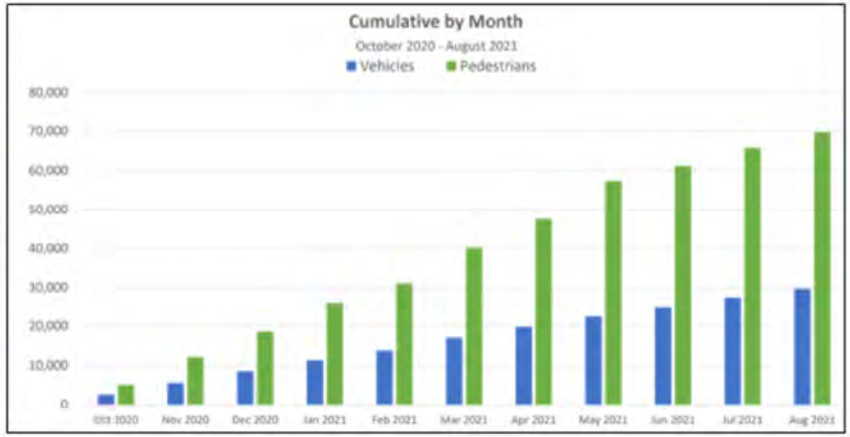
Since the site opened to the public in 2008, schools, conservation organizations, former workers, bird watchers, hikers, and many others have used the public amenities at the site, including the visitors center, walking trails, wildlife observation areas, interpretive programs, and reservable meeting spaces. The visitors center remains closed due to COVID-19 restrictions; however, outdoor public amenities are available.

Interpretive Services

Traffic Counters — Site Use







Installed in October of 2020, a site entrance vehicle counter and pedestrian counters located on the hiking trails show positive trends and helpful site-use data.

Interpretive Services

Fernald Community Alliance Support
www.fernaldcommunityalliance.org

- **2020/2021 meetings:**
  - 2/4/20 at Visitors Center
  - 3/31/20 meeting cancelled
  - 5/5/20 meeting cancelled
  - 6/9/20 virtual meeting
  - 8/18/20 virtual meeting
  - 9/30/20 hybrid meeting
  - 12/1/20 virtual meeting
  - 2/2/21 virtual meeting
  - 3/30/21 virtual meeting
  - 6/1/21 hybrid meeting
  - 8/3/21 hybrid meeting
  - 11/30/21 upcoming

- *We lost 2 beloved active members of the FCA this past year*
  - *Earl Corson (Oct. 22, 1936 - Aug. 27, 2020)*
  - *Bob Tabor (March 27, 1940 - Feb 5, 2021)*
  - *We miss them and thank them for their service!*

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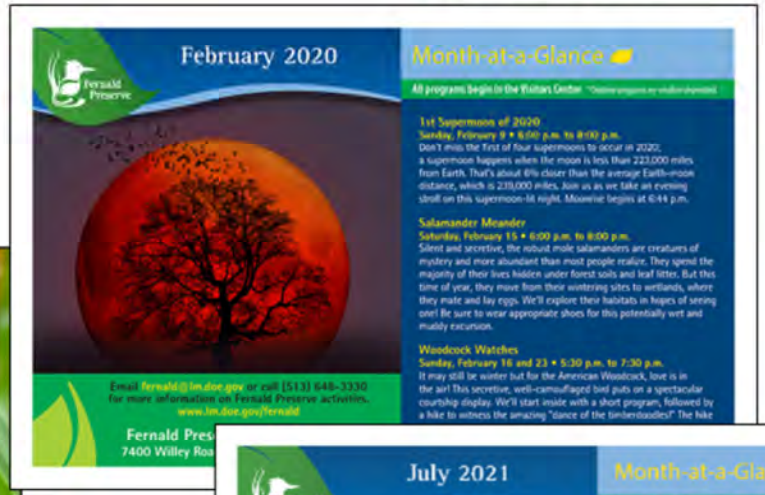
Supporting community events and stakeholder groups including the Fernald Community Alliance remains a high priority for Fernald Preserve Interpretive Services.

Interpretive Services

Activities

- Supported several popular, in-person public programs prior to the pandemic
- Pivoted to virtual for the balance of 2020 and for 2021

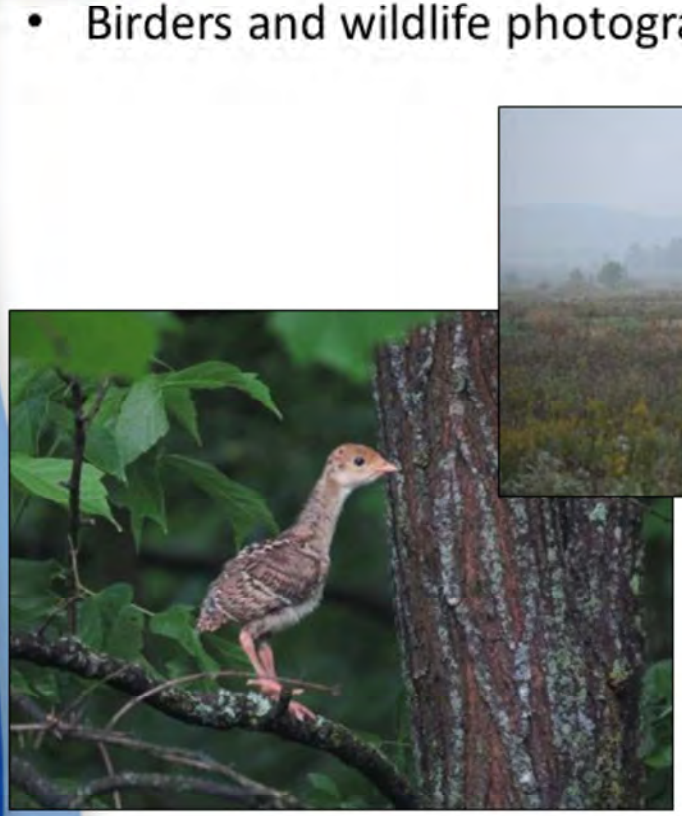


Several virtual public programs and other activities on site-related topics were offered throughout the year.

Interpretive Services

Wildlife Update

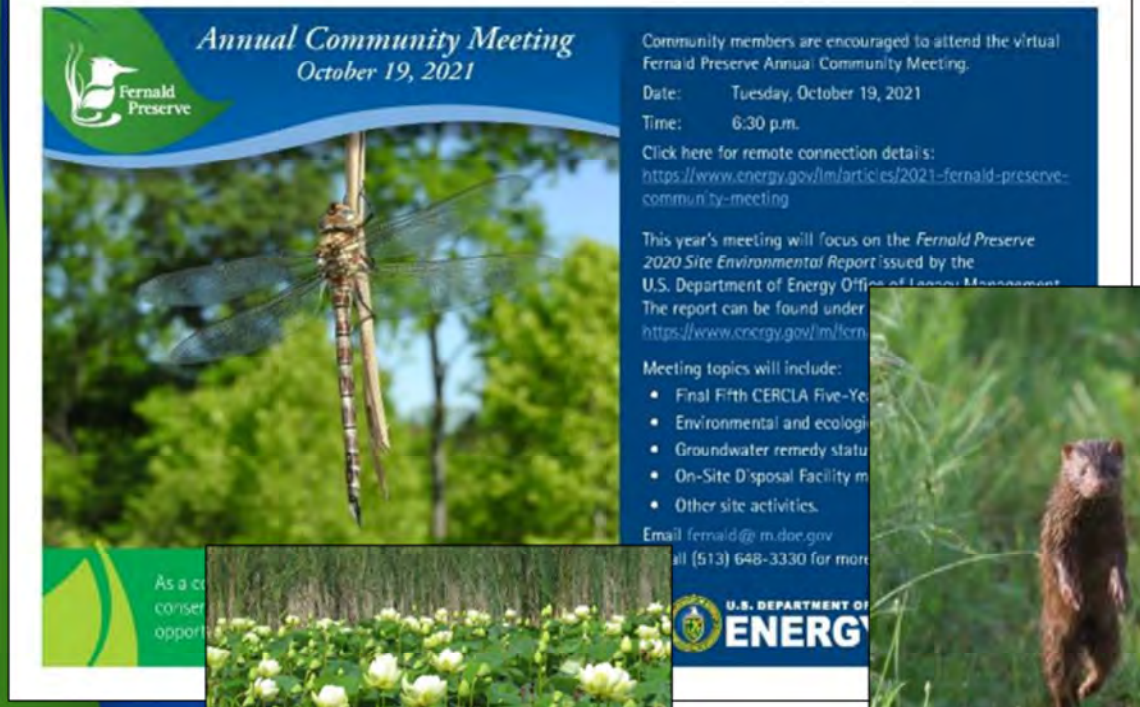
- Birders and wildlife photographers remain frequent guests

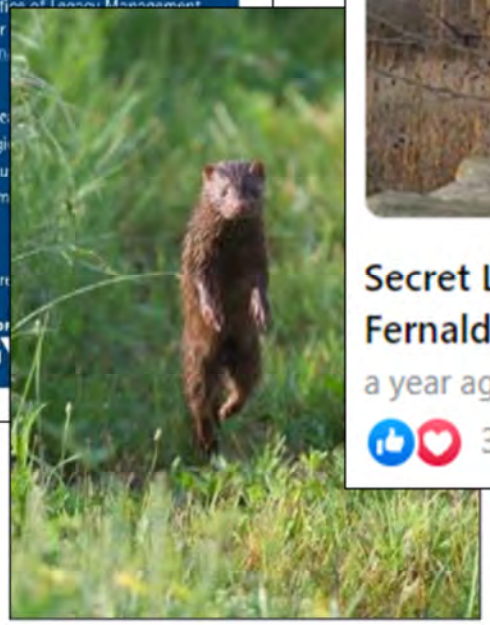


Ecologically restored habitats, including expansive prairie grasslands at the site, are recognized as regionally important birding areas that attract birds, bird watchers, and photographers.

Interpretive Services

Wildlife & Social Media Update





Secret Lives of Wild Creatures at LM's Fernald Preserve, Ohio, Site

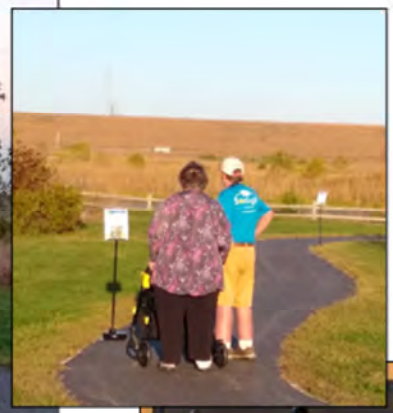
a year ago · 5.8K Views

37

These wildlife images were taken at the site. Many site images are used to develop social media and web-based content.

Interpretive Services

Current Status Update



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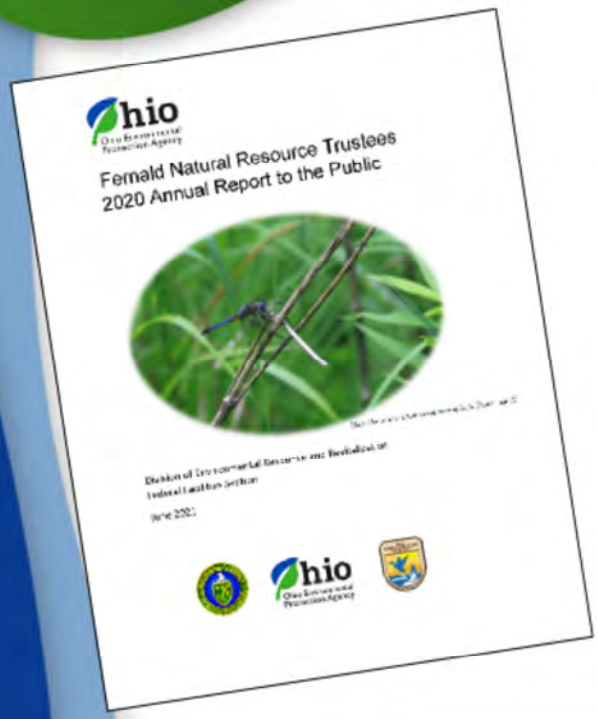
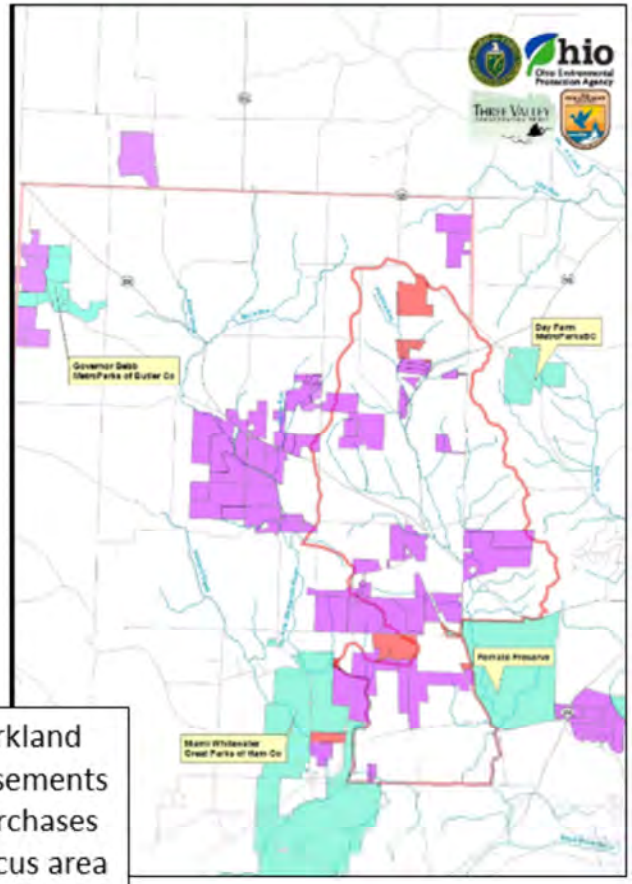
In-person programs featuring wildlife and history topics will be re-instituted after public engagement services restart; dates are undetermined at this time due to COVID-19 closure. Information can be found here: https://www.energy.gov/lm/fernald-preserve-visitors-center.

Natural Resource Trusteeship

Summer 2021



https://www.epa.state.oh.us/Portals/30/ffs/docs/doe/fernald/2020NRTAnnualReportFINAL.pdf



The Natural Resource Trustees — composed of Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and DOE — have partnered with the Three Valley Conservation Trust to purchase conservation and agriculture easements in the Paddys Run watershed and above the associated Great Miami Buried Valley Aquifer.

Look Ahead

- Continue aquifer restoration with pump and treat
  - Groundwater model user interface
  - NLN Working Group recommendations
- Planning staff relocation to onsite
- Environmental monitoring
  - Site and OSDF monitoring and maintenance
- Restored area monitoring and maintenance
  - Finalize the Natural Resource Management Plan
  - Prescribed burns (fall) and OSDF in the spring
- Educational programs

Numerous work activities are planned for 2021.

Questions and Contacts

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The next annual Fernald Preserve community meeting will take place in fall 2022.