March 21, 2024

March 2024 Citizens Advisory Board Meeting Agenda

5:30 pm
Call to order, introductions
Review of agenda

DOE Comments

Federal Coordinator Comments

Liaison Comments

Administrative Issues

Presentations

PFAS

Public Comments

Final Comments

Adjourn

PADUCAH GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT
CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD

MINUTES OF THE THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 2024, CAB BOARD MEETING • 5:30 PM.

Location: Emerging Technology Building, WKCTC, Paducah, Kentucky

Citizens Advisory Board (CAB) Members Present: Don Barger, Fran Johnson, Billy Bob Clark, Gaylon Grubbs, Rodney Hill (TEAMS), Andrew Paul, Gaye Brewer, Clint Combs (TEAMS)

CAB Members Absent: Elizabeth Wilson, Riley Willett, Reese Henderson, Ben Stinnett, Eric Butterbaugh, Myron Wessel

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and Contractors: DOE Paducah Site: April Ladd, Kelly Layne, Buz Smith; EHI Consultants: Hayly Wiggins, Julie Galloway;ETAS: Zachary Boyarski; DOE Portsmouth Site: Greg Simonton

Liaisons: Division of Waste Management: Sonja Smiley (TEAMS), Brian Lainhart (TEAMS), Mary Evans; Environmental Protection Agency: Victor Weeks (TEAMS)

Attendees: Darla Bowen

Facilitator: Eric Roberts, EHI

Approved by Don Barger, Board Chair

Signature on file

Don Barger

Call to Order: 5:33 pm Don Barger, CAB Chair.

Barger:
Welcome to the March Board Meeting. We appreciate your attendance this evening.

Attendees introduced themselves.

Review of Agenda

April Ladd provided DOE comments: The FY24 budget has been enacted. In total, we have disposed of 61% of R-114 (Freon) out of the 8.5 million pounds the site had overall. For footprint reduction, we've demolished five facilities to date. D&D in the C-333 Process Building continues. We have segmented two additional converters this week for a total of nineteen converters segmented so far.

Buz Smith provided additional comments: We are pleased to have Greg Simonton with us tonight. Greg is the Federal Coordinator for the Portsmouth Site. He is here sharing his insight with us in Paducah.

Barger: Any liaison comments?

Weeks: None from EPA at this time.

Barger: Next, we have administrative issues.

Roberts: We have none.

Barger: Next on our agenda is the Women's History at the Paducah Site Video Accomplishments video.

CAB viewed Women's History at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant.

Smith: This video was shown at the Paducah Chamber Meeting and the Power of One empowerment event.

Barger: My only comment is that the title states this is a video entitled Women's History, but it seems to be missing the history part of the video. It showcases current women who work there, but what about the past women who worked at the site? It doesn't include their history. It would be nice to include more historical statistics and interviews.

Ladd: Women comprise four of the five program managers at the site. Our site is unique in this statistic.

Kelly Layne, DOE

Presentation-PFAS Public Presentation

Question/Comment:	***Answer:***
Barger: If someone were to be diagnosed with a condition or illness attributable to exposure to PFAS, how can you tell if their exposure was from something at the site versus something they came in contact with at home or anywhere else they frequent?	**Layne:** That is a great question, but there is not enough data to determine where someone's more considerable exposure came from and how that will play into the question.
Johnson: How was it first discovered that PFAS was dangerous?	**Roberts:** According to Google, in 1955, a study declared PFAS binds to human blood. In 1966, a study found it to be toxic to animals. **Layne:** Volatile organic compound studies have increased over the past few years, and guidance is evolving very quickly.
Barger: How do you inform stakeholders without creating a sense of panic?	**Layne:** Explaining context is the key. PFAS is a global issue, not just an issue with DOE sites, but worldwide. The data, studies and guidance are evolving so quickly that we are constantly updating our information. **Ladd:** The most important thing we can do is communicate as much information as we can to as many people as we can. One of the reasons we are educating the CAB on PFAS is so you can answer questions members of the public might ask you.
Brewer: Will there be a "levels of concentration" map for PFAS?	**Ladd:** We will be drafting a report based on the verified data samples collected over the last year, which will include a map of areas of concentration.
Barger: Are you able to remove PFAS from your water at this time?	**Ladd:** No, there is no complete PFAS treatment at this time. As we move forward, we will undoubtedly consider the introduction of water, which

As you continue the demolition of buildings, part of that standard process is to water spray down the area before tear down. Won't you have an issue with introducing PFAS through the water to an area that was PFAS free? Will that skew your data?	we know contains PFAS, in the D&D plan. I cannot tell you exactly how that will look, but it will be managed within those D&D plans.

Barger: If anyone thinks of questions later, please send them to Buz Smith at (270) 441-6821 or robert.smith@pppo.gov.

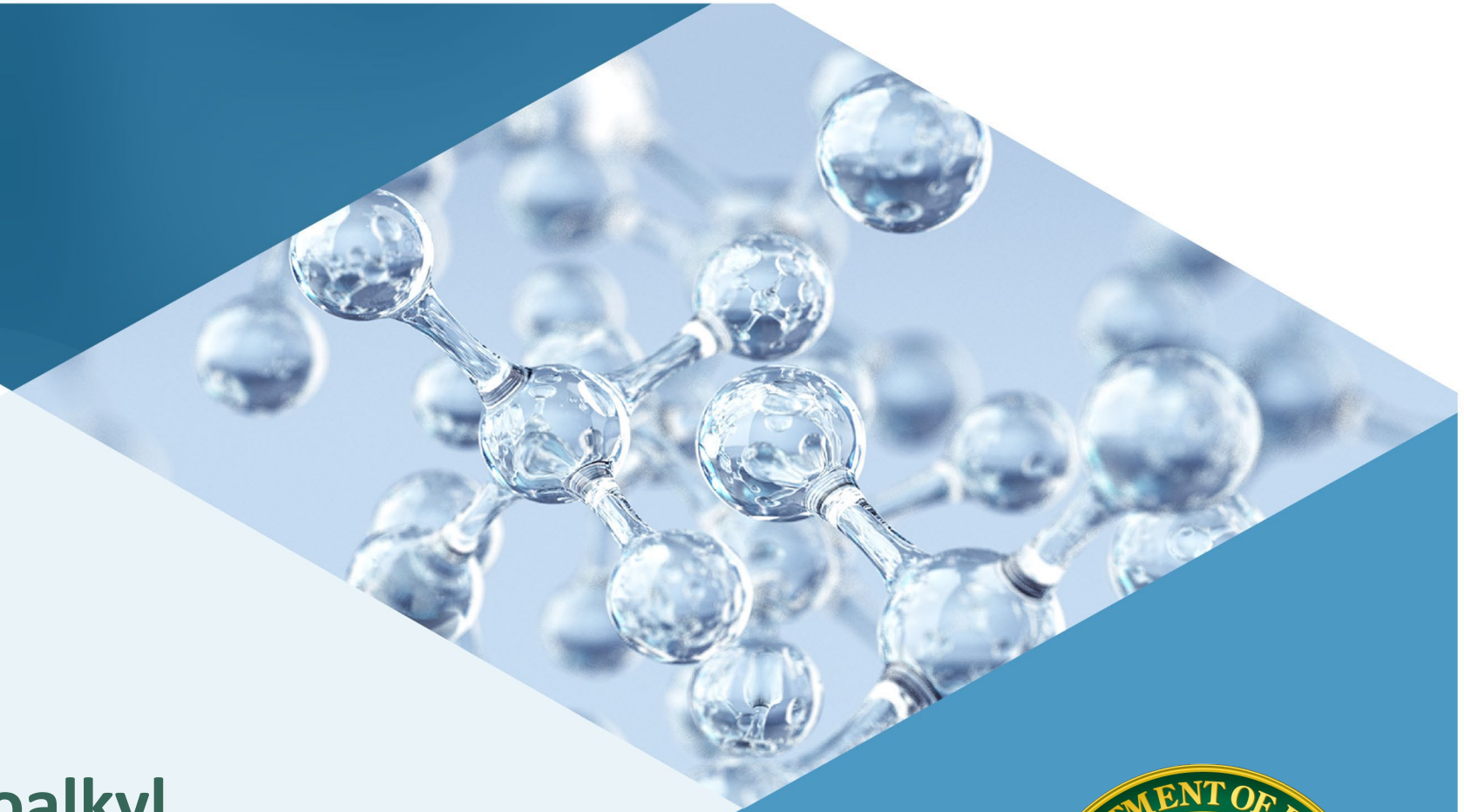
Barger: Were there any public comments?

Roberts: There were none. If anyone has public comments, you can email them within the next week to eric@pgdpcab.org, and we will add them as attachments to the minutes.

Barger: Thank you for your attention and presence this evening.

Barger adjourned the meeting at 6:25 pm.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z4df4kZiuXE

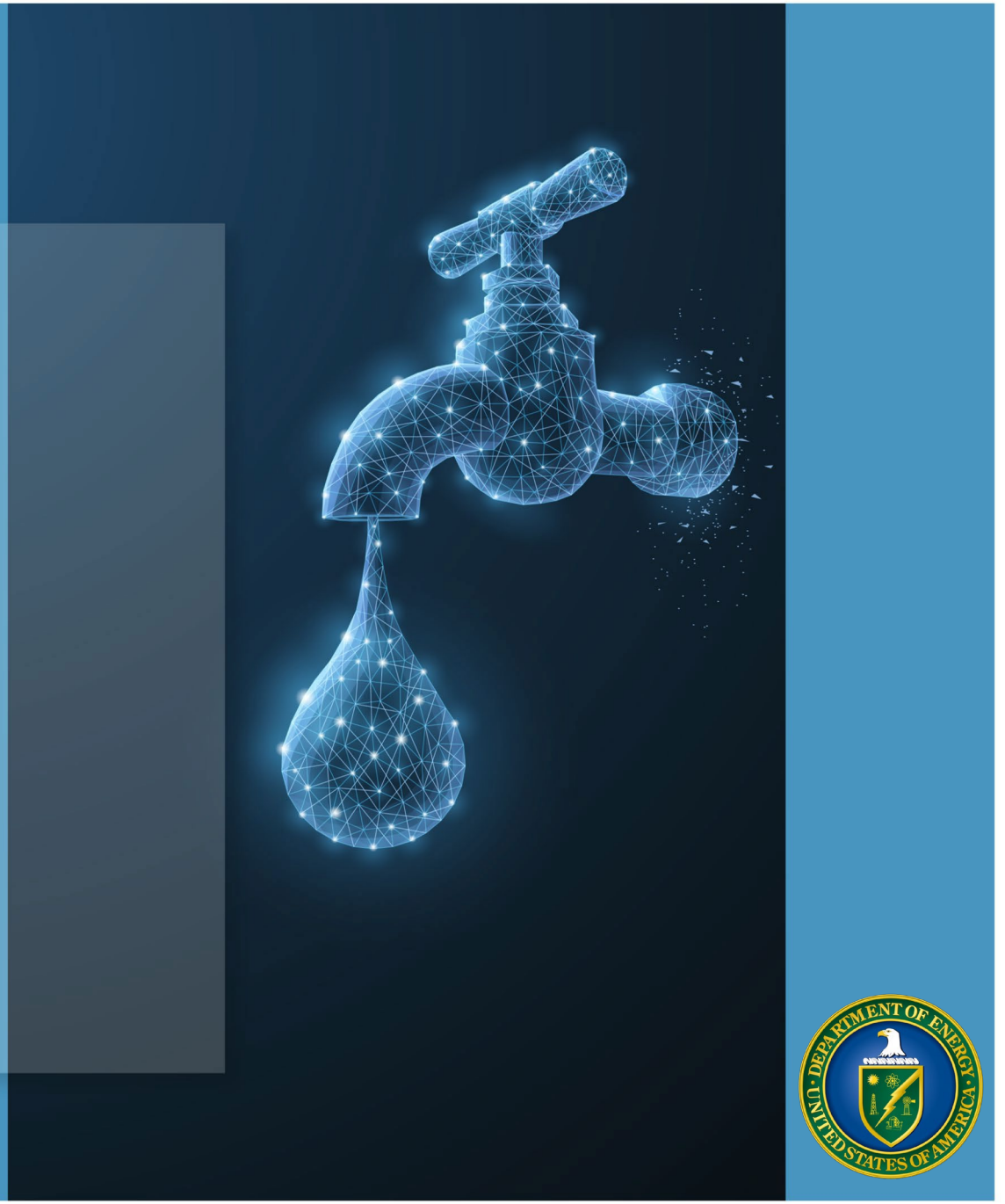


Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) Update

US Department of Energy (DOE)

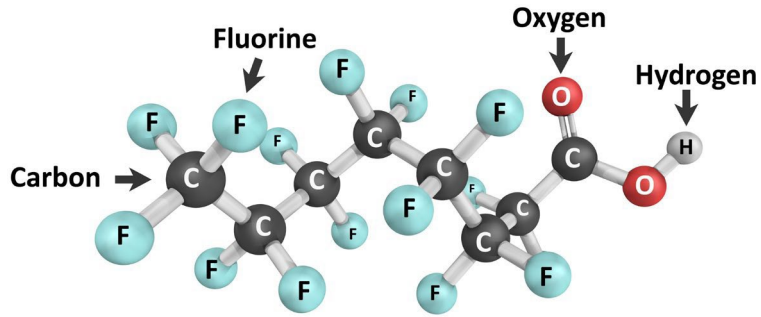
AGENDA

- Background
- DOE Actions
- Continuing Efforts
- PFAS Resources



Background: What are PFAS?

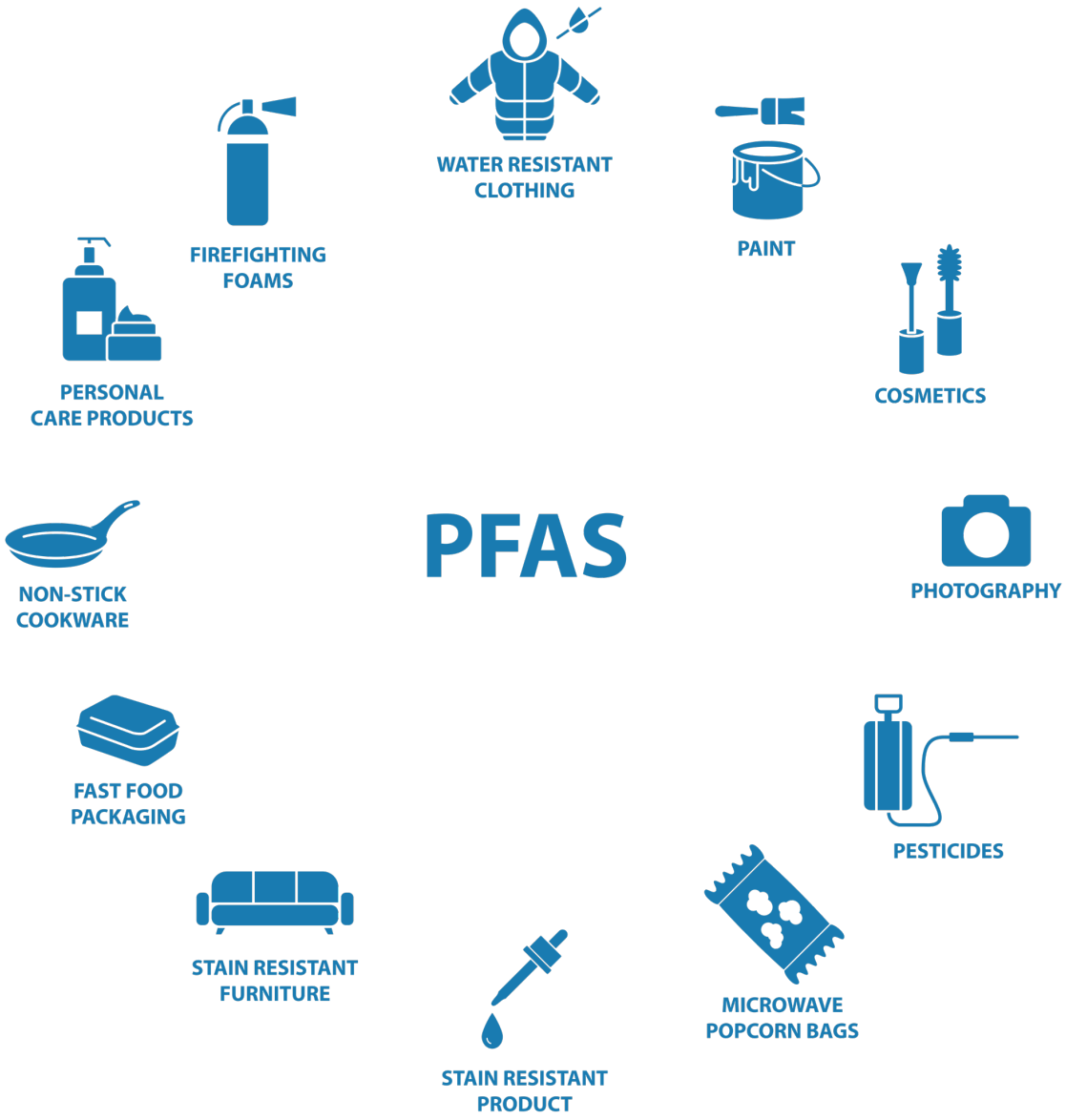
- Group of thousands of man-made chemicals
- First manufactured in the 1940s
- Known as “forever chemicals”
- Contamination in land, air, water, plants and animals
- Two most studied PFAS- perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)
- Aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) is the most widely studied cause of PFAS release into the environment



PFOA Molecule

Background: Common Uses

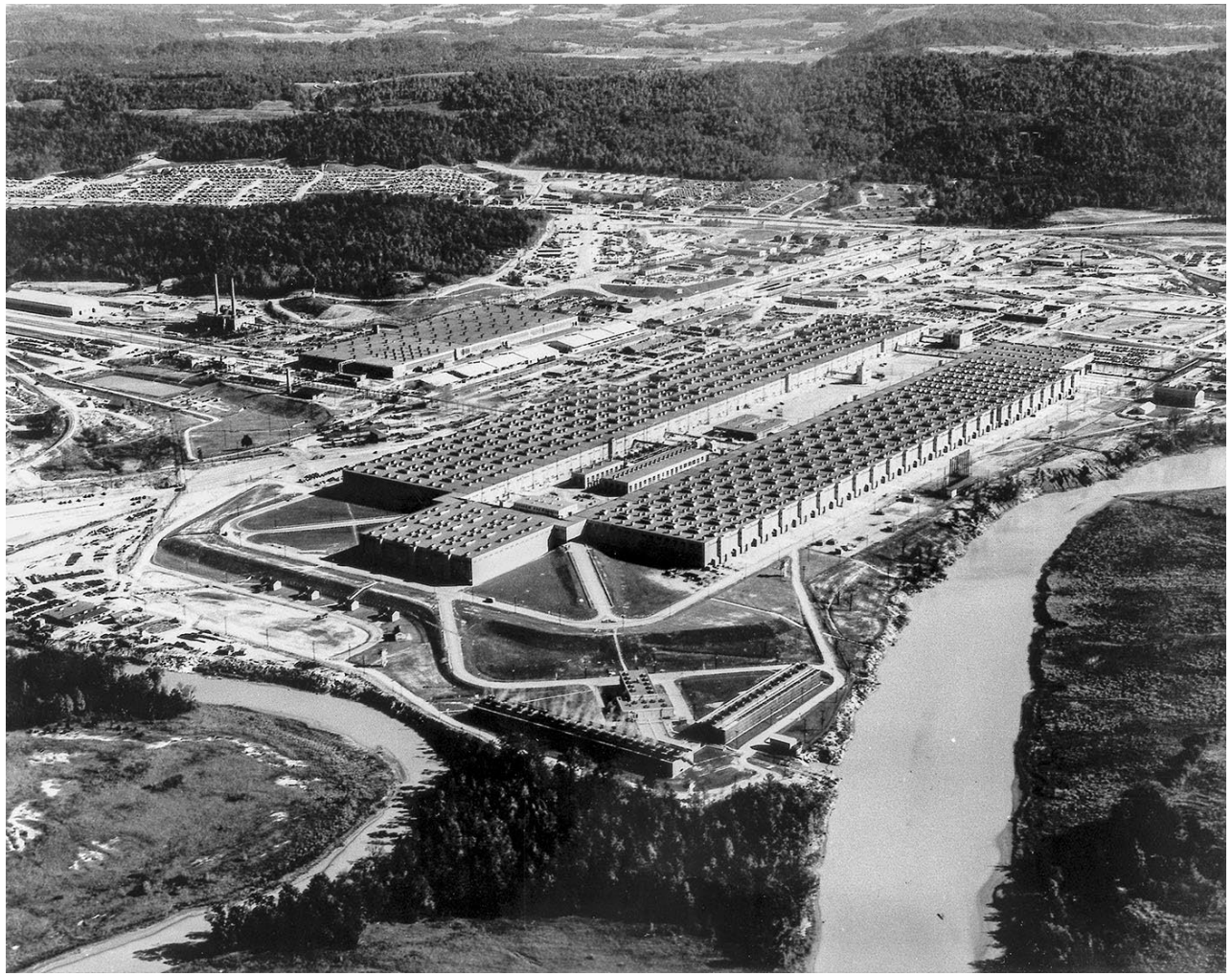
Products Containing PFAS



Background: Uranium Separation and PFAS

PFAS were first produced on an industrial scale for use in uranium separation activities during the Manhattan Project.

- 1938 - Teflon® (polytetrafluoroethylene, PTFE) discovered by DuPont scientists
- Development of atomic bomb involved enrichment of U235 using gaseous UF6 (highly corrosive)
- Teflon® and other liquid fluorocarbons found to be highly resistant to corrosion
- First (classified) industrial use of PFAS
- Declassified after the war, and widespread commercial use began in 1949

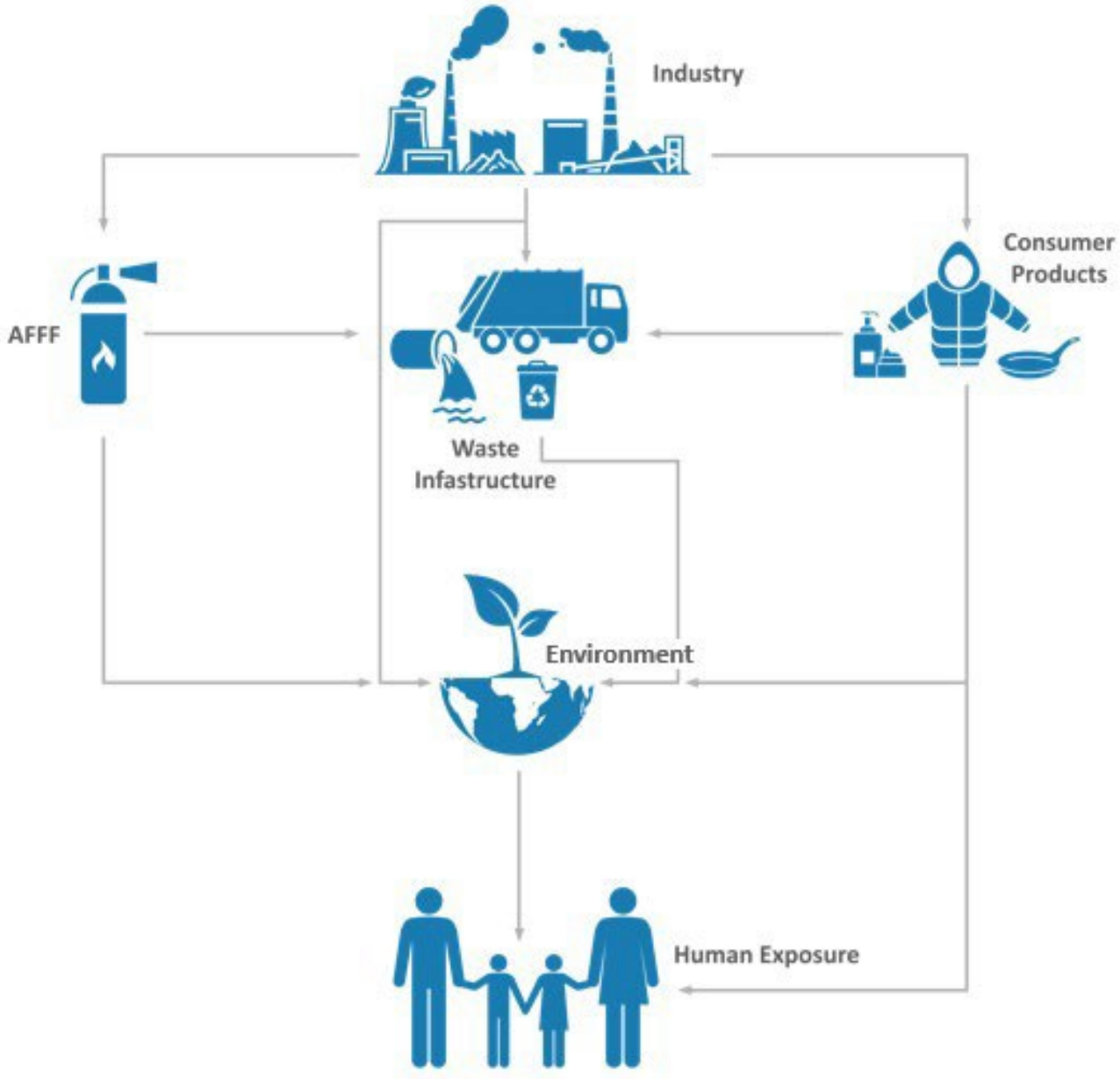


Background: Common Industrial Uses of PFAS

Industry	Use and Examples
Firefighting/ Safety	Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF), firefighting equipment and protective clothing
Metal Plating	Wetting agent, mist suppression for harmful vapors
Building and Construction	Fabrics, roofing membranes, metals, stone, tiles, concrete, adhesives, seals caulks, additives in paints, varnishes, dyes, stains, sealants, surface treatment agent and laminates
Energy	Fluoropolymer films that cover solar panel collectors, electrolyte fuel cells, PTFE expansion joint materials for power plants
Herbicides and Pesticides	Plant growth regulators and herbicides, ant and termite baits, mosquito repellant
Aviation/ Automotive	Mechanical components, wiring and cable, fuel delivery tubing, seals, bearings, gaskets and lubricants

Background: Exposure

PFAS Exposure Pathways



Background: PFAS Impacts

Health Impacts

- Recent studies estimate that over 98% of the US population has PFAS in their blood[1]
- May lead to increased cholesterol levels, changes in liver enzymes, small decreases in infant birth weights, decreased vaccine response in children, increased risk of high blood pressure or preeclampsia in pregnant women, increased risk of kidney or testicular cancer[2]

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4483690/
2. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). Potential health effects of PFAS chemicals | ATSDR (cdc.gov)

Background: PFAS Impacts

Environmental Impacts

- Do not break down easily in the environment
- Accumulate over time
- Highly mobile in groundwater
- Can be released into the air as vapors or fine particles
- PFAS bioaccumulate in fish and other wildlife

https://www.cdc.gov/biomonitoring/PFAS_FactSheet.html#:~:text=Many%20PFAS%2C%20including%20perfluorooctane%20sulfonic,bioaccumulate)%20in%20fish%20and%20wildlife.

DOE PFAS Mission Statement

Protect human health and the environment by assessing and addressing PFAS at DOE sites while deploying the Department's scientific expertise to solve PFAS challenges

DOE is committed to:

- Coordinating with other agencies and working groups
- Staying informed on activities, updates and challenges related to PFAS contamination and regulation
- Continuing investigations and finding solutions for PFAS contamination at DOE sites

DOE Actions: Timeline

September 2019
DOE PFAS Work Group established

September 2019
Operating Experience Level 3 Document *PFAS Awareness*, published

March 2020
Operating Experience Summary, *Emerging Contaminants in Groundwater at Brookhaven National Laboratory*, published

December 2021
DOE Guidance on Reporting PFAS-Containing AFFF Releases or Spills to the Environment issued

November 2021
PFAS Coordinating Committee (PCC) established

September 2021
Deputy Secretary David Turk signed a memorandum addressing PFAS at DOE

Ongoing
DOE Research

August 2022
DOE PFAS Website went live

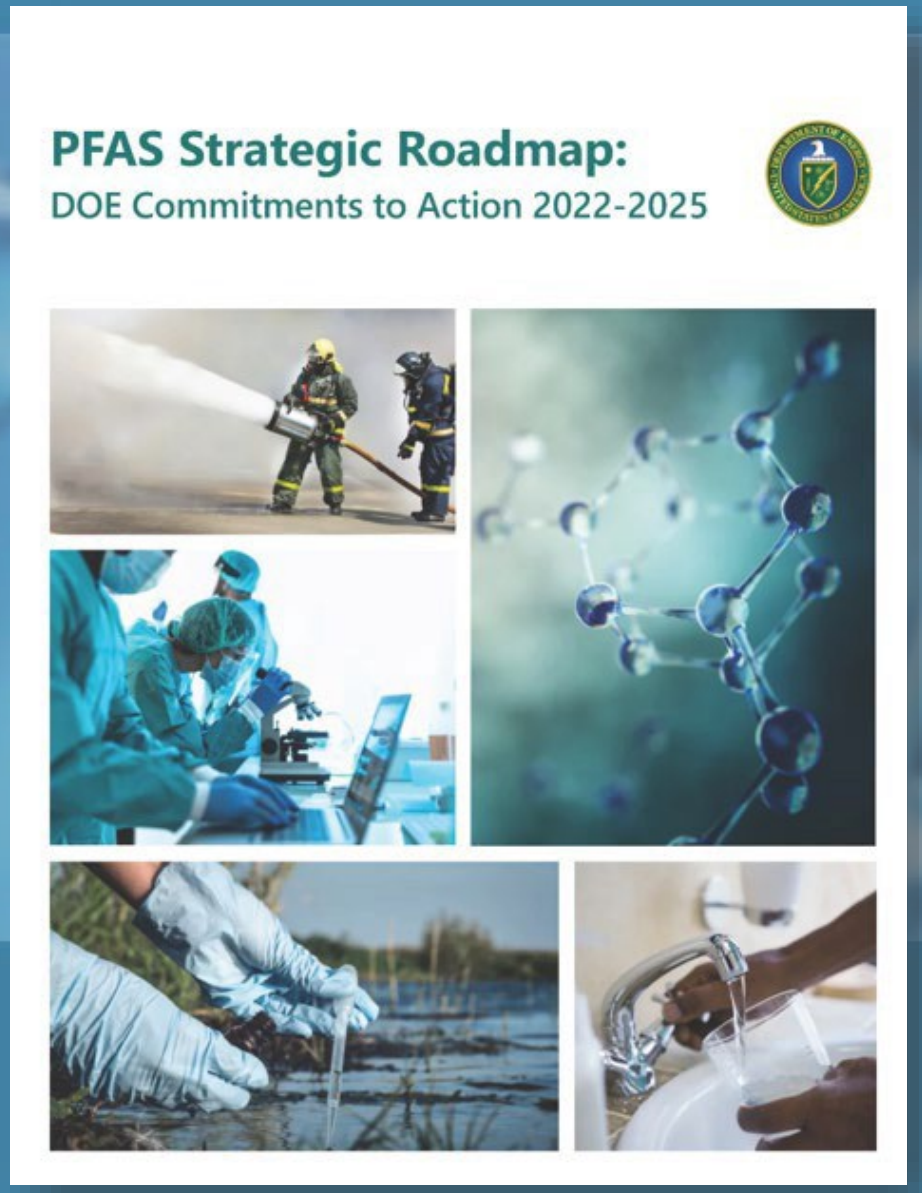
August 2022
PFAS Roadmap released

November 2022
Initial Assessment Report released

DOE Actions: DOE PFAS Roadmap

The ***PFAS Strategic Roadmap: DOE Commitments to Action 2022-2025*** was published on August 18, 2022.

SCAN ME

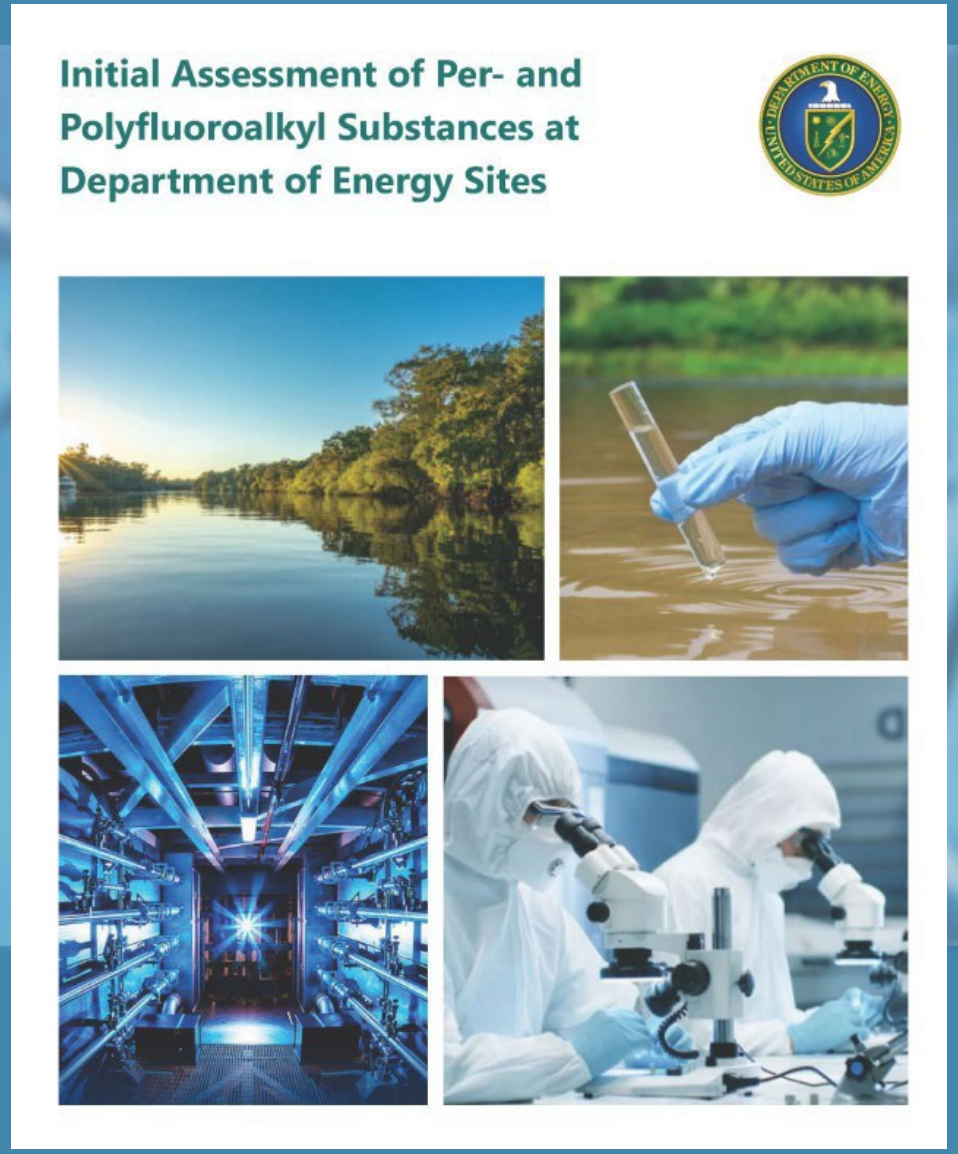


DOE Actions: DOE PFAS Roadmap

DOE Actions: PFAS Initial Assessment

The ***Initial Assessment of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) at Department of Energy (DOE) Sites*** was published on November 22, 2022.

SCAN ME



DOE Actions: PFAS Initial Assessment

- DOE program offices (EM, NE, NNSA, LM, SC, FECM, CESER, EE) conducted a survey of PFAS inventories, usage and existing historical information
- **Survey Objective-** To provide an initial understanding of PFAS use and presence at DOE sites, including:
  - Historical use
  - Potential sources and inventories
  - Drinking water supply and sampling status
  - Regulator or other stakeholder inquiries and requests
  - Detections in environment
  - Routine monitoring programs
  - Potential or known off-site migration

DOE Actions: PFAS Initial Assessment Key Takeaways

Drinking Water

- Most DOE sites surveyed are supplied by offsite public water systems
- PFOA/PFOS were detected in two on-site drinking water systems (Idaho and Brookhaven)
- DOE will soon have PFAS data on drinking water from the few sites that need to sample their on-site sources

Historical and Current Uses

- Many DOE facilities stored, used, and disposed of PFAS-containing products in the past, and several continue to manage inventories of PFAS on-site
- Identifying historical and current PFAS inventories continues as DOE better understands its past and present inventories

DOE Actions: PFAS Initial Assessment Key Takeaways

Occurrence in the Environment

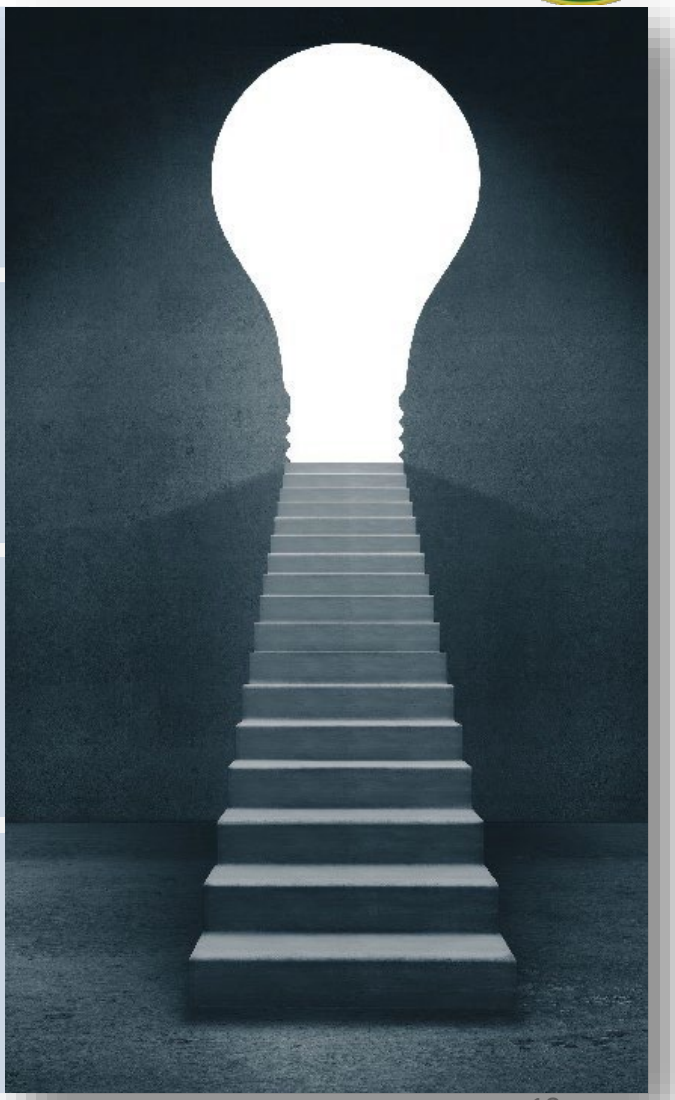
- A limited number of sites have sampled for PFAS
- Most sites that have sampled for PFAS have detected PFAS in groundwater
- Groundwater is the primary media sampled for PFAS
- Four sites have active PFAS monitoring programs - Brookhaven National Lab, Los Alamos National Lab, Rocky Flats, and Savannah River Site)

Regulatory and Stakeholder Engagement

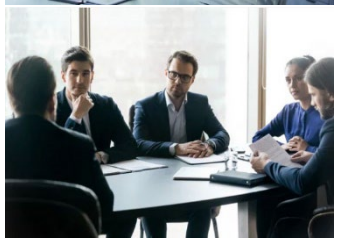
- Engagement has resulted in:
  - additional records searches
  - discrete environmental sampling events
  - establishment of environmental monitoring programs.

Continuing Efforts

Understand	Gather and analyze PFAS data to fill knowledge gaps and inform site-specific risk management
Manage and Protect	Take steps to protect DOE workers, the public and the environment
Advance Solutions	Expand the body of knowledge and develop technological solutions to address PFAS issues
Communicate and Collaborate	Inform and engage stakeholders



PPPO PFAS Roadmap Actions Status

	GOALS	ACTIONS	
	**UNDERSTAND** Gather and analyze PFAS data to fill knowledge gaps and inform site-specific risk management.	Historical and current uses search	
		Drinking water sampling	
		Site field assessments	
	**MANAGE & PROTECT** Take steps to protect DOE workers, the public and the environment.	Plan for alternative drinking water	
		Use, reporting, PPE requirements	
		Management and disposal	
		Site EMS updates	
	**ADVANCE SOLUTIONS** Expand the body of knowledge and develop technological solutions to address PFAS issues.	Interagency engagement	
	**COMMUNICATE & COLLABORATE** Continue to engage with regulatory partners and stakeholders to share information and gather feedback on our approaches.	Informational materials	
		Stakeholder communication	
		Public communication channel	

MET | ADDRESSING | PLANNING

Key Takeaways

Paducah Site

- Treated on-site potable water sourced from the Ohio River; potable water has been sampled for PFAS.
- Bottled water is provided for drinking water and is PFAS free.
- PFAS have been detected in groundwater beneath the former fire training area. PFAS may have been used in other site operations.
- In agreement with EPA and KY environmental sampling of groundwater, surface water, and leachate is ongoing.
- Groundwater is not in use and agreements are in place to provide replacement water and prevent use of off-site groundwater by the public, due to the presence of non-PFAS contaminants.
- Disposal of PFAS containing waste is performed in compliance with DOE EM policy.

Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant

Office of Environmental Management

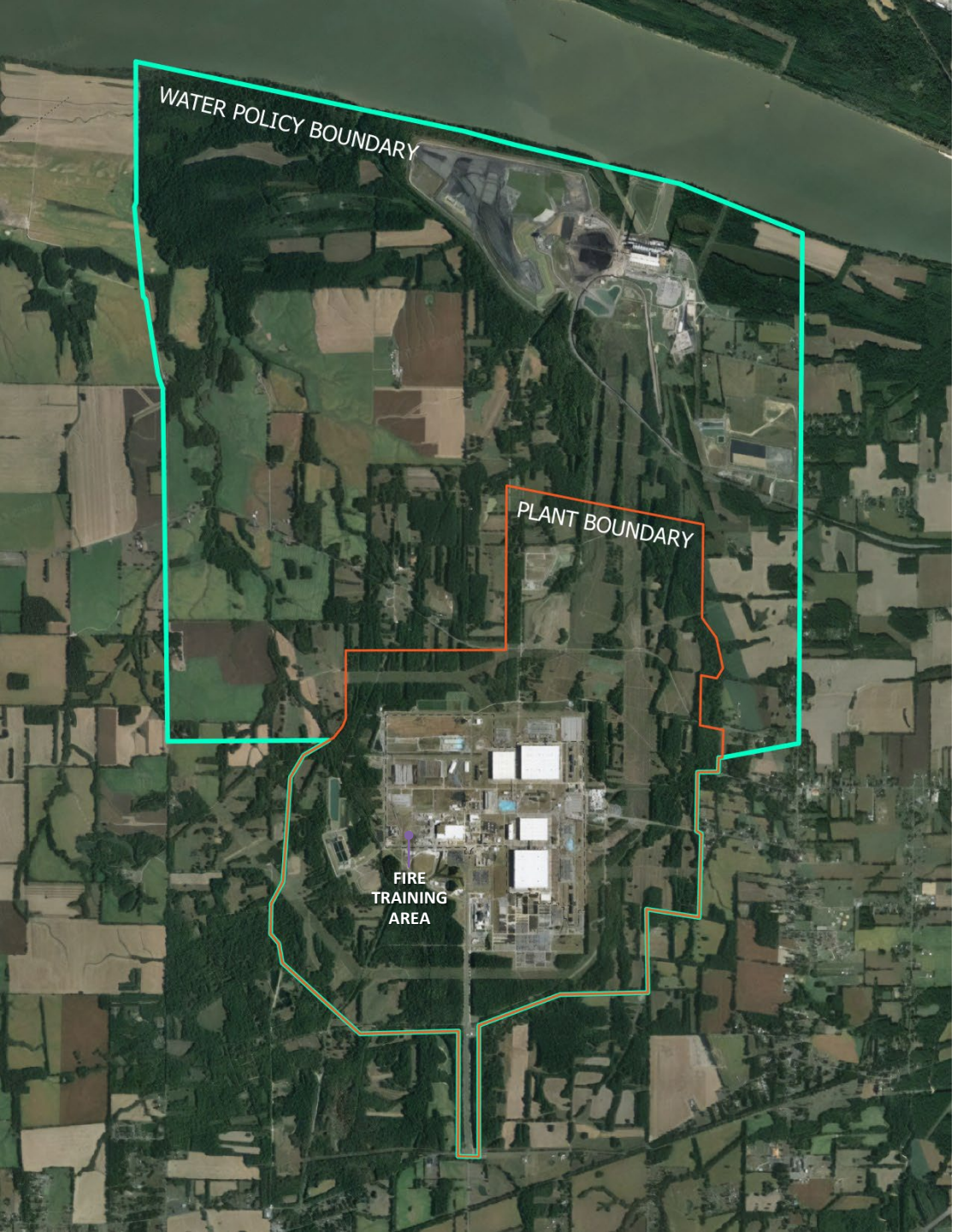
McCracken County, KY

Summary of Onsite Potable Water Sampling

Analyte	Paducah Potable Water Result Range (ppt)	Ohio River Water Range (ppt)	EPA Draft MCLs (ppt)
PFOS	4.37 to 7.52	4.54 to 7.73	4
PFOA	3.85 to 4.66	3.7J to 4.6	4

ppt - parts per trillion *MCL - maximum contaminant level*

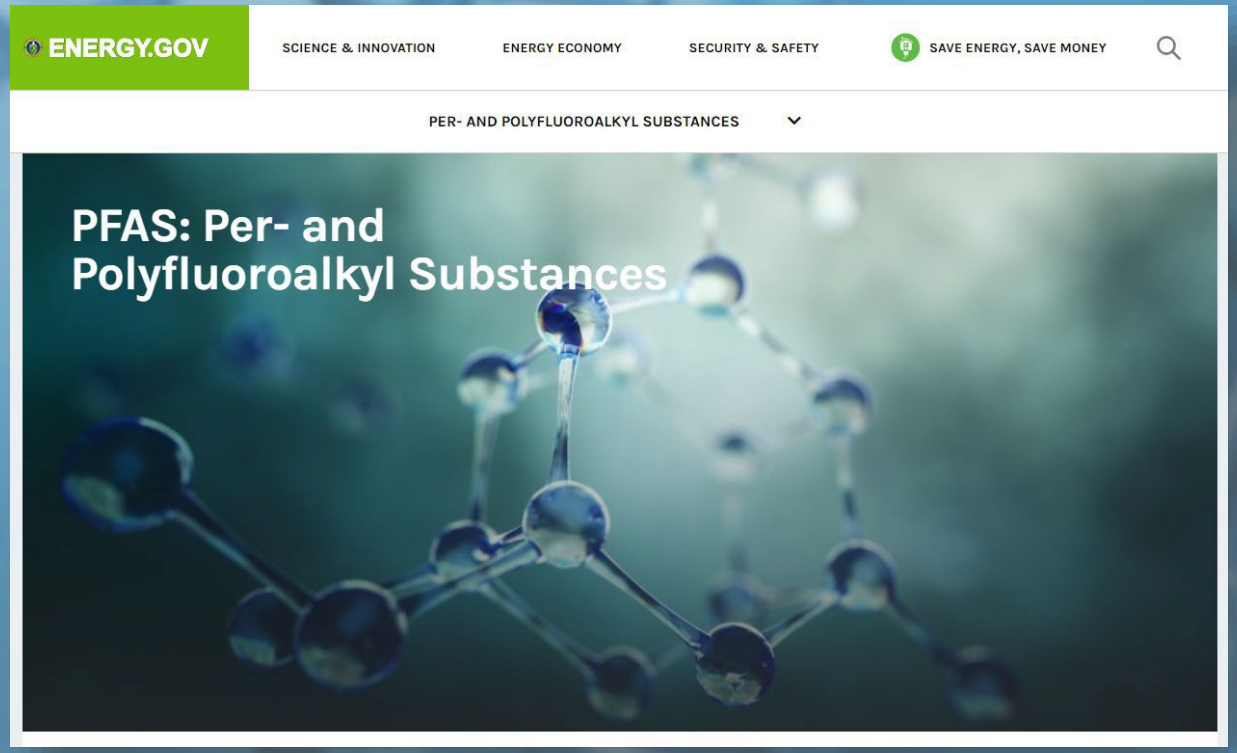
- PFAS results, using an EPA-approved method, for potable water are greater than some EPA draft MCLs.
- PFAS present appear to be sourced from Ohio River.
- Bottled water has been provided for drinking water to site personnel through a commercial vendor since 2015.
- PFAS results for this bottled water performed in January 2022 by the vendor, using an EPA-approved method, were all non-detect.



Next Steps for Paducah

- Evaluate options for providing PFAS-free potable water
- Continue environmental sampling project to identify additional PFAS source areas (e.g., burial grounds, spill areas, landfills)
  - Known source area – Fire training area
  - Work with EPA and KY to address source areas
- Continue compliance with DOE requirements for disposal of PFAS containing waste
- Continue compliance with DOE requirements for procurement of PFAS containing materials
- Continue public outreach and stakeholder interaction

PFAS Resources



DOE PFAS Website

DOE PFAS Mailbox:

Contact us with questions or feedback at

PFASInfo@hq.doe.gov

PADUCAH GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT

CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD

MINUTES OF THE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 2023, CAB BOARD MEETING • 5:30 PM.

Location: Emerging Technology Building, WKCTC, Paducah, Kentucky

Citizens Advisory Board (CAB) Members Present: Don Barger, Fran Johnson, Billy Bob Clark, Myron Wessel, Eric Butterbaugh, Ben Stinnett, Rodney Hill, Andrew Paul, Riley Willett, Gaye Brewer, Clint Combs (TEAMS), Reese Henderson (TEAMS)

CAB Members Absent: Elizabeth Wilson, Gaylon Grubbs, Reese Henderson

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and Contractors: April Ladd, Buz Smith, DOE; Hayly Wiggins, Julie Galloway, EHI Consultants; Zachary Boyarski, ETAS; Steve Christmas, Four Rivers Nuclear Partnership

Liaisons: April Webb (TEAMS), Sonja Smiley (TEAMS), Brian Lainhart (TEAMS), Mary Evans, Division of Waste Management; Victor Weeks (TEAMS), Environmental Protection Agency

Attendees: Aiden Walker

Facilitator: Eric Roberts, EHI

Approved by Don Barger, Board Chair

Signature on file

Don Barger

Call to Order: 5:31 pm Don Barger, CAB Chair.

Barger:
Welcome to the February Board Meeting. We appreciate your attendance this evening.

Attendees introduced themselves.

Review of Agenda

April Ladd provided DOE Comments: Excess facility demolition; we have completed the demolition of three facilities, C727, C710A, and C711. In total, we have disposed of over five million pounds of R-114 (Freon) and are on track to meet the FY24 goal.

Buz Smith provided additional comments: We have shipped over six hundred thousand pounds of our FY24 goal for r-114 disposal.

Hill: You have disposed of over half of the yearly goal in only the first two months? You should exceed the goal at that rate.

Buz: Our FY24 goal runs from October 1 to September 30.

Ladd*:* It is a bit confusing. From a Performance Plan standpoint, we run October 1 – September 30, but for Mission Goals, we run standard calendar years, January 1 – December 31. We track in Fiscal Years and Calendar Years depending on the type of activity.

Barger: Any liaison comments?

Weeks: None from EPA at this time.

Barger: Next, we have administrative issues.

Roberts: We have none.
We have included the DOE EM CY23 Missions & Priorities Scorecard in your packets. This is how the DOE accounts for the stated missions for the year and if it meets them. PPPO wanted to share the accomplishments of the Portsmouth and Paducah sites, so they produced the video we are about to watch. It shares much more about the Paducah site

Barger: Next on our agenda is the PPPO 2023 Accomplishments video.

CAB viewed PPPO 2023 Accomplishments (youtube.com).

Roberts: Some of the shots you saw in the video were taken by one of the summer interns, Aiden Walker, who is here taking photos for the CAB today.

Barger: Next, we have our presentation on DOE Paducah Budgeting with April Ladd.

April Ladd, Deputy Designated Federal Officer, DOE

Presentation-DOE Paducah Budgeting

Question/Comment:	***Answer:***
Smith: One example of how Congress being in Continuing resolution instead of passing the budget affects us is that we have had to put off taking down the electrical towers.	**Ladd:** That is correct.
Butterbaugh: Is it possible to not pass a budget?	**Ladd:** It can happen. We could go into the next fiscal year under CR and even continue until a budget is passed.
Hill: Do you feel like the election is why Congress has not passed a budget?	**Ladd:** It very well could be.
If you don't get the 2024 budget this far into the year, would you just move into 2025?	If no 2024 budget passes, we continue operating using 2023 figures**.** That continues until a new budget passes. We constantly perform budget drills to ensure we are prepared for any budget scenario. We continue to fund the site contractors, but projects that require outside contractors could be delayed.
Barger: Do continuing resolutions consider inflation at all? The 2023 budget won't stretch as far in 2024, so, in effect, you are getting less money.	**Ladd:** No, the CRs fund at the exact previous year's amounts, with no adjustments for inflation.
How does this impact the contractors?	**Ladd:** We try to keep contractors funded for at least 3 - 4 weeks in advance for continuity's sake. We use forecasting from the contractors on what they will be spending. Some projects will be pushed out until we have the budget in place, for instance, road repairs and some maintenance. Our contractors are excellent

	at staying within their budget. Contractor employees still get raises as scheduled.
Barger: How does this affect worker morale?	**Ladd:** Workers are not directly involved in the budgeting process. **Clark:** The workforce is not aware of these issues. They continue to work and get paid. Project managers are acutely aware.
Butterbaugh: What if the budget is passed but is less than the CR figures?	**Ladd:** That can happen and is precisely why we run these budget scenarios. We review budgets and make choices in these scenarios to prepare for any budget we receive.

Barger: If anyone thinks of questions later, please send them to Buz Smith at (270) 441-6821 or robert.smith@pppo.gov.

Barger: Were there any public comments?

Roberts: There were not. If anyone has public comments, you can email them to robert.smith@pppo.gov, and we will add them as attachments to the minutes.

Roberts: We should have the Paducah Top Priority slide for the Spring Chairs meeting for you next month. Our CAB meeting for March will be on PFAS.

Barger adjourned the meeting at 6:20 pm.

DOE Paducah Budgeting

Citizens Advisory Board Meeting
February 15, 2024
April Ladd,
Paducah Site Lead & DDFO

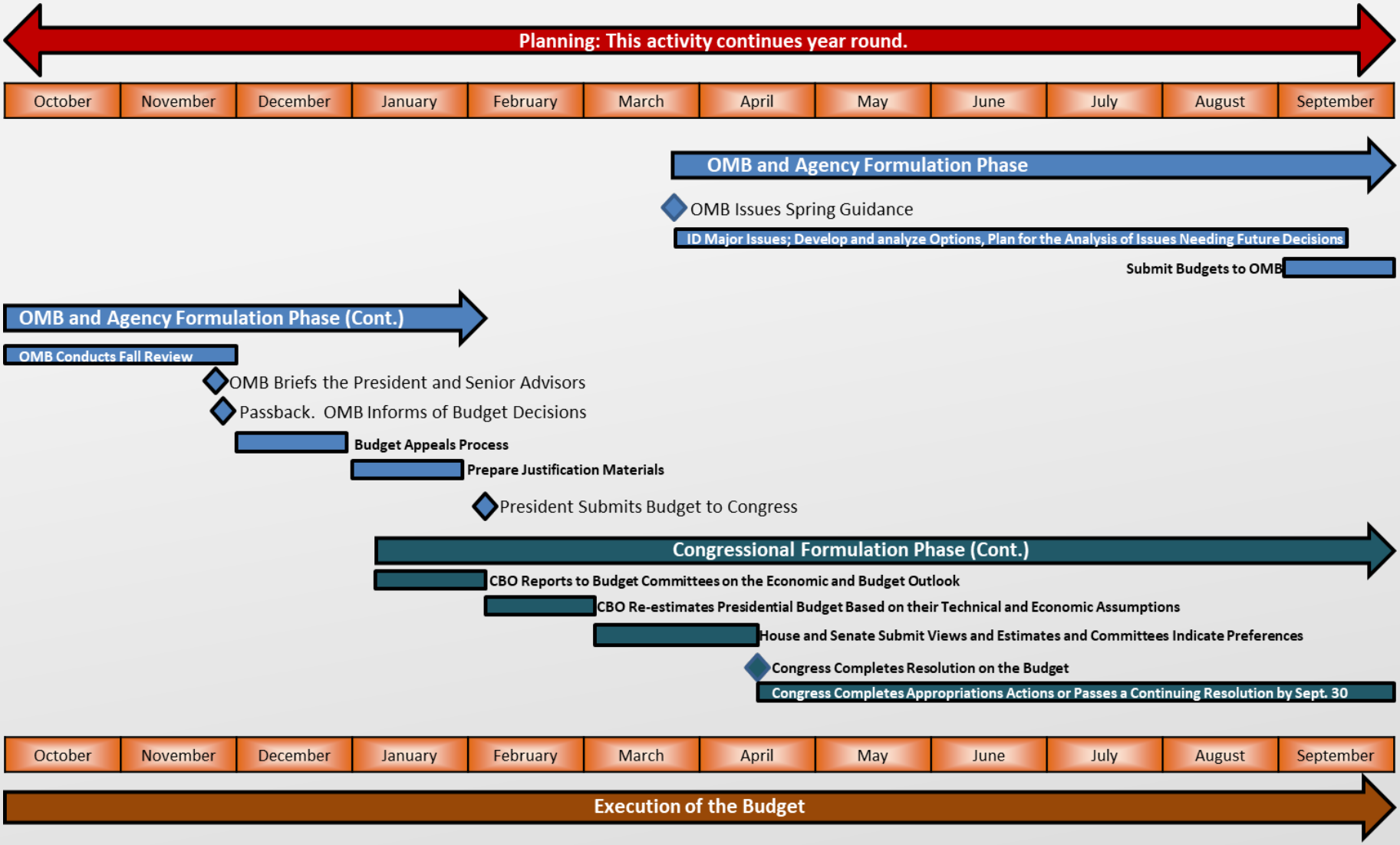
Quick Facts

- The federal government operates on a fiscal year (FY), which begins on October 1 and ends on September 30.
  - For example, FY24 began on October 1, 2023, and ends September 30, 2024.
- The U.S. federal budget is created annually through an intricate process that typically takes up to 10 or more months to complete.
- To complete the annual budget by October 1, the start of the new FY, the process must begin 18 months beforehand.

Continuing Resolution

- If Congress does not pass bills to fund government operations by October 1, they have to pass a Continuing Resolution or shut down the government.
- A continuing resolution is short term legislation passed by Congress to keep the Federal Government open.
- Funding is based on current year spending levels which may positively or negatively impact projects.
- The current continuing resolution ends on March 1 for DOE.

Budget Planning & Timeline

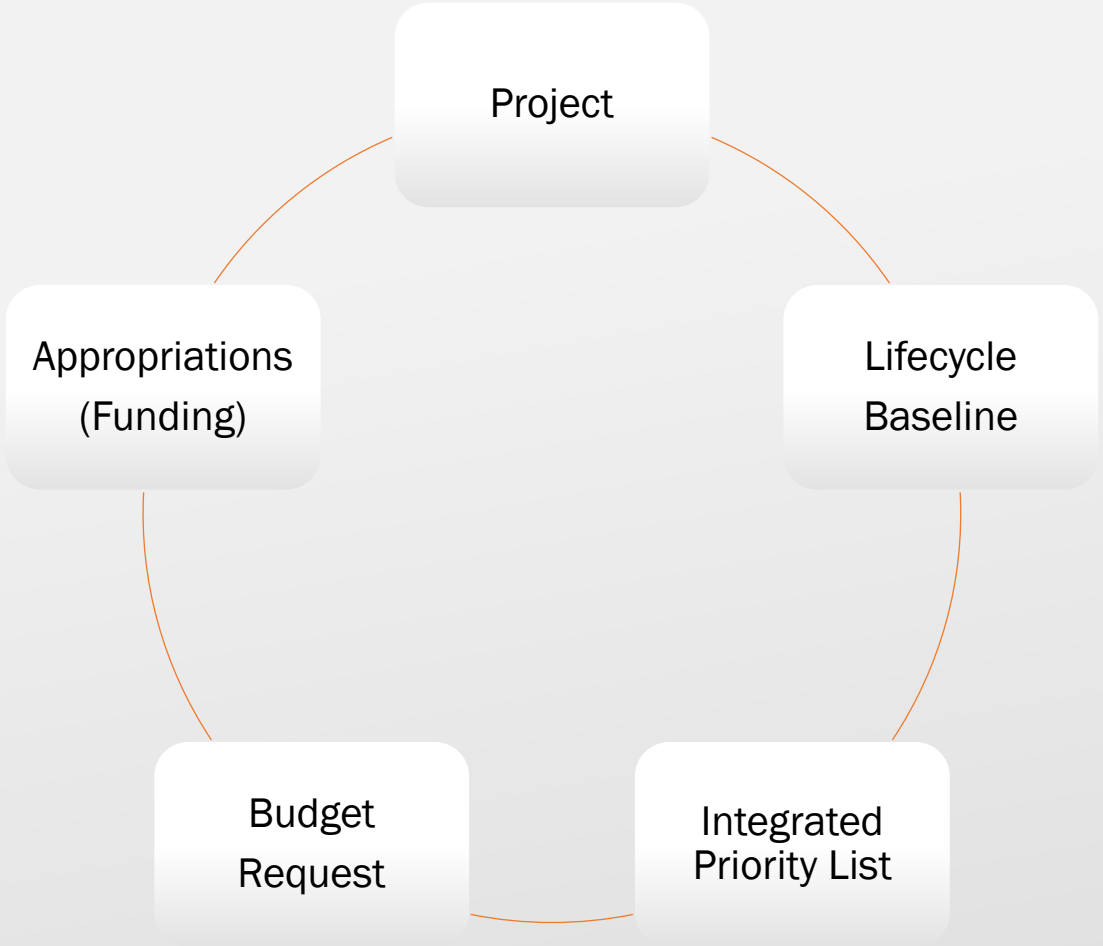


*OMB's Agency Formulation, Budget Allocations are Embargoed and NOT Releasable Outside of the Administration

Three Fiscal Year Budget Push: Status

- **FY 2024 Execution**
  - *H.R. 4394 - Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024* was passed by the U.S. House of Representatives on October 27, 2023.
    - On October 3, 2023, the president released a Statement of Administration Policy stating opposition to the passage of the bill and would veto, if presented to him.
  - On January 19, 2024, the president signed a continuing resolution for FY24.
    - Remain on continuing resolution through March 1, 2024
- **FY 2025 Budget Request**
  - President's budget is typically announced in early February.
- **FY 2026 Budget Planning**
  - Budget development is in the beginning stages.
  - Priorities will be determined for FY26.

The Budget Development Process



The baseline development process is ongoing throughout the project lifecycle.

Site Budget Development

- In March and April, the IPL and the life cycle baseline are used to develop the site budget request.
- The request is forwarded to headquarters where, from May to September/October, it is compiled with other DOE EM sites' requests, aligned to match EM goals, and ultimately included in the complete Department of Energy Budget Request submitted to OMB.
- From October to January, OMB develops the President's formal budget request, which is submitted to Congress in February.

Integrated Priority List (IPL)

- Ranks Environmental Management (EM) projects for budget purposes.
- Uses the life cycle baseline as a starting point.
- Uses Risk Value Management and other factors to achieve the rank ordering of projects for funding purposes.
- Clarifies what will and will not be funded.
- Allows for sequencing based on a sound business analysis.

Paducah Integrated Priorities List

- **Imminent Threats**
  - No activities at Paducah are currently identified in this category

- **Base Operations**
  - Security
  - Surveillance and Maintenance
  - Site Operations and Emergency Management
  - Remediation Project Operations and Maintenance
  - Environmental Monitoring
  - Utility Operations
  - Deactivation/Stabilization
  - Infrastructure Management
  - Waste/Landfill Operations
  - Depleted Uranium Hexafluoride Conversion Operation and Maintenance

Paducah Integrated Priorities List

- **Federal Facility Agreement Enforceable Commitments**
  - C-400 Feasibility Study (D1)

- **Other Priorities/Planning Packages**
  - C-333 Process Building deactivation
  - R-114 disposition
  - First land transfer package
  - Ongoing activities

EM CY23 MISSION & PRIORITIES SCORECARD

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY | OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

MISSION STATEMENT:

To complete the safe cleanup of the environmental legacy brought about from decades of nuclear weapons development and government-sponsored nuclear energy research.

PRIORITY #1: ACHIEVE SIGNIFICANT CONSTRUCTION MILESTONES

- ☑ Begin commissioning of Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) Safety Significant Confinement Ventilation System
- ☑ Complete sinking Utility Shaft at WIPP to 2150-foot level
- ◒ Initiate melter 2 heat up at the Waste Treatment Plant at Hanford
- ☑ Complete construction of Savannah River Site (SRS) Saltstone Disposal Unit 8
- ☑ Complete steel structure for the Advanced Manufacturing Collaborative at SRS

PRIORITY #2: EXECUTE KEY CLEANUP PROJECTS

- ☑ Complete 400 transuranic waste shipments at WIPP while ensuring there is no backlog of shipments from Los Alamos
- ◒ Initiate retrieval of Los Alamos drums from Waste Control Specialists
- ☑ Issue Final Environmental Assessment for disposal of contaminated process equipment at SRS
- ☑ Pretreat at least 800,000 gallons cumulatively of tank waste at Hanford
- ☑ Treat 2 billion gallons of groundwater at Hanford
- ☑ Complete processing of 100 sodium-bearing waste containers at IWTU at Idaho
- ☑ Complete all spent nuclear fuel transfers from wet to dry storage at Idaho
- ☑ Complete removal of a cumulative 14M tons of material from the Moab Site
- ☑ Begin early site preparation construction-start for the Oak Ridge On-site Waste Disposal Facility
- ☑ Complete removal of 1M pounds of hazardous refrigerant at Paducah
- ☑ Dispose of 9,000 tons of Main Plant Process Building demolition waste at West Valley

PRIORITY #3: REDUCE THE EM FOOTPRINT

- ☑ Complete demolition of four buildings at Test Cell C at the Nevada National Security Site
- ☑ Complete Old Town Demolition Phase VI Project at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
- ☑ Initiate demolition of Building B251 at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
- ☑ Complete above-ground demolition of the Q-Complex buildings at Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory
- ☑ Complete demolition of the Low Intensity Test Reactor at Oak Ridge

PRIORITY #4: AWARD CONTRACTS THAT ENABLE ACCELERATED PROGRESS

- ☑ Award Hanford Integrated Tank Disposition Contract
- ☑ Award Portsmouth D&D Contract
- ☐ Award Portsmouth Paducah Project Office Operations & Site Mission Support Contract
- ☐ Award Small Business Nationwide Deactivation Decommissioning & Removal Contract

PRIORITY #5: DRIVE INNOVATION AND SUSTAINABILITY AND IMPROVE PERFORMANCE

- ☑ Meet 5% small business goal
- ◒ Award $20M in competitive grants to Minority Serving Institutions
- ☑ Implement life-cycle alternatives analyses for two sites
- ☑ Complete 11 of 12 sites DHS Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation software asset management projects
- ☑ Order at least 150 electric vehicles to support EM-wide fleet goals

Key: ☑ Complete ◒ Partially complete ☐ Not complete

EM CY24 MISSION & PRIORITIES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY | OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

MISSION STATEMENT:

To complete the safe cleanup of the environmental legacy brought about from decades of nuclear weapons development and government-sponsored nuclear energy research.

PRIORITY #1: ACHIEVE SIGNIFICANT CONSTRUCTION MILESTONES

- Complete construction of Savannah River Site (SRS) Saltstone Disposal Unit 9
- Install all the exterior walls and roof to progress construction of the Advanced Manufacturing Collaborative in Aiken, South Carolina
- Complete commissioning of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) Safety Significant Confinement Ventilation System, and initiate the readiness review process
- Complete the Cold Commissioning Management Assessment of the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant at Hanford

PRIORITY #2: EXECUTE KEY CLEANUP PROJECTS

- Treat 100,000 cumulative gallons of radioactive sodium-bearing tank waste at the Idaho Integrated Waste Treatment Unit
- Transfer SRS landlordship from EM to the National Nuclear Security Administration
- Complete 40 transuranic (TRU) waste shipments to WIPP from Los Alamos
- Receive 450 total TRU waste shipments at WIPP, while ensuring there is no backlog of shipments at Los Alamos
- Process 35 canisters of material from the U-233 Disposition Project at Oak Ridge
- Complete removal of a cumulative 15 million tons of radioactive material from Moab
- Complete the size reduction and repackaging of 158 corrugated metal pipes at Los Alamos
- Complete disposition of 1 million pounds of R-114 refrigerant at Paducah
- Treat 2 billion gallons of groundwater at Hanford
- Dispose of a cumulative 20,000 tons of waste since starting the Main Plant Process Building demolition project at West Valley
- Complete pre-demolition abatement and hazard removal at Building 251 at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
- Initiate installation of Test Bed Initiative waste treatment equipment at Hanford
- Complete six spent nuclear fuel dissolutions at the SRS H-Canyon as part of the Accelerated Basin De-inventory mission
- Complete retrieval of 74 standard waste boxes to above-ground storage at Waste Control Specialists in Texas

PRIORITY #3: REDUCE THE EM FOOTPRINT

- Complete demolition of the remaining Accelerated Retrieval Project enclosures at the Subsurface Disposal Area at Idaho
- Initiate demolition of the Alpha 2 building at the Y-12 National Security Complex at Oak Ridge
- Complete below-grade demolition of the Q-Complex at Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory in New York
- Complete demolition of Building 3901 and four ancillary structures at the Engine Maintenance, Assembly and Disassembly Facility at the Nevada National Security Sites
- Complete dewatering and grouting of the K West Basin at Hanford
- Complete soil remediation under the former Gaseous Diffusion Plant (GDP) support facilities at the Oak Ridge East Tennessee Technology Park
- Complete deactivation of the X-333 uranium enrichment process building at Portsmouth

PRIORITY #4: AWARD CONTRACTS THAT ENABLE ACCELERATED PROGRESS

- Issue Naval Reactors Deactivation, Decommissioning and Removal Task Order
- Award Elemental Mercury Contract
- Issue Phase 1B Request for Proposal for West Valley Deactivation and Demolition

PRIORITY #5: DRIVE INNOVATION AND IMPROVE PERFORMANCE

- Meet 5% small business goal
- Award and distribute $20 million in grants to Minority Serving Institutions
- Install 20 electric vehicle charging ports at EM sites
- Place orders for 175 zero-emission vehicles
- Select a carbon-free electricity project for development at Hanford

PPPO 2023 Accomplishments

PPPO 2023 Accomplishments (youtube.com)

PADUCAH GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT
CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD

4810 Alben Barkley Drive • Paducah, Kentucky 42001 • (270) 554-3004 • info@pgdpcab.org • www.energy.gov/pppo/pgdp-cab

Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant Citizens Advisory Board
Executive Committee Meeting Summary
February 12, 2024

The Citizens Advisory Board (CAB) Executive Committee met at the West Kentucky Community and Technical College in Paducah, Kentucky, on Monday, March 11, 2024, at 2:30 p.m.

Board Members present: Don Barger, Fran Johnson, Ben Stinnett, Myron Wessel (TEAMS), Clint Combs (TEAMS)

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and related employees: Robert Smith, DOE; Zach Boyarski, ETAS; Eric Roberts and Hayly Wiggins, EHI.

Roberts asked for feedback on the February presentation. Due to Congress being in continuing resolution, the budget presentation had fewer specific details than it typically would have. **Barger** felt the information presented was not new to him, but it would be informative to a new CAB member. His concern, from a CAB viewpoint, was the impact on the local site. He thought it was nice to have Billy Bob Clark's input, as a current on-site worker, to share the average employee is not concerned with the details of the budget, since they work and get paid no matter what is going on in the budget cycle. **Stinnett** stated there weren't many questions from the CAB because so much of the presentation was still unknown.

Roberts shared the March CAB Meeting will have a PFAS presentation. This topic will be discussed at the Chairs Meeting in May, also. **Barger** brought up the need to ensure the discussion revolved around the Paducah Site's PFAS concerns, rather than the more generalized population's PFAS concerns and education. As the Paducah CAB, the focus of our conversation must be on the specific PFAS topic as it relates to the site, not each person's history of PFAS contamination, which we all have. We hope to learn how it's being tested on site and if there are any ways to remediate any contamination. **Smith** shared EPA drives the steps in the process. As they discover the contamination, they must research the issue, then determine possible remediation. **Barger** suggested the speaker should preface the presentation with a statement that the discussion will be on the Paducah Site's PFAS concerns, not all possible PFAS exposure in a person's lifetime. **Smith** said there will also be a video presentation on Women's history at the Paducah Site.

Roberts explained April's presentation will be on the C-400 project and May's will be on the Paducah Chamber of Commerce grant and PACRO. **Smith** said they have done a 3-D modeling on the groundwater plume which will be presented at the April meeting by Tom Reed.

Smith provided DOE comments. Public tours are planned for April 6, June 18 and July 13, morning, and afternoon tours, for a total of 6 tours. The Paducah Chamber of Commerce has their own separate tour scheduled. We have shipped 60% of all the R-114 (Freon) from the site. We have segmented six converts and run three bundles through LINAS. **Barger** asked how many converters do we have on site? **Smith** answered 1,400 or so. **Roberts** said we celebrate these first few converters and bundles because they will be the slowest, as we learn best practices and get into the flow of the work, they will move faster as they go. **Smith** added PACRO has picked up three large pieces of land moving equipment. **Barger** asked if they were disposed of due to no longer being needed. **Smith** said that they have been replaced with newer equipment.

Barger asked if there were any comments on the Top Priorities slide. **Roberts** said there had been no comments. **Roberts** discussed Chairs Meeting details in Portsmouth, Ohio in May.

Roberts adjourned the meeting at 3:27 p.m.