

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) 16th annual community meeting on the Fernald Preserve, Ohio, Site was held October 15, 2019, at the Fernald Preserve Visitors Center. The 14 guests in attendance received a summary of the 2018 Site Environmental Report and an update on current site activities.



# **Agenda**

- Worker Safety and Health
- Comprehensive Legacy Management and Institutional Controls Plan (LMICP)
- 2018 Site Environmental Report (SER)
- Aquifer restoration
- Ecological restoration
- Community engagement
- Natural Resource Trusteeship
- Site projects
- Master Plan
- Look ahead

Community meeting agenda.



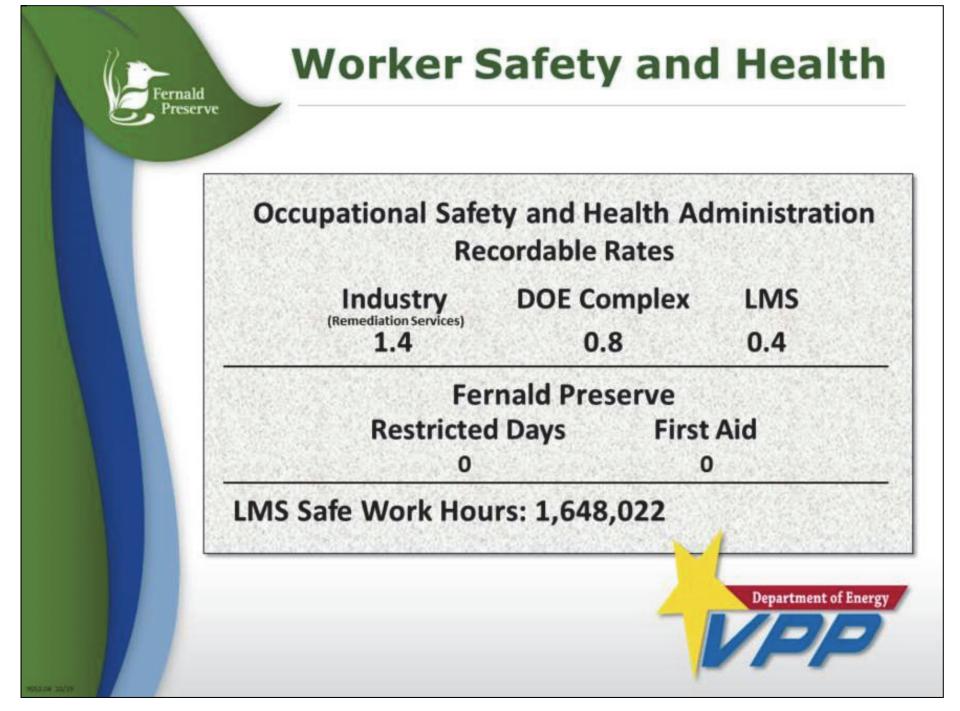
### **Fernald Preserve**

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

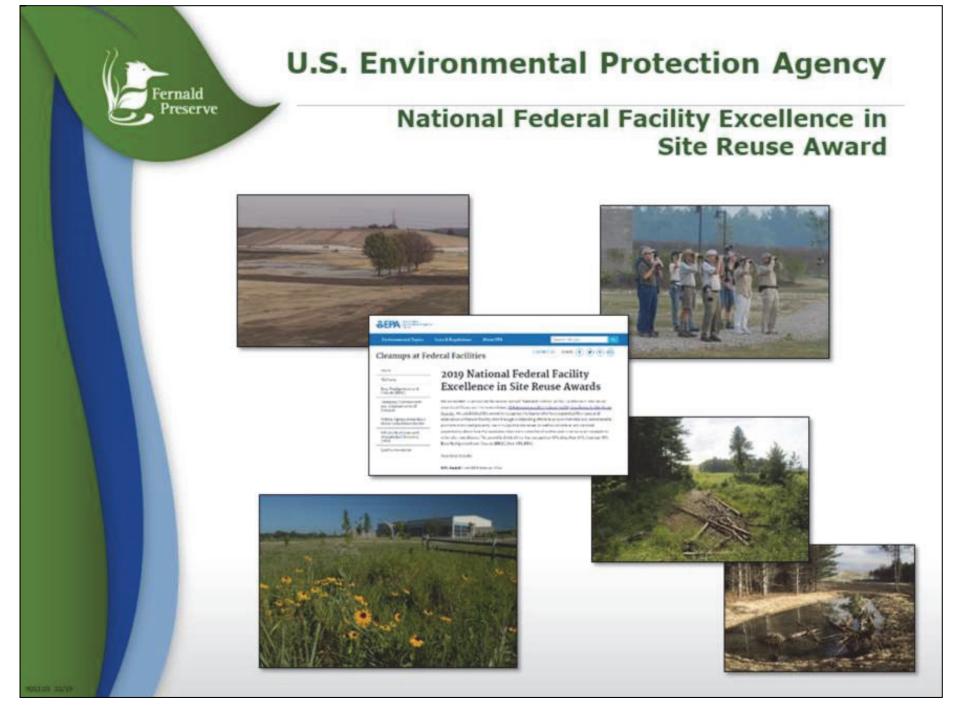


To fulfill the Department's post-closure responsibilities and ensure the future protection of human health and the environment.

The LM mission at the Fernald Preserve.



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



The Fernald Preserve was honored to receive the 2019 National Federal Facility Excellence in Site Reuse Award in the National Priorities List (NPL) sites category from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.



#### Navarro Research and Engineering, Inc.

#### **Site/Projects Leads**

- Bill Hertel
  - Site Lead
- Karen Voisard
  - Environmental Monitoring, Data Management, and Reporting
- Ken Broberg
  - On-Site Disposal Facility (OSDF) and Aquifer Restoration
- John Homer
  - Ecological Restoration
- Penny Borgman
  - Interpretive Services

Fernald Preserve LM contractor, Navarro Research and Engineering, Inc., site management, and project leads.

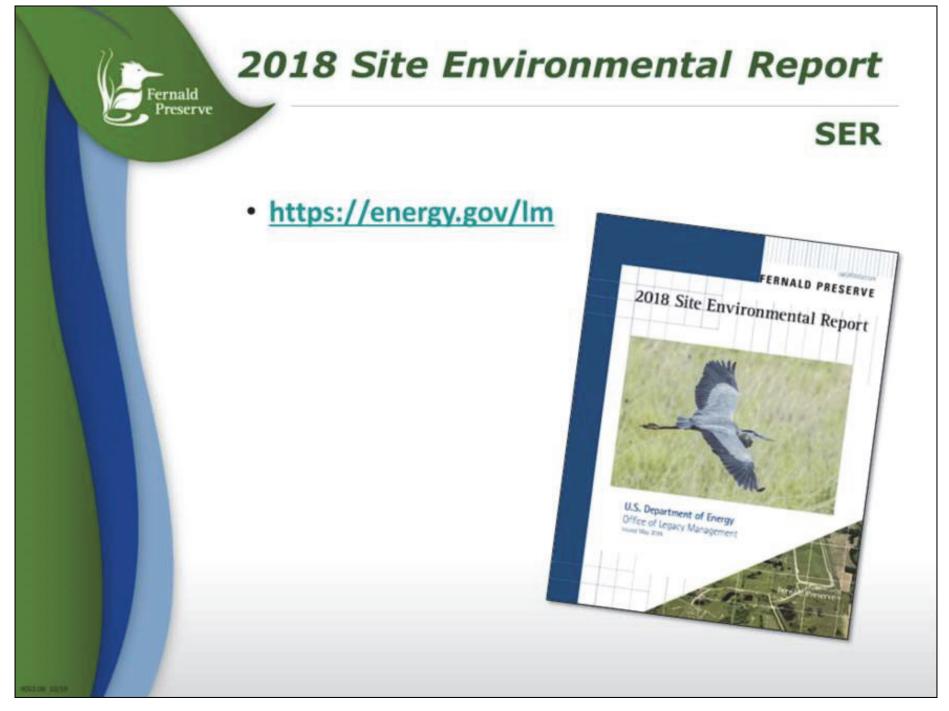


#### Comprehensive Legacy Management and Institutional Controls Plan

**LMICP** 

- LMICP describes the requirements for the site's long-term management
- LMICP is reviewed, revised, and submitted annually to the regulatory agencies
- LMICP consists of two volumes:
  - Volume I details site management
  - Volume II is required under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) remedy and is a legallyenforceable document
- Changes being implemented for 2020 will be using a variance process rather than a complete revision, since changes are minor
- https://energy.gov/lm

The Comprehensive Legacy Management and Institutional Controls Plan documents the requirements for Fernald Preserve's long-term management and is reviewed and updated annually. The latest version is available at https://www.lm.doe.gov/Fernald/Documents.aspx.



The 2018 Site Environmental Report contains annual monitoring requirement results and is available at https://www.lm.doe.gov/Fernald/Documents.aspx.

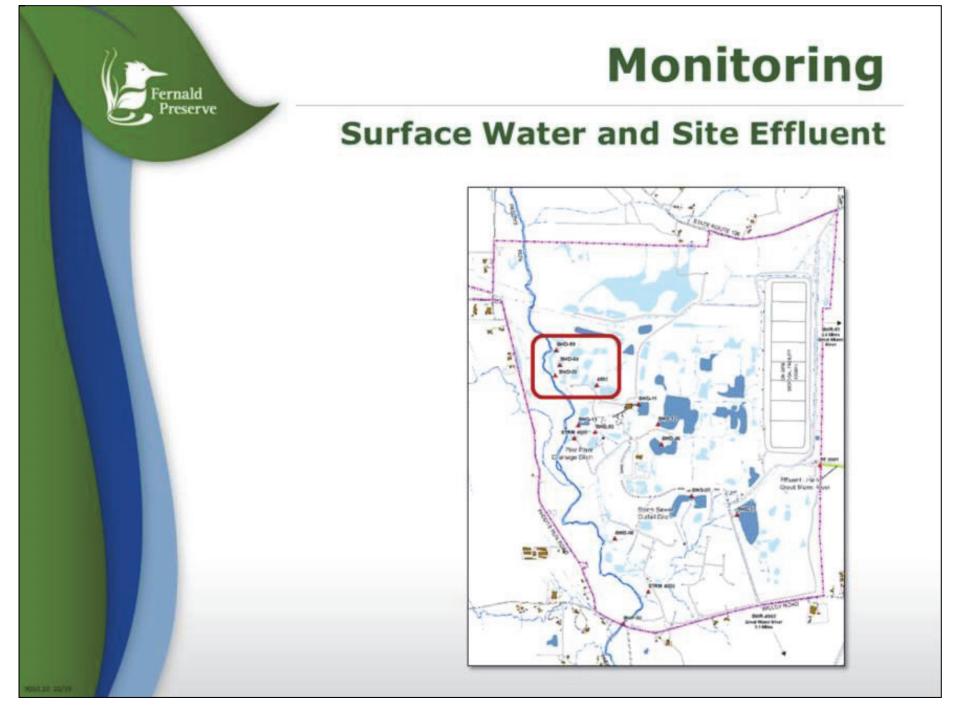


### Monitoring

2018

- 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 2018 monitoring program included sampling groundwater, surface water, and liquid effluent.



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



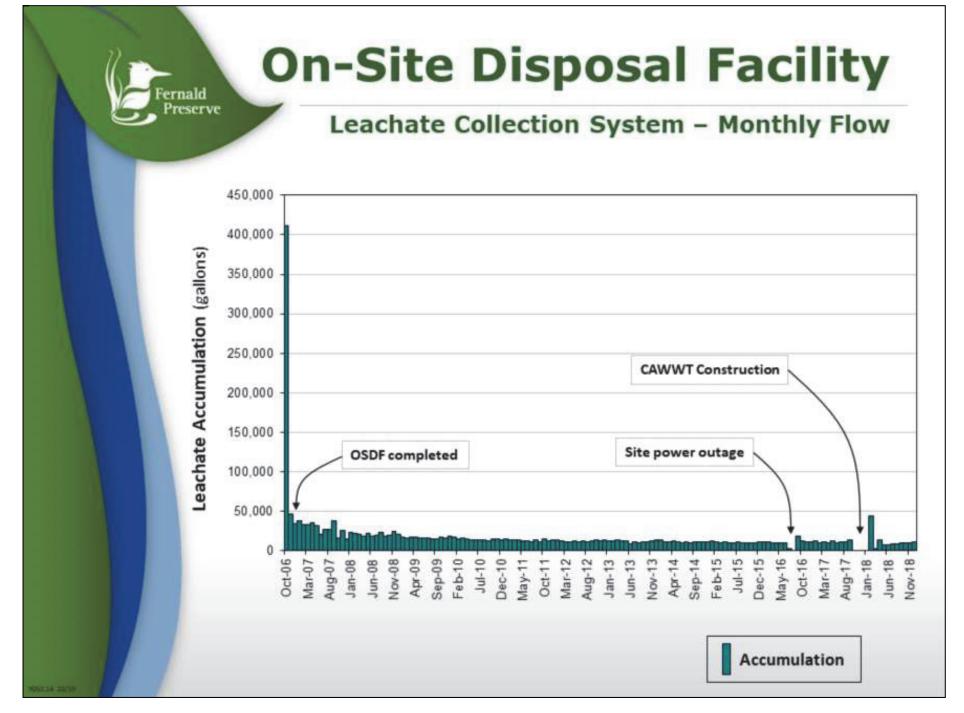
The On-Site Disposal Facility (OSDF) is an engineered waste storage facility that holds 2.95 million cubic yards of waste (85% soil/soil-like material and 15% demolition debris) that was generated as part of the site cleanup.

# **On-Site Disposal Facility Leachate Collection System CELL COVER SYSTEM** 2.95 million cubic yards of select waste Leachate Catlection CELL LINER SYSTEM Leachate Transmission Glacial TIU Hortzontal Leachate Collection System (LCS) **Manitoring Wall** Leak Detection System (LDS)

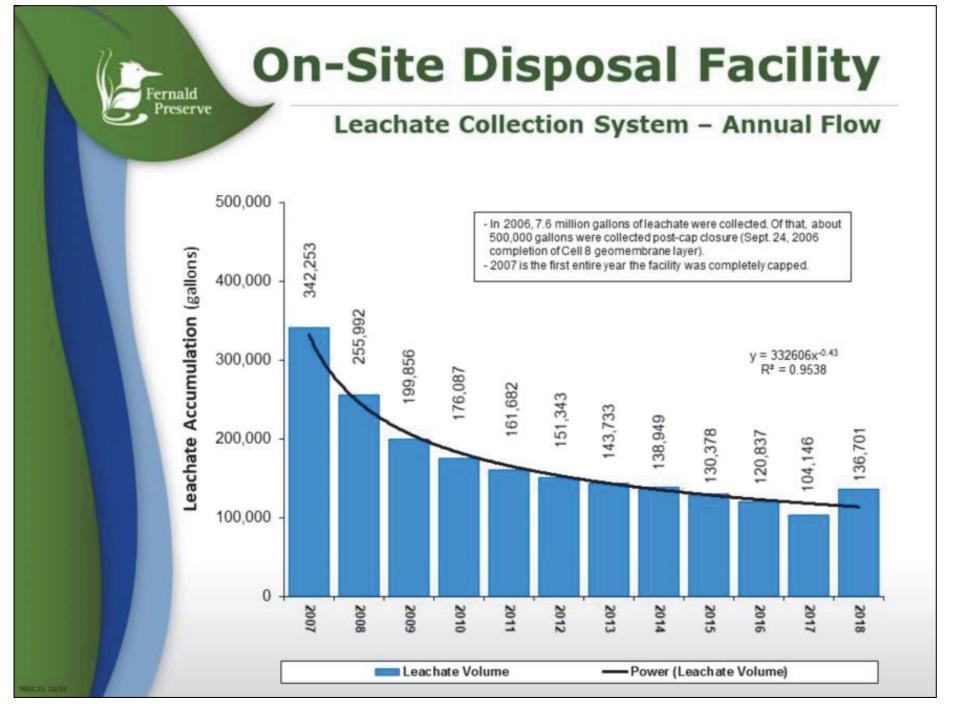
The OSDF was constructed with an engineered liner and cover system that serves to isolate the entombed waste from the environment.



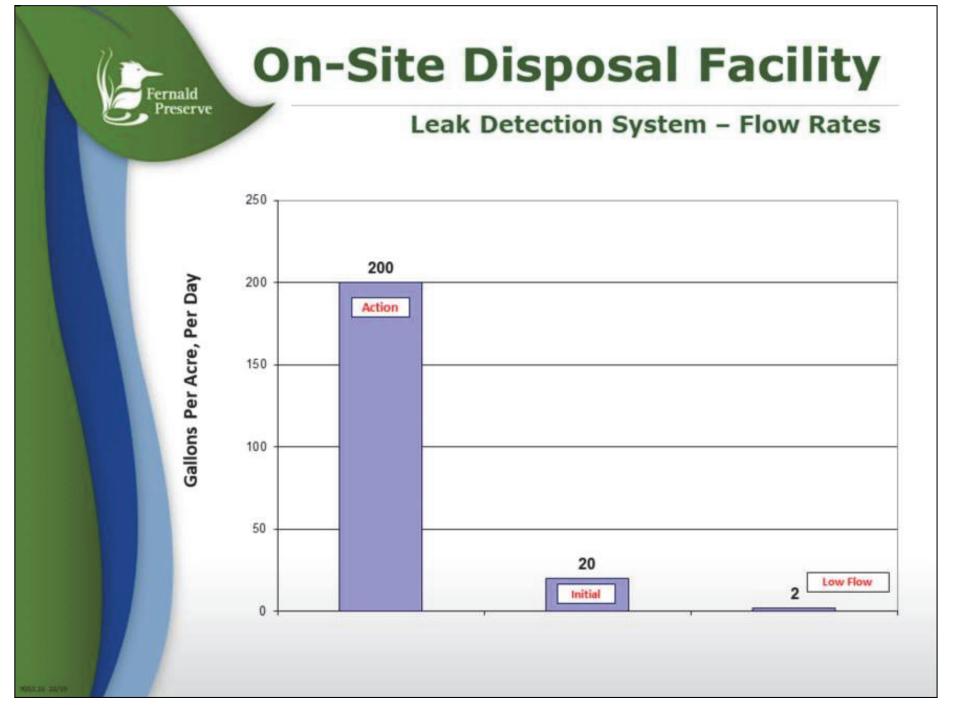
Waste is safely encapsulated between a 9-foot cap and a 6-foot liner.



Leachate is moisture that comes from the waste within the OSDF. It includes precipitation and water sprayed on the waste to control dust during construction of the OSDF. The leachate is collected and transferred to an on-site treatment facility.



Leachate is 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.



The volume of water in the leak detection system necessary to initiate an investigation has decreased over time due to the good performance of the primary liner.



#### Low Flow Response Leakage Rate Basis

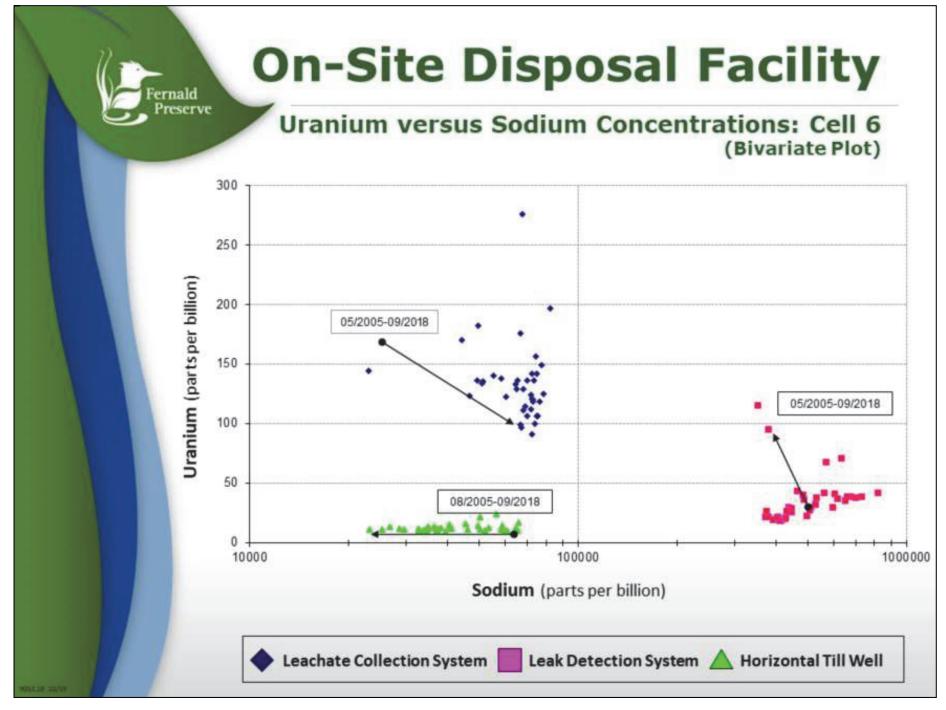
Year	Cell	Maximum Accumulation Rate (gpad)	Maximum Flow Rate (gpd)
2008	5	1.36	8.70
2009	5	0.48	3.10
2010	6	0.21	1.30
2011	8	0.38	3.50
2012	6	0.10	0.64
2013	6	0.07	0.45
2014	6	0.06	0.40
2015	6	0.23	1.50
2016	6	0.18	1.20
2017	6	0.05	0.32
2018	6	0.11	0.70

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

Leak Detection System accumulation rates in the disposal cells are so low that a new low-flow response leakage rate of 2 gallons per acre per day has been defined for early investigation. By comparison, the previously established initial response leakage rate is 20 gallons per acre per day and the action leakage rate is 200 gallons per acre per day.



A comparison of uranium concentrations and sodium concentrations in and below Cell 6 of the OSDF is an example of a method used to demonstrate that the liner system is working as designed.

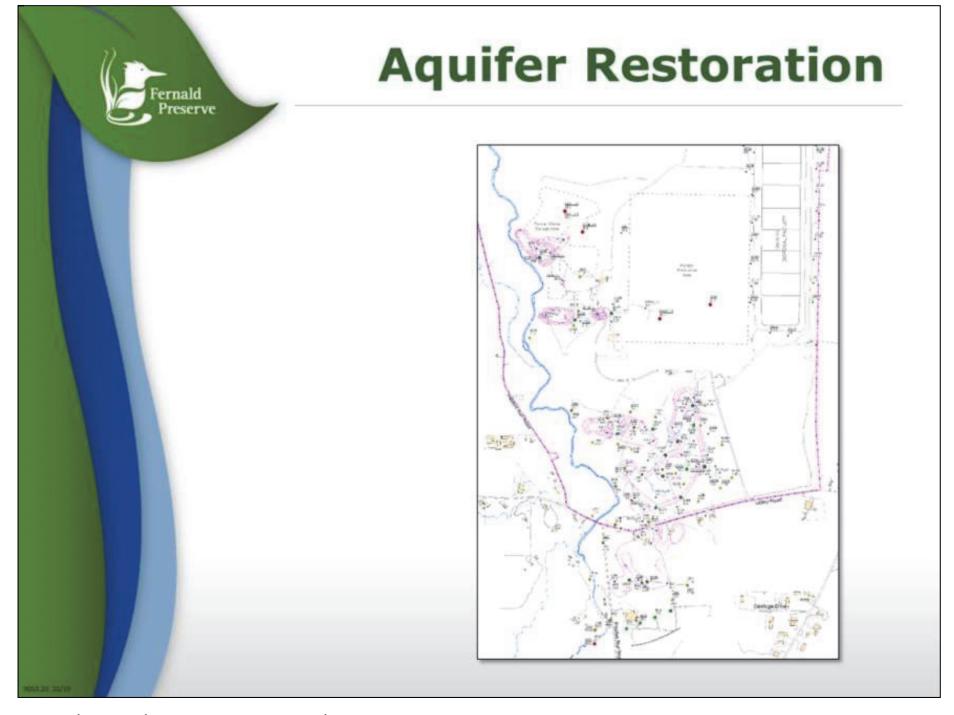


# **On-Site Disposal Facility**

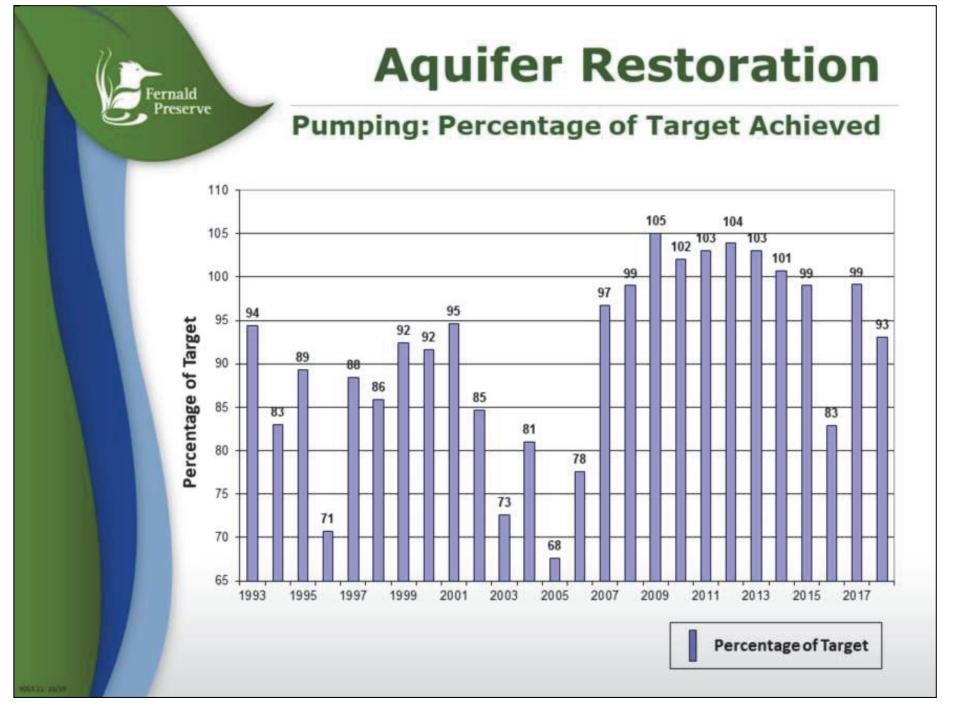
Performance: 2018

- Converted Advanced Wastewater Treatment construction resulted in closing the Leachate Collection System (LCS) and Leak Detection System (LDS) lines for two periods; the first for 136 days, the second for an additional 33 days
- No indication of leaks
- Highest recorded levels of LDS accumulation:
  - Cell 6: 0.11 gallon per acre per day (gpad)
    - Low flow response leakage rate: 2 gpad
    - Initial response leakage rate: 20 gpad
    - Action leakage rate: 200 gpad
- The trend in LCS volumes appears to be similar to previous years, indicating the cell cap is functioning as designed
- 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

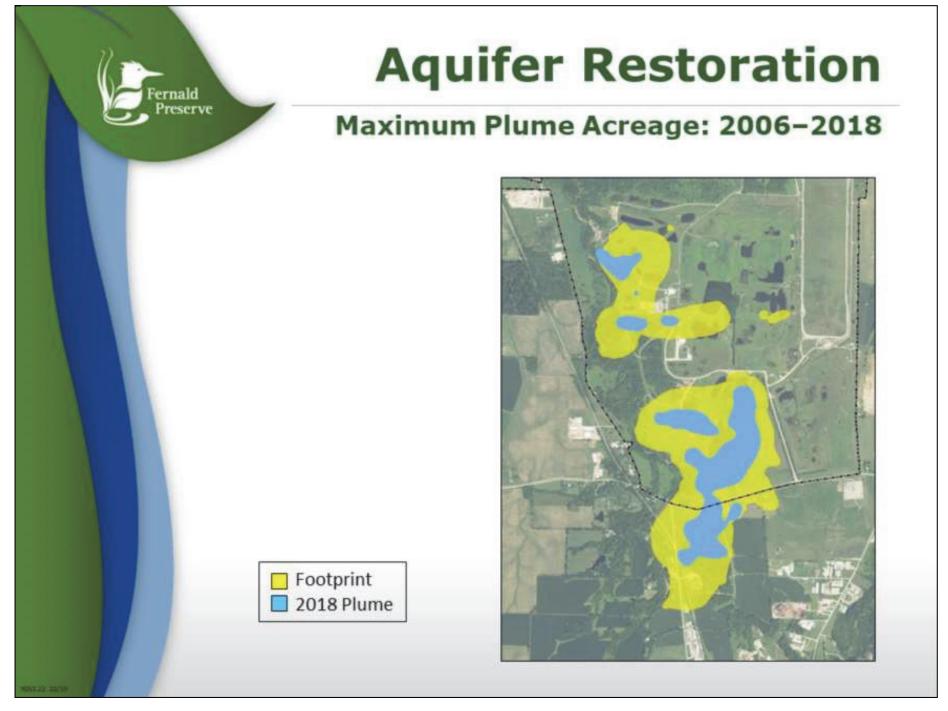
OSDF cap and liner systems are performing as designed.



Groundwater cleanup continues at the site.



Since site closure in 2006, operations have achieved at least 97% of the planned annual target pumping rates, with the exception of: 1) an unplanned well field shutdown due to site electrical problems in the summer of 2016 and 2) several well field shutdowns due to a planned CAWWT project and high-water levels in the Great Miami River in 2018.



Since 2006 the uranium plume (uranium concentrations above the groundwater final remediation level) has decreased by 53% from 189 acres to 89 acres.



#### Remaining Uranium Estimation

- Uranium dissolved in water (aqueous phase)
- Uranium sorbed to sediment (solid phase)
- 2018 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.



#### Remaining Uranium Estimation

- 2018 aqueous estimation: 190 pounds (lbs)
  - SER, Figure A.2-24
- Total Uranium = aqueous + (19.83 X aqueous)
- Total Uranium = 190 lbs + (19.83 X 190 lbs)
- Total Uranium = 190 lbs + 3,767.7 lbs
- Total estimated mass uranium = 3,957.7 lbs

At the end of 2018, an estimate of total mass of uranium remaining in the aquifer is 3,957.7 pounds.



Remaining Uranium Estimation After Concentration Cleanup Goals Are Achieved

- Total estimated mass remaining: 3,957.7 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: 1,783 lbs
  - Data regression: 2,198 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
    - 3,957.7 lbs 1,783 lbs = 2,174.7 lbs
  - Data regression
    - 3,957.7 lbs 2,198 lbs = 1,759.7 lbs

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



#### **Remediation Status**

- Past 25 years
  - 48.4 billion gallons of water pumped
  - 14,191 lbs of uranium removed
- Model predictions for achieving concentrationbased cleanup goals
  - 15 more years to go in some wells
    - 26.6 billion gallons of water to pump
    - 1,783 lbs of uranium to remove
- Remaining years will be less efficient than the first
   25 years which is typical
- DOE will continue to assess the performance of the remediation and look 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 optimize system performance.



Five extraction wells were rehabilitated in 2018 to address iron plugging. Iron plugging decreases the pumping efficiency of the well.



Ecological restoration work includes maintenance, monitoring, and inspections.



## **Ecological Restoration**

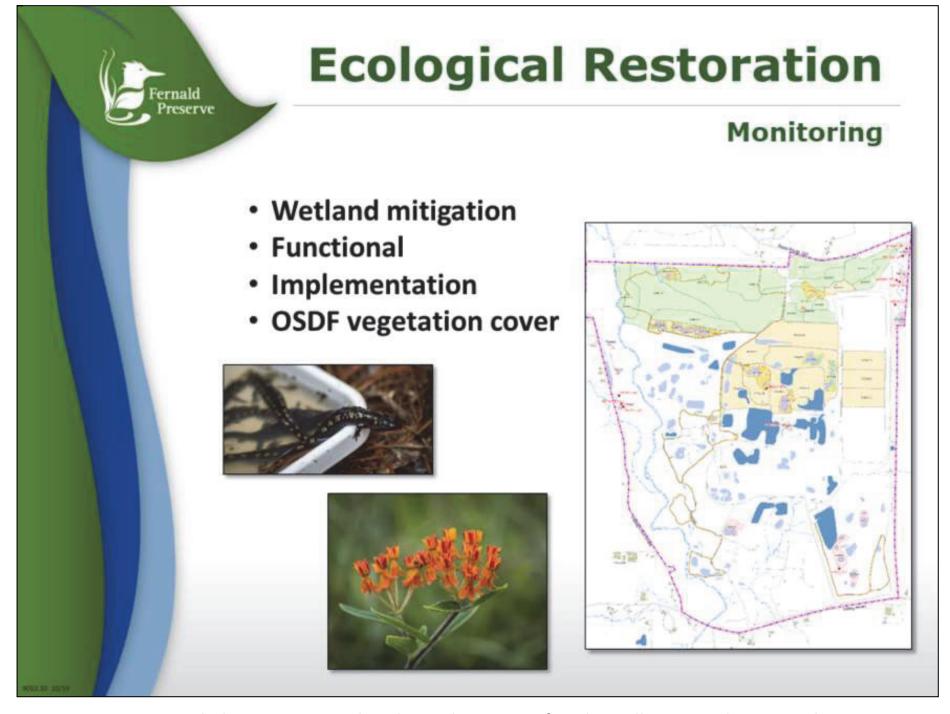
#### **Restored Area Maintenance**

- Vegetation management
- Inspection follow-up





Restored area maintenance includes vegetation management and follow-up from site inspections. Controlled burns are used to manage prairie communities across the site.



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



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



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



### **Interpretive Services**

- Public amenities and services
- New Sunday hours
  - Noon-5:00 p.m.







Since the site opened to the public in 2008, schools, conservation organizations, former workers, bird watchers, hikers, and many others continue to use the public amenities at the site, including the Visitors Center, walking trails, wildlife observation opportunities, interpretive programs, and reservable meeting spaces.



## **Interpretive Services**

#### **Community Engagement**

- Butler Soil and Water Conservation District Conservation Educator Award
- National Day of Remembrance for Cold War Workers 2018
- Three Valley Conservation Trust annual banquet and meeting
- 2018 Regional Science Bowl Competition









The Fernald Preserve was honored to receive the 2018 Butler County Soil and Water Conservation District's Conservation Educator of the Year Award and to be recognized as a regional "Greenspace Gem" by Green Umbrella, the Greater Cincinnati regional environmental sustainability alliance. Many events were held at the site in 2018 and staff members supported additional community events at off-site locations.



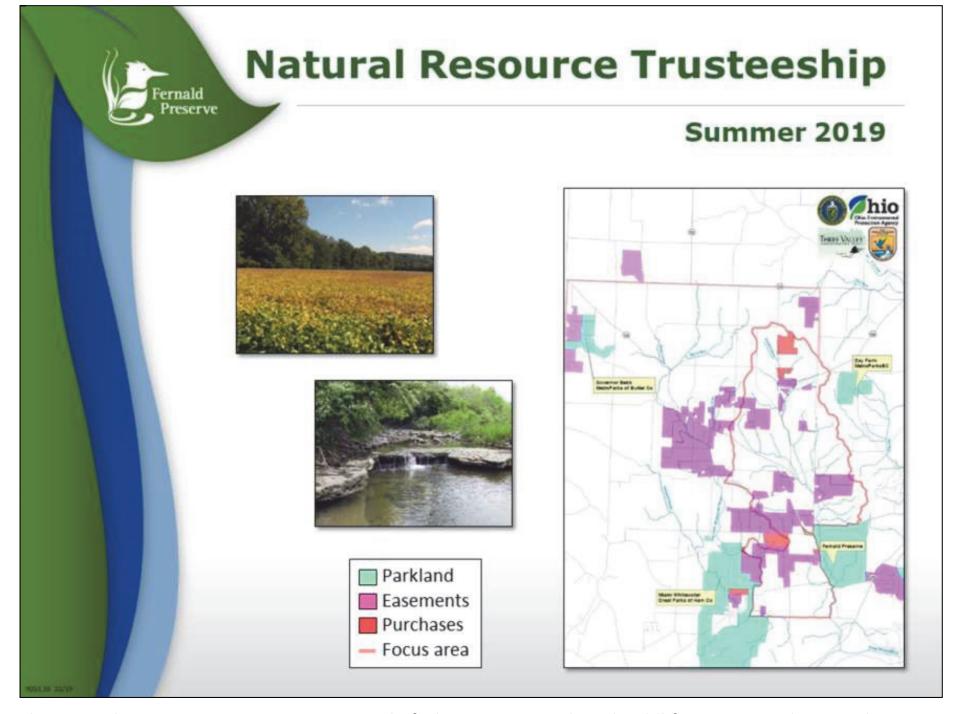
Public nature programs capture community interest. A variety of public programs and other activities were offered throughout the year.



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



Bobcats have raised kittens on-site for six consecutive years, including 2019. Upcoming public programs feature wildlife and history topics. Information can be found at: https://www.lm.doe.gov/Fernald\_Events.pdf



The Natural Resource Trustees — comprised of Ohio EPA, 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.



Several new populations of cave salamanders and long-tailed salamanders have been found on Paddys Run Conservation Project properties. The cave salamander is listed as endangered in Ohio.



### **Wastewater Treatment**

#### **Optimization Project**

- Multi-year project
- Planning (2015)







- Components/sub-projects
  - Remove old system components (2016-17)
  - Design new system (2017)
  - Fabricate/install new system components (2017-18)
  - Backwash basin (2019)
  - Roof repairs (2019)





Most of the wastewater-treatment optimization project was completed in 2018, except for the backwash basin refurbishment which will be completed in 2019.



Completed 2019 projects include trail repair work and the installation of a pedestrian sidewalk ramp.



DOE completed a Master Plan with input from stakeholders that will help guide decisions regarding future land use, public amenities, and interpretive services. The Master Plan will not affect CERCLA cleanup levels, remediation plans, or institutional controls.



### Look Ahead

- Aquifer restoration
  - Groundwater model user interface
- Environmental monitoring
- Site and OSDF monitoring and maintenance
- Restored area monitoring and maintenance
- Prescribed burns
- American burying beetle recovery program
- Educational programs
- Restored Area Maintenance Plan update
- Wastewater Treatment Optimization Project
  - Backwash basin

Numerous work activities are planned for 2019.



The next annual Fernald Preserve community meeting will take place in autumn 2020.