CTF Structured Invitation to Outside Experts in relation to current modeling results and how the Draft Supplemental **Environmental Impact Statement** (DSEIS) may deal with them

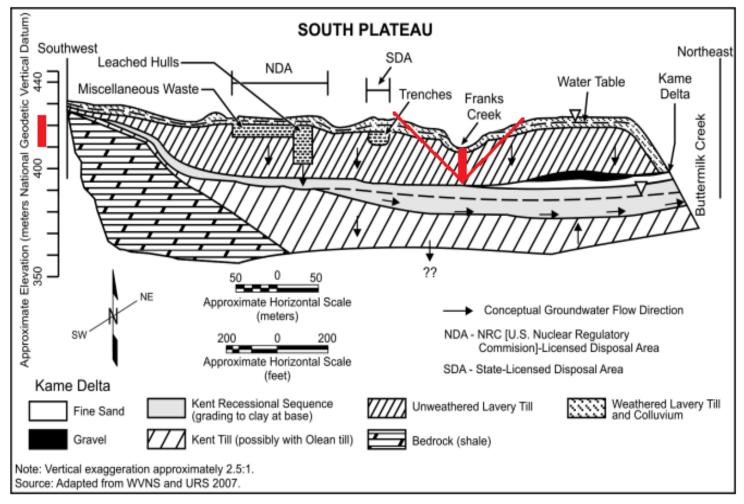
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**September 28, 2022** 

The State-Licensed Disposal Area (SDA) trenches are particularly susceptible to erosional release of wastes and causing downstream contamination.

This brief review will look at the SDA as an example – but other onsite wastes are likewise at risk of erosional release and causing downstream contamination

# **Meander in Franks Creek MPPB**

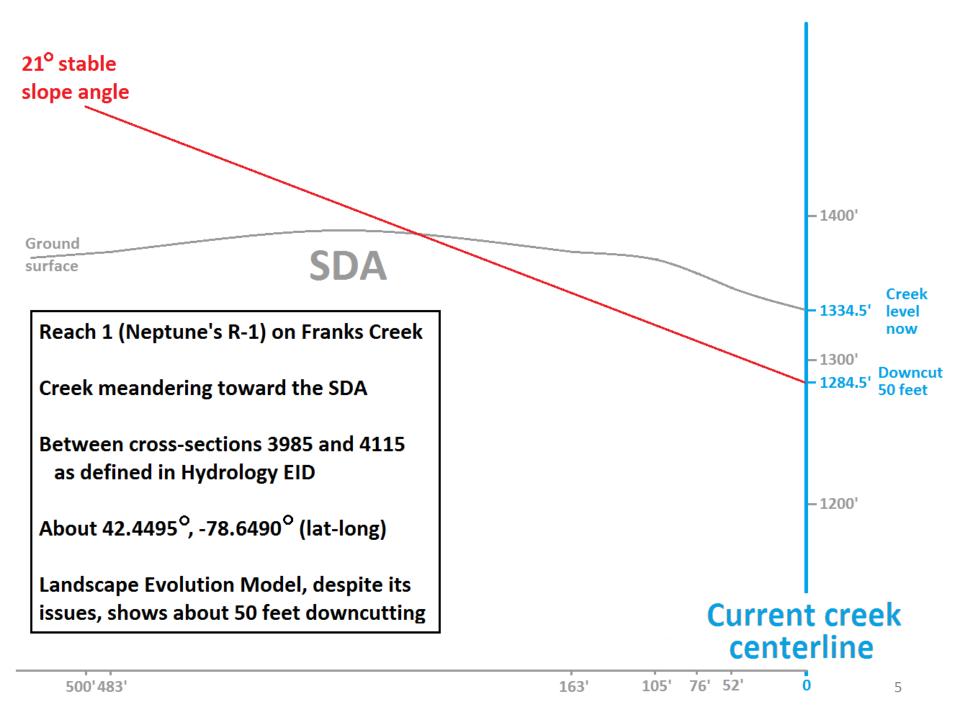


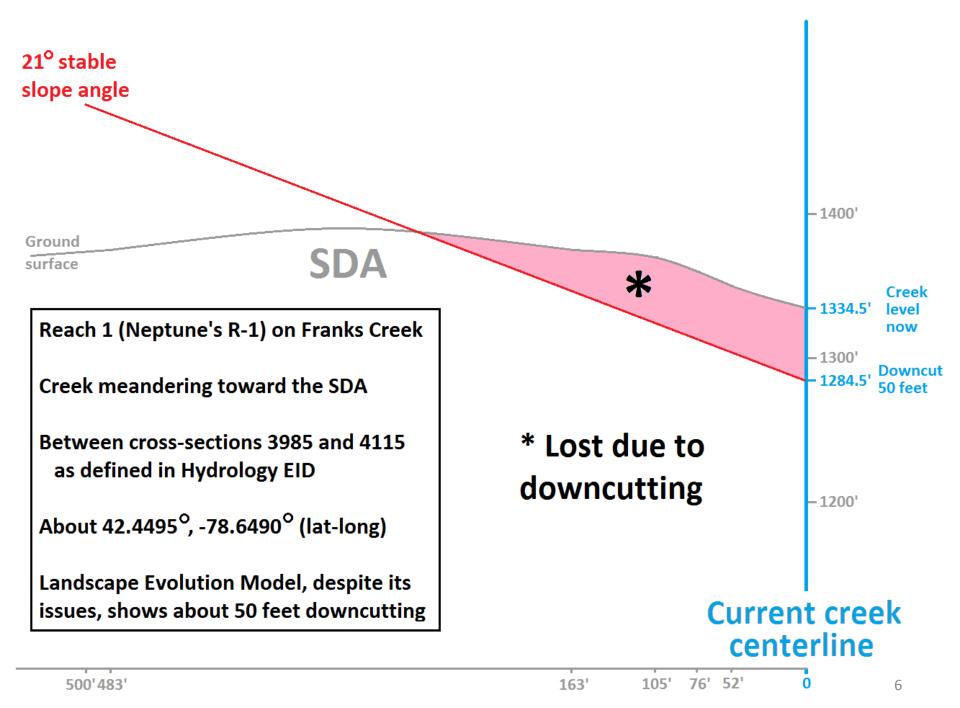
#### Adapted from 2010 EIS, Figure E-6 Geologic Cross-section through the South Plateau

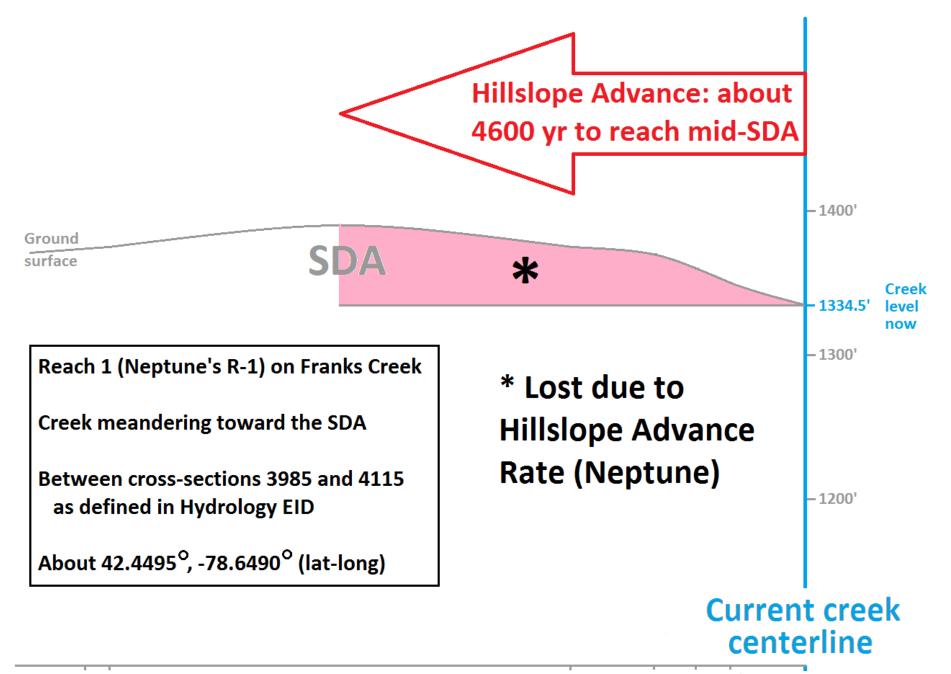
Vertical red bar shows 50 foot (15 m) Franks Creek downcutting alongside SDA at about 42.4495°, -78.6490°, more or less as predicted by EWG erosion modeling by Tucker & Doty.

Diagonal red lines show 210 stable slope angle, adjusted here to match vertical exaggeration.

This figure is approximate and illustrative, not exact.







500'483' 163' 105' 76' 52' **0** 7



Hillslope Advance: about 3000 yr to reach mid-SDA

- 1400'

Ground surface

SDA

\*

1334.51

- 1300'

Creek level now

Reach 1 (Neptune's R-1) on Franks Creek

Creek meandering toward the SDA

Between cross-sections 3985 and 4115 as defined in Hydrology EID

About 42.4495°, -78.6490° (lat-long)

\* Lost due to Hillslope Advance Rate (Neptune)

-1200'

Current creek centerline

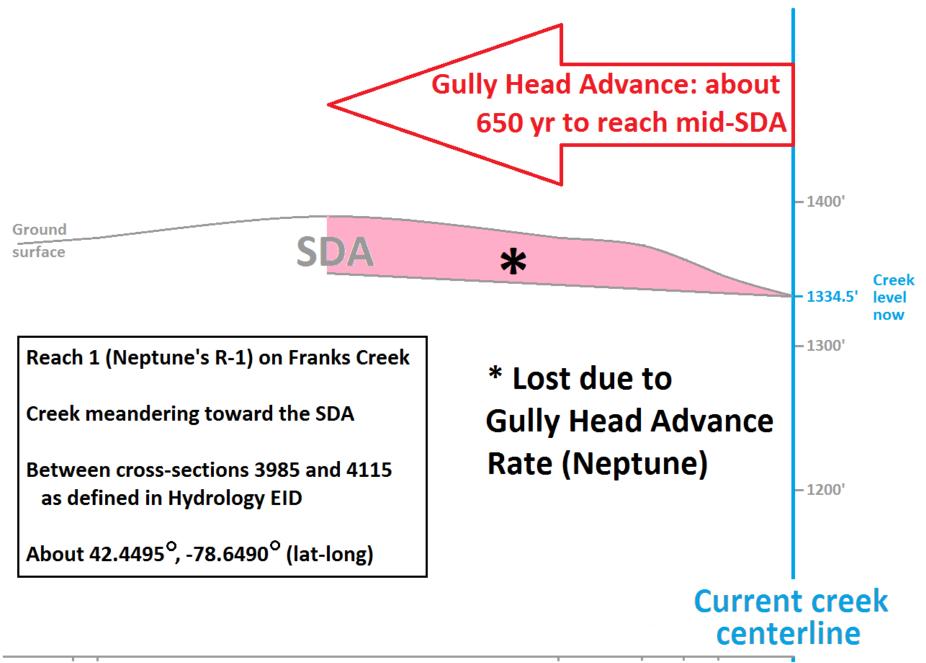
500'483'

163'

105' 76' 52'

0

5



500'483' 163' 105' 76' 52' 0



Gully Head Advance: about 540 yr to reach mid-SDA

Ground surface

SDA \*

Creek 1334.5' level now

-1300'

-1400'

Reach 1 (Neptune's R-1) on Franks Creek

Creek meandering toward the SDA

Between cross-sections 3985 and 4115 as defined in Hydrology EID

About 42.4495°, -78.6490° (lat-long)

\* Lost due to Gully Head Advance Rate (Neptune)

- 1200'

Current creek centerline

500'483'

163'

105' 76' 52'

(

10

Neptune's work shows SDA being breached in less than 1000 years by Gully Head Advance and less than 10,000 years by Hillslope Advance.

How may the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS) deal with this?

## Likely agency ideas for leaving some wastes in place:

- 1. Partial exhumation (digging up sections of SDA trenches that are thought to be most highly contaminated, leaving other sections in place)
- 2. Designing & installing engineered barriers to protect the SDA, NDA, and other facilities from erosion

Likely problems with partial exhumation (digging up sections of trenches that are thought to be most highly contaminated, leaving other sections in place):

- Are the burial records accurate?
- Has water in the trenches redistributed the contamination?
- When erosion releases contamination from the remaining wastes, are the exposures acceptable to downstream communities even if exposures are less than 25 millirems per year?

### Likely problems with engineered barriers and their ability to protect against erosion:

- **Erosion typically bypasses and** undercuts engineered barriers
- Repair and replacement can't be relied on or assumed beyond a 100-year institutional control period
- During the period (~100 years) when engineered barriers can be repaired or replaced, the DSEIS needs to address standard death/injury rates for workers operating equipment on steep slopes

## Selected links to the CTF's Structured Invitation & its "tasks"

- Landscape Evolution Model issues: Tasks 2-7, 14-17, 20-21, etc.
- Comparison to prior Neptune work: Task 20
- Burial-record accuracy: Task 40
- Acceptability of contamination to downstream communities: Tasks 43-46
- Assessment of standard death/injury rates for workers operating heavy equipment on steep slopes: Task 37