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A New Disposal Option for 2013

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Facility Overview

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Aerial Photo Taken January 2012

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Compact Waste Facility Accomplishments To Date

- **CWF LLRW Disposal Facts**
 - Final LLRW license received – September 2009
 - TCEQ has taken ownership of Texas Compact Landfill and WCS leases it back for operations
 - CWF - First LLW disposed – April 2012
 - 38 power stations and 2 decommissioning plants under disposal contracts
 - **CWF Operational Numbers For 2012**
 - ✓ As of Feb 1st cubic feet disposed of = 11,585
 - ✓ Number of Type B shipments received = 90
 - ✓ Receiving and disposing waste with activity greater than 12,000 Rem/hr (irradiated hardware shipments)
 - ✓ Providing an innovative dewatering solution at the facility



Compact Waste Facility Operation

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Federal Waste Facility Accomplishments To Date

LLRW and Mixed LLRW Disposal

- Only commercial A, B, and C waste disposal option open to DOE waste
- Final LLRW license received – September 2009
- FWF – Ready for operations – September 2012
 - FWF also has RCRA Permit and TSCA/CERCLA authorizations
 - Acceptance by rail
- ✓ USDOE Prime Contract for LLW/MLLW Disposal DE-SOL-0001970 pending award; expected early March, 2013

Bill Hensley DOE CO contract info (513) 246 – 0061 bill.hensley@emcbc.doe.gov

- ✓ WCS is engaged with several DOE tier 1 and 2 contractors to directly contract disposal and treatment services.



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Federal Waste Facility

- FWF Cell is over 100 feet deep
- Multi-layered cover system that is 25 – 45 feet thick, return to original surface
- Depth to waste is at least 25 feet below surface
- Natural red bed clay is less permeable to water than concrete



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Provide safe, new, and competitive complex treatment/disposal options

- ✓ **Safe and Secure** – The WCS disposal facility is one of the most robust disposal facilities ever constructed in the US, providing superior protection against environmental intrusion.
- ✓ Class A, B, and C MLLW Macroencapsulation, Solidification and Stabilization - Treatment and Disposal
- ✓ RCRA Landfill – Provide exempt disposal for low activity waste
- ✓ **Minimization of liability and risk** –
 - **Direct treatment/disposal reduces the generator’s risk and liability.** There are no “stops along the way” at a processor, where treatment and disposal may be delayed. The number of shipments and cask use requirements are cut in half.
 - **Commercial and Federal Facilities are completely separate.** No possibility of waste being co-mingled – DOE takes title for legacy management of federal waste, Texas takes responsibility for imported compact waste



Refining our Disposal License to further support the DOE EM Mission

- ✓ **Special Nuclear Materials** – allow WCS to take possession of USDOT limits of SNM on a conveyance prior to disposal.

Pending amendment approved

- ✓ **Bulk Disposal Concept** – Allow for WCS to dispose of Class A soil/debris waste and large components outside of a MCC, with limited size restrictions.

Amendment approval planned for March

- ✓ **Increase TEC Limits** – Increase Tc-99 limit to 1190 curies.

Amendment approval planned for March

- ✓ **Depleted Uranium Disposal** – Increase current 10 nCi/g to unlimited and allow 10,000 m³ of DU oxide disposal.

Note: WCS' site performance assessment meets or exceeds the proposed NRC Part 61 changes.

Amendment approval planned for June



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NNSS and WCS WAC Unique Differences

Generator Certification

WCS requires generators to have a waste management program. WCS does not require a WCO/AWCO, package certifiers or independent oversight of waste management program. WCS does not require a NNSS crosswalk, or an independent assessment of the generators program. WCS assesses each generator annually at WCS's cost.

NNSS requires generators to have a waste management program. NNSS requires a WCO/AWCO and waste package certifiers to be assigned. An independent assessment of the generator's certification program is required annually and is over and above NNSS assessments, which may occur at any time.

Waste Receipt

WCS can receive waste via highway or rail. WCS is served by rail, and has a dedicated rail line and robust equipment for offloading wastes from rail equipment or trucks.

NNSS can only receive waste via highway. NTS has weight and size restrictions for waste receipt. Cost can be added if weight or size is beyond WAC requirements.

Mixed Waste

WCS can receive mixed waste that does not meet LDR, and can characterize/process it to meet LDR requirements.

NNSS cannot receive mixed waste that does NOT meet LDR.

Bulk Waste

WCS has robust bulk waste handling and unloading capability. Reusable packages are not buried due to unloading issues. WCS pending approval by to dispose of Class A soil/debris waste and large components outside of an MCC.

NNSS can receive reusable bulk packages for unloading, but there are volume limitations and special requirements specified to minimize the potential waste gets "hung-up" during the offloading.



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NNSS and WCS WAC Unique Differences (cont.)

Prohibited Items

WCS has the capability to manage prohibited items and non-conforming issues (free liquids, hazardous/mixed wastes, etc.) using our MW processing facility. Return of non conforming waste to the generator is only a last resort.

NNSS cannot handle prohibited items and must send non-conforming waste back to the generator.

Waste Storage

WCS has the capability to provide storage of waste prior to additional characterization, conditioning, processing, and final disposal

NNSS does allow waste to be stored for other than for final disposal.

Waste Packaging

WCS can receive waste in any DOT compliant package except for wood and fiberboard packages. Drums don't require palletization.

NNSS Only accepts IP-1 or better packages. Drums are required to be palletized and banded.

Additional Handling Charges

WCS does not charge extra for the use of cranes and other offloading equipment.

NNSS requires a lift plan for all crane offloaded wastes, and charges extra for the use of cranes. NNSS charges extra for remote handled waste (>100mrem/hr at 30cm).

Operational Hours

WCS is open 5 days a week, for a total of 250 days.

NNSS operates 4 days a week, for a total of 198 days.



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How do I get waste to WCS?

- ✓ **Contract executed**
- ✓ **Generator certification complete**
- ✓ **Waste profile submittal**
- ✓ **Waste profile approval**
- ✓ **Shipment request submittal**
- ✓ **Shipment approval**



Questions?

**Meet some of our Technical and Operational
Personnel at Booth #1007**

www.texassolution.com