



WASTE CONTROL SPECIALISTS

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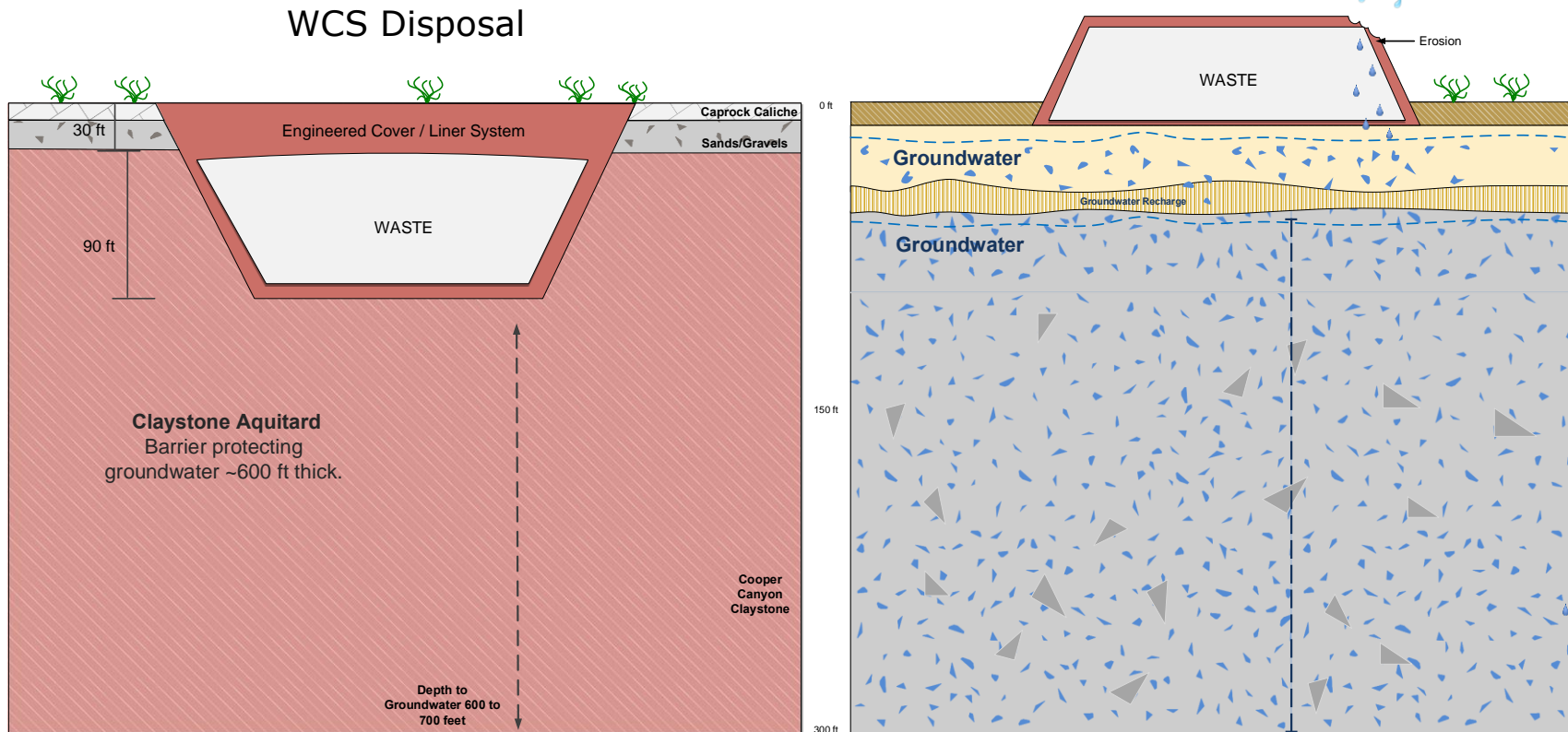
## ***"Receiver Site" Operator Perspective***

ECA Annual Meeting

January 31, 2020

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# WCS Environmental Protection (vs. Generic Facility)



- 1) Sub-Grade Design
  - Erosion avoidance
- 2) Natural Claystone Barrier
  - No reliance on man-made materials
  - Less porous than concrete
- 3) Arid Climate
  - No leachate from closed cells
- 4) Population
  - Distant from local residents, low population density
  - Large site buffer areas
- 5) Depth to Groundwater
  - 600 feet below the waste, non-potable, confined (isolated)
- 6) “Deep Time” Stability
  - Geologic and Hydrologic stability beyond thousands of years

# WCS Site – Andrews TX

14,000 acres  
4 landfills  
On-site rail  
On-site treatment

Byproduct  
Facility

Federal  
Facility

Hazardous  
Waste  
Landfill

Compact  
Facility

Administration  
Buildings

Treatment  
Facilities

Rail  
Offload



# WCS Local Support

## Local Engagement

- WCS office in town
- Communications staff (bilingual)
- Frequent tours and education events
- Involved in the community (schools, chambers of commerce, etc.)
- Reach beyond the nearest communities (TX and NM)



## Financial Support

- Surcharges (10% to 31.25% of gross receipts)
  - ◆ \$55.6 million to Texas (over 6 years)
  - ◆ \$12.6 million to Andrews (over 6 years)
  - ◆ Paid in addition to normal taxes
- Support to Community Activities (in addition to surcharges)
  - ◆ Scholarships
  - ◆ Public Safety
  - ◆ Sports Teams



## Our Staff Lives in the Community



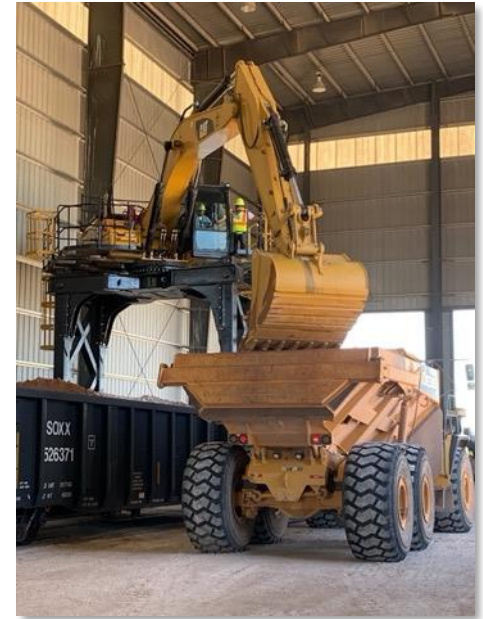
# What Waste is Accepted at WCS?

## Broad Waste Acceptance

- Class A/B/C LLRW and Mixed LLRW
- Exempt Waste (Low Activity waste up to ~10% of the Class A limit)
- Depleted Uranium (currently receiving large volumes from the US Army)
- Classified Waste (program finalization in progress)
- Examples include: West Valley Melter, Sturgis Reactor, Mercury Debris

## Future Waste Acceptance

- Greater Than Class C (GTCC) LLRW ???
  - ◆ Facility is technically proven for safe GTCC disposal
  - ◆ Ultimately depends on local and state consent



# Benefits of Commercial Off-Site Disposal

## ► Robust “Receiver Site” Characteristics

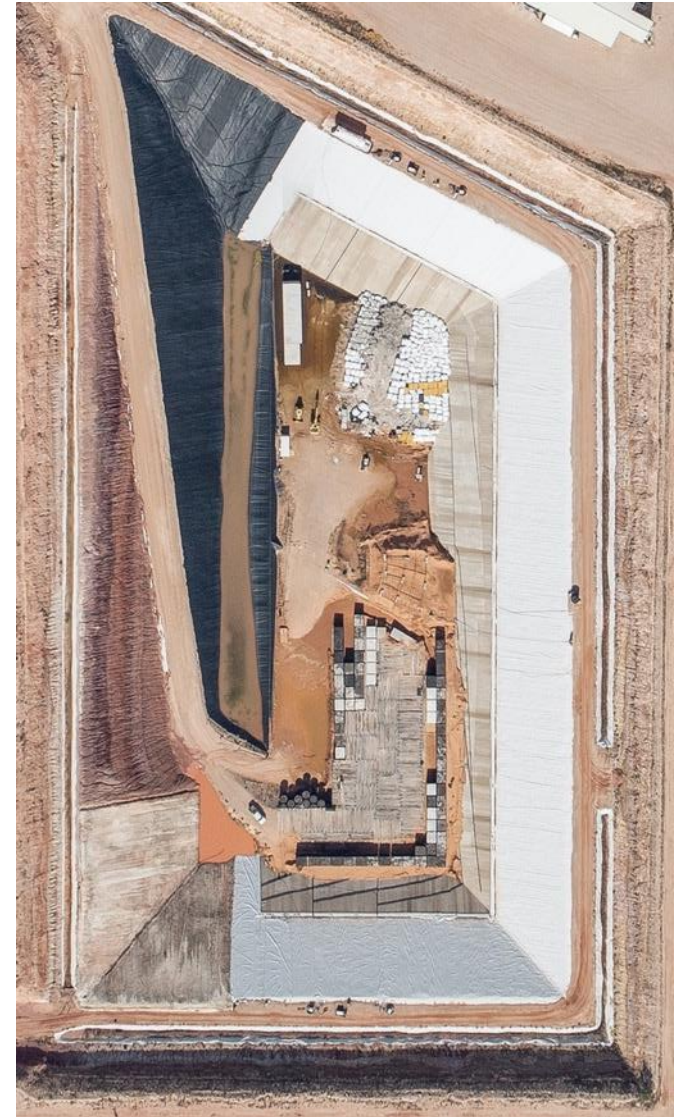
- Sites selected for ideal characteristics

## ► Commercial Cost structure

- “One Time” all-in cost includes siting, design, construction, operation, closure and post closure costs
- Risks and contingencies covered by commercial insurance and bonds
- Life-cycle cost is equivalent or lower than on-site disposal
- No ongoing or future costs

## ► Ready Now

- Fully constructed with capacity available today
- Accepted by the local communities
- No delay to “Sender Site” D&D activities



# Future Part 61 Commercial Disposal Sites?

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## Current Sites

### **Barnwell, SC**

- Only Atlantic Compact – South Carolina, New Jersey, Connecticut

### **Richland, WA**

- Only Northwest Compact – Washington, Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming

### **Clive, UT**

- Open for 50 States and government

### **Andrews, TX**

- Texas Compact – Texas and Vermont
- Also available for non-compact states and government

## Future Sites?

- Current sites provide sufficient capacity for all existing LLRW streams
- Cost and difficulty of establishing an additional Part 61 Commercial Site is extreme

***No Future Commercial Sites should be anticipated  
The Existing Part 61 Sites are Critical National Resources***

# How Can “Sender Sites” Support Commercial Disposal?

## **Comprehensive evaluation of alternatives**

- Life-cycle Cost
- Long-term Safety
- Local Acceptance
- Involve the commercial disposal sites in the process

## **On-going opportunities for funding**

- Commercial sites are not funded to be in “standby” and cannot “pause” operations
- If there are no opportunities, the capability may wither away
- Stop holding waste for “future disposal” when disposal is already available

## **Avoid “all or nothing” approaches**

- Support all commercial LLRW disposal capability (vs. winners and losers)
- Maintaining the current commercial nuclear waste “industrial base” is important for future commercial and federal needs

*If there was no commercial LLRW disposal capability – who would do it?*



Thank You

