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100-HR-3 Operable Unit Focused Feasibility Study Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This focused feasibility study (FFS) report presents the detailed analysis of alternatives for interim remedial measures (IRM) for the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit. The 100-HR-3 Operable Unit is one of seven operable units associated with the 100 D/DR and 100 H Areas of the Hanford Site. Three of the 100 D/DR operable units (100-DR-1, DR-2, and DR-3), two of the 100 H operable units (100-HR-1 and HR-2), and the 100-IU-4 Operable Unit are source units. The 100-HR-3 Groundwater Operable Unit includes the groundwater beneath the source operable units and the adjacent groundwater, surface water, fluvial sediments, and aquatic biota impacted by the overlying source operable unit. The 100-HR-3 Operable Unit also includes that portion of the 600 Area that lies between the D/DR and H Reactors.

The key assumptions which form the basis for the FFS are as follows:

- The purpose of the IRM is to address an identified threat to human health or the environment.
- The objectives of the FFS are to protect the Columbia River and to abate offsite migration of contaminants.
- To meet the objectives, the alternatives are aimed at containment and control of contaminant plumes. (The alternatives are not designed for mass reduction or aquifer cleanup.)
- The occasional-use scenario is assumed for the operable unit.
- For purposes of cost estimates, the FFS uses a finite lifecycle for the IRM to the year 2008. At this time it is assumed that any final action will be implemented, be it a continuation of the IRM or a redirection of the action.
- The *100 Area Feasibility Study Phases 1 & 2* (DOE-RL 1994a) forms the basis for the alternatives evaluated in the FFS. Additional alternatives or deviations from the alternatives are only considered when the defined alternative does not meet the operable unit specifics. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) does, however, allow the flexibility of specifying different process options at any point in the remedial investigation/feasibility study process if warranted by site circumstances.
- Disposal to the Environment Restoration Disposal Facility is assumed for all solid wastes generated. This includes the assumption that sufficient space is available and that the facility will be operating on a schedule consistent with the IRM.

Based on the qualitative risk assessment performed for the operable unit, analysis under the occasional-use scenario resulted in the identification of tritium in the D/DR Area, technetium-99 in the H Area, and arsenic in the 600 Area as human health contaminants of potential concern (COPC); however, it should be noted that all these COPC had incremental cancer risks in the low or very low range (< 1E-4). Therefore, none of these COPC represent an unacceptable human health risk under this exposure scenario.

Ecological scenarios were evaluated using biological receptors which live in or near the Columbia River. The ecological risk assessment identified potential risks from bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, chromium, and sulfide in the D/DR Area based on exceedances of Ambient Water Quality Criteria. In the H Area, chromium, iron, and sulfide were identified. These exceedances were based on the maximum concentrations detected in the near river wells. No allowance was made for environmental fate. These constituents were not identified in the river; the concentrations are significantly reduced by the mixing and dilution action of the river. No ecological assessment was conducted for the 600 Area because the groundwater is not impacting the river.

Based on an additional analysis of the data, chromium is identified as the contaminant of concern (COC) for the operable unit. In the context of FFS, COC are those constituents that must be addressed by remedial actions.

The FFS process includes an evaluation of remedial action objectives (RAO). The RAO are medium-specific or operable unit-specific objectives for protecting human health and the environment. The RAO are based on the land-use, COC, applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARAR), and exposure pathways and include specific remediation goals so that an appropriate range of remedial options can be developed for analysis.

The RAO for environmental protection are:

- control groundwater movement to minimize release of COC from groundwater to surface water that would result in concentrations in the river in excess of Ambient Water Quality Criteria

- prevent destruction of critical habitat; minimize destruction of noncritical habitat; prevent adverse impacts to threatened or endangered species

- prevent erosion of soil during remediation that would contribute to surface water concentrations greater than the Ambient Water Quality Criteria for the COC in surface water.

The preliminary remediation goal (PRG) is 50 μg/L measured in two consecutive sampling rounds in the near-river wells as established in the Tri-Party Agreement Change Control Form M-15-93-02 (Ecology et al. 1994). Chromium concentrations below the chronic Ambient Water Quality Criterion of 11 μg/L as measured in the substrate are considered alternate PRG. These PRG represent screening criteria for the FFS. Final remediation goals will be set in the record of decision.

In the *100 Area Feasibility Study Phases 1 and 2* (DOE-RL 1994a), alternatives were developed and screened for the 100 Area as a whole. The FFS modifies these alternatives to meet site-specific conditions. The alternatives considered in the FFS are:

- GW-1 - no action
- GW-2 - institutional controls/continued current actions
- GW-3 - containment
- GW-4 - in situ treatment
- GW-5 - removal, treatment, disposal using ion exchange
- GW-6 - removal, treatment, disposal using reverse osmosis.

Table ES-1 lists the processes included in each alternative. Alternative GW-4 was not considered in the FFS because this alternative applies to organic contaminants and nitrate, neither of which are COC for the operable unit.

The alternatives are defined in detail in the FFS to facilitate the detailed analysis. The detailed analysis is presented in tables where each alternative is compared to seven of the nine CERCLA criteria. These criteria are as follows:

- overall protectiveness
- compliance with ARAR
- long-term effectiveness
- reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume
- short-term effectiveness
- implementability
- cost.

The comparative analysis uses the results of the detailed analysis to compare alternatives to each other for their relative ability to meet the CERCLA criteria. The results of the detailed and comparative analyses are summarized in Table ES-2. The FFS will support the proposed plan for the IRM in the operable unit.

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Figure ES-1 Summary of Comparative Analysis

Evaluation Criteria	100-HR-3 Groundwater Operable Unit				
	Alternatives[1]				
	GW-1	GW-2	GW-3	GW-5	GW-6
Overall Protection of Human Health and Environment					
Compliance with ARAR[2]					
Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence					
Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, and Volume					
Short-Term Effectiveness					
Implementability					
Present Worth - H Area ($ millions)	0	1.0	10.0	23.4	28.2
Present Worth - D/DR Area ($ millions)	0	1.0	23.3	14.7	18.4

Notes:

1. Alternatives are summarized as follows:
   - GW-1 No Interim Action
   - GW-2 Institutional Control/Continue Current Actions
   - GW-3 Containment
   - GW-5 Removal/Ion Exchange Treatment/Disposal
   - GW-6 Removal/Reverse Osmosis Treatment/Disposal
2. ARAR - applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement

Note: GW-4 (In Situ Treatment) was not evaluated.

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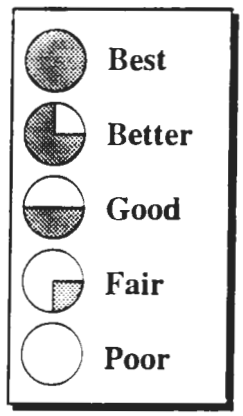

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Table ES-1 Alternatives and Process Options

ALTERNATIVE	PROCESSES
GW-1: No Action	Groundwater monitoring
GW-2: Institutional Controls/ Continued Current Actions	Access restrictions Groundwater monitoring Evaluation of results of current actions - pilot-scale treatability test - Columbia River Comprehensive Impact Evaluation - river/groundwater interaction studies - chromium speciation studies
GW-3: Containment	Sheet pile Extraction wells
GW-5: Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Using Ion Exchange	Removal - extraction wells Physical treatment: - filtration - ion exchange Stabilization/solidification: - cement-based solidification Liquid disposal: - river discharge or injection into an aquifer Solids disposal: - ERDF, W-025, or other site Monitoring
GW-6: Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Using Reverse Osmosis	Removal: - extraction wells Physical treatment: - filtration - reverse osmosis - forced evaporation Stabilization/solidification: - cement-based solidification Liquid disposal: - crib disposal - river disposal - injection to aquifer Solids disposal: - ERDF, W-025, or other site Monitoring

ERDF - Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility

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ACRONYMS

ARAR	applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement
BAT	best available technology
CAD	computer-aided design
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COPC	contaminants of potential concern
COC	contaminants of concern
CRCIA	Columbia River Comprehensive Impact Assessment
CRDL	Contract Required Detection Limit
CSCF	continuously stirred continuous flow
CSTR	continuously stirred - tank bioreactors
DF	decontamination factor
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
EM	environmental management
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EHQ	environmental hazard quotient
ERA	expedited response action
ERDF	Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility
FBR	fluidized-bed bioreactors
FFS	focused feasibility study
FS	feasibility study
GRA	general response action
HEIS	Hanford Environmental Information System
HI	hazard index
HMOC	Hybrid Method of Characteristics
HQ	hazard quotient
HRA-EIS	Hanford Remedial Action Environmental Impact Statement
HSRAM	Hanford Site Risk Assessment Methodology
ICR	incremental cancer risk
IRM	interim remedial measures
LFI	limited field investigation
MCL	maximum contaminant level
MMOC	modified method of characteristics
MOC	method of characteristics
MTCA	Model Toxics Control Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPL	National Priorities List
O&M	operations and maintenance
OTD	Office of Technology Development
PNL	Pacific Northwest Laboratory

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ACRONYMS (cont)

PRG	preliminary remediation goal
QRA	qualitative risk assessment
RAO	remedial action objective
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RI	remedial investigation
ROD	record of decision
SIP	Strongly Implicit Procedure
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SVE	soil vapor extraction
TBC	to be considered
Tri-Party Agreement	Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order
USGS	United States Geological Service
VOC	volatile organic compounds
WAC	Washington Administrative Code

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This focused feasibility study (FFS) is in support of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) remedial investigation/ feasibility study (RI/FS) activities for the 100-HR-3 Groundwater Operable Unit. The RI/FS process is described in the *Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies Under CERCLA* (EPA 1988). The 100 Area is one of four areas on the Hanford Site that are on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) National Priorities List (NPL) under CERCLA (Figure 1-1). The 100-HR-3 Operable Unit is one of seven operable units associated with the 100 D/DR and 100 H Areas of the Hanford Site (Figure 1-2). Three of the 100 D/DR operable units (100-DR-1, DR-2, and DR-3), two of the 100 H operable units (100-HR-1 and HR-2), and the 100-IU-4 Operable Unit are source units. The 100-HR-3 Groundwater Operable Unit includes the groundwater beneath the source operable units and the adjacent groundwater, surface water, fluvial sediments, and aquatic biota impacted by the overlying source operable unit. The 100-HR-3 Operable Unit also includes that portion of the 600 Area that lies between the D/DR and H Reactors.

The approach for the RI/FS activities for the 100 Area operable units has been further defined in the *Hanford Past-Practice Strategy* (DOE-RL 1991). This strategy streamlines the past-practice remedial action process with a bias for action through optimizing the use of interim remedial measures (IRM) and expedited response actions (ERA).

All work conducted at the 100 Area waste sites is in accordance with the conditions set forth in the *Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order* (Tri-Party Agreement) (Ecology et al. 1990), and its amendments, signed by the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology), EPA, and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE).

1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The *Hanford Past-Practice Strategy* (DOE-RL 1991) defines the FFS as an evaluation of a limited number of alternatives that are focused to the scope of the response action planned. The FFS constitutes the detailed analysis phase that completes the FS evaluation process for the targeted IRM. In addition to the screened alternatives evaluated in the *100 Area Feasibility Study Phases 1 and 2* (DOE-RL 1994a), the detailed analysis phase integrates the results of area-wide studies such as river impact, shoreline, ecological, cultural resources, treatability, and background studies as well as information from operable unit-specific limited field investigations (LFI) and qualitative risk assessments (QRA).

The FFS does the following things:

- updates and refines remedial action objectives (RAO), contaminants of concern (COC), applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARAR), and remedial alternatives based on new information developed since the *100 Area Feasibility Study Phases 1 and 2* (DOE-RL 1994a) (additional risk assessment may be used to refine RAO and COC)

- performs detailed and comparative analyses of IRM alternatives.

The FFS is performed primarily to provide a detailed analysis of remedial action alternatives for sites remaining on the IRM pathway as identified in the LFI.

The objective of the FFS is to provide decisionmakers sufficient information on waste site conditions and remedial alternatives to allow them to make an appropriate and timely decision on remediation of sites to be addressed through IRM. The FFS evaluates alternatives identified in the *100 Area Feasibility Study Phases 1 and 2* (DOE-RL 1994a) and considers new information on technologies, operable unit characteristics, and areawide studies.

Concurrently, FFS are being prepared for some of the 100 Area source operable units. Source cleanup is integral to successful remediation of groundwater; therefore, the cleanup of groundwater is closely tied to the cleanup of the sources of contamination. The source FFS currently under preparation are aimed at the high priority sites, mainly the liquid waste sites. Remediation of these sites may play a major role in cleanup of the groundwater by eliminating a pathway for continued contamination.

1.2 REPORT ORGANIZATION

The FFS is organized into the following sections:

- Section 1.0 - introduction and discussion of purpose of report; summaries of 100 Area studies that support the FFS.

- Section 2.0 - operable unit background and summaries of operable-unit specific reports.

- Section 3.0 - discussion of RAO including land use, COC, ARAR, and remediation goals.

- Section 4.0 - detailed descriptions of the groundwater remedial alternatives identified in the 100 Area FS including any modifications to the alternatives based on new information concerning contaminants or technologies; discussion of uncertainties associated with the alternatives.

- Section 5.0 - discussion of modeling efforts for FFS.

- Section 6.0 - discussion of detailed analysis methodology; detailed analysis tables comparing each alternative to the CERCLA nine criteria.
- Section 7.0 - a discussion of the sensitivities of the report assumptions.
- Section 8.0 - comparative analysis of alternatives using the CERCLA nine criteria.
- Section 8.0 - a list of references used in the FFS.
- Appendix A - a tabulation of ARAR.
- Appendix B - detailed descriptions of technologies developed and screened in 100 Area FS Phases 1 and 2.
- Appendix C - modeling details.
- Appendix D - cost models.

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1.3 SUMMARY OF THE HANFORD PAST-PRACTICE STRATEGY

The strategy streamlines the past-practice remedial action process with a bias for action through the use of expedited response actions and IRM. The strategy focuses on reaching early decisions to initiate and complete clean-up projects, maximizing the use of existing data, coupled with focused, short time-frame investigations where necessary.

Figure 1-3 depicts the interrelationships and sequencing of steps and activities that must be integrated to bring an operable unit from field investigation through record of decision (ROD). The diagram is consistent with the approach outlined in the *Hanford Past-Practice Strategy* (DOE-RL 1991). This chart provides a graphical description of the entire process of characterization activities, risk assessments, treatability studies, and FS for the high and low priority sites within an operable unit and for the operable unit as a whole.

To aid in understanding each of the figure activity elements and their interrelationships, each element is described in the *100 Area Feasibility Study Phases 1 and 2* (DOE-RL 1994a).

1.4 SUMMARY OF 100 AREA FEASIBILITY STUDY PHASES 1 AND 2

The 100 Area Phase 1 and 2 FS evaluated the known characteristics of the Hanford 100 Area and identified the range of remedial alternatives that were most appropriate for protection of human health and the environment for the entire aggregate area. The purpose of the 100 Area FS was to:

- provide a generalized view of applicable and workable remedial technologies as applied to the site contamination problems as a whole

- evaluate groups of sites based on similarity, as opposed to geographical location and operable unit designation

- develop and screen remedial alternatives to be used in the detailed analysis phase of the FFS for IRM or final FS for individual operable unit.

The 100 Area Phase 1 and 2 FS consisted of the following four principal tasks:

- identify contaminants of concern for the media of concern

- identify ARAR pertinent to all general response actions (GRA)

- develop remedial alternatives (Phase 1) applicable to the 100 Area including development of RAO, development of GRA, identification and screening of technologies and process options, and assembly of remedial alternatives from representative technology types

- screen alternatives (Phase 2) developed in Phase 1 for implementability, effectiveness, and costs to identify those alternatives that warrant advancement to the detailed analysis phase of future FFS.

Contaminants of potential concern (COPC) and ARAR identified in phases 1 and 2 are refined in the FFS based on the evaluation of additional operable unit- and waste site-specific information gathered in the LFI. General response actions and alternatives retained as a result of phases 1 and 2 are evaluated in detail in the FFS. General response actions were identified as follows:

- no action
- institutional actions
- containment actions
- in situ treatment actions
- removal/treatment/disposal actions.

Alternatives retained from phases 1 and 2 are listed in Table 1-1.

1.5 100 AREA WIDE AND AGGREGATE AREA STUDIES

The 100 Area aggregate studies and Hanford Site studies, such as the Hanford Site background studies, provide integrated analyses of selected issues on a scale larger than an operable unit. The 100 Area groundwater operable unit work plans (DOE-RL 1992a-d) address studies common to the 100 Area covering topics such as river impact, shoreline, ecology, and cultural resources. These studies are reported individually and provide data for

the selection of final remedies. Results of these studies are summarized below. Details of the studies can be found in the corresponding references.

1.5.1 Hanford Site Background

The natural inorganic chemical composition of groundwater in the unconfined aquifer system beneath the Hanford Site is presented in *Hanford Site Groundwater Background* (DOE-RL 1992e). The characterization effort identifies the types and concentrations of inorganic analytes that exist naturally in the groundwater. Provisional threshold levels for 40 inorganic analytes developed in this effort are listed in the LFI. Background values for most radionuclides and organic constituents have not been developed.

1.5.2 Hanford Remedial Action Environmental Impact Statement

In accordance with DOE Order 5400.4 and Chapter 10 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 1021, the values of the *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA) of 1969 are to be incorporated in the CERCLA process. Many of the NEPA values are addressed in the detailed analysis of remedial alternatives within this FFS; however, Hanford Site and area-wide impacts are addressed by the Hanford Remedial Action Environmental Impact Statement (HRA-EIS).

The HRA-EIS analyzes the impacts caused by remediating the CERCLA/Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) past-practice waste sites on the Hanford Site. The NEPA strategy follows a tiered approach which allows the issues addressed in the HRA-EIS to be incorporated into subsequent assessments by reference alone (40 CFR 1502.20). A draft of the HRA-EIS is scheduled for public review in August 1994. The final ROD for the HRA-EIS is scheduled for April 1995.

1.5.3 Ecological Summary

Bird, mammal, and plant surveys were conducted and reported in Sackschewsky and Landeen (1992). Current contamination data has been compiled from other sources, along with ecological pathways and lists of all wildlife and plants at the site, including threatened and endangered species (Weiss and Mitchell 1992). Another report (Cadwell 1994), discusses aquatic species on the Hanford Reach of the Columbia River; mapping activities of vegetation on the site and efforts to survey species of concern; shrub-steppe bird surveys; and mule deer and elk population monitoring. Report conclusions state that intrusive activities, such as remedial actions, that are conducted inside the controlled-area fences will not have a significant impact on the wildlife. Intrusive activities outside the controlled-area fences will have minimal impact on wildlife if the recommendations contained in the three documents listed below are followed (Landeen et al. 1993):

- *Bald Eagle Management Plan* (Fitzner and Weiss 1994)

- *Biological Assessment of Threatened and Endangered Species* (Fitzner et al. 1994).

The ecology of the riverine and riparion zones associated with the Columbia River is summarized in the *Columbia River Impact Evaluation Plan* (DOE-RL 1993a). Additional information sources are included as references in the evaluation plan.

The DOE policy also states that site-specific ecological surveys will be conducted at all sites where cleanup and remedial actions are performed.

1.5.4 Groundwater/River Interaction

Several projects are contributing to a better understanding of how contaminated groundwater from the Hanford Site enters the Columbia River along the 100 Areas. This topic was included in an earlier Tri-Party Agreement milestone that addressed 100 Areas general investigations (M-30-00 series). A submilestone required 1) installing equipment and 2) initiating monitoring activities to perform long-term evaluation of river/aquifer interaction: both milestone requirements were completed by September 1993. There are no subsequent milestones, however, to present the results of the evaluation of interaction.

Automated equipment is installed in wells at each reactor area to measure water levels at hourly intervals. Similar stations are operating at four reactor areas to measure river stage changes. Selected stations also contain sensors to record temperature and electrical conductivity. In the 100 H Area, simultaneous recording of water levels, temperature, and conductivity are being made in the nearshore river, in riverbank seepage, and in a shoreline monitoring well. All of these stations will be operated for a time period sufficient to describe daily, weekly, and seasonal river cycles (most stations will have meet this objective by Fall 1994). Operation of the equipment and selected results are described in annual progress reports (e.g. Campbell 1994).

Monitoring activities include data collection by the equipment just described, as well as data collected for operable unit sampling tasks, as listed in work plans. Groundwater, riverbank seepage, and shoreline sediments are all sampled as part of operable unit sampling. Non-environmental restoration program activities, such as RCRA groundwater monitoring and Sitewide Environmental surveillance conducted under DOE Order 5400.1, also contribute data that are relevant to river/aquifer interaction investigations. A summary of water quality data from near-river monitoring wells, riverbank seepage, and nearshore river water is presented in Peterson and Johnson (1992). Riverbank seepage, shoreline sediment, and river water data for sampling activities conducted for the environmental restoration program are published in DOE-RL (1992f) and WHC (1993a). The data are also available from the Hanford Environmental Information System.

Interpretation of river/aquifer interaction data is in progress. Initial results show that groundwater is affected by river stage changes in several ways. River fluctuations can be observed as water level changes in wells throughout the reactor areas, with a time lag and amplitude decrease occurring as the well's distance from the river increases. This

information has potential use for inferring aquifer hydraulic properties (e.g. McMahon and Peterson 1992). River stage changes also affect water quality, but only within several hundred feet of the river, and to varying degrees depending on the magnitude and duration of stage changes. Evidence for some degree of groundwater dilution by river water prior to crossing the channel interface is found in river bank seepage concentrations of contaminants. Seepage concentrations are almost always intermediate between values in shoreline wells and nearshore river water (Peterson and Johnson 1992).

An understanding of the physical and chemical environment at the aquifer/river interface, and of the processes occurring at the interface, is fundamental for assessing the impact of Hanford Site groundwater on Columbia River water quality and ecosystems. It is also relevant in assessing the performance of remediation activities. Continued investigation of aquifer/river exchange is strongly encouraged to support future records of decision for environmental restoration.

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1.5.5 Columbia River Comprehensive Impact Assessment

The Columbia River Comprehensive Impact Assessment (CRCIA), established in Tri-Party Agreement Milestone M-13-80, will evaluate the current human and ecological risks to the Columbia River attributable to past and present activities on the Hanford Site. The CRCIA is being conducted by Pacific Northwest Laboratory (PNL). Human risk from exposure to radioactive and hazardous materials will be addressed for a range of river use options. Ecological risk will be evaluated relative to the health of the current river ecosystem (Eslinger et al. 1994).

1.5.6 Investigations of Chromium in Groundwater

Several projects have been completed or are underway that contribute to a better understanding of groundwater contamination by chromium in the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit. Estimates for the volume of contaminated groundwater, the mass of chromium within that volume, and the changes in characteristics between 1988 and 1992 in the 100 H Area are presented in Peterson and Connelly (1993). Their estimates suggest a chromium plume in excess of 100 ppb (EPA drinking water standard) to have a volume of approximately 180,000 m^3 and containing approximately 26 kg of chromium. The estimates indicate a slight increase in the plume during the time interval analyzed, and three possible reasons were offered. The most likely cause is the influx of chromium-bearing groundwater from the west into the 100 H Area, resulting from past disposal in the 100 D Area. Other possible causes are unidentified continuing sources in the 100 H Area and increased release from the soil column.

An effort is underway to describe how chromium moves with groundwater and where chromium fixation might occur (DOE-RL 1993a). This study of chromium speciation looks at the concentrations and valence state of chromium in the unconfined aquifer, at the interface between the aquifer and the river, and in the nearshore river. Analysis of the various valence states in sediments and periphyton coatings on sediments is included, along

with tests involving potential changes in valence state that occurs when groundwater is mixed with river water. Initial interpretations suggest that some hexavalent chromium in groundwater is reduced to the less-toxic and less-mobile trivalent state at the aquifer/river interface.

1.6 SUMMARY OF 100 AREA GROUNDWATER TREATABILITY STUDIES

Treatability tests were conducted on groundwater samples collected from the 100-HR-3 Groundwater Operable Unit to collect data on treatment technologies. The 100-HR-3 Operable Unit consists of the groundwater beneath the 100 H and 100 D/DR Areas; the contaminants in the operable unit include chromium, nitrate, and uranium. Bench-scale tests of biodenitrification used batch studies to determine if biodenitrification could reduce the nitrate concentration to a residual of <45 mg/L (as NO_3), the current maximum contaminant level (MCL) as defined in the *Safe Drinking Water Act* (SDWA) (40 CFR 141). The tests were conducted under the *100-HR-3 Groundwater Treatability Test Plan* (DOE-RL 1992g), the *Treatability Study Program Plan* (DOE-RL 1992h), and the *100 Area Groundwater Biodenitrification Bench-Scale Treatability Study Procedures* (Peyton and Martin 1993). The results of the test are presented in *100 Area Groundwater Biodenitrification Bench-Scale Treatability Study -- Final Report* (Peyton 1994). Because the treatability test was directed at nitrates and organics, the information is not relevant to the COC for the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit. Therefore, no additional discussion of the treatability test is provided in the FFS.

Treatability tests were also conducted to test the removal of chromate, nitrate, and uranium (VI) using precipitation/reduction and/or ion exchange treatments. The tests are described in the *100-HR-3 Groundwater Treatability Test Plan* (DOE-RL 1992g). Procedures for the tests are specified in *100-HR-3 Area Groundwater Treatment Tests for Ex Situ Removal of Chromate, Nitrate, and Uranium (VI) by Precipitation/Reduction and/or Ion Exchange* (WHC 1993b); results are presented in *Treatment Tests for Ex Situ Removal of Chromate, Nitrate, and Uranium (VI) from Hanford (100-HR-3) Groundwater Final Report* (WHC 1993c). Results of each test are summarized below.

The detection limit for treatability study for chromium was 19 μg/L. The goal of the study was the MCL of 100 μg/L, so this detection limit was adequate. The Contract Required Detected Limit (CRDL) for chromium is 10 μg/L (EPA 1991).

1.6.1 Precipitation/Reduction

1.6.1.1 Sulfide Precipitation. A ferrous sulfate/sodium sulfide method was tested to first reduce the chromium (VI) to chromium (III) and then to coprecipitate the reduced chromium with the resulting ferric hydroxide and/or ferric sulfide (WHC 1993c). The possible reduction and/or precipitation of uranium was also investigated. The ferrous sulfate/sodium sulfide treatment was effective at removing the chromium (decontamination factor [DF] of 64); however, the treatment failed to remove uranium or nitrate and generated significant quantities of sludge. (The DF is defined as the original concentration of the contaminant

divided by the concentration after treatment. A DF < 2 is considered insignificant.) The method resulted in a colloidal suspension which was not removed by centrifugation.

1.6.1.2 Brushite Coprecipitation. Disodium hydrogen phosphate was used to precipitate brushite from the contained calcium ion naturally present in the groundwater to determine the potential for removing uranium. The incidental removal of chromate from solution by coprecipitation with brushite was also investigated. The brushite treatment produced significant DF for uranium (DF = 32). This treatment did not result in significant DF (>2) for chromate and had little effect on nitrate concentrations. Because neither precipitation method resulted in removal of both chromate and uranium and because both generated significant quantities of sludge or flocculent, no further tests were conducted.

1.6.2 Ion Exchange

Three different strong-base anion exchange resins were tested based on recommendations of resin manufacturers (Dowex 21K™ from Dow Chemical Company and Amberlite 402™ and 410™ from Rohm and Haas Company). All three resins had excellent DF for uranium (90±70 to 110±70) and chromate (60±46 to 90±12). The Dowex 21K™ had a much higher DF for nitrate (40±20) than the Amberlite 410™ (12±2) or Amberlite 402™ (6±1). The Dowex 21K™ removed the high concentration of contaminants down to the level of detection for several hundred column volumes.

The test was a full factorial experiment, which means that all combinations of the variables of interest were explored. Tests conducted included batch tests, equilibrium tests, and breakthrough tests. Equilibrium tests showed that the adsorption potential for Dowex 21K™ for uranium and chromate was far higher than the amount of groundwater available for spiking.

The following summarizes the results of the batch anion exchange resin test results:

- No pretreatment requirements were identified in the treatability tests; however a prefilter is recommended for field application.

- The optimum resin for treatment of chromate, nitrate, and uranium based on the results of the tests is Dowex 21K™, a strong-base anion exchange resin.

- No breakthrough was observed in water from Well 199-H4-4 for chromium or uranium. Nitrate showed breakthrough after 445 column volumes. The concentrations from this well were 84,600 ppb nitrate, 49 ppb uranium, 65.5 ppb chromate, and 79.4 ppb total chromium.

- Breakthrough for water from Well 199-D5-15 occurred at 450 column volumes for nitrate and 1,100 column volumes for chromium. Initial concentrations were 49,700 ppb nitrate, 12 ppb uranium, 1,930 ppb chromate, and 2,025 ppb total chromium. Breakthrough for chromium occurred at 100 ppb; therefore, 1925 ppb was taken up by the ion exchange resin. The capacity of the

Dowex 21K™ is 2.79 μg chromium per mg of resin based on the test results for this well water.

- No degradation of resin or resin life was noted during multiple cycles.

- During the multiple cycles, the contaminant concentrations were below the performance goals with the exception of uranium. This may not be too significant because the levels of uranium introduced in the test were much higher (8 times) than typical 100 Area groundwater uranium concentrations.

- The ion exchange was eluted with 4 to 5 column volumes of 4 M sodium chloride then washed with one to two column volumes to regenerate the resin for reuse. The concentrations in the eluate were typically several hundred thousand ppb chromium, ten million ppb nitrate, and thirty thousand ppb uranium. Both the eluate and wash contained uranium and were considered mixed waste.

As part of the breakthrough tests, a low flow rate (16 column volumes per hour [3.4E-4 gal/min]) test using groundwater spiked with 700 ppb uranium, 1,770 ppb chromium (VI), 2,020 ppb total chromium, and 192,300 ppb nitrate showed that 1,800 column volumes were insufficient to show breakthrough for uranium. Chromium concentrations at 1,800 column volumes were near the performance level at 3% to 4% of original concentrations. Nitrate showed breakthrough at 350 column volumes, which corresponds to a resin loading of 1.1 meq/mL of wet conditioned resin. This loading is very close to the theoretical capacity of 1.2 meq/mL for the Dowex 21K™ resin. (Breakthrough is defined as 50% of the original concentration.)

A high flow rate (27 column volumes per hour [5.7E-4 gal/min]) test using groundwater spiked with 820 ppb uranium, 2,100 ppb chromium, 1,990 ppb chromate, and 212,700 ppb nitrate showed no breakthrough for chromium; however, the test was ended prematurely due to equipment failures. Uranium concentrations were slightly higher in the effluent than in the slow flow rate test which may indicate that the kinetics of uranium adsorption are slow. The uranium concentration was always less than the performance level (22 μg/L).

1.7 PILOT-SCALE TREATABILITY STUDY

Milestone M-15-06E requires that DOE being pilot-scale pump and treat operations for 100-HR-3 Operable Unit by August 1994. The pilot-scale is to address chromium. Assuming the pilot scale is successful, it would continue to operate until the ROD. Full-scale operation would be implemented if it were determined to be the selected remedy under the 100-HR-3 ROD. If the pump and treat operation is the selected remedy under the ROD it would continue until the three parties evaluate the operation using the following criteria:

1) Hexavalent chromium measured in wells near the Columbia River fall below the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) standard for chromium of 50 μg/L for two consection sampling periods.

2) Sampling of water occurring in the river bottom substrate environment, where springs are suspected to discharge contaminated groundwater, in concentrations representative of the plume, indicates that hexavalent chromium in this environment is below and will remain below the chronic Ambient Water Quality Criterion for the protection of freshwater aquatic life for hexavalent chromium (11 μg/L) set by the EPA.

3) Groundwater/Columbia River interaction studies, numerical models or physical models indicate that predicted levels of hexavalent chromium within the riverbed substrate environment, where contaminated groundwater is suspected to discharge, in concentrations representative of the plume, are below the chronic Ambient Water Quality Criterion for the protection of freshwater aquatic life for hexavalent chromium (11 μg/L) set by the EPA.

4) Biological surveys, such as aerial photographic records, of Columbia River sections where contaminated groundwater discharges may reasonably be expected to occur, indicate that contemporary salmonid redd distributions are at concentrations and locations expected if hexavalent chromium were not an influence.

5) The effectiveness (including cost/unit of hexavalent chromium removed) of the treatment technology does not justify further operation.

6) An alternate treatment technique, such as chemical reduction of the hexavalent chromium to a less toxic valence, that is more effective or is less costly is substituted.

Assumptions associated with the Tri-Party Agreement Change Control Form (Ecology et al. 1994) for the pilot-scale treatability test are as follows:

- The LFI activities do not identify hexavalent chromium data inconsistent with data to date.
- The QRA justifies the need for remediation.
- Treated effluent containing contaminants above State water quality standards can be disposed of the soil column or aquifer.
- Hazardous, radioactive and/or mixed waste (e.g. resins) will be stored and/or disposed of on-site at locations as agreed to by the three parties.
- Bench-scale tests will confirm treatment assumptions.

- The pilot-scale treatability test will be performed in accordance with the *100-HR-3 Groundwater Treatability Test Plan* (DOE-RL 1992h).

The *Pilot-Scale Treatability Test Plan for the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit* (DOE-RL 1994b) provides an outline for the pilot-scale test using the Dowex 21K™ resin in an ion exchange pump and treat system.

1.8 KEY ASSUMPTIONS FOR FFS

The key assumptions which form the basis for the FFS are as follows:

- The purpose of the IRM is to address an identified threat to human health or the environment.

- The objectives of the FFS are to protect the Columbia River and to abate offsite migration of contaminants.

- To meet the objectives, the alternatives are aimed at containment and control of contaminant plumes. (The alternatives are not designed for mass reduction or aquifer cleanup.)

- The occasional-use scenario is assumed for the operable unit.

- For purposes of cost estimates, the FFS uses a finite lifecycle for the IRM to the year 2008. At this time it is assumed that any final action will be implemented, be it a continuation of the IRM or a redirection of the action.

- The *100 Area Feasibility Study Phases 1 & 2* (DOE-RL 1994a) forms the basis for the alternatives evaluated in the FFS. Additional alternatives or deviations from the alternatives are only considered when the defined alternative does not meet the operable unit specifics. The CERCLA does, however, allow the flexibility of specifying different process options at any point in the RI/FS process if warranted by site circumstances.

- Disposal to the Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility (ERDF) is assumed for all solid wastes generated. This includes the assumption that sufficient space is available and that the facility will be operating on a schedule consistent with the IRM.

Each of these key assumptions is discussed in Sections 2.0 through 6.0 of the FFS. The sensitivities associated with these assumptions are discussed in Section 7.0.

Figure 1-1 Hanford Site

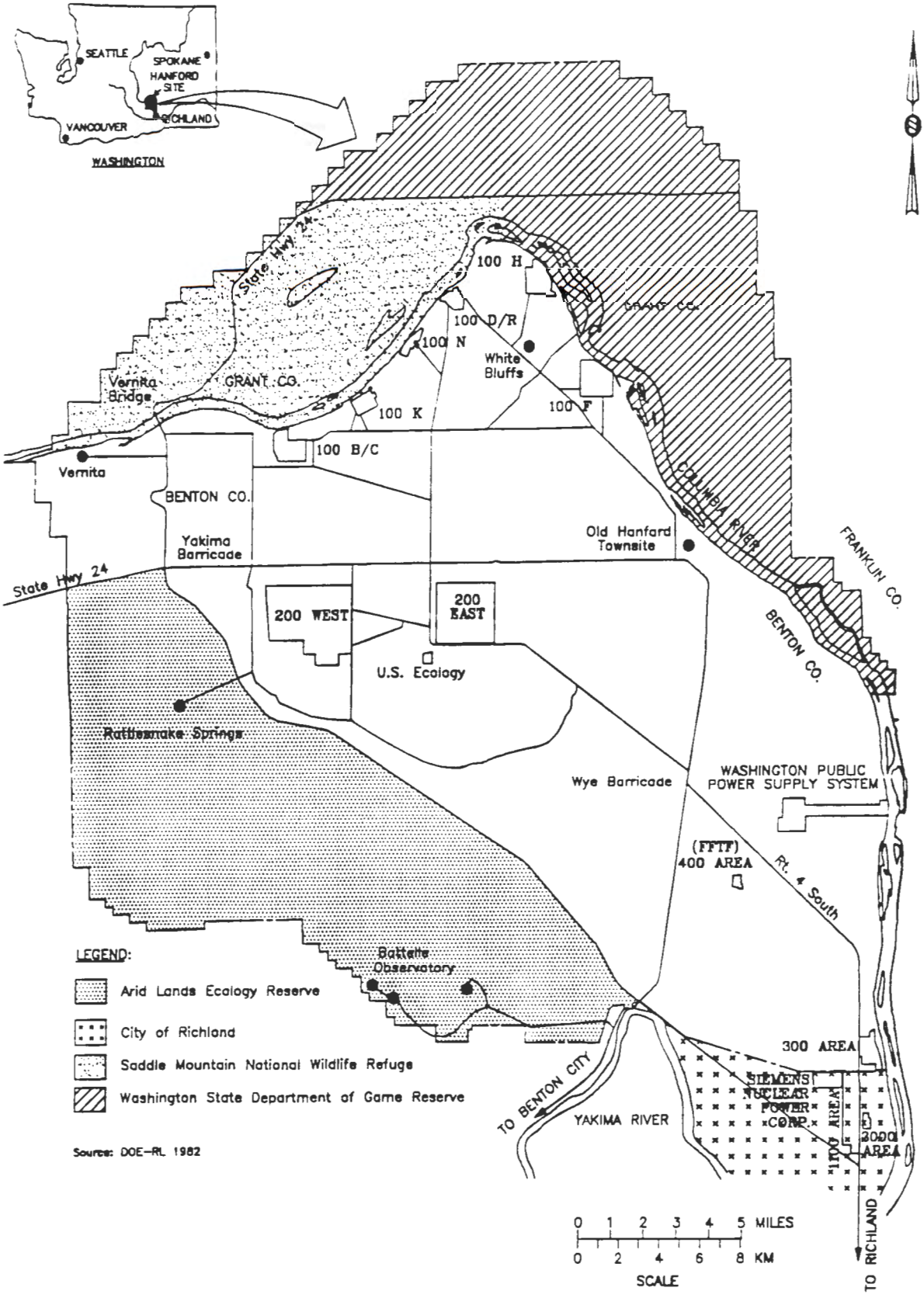

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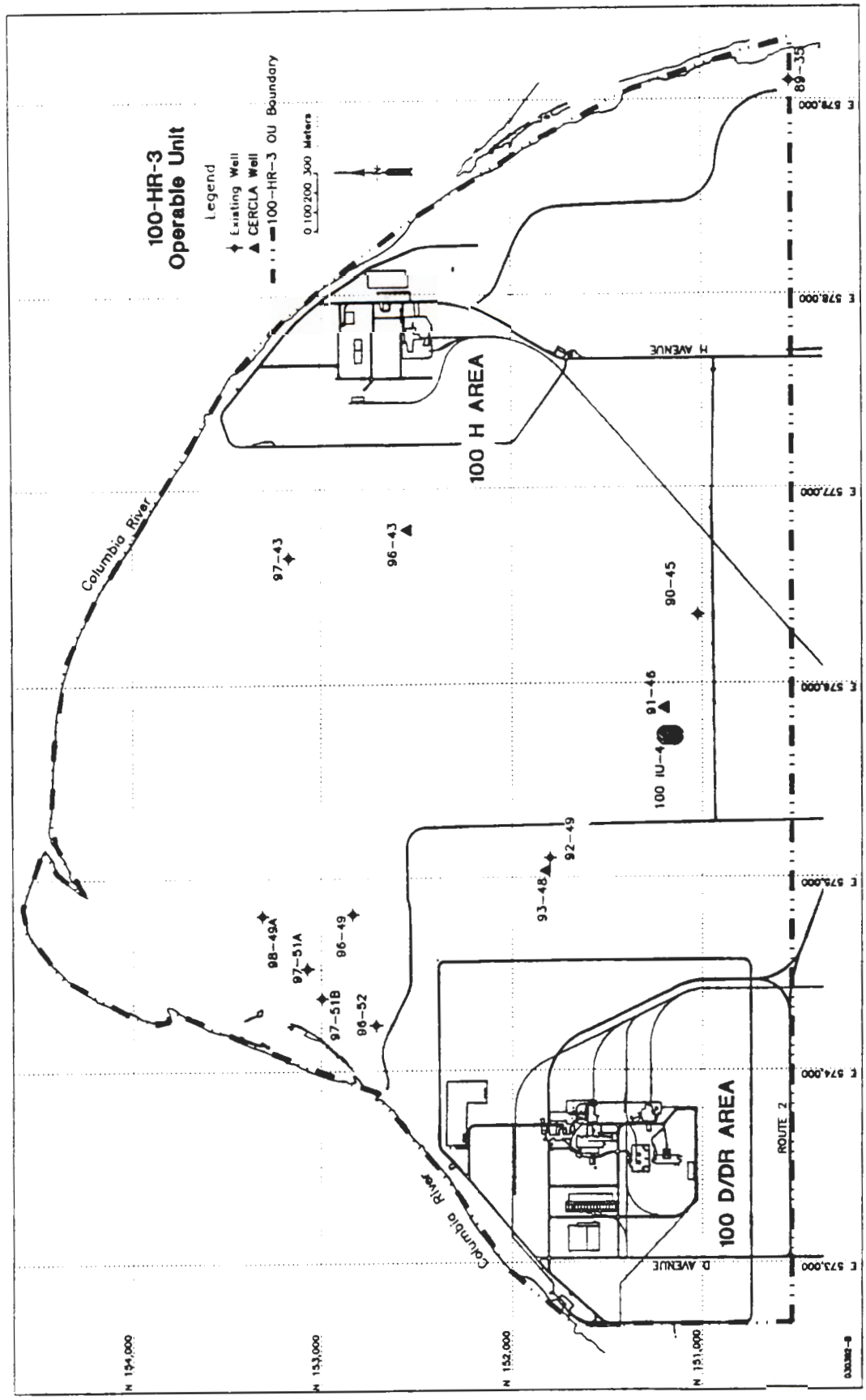
Figure 1-2 100-HR-3 Operable Unit



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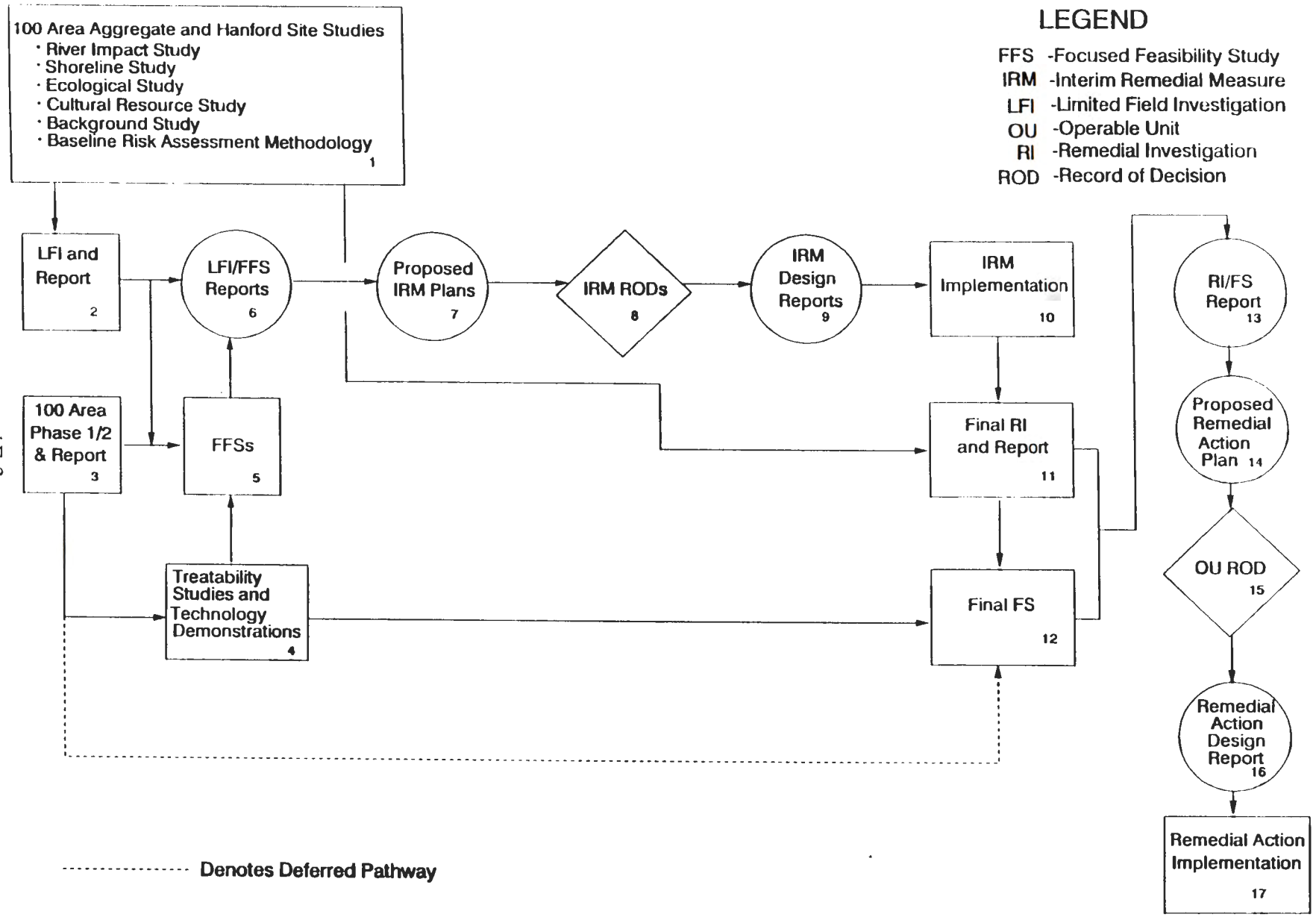

Figure 1-3 Hanford Past-Practice Strategy Diagram

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Table 1-1 Alternatives Retained from 100 Area Feasibility Study

Alternative	Description		Recommendation
GW-1	No Action		Retain for detailed analysis and risk assessment data.
GW-2	Institutional:	Water-rights and deed restrictions Groundwater monitoring Columbia River as alternate water supply	Retain to preserve range of GRA to be evaluated in FFS.
GW-3	Containment:	Slurry walls Extraction wells	Retain to preserve range of GRA to be evaluated in FFS.
GW-4	In Situ Treatment:	Biodenitrification Air stripping	Retain as an in situ treatment action.
GW-5	Removal, Treatment, & Disposal:	Extraction wells Biodenitrification Chemical oxidation, precipitation, and chemical reduction Media filtration and ion exchange Cement-based solidification Injection into aquifer ERDF	Retain as a removal, treatment, and disposal action based on chemical treatment processes.
GW-6	Removal, Treatment, & Disposal:	Extraction wells Biodenitrification Air stripping, forced evaporation, media filtration, and reverse osmosis Cement-based solidification Crib disposal, vaults, and trenches/pits ERDF	Retain as a removal, treatment, and disposal action based on physical treatment processes.

GRA = general response action
FFS = focused feasibility study
ERDF = Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility

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2.0 OPERABLE UNIT BACKGROUND

The 100-HR-3 Operable Unit is located in the north-central portion of the Hanford Site along the southern shoreline of the Columbia River (see Figures 1-1 and 1-2). The southern boundary of the operable unit is the southern edge of Sections 21, 22, 23 and 24 of T 14 N, R 26 E of the Willamette Meridian and continuing east along the southern edge of Sections 19 and 20, T 14 N, R 27 E of Willamette Meridian to the Columbia River. The operable unit includes outfall structures and effluent pipelines that extend into the Columbia River, but excludes that portion (116-N-3 Crib) of the 100-NR-2 Operable Unit that extends north of the southern boundary. Outfall structures and river effluent pipelines will be addressed by an ERA.

Since the preparation of the *100 Area Feasibility Study Phases 1 & 2* report (DOE-RL 1994a), additional data have been collected relevant to the 100 Area in general as well as the 100 D/DR and 100 H Areas and the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit specifically. An LFI has been conducted and reported in *Limited Field Investigation Report for the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit* (DOE-RL 1993b). A QRA (WHC 1993d) and a variety of aggregate area studies were performed to evaluate risk, cultural resources, the area's ecosystem, the Columbia River, and the river sediments.

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2.1 LIMITED FIELD INVESTIGATION

As part of the LFI, 22 new groundwater monitoring wells were installed in the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit. These wells were constructed to help define groundwater quality in areas of potential public or environmental exposure and immediately downgradient of priority source operable unit waste sites.

Groundwater samples were collected from these wells and existing monitoring wells (Figures 2-1 and 2-2). A total of 262 samples, exclusive of duplicates and splits, was collected over four rounds of sampling. Analyses were conducted for organic, inorganic, and radioactive constituents. Soil samples were collected during well drilling activities and analyzed for physical properties. The data derived from this sampling and analysis effort were used to perform a QRA (WHC 1993d). Tables 2-1 and 2-2 present the maximum concentrations found the chromium plumes, in near-river wells, in springs and seeps, and in the Columbia river for the 100 H and 100 D Areas.

2.2 QUALITATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT

The QRA for the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit focuses on a limited set of human and environmental exposure scenarios. The QRA provides an analysis that will aid in making defensible decisions regarding the need to conduct IRM.

The QRA used the first three rounds of LFI groundwater sampling data. The data were evaluated for consistency and compliance with EPA guidance (EPA 1989). Data from

all wells were used to identify a maximum concentration. This maximum concentration was then used in the calculation of human health risk.

For the ecological evaluation, maximum concentration data from near-river wells only were used. This data represented the best available estimate of concentrations available for biological exposure at the groundwater/river interface (such as springs and seeps).

Frequent- and occasional-use exposure scenarios were evaluated in the human health QRA to provide bounding estimates of risk consistent with the residential and recreational exposure scenarios presented in the *Hanford Site Risk Assessment Methodology* (HSRAM) (DOE-RL 1994c). Human exposure was limited to ingestion of contaminated groundwater, inhalation of volatile contaminants during water use, and external exposure to radionuclides.

The results of the human health risk estimations for carcinogens are grouped into the following categories based on lifetime incremental cancer risk (ICR):

- high $> 1 \times 10^{-2}$
- medium 1×10^{-4} to 1×10^{-2}
- low 1×10^{-6} to 1×10^{-4}
- very low $< 1 \times 10^{-6}$.

The results of the QRA for human-health and ecological evaluations are presented by area (D/DR, H, and 600) in Tables 2-1 through 2-5. Human health risk associated with the occasional-use scenario of medium or high ICR or a hazard index (HI) > 1 keeps a waste site on the IRM pathway. The results of the ecological risk assessment were evaluated in terms of an ecological hazard quotient (EHQ). Any contaminant with an EHQ > 1 was identified as COPC.

The frequent-use scenario assessment identified tritium, strontium-90, ammonia, chromium, manganese, and nitrate as COPC in the D/DR Area through the ingestion and inhalation (ammonia only) pathways. For the H Area, tritium, carbon-14, strontium-90, technetium-99, uranium-233/234, uranium-238, americium-241, ammonia, chloroform, chromium, fluoride, manganese, and nitrate were identified as COPC under the frequent-use scenario through the ingestion and inhalation pathways. Frequent-use COPC in the 600 Area were identified as tritium, arsenic, and chromium through the ingestion pathway.

The occasional-use scenario resulted in the identification of tritium in the D/DR Area, technetium-99 in the H Area, and arsenic in the 600 Area as human health COPC; however, it should be noted that all these COPC had ICR in the low or very low range. Therefore, none of these COPC represent an unacceptable human health risk under this exposure scenario.

Ecological scenarios were evaluated using biological receptors which live in or near the Columbia River. The ecological risk assessment identified potential risks from bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, chromium, and sulfide in the D/DR Area based on exceedances of Ambient Water Quality Criteria. In the H Area, chromium, iron, and sulfide were identified. These exceedances were based on the maximum concentrations detected in the

near river wells. No allowance was made for environmental fate. These constituents were not identified in the river; the concentrations are significantly reduced by the mixing and dilution action of the river. The QRA presents a discussion of the uncertainties associated with the ecological risk assessment. No ecological assessment was conducted for the 600 Area because the groundwater is not impacting the river.

While the ecological portion of the QRA conservatively estimated risk based on near-river well concentrations, no analysis has been performed on the risks to salmon redds and fry in the substrate of the river. Chromium in concentrations above 11 μg/L potentially cause negative impacts to these receptors. However, because data are unavailable for this ecological pathway, great uncertainty exists in the potential risk associated with this media.

2.3 CULTURAL REVIEW

As part of a comprehensive cultural resources review of the 100 Area operable unit, several archeological surveys have been conducted in the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit. These surveys included literature and record reviews and pedestrian surveys of the area. Figure 2-1 shows those areas of the operable unit which have been surveyed. These efforts were conducted following the procedures set forth in the *Hanford Cultural Resources Management Plan* (Chatters 1989). These surveys have located three historic and five prehistoric sites within the 100 D/DR and 100 H Areas which could be potentially impacted by IRM activities.

Two historic sites (3-176 and 3-178) have the potential of being impacted by activities in the H Area by construction and support activities associated with remedial actions. One historic site, 3-180, and one prehistoric site, 45BN176, have the potential of being impacted by activities in the D/DR Area. Four prehistoric sites - 45BN147, 45BN148, 45BN439, 45BN459 and 45BN176 - are near the river in D/DR Area in the potential zone of remedial activities. Three of these sites are village sites with pit houses.

All of the potential impact sites within the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit will need to be evaluated for National Register of Historic Places eligibility. Any sites found eligible for listing should be avoided during activities or plans for data recovery/mitigation will be required.

2.4 ONGOING ACTIONS

Aquifer tests are planned for the operable unit as documented in the *Aquifer Test Plan for the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit* (Swanson 1994). New wells were completed in August 1994 and field tests are scheduled to begin in September 1994. In additions, seven wells in the 100 D/DR Area were pumped in June 1994 to determine their capacity for producing water in support of the treatability test in the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit. The withdrawal tests were of short duration, approximately one to two hours and produced results similar to earlier estimates.

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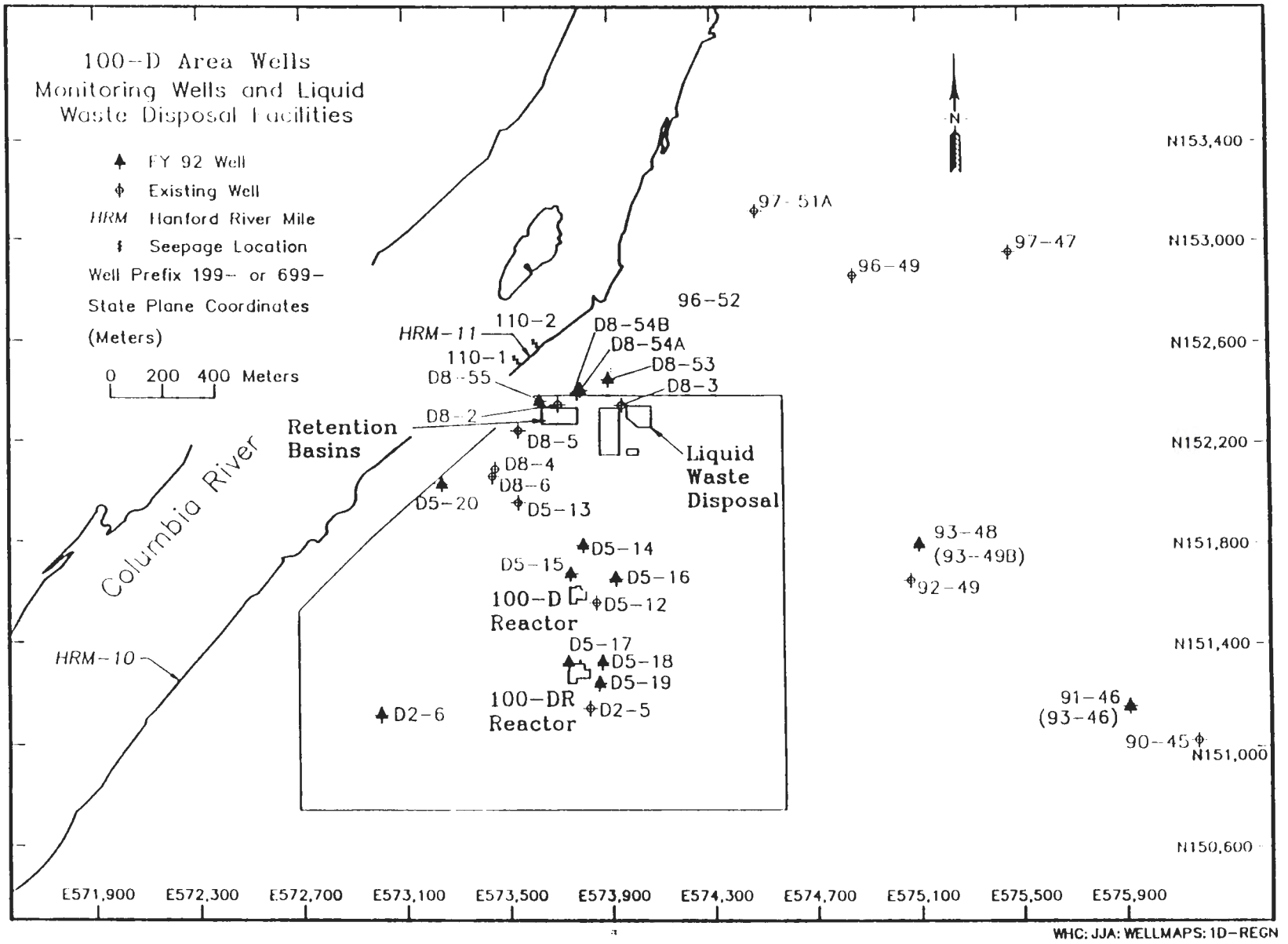

Figure 2-1 Well Location Map for 100 D/DR Area

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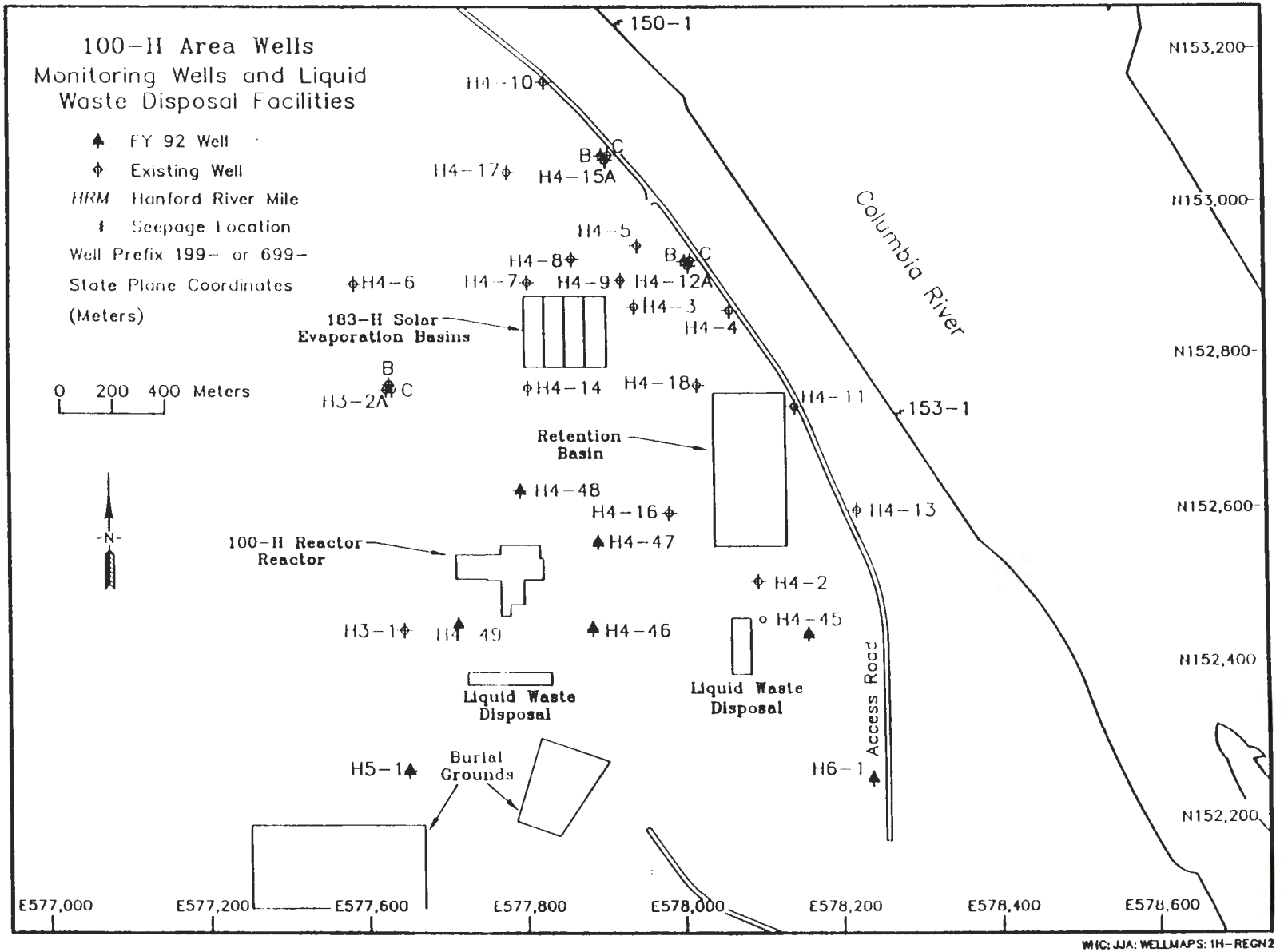

Figure 2-2 Well Location Map for 100 H Area

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Figure 2-3 Cultural Survey Areas for 100 D/DR Area

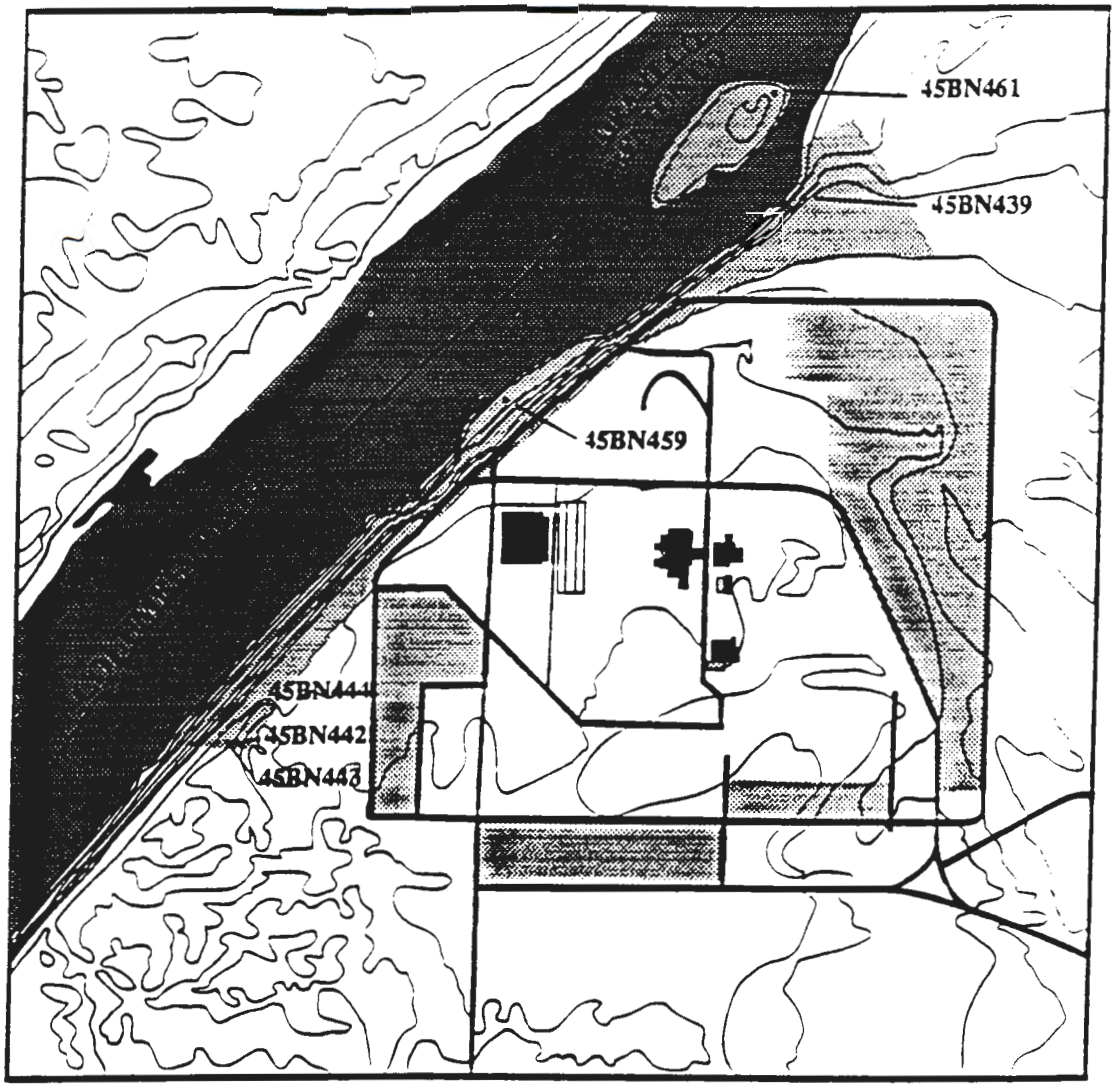

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Figure 2-4 Cultural Survey Areas for 100 H Area

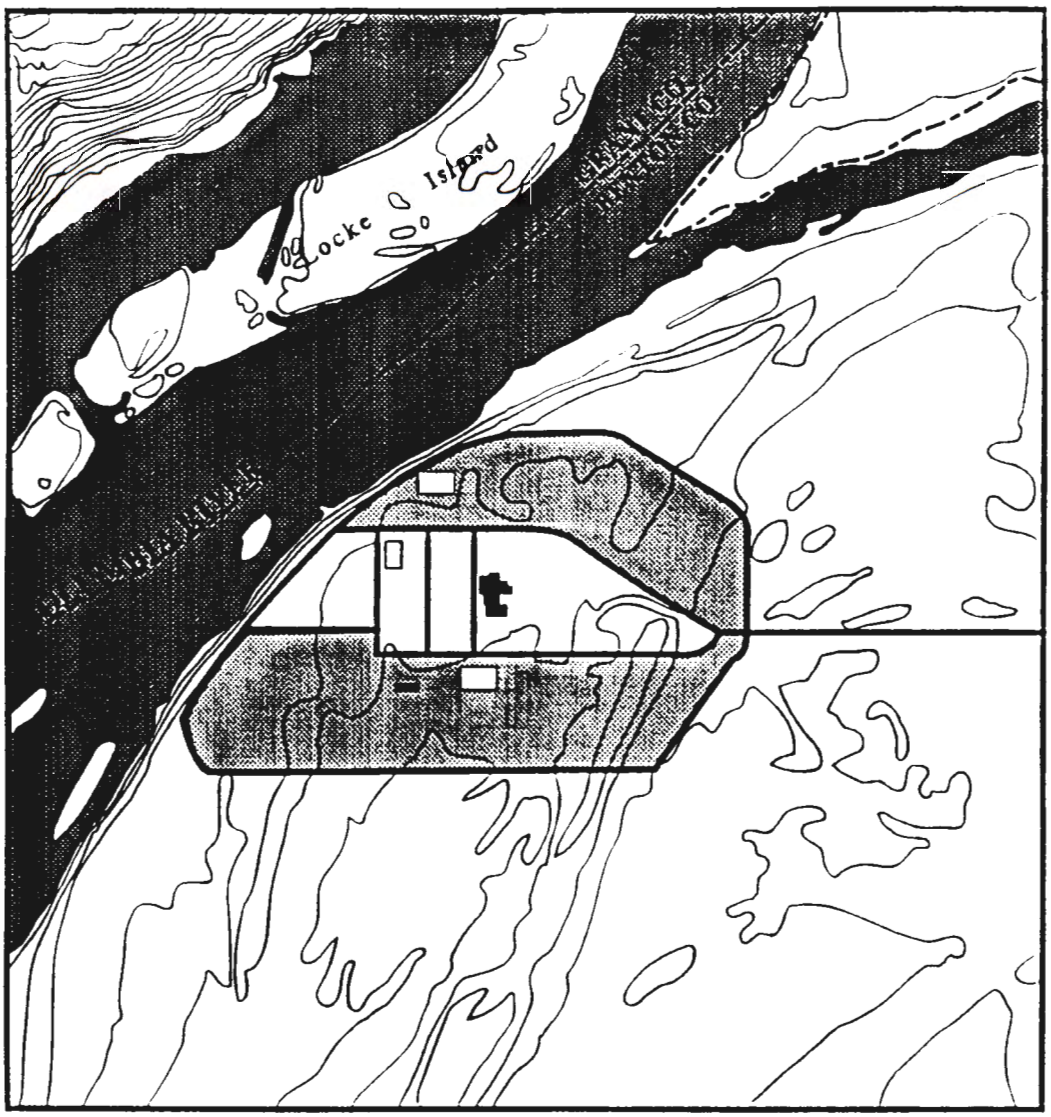

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Table 2-1 Summary of Maximum Concentrations for Contaminants of Potential Concern for 100 D/DR Area

	All Groundwater Wells		Near-River Groundwater Wells		D/DR-Area Springs		D/DR-Area Columbia River	
Radionulcides (pCi/L)								
Tritium	78000		19000		3100		<200	
Strontium-90	41	J	7.6		4.5		<1	
Inorganics (μg/L)								
Chromium	2090		443	J	124		8.8	U
Manganese	186		8.8		4.3	B	7.2	U
Anions (mg/L)								
Ammonia	0.75		0.1		0.1	J	<0.5	UJ
Nitrate	32.7		14.1		3.99	J	<0.1	J

J: Estimated value

B(inorganics): Analyte detected at a concentration below the contract required detection limit but above the instrument detection limit.

U: Undetected

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Table 2-2 Summary of Maximum Concentrations for Contaminants of Potential Concern for 100 H Area

	All Groundwater Wells		Near-River Groundwater Wells		H-Area Springs		H-Area Columbia River	
Radionuclides (pCi/L)								
Tritium	11000		7100		3800	J	400	J
Carbon-14	72		72		NA		NA	
Strontium-90	33		33		12.7		0.7	J
Uranium-233/234	26.8		26.8		NA		NA	
Uranium-238	18.6		18.6		1.22*		0.53*	
Americium-241	0.28	J	0.28	J	NA		NA	
Inorganics (μg/L)								
Chromium	490		45.6		51.6		6	U
Manganese	180		2.3	B	37.9		12.4	B
Organics (μg/L)								
Chloroform	53		31		NA		NA	
Anions (mg/L)								
Fluoride	1.3		0.21		0.21		0.45	
Nitrate	760		6.9		4.58	J	0.54	J

J: Estimated value
*: Value for Total Uranium reported
NA: Not analysed for
B(inorganics): Analyte detected at a concentration below the contract required detection limit but above the instrument detection limit.
U: Undetected

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Table 2-3 Summary of Maximum Concentrations for Contaminants of Potential Concern for 600 Area

	All Groundwater Wells		Near-River Groundwater Wells		600-Area Springs		600-Area Columbia River	
Radionuclides (pCi/L)								
Tritium	11000		(a)		NS		NS	
Inorgainics (μg/L)								
Arsenic	11.5		(a)		NS		NS	
Chromium	170		(a)		NS		NS	

NS: Not Sampled
(a): No ecological evaluation completed for the 600 Area

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Table 2-4 Human Health Risk Assessment Summary for the 100 D/DR Area

Contaminant Type	Frequent-Use Scenario[b]			Occasional-Use Scenario[c]		
	Estimated Qualitative Risk	Key Contaminant	Pathway	Estimated Qualitative Risk	Key Contaminant	Pathway
Radioactive	low/medium	tritium, strontium-90	ingestion only[d]	low	tritium	ingestion only[d]
Nonradioactive, Carcinogenic	very low	none	none	very low	none	none
Nonradioactive, Noncarcinogenic	HI > 1	chromium, ammonia, manganese, nitrate	inhalation (ammonia only)[e] and ingestion	HI < 1	none	none

a Based on maximum contaminant concentrations in groundwater.
b Frequent-use scenario is based on residential exposure parameters.
c Occasional-use scenario is based on recreational exposure parameters.
d The inhalation pathway is evaluated for volatile nonradioactive contaminants only.
e The laboratory analysis and reporting for ammonia may not be the same as the use in the reference dose for ammonia; associated risks may be over-estimated.

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Table 2-5 Human Health Risk Assessment Summary for the 100 H Area

Contaminant Type	Frequent-Use Scenario[b]			Occasional-Use Scenario[c]		
	Estimated Qualitative Risk	Key Contaminant	Pathway	Estimated Qualitative Risk	Key Contaminant	Pathway
Radioactive	low/medium	strontium-90, technetium-99, tritium, uranium-238, carbon-14, uranium-233/234 americium-241	ingestion only[d]	low	technetium-99	none
Nonradioactive, Carcinogenic	low	chloroform[e]	inhalation/ ingestion	very low	none	none
Nonradioactive, Noncarcinogenic	HI < 1	nitrate, chromium, manganese, fluoride, ammonia	inhalation (amrnonia only)[f] and ingestion	HI < 1	none	none

a Based on maximum contaminant concentrations in groundwater.
b Frequent-use scenario is based on residential exposure parameters.
c Occasional-use scenario is based on recreational exposure parameters.
d The inhalation pathway is evaluated for volatile nonradioactive contaminants only.
e This compound is a common laboratory contaminant, therefore the concentrations identified for this compound may not be representative of groundwater in the 100 H Area, and the associated risks may be over-estimated.
f The laboratory analysis and reporting for ammonia may not be the same as the use in the reference dose for ammonia. associated risks may be over-estimated.

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Table 2-6 Human Health Risk Assessment Support for the 600 Area

Contaminant Type	Frequent-Use Scenario[b]			Occasional-Use Scenario[c]		
	Estimated Qualitative Risk	Key Contaminant	Pathway	Estimated Qualitative Risk	Key Contaminant	Pathway
Radioactive	low	tritium	ingestion only[d]	very low	none	none
Nonradioactive, Carcinogenic	medium/low	arsenic[e]	ingestion	low/very low	arsenic[f]	ingestion
Nonradioactive, Noncarcinogenic	HI > 1	arsenic, chromium	ingestion	HI < 1	None	None

a Based on maximum contaminant concentrations in groundwater.
b Frequent-use scenario is based on residential exposure parameters.
c Occasional-use scenario is based on recreational exposure parameters.
d The inhalation pathway is evaluated for volatile nonradioactive contaminants only.
e The ICR for arsenic include background contribution. The ICR for arsenic subtracting background contribution is 3E-05, or a low risk.
f The ICR for arsenic includes background contribution. The ICR for arsenic subtracting background contribution is 6E-07, or a very low risk.

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Table 2-7 Ecological Risk Assessment Summary for Radionuclides

Radionuclide	Near-River Wells	
	Dose > EHQ	
	100-D/DR	100-H
Americium-241	Not Detected	NO
Carbon-14	Not Detected	NO
Strontium-90	NO	NO
Technetium-99	Not Detected	NO
Tritium	NO	NO
Uranium - 233/234	NO	NO
Uranium-235	Not Detected	NO
Uranium-238	NO	NO
Total Dose	NO	NO

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Table 2-8 Ecological Risk Assessment for Nonradionuclides

Chemical	Near River Wells	
	100 D/DR	100 H
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Above Chronic LOEL - Yes	Not Detected
Barium	Above Background - No Value for LOEL	Above Background - No Value for LOEL
Chromium	Above Acute and Chronic LOEL - Yes	Above Acute and Chronic LOEL - Yes
Fluoride	Below Background	No LOEL
Iron	Below Background	Above Acute LOEL
Nitrate as N	No Value for LOEL	No Value for LOEL
Manganese	No Value for LOEL	Below Background
Sulfide	Above Chronic LOEL - Yes	Above Chronic LOEL - Yes
Vanadium	No Value for LOEL	Below Background
Note: All other concentrations were below the Acute and Chronic LOEL or below background levels.		

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3.0 REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES

The RAO are medium-specific or operable unit-specific objectives for protecting human health and the environment. The RAO are based on the land-use, COC, ARAR, exposure pathways, and specify remediation goals so that an appropriate range of remedial options can be developed for analysis. This section presents the steps taken in refining the initial RAO (defined in 100 Area FS [DOE-RL 1994a]) based on a more thorough evaluation of the 100 Area groundwater operable unit data from the LFI reports.

The RAO refinement process begins with the refinement of COPC for the groundwater operable unit. This information is used to ensure that remedial alternatives being considered in this FFS can adequately address the types of contaminants and to facilitate the refinement of ARAR. The RAO also provide the basis for developing the GRA that will satisfy the objectives of protecting human health and the environment. The RAO are defined as specifically as possible without limiting the range of GRA that can be applied.

The RAO for protecting human receptors express both a contaminant level and an exposure route. Remedial action objectives for protecting the environment are expressed in terms of the medium of interest and target clean-up levels, because the intent of the remedial action is to preserve or restore the medium of interest.

Remedial action objectives are based on CERCLA guidance (EPA 1988). Assumptions used to develop RAO for the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit include:

- The main objectives are protection of the river and abatement of migration of contaminated groundwater plumes outside the operable unit.
- The recreational exposure scenario is assumed.
- The IRM will continue to the year 2008, at which time the final action for the operable unit will be implemented, or until cleanup goals are met. (This assumption is for costing purposes and does not represent the final cleanup period.)
- Based on the QRA for the occasional-use scenario, all identified COPC were within acceptable risk ranges (i.e., incremental cancer risk of 1×10^{-4} to 1×10^{-6} or an hazard quotient [HQ] < 1). Therefore, the potential risk from the operable unit is to the environment.

The RAO for environmental protection are:

- control groundwater movement to prevent release of COC from groundwater to surface water that would result in concentrations in the river in excess of Ambient Water Quality Criteria

- prevent destruction of critical habitat; minimize destruction of noncritical habitat; prevent adverse impacts to threatened or endangered species

- prevent erosion of soil during remediation that would contribute to surface water concentrations greater than the Ambient Water Quality Criteria for the COC in surface water.

Discussion supporting the RAO is given in the subsections below.

3.1 LAND-USE

Although the QRA uses frequent- and occasional-use scenarios (corresponding to residential and recreational uses respectively), there are no residential or recreational land-uses in the 100 Area at this time. The Hanford Future Site Uses Working Group (HFSUWG 1992) recommended the 100 Area be considered for the following four potential future land-uses:

- Native American uses
- limited recreation, recreation-related commercial uses and wildlife
- B Reactor as a museum/visitor center
- wildlife and recreation.

None of the group's recommendations included potential future residential use by definition; however, the scenarios include a range of restricted and unrestricted uses. The DOE currently limits the access to the 100 Area; this access restriction is assumed to continue during the IRM period. Therefore, for purposes of the FFS and given the relative timeframe of the IRM, the recreational scenario will be used to determine remedial action goals for the IRM. As defined in the past-practice strategy, the 100 Area will be reevaluated, including a comprehensive baseline risk assessment, in the future for removal from the NPL. Land-use will be revisited at that time.

3.2 CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN

This section refers to two groups of contaminants, COPC and COC. The first group, COPC, was initially identified in the LFI (DOE-RL 1993b) as contaminants with the potential of having an adverse impact on human health or the environment. The second group is the COC which are refined from the list of COPC. In the context of FFS, COC are those constituents that must be addressed by remedial actions. The CERCLA requires that actions selected to remediate hazardous waste sites be protective of human health and the environment. In order to support this requirement, COPC identified in the LFI are refined to COC for the FFS.

The COPC were determined in the LFI for both human and ecological receptors based on the QRA and additional analysis of the data. For the occasional-use scenario (corresponding to recreational use), no human health COPC were identified in the QRA. It

should be noted that the ecological COPC were identified in the near-river wells. This resulted in a very conservative COPC list because the risks associated with the actual river/groundwater interface has not been determined or no allowance has been made for mixing and dilution of the contaminant concentrations by the river. The quantification of risk at this interface would aid in understanding the real threats to the environment so that they could be more properly addressed.

The COPC were identified in the QRA as:

- H Area - ecological: chromium, iron, and sulfides
- D/DR Area - ecological: bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, chromium, and sulfides
- 600 Area - human health: arsenic.

As part of the FFS, the COPC are further evaluated to ensure remediation addresses the major contaminants. Based on this analysis, sulfides, bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, iron, and arsenic are not included as COC in this FFS for the following reasons:

- Arsenic - no Hanford Site-related uses are known and the 600 Area of 100-HR-3 Operable Unit was used extensively for agricultural purposes prior to Hanford Site operations that may have used arsenic as a pesticide/herbicide. The ICR for arsenic as determined in the QRA included the background contribution. The ICR for arsenic is 6E-07 when background contributions are subtracted. This risk is well within the acceptable 10^{-4} risk level.

- Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate - the data for this constituent are not consistent. The hits were qualified with "B" (blank contamination) and "J" qualifiers (estimated values at the detection limit). The erratic values of the constituent are not a reflection of aquifer conditions but more likely a result of laboratory contamination.

- Iron - only three samples taken in 1993 and 1994 had concentrations above the chronic Ambient Water Quality Criteria of 1,000 μg/L. All three samples were taken from wells completed with carbon steel casing. One sample was collected from well H4-4 in January 1993. The concentration from this sample was reported at 18,000 μg/L; the next highest sample is this well was 1,600 μg/L in September 1993. The most recent concentration from this well is 180 μg/L measured in June 1994. Twenty-seven iron samples were collected from this well in this time period. A sample collected in April 1993 from well H4-5 had a concentration of 1,700 μg/L for iron. The next highest concentration for the well was 530 μg/L in January 1993. The most recent concentration is 380 μg/L collected in April 1994. Ten samples were collected from this well in this time frame.

- Sulfides - sulfides were not detected (< 1 mg/L) in most of the samples reported in the Hanford Environmental Information System (HEIS). Of 107 samples analyzed for sulfides in the 100 H Area, 5 samples were below 1 mg/L, 1 sample was above 1 mg/L (this sample at 26 mg/L was determined

to be inconsistent and eliminated from consideration in the LFI). The remainder of samples had concentrations of 1 mg/L, 74 of which were qualified with nondetect qualifiers. The data show only random detects at the detection limit. Therefore, until additional data are available showing sulfides to be truly present, they will be excluded from the FFS.

3.3 APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS

Section 121 of CERCLA requires that any remedial action selected for a Superfund site be protective of human health and the environment. A component of an action's protectiveness is its ability to comply with ARAR. An ARAR is a promulgated Federal or State environmental cleanup standard, standard of control, substantive environmental protection requirement, criteria, or limitation. It must be either:

- "Applicable," (i.e., specifically addressing the substances, location, or action being considered).

- "Relevant and appropriate," (i.e., addressing a situation sufficiently similar to that encountered at the CERCLA site that its use is well suited to the particular site). A standard or criterion must be both relevant and appropriate to be an ARAR.

There are three categories of ARAR:

- chemical-specific ARAR - numerical values or methodologies used to determine acceptable concentrations of a contaminant

- location-specific ARAR - requirements that dictate or restrict actions at or surrounding the CERCLA site because of sensitive or unique conditions

- action-specific ARAR - technology or activity-based requirements or limitations on actions taken with respect to hazardous waste.

In addition to ARAR, to be considered (TBC) guidance consists of nonpromulgated criteria, advisories, guidelines, or proposed regulations. Since TBC guidance is not legally binding, it does not have the status of ARAR; however, TBC are identified and considered if ARAR do not exist for the substances or situations of concern or the ARAR alone would not be sufficiently protective.

The ARAR and TBC used in the analysis of alternatives for the groundwater operable unit FFS are identified in Appendix A. Table 3-1 lists the chemical-specific ARAR and TBC for the COPC for the operable unit.

The implementation and operation of the remedial alternatives may result in the generation of low-level or mixed waste. The proposed disposal for these wastes would be to the ERDF (if unavailable to meet the required schedule, then existing facilities such as

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W-025, would be used until the ERDF is available). The ARAR and TBC for the ERDF are not included in the ARAR tables for the FFS. These are addressed in the *Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study Report for the Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility* (DOE-RL 1994d). Waste acceptance criteria have not yet been developed for ERDF.

3.4 PRELIMINARY REMEDIATION GOALS AND POINTS OF COMPLIANCE

Because protection of the river is the goal of the FFS and because the greatest perceived threat is to the eggs and fry of the fish, the point of compliance should be at the groundwater/river interface. However, monitoring of this interface is difficult. Therefore, the proposed point of compliance is the near-river wells as defined in the QRA. The preliminary remediation goal (PRG) for this compliance point would be 50 μg/L measured in two consecutive sampling rounds as established in the Tri-Party Agreement Change Control Form M-15-93-02 (Ecology et al. 1994). Chromium concentrations below the chronic Ambient Water Quality Criterion of 11 μg/L as measured in the substrate are considered alternate PRG. These PRG represent screening criteria for the FFS. Final remediation goals will be set in the ROD.

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Table 3-1 Chemical Specific ARAR and TBC

Constituent	Safe Drinking Water Act				RCRA Subpart F (e)	MTCA (groundwater/ surface water) (f)	EPA Water Quality Criteria (chronic/acute) (g)	Washington Water Quality Standards (chronic/acute) (h)
	Primary MCL (a)	MCLG (b)	Secondary MCL (c)	Proposed MCL (d)				
Tritium	20,000	--	--	60,900	--	--	--	--
Technetium-99	2,400	--	--	3,790	--	--	--	--
Chromium	100	100	--	--	50	80 / 810	11 / 16	11 / 16
Iron	--	--	300	--	--	1000	--	--
Bis(2 ethylhexyl) phthalate	6	0	--	--	--	6.25 / 6.56	360 / 400(i)	--
Arsenic	50	--	--	--	50	0.05 / 0.084	190 / 360(j)	--
Sulfide	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

NOTE: All units for radionuclides in pCi/L; all other units in ug/L.
(a) 40 CFR 141.16 (radionuclides), 40 CFR 141.61 (organics), 40 CFR 141.62 (inorganics), as amended at 56 FR 31838 July 17, 1992
(b) 40 CFR 141.50 and 51 as amended at 56 FR 31838 July 17, 1992
(c) 40 CFR 143.3 as amended at 56 FR 3597 January 30, 1991 - TBC under federal regulations, possible ARAR under MTCA
(d) 56 FR 33120 July 18, 1991 - Proposed rules - TBC
(e) 40 CFR 264.94
(f) WAC 173-340-720, Model Toxics Control Act, Groundwater Cleanup Standards, Method B and WAC 173-340-730 Surface Water Cleanup Standards, Method B
(g) EPA's "Quality Criteria for Water 1986" and EPA's "Update #2 to Quality Criteria for Water 1986" - TBCs for surface waters only
(h) WAC 173-201-047, Toxic Substances - applies to surface waters only
(i) Proposed
(j) For the trivalent form

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4.0 ALTERNATIVES DEVELOPMENT

The alternatives considered for treatment of the 100 Area groundwater operable units were developed and screened in the *100 Area Feasibility Study Phases 1 and 2* (DOE-RL 1994a). These alternatives (referred as the baseline alternatives) provide a range of remedial actions applicable to the 100 Area groundwater operable units. The baseline alternatives are intended to be generally applicable anywhere in the 100 Area. In this FFS, the baseline alternatives are further defined and modified based on additional information from the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit LFI (DOE-RL 1993b), 100 Area aggregate studies, treatability testing, and refined RAO.

This section of the FFS presents detailed descriptions of each groundwater alternative retained from the 100 Area FS for more detailed analysis. Descriptions for the baseline alternatives are expanded from the information presented in the 100 Area FS and are modified as needed to reflect new information gathered since preparation of the FS. The baseline descriptions are then refined to reflect 100-HR-3 Operable Unit site-specific requirements and characteristics. This section specifically describes the groundwater alternatives relative to interim action at the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit.

The DOE's Environmental Management (EM) Office of Technology Development (OTD) (EM-50) is managing an aggressive national program for applied research, development, demonstration, testing, and evaluation. The objective of this program is to develop technologies to cleanup the DOE nuclear production and manufacturing sites and to manage DOE generated wastes more cost-effectively than current environmental cleanup technologies. The program is addressing several major problem areas including groundwater and soil cleanup; and waste retrieval and processing. There is a suite of mutually complimentary technologies for environmental restoration in various stages of development and demonstration that will be ready for implementation in the near future.

4.1 ALTERNATIVE GW-1: NO ACTION

Alternative GW-1, the no action alternative, is required by the National Contingency Plan (NCP) to serve as a baseline for evaluation of other alternatives. The no action alternative may be selected for sites where contamination does not exceed the level of unacceptable risk, where site contamination is in compliance with ARAR, where short-term risks associated with the remedial action exceed the risk of no action, or where the cost of remediation is excessive compared to the benefit gained in risk reduction.

The no action alternative for the groundwater operable units consists of continued groundwater monitoring which is currently ongoing at the site. The contamination is allowed to dissipate through natural attenuation processes. For radionuclides this is mainly natural radioactive decay. The effectiveness of the natural attenuation process is related to the half-life of the radionuclide and the affinity of the radionuclide to adsorb to the Hanford Site soils. For other contaminants, such as chromium, the major attenuation factor is

advection/dispersion, which depends on natural groundwater flow and the river flushing action to reduce concentrations.

Application of the no action alternative is independent of any site-specific considerations, as this alternative requires no restrictions, controls, or active remedial measures. Therefore, the baseline description for this alternative is directly applicable to the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit without modification.

4.1.1 Baseline Description

The no action alternative assumes no further action at a site. For example, no action for the groundwater operable unit consists of continued existing access controls and groundwater monitoring events through 2008 at which time these activities cease. The contamination is allowed to dissipate through natural attenuation processes. For radionuclides this is mainly natural radioactive decay. The effectiveness of the natural attenuation process is related to the half-life of the radionuclide and the affinity of the radionuclide to adsorb to the Hanford Site soils. For other contaminants, such as chromium, the major attenuation factor is advection/dispersion, which depends on natural groundwater flow and the river flushing action to reduce concentrations.

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4.1.2 Application to the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit

Application of the no action alternative is independent of any site-specific considerations, as this alternative requires no restrictions, controls, or active remedial measures. Therefore, the baseline description for this alternative is directly applicable to the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit without modification. Contaminant plumes within the 100 D/DR Area, 100 H Area, and the 600 Area of the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit are allowed to dissipate through natural attenuation processes. Existing access controls and monitoring activities are continued through the IRM period (year 2008).

4.2 ALTERNATIVE GW-2: INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS/CONTINUED CURRENT ACTIONS

Alternative GW-2 has been developed as an institutional controls GRA. Alternative GW-2 was initially developed in the 100 Area FS Phases 1 and 2 (DOE-RL 1994a) to prevent access to contaminated groundwater plumes beneath the 100 Area. The following process options are specified for the alternative:

- access restrictions:
  - deed restrictions
  - water rights restrictions

- monitoring:
  - groundwater monitoring

- continued current actions:
  - pilot-scale treatability test in 100-HR-3 Operable Unit
  - groundwater/river interaction studies
  - chromium speciation studies
  - Columbia River Comprehensive Impact Evaluation study.

4.2.1 Access Restrictions

The access restrictions included in this alternative are unique to groundwater media. Government control of the Hanford Site, and therefore the operable unit, is anticipated through the IRM period. Sitewide access restriction measures already existing at the Hanford Site, such as security fences and guarded entrances, will ensure 100-HR-3 groundwater is not accessible to the general public. Deed restrictions and water rights are not required during the period of government control. The institutional controls alternative therefore does not require implementation, but only continued maintenance and enforcement.

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4.2.2 Monitoring

In addition to restricting groundwater use and access to groundwater, the institutional action alternative also includes groundwater and environmental monitoring. Monitoring will be required to determine if and when institutional controls to restrict access to groundwater are no longer necessary.

4.2.3 Continued Current Actions

The continued current actions listed are efforts currently underway to complete the conceptual model of the groundwater operable units and to generate more certain technology performance data. These efforts support the selection of the most appropriate remedial action for the 100 Area groundwater operable units. The treatability test will provide data on technology performance and optimization, on waste generation, and possibly on aquifer response. The river/groundwater interaction studies will help describe the mixing zone to better predict the hydrologic actions affecting concentrations. The speciation studies will better quantify the amount of chromium (VI) to provide a more realistic conceptual model of contaminant movement in the aquifer and interaction with the sediments. The river impact assessment will provide risk assessment data specific to and the receptors in the river. All the information will be assessed to determine the best solution for the remediation of the operable unit. When the results of the current actions are available, the conceptual model may be complete enough to identify a final action for the operable unit.

4.3 ALTERNATIVE GW-3: CONTAINMENT

The containment alternative consists of remedial actions designed to ensure containment of contaminated groundwater plumes. The general description of this alternative

(Section 1.3 of Appendix C) presents several subsurface barrier (cutoff wall) technologies that are potentially applicable in the 100 Area. The most appropriate cutoff wall technology for application at the 100-BC-5 Operable Unit is determined on the basis of site-specific implementation requirements. These requirements include consideration of the site geologic formation and wall depth requirements. For the purposes of the FFS, groundwater modeling results are used to establish the optimum configuration of the cutoff wall and hydraulic control wells for the evaluation of alternatives (additional optimization would be required for remedial system design).

The containment options described in Alternative GW-3 rely on various characteristics of the geology and hydrogeology of each reactor area for their success. Intercepting contamination that is migrating along with groundwater towards the Columbia River requires a knowledge of the geometry of the sedimentary units containing the contamination, as well as the pathways that the flow follows. Construction of some of the containment systems requires a detailed understanding of the sediment physical properties at the actual site. Also, when assessing the performance of the containment system by numerical modeling, the accuracy of the model output is determined by the level of detail in the geometry and hydraulic characteristics of the aquifer.

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Background information on the geology and hydrology of the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit can be found in Lindsey and Jaeger (1993) and Hartman and Peterson (1992), respectively. Cross sections drawn through monitoring wells located along the 100 D and 100 H shorelines are shown in Figures 4-1 and 4-2 (see Figures 2-1 and 2-2 for monitoring well locations).

4.3.1 Baseline Description

Alternative GW-3 was initially developed in the 100 Area FS Phases 1 and 2 (DOE-RL 1994a). The alternative initially developed forms the baseline from which modifications are made for application to the 100-HR-3 operable unit. The baseline description of this alternative is based on the remedial technologies and associated process options specified in the 100 Area FS for containment of contaminated groundwater plumes beneath the 100 Area:

- vertical barriers:
  - cutoff walls
- hydraulic control:
  - extraction wells
  - injection wells (as necessary)
- monitoring:
  - groundwater monitoring.

4.3.2 Application to the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit

This subsection describes the application of the containment alternative to the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit. The appropriate cutoff wall technology for use at the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit is determined on the basis of site-specific implementation requirements at the D/DR and H Areas. These requirements include consideration of the site geologic formation and wall depth requirements. Groundwater modeling results enable determination of the optimum configuration of the cutoff walls and hydraulic control wells in the D/DR and H Area.

4.3.2.1 D/DR Area Cutoff Wall Selection. Selection of the cutoff wall technology considered most appropriate for the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit is based primarily on the following requirements:

- the technology must be implementable to a depth sufficient to key-in the uppermost confining layer beneath the unconfined aquifer
- the technology must be implementable in the Ringold Formation
- application of the technology must minimize exposure to contaminated soil and groundwater during implementation
- the technology must be implementable within the spatial constraints imposed by proximity of the Columbia River and the past-practice disposal facilities (e.g., retention basins, cribs, and trenches).

The cutoff wall technology considered most appropriate for the D/DR Area is a sheet pile. Although sheet pile technology is not applicable in the Hanford formation where the potential for cobbles and boulders exist, soils beneath the ground surface adjacent to the river are predominantly Ringold Formation. The sandy gravels and silty sands comprising Ringold soils are amenable to the pile driving associated with sheet pile construction. Based on the 15 m (50 ft) depth requirement in the D/DR Area, sheet pile construction is considered readily implementable. A technical implementation concern involves an area along the river in the D/DR Area where the river bank becomes steep prior to flattening out again. Along this area of the river, excavation may be required to facilitate sheet pile installation. Other wall installation methods could be used at D/DR Area; however, the sheet pile wall presents the best options as far as conductivity, ease of future removal if needed, and minimal disturbance on the environment.

The primary drawback to slurry wall construction at the 100-BC-5 Operable Unit is the unavoidable contact with contaminated groundwater water and soil within the unconfined aquifer. Downgradient placement of a slurry wall to intercept migration of the strontium-90 plume into the river would require excavation into the contaminated portion of the aquifer. This would result in significant contamination control requirements as well as handling and disposal of excavated spoils and excess slurry. Slurry wall technology is therefore not considered for use at the 100-BC-5 Operable Unit due to unavoidable contact with contamination resulting in waste generation (contaminated slurry and excavated spoils).

While the conventional slurry wall, the grout injection barrier, and the deep soil mixed barrier would likely be implementable at the 100 D/DR Area and perform comparably to the sheet pile wall, the retrievability of these methods is considered more difficult than the sheep pile wall. Retrieval of any of these barriers would require excavation, drilling, or blasting to penetrate the barrier.

4.3.2.2 D/DR Area Containment System Configuration. Within the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit, groundwater in the unconfined aquifer generally flows towards the Columbia River (DOE-RL 1993b). Although in the D/DR Area, groundwater will flow parallel to the Columbia River during high river stages (DOE-RL 1993b). Therefore, down gradient placement of the cutoff wall as close as reasonably possible to the river is proposed. Based on the near river topography in the 100 D/DR Area, the location proposed for placement of the cutoff wall is between the river and the 9 m (30 ft) high river bank. This space is approximately 15 m (50 ft) wide, except for a small area where the space between the river and the embankment narrows before widening out again. This area may require excavation to enable emplacement of the cutoff wall. The subsurface in this region is comprised primarily of Ringold Formation soils, which does not contain boulders that would otherwise inhibit pile driving activities.

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Immediately adjacent to the river, the unconfined aquifer is just below the ground surface. Assuming the thickness of the aquifer is similar to other locations in the D/DR Area, the aquifer will range from 4 to 7 m (13 to 24 ft) (DOE-RL 1993b). The clay/silt layer beneath the unconfined aquifer provides a less permeable zone into which to key the wall. The required depth of the wall will be approximately 15 m (50 ft). This depth includes an additional 1 m (3 ft) for key-in to the clay/silt layer.

The 100 D/DR Area cutoff wall will be constructed along the Columbia River and will span the length of the chromium plume identified in the LFI (DOE-RL 1993b). This wall will also contain the other contaminant plumes identified at the 100 D/DR Area that coexist within the larger chromium plume (nitrate, tritium, and strontium-90). The configuration of the cutoff wall must also account for groundwater flow parallel to the Columbia River during high river stages. Groundwater modeling indicates the length of the wall required for the D/DR Area to be approximately 1,300 m (4,300 ft).

The hydraulic gradient in the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit may be sufficiently small to eliminate the need for hydraulic control wells. However, results of groundwater modeling indicate one pumping well located at each end of the cutoff wall enhances plume containment by preventing contaminated groundwater from escaping around the ends of the wall. Since the extracted groundwater will likely contain chromium (and possible other contaminants), reinjection in the upgradient portion of the contaminant plume is required to prevent contamination spread.

4.3.2.3 D/DR Area Containment System Implementation. Implementation of a sheet piling wall at the D/DR Area will involve pile driving thick steel sheets into the soils of the Ringold Formation near the bank of the Columbia River. The sheet piles will be constructed with sealable joints to ensure a continuous cutoff wall can be formed. To accomplish this, each sheet pile is constructed such that the contacting edges between successive sheet piles

form an annulus that can be injected with a sealant (such as cement). Sheet pile construction equipment requirements include a hoist truck (to place sheet pilings), a mobile crane (to perform pile driving), and a generator (Waterloo Center for Groundwater Research 1992). Sheet pile installation will not require excavation or large construction areas.

The specified sheet piling cutoff wall must provide strength to maintain structural integrity and sufficiently reduced permeability relative to the unconfined aquifer to ensure containment. Steel sheet thicknesses of 11 mm to 15 mm are considered applicable for constructing cutoff wall to depths of 100 feet (Waterloo Center for Groundwater Research 1992). The hydraulic conductivity of the unconfined aquifer along the river in the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit ranges from 3.6×10^{-3} to 2.0×10^{-1} cm/sec (DOE-RL 1993b). Sealable joint sheet piling walls can attain hydraulic conductivities between 10^{-7} to 10^{-10} cm/s depending on the joint sealant material (Starr et al. 1992).

4.3.2.4 D/DR Area Containment System Modeling Results. Groundwater modeling results indicate the containment system described above can significantly reduce the mass of chromium entering the Columbia River. In comparison to the baseline, or no action, a 95% reduction in chromium entering the river can be achieved during the period of interim action. Although the chromium concentrations in groundwater entering the river remain above the EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria level of 11 ppb, the flow rate of contaminated groundwater is significantly reduced and dilution with the river still occurs. These modeling results are based on the assumption that the required sheet pile wall can be successfully implemented.

4.3.2.5 H Area Cutoff Wall Selection. Similarly to the D/DR area, the cutoff wall technology should be able to reach the confining layer beneath the unconfined aquifer. Boring logs from the near river wells in the H Area indicate the uppermost, continuous confining layer beneath the unconfined aquifer is approximately 71 m (233 ft) below the surface. In addition, construction in the Hanford formation is unavoidable due to the near river topography that precludes construction directly adjacent to the river.

Due to the 71 m (233 ft) depth required and construction in the Hanford formation, none of the cutoff wall technologies described in the baseline containment alternative are considered implementable in the H Area. Based on depth and the need to penetrate the Hanford formation, the sheet pile cutoff wall technology specified for use in the D/DR Area is not applicable. Deep soil mixing has been applied to depths of 200 ft (in limestone), however, the technology is not considered feasible because of the depth and nature of the Hanford formation (i.e., cobbles and boulders which can jam the auger or deviate the direction of the boring). Slurry wall construction can be impacted by slurry losses into the porous, unconsolidated soils of the Hanford formation. Furthermore, poorly sorted, unconsolidated soils could result in trench collapse during slurry wall construction, especially at the required depth.

Based on the technical difficulties associated with implementing a cutoff wall to the 71 m (233 ft) depth requirement in the H Area, hydraulic controls is specified for containment of the chromium plume in the H Area. Hydraulic control involves the use of extraction and reinjection to contain contaminant plumes. Groundwater modeling is used to

determine the most effective configuration of extraction and injection wells to contain the H Area chromium plume.

The advantages of the hydraulic control system include ease of installation, compatibility with final pump and treat remedial actions (if required), versatility in well depth (i.e., does not have to extend to a confining layer), and lesser impact to ecological and cultural resources. Because the contaminants are removed near the river and injected upgradient, the magnitude of risk in the near-river zone is reduced by the increased travel time for the chromium to reach the river. Disadvantages include difficulty maintaining hydraulic control so near the river which experiences daily fluctuations up to 2.4 m (8 ft), removal and injection of contaminated water with no intermediate treatment, and the need for long term maintenance. In addition, because chromium is persistent in the environment, the hydraulic barrier would have to be maintained until other actions are taken to address the contaminant or until the risk from the chromium is determined to be acceptable through additional assessment. Because the injected water is not treated, well scaling and biofouling may be more of a problem than for the injection of treated water.

One consideration that cannot be addressed because of the lack of information is the use of a hanging wall. This is a vertical barrier which does not extend to a confining layer but is installed to a depth below the contamination (i.e., the contamination is confined to the upper layers of the aquifer). Current data suggest that the contamination extends deep into the aquifer; however, these data are somewhat uncertain. Additional borings to characterize the partitioning of the chromium contamination in the formation would be required to determine the suitability of the hanging wall. If the contamination is confined to the upper portion of the aquifer, then the vertical barrier becomes a viable option at the H Area.

4.3.2.6 H Area Containment System Configuration. The containment system configuration required at the H Area consists primarily of a line of extraction wells placed along the Columbia River and a line of injection wells placed in an upgradient region of the chromium plume. Approximately seven wells spaced 200 m (650 ft) apart as close as reasonably possible to the Columbia River are required for extraction. The total extraction rate required from the wells is approximately 350 gpm. Three injection wells with the same injection rate (350 gpm) are required along the upgradient end of the plume. Placement of the injection wells is such that the size and location of the chromium plume is not significantly influenced. This hydraulic control system will also contain other contaminant plumes identified at the 100 H Area that coexists within the larger chromium plume (nitrate, strontium-90, technetium-99, uranium-238).

4.3.2.7 H Area Containment System Implementation. The containment system selected above involves the use of extraction wells to remove chromium contaminated groundwater prior to entering the Columbia River. Implementation of injection and extraction wells is relatively simple compared to cutoff wall construction. Construction concerns involve proper well screening to capture the chromium plume and plumbing between extraction and injection wells. Figure 4-1 illustrates the approximate location of the well system, based on groundwater modeling results.

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Chromium contamination in the H Area is assumed to exist throughout the vertical depth of the aquifer. Based on this assumption, extraction and injection wells would need to be screened across the depth of the unconfined aquifer. Additional characterization to verify this assumption may be appropriate. In the event contamination is limited to the upper portion of the aquifer, the construction depth and pumping rate of the extraction and injection wells may be decreased.

4.3.2.8 H Area Containment System Modeling Results. Groundwater modeling results for Alternative GW-3 in the H Area are similar to the modeling results obtained for the D/DR Area. Essentially, containment can significantly reduce the mass of chromium entering the Columbia River during the period of interim action. Modeling results for the H Area show a 92% reduction in the mass of chromium entering the river in comparison to the baseline (no action). The results of modeling are based on the assumption that successful implementation and operation of hydraulic control system is achieved.

4.4 ALTERNATIVE GW-4: IN SITU TREATMENT

The general description of Alternative GW-4 (see Section 1.4 of Appendix C) includes remedial technologies for in situ treatment of nitrate and volatile organic compounds in the groundwater beneath the 100 Area. This alternative is not considered applicable to the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit, because the contaminants addressed by the alternative are not COPC for the operable unit. On this basis, no further discussion of the in situ treatment alternative is necessary.

4.5 ALTERNATIVE GW-5: REMOVAL, TREATMENT, AND DISPOSAL USING ION EXCHANGE

Alternative GW-5 has been developed as a removal, treatment, and disposal GRA. The objective of Alternative GW-5 is to contain the contaminant plumes from reaching the river or migrating outside the operable unit and to eliminate source to receptor pathways by removing, treating, and disposing of contaminated groundwater. Alternative GW-5 is designed to remove contaminant plumes from the unconfined aquifer; treat extracted groundwater to the levels established by remedial action goals: isolate and dispose treatment residuals from the accessible environment; and inject treated groundwater into the unconfined aquifer or discharge it to the river.

4.5.1 Baseline Description

The general description of Alternative GW-5 presented in Section 1.5 of Appendix C specifies remedial technologies for removal, treatment, and disposal of contaminated groundwater beneath the 100 Area. Modifications to the baseline description are required based on the COPC identified in the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit LFI (DOE-RL 1993b). Since the removal, disposal, and monitoring aspects of this alternative are independent of the

site-specific conditions at each 100 Area groundwater operable unit, modifications to the baseline alternative are specific to the proposed treatment system.

4.5.2 Treatment System Modifications

The baseline treatment system described for Alternative GW-5 is modified initially on the basis of COC identified in D/DR Area and H Area groundwater. Chromium is identified as the COC in both D/DR Area and H Area groundwater. Tritium at the D/DR Area has a peak concentration of 78,000 pCi/L. No technically practical treatments currently exist for removal of tritium. An assumption of Ecology et al. (1994) is that tritiated water could be injected after treatment for chromium removal. Since there are no organic COC identified in D/DR Area or H Area groundwater, the chemical oxidation process for destruction of organic contaminants can be eliminated from the baseline treatment system. Similarly, since nitrate is not identified as a COC in D/DR Area or H Area groundwater based on the occasional-use scenario, the biodenitrification process can be eliminated from the baseline treatment system. The results of the ion exchange treatability study did however, show that nitrate is removed by the ion exchange media.

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The baseline treatment system can be further modified on the basis of treatability study results. Chemical precipitation and ion exchange were investigated for removal of chromate, nitrate, and uranium-238 from 100-HR-3 groundwater (WHC 1993c). Although nitrate and uranium-238 are present in 100-HR-3 groundwater, only chromium is specifically identified as a COC. Results of this treatability study indicate ion exchange to be more effective than precipitation for removal of chromium (as well as nitrate and uranium-238). Ion exchange reduced chromium levels in 100-HR-3 groundwater to below the detection limits of the chemical analysis techniques used in the studies (29 ppb total chromium, 19 ppb chromium VI) (WHC 1993c). The chemical precipitation process generated larger quantities of secondary waste requiring disposal than did ion exchange. Hexavalent chromium had to be reduced to its trivalent state before it could be precipitated. Hence the process generated greater amounts of secondary waste. In addition, the precipitant formed were found to be difficult to separate from the groundwater (WHC 1993c). Based on these results, the chemical precipitation and reduction processes can be eliminated from the baseline treatment system.

The modifications described above reduces the baseline treatment system to a single treatment process consisting of ion exchange. Filtration of the groundwater feed entering the treatment system is required to remove particulate and suspended solids. Resin regeneration is performed as necessary with annual recharge of all resin vessels. Spent resin is pneumatically blown from the exchange columns into a dewatering vessel followed by load-out into disposal containers. New resin can then be blown into the exchange columns to resume operations. Cement solidification is retained for treatment of secondary wastes (such as settling tank sludge and resin regeneration solids) on an as needed basis.

Based on the concentrations of iron detected in H Area groundwater, the treatment system developed for Alternative GW-5 provides a means for iron removal. Based on the presence of iron and chromium within the same location in the unconfined aquifer, a

condition in which iron is in the ferrous ion (Fe^{+2}) state and chromium is in the hexavalent state is highly improbable. Chromium would have been reduced to the trivalent state in the presence of dissolved ferrous ion. The EQ3/6 model, developed by the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, was used to determine the chemistry of this situation. The model predicted the speciation of iron and chromium in the groundwater using thermodynamic data of the chemical components present in the groundwater. As an input to the model, iron was assumed to be present as the ferrous ion in a dissolved state. The model predicted the iron would be oxidized to the ferric state and the hexavalent chromium would be reduced to the trivalent state. It is also important to note that the unfiltered samples were used for the chemical analysis. These findings suggest that iron is most likely present as the ferrous ion and contained within suspended solids in the H Area groundwater. The iron could thus be removed by using filtration methods prior to the ion exchange columns.

The ion exchange treatment system will be applicable to both D/DR Area and H Area groundwater. Figure 4-4 presents a conceptual flow diagram of the modified treatment system proposed for application of Alternative GW-5 to the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit.

4.5.2.2 Size and Configuration. Several options are available for implementing groundwater treatment, including a single treatment facility for all contaminated groundwater within the 100 Area or separate treatment facilities for each groundwater operable unit. Although past practices at the 100 Area reactor sites may have resulted in the same contaminants being released to the environment, sampling and analysis indicates the concentrations of contaminants in each operable unit are not the same. Therefore, separate treatment facilities at each operable unit are considered to prevent cross-contamination and enable tailoring treatment systems to specific contaminants of concern at each operable unit.

4.5.2.3 Site Specific Implementation. Alternative GW-5 can be implemented as a single treatment system for the entire 100-HR-3 Operable Unit or as separate treatment systems at the D/DR Area and H Area. Separate treatment systems eliminate potential cross contamination between D/DR and H Area groundwater, reduce the distance over which contaminated groundwater is transported, minimize environmental impacts due to pipeline construction between the D/DR and H Areas, and enable tailoring system designs to the COC and capacity requirements at each area. Cost-benefit analyses and other engineering studies beyond the scope of this FFS would be required to establish the optimum location of a single treatment system. Therefore, due to the distance separating D/DR and H Area contaminant plumes and the diversity of contamination within those plumes, and for the purpose of developing costs for this FFS, Alternative GW-5 is assumed to be applied separately at the D/DR Area and H Area.

Application of Alternative GW-5 to the D/DR Area was simulated by groundwater modeling to facilitate optimization of implementation design parameters. Modeling results indicate a line of five extraction wells placed 30 m (100 ft) from the Columbia River and spaced approximately 200 m (650 ft) apart maximized capture of the chromium plume and minimized leakage into the river. An additional extraction well located near the 105-D reactor facility was included to reduce the peak concentration in the chromium plume. The combined extraction rate of all six wells is approximately 56 gpm.

Application of Alternative GW-5 to the H Area was also simulated by groundwater modeling to facilitate optimization of implementation design parameters. Modeling results indicate a line of seven extraction wells placed 30 m (100 ft) from the Columbia River and spaced approximately 200 m (650 ft) apart maximized capture of the chromium plume and minimized leakage into the river. The peak concentration within the chromium plume occurs within the radius of influence of the wells placed along the river. The combined extraction rate of all seven wells is approximately 350 gpm.

4.5.2.4 Operational Considerations. Although the COC identified in D/DR Area groundwater are limited to chromium, low concentrations of other contaminants such as nitrate and strontium-90 are also present (DOE-RL 1993b). Similarly, low concentrations of nitrate, strontium-90, technetium-99, and uranium-238 also coexist within the chromium plume in H Area groundwater (DOE-RL 1993b). The potential for these additional contaminants to enter the treatment system must be considered.

Based on treatability study results, the anion exchange system required to remove chromium will also remove other anionic contaminants such as nitrates, technetium-99, and uranium-238. Although these contaminants will compete with chromium for binding sites on the resin, no significant operational impacts to the system will result. Treatability study results indicate no interaction between chromium, nitrate, and uranium occur with Dowex 21K™ resin. Interactions with other constituents in the groundwater are possible and can be minimized with appropriate pretreatment (filtration, pH adjustment, etc.). Effluent monitoring will enable determination of chromium breakthrough which will require resin changeout or regeneration.

Strontium-90 exists in groundwater as a cation and will not be removed in the anion exchange system. However, the peak concentration of strontium-90 is only 41 pCi/L[1] (DOE-RL 1993b) in the D/DR Area and 33 pCi/L in the H Area. Once groundwater from the line of extraction wells is combined prior to entering the ion exchange treatment system in each area, concentrations of strontium-90 will be diluted to negligible levels (i.e., The plume is small with an even smaller area at the peak concentration. Pilling water from the entire from of the chromium plume will dilute the area of peak concentration for the strontium-90.).

The baseline description of Alternative GW-5 specifies reinjection into the unconfined aquifer for effluent from treatment systems that contains tritium activity concentrations above the SDWA MCL (20,000 pCi/L). The location of reinjection will be sufficiently upgradient from the Columbia River to ensure natural radioactive decay will reduce tritium levels to below the SDWA MCL prior to reaching the Columbia River. This situation may potentially occur in the D/DR Area where the peak concentration of tritium has been determined to be approximately 78,000 pCi/L (DOE-RL 1993b).

4.5.2.5 Modeling Results. Groundwater modeling results indicate the benefit of the removal, treatment, and disposal alternatives to be two fold. The extraction system acts as an effective hydraulic control measure by minimizing further migration of the chromium

[1]This concentration is qualified with a "J" or estimated qualifier.

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plume, and the treatment system effectively reduces the concentration of chromium within the extracted groundwater. Modeling results are independent of the treatment system because the groundwater model does not account for above-ground activities. However, the ion exchange treatability study results has demonstrated that the treatment system for Alternative GW-5 can effectively remove chromium from groundwater extracted from the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit.

In comparison to the baseline (no action), an approximate 97% reduction in the mass of chromium entering the river from D/DR Area and H Area groundwater is achieved during the period of interim action. Although the modeling results show chromium concentrations in groundwater entering the river will remain above the EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria level of 11 ppb, the hydraulic effects of the extraction system significantly reduce the flow rate of contaminated groundwater into the river.

The disposal aspect of this alternative is not included in the groundwater modeling results. Effluent from the treatment systems is to be discharged directly into the Columbia River (if at acceptable levels for such discharge) or reinjected to the aquifer. Based on the results of the ion exchange treatability study (WHC 1993c), chromium concentrations below 29 ppb total chromium and 19 ppb chromium VI are achievable[2].

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4.6 ALTERNATIVE GW-6: REMOVAL, TREATMENT, AND DISPOSAL USING REVERSE OSMOSIS

Alternative GW-6 is similar to Alternative GW-5 in that both alternatives specify remedial technologies for removal, treatment, and disposal of contaminated groundwater beneath the 100 Area. The primary difference between these alternatives is the treatment technologies specified. Therefore, the general description of Alternative GW-6 also requires modification for application to the COC identified in the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit. Since the removal, disposal, and monitoring aspects of this alternative are independent of the site specific conditions at each 100 Area groundwater operable unit, modifications to the baseline alternative are specific to the proposed treatment system. The aspects of alternative GW-6 that are differ from alternative GW-5 are summarized below:

- biological treatment - no biological treatments are specified in GW-6
- chemical treatment - no chemical treatment are specified in GW-6
- physical treatment - only physical treatments are specified in GW-6
- disposal - crib disposal is specified in GW-6 to allow flexibility in disposal options.

The general treatment system described for Alternative GW-6 (see Section 1.6 of Appendix C) is modified on the basis of the COC identified in 100-HR-3 groundwater. As

[2]These are the detection limits for the treatability study. The CRDL for chromium is 10 μg/L (EPA 1991).

described for Alternative GW-5, no organic COC are identified in 100-HR-3 groundwater. Therefore, the air stripping/carbon adsorption process for removal of organic contaminants can be eliminated from the baseline treatment system. No other modifications to the baseline treatment system for Alternative GW-6 are required.

The modification described above reduces the baseline treatment system to reverse osmosis followed by evaporation. Groundwater feed into the treatment system is pretreated by pH adjustment and a crystallization inhibitor to maximize the efficiency of reverse osmosis. Cement solidification is retained for treatment of concentrate from the evaporator and other secondary wastes (settling tank sludge). Liquid effluent from the process is disposed as described in the baseline description of this alternative. The iron removal process specified in Alternative GW-5 for H Area groundwater is also applicable to this alternative. The reverse osmosis/evaporation treatment system will be applicable to D/DR Area and H Area groundwater. Figure 4-5 presents a conceptual flow diagram of the modified treatment system proposed for application of Alternative GW-6 to the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit.

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4.6.1 Size and Configuration

The same description for Alternative GW-5 applies to GW-6.

4.6.2 Site-Specific Implementation

The site-specific implementation discussion described previously for Alternative GW-5, is the same for alternative GW-6. Separate treatment systems are assumed to be implemented at the D/DR Area and the H Area. The extraction well system configuration in the D/DR Area consists of six wells with a combined pumping rate of approximately 56 gpm. The extraction well system configuration in the H Area consists of seven extraction wells with a combined pumping rate of approximately 350 gpm.

4.6.3 Operational Considerations

In addition to the chromium identified in D/DR Area groundwater, low concentrations of other constituents such as nitrate, strontium-90, and tritium are also present (DOE-RL 1993b). Similarly, nitrate, strontium-90, technetium-99, and uranium-238 also coexist within the chromium plume in H Area groundwater (DOE-RL 1993b). The potential for these additional constituents to enter the treatment system must be considered. In the absence of treatability study data, the affect of additional contaminants on each treatment process is assessed below on the basis of whether the technology has been previously applied to the COC in similar situations.

Reverse osmosis is specified as a best available technology (BAT) for removing chromium and nitrate to MCL in the SDWA (40 CFR 141.62(c)). Reverse osmosis has been effectively demonstrated for removing inorganic contaminants such as hexavalent chromium,

trivalent chromium, nitrates, and uranium (Porter 1990, Huxstep and Sorg 1988). Decontamination factors over 100 have been achieved for removing strontium by reverse osmosis (Ebra et al. 1987). Similarly, reverse osmosis has been shown to achieve >95% removal of uranium from ground water (Huxstep and Sorg 1988). The effectiveness of reverse osmosis to reject other radionuclides is considered high on the basis of engineering judgement. The effectiveness of reverse osmosis to treat to the Ambient Water Quality Criteria for chromium of 11 μg/L is uncertain. Treatability testing on a pilot scale would be required to develop cost and performance data to this level.

Evaporation technologies have been used extensively for treatment of radioactive liquid wastes. As discussed in the baseline description of this alternative, the purpose of the evaporation process is to reduce the volume of contaminated groundwater requiring further treatment. Contaminated water from the Three Mile Island accident was treated with a vapor recompression evaporator. The evaporation process also included an auxiliary evaporator, flash vaporizer, and a concentrate dryer. The process was shown to effectively concentrate strontium-90, technetium-99, uranium isotopes, as well as other radionuclides (Williams and Strand 1990). The process resulted in a 56:1 volume reduction (Williams and Strand 1990). Nonradioactive contaminants such as chromium can also be expected to concentrate in the evaporator bottoms, but nitrate will likely be volatilized with water vapor.

Effluent from the reverse osmosis/evaporation treatment system that is contaminated with tritium at concentrations above the SDWA MCL (20,000 pCi/L) is disposed as described previously for Alternative GW-5 (see Section 4.1.5.3). Based on a peak tritium concentration of 78,000 pCi/L in the D/DR Area, disposal of tritium contaminated groundwater may be necessary.

4.6.4 Modeling Results

The groundwater modeling results described previous for Alternative GW-5 (see Section 4.1.5.4) are also applicable to Alternative GW-6. As noted previously, the results presented are independent of the treatment process because the groundwater model does not include the effects of aboveground activities. Due to the effectiveness of reverse osmosis for chromium removal, the groundwater modeling results are considered valid for this alternative. The effect of removal, treatment, and disposal is significantly reduced chromium concentrations in the contaminant plumes and minimized plume migration.

4.7 UNCERTAINTY ISSUES

Application of the groundwater alternatives at the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit involve some degree of uncertainty as to implementability and effectiveness. Although other considerations such as community and regulatory acceptance of an alternative will also be uncertain, only technical uncertainty will be addressed here. The following sections describe the uncertainty associated with each alternative relative to the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit.

4.7.1 Alternative GW-1

There is no uncertainty associated with implementation of this alternative because no action is required. The objective of the interim action (protection of the Columbia River) will not be achieved with no action. Uncertainty exists in the COC identified for the operable unit. Because the COC are based on the concentrations in the near-river wells, they may not represent accurate concentrations available for uptake by biological resources. The uncertainty could be lessened by modeling the interface between the river and the groundwater to determine an appropriate mixing value. This uncertainty applies to all the alternatives and is a major factor in the analysis of benefits versus costs.

4.7.2 Alternative GW-2

Implementation of the institutional controls alternative is relatively straight forward requiring only administrative effort and legal enforcement. Since the Hanford Site will remain under government control throughout the interim action period (year 2008), this alternative is essentially in place. The institutional controls alternative is considered to be equivalent to no action and is therefore not addressed as a separate alternative.

4.7.3 Alternative GW-3

The uncertainty associated with the containment alternative in the D/DR Area is the ability to implement a sheet piling wall along the bank of the Columbia River. Construction of a sheet piling wall requires pile driving steel sheets into the soil formation directly adjacent to the river. These soils are considered to be predominately Ringold Formation soils. However, the presence of subsurface obstructions, such as cobbles or boulders, can inhibit pile driving activities. Excavation may be applicable for infrequent subsurface obstruction removal requirements. An additional concern involves the ability to construct the sheet piling wall in the area along the river where a steep embankment exists close to the river. Excavation of this embankment may be required to enable construction of the sheet pile wall in this area. Additional characterization of the D/DR Area along the river bank and treatability testing may be required to verify implementability of the sheet piling wall.

The primary concern associated with the containment system specified for the H Area is the ability of hydraulic control wells to effectively contain the chromium plume. The extent of contamination in the vertical direction within the unconfined aquifer is important to effective hydraulic control. The well system (screening) should only extract and inject groundwater within the plume area. Extraction and injection throughout the vertical extent of the aquifer could result in the spread of contamination and ineffective containment. Withdrawal of water from near the river will result in induced flow from the river. This portion of river water will then be added to the groundwater resulting in a net increase in both quantity of water in the flow system and an increase in hydraulic gradient. Daily and seasonal fluctuations in the river stage will add to the operational difficulties associated with the use of hydraulic control in the H Area. Additional characterization of H Area

groundwater will enable more precise definition of the chromium plume and consequently the containment system.

An additional consideration for the H Area is the suitability of a hanging wall. Data concerning deep contamination may show that keying in to a confining layer is not necessary and that the vertical barrier is an acceptable alternative at H Area.

4.7.4 Alternative GW-4

The in situ treatment alternative is not applicable to the conditions in the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit (see Section 4.4). Therefore no discussion of uncertainties is presented.

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4.7.5 Alternative GW-5

The primary uncertainty associated with this alternative is the effectiveness of pump-and-treat to satisfy RAO for preventing migration of contaminated groundwater into the Columbia River. Groundwater modeling results for the D/DR Area indicate a significant reduction in the mass of chromium and volume of contaminated groundwater reaching the river; however, the concentration of chromium in groundwater entering the river remains above the EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria level (11 ppb). Conventional pump-and-treat methods have been shown to reduce contaminant mass and prevent further migration, however, the ability to reduce contaminant levels to drinking water standards has been limited (PE 1993). Contaminants adsorbed onto soil particles may dissolve into the groundwater once pumping stops, thereby recontaminating the aquifer.

The adsorption characteristics of chromium in the unconfined aquifer beneath the D/DR and H Areas are critical to the evaluation of the pump-and-treat alternatives. Chromium must be removable from the aquifer in order for pump-and-treat to be effective and efficient. Because of the site-specific variability of contaminant adsorption coefficients, additional site characterization or testing could be performed to more accurately determine the ability to remove chromium from the unconfined aquifer.

4.7.6 Alternative GW-6

The uncertainty associated with this alternative is identical to those identified for Alternative GW-5. Alternative GW-5 and GW-6 are essentially the same except for the technologies specified for treating contaminated groundwater. Uncertainty exists in the ability of reverse osmosis to treat to the 11 ppb level. Treatability testing of operable unit-specific groundwater would help resolve the uncertainty.

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Figure 4-1 Cross-Section through Near River Wells, 100 D/DR Area

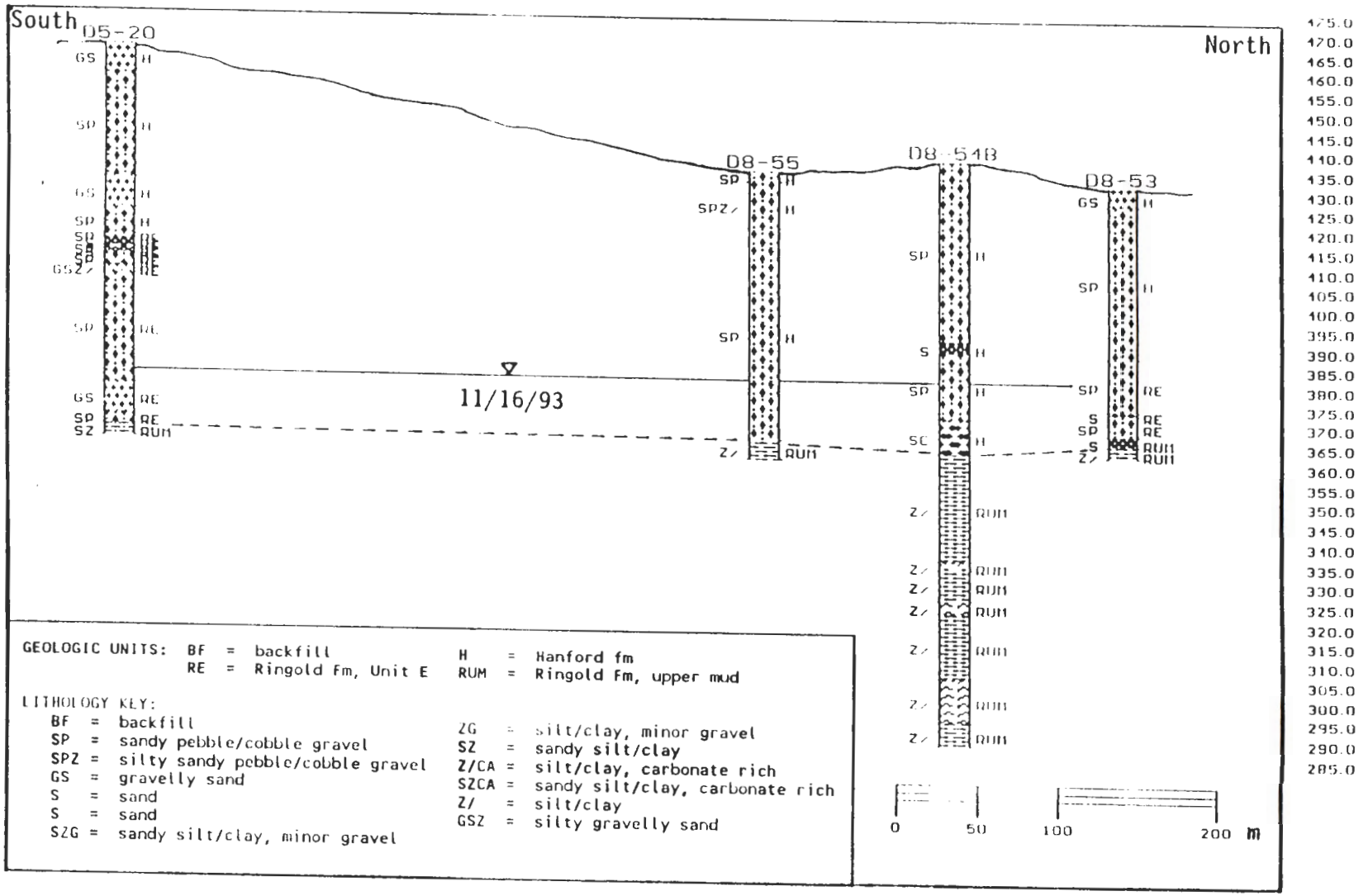

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Figure 4-2 Cross-Section through Near River Wells, 100 H Area

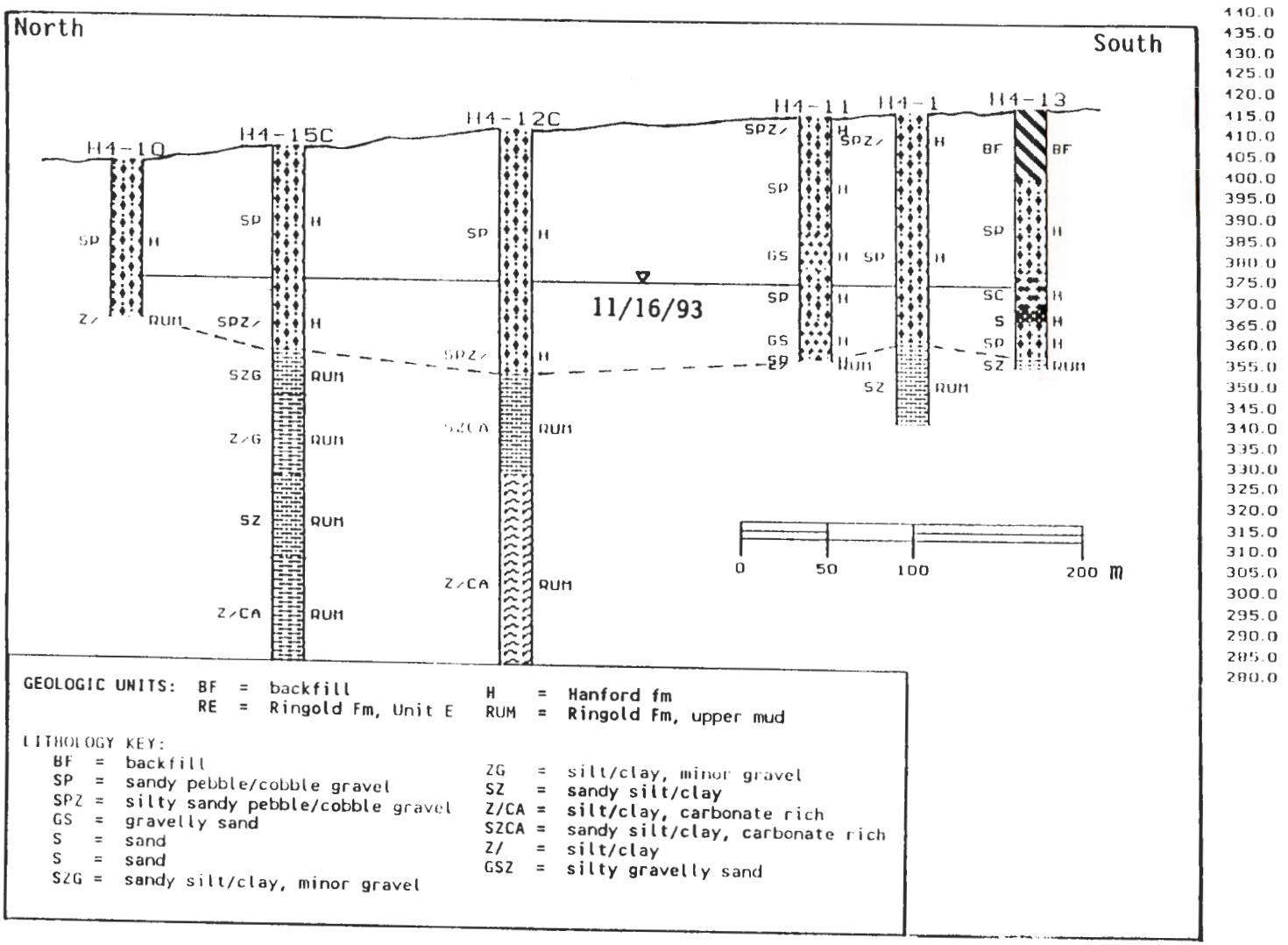

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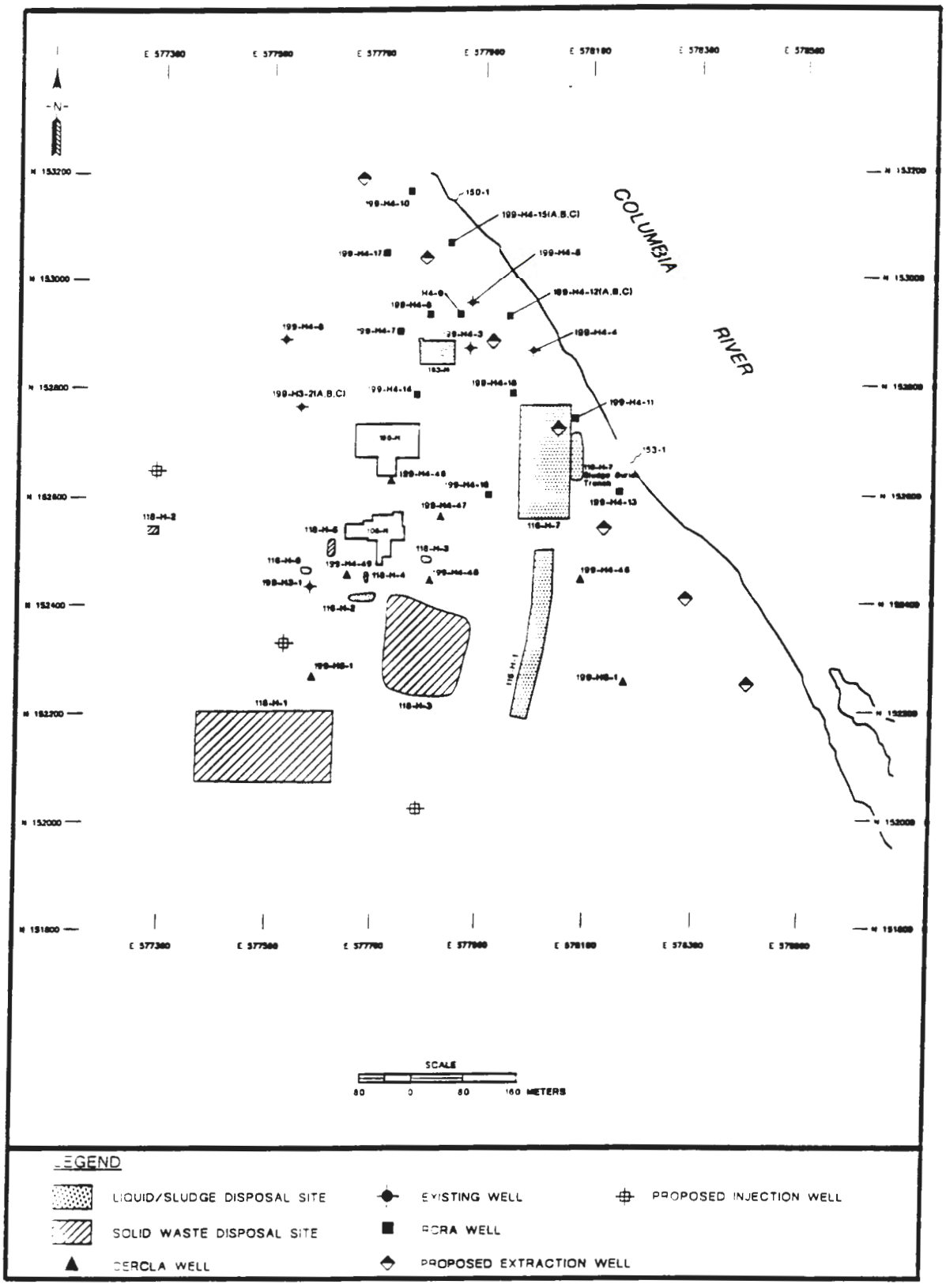
Figure 4-3 Conceptual Containment System at H Area



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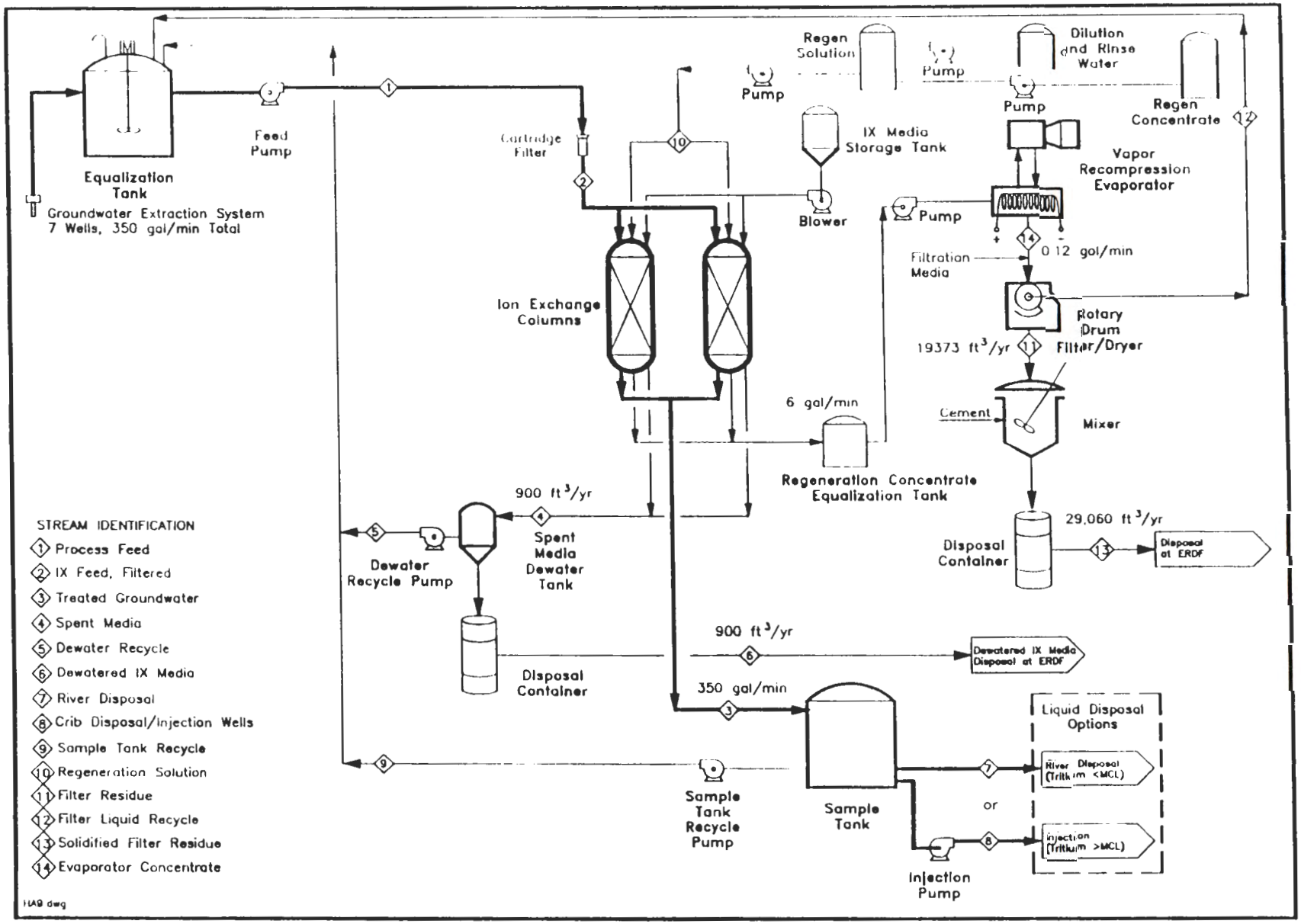


Figure 4-4 Conceptual Process Flow Diagram for Alternative GW-5 Application at 100-HR-3 Operable Unit (Page 1 of 2)

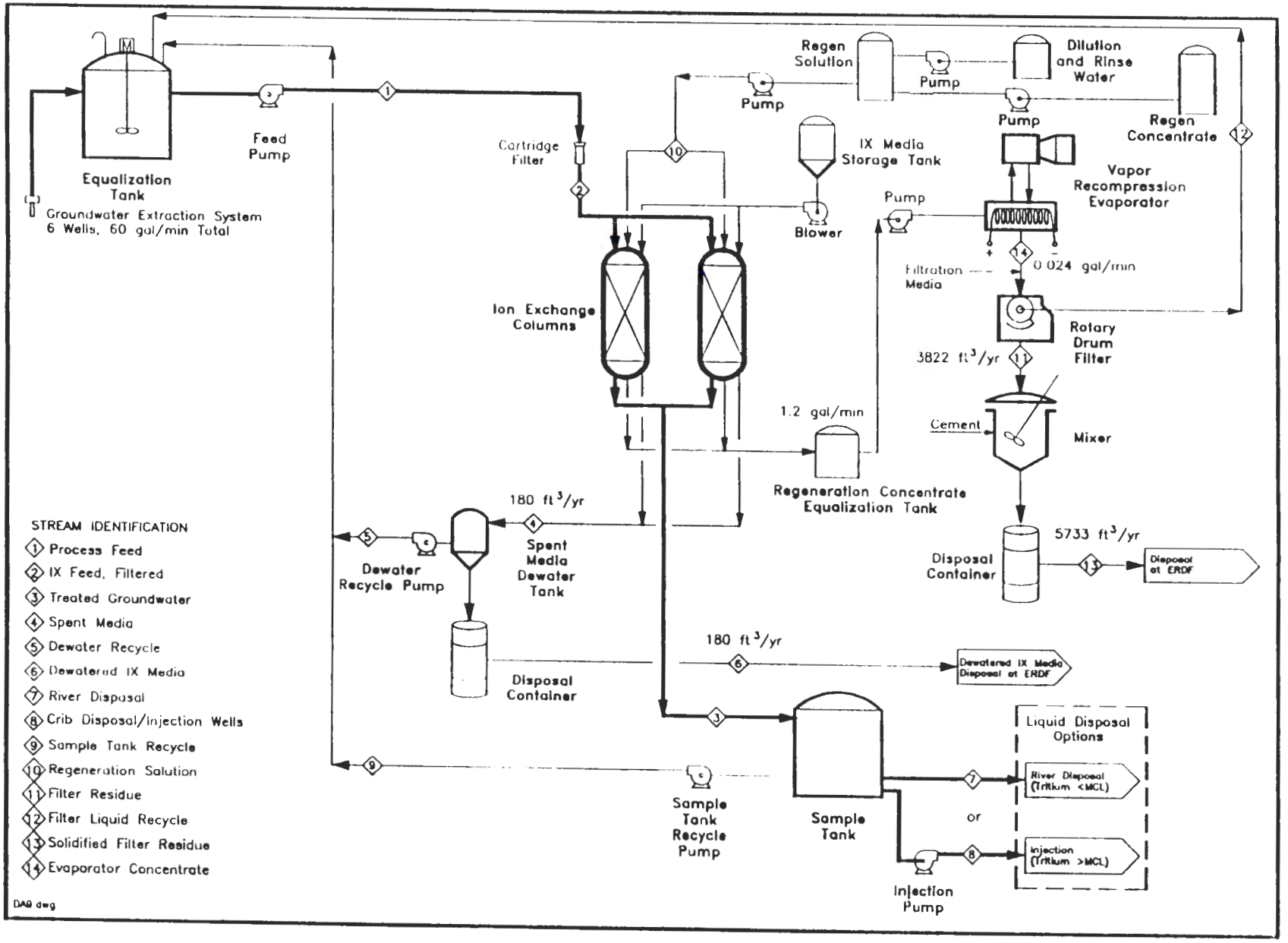


Figure 4-4 Conceptual Process Flow Diagram for Alternative GW-5 Application at 100-HR-3 Operable Unit (Page 2 of 2)

Figure 4-5 Conceptual Process Flow Diagram for Alternative GW-6 Application at 100-HR-3 Operable Unit (Page 1 of 2)

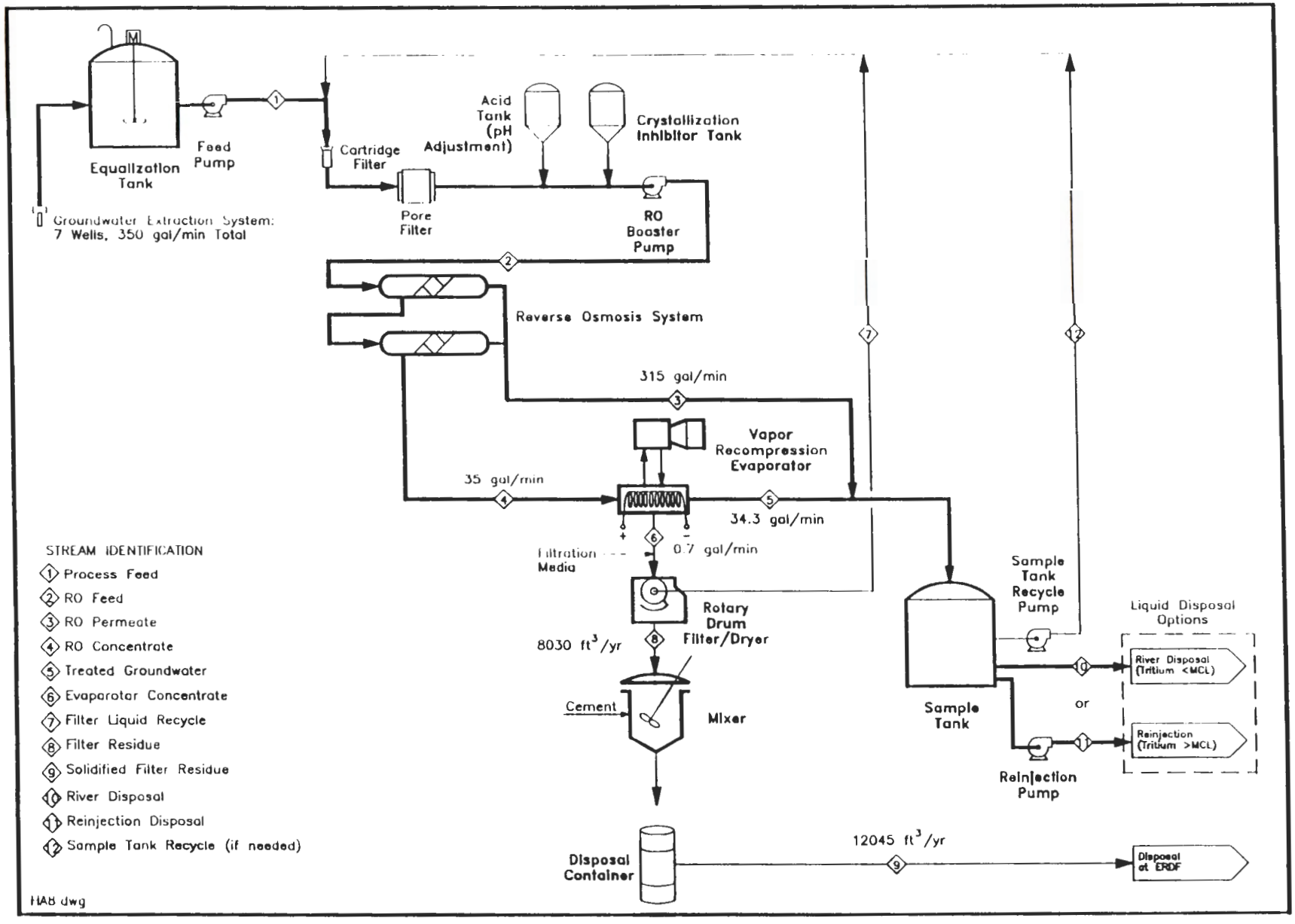
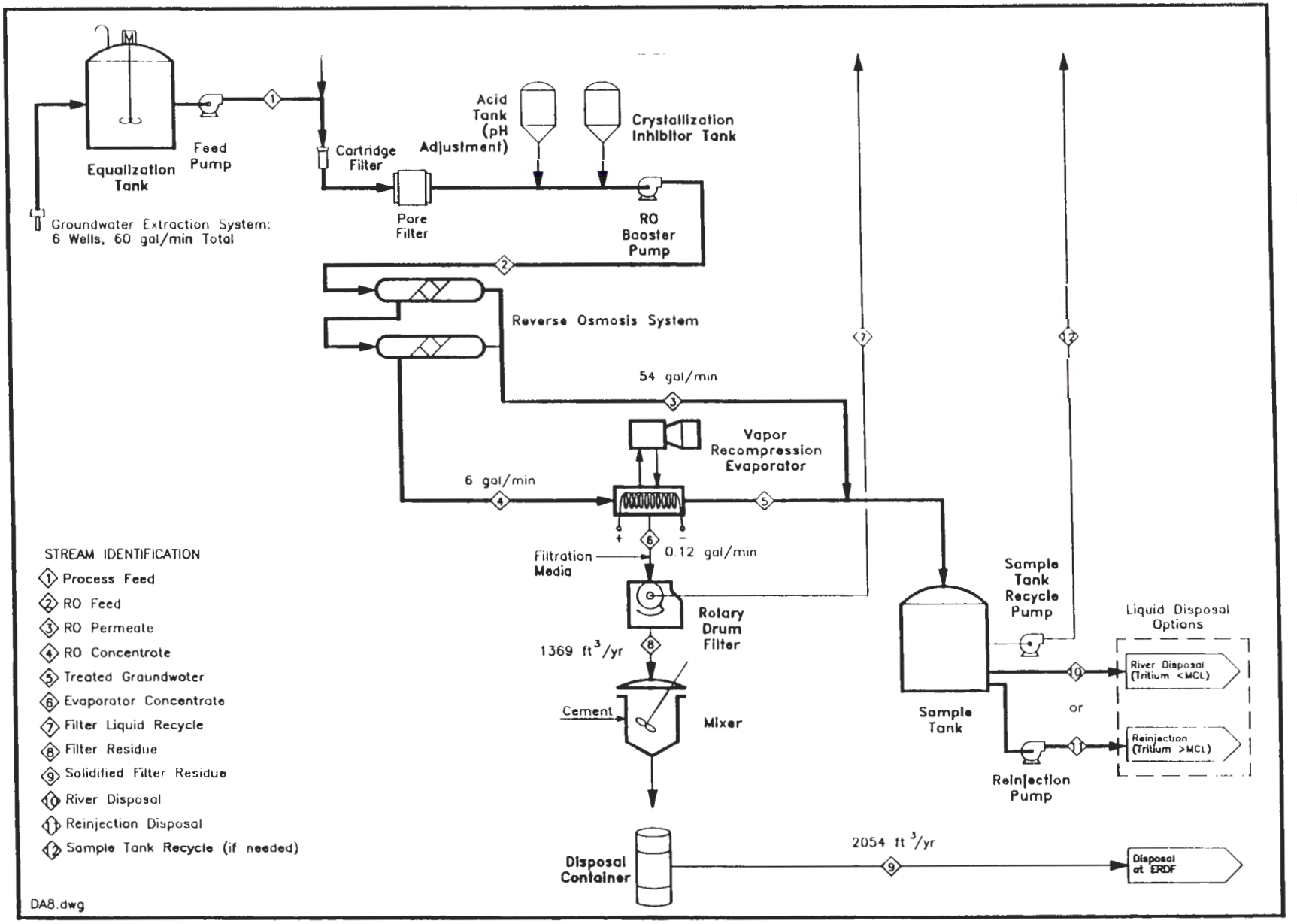


Figure 4-5 Conceptual Process Flow Diagram for Alternative GW-6 Application at 100-HR-3 Operable Unit (Page 2 of 2)



5.0 MODELING RESULTS

Numerical groundwater flow and solute transport models of the unconfined groundwater flow systems in the 100 D/DR and 100 H Areas were developed to evaluate alternative remedial actions for minimizing further migration of chromium to the Columbia River. This section describes the design of these numerical models and the assumptions used in constructing the models.

5.1 GROUNDWATER FLOW MODELS

5.1.1 Model Design

One groundwater flow model was developed for the 100 H Area and one model was developed for the 100 D/DR Area. Both groundwater flow models were designed and constructed with ModelCad^{386}™, a computer-aided design (CAD) software package for groundwater modeling (Geraghty and Miller 1993). ModelCad^{386}™ has an interactive graphical interface, which provides a fast and accurate method for designing and constructing numerical groundwater flow models.

5.1.1.1 Model Code. The groundwater flow code that was used for the 100 D/DR and 100 H Area models was MODFLOW (McDonald and Harbaugh 1988), a finite-difference groundwater flow model code developed by the United States Geological Survey (USGS). MODFLOW was selected for this evaluation because it is capable of simulating the unconfined aquifer on a personal computer. The code can be linked to MT3d, a well documented transport code. Because the purpose of the modeling effort was to support detailed analysis of alternatives, a simple, personal computer-based model was desired. The intent was to quantify in relative terms the effectiveness of the alternatives. The modeling serves only as a tool for analysis.

5.1.1.2 Assumptions of Model Design. All of the hydrogeologic conditions that control the movement of groundwater in an aquifer system are not known exactly, therefore some assumptions and simplifications must be made in constructing numerical models that simulate groundwater flow. The following assumptions were made in the construction of the groundwater flow models:

- The unconfined aquifer receives recharge by infiltration of precipitation.
- There is no vertical flow of groundwater between the unconfined aquifer and the underlying layers.
- The Columbia River has a uniform streamed thickness and a uniform depth along the entire reach of the river within the model grid and can be adequately simulated with the River Package in MODFLOW.

- The groundwater flow can be adequately simulated using steady state conditions given the objective of the modeling effort (to evaluate the relative effectiveness of alternatives).

The scope of the modeling effort was to develop models to compare the relative effectiveness of the various alternatives, not for design purposes. Therefore, it was not feasible to model all of the details of the aquifer system, in particular, the large daily and seasonal variations in the Columbia River stage. Because all of the alternatives are simulated in the same manner and use the average river stage, the modeling is adequate for the comparison of relative effectiveness of alternatives. Because the mixing zone between the aquifer and the river was not simulated, the results are conservative, with more chromium going to the Columbia River than if the chromium was diluted in the mixing zone.

5.2 D/DR AREA GROUNDWATER FLOW MODEL

5.2.1 D/DR Area Model Grid

A 135 row by 95 column, two-dimensional (one layer), finite-difference grid was constructed for the 100 D/DR Area groundwater flow model (Figure 5-1). The grid was uniformly spaced, with a row and column spacing of 20 m (66 ft). The y-direction of the grid was oriented in a north-south direction, approximately parallel to the principal direction of groundwater flow in the 100 D/DR Area.

5.2.2 Boundary Conditions

The boundary conditions of a model define the head elevation or groundwater flow rate along the boundaries of the model domain and were used to simulate hydrogeologic conditions that control the flow of groundwater in an aquifer system. The boundary conditions used in the 100 D/DR Area groundwater flow model were:

- top of the model - water table (free-surface boundary)
- bottom of the model - no flow
- northeast, south, southwest and east boundaries - constant head
- northwest boundary - river nodes (head-dependent flow).

The lower boundary of the model grid was represented as a no-flow boundary because the unconfined aquifer in the 100 D/DR area is underlain by low hydraulic conductivity clays (DOE-RL 1993a). It was necessary to simulate the northeast, south, southwest, and east boundaries as constant head boundaries because of the unusual groundwater flow patterns in this area (i.e., flow is not perpendicular to the Columbia River).

The Columbia River was simulated in the model as river nodes, a type of head-dependent flow boundary. The model adjusted the direction and rate of flow across the river nodes based on the difference in the groundwater levels simulated by the model and the

stage elevations of the river nodes. When the simulated groundwater levels were higher than the stage elevations of the river nodes, flow was outward from the model along the nodes. When the simulated groundwater levels were lower than the stage elevations of the river nodes, flow was inward to the model along the nodes. The river nodes were used to simulate, in a simplified manner, the hydraulic interaction between the Columbia River and the unconfined aquifer in the 100 D/DR Area.

5.2.3 Initial Conditions

Head elevations along the constant-head boundaries and river stage elevations in the river nodes were specified as initial conditions for the 100 D/DR Area groundwater flow model. The head elevations for the constant-head boundaries were estimated by constructing a groundwater elevation contour map of the unconfined aquifer from water levels measured in the monitoring wells on November 16, 1993, and projecting the elevation contours to the model grid boundaries. River stage elevations were estimated by extrapolating the mean daily stage elevation recorded at the 100 N gaging station on November 16, 1993, to the 100 D/DR Area using the river gradient measured on the USGS Vernita Bridge and Coyote Rapids 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle maps of the area. The November 1993 time period was selected because a review of river stage data showed that the November stage was near the yearly average. In addition, no large seasonal variations were occurring at that time. November 16 was selected because it corresponded with the date of groundwater elevation measurement (Figure 5-2).

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5.2.4 Bottom Elevations of Model Grid

A contour map of the bottom elevations of the unconfined aquifer (Unit E of the Ringold Formation) (Lindsey and Jaeger 1993) was constructed from the geologic logs of the monitoring wells in the 100 D/DR Area using the computer graphics software package SURFER™ (Golden Software 1991). The bottom elevation contour map was discretized to the model grid nodes for input to MODFLOW using ModelCad^{386}™ (Figure 5-3).

5.2.5 Recharge

The aquifer recharge is reported to range from 0 to 10 cm/yr (Gee 1987). A uniform recharge of 5 cm/yr (2 in/yr) was used in the flow model. This recharge rate was determined by calibration of the flow model under steady-state flow conditions.

5.2.6 Aquifer Hydraulic Conductivity

The hydraulic conductivities of the 100 D/DR Area are reported to range from 3 to 160 m/d (10 to 530 ft/d) (Hartman and Peterson 1992). Two values of aquifer hydraulic conductivity were used in the flow model. A hydraulic conductivity of 5 m/d (16 ft/d) was used in model grid in the vicinity of wells 199-D5-13, 199-D5-20, 199-D8-4, and 199-D8-6.

A hydraulic conductivity of 15 m/day (49 ft/day) was used elsewhere in the model grid. These two zones of hydraulic conductivity were used to provide the best match between model-predicted and observed water-level elevations.

5.2.7 Storage Coefficient and Porosity

A uniform storage coefficient of 0.02 (dimensionless) and a porosity of 20% was used in the flow model for the transient simulations. The storage coefficients for the unconfined aquifer at the Hanford Site are reported to range from 0.01 to 0.2 (Hartman and Peterson 1992).

5.2.8 River Nodes

The MODFLOW River Package is used to simulate the Columbia River in the flow model. This package simulates the interaction of the Columbia River with the unconfined aquifer in the 100 D/DR Area. The River Package requires the following as input for each node simulating the Columbia River in the model grid:

- river stage elevation
- bottom elevation of the river bed
- hydraulic conductance of the river bed.

River stage elevations were estimated by extrapolating the mean daily stage elevation recorded at the 100 N gaging station on November 16, 1993, to the 100 D/DR Area. A uniform river depth of 4 m (13 ft) was assumed to estimate the elevation of the river bed bottom at each river node.

The river bed hydraulic conductance is defined by the equation (McDonald and Harbaugh 1988):

$$C_{RIV} = K\,L\,W\,/\,M$$

where:

C_{RIV} = hydraulic conductance of the river bed
K = vertical hydraulic conductivity of the river bed material
L = length of the river reach within the model grid cell
W = width of the river reach within the model grid cell
M = thickness of the river bed.

The hydraulic conductance of the river nodes representing the Columbia River in the flow model was calculated assuming a uniform river bed thickness of 1 m (3 ft) for the river in the 100 D/DR Area. A vertical hydraulic conductivity of 5 m/d (16 ft/d) for the river bed was used in the river bed conductance calculations for the model. The vertical hydraulic

conductivity was adjusted in the calibration process to determine the best match between model-predicted and observed groundwater elevations.

5.2.9 Model Calibration

The 100 D/DR Area groundwater flow model was calibrated to the water levels in the monitoring wells and the Columbia River stage elevation measured on November 16, 1993. The stage of the Columbia River, which is controlled by upstream dam releases, can vary daily from 1.8 to 2.5 m (6 to 8 ft) and seasonally from 2.5 to 3.1 m (8 to 10 ft) (DOE-RL 1993a). Groundwater flow direction is primarily to the north. This flow direction varies during the year based on river stage and recharge.

The flow model was calibrated by inputing initial estimates of recharge, aquifer hydraulic conductivity, and river bed conductance into the flow model and solving the model for steady-state flow conditions. These estimated input parameters were then varied in successive simulations until the steady-state head solution output by the model reasonably matched the November 1993 water levels in the monitoring wells (see Figure 5-4). A comparison of the steady-state head solution of the calibrated model and the November 1993 water levels is presented in Table 5-1. Additional calibration details are provided in Appendix C.

5.3 H AREA GROUNDWATER FLOW MODEL

5.3.1 H Area Model Grid

A 160 row by 106 column three-dimensional (two layer), finite-difference grid was constructed for the 100 H Area groundwater flow model (Figure 5-5). Most of the grid was uniformly spaced, with a row and column spacing of 10 m (30 ft). A variable row spacing (ranging from 15 to 85 m [49 to 280 ft]) was used in the Columbia River to reduce the number of elements. The grid was rotated 52° so that the Columbia River was parallel to the X axis.

5.3.2 Boundary Conditions

The boundary conditions used in the 100 H Area groundwater flow model are:

- top of the model - water table (free-surface boundary)
- bottom of the model - no flow
- southwest boundary - constant head
- northeast boundary - river nodes (head-dependent flow)
- southeast and northwest boundaries - no flow (parallel to groundwater flow).

The bottom of the model was represented as a no-flow boundary because the unconfined aquifer in the 100 H Area is underlain by low hydraulic conductivity sediments (Lindsey and Jaeger 1993). The southeast and northwest boundaries are represented as no-flow boundaries because the groundwater flow is parallel to the boundary; therefore, there is no flow across the boundary.

The Columbia River was simulated in the model with river nodes as discussed previously.

The southwest boundary was determined by extrapolating the water table data for November 16, 1993. This boundary was simulated as constant head because it is perpendicular to the groundwater flow direction.

The southeast and northwest boundaries were no flow because they are parallel to the groundwater flow direction.

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5.3.3 Initial Conditions

Head elevations along the constant-head boundaries and river stage elevations in the river nodes were specified as initial conditions for the 100 H Area groundwater flow model. The head elevations for the constant-head boundaries were estimated by constructing a groundwater elevation contour map of the unconfined aquifer from water levels measured in the monitoring wells in November 1993, and projecting the elevation contours to the model grid boundaries. River stage elevations were obtained from the 100 H Area gauge. A gradient was then imposed in the river based on the gradient measured from the USGS Vernita Bridge and Coyote Rapids 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle maps. The November 1993 time period was selected because a review of river stage data showed that the November stage was near the yearly average. In addition, no large seasonal variations were occurring at that time. November 16 was selected because it corresponded with the date of groundwater elevation measurement (Figure 5-6).

5.3.4 Bottom Elevations of Model

The Ringold/Hanford formation contact formed the base of model Layer 1. A contour map of the Ringold/Hanford formation contact was constructed from the geologic logs of the monitoring wells in the 100 H Area using the computer graphics software package SURFER™ (Golden Software 1991). This contour map was discretized to the model grid nodes for input to MODFLOW using ModelCad[386]™. The bottom of model Layer 2 was set at a constant elevation of 55.5 m (182 ft) based on average bottom of Ringold Unit E data from Lindsey and Jaeger (1993).

5.3.5 Recharge

The aquifer recharge is reported to range from 0 to 10 cm/yr (Gee 1987). A uniform recharge of 7.3 cm/yr (3 in/yr) was used in the flow model. This recharge rate was determined by calibration of the flow model under steady-state flow conditions.

5.3.6 Aquifer Hydraulic Conductivity

The hydraulic conductivities in the 100 H Area are reported to range from 21 to 37 m/d (70 to 120 ft/d) for the Hanford formation and from 0.04 to 107 m/d (0.14 to 350 ft/d) for the Ringold Formation (Hartman and Peterson 1992). A hydraulic conductivity of 28.6 m/d (94 ft/d) was used for Layer 1 (the Hanford formation) and a hydraulic conductivity of 2.86 m/day (9 ft/day) was for Layer 2 (Ringold Unit E). These values of aquifer hydraulic conductivity were determined by calibration of the flow model under steady-state flow conditions.

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5.3.7 Storage Coefficient and Porosity

A uniform storage coefficient of 0.02 (dimensionless) and a porosity of 20% was used in the flow model for the transient simulations.

5.3.8 River Nodes

The MODFLOW River Package is used to simulate the Columbia River in the flow model. River stage elevations were estimated by extrapolating the stage data recorded at the 100 H gauging station from the time period of groundwater level data collection on November 16, 1993. A uniform river depth of 3 m (10 ft) was assumed to estimate the elevation of the river bed bottom at each river node.

The hydraulic conductance of the river nodes representing the Columbia River in the flow model was calculated assuming a uniform river bed thickness of 1 m (3 ft). A vertical hydraulic conductivity of 2.86 m/d (9 ft/d) for the river bed was used in the river bed conductance calculations for the model. This vertical hydraulic conductivity was adjusted in the calibration process to determine the best match between model-predicted and observed groundwater elevations.

5.3.9 Model Calibration

Groundwater flow direction in the 100 H Area are primarily to the northeast. Flow reversals occur occasionally during periods of high river stage. The 100 H Area groundwater flow model was calibrated to the water levels in the monitoring wells and the Columbia River stage elevation measured between 10:00 am and 1:00 pm on November 16, 1993. The flow model was calibrated by inputing initial estimates of recharge, aquifer

hydraulic conductivity and river bed conductance into the flow model and solving the model for steady-state flow conditions. These estimated input parameters were then varied in successive simulations until the steady-state head solution output by the model reasonably matched the November 16, 1993, water levels in the monitoring wells. A comparison of the steady-state head solution of the calibrated model and the November 1993 water levels is presented in Table 5-2 and the calibrated water table surface is shown in Figure 5-7. Additional calibration details are provided in Appendix C.

5.4 SOLUTE TRANSPORT MODELS

5.4.1 Model Design

The 100 D/DR and 100 H Area solute transport models were designed and constructed with ModelCad[386™] (Geraghty and Miller 1993).

5.4.1.1 Transport Code. The solute transport code that was used for the 100 D/DR and 100 H Areas was MT3D, a finite-difference code developed by S.S. Papadopulos & Associates (1991). MT3D simulates advection, dispersion, and chemical reactions of dissolved contaminants in groundwater flow systems. The code uses a combination of the method of characteristics (MOC) and the modified method of characteristics (MMOC) for the solution of the advection-dispersion-reaction equation. The MOC technique was originally developed for solute transport models by the USGS (Konikow and Bredehoeft 1978). MT3D was selected for this evaluation because it is well documented and is designed to be used in conjunction with the groundwater flow model code MODFLOW.

5.4.2 D/DR Area Technical Approach

Solute transport models are typically developed by calibration of the models to both past and present water quality conditions in a groundwater flow system. Because the available historical water quality data from the 100 D/DR Area are very limited, a different approach was used to develop the transport model for this area. The solute transport model for the 100 D/DR Area was developed by first performing a sensitivity analysis of the model to the transport parameters porosity, dispersivity, and retardation. The remedial action alternatives were then evaluated using a range of values for the transport parameters to which the model solution was determined to be sensitive.

5.4.2.1 Sensitivity Analysis. A sensitivity analysis was performed on the 100 D/DR Area solute transport model to determine the uncertainty of the model solutions due to the uncertainty in the estimates of the transport parameters used in the model. Transport simulations were run using a range of porosities, dispersivities, and retardation factors to determine the sensitivity of the model solutions to these transport parameters.

The October-December 1992 unfiltered chromium concentrations (DOE-RL 1993b) were used as initial concentrations for the transport simulations. No source term was

simulated due to the lack of data. In addition, the model assumes that no chromium is added to the groundwater system after 1997. Migration of the chromium plume was simulated for a period of 16 years (to 2008) using the flow field solution from the calibrated steady-state flow model. Sensitivity simulations were run using porosities of 15%, 20% and 25%, longitudinal to transverse dispersivities of 10/1 m (30/3 ft) and 100/10 m (300/30 ft), and retardation factors of 10, 25 and 50. The porosities, dispersivities and retardation factors used in the sensitivity simulations were considered to represent the widest plausible range of values for the unconfined aquifer in the 100 D/DR Area based on solute transport modeling at other areas within the Hanford Site (e.g., Connelly 1991).

The sensitivity analyses indicated that the transport model solutions were sensitive to both dispersivity and retardation. The model solutions were most sensitive to the dispersivity and less sensitive to the retardation factor used in the simulations. The model solutions were not significantly sensitive to porosity at retardation factors > 10 or to retardation values > 25. The results of the sensitivity analysis are presented in Table 5-3 and discussed in more detail in Appendix C.

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5.4.3 H Area Technical Approach

The H Area solute transport model was developed by inputing 1987 unfiltered chromium data as initial conditions and calibrating the model by matching 1992 data. The 1987 data set was selected for the initial concentrations because that time period marked the beginning of RCRA monitoring. Therefore it was the oldest data set with sufficient data to develop initial conditions. The 1992 data set was used for calibration because there are some uncertainties in more recent metals data (Peterson 1993). No source term was simulated due to the lack of data. The model assumes that there is no chromium added to the groundwater system after 1987.

The initial concentration data were input to the model and the retardation and dispersivity were adjusted to obtain the best match between observed and model predicted chromium concentrations. The best match was obtained with a longitudinal dispersivity of 5 m (16 ft), a transverse dispersivity of 0.5 m (1.6 ft), and a retardation of 25. Because a calibration approach was used for the H Area model, a separate sensitivity analysis was not performed. Calibration details are provided in Appendix C.

5.5 MODELING RESULTS

5.5.1 D/DR Area No Action Alternative

For the no action alternative, chromium plume migration was simulated to the year 2008. The October-December 1992 unfiltered chromium concentrations were used as the initial concentrations for the solute transport simulation. Plume migration was simulated using the flow field solution from the calibrated steady-state groundwater flow model. The transport simulation was run using a porosity of 20%, longitudinal to transverse dispersivities

of 10/1 m (30/3 ft) and 100/10 m (300/30 ft), and retardation factors of 10 and 25. Total simulation time was 16 years (to 2008).

The chromium concentration contour map from the transport simulation solution using 20% porosity, 10 m (30 ft) longitudinal dispersivity, 1 m (3 ft) transverse dispersivity and a retardation factor or 25 is shown in Figure 5-8.

5.5.2 D/DR Area Vertical Barrier Alternative

The vertical barrier alternative consisted of a vertical, low permeability wall placed near the Columbia River, which would act as a barrier for the further migration of contaminated groundwater into the river. In the model, a single groundwater extraction well was simulated at each end of the vertical barrier to minimize migration of groundwater around the ends of the wall.

For the barrier wall simulations, the calibrated groundwater flow model was modified by changing the aquifer hydraulic conductivity in a line of grid nodes along the Columbia River to 1 x 10^{-6} cm/s to represent the barrier wall. Based on the grid size, the effective width of the wall is 20 m (66 ft) and the wall is 1,300 m (4,300 ft) long. The 20 m (66 ft) width and 10^{-6} cm/s hydraulic conductivity result in a conservative estimate of chromium entering the river. If the actual barrier used was the sheet pile, the effective hydraulic conductivity would be lower. Two well nodes were also added to the model near the ends of the simulated barrier wall to represent the groundwater extraction wells. The discharge rate of the well nodes was set at 109 m^3/d (20 gpm). Plume migration was then simulated using the flow field solution from the modified calibrated groundwater flow model. Transport simulations were run using the same range of transport parameters as for the no action alternative. Total simulation time was 16 years for both the flow and transport simulations.

The chromium concentration contour map from the barrier wall simulation solution using 20% porosity, 10 m (30 ft) longitudinal dispersivity, 1 m (3 ft) transverse dispersivity and a retardation factor or 25 is shown in Figure 5-9. The chromium concentration contours extending from the wall to the river in this figure represent residual contamination in this zone. The water table map for this simulation is shown in Figure 5-10. In the barrier wall simulations, the amount of chromium going to the river is reduced by 94 to 96% with 1.3 to 12.8 kg of chromium removed by the wells over 16 years. In comparison to the no action simulations, these simulations indicate that a vertical barrier wall would be effective in minimizing further migration of contaminated groundwater into the Columbia River.

5.5.3 D/DR Area Groundwater Extraction and Treatment Alternative

Modeling the groundwater extraction and treatment alternative consisted of a line of extraction wells along the Columbia River to control further migration of the contaminated groundwater into the river. A single groundwater extraction well was also installed near the 105-D reactor facility to reduce contaminant concentrations in this area.

For the groundwater extraction and treatment simulations, the calibrated groundwater flow model was modified by adding six well nodes to the model to represent the boundary control and reactor facility extraction wells. Five well nodes were placed along the Columbia River. The location, spacing and discharge rates of these well nodes were varied in successive simulations to maximize plume capture and to minimize the leakage of water from the river nodes simulating the Columbia River due to the well nodes (minimize the uptake of river water by the boundary control wells). The discharge rates of the well nodes were also restricted so that the water levels in the grid cells with the well nodes were at least 2 m (7 ft) above the bottom of the model to allow for sufficient water for operation of the pumps in the extraction wells. A well spacing of approximately 200 m (660 ft) with discharge rates between 38 and 82 m^3/day (7 and 15 gpm) maximized plume capture and minimized the river leakage in the model due to the well nodes.

Plume migration was then simulated using the flow field solution from the modified calibrated groundwater flow model. Transport simulations were run using the same range of transport parameters as for the no action alternative. Total simulation time was 16 years for both the flow and transport simulations.

The chromium concentration contour map from the extraction and treatment simulation solution using 20% porosity, 10 m (30 ft) longitudinal dispersivity, 1 m (3 ft) transverse dispersivity and a retardation factor or 25 is shown in Figure 5-11. The water table map for this simulation is shown in Figure 5-12. In the extraction and treatment simulations the discharge of chromium to the Columbia River was reduced by 96 to 98% over the 16-year time period of the simulations. In comparison to the no action simulations, these simulations indicate that a groundwater extraction and treatment system would be effective in minimizing further migration of contaminated groundwater into the Columbia River. The contamination extending to the river in Figure 5-11 is residual chromium that was present prior to pumping.

5.5.4 H Area No Action Alternative

For the no action alternative, chromium plume migration was simulated to the year 2008. The 1987 unfiltered chromium concentrations were used as the initial concentrations for the solute transport simulation. Plume migration was simulated using the flow field solution from the calibrated steady-state groundwater flow model. The chromium concentration contour map for the no action simulation in 2008 is shown in Figure 5-13.

5.5.5 H Area Vertical Barrier Alternative

The vertical barrier alternative consisted of a vertical, low permeability wall placed near the Columbia River, which would act as a barrier for the further migration of contaminated groundwater into the river. In the model, a single groundwater extraction well was installed at each end of the vertical barrier to minimize migration of groundwater around the ends of the wall.

For the barrier wall simulations, the calibrated groundwater flow model was modified by changing the aquifer hydraulic conductivity in a line of grid nodes along the Columbia River to 1 x 10^{-6} cm/s to represent the barrier wall. Based on the grid size, the effective width of the wall is 10 m (33 ft) and the wall is 1,300 m (4,300 ft) long. Two well nodes were also added to the model near the ends of the simulated barrier wall to represent the groundwater extraction wells. The discharge rate of the well nodes was set at 136 m^3/d (25 gpm). Plume migration was then simulated using the flow field solution from the modified calibrated groundwater flow model. The simulation was run with the 1994 concentrations from the no action simulation to represent the installation of the wall in 1994. The total simulation time was for both the flow and transport simulations was 14 years (to 2008).

The chromium concentration map and water table map from the barrier wall simulation at 2008 are shown in Figures 5-14 and 5-15. The wall is not specifically marked on Figure 5-11 but the location can be identified by the bunched contours parallel to the river. In the barrier wall simulation, the amount of chromium going to the river is reduced by 92% with 40 kg of chromium removed by the two wells over the 14 year simulation period. In comparison to the no action simulation, this simulation indicates that a vertical barrier wall would be effective in minimizing further migration of contaminated groundwater into the Columbia River.

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5.5.6 H Area Hydraulic Control Alternative

Modeling the hydraulic control alternative consisted of a line of extraction wells along the Columbia River to control further migration of the contaminated groundwater into the river. For the groundwater extraction simulations, the calibrated groundwater flow model was modified by adding seven well nodes along the Columbia River. Three injection wells were simulated upgradient of the pumping wells near the edge of the chromium plume.

The location, spacing, and discharge rates of these well nodes were varied in successive simulation to maximize plume capture and to minimize the additional leakage of water from the river nodes simulating the Columbia River due to the well nodes (minimize the uptake of river water by the boundary control wells). The well pumping was split between the two layers with 80% of the water extracted from the lower layer (Ringold Formation) and 20% from the upper layer (Hanford formation). A well spacing of approximately 200 m (660 ft) with a discharge rate of 270 m^3/day (50 gpm) from wells 1, 4, 5, 6, and 7 and a rate of 135 m^3/d (25 gpm) from wells 2 and 3 maximized plume capture and minimized the river leakage in the model due to the well nodes. The lower pumping rate at well 2 and 3 were needed to keep them from going dry. The amount of river water being pumped is minimal compared to the total amount of extracted water. The extracted water was injected back to the aquifer in 3 upgradient wells at a rate of 545 m^3/d (100 gpm) per well.

Plume migration was then simulated using the flow field solution from the modified calibrated groundwater flow model. The total simulation time was 21 years (from 1987 to

2008) for both the flow and transport simulations with the pumping beginning in 1994 (note that 1992 was the year for calibration).

This simulation reduced the amount of chromium going to the river by 97%. Increasing the pumping rate to 100 gpm reduced the discharge of chromium to the Columbia River by 98% over the no action alternative. In comparison to the no action simulation, this simulation indicates that a hydraulic barrier wall would be effective in minimizing further migration of contaminated groundwater into the Columbia River.

5.5.7 H Area Groundwater Extraction and Treatment Alternative

Modeling the groundwater extraction and treatment alternative consisted of a line of extraction wells along the Columbia River to control further migration of the contaminated groundwater into the river.

For the groundwater extraction and treatment simulations, the calibrated groundwater flow model was modified by adding seven well nodes along the Columbia River.

The location, spacing, and discharge rates of these well nodes were varied in successive simulation to maximize plume capture and to minimize the additional leakage of water from the river nodes simulating the Columbia River due to the well nodes (minimize the uptake of river water by the boundary control wells). The well pumping was split between the two layers with 80% of the water coming from the lower layer and 20% from the upper layer. A well spacing of approximately 200 m (660 ft) with a discharge rate of 270 m^3/day (50 gpm) maximized plume capture and minimized the additional river leakage in the model due to the well nodes. The amount of river water being pumped i minimal compared to the total amount of water pumped. The capture zone, as defined by a drawdown of 0.1 m (0.3 ft), is shown in Figure 5-16.

Plume migration was then simulated using the flow field solution from the modified calibrated groundwater flow model. The total simulation time was 21 years (to 2008) for both the flow and transport simulations with the pumping beginning in 1994.

The chromium concentration map and the water table map from the seven well extraction system at 2008 are shown Figures 5-17 and 5-18. This simulation reduced the amount of chromium going to the river by 97%. Increasing the pumping rate to 100 gpm reduced the discharge of chromium to the Columbia River by 98% over the no action alternative. The chromium discharge to the Columbia River is reduced by a greater percentage with pumping that with the vertical barrier because the chromium located between the wall and the river is still available to discharge to the river. In comparison to the no action simulation, this simulation indicate that a vertical barrier wall would be effective in minimizing further migration of contaminated groundwater into the Columbia River. Decreasing the pumping rate to 135 m^3/d (25 gpm) results in an 88% decrease in the amount of chromium discharging to the river.

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Figure 5-1 100 D/DR Area Model Grid

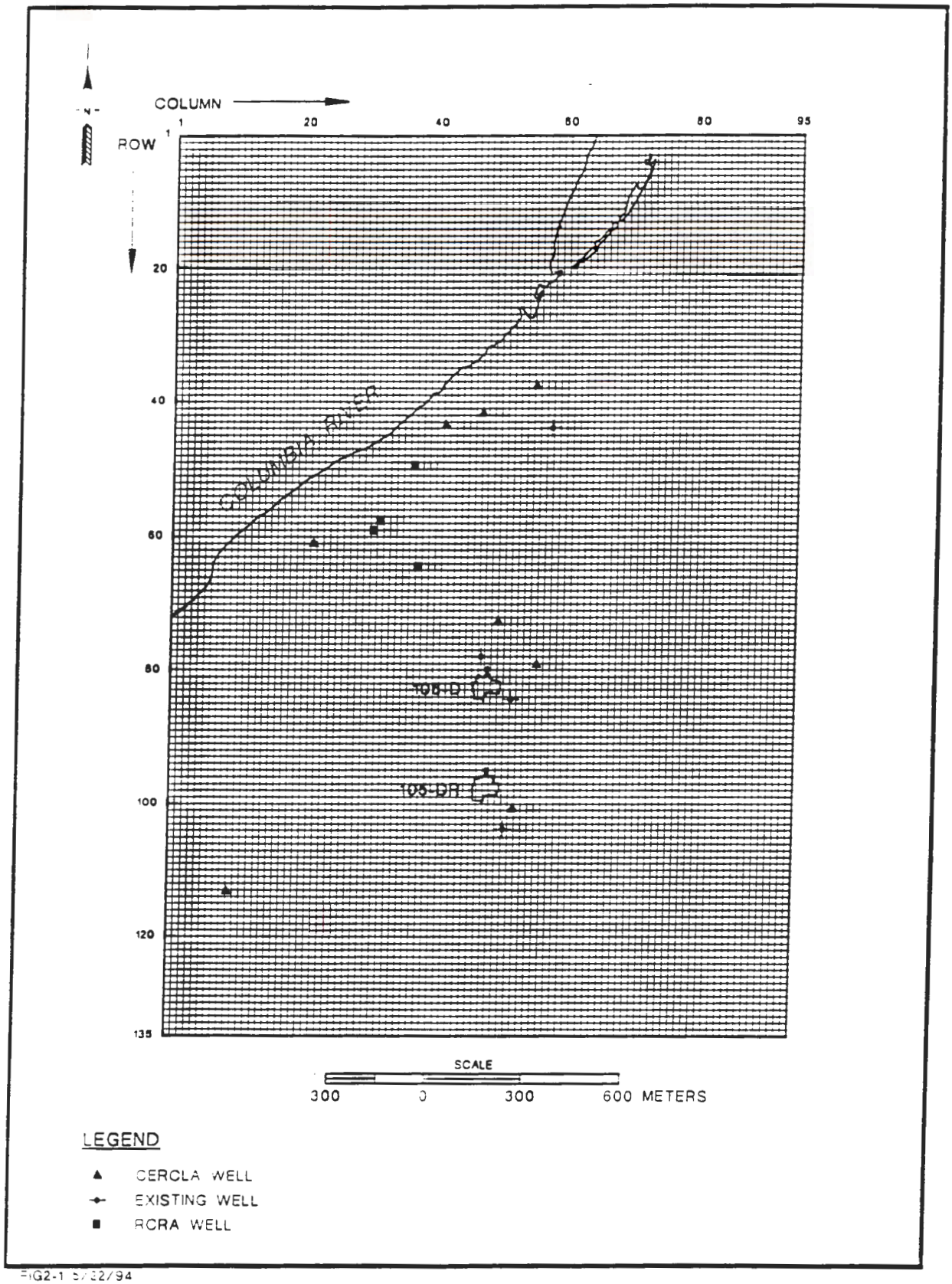

FIG2-1 5/32/94

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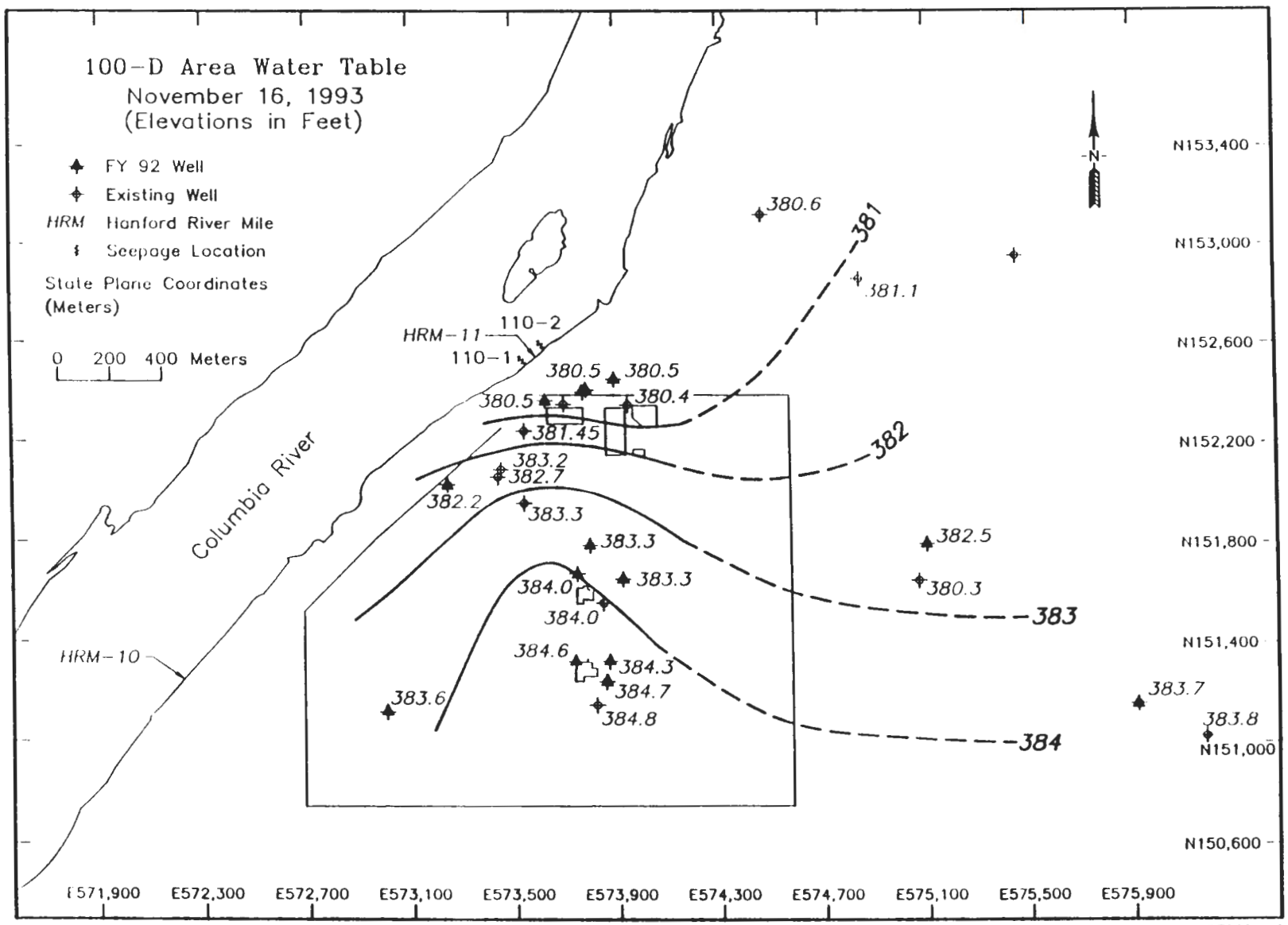

Figure 5-2 100 D/DR Area Water Table, November 16, 1993

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Figure 5-3 Base of Unit E of the Ringold Formation

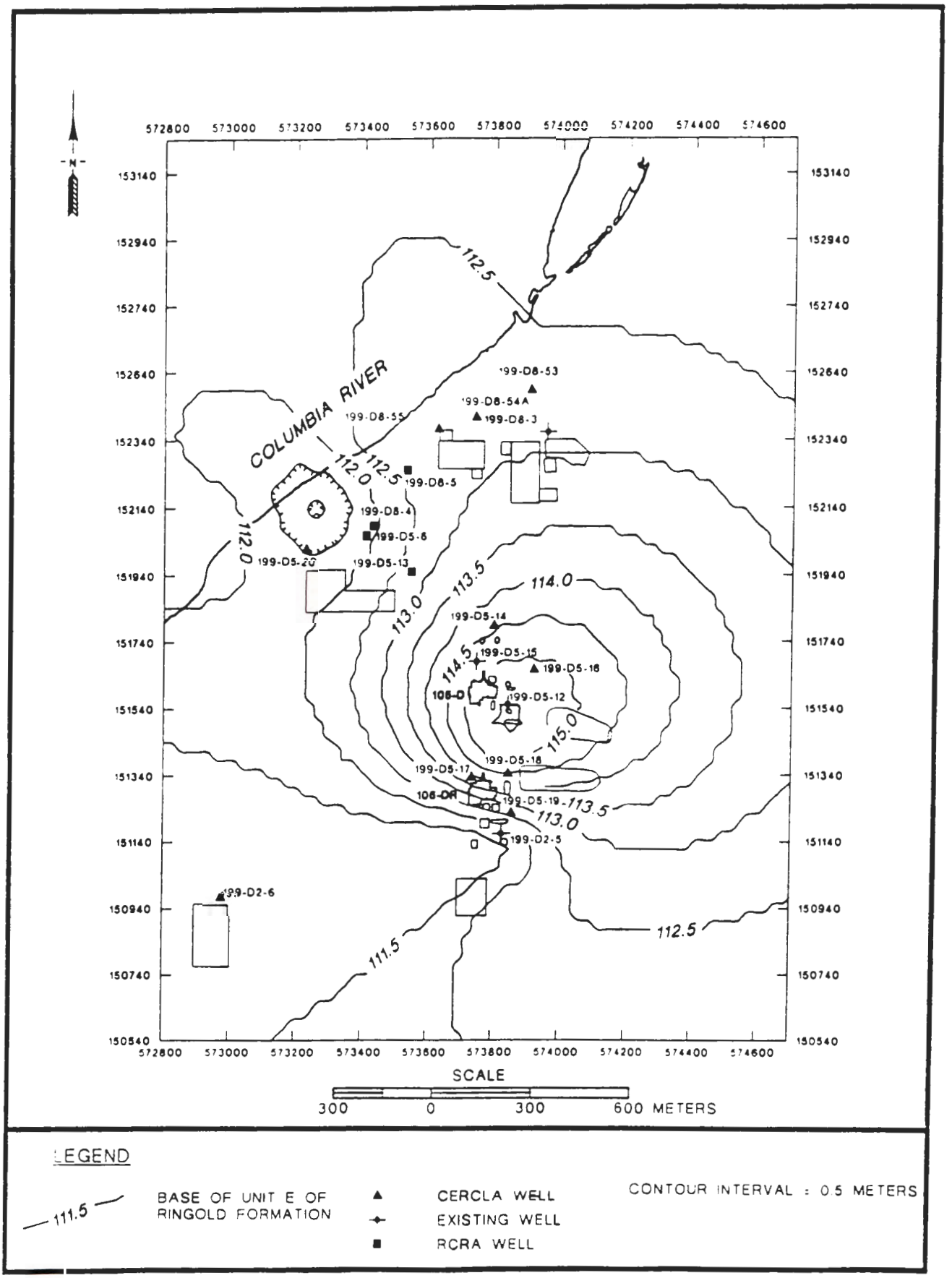

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Figure 5-4 Model Calibrated Water Table for 100 D/DR Area

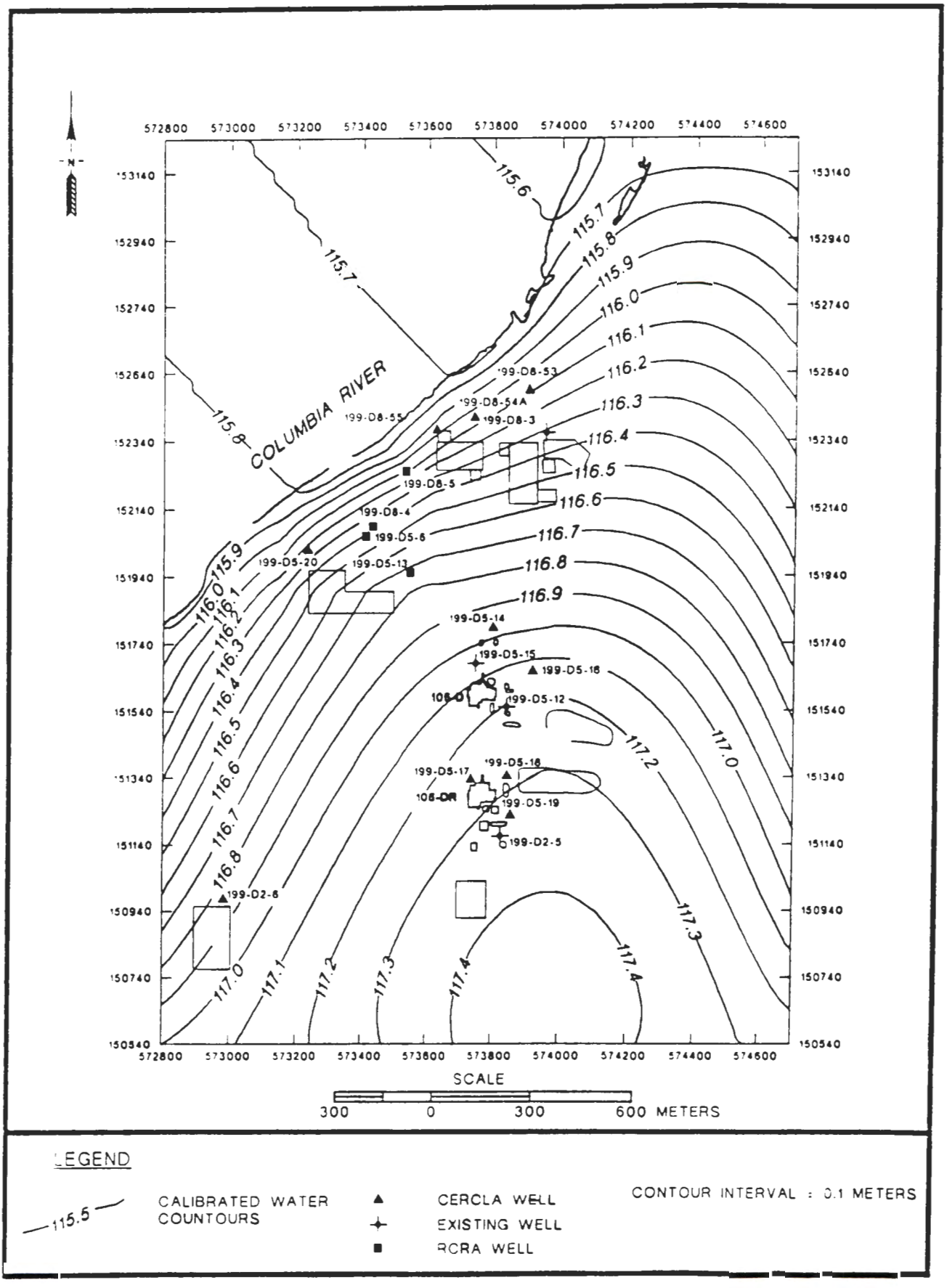

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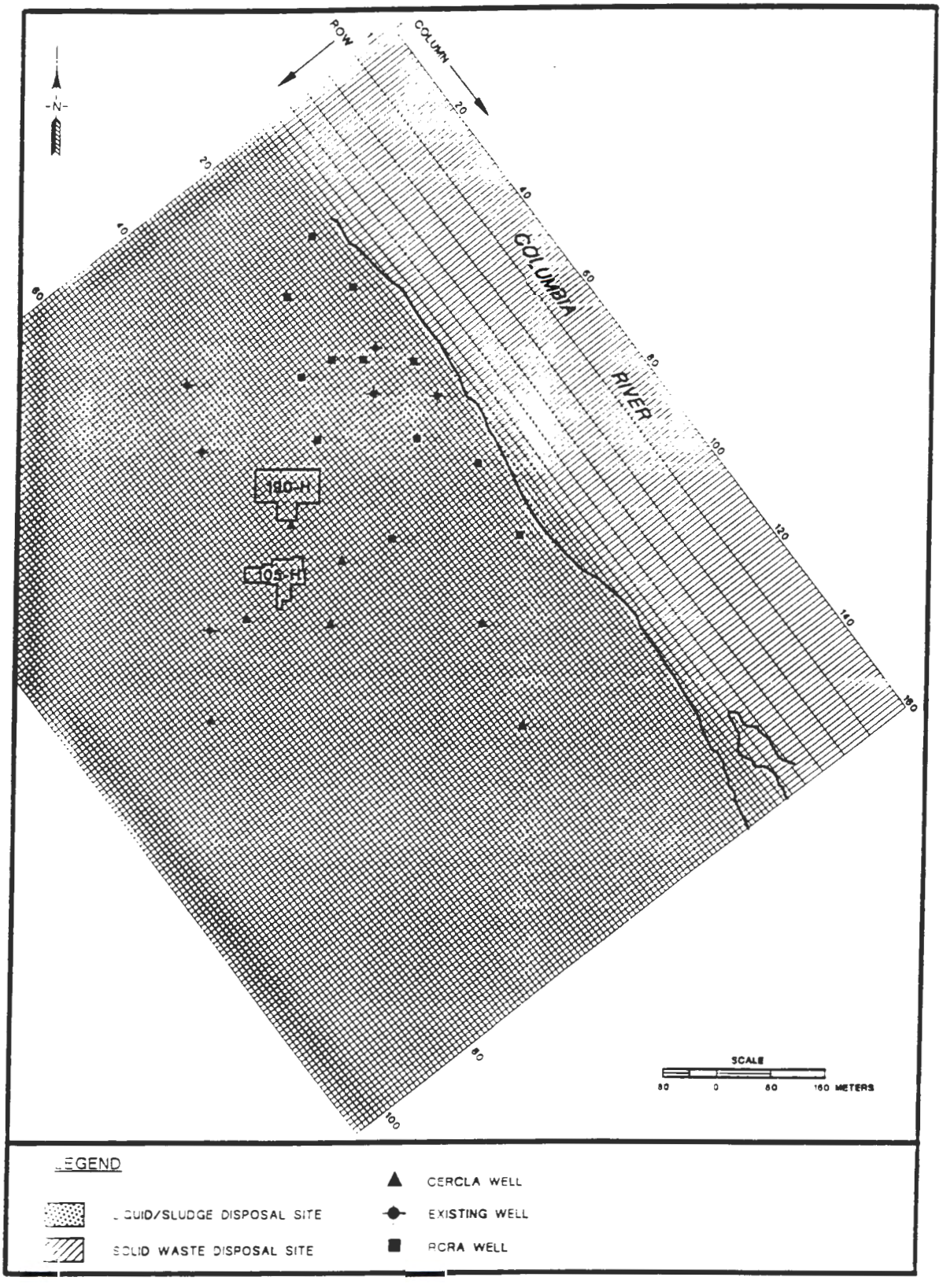
Figure 5-5 H Area Model Grid



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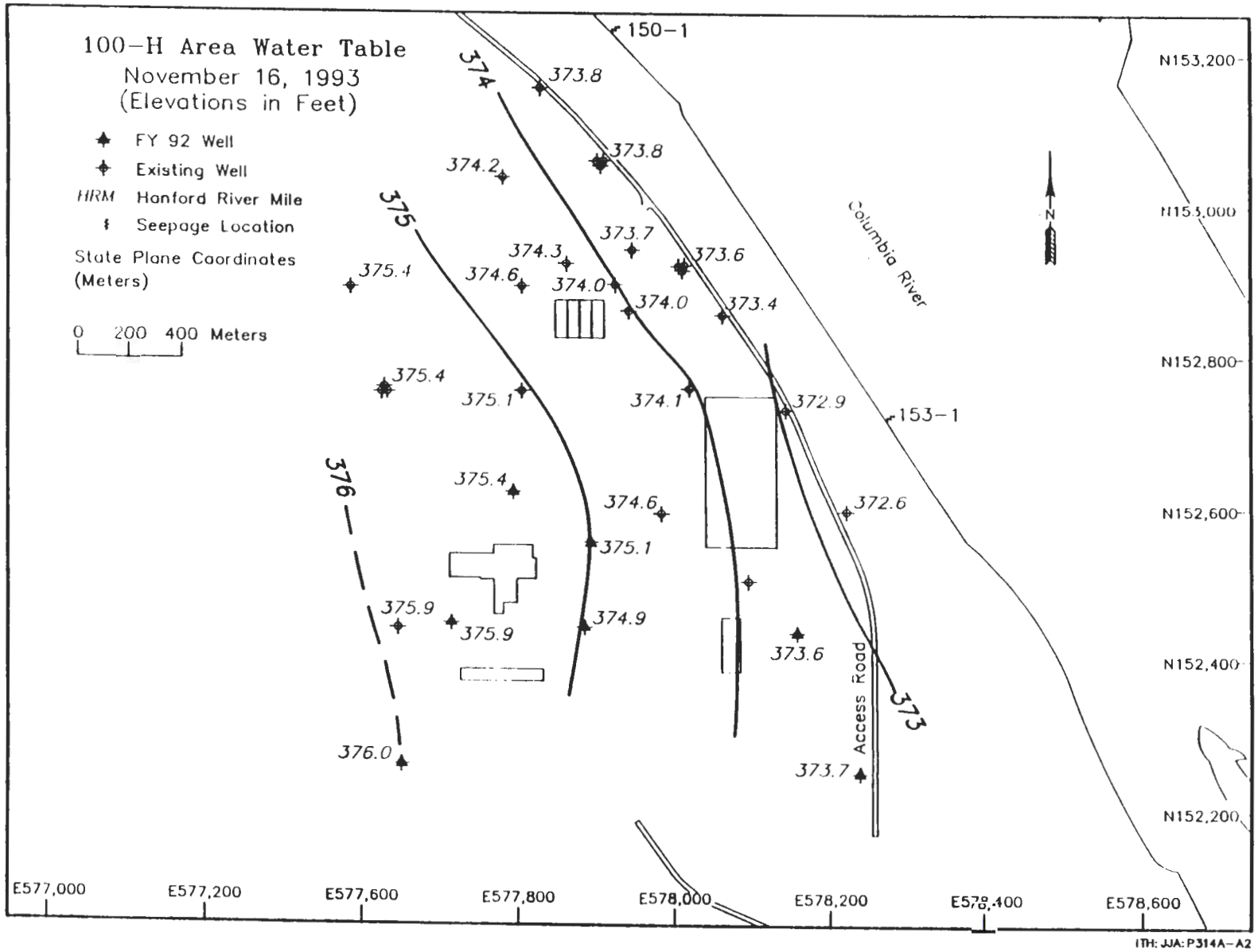

Figure 5-6 100 H Area Water Table, November 16, 1993

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Figure 5-7 Model Calibrated 1992 Chromium Plume for the 100 H Area

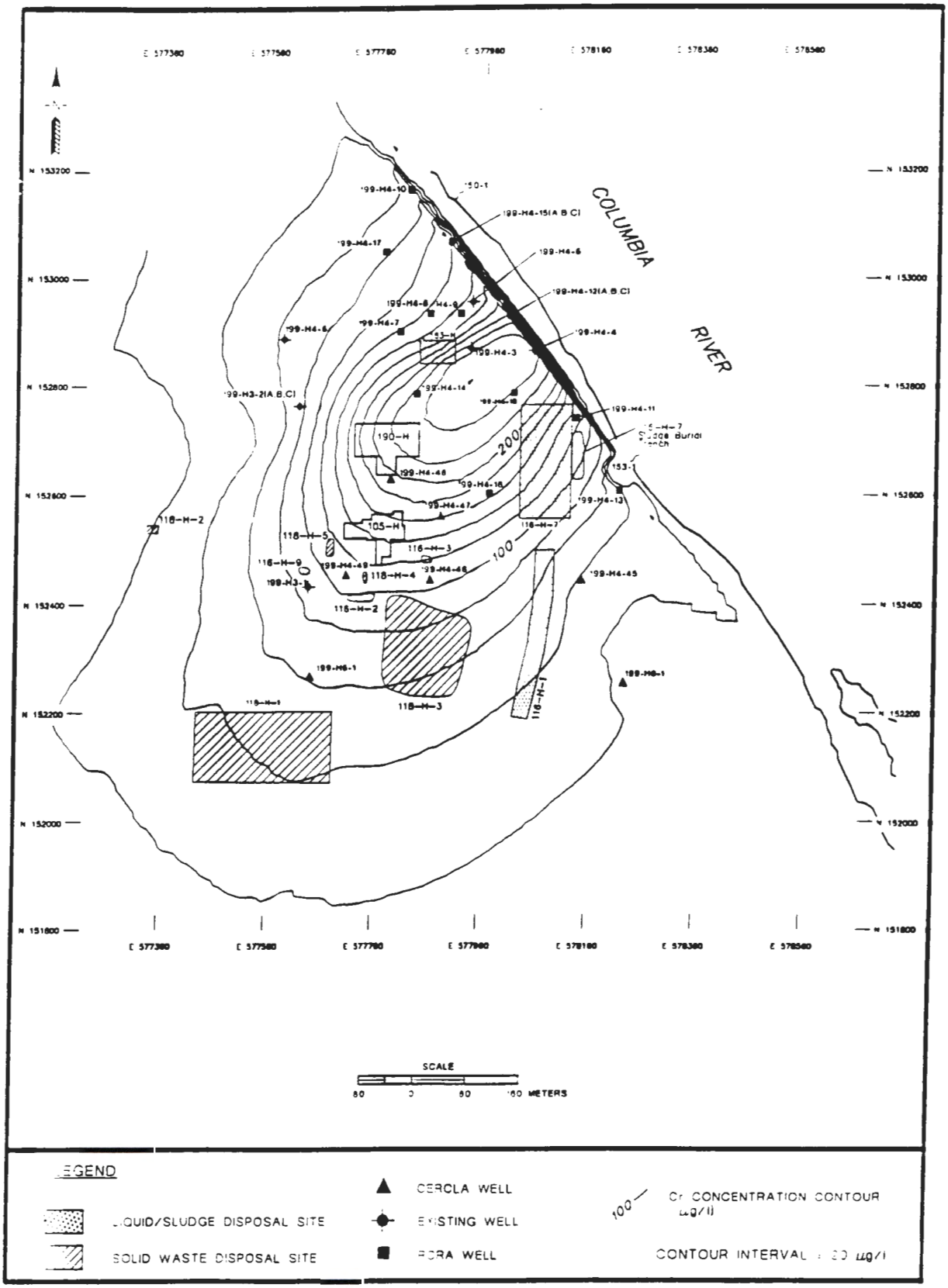

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Figure 5-8 Chromium Concentrations in 2008 for the 100 D/DR Area No Action Scenario (concentrations in ppb)

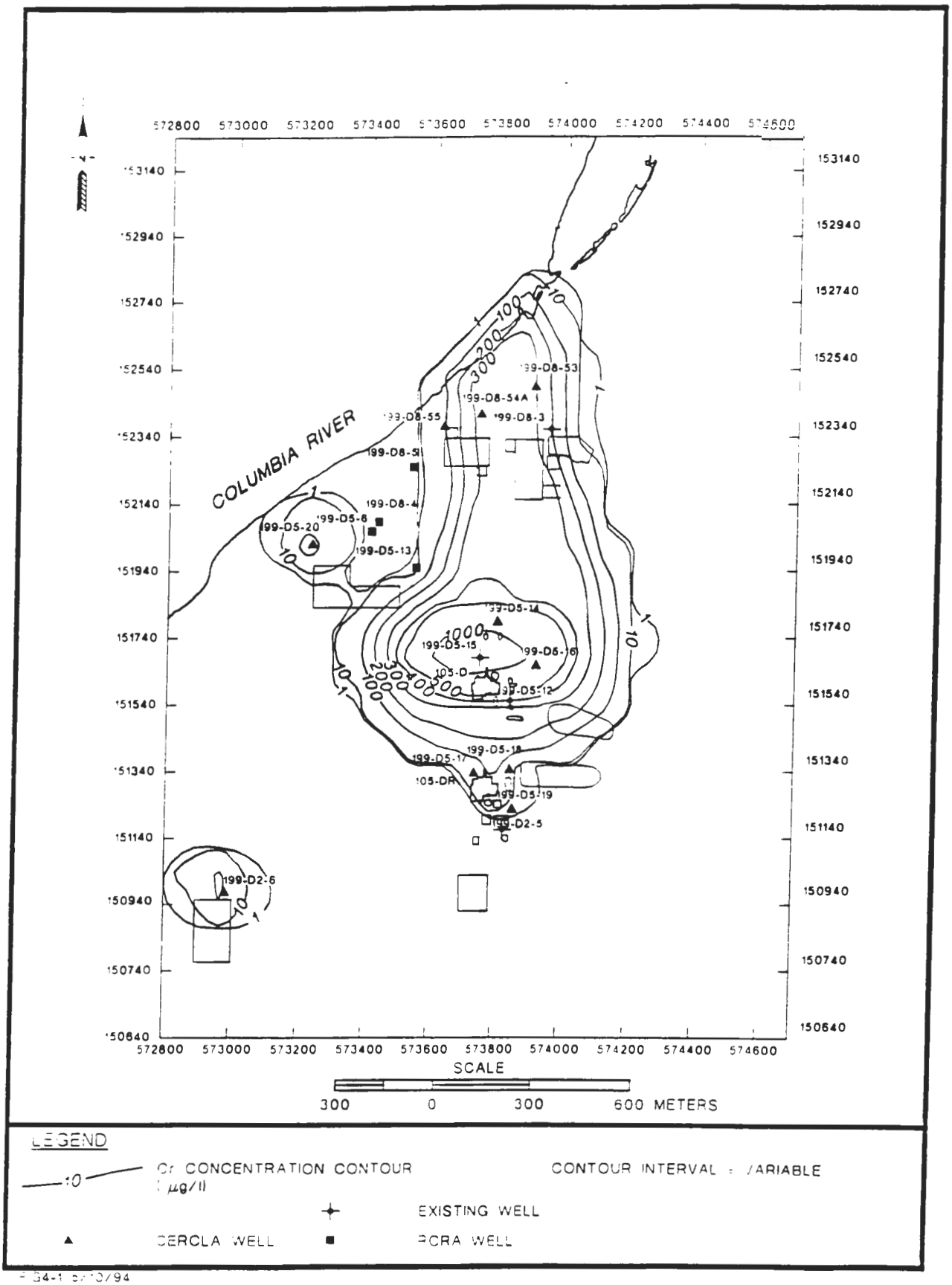

FIG4-1 5/10/94

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Figure 5-9 Chromium Concentrations in 2008 for the 100 D/DR Area Barrier Wall Simulation (concentrations in ppb)

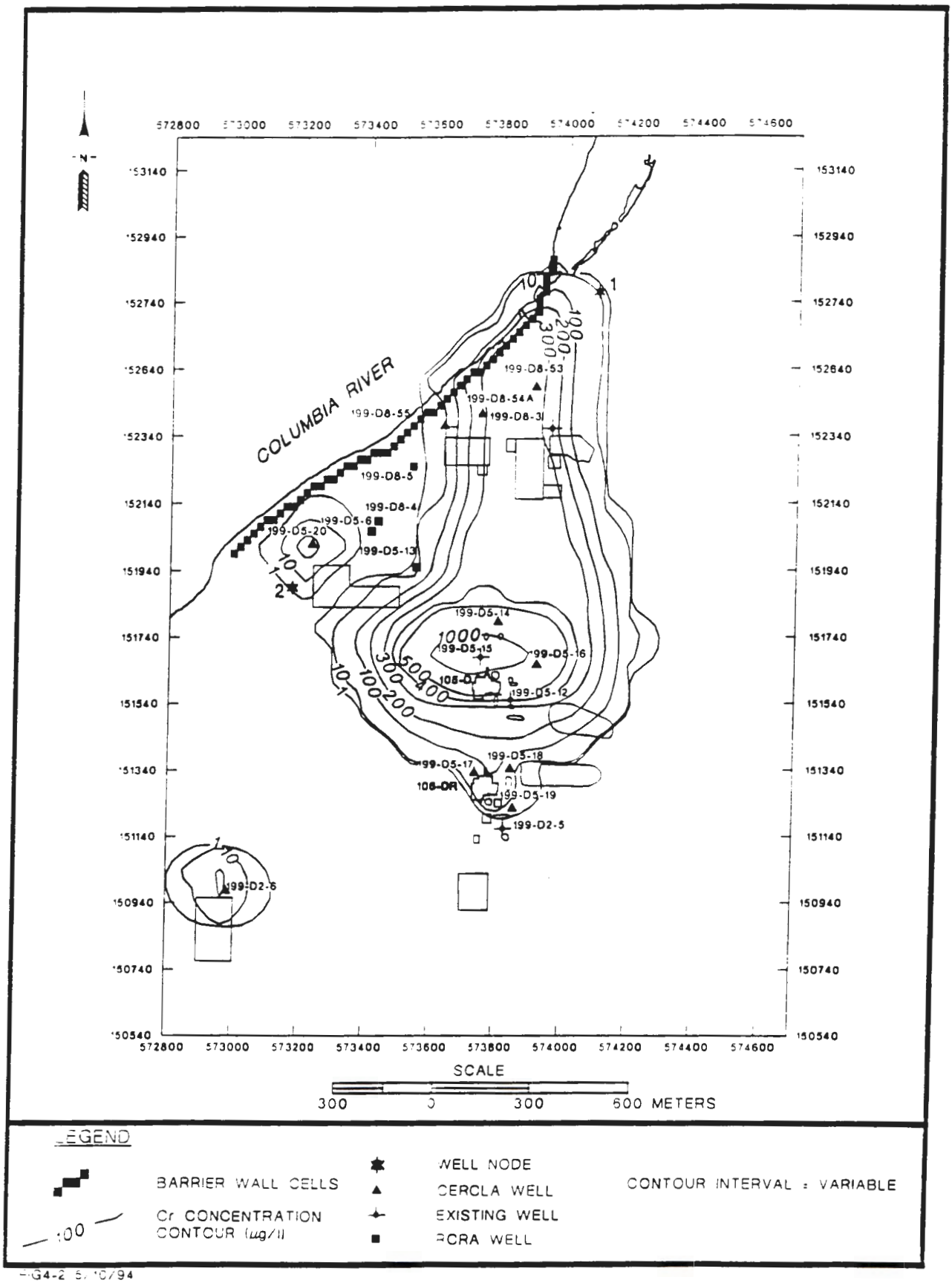

FIG4-2 5/10/94

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Figure 5-10 Water Table Elevations in 2008 for the 100 D/DR Area Barrier Wall Simulation (elevations in meters)

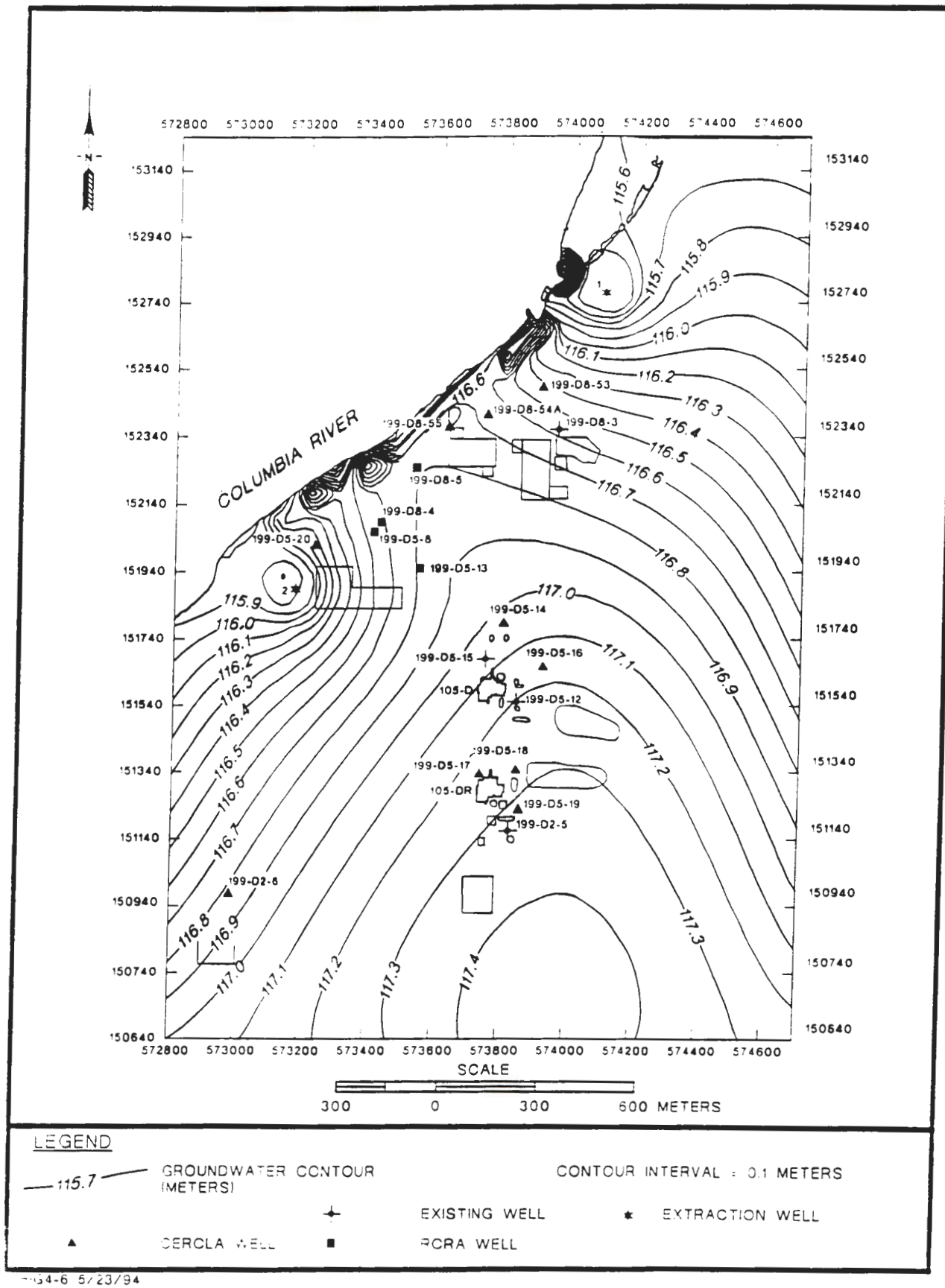

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Figure 5-11 Chromium Concentrations in 2008 for the 100 D/DR Area Pump and Treat Simulation (concentrations in ppb)

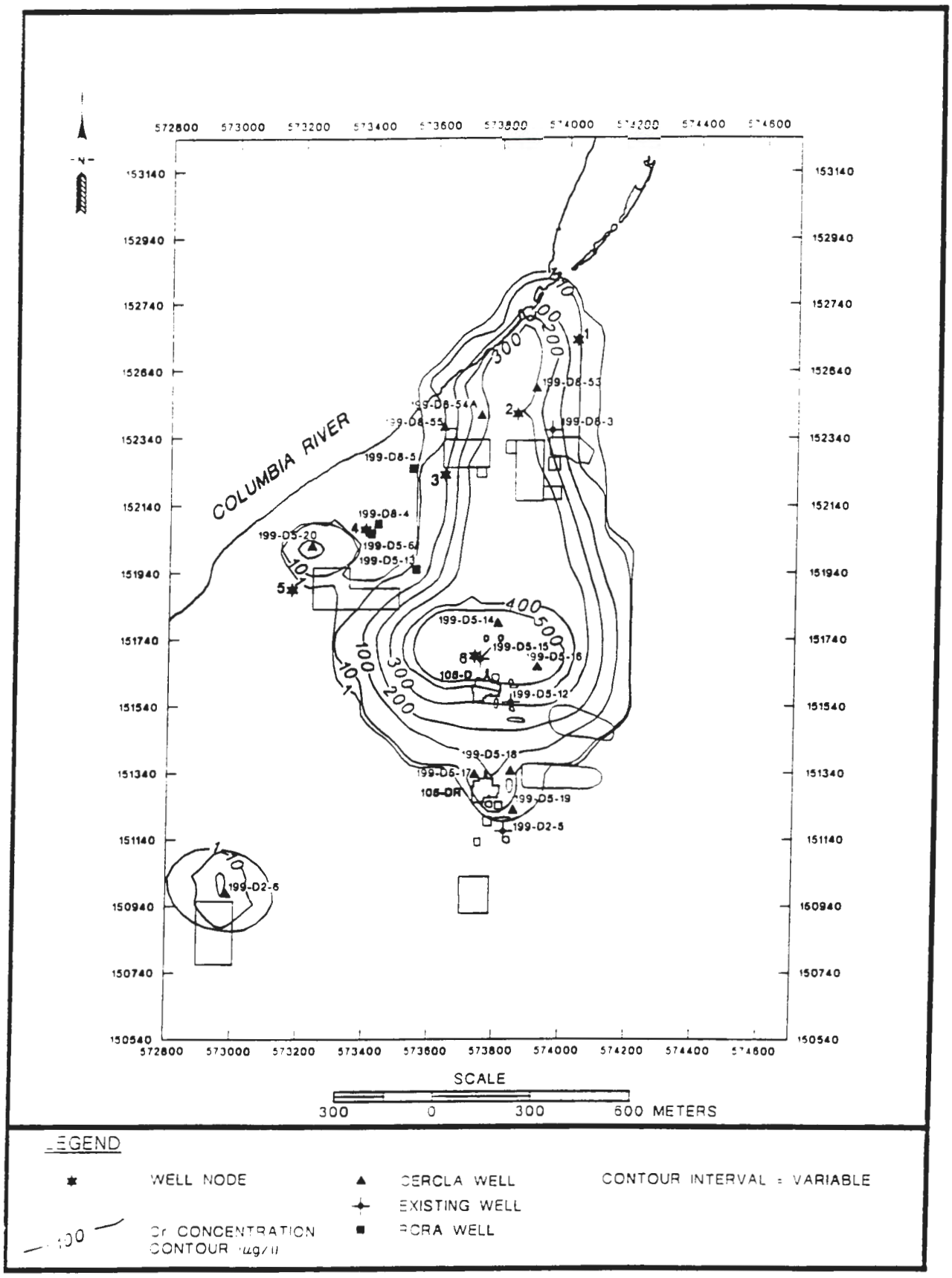

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Figure 5-12 Water Table Elevations in 2008 for the 100 D/DR Area Pump and Treat Simulation (elevations in meters)

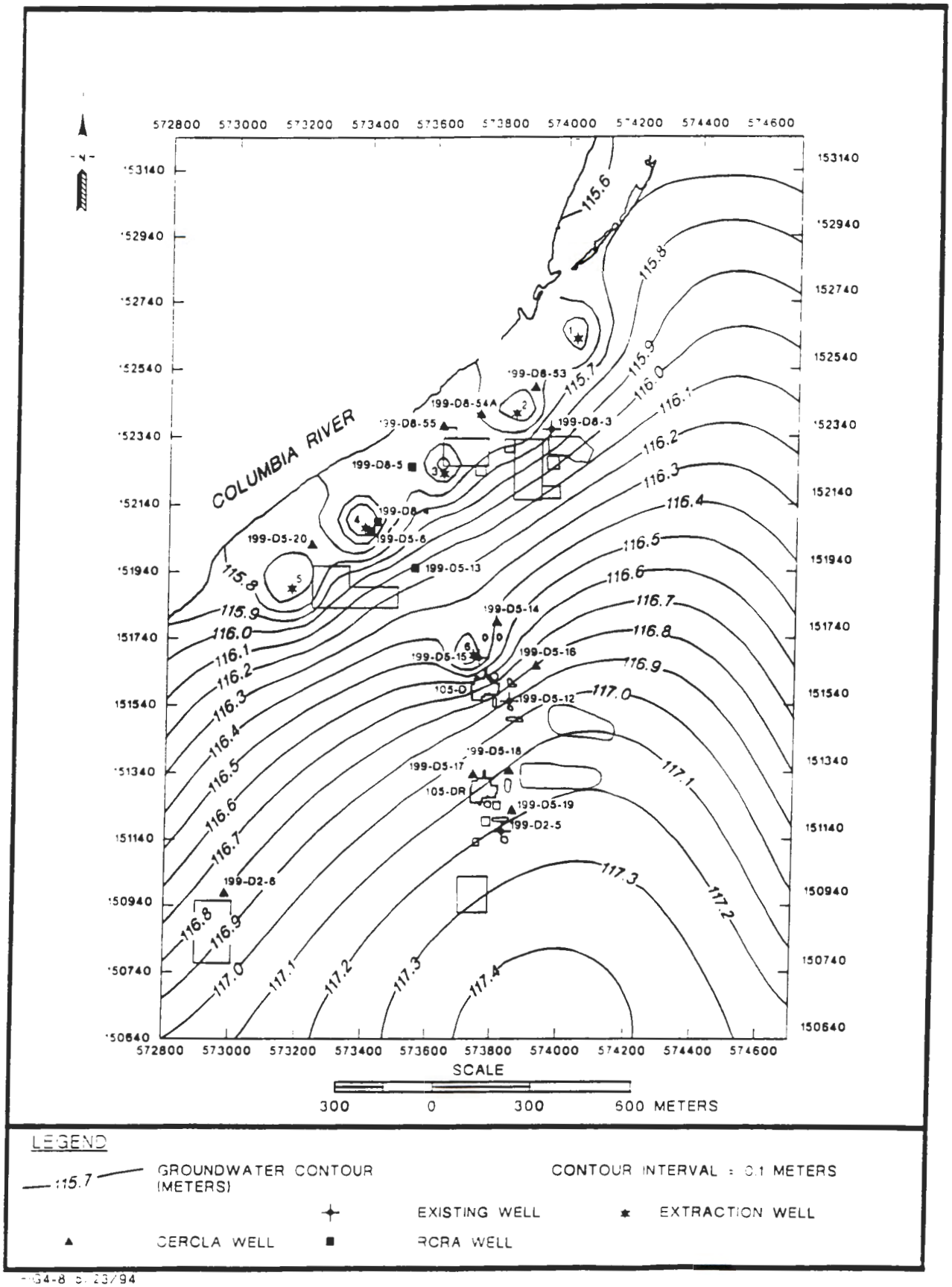

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Figure 5-13 Chromium Concentrations in 2008 for the H Area No Action Scenario (concentrations in ppb)

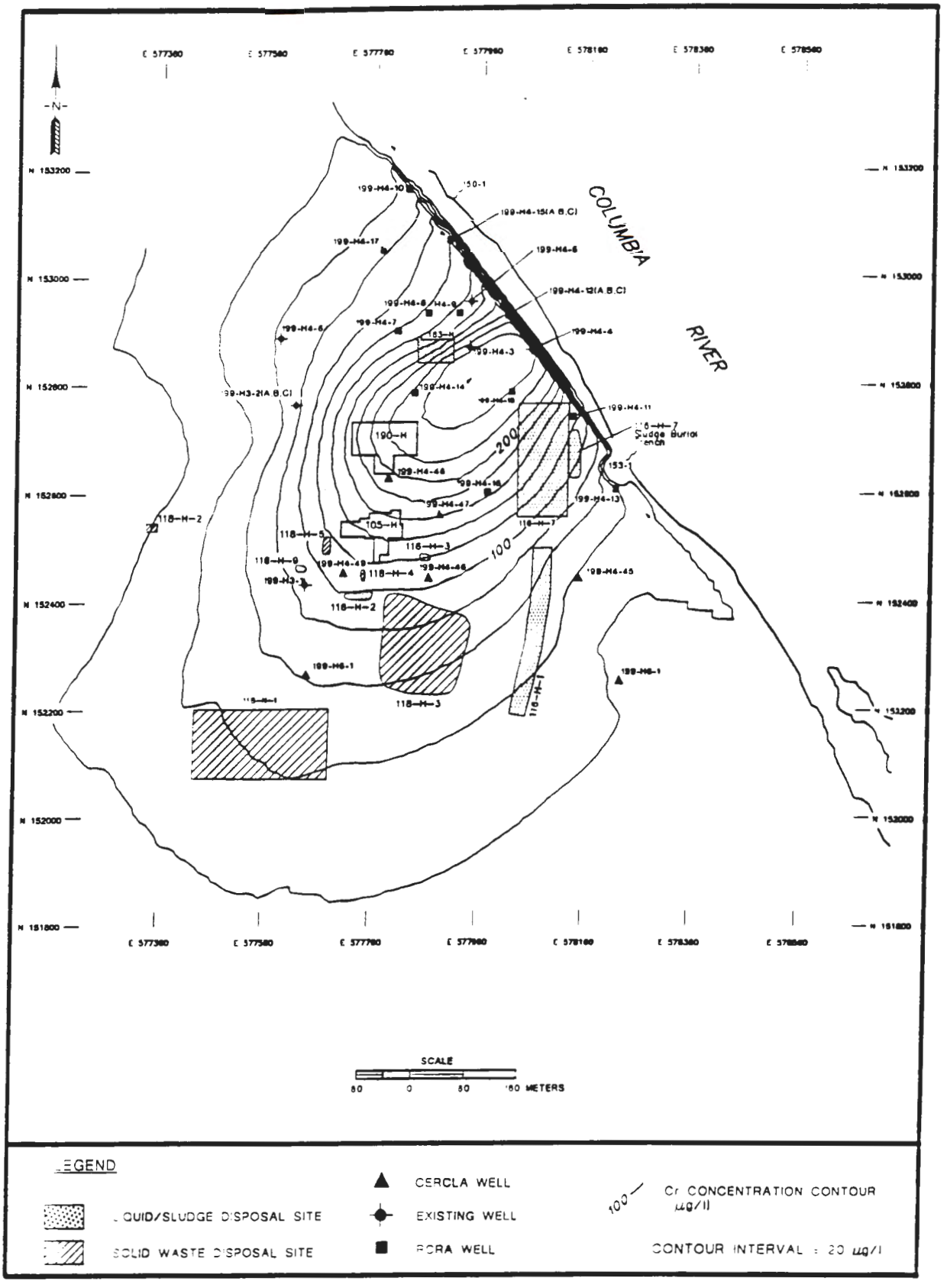

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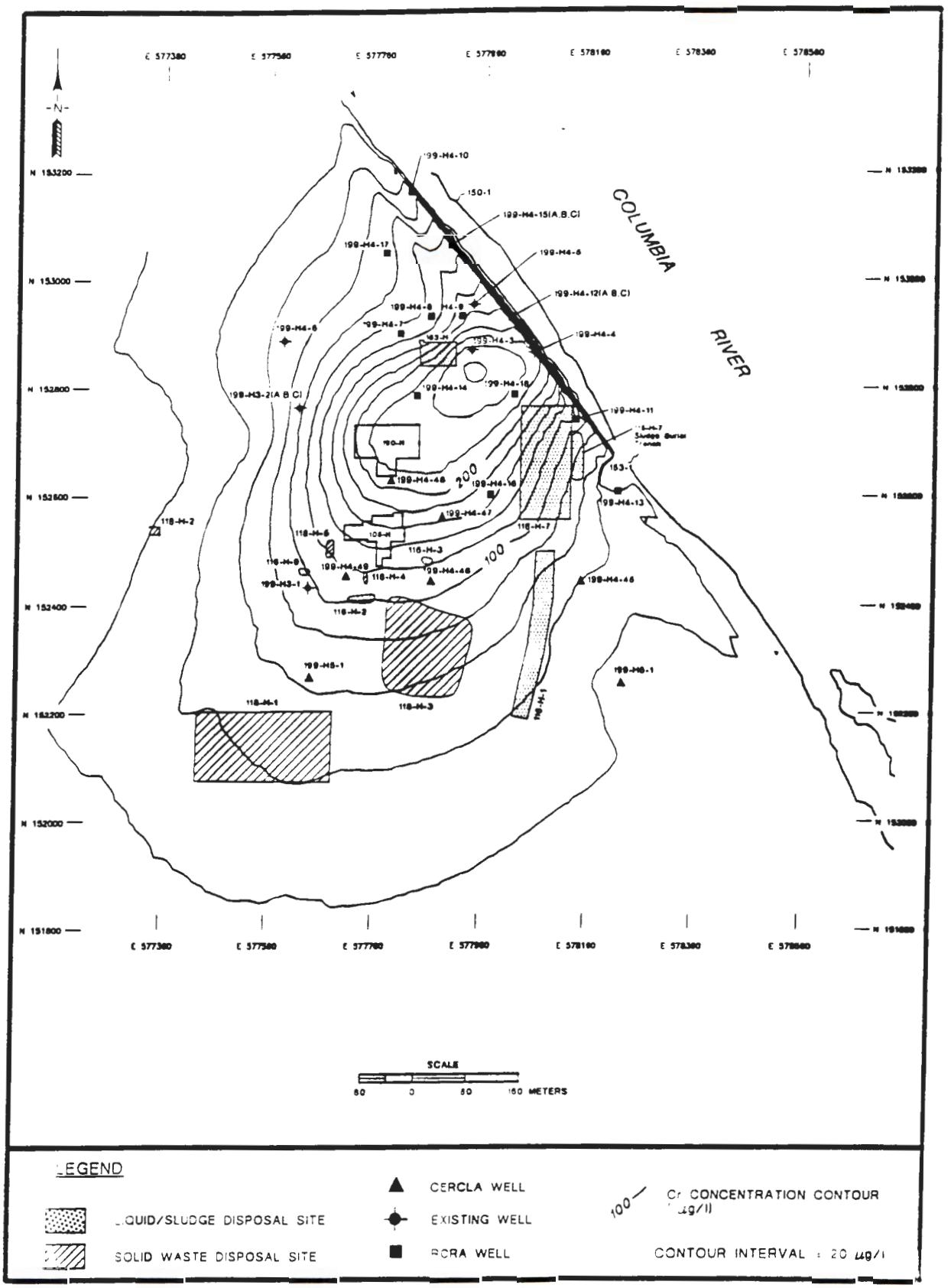
Figure 5-14 Chromium Concentrations in 2008 for the H Area Barrier Wall Simulation (concentrations in ppb)



LEGEND

- LIQUID/SLUDGE DISPOSAL SITE
- SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITE
- CERCLA WELL
- EXISTING WELL
- RCRA WELL
- 100 — Cr CONCENTRATION CONTOUR (µg/l)
- CONTOUR INTERVAL = 20 µg/l

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Figure 5-15 Water Table Elevations in 2008 for the H Area Barrier Wall Simulation (elevations in meters)

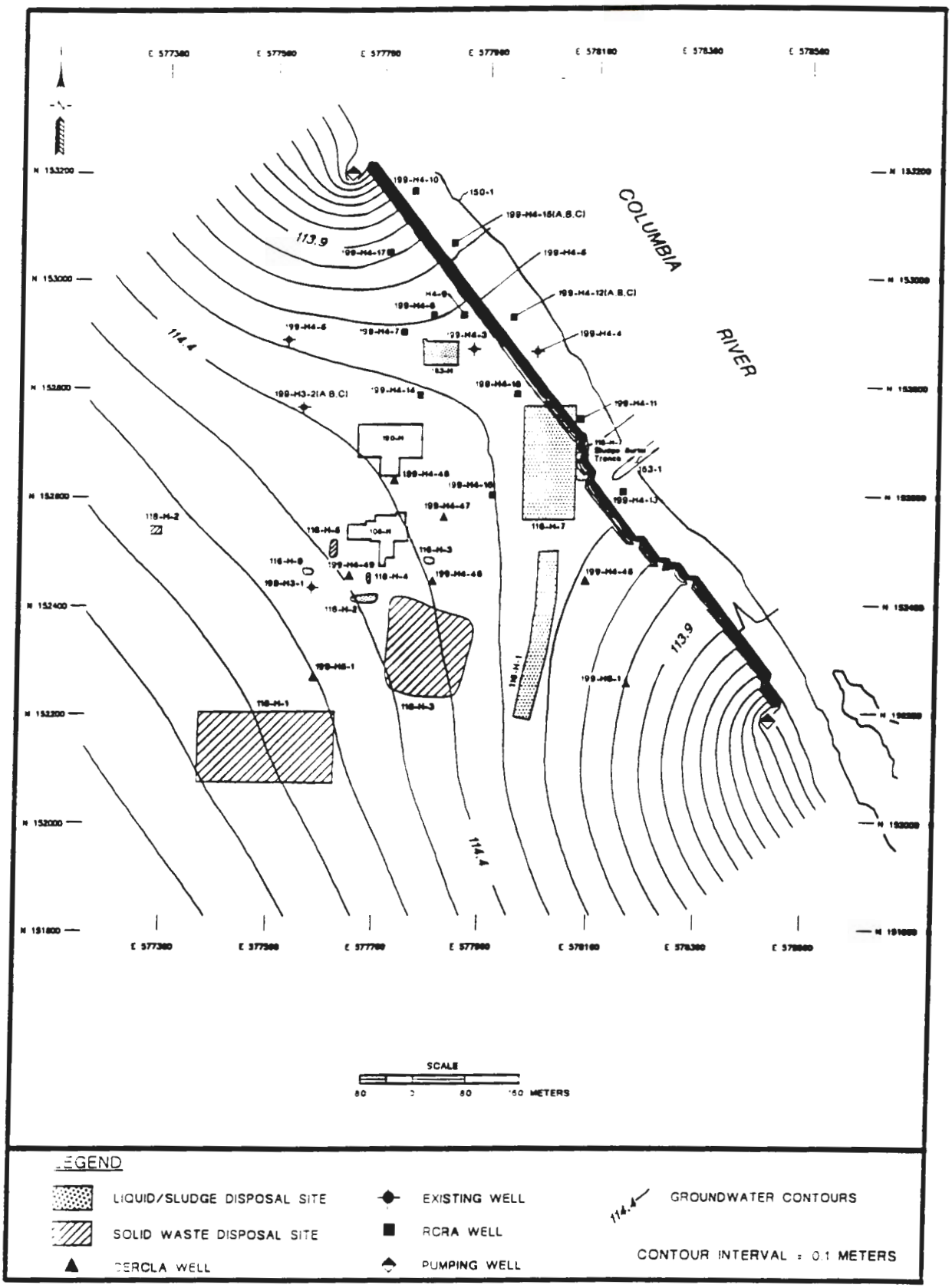

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Figure 5-16 Water Table Drawdown for 100 H Area Pump and Treat Simulation (elevations in meters)

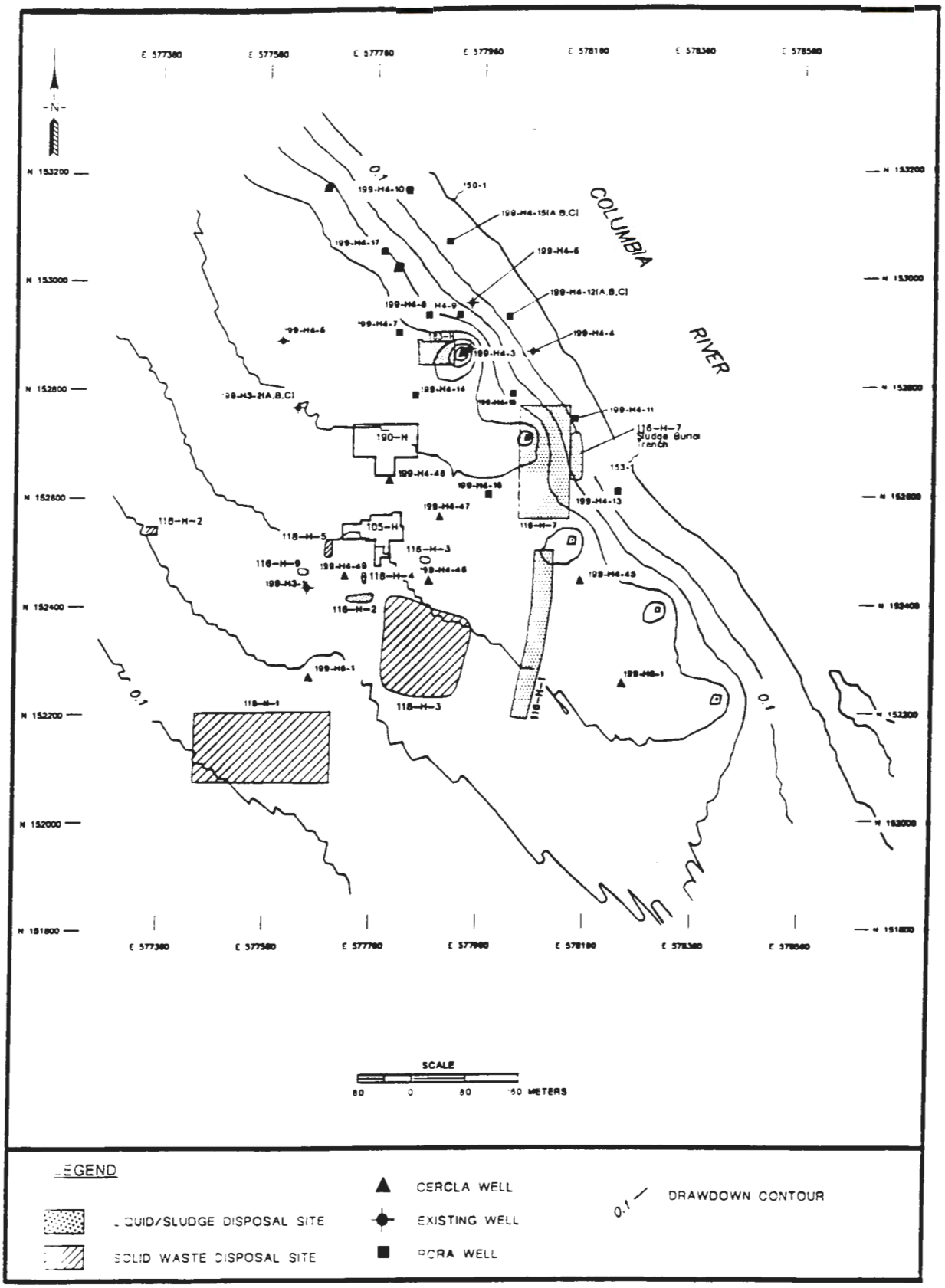

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Figure 5-17 Chromium Concentrations in 2008 for the H Area Pump and Treat Simulation (concentrations in ppb)

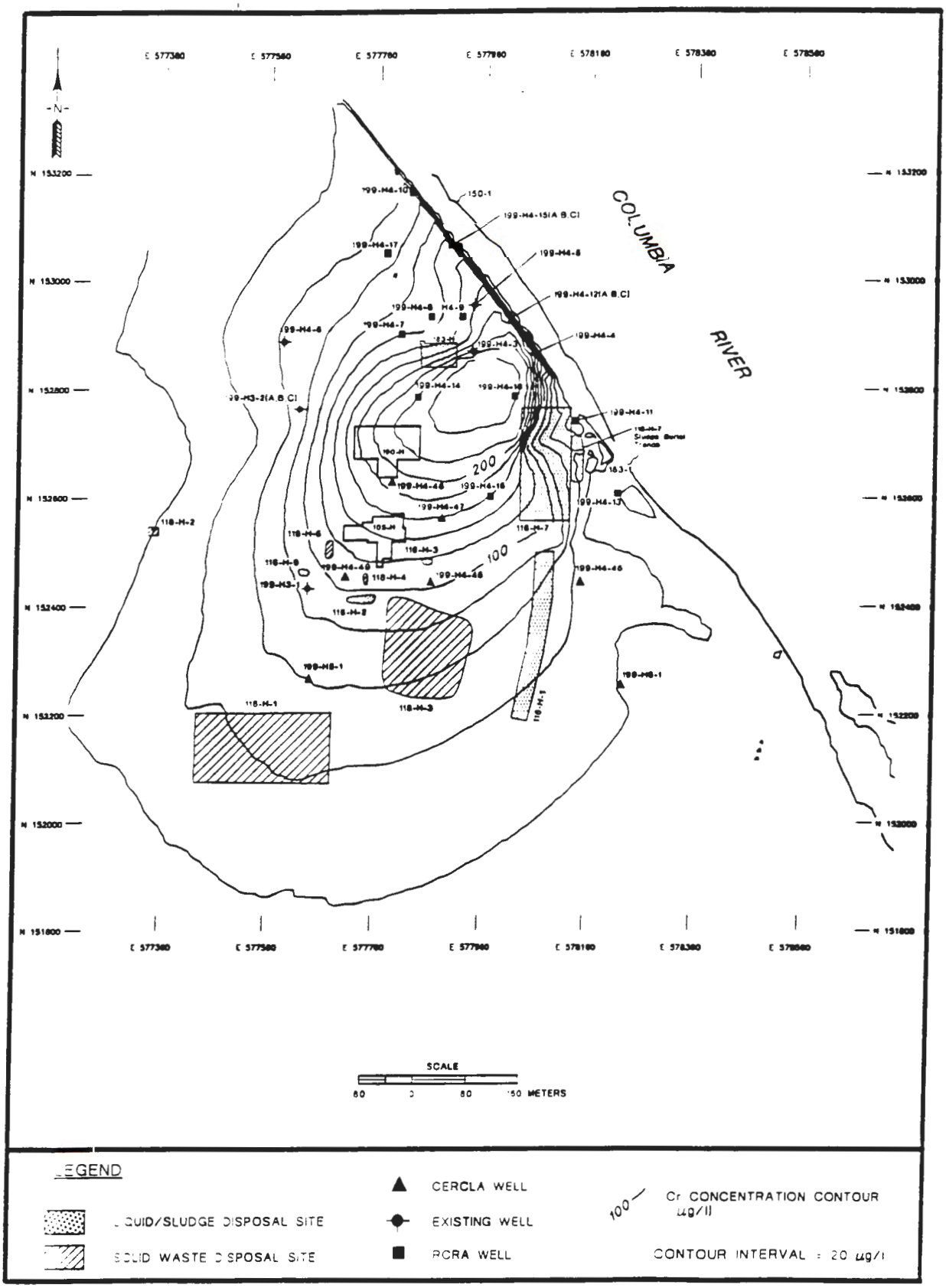

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Figure 5-18 Water Table Elevations in 2008 for the H Area Pump and Treat Simulation (elevations in meters)

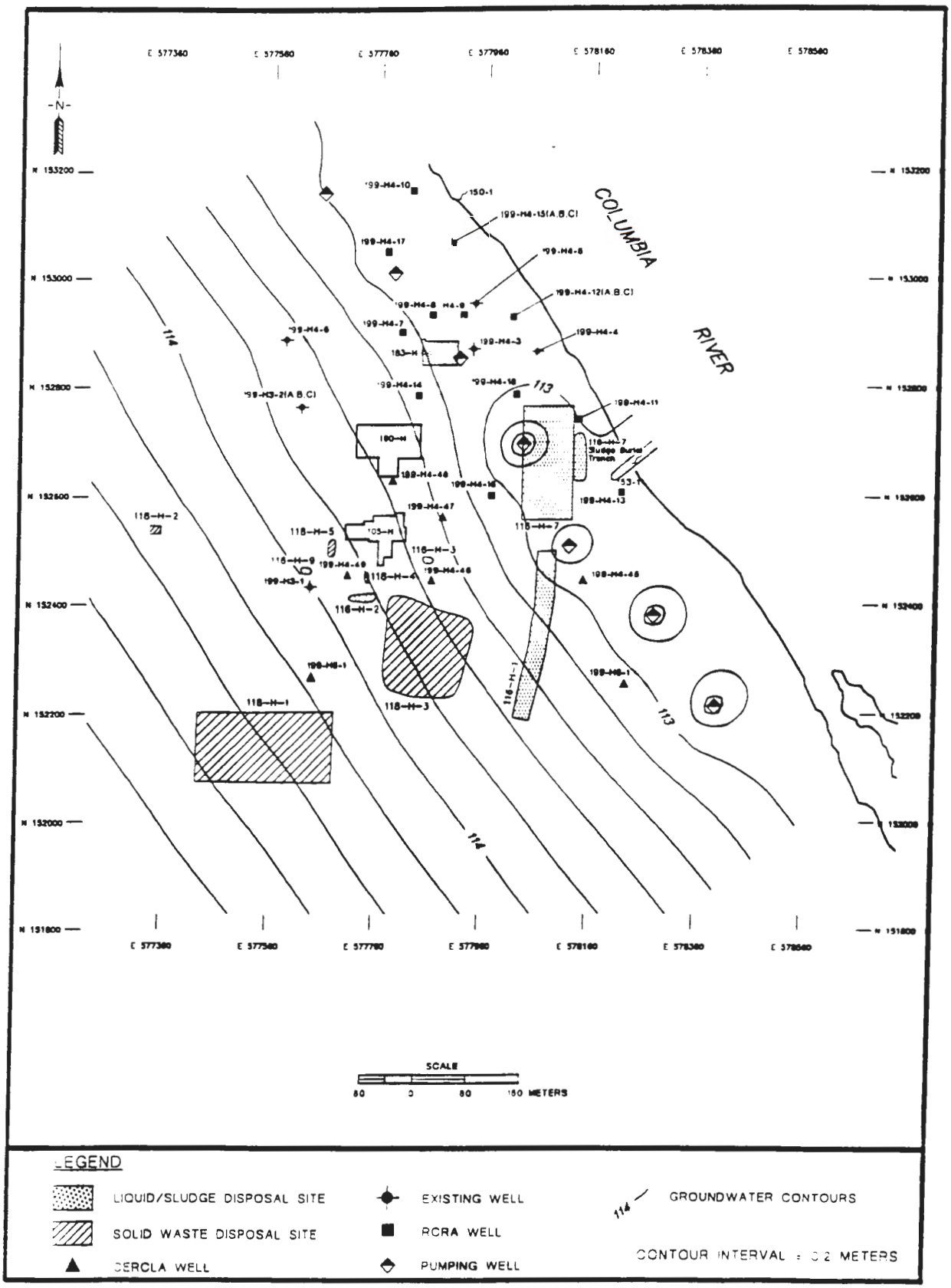

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Table 5-1 Comparison of Model Predicted vs Observed Water Level Elevations for the 100 D/DR Area

Well Number	Observed Groundwater Head (meters)	Modeled Groundwater Head (meters)	Model Error (meters)
199-D2-5	117.31	117.34	0.03
199-D2-6	116.91	116.85	-0.06
199-D5-12	117.07	117.21	0.14
199-D5-13	116.83	116.73	-0.10
199-D5-14	116.90	116.96	0.06
199-D5-15	117.03	117.06	0.03
199-D5-16	116.94	117.14	0.20
199-D5-17	117.22	117.25	0.03
199-D5-18	117.13	117.29	0.16
199-D5-19	117.25	117.32	0.07
199-D5-20	116.49	116.24	-0.25
199-D8-3	115.97	116.32	0.35
199-D8-5	116.27	116.10	-0.17
199-D8-53	115.96	116.08	0.12
199-D8-54A	115.97	116.03	0.06
199-D8-55	115.97	115.97	0.00
199-D8-6	116.66	116.43	-0.23

Mean Error	0.03 meters
Mean Absolute Error	0.12 meters
Root Mean Square Error	0.15 meters

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Table 5-2 Comparison of Model Predicted vs Observed Water Level Elevations for the 100 H Area

Well Number	Observed Groundwater Head (meters)	Modeled Groundwater Head (meters)	Model Error (meters)
199-H3-1	114.59	114.41	0.18
199-H3-2A	114.45	114.14	0.31
199-H4-4	113.64	113.15	0.49
199-H4-7	114.04	113.69	0.35
199-H4-8	113.93	113.51	0.42
199-H4-9	113.83	113.44	0.39
199-H4-10	113.78	113.24	0.54
199-H4-11	113.51	113.14	0.37
199-H4-12A	113.72	113.17	0.55
199-H4-13	113.41	113.12	0.29
199-H4-14	114.19	113.82	0.37
199-H4-15A	113.78	113.21	0.57
199-H4-45	113.87	113.54	0.33
199-H5-1	114.58	114.59	-0.01
199-H6-1	113.9	113.64	0.26

Mean Error	0.36 meters
Error Standard Deviation	0.15 meters

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Table 5-3 Sensitivity Analysis Results

Remedial Action Alternative	Model Simulation	Initial Concentrations	Porosity	Retardation Factor	Dispersivity Longitudinal (Meters)	Dispersivity Transverse (Meters)	Simulation Time (Years)	Mass Removed at River Nodes (Kg)	Mass Removed at Well Nodes (Kg)
No Action	MTNA11	Oct-Dec 1992	0.20	25	10	1	16	76.61	na
	MTNA15	Oct-Dec 1992	0.20	10	10	1	16	88.83	na
	MTNA21	Oct-Dec 1992	0.20	25	100	10	16	88.50	na
	MTNA24	Oct-Dec 1992	0.20	10	100	10	16	93.84	na
Vertical Barrier Wall	MTBW211	Oct-Dec 1992	0.20	25	10	1	16	3.03	1.30
	MTBW212	Oct-Dec 1992	0.20	10	10	1	16	3.16	12.77
	MTBW221	Oct-Dec 1992	0.20	25	100	10	16	5.01	10.65
	MTBW222	Oct-Dec 1992	0.20	10	100	10	16		
Groundwater Extraction and Treatment	MTPT11	Oct-Dec 1992	0.20	25	10	1	16	1.88	418.20
	MTPT12	Oct-Dec 1992	0.20	10	10	1	16	1.72	346.50
	MTPT21	Oct-Dec 1992	0.20	25	100	10	16	3.32	377.12
	MTPT22	Oct-Dec 1992	0.20	10	100	10	16		

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6.0 DETAILED ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

This section presents the methodology and criteria to be used in the detailed analysis and then presents the evaluation of alternatives against the CERCLA evaluation criteria.

6.1 METHODOLOGY AND CRITERIA

Nine evaluation criteria have been identified in EPA guidance to evaluate remedial actions. The evaluation criteria are the basis for the detailed analysis task during the FS. The evaluation criteria as defined in *Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies Under CERCLA* (EPA 1988) are discussed below.

6.1.1 Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment

This criterion provides an assessment of whether each alternative provides adequate protection of human health and the environment. Evaluation focuses on a specific alternative's ability to achieve adequate protection and describes how site risks posed through each pathway being evaluated by the FFS are eliminated, reduced, or controlled through natural processes, treatment, engineering, or institutional controls. This evaluation also allows for consideration of any unacceptable short-term or cross-media impacts associated with each alternative. The following questions represent the information included in the analysis of this criterion:

- Will risk be at acceptable levels?
- What is the time frame to achieve acceptable levels?
- Will additional threats be minimized?

6.1.2 Compliance with ARAR

This criterion is used to determine whether each alternative will meet Federal and State ARAR and TBC or if there is justification for an ARAR waiver. The CERCLA defines six types of ARAR waivers as follows:

- interim actions
- greater risk to health and the environment
- technical impracticability
- equivalent standard of performance
- inconsistent application of state requirements
- fund-balancing.

Questions concerning compliance with ARAR that are addressed in the detailed analysis include:

- Are ARAR available?
- What are the potential ARAR?
- Will the potential ARAR be met and how?
- What is the basis for waivers?
- If ARAR are not available, what are the potential TBC?
- Is the alternative consistent with the potential TBC?

6.1.3 Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence

This criterion addresses the risk remaining at the site after RAO have been met. The primary focus of this evaluation is the extent and effectiveness of the controls that may be required to manage the risk posed by treatment residuals and/or untreated wastes. The following questions are addressed in the detailed analysis:

- What is the magnitude of the remaining risk?
- What remaining sources of risk can be identified? How much is due to treatment residuals and how much is due to untreated residual contamination?
- Will a 5-year review be required?
- What is the likelihood that the technologies will meet required process efficiencies of performance specifications?
- What type and degree of long-term management is required?
- What are the requirements for long-term monitoring?
- What operation and maintenance functions must be performed?
- What difficulties and uncertainties may be associated with long-term operation and maintenance?
- What is the potential need for replacement of technical components?
- What is the magnitude of the threats or risks should the remedial action need replacement?
- What is the degree of confidence that controls can adequately handle potential problems?
- What are the uncertainties associated with land disposal of residuals and untreated waste?

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6.1.4 Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume through Treatment

The goal of this criterion is to address the statutory preference for remedial actions which employ treatment technologies that permanently and significantly reduce toxicity, mobility, and volume. This evaluation focuses on the following questions:

- Does the treatment process employed address the principal threats?
- Are there any special requirements for the treatment process?
- What portion (mass, volume) of contaminated material is destroyed?
- What portion (mass, volume) of contaminated material is treated?
- To what extent is the total mass of toxic contaminants reduced?
- To what extent is the mobility of toxic contaminants reduced?
- To what extent is the volume of toxic contaminants reduced?
- To what extent are the effects of treatment irreversible?
- What residuals remain?
- What are their quantities and characteristics?
- What risks do treatment residuals pose?
- Are principal threats within the scope of the action?
- Is treatment used to reduce inherent hazards posed by principal threats at the site?

6.1.5 Short-Term Effectiveness

This evaluation criterion addresses the effects of the alternative during the construction and implementation phase until RAO are met. The following factors should be addressed as appropriate for each alternative:

- the health and safety of the community during remedial actions
- the health and safety of workers during remedial actions
- environmental impacts
- time until remedial response objectives are achieved.

6.1.6 Implementability

The implementability criterion addresses the technical and administrative feasibility of implementing an alternative and the availability of various services and materials required during its implementation. This criterion involves analysis of the following factors:

- technical feasibility
  - construction and operation
  - reliability of technology
  - ease of undertaking additional remedial action
  - monitoring considerations
  - ability of technology to meet PRG, including detection limits

- administrative feasibility - activities needed to coordinate with other offices and agencies

- availability of services and materials
  - availability of adequate offsite treatment, storage capacity, and disposal services
  - availability of necessary equipment and specialists, and provisions to ensure any necessary additional resources
  - availability of services and materials plus the potential for obtaining competitive bids, which may be particularly important for innovative technologies
  - availability of prospective technologies.

6.1.7 Cost

This criterion addresses capital costs, both direct and indirect, annual operations and maintenance (O&M) costs, accuracy of cost estimate, present worth analysis and cost sensitivity analysis of alternatives.

6.1.7.1 Direct Capital Costs. Direct capital costs include:

- construction costs
- equipment costs
- land and site-development costs
- buildings and services costs
- relocation expenses
- disposal costs.

6.1.7.2 Indirect Capital Costs. Indirect capital costs include:

- engineering expenses
- license or permit costs

- startup and shakedown costs
- contingency allowances.

6.1.7.3 Annual O&M Costs. Annual operations and maintenance costs include:

- operating labor costs
- maintenance materials and labor costs
- auxiliary material and energy
- disposal of residues
- purchased services
- administrative costs
- insurance, taxes, and licensing costs
- maintenance reserve and contingency funds
- rehabilitation costs
- costs of periodic site reviews.

6.1.7.4 Accuracy of Cost Estimates. Study estimates of costs are expected to provide an accuracy of +50% to -30% and are prepared using data available from the LFI, treatability studies, and on-going projects.

6.1.7.5 Present Worth Analysis. Present worth analysis is used to evaluate expenditures that occur over different time periods by discounting all future costs to a common base year, usually the current year. This allows all alternatives to be assessed based on current costs of the remedial action. The present worth analysis requires assumption to be made regarding the discount rate and the period of performance. A discount rate of 5% before taxes and after inflation is recommended. Period of performance should not exceed 30 years.

6.1.8 Regulatory Acceptance

Evaluates the technical and administrative concerns of the regulating agency. These concerns are generally addressed in the ROD by the regulatory agencies and will not be addressed in this FFS.

6.1.9 Community Acceptance

This is an evaluation of the concerns of the public and is addressed by the regulatory agencies in the ROD.

6.2 DETAILED ANALYSIS

The detailed analysis for the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit is presented in Tables 6-1 through 6-4. An analysis of the compliance with ARAR is presented in Table 6-5. Cost details are presented in Appendix D.

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Table 6-1 Detailed Analysis for GW-1, No Action Alternative (Page 1 of 12)

OVERALL PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT	ALTERNATIVE GW-1: NO ACTION	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Will risk be at acceptable levels?	Human Health: Yes, current human health risk is low (ICR 10^{-6} to 10^{-4}, HQ < 1) for the occasional use scenario, based on the QRA. Environment: Uncertain, potential ecological risk exists based on chromium concentrations in near river wells exceeding ecological ARAR level (EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria of 11 μg/L). Near-river well concentrations do not account for mixing at river-aquifer interface; chromium levels in the Columbia River are generally nondetectable (DOE-RL 1993c). Concentrations in this zone have not been quantified and no actual ecological risk has been derived based on actual concentrations in this zone. No quantification of risk in the substrate has been made.	Human Health: Same as D/DR Area. Environment: Same as D/DR Area for chromium. Near-river well concentrations do not account for mixing at river-aquifer interface.
Timeframe to achieve acceptable levels?	The no action alternative will not achieve acceptable chromium levels by the end of the interim action period (year 2008). Although mixing within the river results in non-detectable chromium levels, concentrations in near-river wells are approximately 400 μg/L (DOE-RL 1993b). Groundwater modeling results indicate the near-river well concentrations will decrease to approximately 370 μg/L by the year 2008.	The no action alternative will not achieve acceptable chromium levels by the end of the IRM period (year 2008). Although mixing within the river results in non-detectable chromium levels, the maximum concentrations in near river wells is approximately 500 μg/L (DOE-RL 1993b). Groundwater modeling results indicate the near-river well concentrations do not significantly change during the interim action period.
Will additional threats be minimized?	No additional threats result from implementation of this alternative.	Same as the D/DR Area.

Table 6-1 Detailed Analysis for GW-1, No Action Alternative (Page 2 of 12)

COMPLIANCE WITH ARAR	ALTERNATIVE GW-1: NO ACTION	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What are the potential ARAR?	See Table 6-5.	See Table 6-5.
Will the potential ARAR be met? How?	See Table 6-5.	See Table 6-5.
Basis for waivers?	This alternative may represent an interim action preceding a final remedial action to be implemented by the year 2008. The final remedial action will be selected to ensure compliance with ARAR. Reduction of chromium concentrations in groundwater entering the Columbia River to below the EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria level of 11 μg/L may be technically impractical. Although the purpose of the interim action is not aquifer restoration, contaminant concentrations in the aquifer represent the contaminant concentrations potentially entering the river. Due to the persistence of chromium in the environment, removal would be the only means of ensuring permanent compliance with ARAR. However, conventional pump-and-treat may never result in sufficient chromium reduction in the aquifer to comply with ARAR.	Same as D/DR Area.
What are the potential TBC?	See Table 6-5.	See Table 6-5.
Is the alternative consistent with TBC listed above	See Table 6-5.	See Table 6-5.

Table 6-1 Detailed Analysis for GW-1, No Action Alternative (Page 3 of 12)

LONG-TERM EFFECTIVENESS AND PERMANENCE	ALTERNATIVE GW-1: NO ACTION	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What is the magnitude of the remaining risk?	The potential ecological risk identified in the QRA will remain. Chromium concentrations in the near-river wells will not be significantly reduced from the current 400 μg/L levels. Groundwater modeling results indicate the near-river well concentrations will decrease only slightly (approximately 370 μg/L) by the end of the IRM period.	The potential ecological risk identified in the LFI QRA will remain. Chromium levels in the near river wells will not be reduced from the approximate 500 ppb level (LFI 1993). Groundwater modeling results indicate the near-river well concentrations will not significantly change during the IRM period.
What remaining sources of risk can be identified?	The source of risk remaining after implementation of the no action alternative will be the chromium concentrations above the EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria level of 11 μg/L in the near river wells. The concentrations in the near river wells are assumed to be the concentrations entering the Columbia River (without accounting for mixing). Actual ecological risk from the chromium has not been quantified.	The source of risk remaining after implementation of the no action alternative will be the chromium concentrations above the EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria levels of 11 μg/L in the near-river wells. The near-river well concentrations are assumed to be the concentrations entering the Columbia River, without accounting for mixing.
What is the likelihood that the technologies will meet performance needs?	Remedial technologies are not included in the no action alternative. However, monitoring of the site is assumed to continue through 2008. The no action alternative does not ensure protection of the Columbia River.	Same as D/DR Area.
What type and degree of long-term management is required?	No long-term management requirements are required for this alternative. Monitoring of the operable unit is conducted under existing programs. Long-term management requirements beyond the IRM period will be addressed by the final remedial action.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-1 Detailed Analysis for GW-1, No Action Alternative
(Page 4 of 12)

LONG-TERM EFFECTIVENESS AND PERMANENCE	ALTERNATIVE GW-1: NO ACTION	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What are the requirements for long-term monitoring?	The current monitoring program will continue through the duration of the interim action period (year 2008). Evaluations will be made periodically (i.e. every 5 years) to determine need for additional remedial action or changes to the monitoring program. Long-term monitoring requirements beyond the IRM period will be addressed by the final remedial action selected.	Same as D/DR Area.
What O&M functions must be performed?	No O&M functions will be required.	Same as D/DR Area.
What difficulties may be associated with long-term O&M?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.
What is the potential need for replacement of technical components?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.
What is the magnitude of risk should the remedial action need replacement?	No different than current risk.	Same as D/DR Area.
What is the degree of confidence that controls can adequately handle potential problems?	The number of monitoring wells currently in place is considered adequate to effectively monitor migration of contaminant plumes within the 100 D/DR Area. The frequency of sampling and the number of samples taken ensure accurate monitoring results.	Same as D/DR Area.
How is the removed contamination disposed of?	Not applicable. No contaminants are removed from the aquifer (other than for monitoring).	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-1 Detailed Analysis for GW-1, No Action Alternative (Page 5 of 12)

LONG-TERM EFFECTIVENESS AND PERMANENCE	ALTERNATIVE GW-1: NO ACTION	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What are potential final actions?	Potential final actions likely include no action, institutional controls, and pump and treat for mass reduction. The vertical barrier option is not considered for final action because chromium is persistent in the environment and does not readily degrade. The wall will contain the chromium by lengthening the travel time for the contaminants to reach the river; however, the contamination will eventually migrate around the wall.	Same as D/DR Area. The hydraulic barrier is not considered because of the logistics of maintaining the barrier indefinitely due to the persistence of the chromium.
Is the alternative for the IRM compatible with potential final actions?	Yes. The no action alternative for IRM would allow time for source cleanup and additional information collection through the treatability test in 100-HR-3 prior to implementing a final action. The no action alternative is compatible with both the no action and institutional controls final actions in that these are simply an extension of the IRM no action alternative.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-1 Detailed Analysis for GW-1, No Action Alternative (Page 6 of 12)

REDUCTION OF TOXICITY, MOBILITY, OR VOLUME	ALTERNATIVE GW-1: NO ACTION	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Does the treatment process address the principal threats?	The principal threat (chromium release into the river) is not addressed by this alternative.	The same as D/DR Area.
Are there any special requirements for the treatment process?	No special requirements are associated with this alternative.	Same as D/DR Area.
What portion of the contaminated material is treated/destroyed?	Contaminated material is neither treated nor destroyed.	Same as D/DR Area.
To what extent is total mass of toxic contaminants reduced?	The mass of chromium entering the river is not affected by this alternative. Groundwater modeling results indicate the concentration entering the river will decrease only slightly during the interim action period from approximately 400 μg/L to 370 μg/L.	The mass of chromium entering the river will not be affected by this alternative. Groundwater modeling results indicate the contaminant concentrations in near-river wells do not significantly change during the interim action period.
To what extent is the mobility of toxic contaminants reduced?	Contaminant mobility is not reduced.	Same as D/DR Area.
To what extent is the volume of toxic contaminants reduced?	Contaminant volume is not reduced.	Same as D/DR Area.
To what extent are the effects of the treatment irreversible?	Contaminant migration into the river as well as movement of contaminant plumes is irreversible.	Same as D/DR Area.
What are the quantities of residuals and characteristics of the residual risks?	No treatment residuals result from this alternative.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-1 Detailed Analysis for GW-1, No Action Alternative
(Page 7 of 12)

REDUCTION OF TOXICITY, MOBILITY, OR VOLUME	ALTERNATIVE GW-1: NO ACTION	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What risks do treatment of residuals pose?	No risk from treatment is associated with this alternative.	Same as D/DR Area.
Is treatment used to reduce inherent hazards posed by principal threats at the site?	The inherent hazards associated with the principal threat are not reduced by this alternative. No treatment is included in this alternative.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-1 Detailed Analysis for GW-1, No Action Alternative (Page 8 of 12)

SHORT-TERM EFFECTIVENESS	ALTERNATIVE GW-1: NO ACTION	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What are the risks to the community during remedial actions that must be addressed?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.
How will the risks to the community be addressed and mitigated?	See above.	Same as D/DR Area.
What risks remain to the community that cannot be readily controlled?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.
What are the risks to the workers that need to be addressed?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.
What risks remain to the workers that cannot be readily controlled?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.
How will the risks to the workers be addressed and mitigated?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.
What environmental impacts are expected with the construction and implementation of the alternative?	None, based on the use of existing monitoring wells.	Same as D/DR Area.
What are the impacts that cannot be avoided should the alternative be implemented?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-1 Detailed Analysis for GW-1, No Action Alternative (Page 9 of 12)

SHORT-TERM EFFECTIVENESS	ALTERNATIVE GW-1: NO ACTION	
	D/DR Area	H Area
How long until remedial action objectives are achieved?	The RAO (protection of the river) will not be achieved by this alternative within the time frame of the IRM (year 2008), due to continued unrestricted migration of chromium contamination into the Columbia River. The final remedial action should ensure the RAO are appropriate to changes in objectives and achieved within a selected reasonable timeframe.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-1 Detailed Analysis for GW-1, No Action Alternative (Page 10 of 12)

IMPLEMENTABILITY	ALTERNATIVE GW-1: NO ACTION	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What difficulties and uncertainties are associated with construction?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.
What is the likelihood that technical problems will lead to schedule delays?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.
What likely future remedial actions are anticipated?	None anticipated within the time frame of interim action (year 2008), final remedial actions should be determined by year 2008.	Same as D/DR Area.
What risks of exposure exist should monitoring be insufficient to detect failure?	Since this alternative does not involve the use of active remedial measures, groundwater monitoring failure would not result in exposure risks other than what is currently present (chromium migration into the Columbia River at concentrations above ecological ARAR, EPA Water Quality Criteria of 11 μg/L).	Same as D/DR Area.
What activities are proposed which require coordination with other agencies?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.
Are adequate treatment, storage capacity, and disposal services available?	Treatment, storage, and disposal are not applicable to this alternative.	Same as D/DR Area.
Are the necessary equipment and specialists available?	Yes, groundwater monitoring is well established technology; equipment and specialists are readily available.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-1 Detailed Analysis for GW-1, No Action Alternative (Page 11 of 12)

IMPLEMENTABILITY	ALTERNATIVE GW-1: NO ACTION	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What additional equipment and specialists are required and what are their potential impacts to implementation?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.
Are technologies under consideration generally available and sufficiently demonstrated?	Yes, groundwater monitoring technology is well established technology and readily available.	Same as D/DR Area.
Will technologies require further development before they can be applied at the site?	No.	Same as D/DR Area.
Will more than one vendor be available to provide a competitive bid?	Yes, groundwater monitoring equipment and services are commercially available.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-1 Detailed Analysis for GW-1, No Action Alternative (Page 12 of 12)

COST COMPONENT	ALTERNATIVE GW-1: NO ACTION	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Capital?	$0	$0
Operation and Maintenance?	$0	$0
Present Worth?	$0	$0

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Table 6-2 Detailed Analysis for GW-2. Institutional Controls/ Continued Current Actions (Page 1 of 13)

OVERALL PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT	ALTERNATIVE GW-2: INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS/CONTINUED CURRENT ACTIONS	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Will risk be at acceptable levels?	Human Health: Yes, current human health risk is low (ICR 10^{-6} to 10^{-4}, HQ < 1) for the occasional use scenario, based on the QRA. Environment: Uncertain; potential ecological risk exists based on chromium concentrations in near river wells exceeding ecological ARAR level (EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria of 11 μg/L). Near-river well concentrations do not account for mixing at river-aquifer interface; chromium levels in the Columbia River are nondetectable (DOE-RL 1993c). Concentrations in this zone have not been quantified and no actual ecological risk has been derived based on actual concentrations in this zone. No quantification of risk associated with the substrate has been made.	Human Health: Same as D/DR Area. Environment: Same as D/DR Area.
Timeframe to achieve acceptable levels?	The institutional controls/continued current actions alternative will not achieve acceptable chromium levels by the end of the interim action period (year 2008). Although mixing within the river results in non-detectable chromium levels, concentrations in near-river wells are approximately 400 μg/L (DOE-RL 1993b). Groundwater modeling results indicate the near-river well concentrations will decrease to approximately 370 μg/L by the year 2008.	The no action alternative will not achieve acceptable chromium levels by the end of the interim action period (year 2008). Although mixing within the river results in non-detectable chromium and iron levels, maximum concentrations in near river wells are approximately 500 μg/L (DOE-RL 1993b). Groundwater modeling results indicate the near-river well concentrations do not significantly change during the interim action period.
Will additional threats be minimized?	No additional threats result from implementation of this alternative.	Same as the D/DR Area.

Table 6-2 Detailed Analysis for GW-2, Institutional Controls/ Continued Current Actions (Page 2 of 13)

COMPLIANCE WITH ARAR	ALTERNATIVE GW-2: INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS/CONTINUED CURRENT ACTIONS	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What are the potential ARAR?	See Table 6-5.	See Table 6-5.
Will the potential ARAR be met? How?	See Table 6-5.	See Table 6-5.
Basis for waivers?	This alternative may represent an interim action preceding a final remedial action to be implemented by the year 2008. The final remedial action will be selected to ensure compliance with ARAR. Reduction of chromium concentrations in groundwater entering the Columbia River to below the EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria level of 11 μg/L may be technically impractical. Although the purpose of the interim action is not aquifer restoration, contaminant concentrations in the aquifer represent the contaminant concentrations potentially entering the river. Due to the persistence of chromium in the environment, removal would be the only means of ensuring permanent compliance with ARAR. However, conventional pump-and-treat may never result in sufficient chromium reduction in the aquifer to comply with ARAR.	Same as D/DR Area (also applies to iron).
What are the potential TBC?	See Table 6-5.	See Table 6-5.
Is the alternative consistent with TBC listed above	See Table 6-5.	See Table 6-5.

Table 6-2 Detailed Analysis for GW-2, Institutional Controls/ Continued Current Actions (Page 3 of 13)

LONG-TERM EFFECTIVENESS AND PERMANENCE	ALTERNATIVE GW-2: INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS/CONTINUED CURRENT ACTIONS	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What is the magnitude of the remaining risk?	The potential ecological risk identified in the LFI QRA will remain. Chromium concentrations in the near-river wells will not be significantly reduced from the current 400 μg/L levels. Groundwater modeling results indicate the near-river well concentrations will decrease only slightly (approximately 370 μg/L) by the end of the IRM period.	The potential ecological risk identified in the LFI QRA will remain. Chromium levels in the near river wells will not be reduced from the approximate 500 μg/L level (LFI 1993). Groundwater modeling results indicate the near-river well concentrations will not significantly change during the interim action period.
What remaining sources of risk can be identified?	The source of risk remaining after implementation of the no action alternative will be the chromium concentrations above the EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria level of 11 μg/L in the near river wells. The concentrations in the near river wells are assumed to be the concentrations entering the Columbia River (without accounting for mixing). Actual ecological risk from the chromium has not been quantified.	Same as D/DR Area.
What is the likelihood that the technologies will meet performance needs?	Remedial technologies are not included in the no action alternative. However, monitoring and government control of the site is assumed to continue through 2018. These actions will ensure restriction against public access and warning of changes in contaminant concentration migration. However, no action does not ensure protection of the Columbia River.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-2 Detailed Analysis for GW-2, Institutional Controls/ Continued Current Actions (Page 4 of 13)

LONG-TERM EFFECTIVENESS AND PERMANENCE	ALTERNATIVE GW-2: INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS/CONTINUED CURRENT ACTIONS	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What type and degree of long-term management is required?	Long-term management requirements for this alternative involve continued access restriction enforcement and groundwater monitoring through the duration of the interim action period (year 2008). Remedial actions beyond the interim action period will be addressed by a comprehensive risk assessment and final remedial action; no other long-term management is required. Long-term management requirements beyond 2008 will be addressed by the final remedial action.	Same as D/DR Area.
What are the requirements for long-term monitoring?	The current monitoring program will continue through the duration of the interim action period (year 2008). Evaluations will be made periodically (i.e. every 5 years) to determine need for additional remedial action or changes to the monitoring program. Long-term monitoring requirements beyond 2008 will be addressed by the final remedial action selected.	Same as D/DR Area.
What O&M functions must be performed?	O&M will be required throughout the interim action period to perform and maintain groundwater monitoring activities.	Same as D/DR Area.
What difficulties may be associated with long-term O&M?	None foreseeable, based on government control maintained through the IRM period.	Same as D/DR Area.
What is the potential need for replacement of technical components?	Periodic replacement or refurbishing of groundwater monitoring wells may be required on an as needed basis.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-2 Detailed Analysis for GW-2, Institutional Controls/ Continued Current Actions (Page 5 of 13)

LONG-TERM EFFECTIVENESS AND PERMANENCE	ALTERNATIVE GW-2: INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS/CONTINUED CURRENT ACTIONS	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What is the magnitude of risk should the remedial action need replacement?	Negligible risk is associated with maintenance or replacement of groundwater monitoring wells. These activities primarily involve physical hazards to workers such as those associated with drilling activities.	Same as D/DR Area.
What is the degree of confidence that controls can adequately handle potential problems?	The number of monitoring wells currently in place is considered adequate to effectively monitor migration of contaminant plumes within the 100 D/DR Area. The frequency of sampling and the number of samples taken ensure accurate monitoring results.	Same as D/DR Area.
How is the removed contamination disposed of?	Not applicable. No contaminants are removed from the aquifer (other than for monitoring).	Same as D/DR Area.
What are potential final actions?	Potential final actions likely include no action, institutional controls, and pump and treat for mass reduction. The vertical barrier option is not considered for final action because chromium is persistent in the environment and does not readily degrade. The wall will contain the chromium by lengthening the travel time for the contaminants to reach the river; however, the contamination will eventually migrate around the wall.	Same as D/DR Area. The hydraulic barrier is not considered because of the logistics of maintaining the barrier indefinitely due to the persistence of the chromium.

Table 6-2 Detailed Analysis for GW-2, Institutional Controls/ Continued Current Actions (Page 6 of 13)

LONG-TERM EFFECTIVENESS AND PERMANENCE	ALTERNATIVE GW-2: INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS/CONTINUED CURRENT ACTIONS	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Is the alternative for the IRM compatible with potential final actions.	Yes. The institutional controls/continued current actions alternative for IRM would allow time for source cleanup and additional information collection through the treatability test in 100-HR-3 prior to implementing a final action. The institutional controls/continued current actions alternative is compatible with both the no action and institutional controls final actions in that these are simply an extension of the IRM institutional controls/continued current actions alternative.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-2 Detailed Analysis for GW-2, Institutional Controls/ Continued Current Actions (Page 7 of 13)

REDUCTION OF TOXICITY, MOBILITY, OR VOLUME	ALTERNATIVE GW-2: INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS/CONTINUED CURRENT ACTIONS	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Does the treatment process address the principal threats?	The principal threat (chromium release into the river) is not addressed by this alternative.	Same as D/DR Area.
Are there any special requirements for the treatment process?	No special requirements are associated with this alternative.	Same as D/DR Area.
What portion of the contaminated material is treated/destroyed?	Contaminated material is neither treated nor destroyed.	Same as D/DR Area.
To what extent is total mass of toxic contaminants reduced?	The mass of chromium entering the river is not affected by this alternative. Groundwater modeling results indicate the concentration entering the river will decrease only slightly during the interim action period from approximately 400 μg/L to 370 μg/L.	The mass of chromium and iron entering the river will not be affected by this alternative. Groundwater modeling results indicate the contaminant concentrations in near-river wells do not significantly change during the interim action period.
To what extent is the mobility of toxic contaminants reduced?	Contaminant mobility is not reduced.	Same as D/DR Area.
To what extent is the volume of toxic contaminants reduced?	Contaminant volume is not reduced.	Same as D/DR Area.
To what extent are the effects of the treatment irreversible?	Contaminant migration into the river as well as movement of contaminant plumes is irreversible.	Same as D/DR Area.
What are the quantities of residuals and characteristics of the residual risks?	No treatment residuals result from this alternative.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-2 Detailed Analysis for GW-2, Institutional Controls/ Continued Current Actions (Page 8 of 13)

REDUCTION OF TOXICITY, MOBILITY, OR VOLUME	ALTERNATIVE GW-2: INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS/CONTINUED CURRENT ACTIONS	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What risk do treatment of residuals pose?	No risk from treatment is associated with this alternative.	Same as D/DR Area.
Is treatment used to reduce inherent hazards posed by principal threats at the site?	The inherent hazards associated with the principal threat are not reduced by this alternative. No treatment is included in this alternative.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-2 Detailed Analysis for GW-2, Institutional Controls/ Continued Current Actions (Page 9 of 13)

SHORT-TERM EFFECTIVENESS	ALTERNATIVE GW-2: INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS/CONTINUED CURRENT ACTIONS	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What are the risks to the community during remedial actions that must be addressed?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.
How will the risks to the community be addressed and mitigated?	See above.	Same as D/DR Area.
What risks remain to the community that cannot be readily controlled?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.
What are the risks to the workers that need to be addressed?	Risks to workers are associated with groundwater monitoring. Minimal exposure risks are anticipated with monitoring activities. The exposure duration associated with monitoring is estimated to be approximately 12 hours per year per worker.	Same as D/DR Area.
What risks remain to the workers that cannot be readily controlled?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.
How will the risks to the workers be addressed and mitigated?	Workers involved with monitoring activities will be required to undergo extensive training in sample collection and handling procedures. Health and safety protocols will be established and enforced, such as specification of personal protection equipment, safe work practices, contamination control measures, and decontamination procedures.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-2 Detailed Analysis for GW-2, Institutional Controls/ Continued Current Actions (Page 10 of 13)

SHORT-TERM EFFECTIVENESS	ALTERNATIVE GW-2: INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS/CONTINUED CURRENT ACTIONS	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What environmental impacts are expected with the construction and implementation of the alternative?	None, based on the use of existing monitoring wells. Negligible impacts are anticipated if periodic well maintenance is required.	Same as D/DR Area.
What are the impacts that cannot be avoided should the alternative be implemented?	Impacts are minimal.	Same as D/DR Area.
How long until remedial action objectives are achieved?	The RAO (protection of the river) will not be achieved by this alternative within the time frame of the interim remedial action (year 2008), due to continued unrestricted migration of chromium contamination into the Columbia River. The final remedial action should ensure the RAO are appropriate to changes in objectives and achieved within a selected reasonable timeframe.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-2 Detailed Analysis for GW-2, Institutional Controls/ Continued Current Actions (Page 11 of 13)

IMPLEMENTABILITY	ALTERNATIVE GW-2: INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS/CONTINUED CURRENT ACTIONS	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What difficulties and uncertainties are associated with construction?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.
What is the likelihood that technical problems will lead to schedule delays?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.
What likely future remedial actions are anticipated?	None anticipated within the time frame of interim action (year 2008), final remedial actions should be determined by year 2008.	Same as D/DR Area.
What risks of exposure exist should monitoring be insufficient to detect failure?	Since this alternative does not involve the use of active remedial measures, groundwater monitoring failure would not result in exposure risks other than what is currently present (chromium migration into the Columbia River at concentrations above ecological ARAR, EPA Water Quality Criteria of 11 μg/L).	Same as D/DR Area.
What activities are proposed which require coordination with other agencies?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.
Are adequate treatment, storage capacity, and disposal services available?	Treatment, storage, and disposal are not applicable to this alternative.	Same as D/DR Area.
Are the necessary equipment and specialists available?	Yes, groundwater monitoring is well established technology; equipment and specialists are readily available.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-2 Detailed Analysis for GW-2, Institutional Controls/ Continued Current Actions (Page 12 of 13)

IMPLEMENTABILITY	ALTERNATIVE GW-2: INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS/CONTINUED CURRENT ACTIONS	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What additional equipment and specialists are required and what are their potential impacts to implementation?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.
Are technologies under consideration generally available and sufficiently demonstrated?	Yes, groundwater monitoring technology is well established technology and readily available.	Same as D/DR Area.
Will technologies require further development before they can be applied at the site?	No.	Same as D/DR Area.
Will more than one vendor be available to provide a competitive bid?	Yes, groundwater monitoring equipment and services are commercially available.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-2 Detailed Analysis for GW-2. Institutional Controls/ Continued Current Actions (Page 13 of 13)

COST COMPONENT	ALTERNATIVE GW-2: INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS/CONTINUED CURRENT ACTIONS	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Capital?	$0	$0
Operation and Maintenance?	$1,300,000	$1,000,000
Present Worth?	$960,000	$950,000

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Table 6-3 Detailed Analysis of GW-3, Containment Alternative (Page 1 of 18)

OVERALL PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT	ALTERNATIVE GW-3: CONTAINMENT	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Will risk be at acceptable levels?	Human Health: Yes, the QRA indicates current risk to human health is low (ICR 10^{-6} to 10^{-4}, HQ < 1). Environment: Uncertain. Groundwater modeling results indicate the sheet piling cutoff wall in combination with hydraulic control can reduce the mass of chromium entering the Columbia River by approximately 95 percent compared to the baseline (no action). The risk associated with the substrate of the Columbia River has not been quantified.	Human Health: Yes, the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit LFI QRA indicates current risk to human health is low (ICR 10^{-6} to 10^{-4}, HQ < 1). Environment: Groundwater modeling results indicate that hydraulic control (downgradient extraction followed by upgradient injection) can reduce the mass of chromium entering the Columbia River by approximately 92 percent compared to the baseline (no action). The risk associated with the substrate of the Columbia River has not been quantified.
Timeframe to achieve acceptable levels?	The timeframe to achieve the 95 percent reduction in chromium mass entering the Columbia River is equivalent to the time required for implementation, i.e., the implementation of the wall immediately prevents chromium behind the wall from reaching the river. However, chromium located between the wall and the river will not be obstructed from reaching the river. Procurement and construction time for installation of the sheet piling cutoff wall and hydraulic control wells is estimated to be approximately 1 year. However, the time required to obtain the necessary permits and agreements to perform construction activities along the river is unknown.	The timeframe to achieve the 92 percent reduction in chromium mass entering the Columbia River is equivalent to the time required for implementation. Procurement and construction time for installation of the hydraulic control wells is estimated to be approximately 1 year. Due to the limited construction activity associated with well installation, the time required to obtain the necessary permits and agreements to perform installation is considered negligible.

Table 6-3 Detailed Analysis of GW-3, Containment Alternative (Page 2 of 18)

OVERALL PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT	ALTERNATIVE GW-3: CONTAINMENT	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Will additional threats be minimized?	Additional threats to workers resulting from implementation of this alternative will be minimized by developing health and safety protocols defining training requirements, safe work practices, and personal protection equipment, contamination control measures, and decontamination procedures. Additional threats to the environment resulting from implementation of this alternative will be minimized by limiting habitat disturbances to the extent possible and performing construction activities during seasons when threatened or endangered species, such as the bald eagle, do not inhabit the area.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-3 Detailed Analysis of GW-3, Containment Alternative
(Page 3 of 18)

COMPLIANCE WITH ARAR	ALTERATIVE GW-3: CONTAINMENT	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What are the potential ARAR?	See Table 6-5.	See Table 6-5.
Will the potential ARAR be met? How?	See Table 6-5.	See Table 6-5.
Basis for waivers?	This alternative may represent an interim action preceding a final remedial action. The final remedial action will be selected to ensure compliance with ARAR. Reduction of chromium concentrations in groundwater entering the Columbia River to below the EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria level of 11 μg/L may be technically impractical. Although the purpose of the interim action is not aquifer restoration, contaminant concentrations in the aquifer represent the contaminant concentrations potentially entering the river. Due to the persistence of chromium in the environment, removal would be the only means of ensuring permanent compliance with ARAR. However, conventional pump and treat may never result in sufficient chromium reduction in the aquifer to comply with ARAR.	Same as D/DR Area.
What are the potential TBC?	See Table 6-5.	See Table 6-5.
Is the alternative consistent with TBC listed above	See Table 6-5.	See Table 6-5.

Table 6-3 Detailed Analysis of GW-3, Containment Alternative (Page 4 of 18)

LONG-TERM EFFECTIVENESS AND PERMANENCE	ALTERATIVE GW-3: CONTAINMENT	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What is the magnitude of the remaining risk?	Although groundwater modeling results indicate this alternative can reduce the mass of chromium entering the Columbia River by 95 percent (relative to no action) during the interim action period, chromium contaminated groundwater will remain in the unconfined aquifer. The integrity of the containment system (sheet piling cutoff wall and hydraulic control wells) can be maintained through the duration of the interim action period, but final remedial action will likely be required to address the remaining chromium contaminated groundwater.	Although groundwater modeling results indicate this alternative can reduce the mass of chromium entering the Columbia River by 92 percent (relative to no action) during the interim action period, chromium contaminated groundwater will remain within the unconfined aquifer. Hydraulic containment using downgradient extraction followed by upgradient injection can be maintained through the duration of the interim action period, but final remedial action will likely be required to address the remaining chromium contaminated groundwater.
What remaining sources of risk can be identified?	Chromium contaminated groundwater contained by the sheet piling wall will remain at concentrations above the 11 μg/L EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria level.	Same as D/DR Area.
What is the likelihood that the technologies will meet performance needs?	Sheet piling cutoff wall technology is well developed. The use of hydraulic control measures (extraction wells at the ends of the sheet piling wall) can enhance the effectiveness of the wall. Groundwater modeling results indicate this containment system will be effective in reducing the mass of chromium entering the river. However, since chromium contamination within the aquifer is not reduced, additional remedial actions would be required in the future.	Hydraulic control within aquifers by downgradient extraction wells and upgradient injection wells is well developed technology. Groundwater modeling results indicate this containment system will be effective in reducing the mass of chromium entering the river. However, since chromium contamination within the aquifer is not reduced, additional remedial actions would be required in the future.

Table 6-3 Detailed Analysis of GW-3, Containment Alternative (Page 5 of 18)

LONG-TERM EFFECTIVENESS AND PERMANENCE	ALTERATIVE GW-3: CONTAINMENT	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What type and degree of long-term management is required?	Long-term (through year 2008) management requirements for this alternative include monitoring and maintenance of the containment system. Groundwater monitoring between the river and the sheet piling wall can be used to determine unacceptable leakage from the cutoff wall. Additional sheet piles can be installed where leakage is identified.	Long-term (through year 2008) management requirements for this alternative include monitoring and maintenance of the containment system. Groundwater monitoring near the river will be required to identify unacceptable contamination leakage past the extraction wells. Additional extraction or injection wells, or maintenance (such as pump replacement) of existing wells may be required.
What are the requirements for long-term monitoring?	Groundwater monitoring as well as sheet piling wall integrity monitoring is required to assess the effectiveness of the containment system for as long as containment is required.	Groundwater monitoring is required to assess the effectiveness of the containment system. Continuous process monitoring of the extraction and injection system is required to ensure operation within design parameters (flow rate, pressure, etc.). Due to above ground transport of contaminated groundwater (from extraction wells to injection wells), unanticipated equipment failures within the system (such as pumps) must be corrected promptly.
What O&M functions must be performed?	Operating requirements are specific to monitoring activities. Maintenance of the monitoring system as well as the components of the containment system is required on an as needed basis.	An extraction and injection system will require continuous operation as long as containment is required. Although the system will be automated (to the extent possible), utility requirements will be high to maintain pumping operations. Personnel will be required to continuously monitor system operations and perform any immediately needed maintenance requirements to the system (such as pump replacements or plumbing repair). Monitoring well O&M requirements are the same as described for D/DR Area.

Table 6-3 Detailed Analysis of GW-3, Containment Alternative (Page 6 of 18)

LONG-TERM EFFECTIVENESS AND PERMANENCE	ALTERATIVE GW-3: CONTAINMENT	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What difficulties may be associated with long-term O&M?	No O&M difficulties are anticipated during the period of interim action (through year 2008). Final remedial actions will be selected and implemented to reflect changes to objectives and reasonable and timely schedules.	Operational difficulties may result from seasonal as well as daily fluctuations in the hydrologic conditions of the unconfined aquifer. Groundwater flow near the river is strongly influenced by variations in Columbia River stage (DOE-RL 1993b). Frequent adjustments to the containment system operating conditions (such as pumping rates) may be required to ensure the effectiveness of the containment system. In addition, uncertainties in the hydraulic properties and heterogeneities in the hydrology of the unconfined aquifer may also result in long-term O&M difficulties.
What is the potential need for replacement of technical components?	Assuming proper installation of the sheet piling wall, replacement will not likely be required within the IRM timeframe (year 2008). However, maintenance and repair requirements as described above may be necessary on an as needed basis. Replacement of groundwater monitoring wells and equipment may also be required on an as needed basis.	Replacement of extraction or injection system components are anticipated only on a maintenance specific basis. Similarly, groundwater monitoring components may require replacement on an as needed basis.
What is the magnitude of risk should the remedial action need replacement?	The magnitude of risk to workers and the environment during replacement of the sheet piling wall would be equivalent to the risk during initial installation. However, migration of the chromium plume during replacement will likely result in additional contamination release to the river.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-3 Detailed Analysis of GW-3, Containment Alternative
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LONG-TERM EFFECTIVENESS AND PERMANENCE	ALTERATIVE GW-3: CONTAINMENT	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What is the degree of confidence that controls can adequately handle potential problems?	Sheet piling wall technology is considered well established. Groundwater monitoring downgradient from the wall can effectively determine potential problems associated with the containment system. Repair of the wall is relatively simple and involves installation of additional sheet piles.	Groundwater control by extraction and injection is considered well established technology. Groundwater monitoring between the extraction wells and the river can effectively determine potential problems associated with the containment system. Repair may involve maintenance of the well system or installation of additional wells.
How is the removed contamination disposed of?	Sheet piling wall construction will not require contact with contaminated soil. Installation of hydraulic control wells may generate contaminated material in the form of drill cuttings. Sonic drilling may be used to reduce the generation of cuttings requiring disposal. In the event well installations, monitoring activities, or standard operations generate contaminated materials, ERDF is the specified disposal site. (W-025 or another site will be used if ERDF is unavailable.)	Installation of hydraulic control wells for extraction and injection may generate contaminated materials in the form of drill cuttings. Sonic drilling may be used to reduce the generation of cuttings requiring disposal. In addition, equipment may become contaminated as a result of operation. In the event well installation, monitoring activities, or maintenance generates contaminated materials, ERDF is the specified disposal site. (W-025 or another site will be used if ERDF is unavailable.)
What are potential final actions?	Potential final actions likely include no action, institutional controls, and pump and treat for mass reduction. The vertical barrier option is not considered for final action because chromium is persistent in the environment and does not readily degrade. The wall will contain the chromium by lengthening the travel time for the contaminants to reach the river; however, the contamination will eventually migrate around the wall.	Same as D/DR Area. The hydraulic barrier is not considered because of the logistics of maintaining the barrier indefinitely due to the persistence of the chromium.

Table 6-3 Detailed Analysis of GW-3, Containment Alternative (Page 8 of 18)

LONG-TERM EFFECTIVENESS AND PERMANENCE	ALTERATIVE GW-3: CONTAINMENT	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Is the alternative for the IRM compatible with potential final actions?	Yes. The vertical barrier is compatible with all the potential final actions. If the barrier is installed as an IRM, it will not have an adverse effect on a no action or institutional controls final action and in fact will provide additional protection above and beyond that provided by no action or institutional controls. The wall would augment the mass reduction pump and treat by reducing the effects of the river on the pumping system and the amount of river water extraction. The wall would contain the plume pending source remediation and treatability test results. This would allow optimization of the pump and treat system based on maximum information.	Same as D/DR Area. Hydraulic control may mobilize and relocate contaminants to the upgradient segment of the plume. The technology can be readily modified to a pump and treat system for final action.

Table 6-3 Detailed Analysis of GW-3, Containment Alternative (Page 9 of 18)

REDUCTION OF TOXICITY, MOBILITY, OR VOLUME	ALTERATIVE GW-3: CONTAINMENT	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Does the treatment process address the principal threats?	Yes. The majority of chromium contaminated groundwater within the unconfined aquifer would be contained and therefore prevented from entering the Columbia River. However, due to the persistence of chromium in the environment, groundwater contained by the sheet piling wall will remain contaminated.	Yes. The majority of chromium contaminated groundwater within the unconfined aquifer would be contained and therefore prevented from entering the Columbia River. However, due to the persistence of chromium in the environment, groundwater contained by the extraction and injection system will remain contaminated until additional remedial actions are implemented.
Are there any special requirements for the treatment process?	The effectiveness of the sheet piling wall requires key-in to a confining geologic formation (aquitard) below the unconfined aquifer. This requires wall construction adjacent to the Columbia River to approximately 15 m (50 ft) below the surface.	None foreseeable.
What portion of the contaminated material is treated/destroyed?	The purpose of this alternative is containment; therefore contaminated material is neither treated or destroyed.	Same as D/DR Area.
To what extent is total mass of toxic contaminants reduced?	The total mass of chromium will not be reduced by this alternative. However, the majority of chromium contamination within the unconfined aquifer will be prevented from migrating into the Columbia River.	The total mass of chromium will not be reduced by this alternative. However, the majority of chromium contamination within the unconfined aquifer will be prevented from migrating into the Columbia River.
To what extent is the mobility of toxic contaminants reduced?	Contaminant mobility is significantly reduced by the sheet piling wall. The hydraulic conductivity of the wall (10^{-7} to 10^{-10} cm/sec) will be several orders of magnitude less than the hydraulic conductivity of the unconfined aquifer near the river (10^{-2} cm/sec).	The extraction and injection system will reduce the mobility of chromium contaminated groundwater in the H Area by isolation within the existing plume boundary.
To what extent is the volume of toxic contaminants reduced?	The volume of contamination is not reduced by containment.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-3 Detailed Analysis of GW-3, Containment Alternative (Page 10 of 18)

REDUCTION OF TOXICITY, MOBILITY, OR VOLUME	ALTERATIVE GW-3: CONTAINMENT	
	D/DR Area	H Area
To what extent are the effects of the treatment irreversible?	Isolation of chromium contaminated groundwater by installation of a sheet piling wall and hydraulic control wells is reversible. Isolation is temporary and dependent on maintaining the integrity of the containment system.	Isolation of chromium and iron contaminated groundwater by operation of an extraction and injection well system is reversible. Isolation is temporary and dependent on maintaining operation of the well system.
What are the quantities of residuals and characteristics of the residual risks?	The majority of chromium contaminated groundwater will remain isolated by the containment system. The chromium concentrations within the contained plume will be above the EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria of 11 μg/L level.	Same as D/DR Area.
What risks do treatment of residuals pose?	The contaminated groundwater isolated by the containment system will not be treated during the interim action period (year 2008). Selection and implementation of the final remedial action will address the disposition of isolated chromium contaminated groundwater.	Same as D/DR Area.
Is treatment used to reduce inherent hazards posed by principal threats at the site?	This alternative does not involve treatment and therefore does not reduce the inherent hazards posed by the contaminated groundwater.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-3 Detailed Analysis of GW-3, Containment Alternative (Page 11 of 18)

SHORT-TERM EFFECTIVENESS	ALTERATIVE GW-3: CONTAINMENT	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What are the risks to the community during remedial actions that must be addressed?	Construction of the sheet piling wall will pose minimal risk to the surrounding communities. Due to the remote location of the 100 D/DR Area, construction activities are not expected to impact the surrounding community. Based on the nature of sheet piling wall construction, no contact with contamination is required.	Based on previous well construction activities at the Hanford Site, construction of the hydraulic containment system will pose negligible risk to the surrounding communities. Due to the remote location of the 100 H Area, construction activities are not expected to impact the surrounding community.
How will the risks to the community be addressed and mitigated?	No risks to the community result from implementation of this alternative.	Same as D/DR Area.
What risks remain to the community that cannot be readily controlled?	Potential risks to humans through contact with spring water with elevated chromium concentrations.	Same as D/DR Area.
What are the risks to the workers that need to be addressed?	The primary risk to workers during implementation of this alternative is physical hazards relating to construction activities. These physical hazards are associated with pile driving, handling and placement of the sheet pilings, and vehicle operations. Contaminated materials in the form of drill cuttings from the installation of hydraulic control wells may also present risk to workers, however, these can be reduced by the use of sonic drilling. The containment alternative has the greatest potential for impacts to the worker. Use of heavy equipment and the physical size of the project result in a medium to high worker risk from physical hazards. Exposure risks are expected to be low.	The primary risk to workers during implementation of this alternative is physical hazards relating to construction activities. These physical hazards are associated with drilling, pipeline installation, and vehicle operations. Contaminated materials in the form of drill cuttings from the installation of hydraulic control wells may also present risk to workers, however, these can be reduced by the use of sonic drilling. Risks to workers from groundwater extraction and handling are expected to be low.

Table 6-3 Detailed Analysis of GW-3, Containment Alternative (Page 12 of 18)

SHORT-TERM EFFECTIVENESS	ALTERATIVE GW-3: CONTAINMENT	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What risks remain to the workers that cannot be readily controlled?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.
How will the risks to the workers be addressed and mitigated?	Health risks to workers resulting from physical hazards associated with construction activities will be minimized by development of health and safety protocols defining training requirements, safe work practices, and personal protection equipment.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-3 Detailed Analysis of GW-3, Containment Alternative
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SHORT-TERM EFFECTIVENESS	ALTERATIVE GW-3: CONTAINMENT	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What environmental impacts are expected with the construction and implementation of the alternative?	The primary environmental impacts from this alternative will result from implementation of the sheet piling wall. The wall is to be construction near the shore of the Columbia River. In the area surrounding the location of the wall, physical disturbances to habitat will result from equipment and vehicle operations. These disturbances may temporarily impact the endangered species such as the bald eagle. However, construction during seasons when such species are not within the area will minimize potential impacts. The barrier would be located in a potential wetland/ floodplain zone. Assessment of impacts would be required prior to implementation. Other threatened and endangered species would need to be identified in the proposed zone of construction. Impacts would be minimized by proper place of design. This alternative presents the greatest potential for environmental impacts through implementation. The barrier wall alternative has the greatest potential for adverse impacts to both ecological and cultural resources. The implementation of the wall would require several pieces of heavy equipment to construct roads and access ways for the actual wall installation. Impacts to habitat would occur along the entire proposed length of the wall. Cultural resources have been identified in the area near the proposed wall locations; additional assessment of these resources would be necessary to optimize the wall placement.	Environmental impacts resulting from installation of the extraction and injection well containment system are considered minimal. The primary impacts are associated with well drilling activities and construction of the piping system connecting the wells. These activities will likely result in physical disturbances to habitat potentially inhabited by bald eagles. However, construction during seasons when such species are not within the area will minimize potential impacts. Environmental and cultural surveys required prior to implementation.

Table 6-3 Detailed Analysis of GW-3, Containment Alternative (Page 14 of 18)

SHORT-TERM EFFECTIVENESS	ALTERATIVE GW-3: CONTAINMENT	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What are the impacts that cannot be avoided should the alternative be implemented?	Environmental impacts resulting from sheet piling wall construction cannot be avoided. Physical disturbances to habitat will be temporary and limited to approximately 1,300 m of the Columbia River shoreline. No significant impacts such as disturbances to threatened or endangered species are anticipated.	Environmental impacts resulting from construction of the extraction/injection containment system cannot be avoided. Physical disturbances to habitat will be temporary and limited to surface area above the location of the contaminant plume. No significant impacts such as disturbances to threatened or endangered species are anticipated.
How long until remedial action objectives are achieved?	The RAO for protection of the Columbia River will be achieved upon installation of the sheet piling wall and operation of the hydraulic control wells for the zone behind the wall. However, contamination between the wall and the river will continue to migrate to the river. As noted previously, procurement and installation of this containment system is estimated to require approximately one year. However, the time required to obtain the required permits and agreements to begin construction is unknown.	The RAO for protection of the Columbia River will be achieved upon operation of the extraction and injection well system. As noted previously, procurement and installation of this containment system is estimated to require approximately one year. However, the time required to obtain the required permits and agreements to begin construction is unknown.

Table 6-3 Detailed Analysis of GW-3, Containment Alternative
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IMPLEMENTABILITY	ALTERATIVE GW-3: CONTAINMENT	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What difficulties and uncertainties are associated with construction?	The primary uncertainty associated with construction of the sheet piling wall is the presence of subsurface obstructions in the formation below the specified location of the wall. Sheet piling wall construction is not considered implementable in the Hanford formation. However, near the Columbia River shore the geologic formation is primarily the Ringold Formation. Since the distinction between the formations is not exact, the presence of subsurface obstructions could damage or deflect the piles and render the wall ineffective.	No uncertainties or difficulties are associated with construction of the extraction and injection wells specified for containment of chromium contaminated groundwater in the H Area.
What is the likelihood that technical problems will lead to schedule delays?	Sheet piling wall construction is well established. However, if the presence of subsurface obstructions have not been determined prior to installation, such problems will lead to schedule delays. Subsurface obstructions could be removed by excavation on a limited basis, otherwise the wall may not be implementable.	Based on previously installed wells throughout the Hanford Site, no difficulties are anticipated. Any difficulties that may arise would not be considered significant to affect schedule.
What likely future remedial actions are anticipated?	Since the containment system proposed in this alternative does not reduce chromium concentrations in the groundwater, future remedial actions after the interim action period may ben required. These include pump and treat, innovative in situ techniques, or other alternatives. Current activities are being directed at defining true risks to the river and the future need for remedial actions.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-3 Detailed Analysis of GW-3, Containment Alternative
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IMPLEMENTABILITY	ALTERATIVE GW-3: CONTAINMENT	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What risks of exposure exist should monitoring be insufficient to detect failure?	Failure of the sheet piling wall containment system would result in the continued chromium release into the river at concentrations above EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria levels (11 μg/L). The resulting exposure risk would be no greater than the current conditions at the 100 D/DR Area.	Failure of the extraction/injection containment system would result in the continued chromium release into the river at concentrations above EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria levels (11 μg/L). The resulting exposure risk would be no greater than the current conditions at the 100 H Area.
What activities are proposed which require coordination with other agencies?	Construction of the sheet piling wall immediately adjacent to the shore of the Columbia River may require permission from other agencies such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the National Park Service.	None.
Are adequate treatment, storage capacity, and disposal services available?	Containment does not involve contact with contamination, and therefore does not require treatment, storage, and disposal services.	Same as D/DR Area.
Are the necessary equipment and specialists available?	Yes, sheet piling cutoff wall construction equipment and specialists are commercially available. All other equipment and specialists required are available with the Hanford Site contractors.	Yes, well and piping construction equipment and specialists are considered available within the Hanford Site contractors.
What additional equipment and specialists are required and what are their potential impacts to implementation?	Sheet piling wall construction specialists and equipment are required to ensure proper installation.	None required.

Table 6-3 Detailed Analysis of GW-3, Containment Alternative (Page 17 of 18)

IMPLEMENTABILITY	ALTERATIVE GW-3: CONTAINMENT	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Are technologies under consideration generally available and sufficiently demonstrated?	Yes, however treatability studies would be needed to demonstrate the implementability of sheet piling walls in the Hanford Site conditions. This activity may be conducted at N Springs.	Yes, hydraulic control using extraction and injection well systems is well developed technology.
Will technologies require further development before they can be applied at the site?	No, however treatability studies to demonstrate the implementability of sheet piling walls would be needed.	No, hydraulic control using extraction and injection well systems is well developed technology.
Will more than one vendor be available to provide a competitive bid?	Yes, sheet piling wall construction technology is commercially available.	Yes, groundwater well construction technology is commercially available.

Table 6-3 Detailed Analysis of GW-3, Containment Alternative (Page 18 of 18)

COST COMPONENT	ALTERATIVE GW-3: CONTAINMENT	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Capital?	$11,000,000	$3,900,000
Operation and Maintenance?	$16,600,000	$8,000,000
Present Worth?	$23,000,000	$9,900,000

Table 6-4 Detailed Analysis of GW-5, Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Ion Exchange Treatment (Page 1 of 14)

OVERALL PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT	ALTERATIVE GW-5: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Will risk be at acceptable levels?	Human Health: Yes, the QRA indicates current risk to human health is low (ICR 10^{-6} to 10^{-4}, HQ > 1). Environment: Uncertain. The potential ecological risk identified in the LFI QRA from chromium concentrations in near river wells exceeding the EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria of 11 μg/L can be significantly reduced by this alternative. Treatability study results indicate ion exchange can remove hexavalent chromium from 100-HR-3 groundwater to concentrations less than 20 μg/L (based on 19 μg/L detection limit) (WHC 1993b). Groundwater modeling results indicate that a five well extraction system positioned along the Columbia River (plus an additional well located above the peak chromium concentration in the plume) can remove enough contaminated groundwater to reduce the mass of chromium entering the river by approximately 97% relative to the baseline (no action). The risk associated with the Columbia River substrate has not been quantified.	Human Health: Yes, the LFI QRA indicates current risk to human health is low (ICR 10^{-6} to 10^{-4}, HQ > 1). Environment: The potential ecological risk identified in the LFI QRA from chromium concentrations in near river wells exceeding the EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria of 11 μg/L can be significantly reduced by this alternative. Treatability study results indicate ion exchange can remove hexavalent chromium from 100-HR-3 groundwater to concentrations less than 20 μg/L (based on 19 μg/L detection limit) (WHC 1993b). Groundwater modeling results indicate that a seven well extraction system positioned along the Columbia River can remove enough contaminated groundwater to reduce the mass of chromium entering the river by approximately 97 to 98% relative to the baseline (no action). The risk associated with the Columbia River substrate has not been quantified.

Table 6-4 Detailed Analysis of GW-5, Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Ion Exchange Treatment (Page 2 of 14)

OVERALL PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT	ALTERATIVE GW-5: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Timeframe to achieve acceptable levels?	Based on modeling results, operation of the pump-and-treat system in the 100 D/DR Area will be required for the duration of the IRM period (year 2008) in order to maintain protection of the Columbia River. However, reductions in the volume of chromium contaminated groundwater entering the river will be achieved once pump-and-treat is initiated. It should be noted that the intent of the pump-and-treat system is protection of the river and not aquifer restoration.	Same as D/DR Area.
Will additional threats be minimized?	Additional threats posed by chromium removed from groundwater will be insignificant. All treatment residuals will be disposed at ERDF, W-025, or another site. Chromium contaminated ion exchange resin may be classified as mixed waste in the event radionuclides such as technetium-99 are also removed. Other treatment residues (such as settling tank sludge) will be solidified in cement prior to disposal at ERDF.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-4 Detailed Analysis of GW-5, Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Ion Exchange Treatment (Page 3 of 14)

COMPLIANCE WITH ARAR	ALTERATIVE GW-5: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	II Area
What are the potential ARAR?	See Table 6-5.	See Table 6-5.
Will the potential ARAR be met? How?	See Table 6-5.	See Table 6-5.
Basis for waivers?	This alternative may represent an interim action preceding a final action (which is to be implemented by the year 2008). The final remedial action will be selected to ensure compliance with ARAR. Reduction of chromium concentrations in groundwater entering the Columbia River to below the EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria level of 11 μg/L may be technically impractical. Although the purpose of the interim action is not aquifer restoration, contaminant concentrations in the aquifer represent the contaminant concentrations potentially entering the river. Due to the persistence of chromium in the environment, removal would be the only means of ensuring permanent compliance with ARAR. However, conventional pump-and-treat may never result in sufficient chromium reduction in the aquifer to comply with ARAR. Ion exchange treatability study results for chromium removal from 100-HR-3 OU groundwater do not indicate the 11 μg/L EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria level can be achieved. Although chromium concentrations could be significantly reduced (below 20 μg/L hexavalent chromium and 29 μg/L total chromium), concentration reductions were not sufficient to meet the 11 μg/L ARAR.	Same as D/DR Area.
What are the potential TBC?	See Table 6-5.	See Table 6-5.
Is the alternative consistent with TBC listed above	See Table 6-5.	See Table 6-5.

Table 6-4 Detailed Analysis of GW-5, Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Ion Exchange Treatment (Page 4 of 14)

LONG-TERM EFFECTIVENESS AND PERMANENCE	ALTERATIVE GW-5: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What is the magnitude of the remaining risk?	Reduction of chromium concentrations in groundwater extracted from the unconfined aquifer can be reduced to the levels achieved in the ion exchange treatability study (detection limits, 29 μg/L total chromium and 19 μg/L chromium (VI)). Groundwater modeling results indicate the mass of chromium entering the river can be reduced approximately 97% relative to no action. However, groundwater modeling results also indicate pump-and-treat would be required beyond the period of interim action (year 2008) in order to maintain protection of the river.	Same as D/DR Area.
What remaining sources of risk can be identified?	Untreated groundwater remaining in the aquifer, treated groundwater discharged to the Columbia River, and untreated groundwater leakage past the extraction system are the remaining sources of risk. However, final remedial action will address risk due to chromium contaminated groundwater remaining in the aquifer after the IRM period (year 2008).	Same as D/DR Area.
What is the likelihood that the technologies will meet performance needs?	Groundwater modeling results indicate the extraction system can reduce the mass of chromium entering the Columbia River approximately 97% relative to the baseline. Treatability study results indicate chromium removal from 100-HR-3 groundwater by ion exchange can reduce concentrations to below 20 μg/L.	Same as D/DR Area.
What type and degree of long-term management is required?	Long-term management is required for the duration of the interim action period (year 2008) to maintain operation of the ion exchange treatment system and extraction wells, satisfy annual reporting requirements, and perform periodic groundwater monitoring.	Same as D/DR Area.
What are the requirements for long-term monitoring?	The current monitoring program will continue through the IRM period. Evaluations will be made periodically (i.e. every 5 years) to ensure the effectiveness of the treatment is maintained.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-4 Detailed Analysis of GW-5, Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Ion Exchange Treatment (Page 5 of 14)

LONG-TERM EFFECTIVENESS AND PERMANENCE	ALTERATIVE GW-5: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What O&M functions must be performed?	O&M will be required for the duration of the IRM period (year 2008) to ensure continuous treatment and monitoring.	Same as D/DR Area.
What difficulties may be associated with long-term O&M?	None foreseeable within the timeframe of the IRM period (year 2008).	Same as D/DR Area.
What is the potential need for replacement of technical components?	Periodic replacement of ion exchange system components (e.g., pumps, columns), materials (resins), extraction wells, monitoring wells, and associated ancillary equipment will be required.	Same as D/DR Area.
What is the magnitude of risk should the remedial action need replacement?	The time required to replace treatment system components is not considered significant. However, in the event treatment is unavailable for extended periods, untreated contaminated groundwater could enter the river.	Same as D/DR Area.
What is the degree of confidence that controls can adequately handle potential problems?	Potential problems associated with operation of the treatment system include equipment failure, leaks or spills, and contaminant removal inefficiency. Control measures can adequately protect human health and the environment should such problems arise. The treatment system will be equipped with automated shut-down controls, secondary containment measures, and effluent concentration monitoring.	Same as D/DR Area.
How is the removed contamination disposed of?	Spent ion exchange resins will be disposed following dewatering. Other treatment residuals (such as settling tank sludge and solids from the regeneration loop) will be solidified in cement. All treatment residuals will be disposed on the Hanford Site at ERDF, W-025, or another site.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-4 Detailed Analysis of GW-5, Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Ion Exchange Treatment (Page 6 of 14)

LONG-TERM EFFECTIVENESS AND PERMANENCE	ALTERATIVE GW-5: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What are potential final actions?	Potential final actions likely include no action, institutional controls, and pump and treat for mass reduction. The vertical barrier option is not considered for final action because chromium is persistent in the environment and does not readily degrade. The wall will contain the chromium by lengthening the travel time for the contaminants to reach the river; however, the contamination will eventually migrate around the wall.	Same as D/DR Area. The hydraulic barrier is not considered because of the logistics of maintaining the barrier indefinitely due to the persistence of the chromium.
Is the alternative for the IRM compatible with potential final actions?	The pump and treat alternative for containment and some mass reduction as proposed in this FFS is consistent with future pump and treat scenarios for mass removal. The IRM system can be expanded to meet changing objective, such as significant mass removal. This situation is similar to that proposed in the 100-HR-3 treatability test where a small pump and treat system will be installed to obtain information about the technology specific to the chromium plume in the operable unit. The proposed plan is to expand the treatability system to an IRM if results are favorable for the technology. The IRM system is not very compatible with the no action and institutional controls alternatives because of the expense involved in installing and operating the pumping system during the IRM period only to shut it down for final action.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-4 Detailed Analysis of GW-5, Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Ion Exchange Treatment (Page 7 of 14)

REDUCTION OF TOXICITY, MOBILITY, OR VOLUME	ALTERATIVE GW-5: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Does the treatment process address the principal threats?	Yes. The ion exchange resin selected would be highly effective for hexavalent chromium removal as well as other ionic contaminants (such as nitrates).	Same as D/DR Area.
Are there any special requirements for the treatment process?	Pretreatment such as filtration prior to the ion exchange column will be required. Process monitoring and control capabilities will also be required. Resins that are disposable at ERDF or other acceptable sites will be required, i.e., only non-hazardous resins would be used.	Same as D/DR Area.
What portion of the contaminated material is treated/destroyed?	The volume of chromium contaminated groundwater treated would be equivalent to the design flow rate (60 gal/min) multiplied by the operation time. Assuming continuous operation throughout the duration of the IRM period (1996 to 2008), the volume of contaminated groundwater treated would be approximately 3.8×10^8 gallons.	The volume of chromium and iron contaminated groundwater treated would be equivalent to the design flow rate (350 gal/min) multiplied by the operation time. Assuming continuous operation for the duration of the interim action period (1996 to 2008), the volume of contaminated groundwater treated would be approximately 2.4×10^9 gallons.
To what extent is total mass of toxic contaminants reduced?	Groundwater modeling indicates the effects of the extraction system can reduce the mass of chromium entering the Columbia River by approximately 97% relative to the baseline (no action). The concentration of chromium in the treatment effluent will be reduced to the levels indicated by the treatability studies for ion exchange. Results of the treatability study indicate chromium concentrations can be reduced to at least 29 μg/L total chromium and 19 μg/L hexavalent chromium, based on the limitations of the analytical methods used (WHC 1993b).	Same as the D/DR Area.

Table 6-4 Detailed Analysis of GW-5, Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Ion Exchange Treatment (Page 8 of 14)

REDUCTION OF TOXICITY, MOBILITY, OR VOLUME	ALTERATIVE GW-5: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
To what extent is the mobility of toxic contaminants reduced?	The mobility of chromium removed by ion exchange will be minimized by subsequent disposal at an approved facility. Other treatment residuals (such as settling tank sludge and resin regeneration sludge) will be solidified in cement prior to disposal. The mobility of residual chromium remaining in treated groundwater or that has leaked past the extraction system will not be reduced. Only nontoxic resins will be used.	Same as D/DR Area.
To what extent is the volume of toxic contaminants reduced?	The reduction in volume of contaminated groundwater is equal to the volume treated, approximately 3.8×10^8 gallons by the end of the interim action period (year 2008).	The reduction in volume of contaminated groundwater is equal to the volume treated, approximately 2.4×10^9 gallons by the end of the interim action period (year 2008).
To what extent are the effects of the treatment irreversible?	Removal of chromium from the unconfined aquifer is considered irreversible.	Same as D/DR Area for chromium.
What are the quantities of residuals and characteristics of the residual risks?	The volume of chromium treatment residuals will be dependent on the treatment system design and chromium concentration in the feed stream. Spent ion exchange resin is the primary source of treatment residuals. Preliminary estimates indicate that 180 cu ft of spent resin and 5,733 cu ft of resin regeneration solids will be produced each year of operation.	Preliminary estimates indicate that 900 cu ft of spent resin and 29,060 cu ft of resin regeneration solids will be produced each year of operation.
What risks do treatment of residuals pose?	Spent resins will be dewatered and then disposed without additional treatment. Cement solidification of other treatment residuals (such as settling tank sludge and resin regeneration solids) is well developed and used for both radioactive and hazardous wastes. Thus, risk from residuals treatment is considered minimal.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-4 Detailed Analysis of GW-5, Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Ion Exchange Treatment (Page 9 of 14)

REDUCTION OF TOXICITY, MOBILITY, OR VOLUME	ALTERATIVE GW-5: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Is treatment used to reduce inherent hazards posed by principal threats at the site?	Yes. Chromium removal from 100 D/DR Area OU groundwater will reduce the threat posed by chromium migration into the river. Treatment residuals will pose minimal risk to human health and the environment based on disposal at an approved facility. Although ion exchange resins may be disposed without additional treatment, cement solidification will be available for other treatment residuals such as settling tank sludge and resin regeneration solids. Only non-hazardous resins would be used.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-4 Detailed Analysis of GW-5, Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Ion Exchange Treatment (Page 10 of 14)

SHORT-TERM EFFECTIVENESS	ALTERNATIVE GW-5: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What are the risks to the community during remedial actions that must be addressed?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.
How will the risks to the community be addressed and mitigated?	Not applicable.	Same as D/DR Area.
What risks remain to the community that cannot be readily controlled?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.
What are the risks to the workers that need to be addressed?	Risks to worker are associated with handling treatment residuals, operation and maintenance of treatment process equipment, and groundwater monitoring. The risks to workers associated with groundwater extraction and handling is considered to be low.	Same as D/DR Area.
What risks remain to the workers that cannot be readily controlled?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.
How will the risks to the workers be addressed and mitigated?	Standard operating procedures will be established to define proper treatment system operating parameters and maintenance requirements. Health and safety plans will establish training requirements, identify personal protection equipment needs, specify treatment residual handling procedures, and define general safe work practices.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-4 Detailed Analysis of GW-5, Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Ion Exchange Treatment (Page 11 of 14)

SHORT-TERM EFFECTIVENESS	ALTERNATIVE GW-5: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What environmental impacts are expected with the construction and implementation of the alternative?	Environmental impacts resulting from treatment system construction are considered minimal. The primary impact to the environment will be associated with installation of extraction wells and construction of a piping system to transport groundwater to and from wells. These activities may result in physical disturbances of habitat potentially inhabited by threatened or endangered species (such as bald eagles). These however will be of short duration. The treatment process (ion exchange) will likely reside within the facilities area of the 100 D/DR Area and therefore will not result in additional impacts to the environment. Ecological and cultural surveys required prior to implementation. A floodplain/wetlands assessment may also be required. The installation of extraction, injection, and monitoring wells would have minimal impact on ecological and cultural resources. There is enough flexibility in the placement of wells that sensitive areas and cultural resources could be avoided through prudent location of wells.	Same as D/DR Area.
What are the impacts that cannot be avoided should the alternative be implemented?	Physical disturbances to habitat resulting from construction activities will be unavoidable. However, construction activities will be conducted to avoid or minimize such impacts (such as during seasons when endangered species such as the bald eagle are not present in the area).	Same as D/DR Area.
How long until remedial action objectives are achieved?	Since the primary goal of the IRM is protection of the river as opposed to aquifer restoration, pump-and-treat will be required for the duration of the IRM period to maintain protection of the river. Aquifer restoration will be addressed by the final remedial action selected.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-4 Detailed Analysis of GW-5, Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Ion Exchange Treatment (Page 12 of 14)

IMPLEMENTABILITY	ALTERATIVE GW-5: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What difficulties and uncertainties are associated with construction?	None. Construction of extraction wells and ion exchange treatment systems is well developed technology.	Same as D/DR Area.
What is the likelihood that technical problems will lead to schedule delays?	Since ion exchange treatment and groundwater extraction are well developed technologies, technical problems are not likely to cause significant delays. One potential problem considered possible is the potential for the system to fail to achieve performance objectives (effluent chromium concentration). This situation could result in schedule delays.	Same as D/DR Area.
What likely future remedial actions are anticipated?	No additional remedial actions are considered necessary during the IRM period (year 2008). Since modeling results indicate pump-and-treat will be required for the duration of IRM, a final remedial action may be required. The final remedial action will be addressed through a final risk assessment and feasibility study.	Same as D/DR Area.
What risks of exposure exist should monitoring be insufficient to detect failure?	Monitoring failure could lead to prematurely ending treatment operations. The resulting risk would depend on the extent of treatment up to that point in time, but would be no greater than the baseline conditions identified in the QRA.	Same as D/DR Area.
What activities are proposed which require coordination with other agencies?	Discharge of treated groundwater into the Columbia River will likely require coordination with other agencies, such as EPA, Ecology, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, National Parks Department, or the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife.	Same as D/DR Area.
Are adequate treatment, storage capacity, and disposal services available?	Ion exchange treatment services are commercially available. Disposal services will be available within the Hanford Site at ERDF.	Same as D/DR Area.
Are the necessary equipment and specialists available?	Yes. Ion exchange equipment and specialists are available within DOE and private industry.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-4 Detailed Analysis of GW-5, Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Ion Exchange Treatment (Page 13 of 14)

IMPLEMENTABILITY	ALTERATIVE GW-5: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What additional equipment and specialists are required and what are their potential impacts to implementation?	No adverse impacts to implementation are anticipated, equipment and specialists are available.	Same as D/DR Area.
Are technologies under consideration generally available and sufficiently demonstrated?	Yes. Ion exchange is well developed and proven effective for 100-HR-3 groundwater in recently conducted treatability studies (WHC 1993b). Groundwater extraction and monitoring are well developed technologies.	Same as D/DR Area.
Will technologies require further development before they can be applied at the site?	No.	Same as D/DR Area.
Will more than one vendor be available to provide a competitive bid?	Yes.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-4 Detailed Analysis of GW-5, Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Ion Exchange Treatment (Page 14 of 14)

COST COMPONENT	ALTERATIVE GW-5: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Capital?	$3,400,000	$5,800,000
Operation and Maintenance?	$15,000,000	$23,700,000
Present Worth?	$14,700,000	$23,300,000

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Table 6-5 Detailed Analysis of GW-6. Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Reverse Osmosis Treatment (Page 1 of 16)

OVERALL PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT	ALTERNATIVE GW-6: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Will risk be at acceptable levels?	Human Health: Yes, the QRA indicates current risk to human health is low (ICR 10^{-6} to 10^{-4}, HQ > 1). Environment: Uncertain; the potential ecological risk identified in the QRA from chromium concentrations in near river wells exceeding the EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria of 11 μg/L can be significantly reduced by this alternative. Reverse osmosis has been shown to obtain rejection efficiencies for chromium (VI) in groundwater between 95 and 99 percent (Huxstep and Sorg 1988). This would correspond to a reduction from 2,090 μg/L [highest concentration reported in LFI (DOE-RL 1993b)] to between 21 and 104 μg/L. Groundwater modeling results indicate that a five well extraction system positioned along the Columbia River (plus an additional well located above the peak chromium concentration in the plume) can remove enough contaminated groundwater to reduce the mass of chromium entering the river by approximately 97% relative to the baseline (no action). The risks associated with the substrate of the Columbia River has not been quantified.	Human Health: Yes, the QRA indicates current risk to human health is low (ICR 10^{-6} to 10^{-4}, HQ > 1). Environment: Uncertain; the potential ecological risk identified in the QRA from chromium concentrations in near river wells exceeding the EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria of 11 μg/L can be significantly reduced by this alternative. Reverse osmosis has been shown to obtain rejection efficiencies for chromium (VI) in groundwater between 95 and 99 percent (Huxstep and Sorg 1988). This would correspond to a reduction from 490 μg/L [highest concentration reported in LFI (DOE-RL 1993b)] to between 5 and 25 μg/L. Groundwater modeling results indicate that a seven well extraction system positioned along the Columbia River can remove enough contaminated groundwater to reduce the mass of chromium entering the river by approximately 97 to 98% relative to the baseline (no action). The risks associated with the substrate of the Columbia River has not been quantified.

Table 6-5 Detailed Analysis of GW-6, Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Reverse Osmosis Treatment (Page 2 of 16)

OVERALL PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT	ALTERNATIVE GW-6: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Timeframe to achieve acceptable levels?	Based groundwater modeling results, operation of the pump-and-treat system in the 100 D/DR Area will be required for the duration of the IRM period (year 2008) in order to maintain protection of the Columbia River. However, reductions in chromium contaminated groundwater entering the river will be achieved once pump-and-treat is initiated. It should be noted that the intent of the pump-and-treat system is protection of the river and not aquifer restoration.	Same as D/DR Area.
Will additional threats be minimized?	Additional threats posed by chromium removed from groundwater will be insignificant. All treatment residuals will be disposed at ERDF, W-025, or another site. Although concentrate from the reverse osmosis/evaporation treatment may be classified as mixed waste, solidification in cement followed by disposal at an approved facility will minimize potential threats.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-5 Detailed Analysis of GW-6, Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Reverse Osmosis Treatment (Page 3 of 16)

COMPLIANCE WITH ARAR	ALTERNATIVE GW-6: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What are the potential ARARs?	See Table 6-5.	See Table 6-5.
Will the potential ARARs be met? How?	See Table 6-5.	See Table 6-5.

Table 6-5 Detailed Analysis of GW-6. Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Reverse Osmosis Treatment (Page 4 of 16)

COMPLIANCE WITH ARAR	ALTERNATIVE GW-6: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Basis for waivers?	This alternative may represent an interim action preceding a final action (which is to be implemented by the year 2008). The final remedial action will be selected to ensure compliance with applicable ARAR. Reduction of chromium concentrations in groundwater entering the Columbia River to below the EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria level of 11 μg/L may be technically impractical. Although the purpose of the interim action is not aquifer restoration, contaminant concentrations in the aquifer represent the contaminant concentrations potentially entering the river. Due to the persistence of chromium in the environment, removal would be the only means of ensuring permanent compliance with ARARs. However, conventional pump-and-treat may never result in sufficient chromium reduction in the aquifer to comply with ARAR. Reverse osmosis is specified as a Best Available Technology (BAT) for chromium treatment within the SDWA, based on the SDWA MCL for chromium (100 μg/L). Previous studies have shown reverse osmosis to remove chromium (VI) in groundwater with 95 to 99 percent efficiency (Huxstep and Sorg 1988). However, the ability of reverse osmosis to satisfy the 11 μg/L EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria is unknown.	Same as D/DR Area.
What are the potential TBC?	See Table 6-5.	See Table 6-5.

Table 6-5 Detailed Analysis of GW-6, Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Reverse Osmosis Treatment (Page 5 of 16)

COMPLIANCE WITH ARAR	ALTERNATIVE GW-6: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Is the alternative consistent with TBC listed above?	See Table 6-5.	See Table 6-5.

Table 6-5 Detailed Analysis of GW-6, Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Reverse Osmosis Treatment (Page 6 of 16)

LONG-TERM EFFECTIVENESS AND PERMANENCE	ALTERNATIVE GW-6: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What is the magnitude of the remaining risk?	Reduction of chromium concentrations in groundwater extracted from the unconfined aquifer can be significantly reduced by reverse osmosis (at least to the 100 μg/L SDWA MCL). Groundwater modeling results indicate the mass of chromium entering the river can be reduced approximately 97% relative to no action. However, groundwater modeling results also indicate pump-and-treat would be required beyond the IRM period of (year 2008) in order to maintain protection of the river.	Same as D/DR Area.
What remaining sources of risk can be identified?	Untreated groundwater remaining in the aquifer, treated groundwater discharged to the Columbia River, and untreated groundwater leakage past the extraction system are the remaining sources of risk. However, final remedial action will address risk due to chromium contaminated groundwater remaining in the aquifer after the IRM period (year 2008).	Same as D/DR Area.
What is the likelihood that the technologies will meet performance needs?	Groundwater modeling results indicate the extraction system can reduce the mass of chromium entering the Columbia River approximately 97% relative to the baseline. Specification of reverse osmosis as a BAT within the SDWA indicates chromium reduction to the 100 μg/L MCL is reasonably achievable. The ability of RO to meet the 11 μg/L Ambient Water Quality Criteria is uncertain.	Same as D/DR Area.
What type and degree of long-term management is required?	Long-term management is required for the duration of the IRM period (year 2008) to maintain operation of the reverse osmosis treatment system and extraction wells, satisfy annual reporting requirements, and conduct periodic groundwater monitoring.	Same as D/DR Area.
What are the requirements for long-term monitoring?	The current monitoring program will continue through the IRM period. Evaluations will be made periodically (i.e. every 5 years) to ensure the effectiveness of the treatment is maintained.	Same as D/DR Area.
What O&M functions must be performed?	O&M will be required for the duration of the IRM period (year 2008) to ensure continuous treatment and monitoring.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-5 Detailed Analysis of GW-6, Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Reverse Osmosis Treatment (Page 7 of 16)

LONG-TERM EFFECTIVENESS AND PERMANENCE	ALTERNATIVE GW-6: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What difficulties may be associated with long-term O&M?	None foreseeable within the timeframe of the IRM.	Same as D/DR Area.
What is the potential need for replacement of technical components?	Periodic replacement of reverse osmosis/evaporation system components (e.g., reverse osmosis membrane, evaporator heat exchanger), extraction wells, monitoring wells, and associated ancillary equipment will be required.	Same as D/DR Area.
What is the magnitude of risk should the remedial action need replacement?	The time required to replace components of the treatment system is not considered significant. However, in the event treatment is unavailable for extended periods, untreated chromium contaminated groundwater could enter the river.	Same as D/DR Area.
What is the degree of confidence that controls can adequately handle potential problems?	Potential problems associated with operation of the treatment system include equipment failure, leaks or spills, and chromium removal inefficiency. Control measures can adequately protect human health and the environment should such problems arise. The treatment system will be equipped with automated shut-down controls, secondary containment measures, and effluent chromium concentration monitoring.	Same as D/DR Area.
How is the removed contamination disposed of?	Chromium contaminated sludge discharged from the rotary drum filter will be solidified in cement. These solidified residues will be disposed on the Hanford Site.	Same as D/DR Area.
What are potential final actions?	Potential final actions likely include no action, institutional controls, and pump and treat for mass reduction. The vertical barrier option is not considered for final action because chromium is persistent in the environment and does not readily degrade. The wall will contain the chromium by lengthening the travel time for the contaminants to reach the river; however, the contamination will eventually migrate around the wall.	Same as D/DR Area. The hydraulic barrier is not considered because of the logistics of maintaining the barrier indefinitely due to the persistence of the chromium.

Table 6-5 Detailed Analysis of GW-6, Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Reverse Osmosis Treatment (Page 8 of 16)

LONG-TERM EFFECTIVENESS AND PERMANENCE	ALTERNATIVE GW-6: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Is the alternative for the IRM compatible with potential final actions?	The pump and treat alternative for containment and some mass reduction as proposed in this FFS is consistent with future pump and treat scenarios for mass removal. The IRM system can be expanded to meet changing objective, such as significant mass removal. This situation is similar to that proposed in the 100-HR-3 treatability test where a small pump and treat system will be installed to obtain information about the technology specific to the chromium plume in the operable unit. The proposed plan is to expand the treatability system to an IRM if results are favorable for the technology. The IRM system is not very compatible with the no action and institutional controls alternatives because of the expense involved in installing and operating the pumping system during the IRM period only to shut it down for final action.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-5 Detailed Analysis of GW-6. Removal. Treatment. and Disposal Alternative with Reverse Osmosis Treatment (Page 9 of 16)

REDUCTION OF TOXICITY, MOBILITY, OR VOLUME	ALTERNATIVE GW-6: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Does the treatment process address the principal threats?	Yes. Reverse osmosis can result in 95 to 99 percent rejection of hexavalent chromium in groundwater (Huxstep and Sorg 1988).	Same as D/DR Area for chromium contamination.
Are there any special requirements for the treatment process?	Pretreatment is required to prevent fouling the reverse osmosis membrane(s) due to high solids content or salts precipitation. Filtration will be used to remove suspended solids. Crystal inhibitors (sodium hexametaphosphate) and pH adjustment will prevent salts from precipitating within the reverse osmosis unit.	Same as D/DR Area for chromium contamination.
What portion of the contaminated material is treated/destroyed?	The volume of chromium contaminated groundwater treated will be equivalent to the design flow rate (60 gal/min) multiplied by the operation time. Assuming continuous operation throughout the duration of the IRM period (1996 to 2008), the volume of treated would be approximately 3.8×10^8 gallons.	The volume of chromium and iron contaminated groundwater treated would be equivalent to the design flow rate (350 gpm) multiplied by the operation time. Assuming continuous operation for the duration of the interim action period (1996 to 2008), the volume treated would be approximately 2.4×10^9 gallons.
To what extent is total mass of toxic contaminants reduced?	Groundwater modeling indicates the effects of the extraction system can reduce the mass of chromium entering the Columbia River by approximately 97% relative to the baseline (no action). The concentration of chromium in the treatment effluent will be reduced to the levels achievable by reverse osmosis. The reverse osmosis treatment system is assumed to effectively reduce chromium concentration in extracted groundwater to at least 100 μg/L (based on the SDWA specification of reverse osmosis as BAT for chromium). Previous studies have shown reverse osmosis to reject chromium (VI) in groundwater with 95 to 99 percent efficiency (Huxstep and Sorg 1988).	Same as D/DR Area for chromium contamination.

Table 6-5 Detailed Analysis of GW-6, Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Reverse Osmosis Treatment (Page 10 of 16)

REDUCTION OF TOXICITY, MOBILITY, OR VOLUME	ALTERNATIVE GW-6: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
To what extent is the mobility of toxic contaminants reduced?	The mobility of chromium removed by the reverse osmosis treatment system will be minimized by subsequent solidification in cement followed by disposal at an approved facility. The mobility of untreated groundwater or residual chromium remaining in treated groundwater will not be reduced.	Same as D/DR Area.
To what extent is the volume of toxic contaminants reduced?	The reduction in volume of contaminated groundwater is equal to the volume treated, approximately 3.8×10^8 gallons by the end of the interim action period (year 2008).	The reduction in volume of contaminated groundwater is equal to the volume treated, approximately 2.4×10^9 gallons by the end of the interim action period (year 2008).
To what extent are the effects of the treatment irreversible?	Removal of chromium from the unconfined aquifer is considered irreversible.	Same as D/DR Area for chromium.
What are the quantities of residuals and characteristics of the residual risks?	Reverse osmosis will reduce the volume of Cr contaminated groundwater by approximately 10 to 1. Based on a 60 gal/min flow rate, this volume reduction results in approximately 6 gal/min into the evaporator. The evaporator will result in additional volume reduction based on an approximate 50% solids concentration. Concentrate from the evaporator will be solidified in cement which will result in a subsequent volume increase of approximately 1.5 to 1. Preliminary estimates indicate that 4,160 cu ft of spent filters and 2,054 of evaporator cake will be generated each year.	Preliminary estimates indicate that 4,160 cu ft of spent filters and 16,060 cu ft of evaporator cake will be generated each year.
What risks do treatment of residuals pose?	Cement solidification is well developed and used for both radioactive and hazardous wastes. Thus, risk from residuals treatment is considered minimal.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-5 Detailed Analysis of GW-6. Removal. Treatment. and Disposal Alternative with Reverse Osmosis Treatment (Page 11 of 16)

REDUCTION OF TOXICITY, MOBILITY, OR VOLUME	ALTERNATIVE GW-6: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Is treatment used to reduce inherent hazards posed by principal threats at the site?	Yes. Chromium removal from 100 D/DR Area Operable Unit groundwater will reduce the threat posed by Cr migration into the river. Treatment residuals will pose minimal risk to human health and the environment based on cement solidification followed by disposal at ERDF.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-5 Detailed Analysis of GW-6, Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Reverse Osmosis Treatment (Page 12 of 16)

SHORT-TERM EFFECTIVENESS	ALTERNATIVE GW-6: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What are the risks to the community during remedial actions that must be addressed?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.
How will the risks to the community be addressed and mitigated?	Not applicable.	Same as D/DR Area.
What risks remain to the community that cannot be readily controlled?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.
What are the risks to the workers that need to be addressed?	Risks to workers are associated with handling treatment residuals, operation and maintenance of treatment process equipment, and groundwater monitoring. Worker risks associated with groundwater extraction and handling are considered low.	Same as D/DR Area.
What risks remain to the workers that cannot be readily controlled?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.
How will the risks to the workers be addressed and mitigated?	Standard operating procedures will be established to define proper treatment system operating parameters and maintenance requirements. Health and safety plans will establish training requirements, identify personal protection equipment needs, specify treatment residual handling procedures, and define general safe working practices.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-5 Detailed Analysis of GW-6, Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Reverse Osmosis Treatment (Page 13 of 16)

SHORT-TERM EFFECTIVENESS	ALTERNATIVE GW-6: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What environmental impacts are expected with the construction and implementation of the alternative?	Environmental impacts resulting from treatment system construction are considered minimal. The primary impact to the environment will be associated with installation of extraction wells and construction of the piping system to transport groundwater to and from wells. These activities will likely result in physical disturbances to habitat potentially inhabited by threatened or endangered species (such as bald eagles). The treatment process (reverse osmosis/evaporation) will likely reside within the facilities area of the 100 D/DR Area and therefore will not result in additional impacts to the environment. Ecological and cultural evaluations required prior to implementation. Floodplain/wetlands assessment may also be necessary. The installation of extraction, injection, and monitoring wells would have minimal impact on ecological and cultural resources. There is enough flexibility in the placement of wells that sensitive areas and cultural resources could be avoided through prudent location of wells.	Same as D/DR Area.
What are the impacts that cannot be avoided should the alternative be implemented?	Physical disturbances to habitat resulting from construction activities will be unavoidable. However, construction activities will be conducted to avoid or minimize such impacts (such as during seasons when endangered species such as the bald eagle are not present in the area).	Same as D/DR Area.
How long until remedial action objectives are achieved?	Since the primary goal of the interim action is protection of the river as opposed to aquifer restoration, pump-and-treat will be required for the duration of the IRM period to maintain protection of the river. Aquifer restoration will be addressed by the final remedial action selected (which may be continued pump-and-treat).	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-5 Detailed Analysis of GW-6, Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Reverse Osmosis Treatment (Page 14 of 16)

IMPLEMENTABILITY	ALTERNATIVE GW-6: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
What difficulties and uncertainties are associated with construction?	None. Construction of extraction wells and reverse osmosis treatment systems is well developed technology.	Same as D/DR Area.
What is the likelihood that technical problems will lead to schedule delays?	Since the components of the treatment system (reverse osmosis, evaporation, cement solidification, and pumping wells) are well developed technologies, technical problems are not likely to cause significant delays. One potential problem is that the treatment system could fail to achieve performance objectives (effluent chromium concentrations). This situation could result in schedule delays.	Same as D/DR Area.
What likely future remedial actions are anticipated?	No additional remedial actions are considered necessary during the IRM period (year 2008). Since modeling results indicate pump-and-treat will be required for the duration of interim action, a final remedial action will be required. The final remedial action will address the need for future remedial actions.	Same as D/DR Area.
What risks of exposure exist should monitoring be insufficient to detect failure?	Monitoring failure could lead to prematurely ending treatment operations. The resulting risk would depend on the extent of treatment up to that point in time, but would be no greater than the baseline conditions identified in the QRA.	Same as D/DR Area.
What activities are proposed which require coordination with other agencies?	None.	Same as D/DR Area.
Are adequate treatment, storage capacity, and disposal services available?	Reverse osmosis treatment services are commercially available. Storage and disposal services are considered available within the Hanford Site (at ERDF).	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-5 Detailed Analysis of GW-6, Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Reverse Osmosis Treatment (Page 15 of 16)

IMPLEMENTABILITY	ALTERNATIVE GW-6: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Are the necessary equipment and specialists available?	Yes. Reverse osmosis equipment and specialists are available within DOE and private industry.	Same as D/DR Area.
What additional equipment and specialists are required and what are their potential impacts to implementation?	No adverse impacts to implementation are anticipated.	Same as D/DR Area.
Are technologies under consideration generally available and sufficiently demonstrated?	Yes. Reverse osmosis is specified as a BAT within the SDWA and has been applied to radioactive wastewater applications in the commercial nuclear industry. However, the application of reverse osmosis to the site specific conditions at the 100 D/DR Area groundwater operable unit will require treatability testing to establish pretreatment requirements, operating conditions, and membrane type and configuration such that optimum chromium removal is obtained.	Same as D/DR Area.
Will technologies require further development before they can be applied at the site?	No. Treatability testing is required to optimize reverse osmosis system design and performance based on the water quality (chemical composition) specific to 100 D/DR Area groundwater.	Same as D/DR Area.
Will more than one vendor be available to provide a competitive bid?	Yes.	Same as D/DR Area.

Table 6-5 Detailed Analysis of GW-6, Removal, Treatment, and Disposal Alternative with Reverse Osmosis Treatment (Page 16 of 16)

COST COMPONENT	ALTERNATIVE GW-6: REMOVAL/TREATMENT/DISPOSAL	
	D/DR Area	H Area
Capital?	$3,300,000	$7,100,000
Operation and Maintenance?	$20,400,000	$28,400,000
Present Worth?	$18,400,000	$28,200,000

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Table 6-6 Compliance with ARAR (Page 1 of 6)

ARAR	ALTERNATIVE AFFECTED	REQUIREMENT	HOW ARE REQUIREMENTS MET?
40 CFR 141	All	Chromium - 100 μg/L	Discharges after treatment will meet ARAR; concentrations at near river wells will remain above ARAR for lifecycle of IRM; however, mixing of the groundwater with the river will limit impacts
40 CFR 264.92	All	Chromium - 50 μg/L	Discharges after treatment will meet ARAR; concentrations at near river wells will remain above ARAR for lifecycle of IRM; however, mixing of the groundwater with the river will limit impacts
Ambient Water Quality Criteria	All	11 μg/L chromium	Not met; however, basis for waivers because of interim action and technical impracticability
40 CFR 122	GW-3, GW-5, GW-6	Sets discharge limits to surface waters	No treated water will be discharge to the river which exceeds drinking water standards or ambient water quality criteria
40 CFR 110	GW-3, GW-5, GW-6	Prohibits discharge of oil above water quality standards or that causes a sheen on water surface	Runoff control will be implemented during all activities. All tanks will be bermed.
40 CFR 144	GW-3, GW-5, GW-6	All underground injection wells to be permitted	While the permitting process is exempt under CERCLA, the substantive requirements will be met for injection wells.
40 CFR 146	GW-3, GW-5, GW-6	Establishes siting, construction, operating, monitoring, and closure requirements for injection wells	All injection wells will be in compliance with requirements
40 CFR 261	GW-3, GW-5, GW-6	Chromium may be a hazardous waste	Chromium will be treated as a hazardous waste for disposal purposes
40 CFR 262.34	GW-3, GW-5, GW-6	Allows accumulation of hazardous waste for 90 days or less without a permit	Wastes will not be stored on site longer than 90 days

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Table 6-6 Compliance with ARAR (Page 2 of 6)

ARAR	ALTERNATIVE AFFECTED	REQUIREMENT	HOW ARE REQUIREMENTS MET?
40 CFR 268	GW-3, GW-5, GW-6	Prohibits placement of RCRA wastes in landfill unless treated.	All solid wastes will be treated prior to disposal
40 CFR 50.6	GW-3, GW-5, GW-6	$\leq$50 $\mu g/m^3$ annual average concentration of particulate emissions or 150 $\mu g/m^3$ per 24-hr period	Excavation and drilling activities will use dust control measures as required. No other particulate emissions are anticipated from the treatment systems.
16 U.S.C. 469	GW-3, GW-5, GW-6	Requires recovery or preservation of artifacts	Only a few sites have been identified in the area of potential action. Consideration of these sites would be given in placing a vertical barrier in this area. Additional testing of these sites may be required. Impacts from extraction wells could be minimized by prudent placement.
50 CFR 17, 222, 225, 226, 227, 402, 424	GW-3, GW-5, GW-6	Actions must not threaten the continued existence of a listed species or destroy critical habitat	Fish and Wildlife Service will be consulted prior to actions
16 U.S.C. 461	All	Requirements for preservation of historic sites, buildings, or objects of national significance. Undesirable impacts must be mitigated.	See 16 U.S.C. 469
16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.	All	Prohibits impacts and requires mitigation for unavoidable impacts on cultural resources	See 16 U.S.C 469

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Table 6-6 Compliance with ARAR (Page 3 of 6)

ARAR	ALTERNATIVE AFFECTED	REQUIREMENT	HOW ARE REQUIREMENTS MET?
40 CFR 257.3-1	GW-3, GW-5, GW-6	Prohibits facilities or practices from restricting flow of base flood, reducing temporary storage capacity of floodplain, or causing washout of solid waste	Vertical barrier may have some impact on local ground and surface water flow. However, the wall is relatively short and should not impact the base flood. Other alternatives do not significantly impact floodplain
40 CFR 257.3-2	GW-3, GW-5, GW-6	Prohibits facilities or practices from causing or contributing to the taking of endangered or threatened species	Activities will be scheduled to avoid impacts to eagles. Runoff control will be employed to prevent construction contaminants from impacting river biota; minimal impacts would be attributable to the pump and treat alternative; the vertical barrier would disturb an area near the river for implementation. This area would be restored after implementation.
16 U.S.C. 1271	GW-3, GW-5, GW-6	Prohibits federal agencies from recommending authorization of water resource projects that would have a direct and adverse affect on the qualities of the wild and scenic river	Impacts from the pumping system would be minimal. The vertical barrier would present a short duration impact to visual resources; however, after implementation the site would be restored to provide the visual aesthetics
WAC 173-340-720	All	Chromium VI - 80 μg/L	This level is achievable through the treatment systems; however, the groundwater entering the river will be at a higher concentration. There is basis for waiver through interim action and technical implementability. A large mass reduction to the river is achieved by both vertical barriers and pump and treat.
WAC 173-340-730	All	Chromium VI - 810 μg/L Copper - 2660 μg/L	The concentrations currently in the river are within these limits

Table 6-6 Compliance with ARAR (Page 4 of 6)

ARAR	ALTERNATIVE AFFECTED	REQUIREMENT	HOW ARE REQUIREMENTS MET?
WAC 173-201-045	All	Sets limits for temperature and pH for surface waters	No temperature impacts are associated with the alternatives. No waters with unacceptable pH will be discharged to the river
WAC 173-201-047	All	Chromium - 11 μg/L Copper - 11 to 26 μg/L (chronic); 16 to 42 μg/L (acute)* Lead - 2.8 to 10 μg/L (chronic); 71 to 262 μg/L (acute)*	See Ambient Water Quality Criteria
WAC 232-12-292	All	Requires protection of bald eagle habitat	All activities will be scheduled to avoid impacts to the eagles during nesting; remedial actions will not result in destruction of eagle nesting habitat.
WAC 232-12-297	All	Prescribes actions to protect wildlife defined as endangered or threatened	Activities will be scheduled to avoid impacts to eagles. Runoff control will be employed to prevent construction contaminants from impacting river biota; minimal impacts would be attributable to the pump and treat alternative; the vertical barrier would disturb an area near the river for implementation. This area would be restored after implementation.
WAC 173-400-040	GW-3, GW-5, GW-6	Requires best available control technology to control emissions of dust; restricts emitted particles to Hanford Site; requires control of odors	Dust control measures will be used as required
WAC 173-340-360	All	Establishes cleanup requirements; identifies treatment technologies	Cleanup technologies are considered by consideration of a range of general response actions; feasibility studies and proposed plans are prepared with input from regulatory agencies

Table 6-6 Compliance with ARAR (Page 5 of 6)

ARAR	ALTERNATIVE AFFECTED	REQUIREMENT	HOW ARE REQUIREMENTS MET?
WAC 173-340-400	All	Ensures that cleanup actions are performed in accordance with cleanup plan	Regulatory agencies have input into feasibility studies and proposed plans
WAC 173-340-440	All	Requires physical measures to limit interference with cleanup	Fences and signs will be installed around active remedial projects
RCW 90.44	GW-3, GW-5, GW-6	Sets requirements for withdrawal of state groundwater	Requirements will be met for extraction wells
WAC 173-304-200	GW-3, GW-5, GW-6	Sets requirements for containers and vehicles to be used on site to store or transport solid waste	Any solid waste generated on site as a result of remedial action will be handled according to requirements
WAC 173-216-110	GW-3, GW-5, GW-6	Requires use of all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment	The treatment technologies identified in the alternatives are BAT for chromium
WAC 173-160	GW-3, GW-5, GW-6	Establishes minimum standards for wells	All wells will be installed, operated, and closed according to requirements
TBC			
Section 400-060	GW-3, GW-5, GW-6	Prohibits emissions > 0.10 grain per ft^3	
10 CFR 1022	GW-3, GW-5, GW-6	Requires federal agencies to avoid adverse effects associated with development of floodplains	Only temporary effects associated with vertical barrier installation. The wall will be below land surface; land above the wall altered during installation can be restored.

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Table 6-6 Compliance with ARAR (Page 6 of 6)

ARAR	ALTERNATIVE AFFECTED	REQUIREMENT	HOW ARE REQUIREMENTS MET?
Executive Order 11593	All	Provides direction to federal agencies to preserve, restore, and maintain cultural resources	Several sites may be impacted by implementation of vertical barrier. Impacts can be minimized by careful selection of barrier location and consultation with archaeologists prior and during installation.
P.L. 100-605	All	Requires minimization of direct and adverse effects on the values for which a river is under study.	Impacts from barrier installation will be relatively short term; disturbed areas can be restored after installation.
DOE Order 5400.5	All	< 1 rad/day to ecological receptors	Current activities within this limit.

ARAR = applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements
IRM = interim remedial measure
CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
ERDF = Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility
RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
* These ranges equate to water hardness between 90 and 250 mg/L

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7.0 QUALITATIVE SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The sensitivities associated with the key assumptions for the FFS are presented qualitatively in Table 7-1. This table identifies each key assumption and the impacts that the assumption has on the direction of the FFS and on the associated costs. Additional discussions on uncertainties and sensitivities is included in Section 4.0 and in Appendix C. The details of the cost assumptions used in defining alternative costs are included in the detailed cost model printouts in Appendix D.

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Table 7-1 Qualitative Sensitivity Analysis of Key Assumptions (Page 1 of 3)

ASSUMPTION	IMPACT
The purpose of the IRM is to address an identified threat to human health or the environment	The LFI recommended that the operable unit remain on the IRM pathway based on the QRA ecological risk estimation. The ecological risk assessment used concentrations in the near-river wells to determine the EHQ. This resulted in very conservative estimate of risks. If the ecological risk is sufficiently overestimated then the need for remedial action may be artificial. If the risk estimation is underestimated, then additional RAO may be required along with corresponding changes in alternative design. The overestimation of risk results in overexpenditure for potentially unnecessary remedial actions. This overexpenditure would be equivalent to the cost of the remedial action selected for implementation.
The objectives the FFS are to protect the Columbia River and to abate offsite migration of contaminants.	The costs developed in the FFS are based on this assumption. If the objectives were to clean up the aquifer and reduce the mass of contaminant then the remedial systems would have to be redesigned or potentially eliminated in the case of the vertical barrier. The barrier does not perform well in the long term with a persistent mobile contaminant. The wall will hold up the contaminants in the short term, but the contamination will eventually travel around the wall to the river. If mass reduction is the objective, then the well number, placement, and pumping rates would have to be adjusted to meet the objective. The costs for pump and treat are mainly influenced by well installation costs and pumping rate. The mass reduction scenario would likely require more wells than currently proposed and increased pumping rates. This scenario would probably result in significant increases to both the pump and treat options.

Table 7-1 Qualitative Sensitivity Analysis of Key Assumptions (Page 2 of 3)

To meet the objectives, the alternatives are aimed at containment and control of contaminant plumes. (The alternatives are not designed for mass reduction or aquifer cleanup.)	The same sensitivities apply to this assumption as to the previous assumption.
The occasional-use scenario is assumed for the operable unit.	This assumption does not include drinking water wells. The frequent-use scenario does include drinking water wells and would have an effect on RAO and objectives for the IRM. The frequent-use scenario results in the identification of additional COC for human health. The treatment processes for the pump and treat scenarios would have to be modified to address these additional COC and the objectives of the IRM would be modified to include both protection of the river and mass reduction. Alternate water supplies could be considered. The technical practicability of achieving these RAO through pump and treat is uncertain. Additional testing may be required to determine aquifer response and surface treatment. The cost of the alternatives would increase somewhat to account for system changes. Additional costs would be incurred determining aquifer response and for system modification to address RAO.
The lifecycle for the FFS is assumed to be to 2008	The present worth calculations are tied to this timeframe. The capital costs, O&M costs, and present worths for each year can be seen on the present worth tables presented in Appendix C. Costs associated with years past 2008 can be extrapolated from the tables.

Table 7-1 Qualitative Sensitivity Analysis of Key Assumptions (Page 3 of 3)

The *100 Area Feasibility Study Phases 1 & 2* (DOE-RL 1994a) forms the basis for the alternatives evaluated in the FFS. Additional alternatives or deviations from the alternatives are only considered when the defined alternative does not meet the operable unit specifics. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) does, however, allow the flexibility of specifying different process options at any point in the remedial investigation/feasibility study process if warranted by site circumstances.	The sensitivities to this assumption are small because most of the emerging technologies are not yet implementable in field applications. Research and development activities are proceeding and could lead to significant cost savings to the remedial actions if these innovative technologies become field ready. The technologies can be integrated into the IRM program as data and new techniques become available.
ERDF has sufficient space for operable unit waste and is available to meet schedule	The disposal costs for the pump and treat options tend to be major cost drivers. The disposal cost used in the FFS is \$70/yd^3. At the current stage of design for the ERDF, this cost is still uncertain. To provide an estimate of the sensitivity of this cost, \$700/yd^3 and \$7,000/yd^3 were input into the cost models. Based on analysis of disposal costs associated with an ion exchange or reverse osmosis system (360 gpm), at \$700/yd^3, disposal costs increase by +70% resulting in an increase in total project cost of +2%. At a disposal cost of \$7000/yd^3, disposal costs increase by +770% resulting in an increase in total project cost of +23%. The total project costs for the vertical barrier are not significantly affected by disposal costs. The cost drivers for the barrier are the length and width of the wall. Uncertainties in hydrogeologic parameters are reflected in the vertical barrier alternative.

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8.0 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The comparative analysis is an evaluation of the relative performance of each alternative using the CERCLA nine criteria. This analysis compares Alternatives GW-1 (no action), GW-2 (institutional controls/continued current actions), GW-3 (containment), GW-5 (pump and treat with ion exchange), and GW-6 (pump and treat with reverse osmosis). Alternative GW-4 is not included in this analysis because the alternative addresses contaminants in situ which are not COC for 100-HR-3. Figure 8-1 summarizes the comparative analysis.

8.1 OVERALL PROTECTIVENESS OF HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The current human health risk associated with the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit is low (ICR 10^{-6} to 10^{-4}, HQ < 1) for the occasional use scenario, based on the QRA. However, a potential ecological risk exists based on chromium concentrations in near-river wells exceeding an ecological ARAR level (EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria of 11 μg/L). Groundwater modeling results show that the no action and institutional controls/continued current actions alternatives have little effect on the current concentrations of chromium in the near-river wells during the IRM period. However, the vertical barrier and pump-and-treat alternatives were shown to significantly reduce (i.e., >90%) the mass of chromium entering the river, relative to the baseline (no action). The magnitude of the ecological risk is uncertain; in addition, the risk associated with the substrate of the river has not been quantified. Therefore, the overall protectiveness of the alternatives is dependent on the true risk associated with the operable unit. For example, if the risk determined in the QRA is representative, then the pump and treat and vertical barrier options offer greater protectiveness. However, if the risk is exaggerated, then the no action or institutional controls/continued current actions alternatives may be sufficiently protective. This uncertainty would be addressed by the institutional controls/continued current actions alternative by allowing time for additional information to better direct the IRM selection.

The primary goal of the IRM is protection of the Columbia River. Groundwater modeling indicates the pump-and-treat alternatives can potentially reduce chromium concentrations in the near-river wells below the Ambient Water Quality Criteria of 11 μg/L level during the IRM period. The pump-and-treat alternatives not only provide protection of the river by formation of a hydraulic barrier, but also reduce the inherent risk associated with the contaminated groundwater by removing chromium through treatment. The containment alternative may provide protection of the river, but does not reduce the risk associated with the contaminated groundwater. The no action and institutional controls/continued current action alternatives essentially result in no change from the existing conditions.

8.2 COMPLIANCE WITH ARAR

None of the alternatives meet the EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria for chromium (11 μg/L). Compliance with this ARAR may be waived on the following basis:

- Reduction of chromium concentrations in groundwater entering the Columbia River to below the EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria level of 11 μg/L may be technically impractical. Although effective treatment technologies for chromium contaminated groundwater exist (ion exchange and reverse osmosis), the ability to remove chromium from the unconfined aquifer to the 11 μg/L level may not be practical due to uncertainties in the adsorption characteristics of chromium in the unconfined aquifer.

- The preferred alternative selected from this FFS may be an interim action preceding a final remedial action that will ensure compliance with the Ambient Water Quality Criteria level of 11 μg/L for chromium ARAR.

Although the purpose of the interim action is not aquifer restoration, contaminant concentrations in the aquifer represent the contaminant concentrations potentially entering the river. Due to the persistence of chromium in the environment, removal may be the only means of ensuring permanent compliance with the EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria ARAR.

8.3 LONG-TERM EFFECTIVENESS AND PERMANENCE

The lifecycle of the IRM is set at 12 years (until the year 2008). In this timeframe, none of the alternatives meet the 11 μg/L Ambient Water Quality Criteria. However, the barrier and pump-and-treat alternatives result in >90% reduction in mass of chromium reaching the river. Long-term effectiveness beyond the year 2008 will be addressed in the final remedial action for the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit. Long-term effectiveness in this FFS is intended to be through the IRM period. The final FS for the final action will consider this criterion beyond the IRM period.

The pump-and-treat alternatives provide the most long-term effectiveness by actively removing contaminants from the groundwater. The location of the extraction system along the Columbia River prevents contaminated groundwater from entering the river. Removal of chromium (by ion exchange or reverse osmosis) from the extracted groundwater reduces potential risk. The pump-and-treat alternatives, however, will be O&M intensive throughout the IRM period.

Although groundwater modeling results indicate the containment alternative can provide protection of the river in both the H and D/DR Areas in the short term the chromium is a persistent contaminant in the environment and will continually travel around the wall to the river. The containment system proposed for the H Area will O&M intensive through the IRM period. The hydraulic control system (extraction and injection wells) will require constant operational control to account for changes in the hydraulic conditions near

the Columbia River caused by seasonal and daily fluctuations in the river stage. Although the proposed containment system for the D/DR Area involves a sheet pile cutoff wall (which is not O&M intensive), the system also uses hydraulic control wells to prevent leakage at the ends of the cutoff wall.

Groundwater modeling results indicate the no action and institutional controls/continued current action alternatives have little effect on the concentrations of chromium in the near-river wells during the IRM period. Essentially, these alternatives result in no change to the existing conditions during the IRM period. This result may be significant in the event that current conditions are not considered detrimental to human health and the environment. The institutional controls/continued current actions alternative would allow time to assimilate additional information and select a final remedial action.

8.4 REDUCTION OF TOXICITY, MOBILITY, OR VOLUME

The pump-and-treat alternatives have the most significant impact on reduction of toxicity, mobility, and volume of contaminants in the groundwater. They also satisfy the statutory preference for treatment as a principal element. Pump-and-treat reduces mobility by hydraulically controlling contaminated groundwater migration near the river and through extration of contaminants. In addition, the treatment technologies specified (ion exchange and reverse osmosis) reduce the volume of contaminated groundwater removed from the aquifer. Although chromium removed from the groundwater will remain in the hexavalent form, disposal of treatment residues (such as ion exchange resins and solidified treatment effluent) at ERDF ensures isolation from the accessible environment.

The containment alternative reduces the movement of contaminants, but does not affect volume or toxicity due to the persistence of chromium in the environment. The no action and institutional controls/continued current actions alternatives have no direct effect on these parameters, but do allow chromium to dissipate by migration into the river. However, groundwater modeling results indicate continued migration into the river has little effect on chromium concentrations in the unconfined aquifer.

8.5 SHORT-TERM EFFECTIVENESS

The short-term effectiveness criterion is reasonably well met by all the alternatives. None of the alternative are likely to have an impact on the surrounding communities due to the remoteness of the D/DR and H Areas. Risk to workers is primarily due to physical hazards during construction activities. Implementation of the containment alternative in the D/DR Area (sheet pile cutoff wall) has the highest potential worker risk due to pile driving activities and excavation to facilitate installation of the cutoff wall (i.e., remove subsurface obstructions and re-contouring the river bank). Risk to workers from implementation of the containment alternative in the H Area (hydraulic control wells) is due to installation of extraction and injection wells. The short-term risk to workers from implementation of the pump-and-treat alternatives is also due to well installation. Physical hazards associated with

implementation of any of the alternatives can be minimized by adherence to stringent health and safety protocols.

Short-term impacts to the environment are physical disturbances to habitat resulting from construction activities. The no action and institutional controls/continued current action alternatives do not require field implementation and therefore do not impact the environment.

Implementation of the containment alternative in the D/DR Area (sheet pile cutoff wall) has the highest potential environmental impact due to construction of the sheet pile cutoff wall along the bank of the Columbia River. Impacts to the environment from implementation of the containment alternative in the H Area (hydraulic control wells) is considered minimal based on installation of extraction and injection wells and associated piping. Environmental impacts from implementation of the pump-and-treat alternatives is also due to well and piping installation. Physical disturbances to habitat from implementation of the containment and pump-and-treat alternatives is unavoidable. Environmental impacts from construction can be minimized to the extent possible by requiring offsite, pre-fabrication of system components whenever possible (such as piping and skid mounted treatment systems), by avoiding nesting seasons, or by revegetation or transplantation of plants in other locations. Optimized placement of remedial systems considering ecological factors can minimize impacts.

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Although the objective of the pump-and-treat alternatives during interim action at the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit is not aquifer restoration, the concentrations in the aquifer represent the potential risk to the environment. Groundwater modeling results of the pump-and-treat alternatives do not show significant reductions in the concentrations of chromium in the unconfined aquifer during the IRM period because aquifer restoration is not the intent. However, long-term and permanent protection of the river will likely require aquifer restoration to be the goal of pump-and-treat. Uncertainty in the adsorption characteristics of chromium in the unconfined aquifer result in uncertainty in the long-term effectiveness of pump-and-treat for aquifer cleanup.

8.6 IMPLEMENTABILITY

The no action and institutional controls/continued current actions alternatives are considered to be already in place (i.e., access restrictions and monitoring) and therefore do not involve any implementability concerns. The pump-and-treat alternatives are also considered easily implementable; however, the effectiveness of these alternatives is uncertain. Although both ion exchange and reverse osmosis are considered BATs for meeting the SDWA MCL of 100 μg/L for chromium, the ability of these treatment technologies to achieve the EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria level of 11 μg/L is unknown. The treatability study conducted using ion exchange indicates this treatment is effective for chromium removal from 100-HR-3 groundwater to <20 μg/L (based on 19 μg/L detection limit utilized in the bench-scale treatability test[3]) (WHC 1993c). Treatability testing with reverse osmosis would be required to establish accurate performance data. Uncertainty also

[3] Note that the CRDL for chromium is 10 μg/L.

exists in the ability to remove chromium from the unconfined aquifer. Effective and efficient chromium removal from the unconfined aquifer is dependent on the adsorption characteristics of chromium. The adsorption characteristics of chromium in the unconfined aquifer are uncertain and will require additional site characterization to accurately define.

Implementation of a vertical barrier at H Area is considered impracticable. The proposed alternate containment action is the hydraulic control alternative. Although groundwater modeling results indicate this alternative to be effective for controlling the flux of chromium to the river, operability of the hydraulic control system is questionable. Operational difficulties are anticipated due to continuously changing hydrologic conditions in the unconfined aquifer near the river. Daily and seasonal fluctuations in the river stage will result in corresponding fluctuations in the water table elevation, hydraulic gradient, and direction of the hydraulic gradient. Containment of a persistent contaminant such as chromium would eventually lead to additional remedial actions (i.e., pump-and-treat) or alternate cleanup levels would have to be negotiated. Operation of the extraction/injection of contaminated groundwater may encounter regulatory resistance in the absence of treatment. However, the goal of the alternative is to contain the contaminant plume without incurring the massive treatment costs associated with the pump-and-treat alternatives.

Implementability of the sheet pile cutoff at D/DR Area is considered difficult due to potential subsurface obstructions and recontouring areas of the river bank. Treatability testing may be required to establish the implementability of a sheet pile cutoff wall in the D/DR Area. In addition, the containment system proposed for the D/DR Area also involves hydraulic control to prevent leakage near the ends of the cutoff wall. Operation of these hydraulic control wells will involve the same operational difficulties described above for the proposed hydraulic containment system in the H Area.

Evaluation of the alternatives for use as IRM requires some forethought into the potential final remedial actions. As an IRM, the institutional controls/continued current actions alternative would allow additional time for conducting treatability studies and defining parameters (adsorption of chromium) required to support selection of a final remedial action. Due to the persistence of chromium in the environment, containment would not reduce the potential risk associated with 100-HR-3 groundwater. Therefore, selection of the containment alternative as an IRM for the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit would likely require a final remedial action involving removal. The pump-and-treat alternatives could be used as IRM to protect the river while also reducing the risk associated with the contaminated groundwater. Depending on the goal of the pump-and-treat system used during the IRM period (aquifer restoration or protection of the river), continued operation or expansion to capture the entire plume may be require as the final remedial action. Pump-and-treat may be the only means of ensuring long-term protection of the river and reduction the potential ecological risk associated with 100-HR-3 groundwater.

8.7 COST

Costs for the alternatives are compared in Tables 8-1 and 8-2. Additional details and assumptions for the costs are presented in Appendix D. The costs developed for this FFS

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cover only the implementation and operation of the IRM. Consideration of final action costs are outside the scope of the FFS; however, some general statements are provided for consideration as follows:

- Costs for continuation of the IRM as a final action can be extrapolated from the FFS costs.

- Costs for combining alternatives (such as a vertical barrier in conjunction with pump and treat) can be assumed to be additive (on an order of magnitude basis).

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Figure 8-1 Summary of Comparative Analysis

Evaluation Criteria	100-HR-3 Groundwater Operable Unit				
	Alternatives[1]				
	GW-1	GW-2	GW-3	GW-5	GW-6
Overall Protection of Human Health and Environment					
Compliance with ARAR[2]					
Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence					
Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, and Volume					
Short-Term Effectiveness					
Implementability					
Present Worth - H Area ($ millions)	0	1.0	10.0	23.4	28.2
Present Worth - D/DR Area ($ millions)	0	1.0	23.3	14.7	18.4

Notes:

1. Alternatives are summarized as follows:
   - GW-1 No Interim Action
   - GW-2 Institutional Control/Continue Current Actions
   - GW-3 Containment
   - GW-5 Removal/Ion Exchange Treatment/Disposal
   - GW-6 Removal/Reverse Osmosis Treatment/Disposal
2. ARAR - applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement

Note: GW-4 (In Situ Treatment) was not evaluated.

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Table 8-1 Comparison of Capital, O&M, and Present Worth Costs for D/DR Area

Alternative	Capital Costs	O&M Costs	Present Worth
GW-1 No Action	$0	$0	$0
GW-2 Institutional Controls/Continued Current Actions	$0	$1,300,000	$960,000
GW-3 Containment	$11,000,000	$16,600,000	$23,000,000
GW-5 Removal, Treatment, Disposal Using Ion Exchange	$3,400,000	$15,000,000	$14,700,000
GW-6 Removal, Treatment, Disposal Using Reverse Osmosis	$3,300,000	$20,400,000	$18,400,000

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Table 8-2 Comparison of Capital, O&M, and Present Worth Costs for H Area

Alternative	Capital Costs	O&M Costs	Present Worth
GW-1 No Action	$0	$0	$0
GW-2 Institutional Controls/Continued Current Actions	$0	$1,000,000	$950,000
GW-3 Containment	$3,900,000	$8,000,000	$9,900,000
GW-5 Removal, Treatment, Disposal Using Ion Exchange	$5,800,000	$23,700,000	$23,300,000
GW-6 Removal, Treatment, Disposal Using Reverse Osmosis	$7,100,000	$28,400,000	$28,200,000

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APPENDIX A

APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS

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Table A-1 Potential Federal Chemical-Specific (Page 1 of 2)

Description	Citation	A/ R&A*	Requirements	Remarks	Alternatives Potentially Affected
Safe Drinking Water Act	42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.		Creates a comprehensive national framework to ensure the quality and safety of drinking water.		
National Primary Drinking Water Regulations	40 CFR Part 141	R&A	Establishes maximum contaminant levels (MCL) and maximum contaminant level goals (MCLG) for organic, inorganic, and radioactive constituents. The MCL for combined radium-226 and radium-228 is 5 pCi/L. The MCL for gross alpha particle activity (including radium-226 but excluding radon and uranium) is 15 pCi/L. The average annual concentration of beta particle and photon radioactivity from manmade radionuclides in drinking water shall not produce an annual dose equivalent to total body or any internal organ in excess of 4 millirem/year. µg/l chromium 100 nitrate 10,000 nitrite 1000	Applicable to public water systems. Potential chemicals and radionuclides of concern may migrate to the drinking water supply as a result of remedial activities. Although federal MCLGs are not enforceable standards, they are potential ARARs under the Washington State Model Toxics Control Act when more stringent than other standards. See state ARARs.	All
National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations	40 CFR Part 143	R&A	Controls contaminants in drinking water that primarily affect the aesthetic qualities relating to the public acceptance of drinking water. µg/l copper 2000 iron 300 zinc 5000 aluminum 50-200	Although federal secondary drinking water standards are not enforceable, they are potential ARARs under the Washington State Model Toxics Control Act when more stringent than other standards. See state ARARs.	All

Table A-1 Potential Federal Chemical-Specific ARAR (Page 2 of 2)

Description	Citation	A/ R&A*	Requirements	Remarks	Alternatives Potentially Affected
Ambient Water Quality Criteria		A	Sets acute and chronic constituent concentrations for the protection of surface waters. Chromium (chronic) 11 μg/L Chromium (acute) 16 μg/L Copper (chronic) 11 to 26 μg/L* Copper (acute) 16 to 42 μg/L* Lead (chronic) 2.8 to 10 μg/L* Lead (acute) 71 to 262 μg/L* * corresponds to water hardness ranging from 90 to 250		All
Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservatiou and Recovery Act (RCRA)	42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.		Establishes the basic framework for federal regulation of solid and hazardous waste.		
Groundwater Protection Standards	40 CFR §264.92 [WAC 173-303-6 45][1]	A	A facility shall not contaminate the uppermost aquifer underlying the waste management area beyond the point of compliance, which is a vertical surface located at the hydraulically downgradient limit of the waste management area that extends down into the uppermost aquifer underlying the regulated area. The concentration of certain chemicals shall not exceed background levels, certain specified maximum concentrations, or alternate concentration limits, whichever is higher. μg/l arsenic 50 chromium 50 lead 50 silver 50	Groundwater concentration limits in this section do not exceed 40 CFR 141, except for chromium which has a limit of 50 μg/L.	GW-4, GW-5, GW-6,

*NOTE: A = Applicable. R&A = Relevant and Appropriate

[1]These are State of Washington regulatory citations which are equivalent to Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 264 and 268 as stated in Washington Administrative Code 173-303.

Table A-2 Potential State Chemical-Specific ARAR (Page 1 of 3)

Description	Citation	A/ R&A*	Requirements	Remarks	Alternatives Potentially Affected
Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA)	70.105D RCW		Requires remedial actions to attain a degree of cleanup protective of human health and the environment.		
Cleanup Regulations	WAC 173-340		Establishes cleanup levels and prescribes methods to calculate cleanup levels for soils, groundwater, surface water, and air.		
Groundwater Cleanup Standards	WAC 173-340-720	A	Requires that where the groundwater is a potential source of drinking water, cleanup levels under Method B must be at least as stringent as concentrations established under applicable state and federal laws, including the following: (A) MCL established under the Safe Drinking Water Act and published in 40 CFR 141, as amended; (B) MCLG for noncarcinogens established under the Safe Drinking Water Act and published in 40 CFR 141, as amended; (C) Secondary MCL established under the Safe Drinking Water Act and published in 40 CFR 143, as amended; as established by the state board of health and published in Chapter 248-54 WAC, as amended.	Federal MCLG for drinking water (40 CFR Part 141) and federal secondary drinking water regulation standards (40 CFR Part 143) are potential ARARs under MTCA when they are more stringent than other standards. Method B cleanup levels are levels applicable to remediation at Hanford unless a demonstration can be made that method C (alternate cleanup levels) is valid. Method B July 1993 update tables — µg/l chromium VI — 80 copper — 592	All
Surface Water Cleanup Standards	WAC 173-340-730	A	Requires surface water cleanup levels to be based on estimates of the highest beneficial use and the reasonable maximum exposure expected to occur under both current and potential future site use conditions.	MTCA method B values from the July 9, 1993 MTCA Cleanup Standards Database: Chromium (VI) — 80 µg/L Copper — 2660 µg/L	All

Table A-2 Potential State Chemical-Specific ARAR (Page 2 of 3)

Description	Citation	A/ R&A*	Requirements	Remarks	Alternatives Potentially Affected
Water Pollution Control	90.48 RCW				
Surface Water Quality Standards	WAC 173-201		Sets surface water quality standards for the state.		
Water Criteria Classes	WAC 173-201-045	A	Standards for surface water designated "Class A" include: freshwater temperature shall not exceed 18.0°C due to human activities. Temperature increases shall not at any time exceed $t = 28/T+7$ where "t" represents the maximum permissible temperature increase measured at a dilution zone boundary and "T" represents the background temperature as measured at a point or points unaffected by the discharge and representative of the highest ambient water temperature in the vicinity of the discharge. When natural conditions exceed 18.0° (freshwater) and 16.0° (marine water), no temperature increase will be allowed which will raise the receiving water temperature by greater than 0.3°C. Provided that temperature increase resulting from nonpoint source activities shall not exceed 2.8°C, and the maximum water temperature shall not exceed 18.3°C (freshwater). pH shall be within the range of 6.5 to 8.5 (freshwater) with a man-caused variation within a range of less than 0.5 units.	The Hanford reach of the Columbia River is classified "Class A."	GW-5, GW-6

Table A-2 Potential State Chemical-Specific ARAR
(Page 3 of 3)

Description	Citation	A/ R&A*	Requirements	Remarks	Alternatives Potentially Affected
Toxic Substances	WAC 173-201-047	A	Sets surface water limits for toxic substances. Freshwater limits in micrograms per liter for 100 Area contaminants are: Lead (acute): $\leq e^{(1.273[\ln(\text{hardness})]-1.460)}$[a] Lead (chronic): $\leq e^{(1.273[\ln(\text{hardness})]-4.705)}$[b] (acute) (chronic) Chromium 16.0[a] 11.0[b] [a]A one-hour average concentration not to be exceeded more than once every three years. [b]A four-day average concentration not to be exceeded more than once every three years.		All
Radiation Protection -- Air Emissions	WAC 246-247		Establishes procedures for monitoring, control, and reporting of airborne radionuclide emissions.		
New and Modified Sources	WAC 246-247-070	A	Requires the use of best available radionuclide control technology (BARCT).		All
Radiation Protection Standards	WAC 246-221		Establishes standards for protection against radiation hazards.		
Radiation dose to individuals in restricted areas	WAC 246-221-010	A	Specifies dose limits to individuals in restricted areas for hands and wrists, ankles and feet of 18.75 rem/quarter and for skin of 7.5 rem/quarter.		All

*NOTE: A = Applicable, R&A = Relevant and Appropriate

Table A-3 Potential Chemical-Specific TBC (Page 1 of 2)

Description	Citation	Requirements	Remarks	Alternatives Potentially Affected
Safe Drinking Water Act	42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.			
National Primary Drinking Water Regulations	40 CFR 141	**Proposed maximum contaminant level goals (MCLGs) (Federal Register, July 18, 1991) are:** Contaminant — MCLG Radium-226 — zero Radium 228 — zero Uranium — zero Gross alpha emitters — zero Beta and photon emitters — zero	**Federal MCLGs are ARAR under MTCA when they are more stringent than other state standards.**	All
National Primary Drinking Water Regulations; Radionuclides - Proposed Rules	FR Vol. 56, No. 138, July 18, 1991	Provides numerical standards for radionuclides corresponding to 4 mrem/yr dose through drinking water as follows (pCi/L): Tritium — 69,040 Carbon-14 — 3,200 Strontium-90 — 42 Technitium-99 — 3,790 Uranium-235 — 14.5	When promulgated, these proposed rules will replace sections in 40 CFR 141 and 142	All
Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by RCRA	42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.			
Corrective Action for Solid Waste Management Units	40 CFR 264 Subpart S, proposed	Establishes requirements for investigation and corrective action for releases of hazardous waste from solid waste management units.		GW 4, GW 5, GW 6
U.S. Department of Energy Orders				
Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment	DOE 5400.5	Establishes radiation protection standards for the public and environment.		
Radiation Dose Limit (All Pathways)	DOE 5400.5, Chapter II, Section 1a	The exposure of the public to radiation sources as a consequence of all routine DOE activities shall not cause, in a year, an effective dose equivalent greater than 100 mrem from all exposure pathways, except under specified circumstances.	Pertinent if remedial activities are "routine DOE activities."	All

Table A-3 Potential Chemical-Specific TBC (Page 2 of 2)

Description	Citation	Requirements	Remarks	Alternatives Potentially Affected
Radiation Dose Limit (Drinking Water Pathway)	DOE 5400.5, Chapter II, Section 1d	Provides a level of protection for persons consuming water from a public drinking water supply operated by DOE so that persons consuming water from the supply shall not receive an effective dose equivalent greater than 4 mrem per year. Combined radium-226 and radium-228 shall not exceed 5×10^{9} μCi/mL and gross alpha activity (including radium-226 but excluding radon and uranium) shall not exceed 1.5×10^{8} μCi/mL.	Pertinent if radionuclides may be released during remediation.	All

Table A-4 Potential Federal Action-Specific ARAR (Page 1 of 3)

Description	Citation	A/ R&A*	Requirements	Remarks	Alternatives Potentially Affected
Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 (CWA)	33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.		Creates the basic national framework for water pollution control and water quality management in the United States.	Applicable to discharges of pollutants to navigable waters.	
The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)	40 CFR Part 122	A	Part 122 covers establishing technology-based limitations and standards, control of toxic pollutants, and monitoring of effluent to assure limits are not exceeded.	Applicable if remediation includes wastewater discharge; also applies to storm water runoff associated with industrial activities. Effluent limitations established by EPA and included in NPDES permit.	GW-5, GW-6
NPDES Criteria and Standards	40 CFR §125.104		Best management practices program shall be developed in accordance with good engineering practice.		
Discharge of Oil	40 CFR Part 110	A	Prohibits discharge of oil that violates applicable water quality standards or causes a sheen of oil on water surface.	Runoff from site will need control for oily waste discharge to waters of the United States.	All
Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), as amended	42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.		Creates a comprehensive national framework designed to ensure the quality and safety of drinking water supplies.	Applicable to public water systems.	
Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program	40 CFR Part 144	A	Identifies the minimum requirements for UIC programs. Requires all UI wells to be permitted and describes permitting procedures.	Applicable for remedial action involving reinjection of groundwater.	GW-5
Criteria and Standards for the Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program	40 CFR Part 146	A	Establishes siting, construction, operating, monitoring, and closure requirements for all classes of injection wells. (Criteria and standards for class IV wells are reserved at this time.)	Applicable for remedial action involving reinjection of groundwater.	GW-5
Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	42 U.S.C.6901 et seq.		Establishes the basic framework for federal regulation of solid waste. Subpart C of RCRA controls the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste through a comprehensive "cradle to grave" system of hazardous waste management techniques and requirements.	Hazardous waste generated by site remediation activities must meet RCRA generator and treatment, storage, or disposal (TSD) requirements.	

Table A-4 Potential Federal Action-Specific ARAR (Page 2 of 3)

Description	Citation	A/ R&A*	Requirements	Remarks	Alternatives Potentially Affected
Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste	40 CFR Part 261 [WAC 173-303-016]	A	Identifies by both listing and characterization, those solid wastes subject to regulation as hazardous wastes under Parts 261-265, 268, and 270.	Applicable if remediation techniques result in generation of hazardous wastes.	GW-5, GW-6
Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste	40 CFR Part 262 [WAC 173-303]		Describes regulatory requirements imposed on generators of hazardous wastes who treat, store, or dispose of the waste on-site.	Applicable if remediation techniques result in generation of hazardous waste.	
Accumulation Time	40 CFR §262.34 [WAC 173-303-200]	A	Allows a generator to accumulate hazardous waste on-site for 90 days or less without a permit, provided that all waste is containerized and labeled.	Hazardous waste removed from the 100-Area operable units, and waste treatment residues, are subject to the 90-day generator accumulation requirements if the waste is stored on site for 90 days or less. If hazardous waste is stored for more than 90 days, the full permitting standards for TSD facilities must be met.	GW-5, GW-6
Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities	40 CFR Part 264 [WAC 173-303]		Establishes requirements for operating hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.	Applies to facilities put in operation since November 19, 1980. Facilities in operation before that date and existing facilities handling newly regulated wastes must meet similar requirements in 40 CFR Part 265. Applies if remediation technique results in on-site treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste.	
Land Disposal Restrictions (LDR)	40 CFR Part 268 [WAC 173-303-140- WAC 173-303-141]	A	Generally prohibits placement of restricted RCRA hazardous wastes in land-based units such as landfills, surface impoundments, and waste piles. Prohibits storage of restricted waste for longer than one year unless the owner/operator can prove storage is necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal.	Applicable unless wastes have been treated, treatment has been waived, a treatment variance has been set for the waste, an equivalent treatment method petition has been approved, a no-migration petition has been approved, or the waste has been delisted.	GW-5, GW-6
Treatment Standards	40 CFR §§268.40- 268.44 [WAC 173-303-140]	A	Establishes treatment standards that must be met prior to land disposal.	Applicable if wastes contain RCRA hazardous constituents.	GW-5, GW 6

Table A-4 Potential Federal Action-Specific ARAR (Page 3 of 3)

Description	Citation	A/ R&A*	Requirements	Remarks	Alternatives Potentially Affected
Clean Air Act, as amended	42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.		A comprehensive environmental law designed to regulate any activities that affect air quality, providing the national framework for controlling air pollution.		
National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards	40 CFR Part 50		Sets National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ambient pollutants which are regulated within a region.		
Air Standards for Particulates	40 CFR §50.6	A	Prohibits average concentrations of particulate emissions in excess of 50 micrograms/m³ annually or 150 micrograms/m³ per 24-hour period.	A potential for particulate emissions exists during material handling or treatment, including incineration.	GW-5, GW-6
Air Standards for Lead	40 CFR §50.12	A	The national primary and secondary ambient air quality standard for lead and its compounds measured as elemental lead are 1.5 micrograms per cubic meter, maximum arithmetic mean averaged over a calendar quarter.	Applicable if particulates suspended during remedial activities are contaminated with lead, or if remediation includes incineration.	GW-5, GW-6
National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)	40 CFR Part 61		Establishes numerical standards for hazardous air pollutants.		
Radionuclide Emissions from DOE Facilities (except Airborne Radon-222)	40 CFR §61.92	A	Prohibits emissions of radionuclides to the ambient air exceeding an effective dose equivalent of 10 mrem per year.	Applicable to incinerators and other remedial technologies where air emission may occur.	GW-5, GW-6

*NOTE: A = Applicable, R&A = Relevant and Appropriate

Table A-5 Potential State Action-Specific ARAR
(Page 1 of 3)

Description	Citation	A/ R&A*	Requirements	Remarks	Alternatives Potentially Affected
Department of Ecology	43.21A RCW		Vests the Washington Department of Ecology with the authority to undertake the state air regulation and management program.		
Air Pollution Regulations	WAC 173-400		Establishes requirements for the control and/or prevention of the emission of air contaminants.	Applicable if emission sources are created during remedial action.	
Standards for Maximum Emissions	WAC 173-400-040	A	Requires best available control technology be used to control fugitive emissions of dust from materials handling, construction, demolition, or any other activities that are sources of fugitive emissions. Restricts emitted particulates from being deposited beyond Hanford. Requires control of odors emitted from the source. Prohibits masking or concealing prohibited emissions. Requires measures to prevent fugitive dust from becoming airborne.	Applicable to dust emissions from cutting of concrete and metal and vehicular traffic during remediation.	GW-2, GW-3, GW-4, GW-5, GW-6
Emission Limits for Radionuclides	WAC 173-480		Controls air emissions of radionuclides from specific sources.	Applicable to remedial activities that result in air emissions.	
New and Modified Emission Units	WAC 173-480-060	A	Requires the best available radionuclide control technology be utilized in planning constructing, installating, or establishing a new emission unit.	Applicable to remedial actions that result in air emissions.	GW-3, GW-4, GW-5, GW-6
Washington Clean Air Act	RCW 70.94				
Controls for New Sources of Toxic Air Pollutants	WAC 173-460		Establishes systematic control of new sources emitting toxic air pollutants.		
Demonstrating Ambient Impact Compliance	WAC 173-460-080	A	Requires the owner or operator of a new source to complete an acceptable source impact level analysis using dispersion modeling to estimate maximum incremental ambient impact of each Class A or B toxic air pollutant. Establishes numerical limits for small quantity emission rates.	Applicable to remedial alternative with the potential to release toxic air pollutants.	GW-3, GW-4, GW-5, GW-6

Table A-5 Potential State Action-Specific ARAR
(Page 2 of 3)

Description	Citation	A/ R&A*	Requirements	Remarks	Alternatives Potentially Affected
Hazardous Waste Management Act of 1976 as amended in 1980 and 1983[1]	70.105 RCW		Establishes a statewide framework for the planning, regulation, control, and management of hazardous waste.		
Dangerous Waste Regulations	WAC 173-303		Establishes the design, operation, and monitoring requirements for management of hazardous waste.	Includes requirements for generators of dangerous waste. Dangerous waste includes the full universe of wastes regulated by WAC 173-303 including extremely hazardous waste.	
Model Toxics Control Act	70.105D RCW		Authorizes the state to investigate releases of hazardous substances, conduct remedial actions, carry out state programs authorized by federal cleanup laws, and take other actions.		
Hazardous Waste Cleanup Regulations	WAC 173-340		Addresses releases of hazardous substances caused by past activities, and potential and ongoing releases from current activities.	Applicable to facilities where hazardous substances have been released, or there is a threatened release that may pose a threat to human health or the environment.	
Selection of Cleanup Actions	WAC 173-340-360	R&A	Establishes cleanup requirements to include in cleanup plans. Identifies technologies to be considered for remediation of hazardous substances.		All
Cleanup Actions	WAC 173-340-400	R&A	Ensures that the cleanup action is designed, constructed, and operated in accordance with the cleanup plan and other specified requirements.		All
Institutional Controls	WAC 173-340-440	R&A	Requires physical measures such as fences and signs to limit interference with cleanup, and legal and administrative mechanisms to enforce them.		GW-2, GW-3, GW-4, GW-5, GW-6
Regulation of Public Groundwater	90.44 RCW	R&A	Sets requirements for withdrawal and management of state groundwater.	Applicable if remediation includes groundwater withdrawal.	GW-3, GW-5, GW-6

[1]The Hazardous Waste Management Act and regulations pursuant to the Act provide the statutory and regulatory basis for state authorization to implement RCRA. State of Washington regulations that are [illegible]lent to RCRA regulations are cited in brackets in the federal ARARs. The WAC 173[illegible] [illegible]ulations cited in this section are those judged to be more stringent than RCRA regulat

Table A-5 Potential State Action-Specific ARAR
(Page 3 of 3)

Description	Citation	A/ R&A*	Requirements	Remarks	Alternatives Potentially Affected
Solid Waste Management Act	70.95 RCW		Establishes a statewide program for solid waste handling, recovery, and/or recycling.	Applicable if management of solid waste occurs during remediation. Solid waste controlled by this Act includes garbage, industrial waste, construction waste, ashes, and swill.	
Minimum Functional Standards for Solid Waste Handling	WAC 173-304		Establishes requirements to be met statewide for the handling of all solid waste.		
On-site Containerized Storage, Collection, and Transportation Standards	WAC 173-304-200	R&A	Sets requirements for containers and vehicles to be used on site; requires monthly inspections and retention of inspection records for at least two years.		All
Water Pollution Control Act	90.48 RCW		Prohibits discharge of polluting matter in waters.		
State Waste Discharge Permit Program	WAC 173-216		Implements a state permit program, applicable to the discharge of waste materials from industrial, commercial, and municipal operations into the ground and surface waters of the state. Excludes discharges under NPDES and underground injection control programs.		
Permit Terms and Conditions	WAC 173-216-110	R&A	Requires the use of all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment.		GW-5, GW-6
Water Well Construction Act	18.104 RCW				
Standards for Construction and Maintenance of Wells	WAC 173-160	A	Establishes minimum standards for design, construction, capping, and sealing of all wells; sets additional requirements including disinfection of equipment, abandonment of wells, and quality of drilling water.	Applicable if water supply wells, monitoring wells, or other wells are utilized during remediation.	GW-2, GW-3, GW-4, GW-5, GW-6

*NOTE: A = Applicable, R&A = Relevant and Appropriate

Table A-6 Potential Action-Specific TBC

Description	Citation	Requirements	Remarks	Alternatives Potentially Affected
U.S. Department of Energy Orders				
Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment	DOE 5400.5	Establishes standards and requirements for operations of DOE and DOE contractors respecting protection of the public and the environment against undue risk of radiation.		All

Table A-7 Potential Federal Location-Specific ARAR (Page 1 of 2)

Description	Citation	A/ R&A*	Requirements	Remarks	Alternatives Potentially Affected
Archaeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974	16 U.S.C. 469	A	Requires action to recover and preserve artifacts in areas where activity may cause irreparable harm, loss, or destruction of significant artifacts.	Applicable when remedial action threatens significant scientific, prehistorical, historical, or archeological data.	GW-2, GW-3, GW-4, GW-5, GW-6
Endangered Species Act of 1973	16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.		Prohibits federal agencies from jeopardizing threatened or endangered species or adversely modifying habitats essential to their survival.		
Fish and Wildlife Services List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants	50 CFR Parts 17, 222, 225, 226, 227, 402, 424	A	Requires identification of activities that may affect listed species. Actions must not threaten the continued existence of a listed species or destroy critical habitat.	Requires consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service to determine if threatened or endangered species could be impacted by activity.	All
Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act	16 U.S.C. 461	A	Establishes requirements for preservation of historic sites, buildings, or objects of national significance. Undesirable impacts to such resources must be mitigated.		GW-2, GW-3, GW-4, GW-5, GW-6
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.	16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.	A	Prohibits impacts on cultural resources. Where impacts are unavoidable, requires impact mitigation through design and data recovery.	Applicable to properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places, or eligible for such listing.	GW-2, GW-3, GW-4, GW-5, GW-6
Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.		Establishes the basic framework for federal regulation of solid and hazardous waste.		
Criteria for Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices	40 CFR 257		Sets criteria for determining which solid waste disposal facilities and practices pose a reasonable probability of adverse effects on health or the environment.		
Floodplains	40 CFR §257.3-1	A	Prohibits facilities or practices in floodplains from restricting the flow of the base flood, reducing the temporary water storage capacity of the floodplain, or causing washout of solid waste, so as to pose a hazard to human life, wildlife, or land or water resources.		GW-5, GW-6.

Table A-7 Potential Federal Location-Specific ARAR (Page 2 of 2)

Description	Citation	A/ R&A*	Requirements	Remarks	Alternatives Potentially Affected
Endangered Species	40 CFR §257.3-2	A	Prohibits facilities or practices from causing or contributing to the taking of any endangered or threatened species of plants, fish, or wildlife. Prohibits destruction or adverse modification of habitat of endangered or threatened species.		All
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act	16 U.S.C 1271	R&A	Prohibits federal agencies from recommending authorization of any water resource project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which a river was designated as a wild and scenic river or included as a study area.	The Hanford Reach of the Columbia River is under study for inclusion as a wild and scenic river.	GW-3, GW-4, GW-5, GW-6

*NOTE: A = Applicable, R&A = Relevant and Appropriate

Table A-8 Potential State Location-Specific ARAR

Description	Citation	A/ R&A*	Requirements	Remarks	Alternatives Potentially Affected
Habitat Buffer Zone for Bald Eagle Rules	RCW 77.12.655				
Bald Eagle Protection Rules	WAC 232-12-292	A	Prescribes action to protect bald eagle habitat, such as nesting or roost sites, through the development of a site management plan.	Applicable if the areas of remedial activities includes bald eagle habitat.	All
Regulating the Taking or Possessing of Game	RCW 77.12.040				
Endangered, Threatened, or Sensitive Wildlife Species Classification	WAC 232-12-297	A	Prescribes action to protect wildlife classified as endangered, threatened, or sensitive, through development of a site management plan.	Applicable if wildlife classified as endangered, threatened, or sensitive are present in areas impacted by remedial activities.	All

*NOTE: A = Applicable, R&A = Relevant and Appropriate

Table A-9 Potential Location-Specific TBC

Description	Citation	Requirements	Remarks	Alternatives Potentially Affected
Floodplains/Wetlands Environmental Review	10 CFR Part 1022	Requires federal agencies to avoid, to the extent possible, adverse effects associated with the development of a floodplain or the destruction or loss of wetlands.	Pertinent if remedial activities take place in a floodplain or wetlands.	All
Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment	Executive Order 11593	Provides direction to federal agencies to preserve, restore, and maintain cultural resources.	Pertains to sites, structures, and objects of historical, archeological, or architectural significance.	All
Hanford Reach Study Act	P.L. 100-605	Provides for a comprehensive river conservation study. Prohibits the construction of any dam, channel, or navigation project by a federal agency for 8 years after enactment. New federal and non-federal projects and activities are required, to the extent practicable, to minimize direct and adverse effects on the values for which the river is under study and to utilize existing structures.	This law was enacted November 4, 1988.	GW-3, GW-4, GW-5, GW-6

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APPENDIX B

DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES FROM THE 100 AREA FEASIBILITY STUDY PHASES 1 AND 2

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1.0 GROUNDWATER REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

The alternatives considered for treatment of the 100 Area groundwater operable unit were developed and screened in the *100 Area Feasibility Study Phases 1 and 2* (DOE-RL 1994a). This appendix presents detailed descriptions of each groundwater alternative retained from the 100 Area FS for more detailed analysis. The descriptions for these alternatives (referred to as the general alternatives) are expanded from the information presented in the 100 Area FS and are modified as needed to reflect new information gathered since preparation of the FS. These alternative descriptions will be modified (as needed) to reflect site-specifics in the individual operable unit FFS.

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1.1 ALTERNATIVE GW-1

1.1.1 Description

Alternative GW-1, the no action alternative, is required by the NCP to serve as a baseline for evaluation of other alternatives. The no action alternative may be selected for sites where contamination does not exceed the level of unacceptable risk, where site contamination is in compliance with ARAR, where short-term risks associated with the remedial action exceed the risk of no action, or where the cost of remediation is excessive compared to the benefit gained in risk reduction. The no action alternative assumes no further action at a site. For example, no action for the groundwater operable unit consists of continued existing groundwater monitoring events. The contamination is allowed to dissipate through natural attenuation processes. For radionuclides this is mainly natural radioactive decay. The effectiveness of the natural attenuation process is related to the half-life of the radionuclide and the affinity of the radionuclide to sorb to the Hanford soils. For other contaminants, such as chromium, the major attenuation factor is advection/dispersion which depends on natural groundwater flow and the river flushing action to reduce concentrations.

1.2 ALTERNATIVE GW-2

A single alternative has been developed for the GRA of institutional controls (designated Alternative GW-2). The remedial technologies and associated process options specified for this alternative in the 100 Area FS Phases 1 and 2 (DOE-RL 1994a) have been modified. Based on the requirement to consider only the recreational use scenario, identification of an alternate water supply for residential, industrial, or agricultural use is no longer necessary. Therefore, the institutional controls proposed to prevent access to contaminated groundwater plumes beneath the 100 Area are:

- access restrictions:
  - deed restrictions
  - water rights restrictions

- monitoring:
  - groundwater monitoring.

1.2.1 Description

The institutional controls alternative for groundwater involves restricting access to contaminated sites within the 100 Area. The restrictions included in this alternative are unique to groundwater media. Types of restrictions are defined as follows:

- Deed restrictions may be established to place limitations on groundwater use. These limitations could specify restrictions on acceptable groundwater uses and may take the form of covenants that limit activities resulting in human contact. Deed restrictions may include a prohibition on groundwater use or less stringent limitations on use for off-site farming and industrial activities.

- Water-rights restrictions limit access to contaminated groundwater. The water-rights restrictions could be imposed by deed restrictions, as discussed above, or by designated use, should the title to the 100 Area remain with the federal government. Water-rights restrictions merely designate the acceptable use of 100 Area groundwater (if at all) for recreational use, such as temporary drinking water. This action may require an additional change in water-rights administration to be effective. At this time, no state water-rights restrictions are necessary if consumptive use is less than 5,000 gal/day (Washington Administrative Code [WAC] 173-160-040).

In addition to restricting groundwater use and access to groundwater, the institutional action alternative also includes groundwater and environmental monitoring. Monitoring will be required to determine if and when institutional controls to restrict access to groundwater are no longer necessary.

Institutional controls are assumed to be in place during the period of DOE control. After DOE release of the site, deed and water rights restrictions can be implemented to prevent access.

1.3 ALTERNATIVE GW-3

Alternative GW-3 has been developed as a containment GRA. The objective of Alternative GW-3 is to eliminate source to receptor pathways by preventing migration of contaminated groundwater to environmental resources, such as the Columbia River, and preventing further migration of contaminated groundwater outside the operable unit. In order to achieve this objective, Alternative GW-3 is designed to isolate and contain existing contaminant plumes. Through the use of cutoff walls and extraction/injection wells, contaminant plumes would be contained to prevent migration and isolated to prevent further contamination of the unconfined aquifer. In addition to containment and isolation of contaminant plumes, this remedial action would be implemented to minimize overall effects

on the general hydrologic conditions of the unconfined aquifer. The containment alternative objectives must be maintained until natural attenuation reduces concentrations to acceptable levels or until alternate cleanup standards can be negotiated and agreed upon by the parties to the Tri-Party Agreement. Contaminants that are persistent in the environment especially may require additional remedial action or determination of alternate cleanup levels.

1.3.1 Description

Alternative GW-3 was initially developed in the 100 Area FS Phases 1 and 2 (DOE-RL 1994a). The alternative initially developed forms the baseline from which modifications are made for application to the 100-HR-3 operable unit. The general description of this alternative is based on the remedial technologies and associated process options specified in the 100 Area FS for containment of contaminated groundwater plumes beneath the 100 Area:

- vertical barriers:
  - cutoff walls
- hydraulic control:
  - extraction wells
  - injection wells (as necessary)
- monitoring:
  - groundwater monitoring.

1.3.1.1 Cutoff Wall Options. The general description of this alternative includes several subsurface barrier (cutoff wall) technologies that are potentially applicable in the 100 Area. A cutoff wall is a subsurface barrier designed to prevent the flow of contaminated groundwater. Several cutoff wall technologies are available that may be applicable in the 100 Area depending on site-specific conditions and requirements. Each technology has advantages and disadvantages based on the specific applications. Therefore, no one specific cutoff wall technology will be universally applicable in the 100 Area. The cutoff wall technologies considered potentially applicable in the 100 Area are:

- slurry wall
- deep soil mixing
- sheet piling
- injection grouting.

The specific cutoff wall technology selected to represent the containment alternative will be determined on an operable unit-specific basis. In this manner, the cutoff wall technology most applicable to operable unit site-specific conditions and requirements can be specified.

In situations where subsurface barriers may not be applicable due to technical limitations such as wall depth requirements, hydraulic control measures may be specified as

the method of contaminant plume containment. Hydraulic control provides containment by extraction of contaminated groundwater from the downgradient front of the plume followed by reinjection in the upgradient portion of the plume. Continuous extraction and injection can effectively isolate contaminant plumes, but are considered operating and maintenance intensive compared to vertical barriers. This method of containment would only be used in situations where the use of a subsurface barrier is not applicable. This alternative does not represent a complete solution for persistent contaminants but is consistent with the IRM approach and with the final remedy.

1.3.1.1.1 Slurry Walls. Typical slurry wall construction involves trench excavation under a slurry. The slurry provides hydraulic shoring to maintain the integrity of the trench while at the same time forming a low permeability filter cake on the trench walls that prevents fluid loss into the surrounding soil. Once a portion of the trench has been excavated to depth, a backfill material is added. In this manner, excavation and backfilling occur simultaneously until the wall is complete. The completed wall is designed to be less permeable than the surrounding native soil and thereby forms a barrier to groundwater flow.

Backfill materials commonly used in slurry wall construction include mixtures of bentonite slurry and soil, or mixtures of cement, bentonite, and water. Slurry walls constructed of soil/bentonite are generally the least permeable, least susceptible to contaminant degradation, and least expensive (Spooner et al. 1985). Slurry walls constructed of cement/bentonite are generally easier to install, provide more strength, and can be installed to greater depths (Spooner et al. 1985).

The depth of a slurry wall is dependent on the depth of the aquitard beneath the contaminant plume. To ensure effective containment of contaminant plumes, slurry walls must be keyed-in to a low permeability or aquitard zone beneath the aquifer. In the case of the 100 Area, this aquitard may be a silty sand zone that separates the coarse sand and gravel zones in the unconfined aquifer or a paleosol/overbank deposit at the base of the unconfined aquifer. However, if contaminant plumes extend throughout the Ringold aquifers, the clay, silt, and fine sand of the Ringold lower mud unit ("Blue Clay") may be the nearest aquitard. In any case, the required depth of the slurry wall will depend on the nearest aquitard.

Filter cake formation regulates the amount of slurry lost to the surrounding soils. Formation of the filter cake depends on the permeability of the soil, pore size, type of slurry, and any additives used. In gravel beds, which allow groundwater velocities of 1 to 10 cm/sec, the pores are too large to be easily closed. Fines, such as sand, are used in these cases to assist pore space blockage. Slurries are typically mixed with up to 10% fines to assist formation of the filter cake. The Hanford formation is classified as a sandy gravelly unit with a water movement rate of about 0.1 cm/sec (DOE-RL 1993b). Generally, a bentonite/soil slurry would be chosen because of its low permeability; however, sand or other fines may be added to the slurry to increase filter cake formation. Testing must be done on the specific soil conditions to determine the need to add fines.

The equipment used for excavating slurry wall trenches is also dependent on the required wall depth and the former is limited by the maximum digging depth capabilities of the machinery. In general, long-reach type backhoe equipment can provide excavation depth

up to approximately 24 m (80 ft) (Spooner et al. 1985). Draglines or clamshell excavation equipment is typically required for depths >24 m (>80 ft) (Spooner et al. 1985). The presence of large rock or boulders can present problems during the implementation phase. Most of the large boulders are associated with the Hanford formation; the Ringold Formation generally does not contain these boulders. The potential for large boulders is reduced by placing the wall as close to the river as possible because the Hanford formation has often been eroded in this area. By placing the barrier close to the river, the effectiveness is increased and the need to excavate through the Hanford formation is minimized.

Slurry preparation and placement generally requires raw material areas, mixing equipment, transport equipment, storage ponds, and cleaning equipment. Raw materials required for a slurry mixture include water, bentonite, cement (if specified), and soil (engineered if necessary). Formation of the slurries can be accomplished with venturi (flash) mixers or paddle (vortex) mixers (Spooner et al. 1985). Storage ponds provide surge capacity for continuous application of slurry into excavation trenches. Pumps, pipes, valves, hoses, and other associated fitting and tools are required to move the slurry from mixing area to the storage pond or from storage pond to the excavation.

Backfill preparation and placement also requires raw materials storage, mixing, transport, and placement equipment. Backfilling is generally less complicated than slurry preparation and placement. Raw materials include bentonite, soil, and cement (if necessary). Mixing is generally carried out with bucket loaders or bulldozers, but can also be accomplished mechanically with a pugmill. Initial placement of backfill in the trench requires a clamshell to lower the material to the bottom. This prevents segregation of backfill particles and entrapment of slurry pockets with the backfill (Spooner et al. 1985). Thereafter, a bulldozer or bucket loader can simply push backfill into the trench.

Should future removal of the slurry wall be required, the wall can be excavated, drilled and perforated, or broken by blasting in order to allow groundwater movement through the barrier similar to initial conditions (prior to remedial action).

1.3.1.1.2 Deep Soil Mixing. Deep soil mixing is a commercially available technology for construction of vertical barriers with properties similar to slurry walls. The deep soil mixing technique uses a crane-mounted boring/mixing tool containing injection nozzles. The tool is initially driven into the soil formation to the required cutoff wall depth. The tool is then partially withdrawn (approximately half the cutoff wall depth) to begin injection of slurry material. As injection continues the tool is driven back down to the required cutoff wall depth. Injection is continued until the tool is completely withdrawn. The tool mixes the slurry and soil throughout the injection process. The slurry materials selected for injection are typically cement, bentonite, or cement-bentonite mixtures, depending on the required permeability. The cutoff wall is formed by installation of a continuous series of overlapping columns.

The primary advantage of deep soil mixing is that the technique does not require removal of contaminated soil. Mixing occurs in the subsurface without exposing workers and the environment to contaminated soil and groundwater. The technique essentially

eliminates disposal requirements, handling contaminated materials, as well as worker and environmental exposures.

The operational depth of deep soil mixing is dependent on the equipment specifications and the geologic formation in which the cutoff wall is to be installed. The deep soil mixing method performs poorly in formations with boulders. The presence of large rock or boulders (> 18") in the Hanford formation can present problems during implementation. Large boulders can be removed by pre-excavation or worked around by offsetting the columns. A typical deep soil mixing system requires and area of 130' x 50' to accommodate set up and tear down the crane. Operation of the system also requires an on-site support area and an adjacent equipment decontamination pad. The soil formation must be able to support the system (crane and mixing tool), approximately 15 pounds per square foot.

Removal of the deep soil mixed barrier would be accomplished in the same manner as the slurry wall.

1.3.1.1.3 Sheet Pile. Sheet piling is a commercially available technology that has been widely used for earth retaining structures such as dock walls bulkheads, river walls piers and dry dock walls. The technology has more recently become used for contaminated groundwater control as seepage cutoff walls. Sheet steel piling consists of hot-rolled steel sections provided with clutches or interlocks for connecting successive piles to one another such that a continuous wall can be formed. The sheet piles are usually driven in pairs using hammers of the double acting type or diesel hammers. The driving of each new sheet is started once the neighbor sheet has been about one-third driven. Since the sheet pile is assumed not to undergo bending moments, the anticipated soil resistance to be overcome during driving will determine the thickness of steel required in the cross section, as well as the quality of steel from which the piles should be manufactured. The interlock (or annulus) between sheet piles is completely soil tight and can be injected with a sealant (such as grout) to ensure an appropriate impermeability.

Characteristics of the geologic formation can impose some limitations in the applicability of the sheet pile technique. Splitting the web during driving is not uncommon, particularly when obstructions or dense granular soils are being penetrated. Driving sheet piles becomes difficult and often times impracticable in formations which contain large boulders. Corrosion is another factor to be taken into consideration when evaluating the use of sheet pile cutoff walls. Groundwater chemistry will have the most significant impact on corrosion of a sheet pile wall, however, a protective coating can be applied if necessary. Depth limitations exist for the sheet pile technology with walls currently extending < 30 m (100 ft) in depth.

The sheet pile wall can be removed by pulling the sheets out under vibration. This process is more difficult when the joints are grouted. A sheet pile wall is being designed for N Springs. Information from this application should be useful for the other 100 Area groundwater operable units. If this information is not available in time to meet the schedules for groundwater IRM, then additional testing of the implementability of the sheet pile wall may be necessary in conjunction with a geotechnical investigation.

1.3.1.1.4 Jet Grouting. Grouting technology has wide applications in engineering practice. Grout curtains are typically used as containment barriers to control seepage through dam foundations, protect excavations conducted under groundwater level, and prevent contaminant migration. Injection grouting has also been used for other engineering applications such as soil improvement, pre-stressing of rock and lifting and leveling of structures. Grout injection is a technique used to force grout into voids and fissures of a soil formation to obtain a desired property, such as reduced permeability.

Jet grouting typically involves drilling boreholes into a formation and then injecting grout under pressure until the voids around the injected section are filled to satisfy a specified design condition. The properties of the grout vary with the application, and often times a combination of different grouts are selected based on the specific characteristics of the site. Grouting consists of the following sequence of operations (Nonveiller 1989):

- drilling injection boreholes in a predetermined arrangement and depth
- preparation, proportioning, weighing and mixing of the selected grout suspension
- injecting the prepared suspension into the designated section of the borehole such that soil voids are filled.

The spacing of the injection holes is based on the results obtained from test grouting plots injected at the site. Rotary or percussion rotary drilling rigs are used for drilling the injection holes. Rotary percussion drill rigs can be used for depths up to 180 m with drilling speeds of 20 m/h (Nonveiller 1989). Rotary percussion is considered the most suitable drilling method in Hanford formation due to the potential for subsurface boulders.

The appropriate grouting compound for a specific project is dependent upon the characteristics and properties of the geologic formation in which the cutoff wall is to be installed. Thick cement, clay and bentonite suspensions are typically recommended for the grouting compounds used for uniform medium sand and gravel (Nonveiller 1989). Other suspensions such as clay cement, bentonite gel and clay gel are used in similar applications. Treatability studies would be required to determine the optimum grouting compound for use in the geologic formation of the 100 Area.

The efficiency of injection grouting depends on the maximum pressure at which a grouted section of a borehole will become saturated. Low saturation pressures will permeate only a small volume of the soil whereas high pressures will cause hydrofracturing. The injection pressure must always be higher than the overburden stress at the level of injection. Formulae to calculate injection pressures are provided in literature (Nonveiller 1989).

In granular soils, the discharge of grouting decreases as the injection process takes place (at constant injection pressure). This decrease in permeability is a function of three parameters: the grain size of solids elements of the grout, the percentage of dry materials, and the state of flocculation (Winterkorn and Fang 1975). Laboratory experiments have demonstrated that slightly loaded grouts would more easily penetrate a soil than a highly

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loaded grout. Therefore, engineering practice shows that the cement quantity should be minimized to obtain the desired resistance into the soil. Stability of the grout can be ensured by low percentages of ultracolloidal clay (i.e., bentonite). Typical cement-bentonite grouts used to form low permeability soils will contain approximately 170 kg of dry materials for 1 m^3 grout.

The state of flocculation is also a parameter of concern. A stable suspension penetrates the soil more easily when it contains few grains or when the diameters of the grains is small. This means that slightly loaded grouts without any cement (i.e., clay and bentonite grout) are used for impermeability requirements. Clay or bentonite should be dispersed in the grout as elementary grains and not in flocculated form.

The total grout volume necessary is based on the void volume of the soil. However, the radius of grout flow is typically irregular and usually involves significant losses of grout into unintended areas of the formation. Permeable formations, such as Hanford formation, can result in large losses of grout if the grouting selection has not been carefully planned.

The depth limitation of injection grouting is that of the drilling and pressure unit devices. Depths of up to 200 m have been reported in literature (Nonveiller 1989).

The grout wall is likely the hardest to remove; the method of removal would be the same as the slurry wall and deep soil mixed barrier.

1.3.1.2 Containment System Configuration. The containment response action can be implemented in a number of different ways. The optimum number and location of cutoff walls and extraction/injection wells required to contain contaminant plumes in the 100 Area will be determined by hydrologic modeling. Cutoff walls can be constructed to completely surround contaminant plumes; to divert uncontaminated groundwater around contaminant plumes; or to prevent migration of contaminant plumes. Extraction wells can be operated to produce an artificial gradient that stagnates movement of contaminant plumes, to intercept uncontaminated groundwater before contacting contaminant plumes, or to intercept contaminated groundwater movement around the barrier. In general, the combination of cutoff walls and extraction/injection wells will be located such that contaminated groundwater plumes are isolated and contained.

It is assumed for purposes of this feasibility study that the containment alternative is implemented as follows: cutoff walls would be built to prevent migration of contaminant plumes; groundwater extraction wells, if necessary, would be placed to intercept contaminated groundwater at the ends of the wall; and injection wells would be placed to minimize the effects on the overall hydrologic conditions of the unconfined aquifer, if necessary. The general concept of Alternative GW-3 is presented graphically in Figure D-1.

All the barrier options are assumed to have expected useful lives much greater than the IRM period.

1.3.1.3 Disposal Distances and Location. Wastes requiring disposal may result from drilling activities and/or construction of the cutoff walls. Slurry wall construction would

result in generation of more significant quantities of waste than the other cutoff wall technologies. During slurry wall construction, the addition of slurry agents results in a net excess of soil. Approximately 33% of the total excavated volume for a soil-bentonite wall and up to 60% for a soil-bentonite-cement wall would require disposal (Spooner et al. 1985). To minimize the volume of contaminated soil produced, materials could be segregated so that the uncontaminated vadose zone soil would make up most of the excess soil.

Radiologically and/or chemically contaminated soils will be transported by truck or rail to the ERDF, W-025, or another site for disposal. It is anticipated that all wastes will meet ERDF waste acceptance criteria only preliminary guidelines for waste acceptance criteria have been identified in the ERDF conceptual design report.

Liquid waste disposal is not applicable to Alternative GW-3. Although hydraulic control (extraction) wells may be used to remove groundwater to stop contaminant migration around the ends of the wall, this water would be reinjected into the aquifer in a recycle loop.

1.3.1.4 Monitoring. The containment-action alternative also includes groundwater and environmental monitoring. Monitoring will be required to evaluate the long-term effectiveness of slurry walls and provide information to base subsequent decisions regarding the continued need for containment actions.

1.4 ALTERNATIVE GW-4

A single alternative has been developed for the in situ treatment general response action (designated GW-4). The remedial technologies and associated process options selected in the 100 Area FS Phases 1 and 2 (DOE-RL 1994a) for in situ groundwater treatment are:

- biological treatment:
  - biodenitrification (nitrates)
- physical treatment:
  - air sparging (this may be combined with soil vapor extraction (SVE) to eliminate venting organics to the atmosphere)
- monitoring:
  - groundwater monitoring.

1.4.1 Objective

The objective of Alternative GW-4 is to eliminate source to receptor pathways by in situ remediation of contaminated groundwater plumes. In order to achieve this objective, Alternative GW-4 is designed to eliminate nitrate and organic contaminated groundwater in situ. Biodenitrification and air sparging are the in situ treatment technologies specified to remove nitrate and volatile organic compound (VOC) contamination, respectively. Other in situ treatment technologies such as biodegradation may be required on a case-by-case basis to

remove semi- or non-volatile organics that may also be present in contaminated groundwater plumes. It is noted here that the objective of this alternative will not be completely satisfied due to limitations in the current status of in situ remedial technologies. Currently there are no proven or innovative in situ treatment technologies capable of reducing or eliminating the health and environmental risks from metals and radionuclides.

1.4.2 System Configuration

Although nitrates are expected at each of the 100 Area groundwater operable unit, the location of organic contamination is not as well defined. The LFI for the groundwater operable unit describe the contamination present in 100 Area groundwater.

Air sparging and biodenitrification systems can be implemented in several different ways. Each system requires an injection well system to ensure treatment encompasses the entire plume. Extraction well systems are generally not necessary since treatment occurs below ground. However, extraction wells can be used to facilitate treatment or satisfy regulatory requirements. In situ air sparging systems can utilize extraction wells (i.e., soil vapor extraction) to prevent VOC from venting into the atmosphere (potential regulatory requirement) or to facilitate vertical migration of volatilized contaminants. In situ bioremediation systems utilize extraction wells to facilitate effective mixing of nutrients, microbes, and contaminants.

The size and configuration of Alternative GW-4 treatment systems will be determined by the extent of nitrate and organic contamination in 100 Area groundwater. Optimizing the number and location of treatment systems will be determined by hydrologic modeling. Optimizing operating parameters of the treatment systems will be determined by laboratory and pilot-scale testing as well as treatability studies.

1.4.3 Unit Operations

The concept of in situ treatment technologies specified for Alternative GW-4 are presented graphically in Figure D-2. Process operations, equipment requirements, and design considerations are described below.

1.4.3.1 In Situ Biodenitrification. Development and demonstration of in situ bioremediation of nitrates and carbon tetrachloride by indigenous microbes in Hanford groundwater is currently ongoing (Skeen et al. 1993). The process under development involves stimulating indigenous microorganisms to reduce nitrates to nitrogen gas during metabolization of organic carbon. To facilitate this process for remediation of 100 Area nitrate plumes, additions of nutrients (e.g. phosphorus) and a carbon source (acetate or methanol) may be required. The denitrification process is chemically represented according to the following simplified reaction:

$$NO_3^{-1} \xrightarrow{\text{Bacterial Metabolic Process}} N_2\uparrow$$

The in situ biodenitrification process proposed involves a combination of extraction and injection wells. Placement of these wells is specified such that a closed pumping circuit is developed between extraction and injection wells. Well-to-well interaction is achieved by using one well for injection and nutrient addition and another well for extraction (Skeen et al. 1993). Extracted groundwater is transferred to a series of nutrient mixing tanks before injection back into the aquifer. The interaction between wells enhances flow and ensures proper mixing between wells (Skeen et al. 1993). Concentrations of additives required are based on pilot tests and continuous monitoring of extracted groundwater.

Equipment required for the in situ bioremediation scheme includes extraction wells, injections wells, nutrient feed tanks, mixing tanks, and associated pumps, piping, valves, monitoring and control systems. Due to the potential for leaks and spills in any hazardous liquid system, secondary containment measures may also be required in the event of an accident. Such measures could include double walled piping, berms around tanks, and overflow collection equipment.

The number and location of injection and extraction wells would be determined on the basis of hydrologic modeling. Design, installation, and operation requirements for the extraction and injection wells will be similar to standard production water wells. The primary design consideration for these wells is locating and sizing the screened area such that only that portion of the aquifer containing nitrate contamination is affected and the interaction between wells facilitates the closed pumping circuit concept described above.

Prior to injecting groundwater and additives back into the aquifer, mixing is required to ensure homogeneity. Nutrient mixing tanks utilizing mechanical agitation by a motor driven internal impeller are specified for this purpose. The specified mixing tanks operate on a continuous basis with the capability of maintaining a design residence time.

Nutrient feed can be made directly into the mixing tanks or the piping leading to the mixing tanks. Nutrient feed tanks are sized according to the required capacity of the system. A small capacity pump or gravity feed system will be required to inject nutrients at the specified location in the system.

1.4.3.2 Air Sparging. Air sparging is proposed for remediation of isolated plumes of VOC contamination in 100 Area groundwater. This remediation technology is similar to air stripping and involves injecting air into the soil or strata below contaminated groundwater plumes. Volatile organic compounds dissolved in groundwater and adsorbed onto soils are volatilized into the gas phase as air bubbles flow upward through the water column (Hazardous Waste Consultant 1993). A crude air stripping process is developed where the soil in the aquifer acts as tower packing that maximizes water surface area contact with air. Stripped contaminants are either drawn upward and collected with a vapor extraction system or, if permissible, allowed to naturally migrate to the surface and enter the atmosphere. An additional effect of injecting air into the aquifer is that natural aerobic biodegradation may be enhanced.

Air sparging is generally most effective in coarse-grained soils. Fine-grained soils tend to require greater air injection pressures that can result in lateral rather than vertical

dispersion of air (Hazardous Waste Consultant 1993). Air movement in heterogeneous soils will follow the path of least resistance and can therefore short circuit the intended area of influence. The potential effects of short circuiting include missing target contamination due to vertical channeling and/or horizontal migration of contamination (Hazardous Waste Consultant 1993). High air pressures will likely be required for application in the 100 Area due to the heterogenous hydrostratigraphy of the unconfined aquifer.

An additional concern involves the heterogeneity of vadose zone soils which range in particle size from boulders to silt. The heterogeneity of vadose zone soils may prevent effective natural migration of stripped VOC to the surface for venting to the atmosphere. Potential for horizontal channelling may result in contaminant migration without venting to the atmosphere. To eliminate this potential, installation of a soil vapor extraction system is required with well screens located just above the saturated zone. The vapor extraction system will capture volatilized contaminants before lateral migration in the vadose zone can occur.

The number, location, and spacing of injection and extraction wells will be determined on the basis of modeling and pilot tests. Pilot tests are used to determine the radius of influence of injection and extraction wells within the subsurface of the area of contamination. In general, the radius of influence is larger in highly permeable soils and smaller in low permeability soils (Hazardous Waste Consultant 1993). To ensure effective contaminant removal, injection and extraction wells are spaced such that the radius of influence of each system is overlapping.

There are four types of well configurations used for in situ air sparging: spaced wells, nested wells, horizontal wells, and combined horizontal/vertical wells (Hazardous Waste Consultant 1993). The spaced well configuration is most common and involves the use of independent vertical wells to perform extraction and injection. The nested well configuration involves the use of a single vertical borehole to perform both injection and extraction. The horizontal well configuration utilizes horizontal drilling techniques or trenching to install injection and extraction wells. Combined horizontal/vertical wells uses a combination of both vertical and horizontal wells to perform injection and extraction. The configuration best suited for remediation of 100 Area sites must be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Equipment requirements for the proposed in situ air sparging system include an extraction/injection well network, vapor abatement system (if necessary), air compressor or blower, vacuum pump, and associated piping, valves, monitoring and control equipment. The compressor or blower size is typically based on a design maximum expected flow rate and pressure. Each injection well requires pressure measurement and regulation controls to maintain the design operating conditions. Typical well construction materials include metal or PVC piping. Injection well screens are generally 1 to 3 ft in length and must be properly sealed to prevent air flow into the borehole (Hazardous Waste Consultant 1993). Due to the elevated temperature of air leaving the compressor, steel and/or rubber air hose is recommended for the pressurized air distribution system (Hazardous Waste Consultant 1993). Captured vapor will be released to the atmosphere unless an abatement system using carbon adsorption, thermal treatment, or chemical oxidation is used.

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In situ air sparging may artificially elevate the water table. This effect should be considered if floating free product is present or if elevating the water table would impact the direction of plume migration.

1.4.3.3 Groundwater Monitoring System. Post-treatment monitoring of nitrate and organic contaminant plumes will be necessary to ensure that established remediation levels have been satisfied. The number and location of monitoring wells required will be determined based on contaminant distribution. Monitoring well design, equipment requirements, and installation are unique due to periodic use and the necessity to obtain representative groundwater samples.

Monitoring wells are typically operated at low, intermittent pumping rates and therefore require much smaller pumps than production-type extraction wells. Wells will be installed to ensure that samples taken are representative and do not include contaminants resulting from materials used for well installation. Also of concern is potential interactions between construction materials and the groundwater being sampled. The design of monitoring wells therefore must specify construction materials that are inert to the chemistry of groundwater being sampled.

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1.4.4 Disposal Distances and Location

Wastes requiring disposal include well drilling and construction wastes and vapor treatment wastes. All other treatment processes are in situ treatment techniques, thereby eliminating any other disposal requirements.

1.5 ALTERNATIVE GW-5

Alternative GW-5 has been developed as a removal, treatment, and disposal GRA. The remedial technologies and associated process options that comprise this alternative were initially specified in the 100 Area FS Phases 1 and 2 (DOE-RL 1994a). Based on review of additional information (LFI, 100 Area aggregate studies, treatability testing, and refined RAO), no modifications to this alternative are required. Therefore, the remedial technologies and associated process options are as initially developed:

- removal:
  - extraction wells
- biological treatment:
  - biodenitrification (nitrates)
- chemical treatment:
  - chemical oxidation (organics)
  - precipitation (heavy metals and radionuclides)
  - chemical reduction (hexavalent chromium)

- physical treatment:
  - filtration (remove precipitates and suspended solids)
  - ion exchange (polishing for removal of any remaining ionic contaminants)

- stabilization/solidification:
  - cement-based solidification (secondary waste streams)

- liquid disposal:
  - river discharge or reinjection into an aquifer

- solids disposal:
  - ERDF, W-025, or other site

- monitoring
  - groundwater monitoring.

1.5.1 Objective

The objective of Alternative GW-5 is to contain the contaminant plumes from reaching the river or migrating outside the operable unit and to eliminate source to receptor pathways by removing, treating, and disposing of contaminated groundwater. Alternative GW-5 is designed to remove contaminant plumes from the unconfined aquifer; treat contaminated groundwater to the levels established by remedial action goals; isolate and dispose treatment residuals from the accessible environment; and reinject treated groundwater into the unconfined aquifer or discharge it to the river.

1.5.2 Size and Configuration

Several options are available for implementing groundwater treatment, including a single treatment facility for all contaminated groundwater within the 100 Area or separate treatment facilities for each groundwater operable unit. Although past practices at the 100 Area reactor sites may have resulted in the same contaminants being released to the environment, sampling and analysis indicates the concentrations of contaminants in each operable unit are not the same. Therefore, separate treatment facilities at each operable unit are considered to prevent cross-contamination and enable tailoring treatment systems to specific contaminants of concern at each operable unit.

Pump and treat alternatives have variable life cycles depending on remediation goals and technology performance for specific sites, i.e., the system can run until goals are met or until the technology limitations are met.

1.5.3 Unit Operations

Figure D-3 is a conceptual flow diagram of the unit operations proposed for Alternative GW-5. Each unit operation, equipment requirements and options, and design considerations are described below.

1.5.3.1 Groundwater Extraction System. The below-ground portion of the groundwater extraction system will consist of a series of extraction wells. The extraction wells proposed for removing contaminated groundwater from beneath the 100 Area will be similar to standard production-type water wells used for domestic and industrial applications. The number and location of extraction wells required for each contaminant plume will be determined by hydrologic modeling.

An extraction well consists of vertical borehole tapping the contaminated aquifer. The depth of the well is determined by the vertical extent of contamination and the characteristics of the aquifer. Casing materials would conform to DOE and state requirements for well completions. The casing serves to maintain the borehole integrity and support the pumping mechanism. The well casing is grouted into place so it will not be a conduit for the downward migration of additional contamination.

Extraction wells should be completed using stainless steel, continuous wire-wrapped well screens. The screen prevents sediment uptake and provides support for loose formation material (Driscoll 1986). The screen slot size is specifically designed for the aquifer materials to minimize entrance velocity and prevent the influx of aquifer fines after development. The screened interval of the well must be developed following installation and before it is used for remediation. Development consists of optimizing the flow characteristics of the well screen/aquifer interface by the removal of aquifer fines through surging, over-pumping, or other means.

Any commonly available well pump may be used for extraction of contaminated groundwater. Selection of pump type and power are determined by the response of the aquifer to pumping, the movement of contaminants and the capacity of the remediation system. Typical systems, in order of decreasing capacity and/or pumping depth capability, include:

- line-shaft turbines
- submersible turbines
- jet
- centrifugal
- positive displacement
- peristaltic.

Centrifugal and peristaltic pumps are generally not applicable for suction (i.e., inlet) lifts exceeding 6 m (20 ft) (Driscoll 1986).

The above-ground portion of the groundwater extraction system will consist of a piping network that connects each extraction well to a manifold. From the manifold a single

pipeline will bring contaminated groundwater to a storage tank near the treatment area. The storage tank will allow flow equalization and settling of suspended solids that may interfere with subsequent treatment operations. The piping system will be of double-walled construction to ensure leak protection. A single-walled, above-ground storage tank is specified with secondary containment provided by an engineered berm. Pumps, valves, sampling, and monitoring equipment will be specified as needed for the capacity and requirements of the system.

1.5.3.2 Chemical Oxidation System. Chemical oxidation is the initial unit operation proposed for destruction of organic contamination in 100 Area groundwater. Groundwater and reagents, such as hydrogen peroxide and ozone, are pumped into a process vessel where organic contaminants are oxidized (the reaction may be enhanced by ultraviolet light). A simplified reaction (for a hydrocarbon) of this process is:

$$C_xH_y + H_2O_2/O_3 \xrightarrow{UV} xCO_2\uparrow + \frac{Y}{2}H_2O$$

Groundwater entering the chemical oxidation system is filtered to remove suspended solids. Two cartridge filters arranged in parallel are specified for this application to allow for continuous operation during maintenance or filter replacement. After filtration the oxidizing reagent is combined with the groundwater and passed through a static mixer to ensure the feed into the oxidation reactor is homogeneous. A static mixer is selected for this application for simplicity, as such a unit has no moving parts and requires no maintenance or operating costs.

Once the groundwater and reagents have been combined, the mixture is fed into the oxidation reactor vessel. Inside the reactor this mixture is exposed to ultra violet lamps that catalyze the oxidation process. Organic contaminants are oxidized to form carbon dioxide and water (assuming 100% reaction efficiency). A hydrochloric acid scrubber is required if chlorinated organics are present[4]. An acid or base may be required to adjust pH before and after the oxidation reactor to optimize the efficiency of oxidizing organic contaminants (EPA 1993).

1.5.3.3 Precipitation System. Following chemical oxidation, chemical precipitation is proposed to remove radionuclides and heavy metals. In general, metal contaminants can be precipitated from solution as hydroxides, sulfides, carbonates, or other insoluble salts (EPA 1987). Common precipitation reagents include lime, caustics such as sodium hydroxide, sulfides such as sodium bisulfide, ferrous sulfide, calcium carbonate, and sodium carbonate (Corbitt 1990). However, because contaminant concentrations are so dilute, most of the precipitating species will consist of common water minerals. Common methods for precipitation involve addition of precipitation reagents or pH adjustment.

[4]Hydrochloric acid is a byproduct of oxidation of chlorinated organics.

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Specification of precipitation reagents and pH is contaminant dependent. A precipitation reaction resulting in the formation of an insoluble form of strontium-90 occurs as described by the following simplified reaction:

$$^{90}Sr + CO_3 \rightarrow {}^{90}SrCO_3\downarrow$$

A conceptual chemical precipitation process consists of a mixing tank, a reagent feed system, and a clarifier tank. Associated piping, pumps, valves, and monitoring and control equipment complete the equipment requirements. The process stream and precipitation reagents are combined in a continuously stirred continuous flow (CSCF) reactor vessel. The mixture is then pumped to the clarifier tank where the resulting insoluble salts are separated from the process stream as a concentrate. The process stream or overflow from the clarifier is then pumped to chromium reduction process.

The concentrate from the CSCF reactor is pumped to a rotary drum filter for dewatering. A filtration media such as diatomaceous earth is added to the concentrate to facilitate the filtration process. The resulting filter cake is collected and transported to the solidification system. The liquid effluent from dewatering is combined with the process stream from the clarifier for subsequent treatment in the chromium reduction process.

1.5.3.4 Chromium Reduction System. Following chemical precipitation unit operations, chromium reduction is proposed to reduce hexavalent chromium. Hexavalent chromium can be reduced from the soluble hexavalent state to the less soluble trivalent state (pH ≤ 3) and precipitated under basic conditions (pH of 8 to 9) (Corbitt 1990). Chromium may also be reduced by reaction with reagents such as sulfur dioxide, sulfite salts (such as sodium metabisulfite), and ferrous sulfate (Corbitt 1990). Hexavalent chromium can be reduced by reacting with sulfur dioxide and then precipitated as a hydroxide according to the following reactions:

$$Cr_2O_7^{2-} + 6Fe^{2+} + 6SO_4^{2-} + 14H^+ \rightarrow 2Cr^{3+}(SO_4^{2-})_3 \downarrow + 6Fe^{3+}$$

The chemical reduction process is similar to the chemical precipitation process described previously. Separate process equipment is required to perform chemical reduction because of the conditions and reagents under which the required reaction occurs. The process stream, reducing agent, and precipitation reagent are combined in a CSCF reactor vessel. The mixture is then pumped to the clarifier tank where the resulting insoluble salt is separated from the process stream as a concentrate. The process stream or overflow from the clarifier is then pumped to the biodenitrification system.

The concentrate from the CSCF is pumped to a rotary drum filter for dewatering. A filtration media such as diatomaceous earth is added to the concentrate to facilitate the

filtration system. The resulting filter cake is transferred to the solidification process to be prepared for disposal. The liquid effluent from dewatering is combined with the process stream from the clarifier for subsequent treatment in the biodenitrification system.

1.5.3.5 Biodenitrification System. Following chemical reduction, biodenitrification is proposed to reduce nitrates to elemental nitrogen. The growth of microorganisms is dependent on the availability of nutrients and a carbon source (Corbitt 1990). In the denitrification process, bacteria use nitrates as an electron acceptor. Denitrification occurs according to the following simplified reaction:

$$NO_3^{-1} \xrightarrow{\text{Bacterial Metabolic Process}} N_2\uparrow$$

The biodenitrification treatment process requires a feed system, reactor vessel, clarifier, and monitoring and control equipment (Brouns et al. 1991). Piping, pumps, and valves are required as needed for the capacity requirements of the system.

The feed system adds nitrate contaminated groundwater plus a carbon source, such as acetate or methanol, into a reactor vessel. Depending on the type of bioreactor, recycling biomass or growth of the original culture will preclude the need for addition of bacteria. Off-gas chemistry, pressure, temperature, and pH are monitored to control the denitrification process.

Bioreactors are generally classified into two categories: suspended-growth systems and fixed-growth systems (Corbitt 1990). Suspended-growth systems, such as a continuously stirred-tank bioreactors (CSTR), or fixed-growth systems, such as a fluidized-bed bioreactors (FBR), can be used for denitrification applications (Brouns et al. 1991). The CSTR vessel mixes contaminated groundwater with suspended biomass to maximize contact between contaminants and microorganisms. The FBR vessel contains biomass attached to a support media, such as anthracite coal. Contaminated groundwater passes through the support media where nitrate contaminants contact microorganisms.

Effluent from the reactor vessel is sent to a settling tank. In the case of the CSTR, suspended biomass is removed for recovery and recycled back into the reactor. The settling tank clarifies the effluent for subsequent processing in the ion exchange process.

1.5.3.6 Ion Exchange System. Following biodenitrification, ion exchange is proposed to remove radionuclides not readily precipitated (either by pH adjustment or by redox), such as cesium-137 and technetium-99. The ion exchange process is the final unit operation applied to contaminated groundwater prior to reinjection into an aquifer. Both cation and anion exchange resins are proposed to ensure removal of any contaminants that may still remain in trace concentrations. The proposed ion exchange process consists of media filtration followed by separate cation and anion exchange columns, and a resin regeneration loop.

The performance of ion exchange resins will be impaired by the presence of suspended solids, bacteria, colloids, or oily materials in the feed stream (Corbitt 1990, Moghissi et al. 1986). Therefore, the process design specifies that the feed stream is filtered prior to entering the exchange columns. Two cartridge filters arranged in parallel are specified for this application to allow for continuous operation during maintenance or filter replacement. Pressure monitoring equipment is required to identify when replacement is necessary due to particulate loading.

The proposed ion exchange design will utilize a separate-bed system as opposed to a mixed-bed system in order to facilitate resin regeneration. The separate-bed system involves two vessels arranged in series. The first vessel containing the cation exchange resin and the second vessel containing the anion exchange resin. The separate-bed system is preferred for removing specific radionuclides (Moghissi et al. 1986). Similar to the cartridge filter design, two separate-bed systems may be arranged in parallel to allow for continuous operation during maintenance, regeneration, or resin replacement.

Specification of ion exchange resins for this process will depend on the type of contaminants to be removed, the contaminant concentration remediation levels, and the presence of other ions in the feed stream that may interfere with the efficiency of removing contaminants (Corbitt 1990). There are four general types of ion exchange resins that include strong- and weak-acid cation resins and strong- and weak-base anion exchange resins (Corbitt 1990). Ion specific exchange resins are available for isotopes of Cs^{+}, Co^{+2}, Sr^{+2}, and Mn^{+2} (Moghissi et al. 1986). Ion-selective exchange resins can be used to remove any one or more these specific contaminants. Selective resins are typically zeolite and glass-based materials. The primary benefit of ion-selective exchange resins is a reduction in the amount of resin spent on removing ions from the process stream that are not of concern.

Strong-acid cation and strong-base anion exchange resins have a low regeneration efficiency (Moghissi et al. 1986). Therefore, regeneration of these resins can result in large quantities of regenerative waste. Conversely, weak-acid cation and weak-base anion exchange resins can be regenerated with near stoichiometric quantities of regenerants (Moghissi et al. 1986). Another option is a chabazite zeolite cation exchange resin. The zeolite resin is nonregenerable and would be discarded after loading. The benefit from using the zeolite resin is that it is not regenerated and thus no liquid regeneration wastes are generated. The only waste product is the contaminated solid zeolite. These once-through zeolites are economical because the secondary waste is a solid waste rather than a liquid waste which must be further processed (at considerable additional cost).

A regeneration loop is included in the ion exchange process to maximize the life of the ion exchange resins. A design variation may avoid regeneration by specifying disposal of spent resins (e.g., chabazite zeolite); however, regeneration is assumed in this application for conservatism. Monitoring the conductivity of the effluent from each ion exchange vessel will identify when the resins will require regeneration. Regeneration is accomplished by stripping contaminant ions from exhausted resin beds with concentrated acid, caustic, or other reagent solutions. In this process, contaminant cations are replaced with innocuous cations, such as hydronium (H^{+}), and contaminant anions are replaced with innocuous anions, such as hydroxide (OH^{-}) (Corbitt 1990). The equipment requirements to perform regeneration

include acid and caustic storage tanks, regenerative waste storage tank, and any associated piping, pumps, valves, and monitoring equipment.

The regeneration loop results in secondary liquid waste requiring solidification prior to disposal. Therefore, liquid regenerative wastes will be sent to a cement-based solidification process.

1.5.3.7 Cement-Based Solidification System. Cement-based solidification is proposed for all liquid-, sludge-, or slurry-type waste streams generated as a result of treating contaminated groundwater prior to disposal in the 200 Area. Secondary waste streams such as spent ion exchange resins may or may not require solidification prior to disposal depending on the requirements of the ERDF or other site waste acceptance criteria. The secondary waste streams generated from each treatment process are summarized in Table B-1.

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Cement is the most commonly used material for solidification of radioactive wastes (DOE 1988). The types of cement used for waste solidification are Portland cement, masonry cement, and gypsum (DOE 1988). Special additives have been developed to enhance the capabilities of cement-based solidification such as waste loading, contaminant leachability, compressive strength, and setting characteristics.

Filter cake, ion exchange resins, and decontamination solutions are compatible with cement-based solidification (DOE 1988). However, cement-based solidification of each secondary waste stream generated from treatment of 100 Area groundwater is likely to require development of separate recipes or formulations. Differences in cement formulations may require separate solidification systems for each secondary waste stream or batch processing each secondary waste stream separately. The equipment requirements for cement-based solidification depend on pretreatment requirements, physical form, and waste volume.

Pretreatment such as pH adjustment of liquid wastes may be required. Resin regenerative wastes may require addition of an acid or caustic for pH adjustment prior to solidification. The physical form of secondary wastes will influence equipment specifications for items such as piping, pumps, and storage tanks for liquids. Conveying equipment and storage bins or silos may also be required.

The volume of secondary wastes generated will be used to determine whether solidification can be accomplished directly within containers or whether larger more complex mixing equipment is required. In-container mixing processes are generally applicable to small volume waste streams. These processes involve simply adding cement and waste (in predetermined proportions) directly into the disposal container and mixing. Mixing can be accomplished by placing a mixing weight into the container, sealing the container, and then using a drum tumbler or shaker until the contents are thoroughly mixed. Motor driven mixing rods are available in which the mixing rod can be either reused or simply left in the container (DOE 1988).

Large volume waste streams require mixing waste and cement in large vessels. This type of system consists of storage tanks for liquid wastes, feed hoppers for solid wastes and dry materials such as cement and additives. Waste, cement, and water (if necessary) are combined in larger mixing vessels. The resulting mixture is then metered and fed into disposal containers. This type of solidification process enables continuous processing or may be used on a batch-type basis.

Secondary waste streams which do not require solidification in cement, such as filter cartridges, will be packaged directly into disposal containers and transported to ERDF, W-025, or another site.

1.5.4 Disposal Distances and Location

1.5.4.1 Liquid Disposal. Treated groundwater is the only liquid effluent generated by this alternative and it will be discharged to the Columbia River or reinjected to the aquifer. The treatment train described above treats the groundwater for every contaminant except tritium (no practicable treatment is currently available for tritium). The tritium levels in most plumes in the 100 Area are already below the MCL, thus the water can be discharge directly to the river. However, if tritium levels in the effluent exceed the MCL, then the effluent cannot be discharged to a surface water (i.e., it doesn't meet drinking water standards).

Effluent contaminated by tritium above the MCL will be reinjected into the groundwater. This establishes an extraction/injection loop which allows time for natural radioactive decay of the tritium. The injection point can be chosen such that the travel time to the river is sufficient for the tritium to radioactively decay below the MCL before reaching the river. Both river discharge and reinjection process options are discussed below.

1.5.4.1.1 River Discharge. The treated water will be collected in a surge tank to determine if is below MCL for the contaminants. If so, the treated water will be directed to the river via a buried gravity flow pipeline. It is assumed that the flow would be routed via an existing river outfall or a new outfall. An analysis of the condition of existing pipelines and outfalls would be required prior to implementation.

River discharge may require an National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Although some outfalls have been operating under existing NPDES permits, additional permitting requirements, if any, have not yet been established for river disposal of treated water. Establishing permitting requirements would require discussions with regulators. In addition, the Tri-Party Agreement Milestone M-17 requiring cessation of liquid effluent discharges by 1995 may affect treated water disposal options.

1.5.4.1.2 Reinjection System. Following treatment, effluent with tritium levels above MCL is to be reinjected into the aquifer beneath the 100 Area. The number and location of injection wells will be determined on the basis of hydrologic modeling and required flow rates. Design, installation, and equipment requirements for such an injection system will similar to the equipment described previously for extraction wells. Treated

groundwater will be pumped in a single pipeline. At the injection point, a manifold will be used to feed the treated groundwater to each injection well.

The primary design considerations involved with injection wells are efficiency and well life (Driscoll 1986). The efficiency of an injection well is dependent on the selection and location of the screen. The well screen should be located in the area of the aquifer and/or vadose zone that has the greatest hydraulic conductivity. Screen openings should be as large as possible such that treated groundwater can enter the formation without excessive pressure build-up. Material selection can be an important consideration for ensuring adequate well life. However, due to the quality of treated groundwater exiting the ion exchange process, this should not be a major concern.

1.5.4.2 Disposal of Solidified Residues. Solid wastes generated as a result of treating contaminated groundwater are disposed in the 200 Area ERDF (approximately 9 miles from the 100 Area). Solidified waste is transported by truck to the 200 Area for disposal. Radioactive and mixed secondary waste will meet ERDF acceptance criteria.

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1.5.5 Groundwater Monitoring

Post-treatment monitoring of 100 Area groundwater will be necessary to ensure that established remediation levels have been satisfied and additional sources of contamination are not discovered. The number and location of monitoring wells required will be determined based on contaminant distribution. Monitoring well design, equipment requirements, and installation were described previously under Alternative GW-4.

1.6 ALTERNATIVE GW-6

Alternative GW-6 has been developed as a removal, treatment, and disposal general response action. The remedial technologies and associated process options initially specified for this alternative in the 100 Area FS Phases 1 and 2 (DOE-RL 1994a) have been significantly modified. The biodenitrification and ion exchange processes initially specified have been determined to be redundant and no longer necessary. This determination is based on the capabilities of reverse osmosis for removing contaminants applicable to biodenitrification and ion exchange treatment. Based on these modifications, Alternative GW-6 now consists of the following remedial technologies and associated process options:

- removal:
  - extraction wells

- physical treatment:
  - air stripping/carbon adsorption (organics)
  - filtration (remove suspended solids)
  - forced evaporation (for volume reduction prior to solidification)
  - reverse osmosis (high molecular weight inorganic contaminants)

- stabilization/solidification:
  - cement-based solidification (secondary waste streams)

- liquid disposal:
  - crib disposal

- solids disposal:
  - ERDF

- monitoring
  - groundwater monitoring (100 Area groundwater).

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1.6.1 Objective

The objective of Alternative GW-6 is identical to that described previously for Alternative GW-5. Source to receptor pathways are to be eliminated by complete removal, treatment, and disposal of contaminants in the 100 Area. Alternative GW-6 satisfies this objective in the same manner as Alternative GW-5 except for the methods of treatment. Alternative GW-6 is designed to remove contaminant plumes from the unconfined aquifer; treat contaminated groundwater to the levels established by remedial action goals; isolate and dispose treatment residuals from the accessible environment; and dispose treated groundwater by reinjection to the unconfined aquifer or to the river.

1.6.2 Size and Configuration

Alternatives GW-6 and GW-5 are similar in that both alternatives are developed as removal, treatment, and disposal general response actions. The primary difference between these alternatives is the treatment technologies specified to achieve remedial action objectives. The aspects of alternative GW-6 that are differ from alternative GW-5 are summarized below:

- biological treatment - no biological treatments are specified in GW-6
- chemical treatment - no chemical treatment are specified in GW-6
- physical treatment - only physical treatments are specified in GW-6
- disposal - crib disposal.

The primary components of the unit operations required for alternative GW-6 are presented schematically in Figure D-4.

1.6.3 Unit Operations

Figure D-4 is a conceptual flow diagram of the unit operations proposed for Alternative GW-6. As noted previously, the biodenitrification and ion exchange unit operations initially specified for this alternative in the 100 Area FS Phases 1 and 2

(DOE-RL 1994a) are no longer included. In addition, the location within the treatment train initially specified for the evaporator has also been changed. Since operable unit-specific treatment processes are being considered as opposed to a single 100 Area treatment facility, the primary purpose of the evaporator has changed from volume reduction of groundwater entering the treatment system to volume reduction of liquid effluent from the reverse osmosis process. Unit operations, equipment requirements and options, and design considerations are described below.

1.6.3.1 Groundwater Extraction System. The groundwater extraction system proposed for Alternative GW-6 is identical to the system described for Alternative GW-5. Refer to the description presented previously for Alternative GW-5 for details.

1.6.3.2 Air Stripping/Carbon Adsorption. Air stripping followed by carbon adsorption is the initial series of unit operations proposed in this alternative for treating 100 Area groundwater. This process removes low concentrations of VOC from contaminated groundwater. Due to the extent and type of organic contamination in 100 Area groundwater, the process would be required only on an as needed basis. Air stripping is generally applicable to dilute aqueous wastes with VOC concentrations less than approximately 100 mg/L (Freeman 1989). The VOC are removed from groundwater by countercurrent gas-liquid desorption. Once removed from the groundwater, VOC can then adsorbed onto activated carbon.

Groundwater entering the process is filtered to remove suspended solids. Two cartridge filters arranged in parallel are specified for this application to allow for continuous operation during maintenance or filter replacement. After filtration, groundwater is pumped to the air stripper.

Several air stripper designs are currently available, however, the most common or conventional air strippers are vertical towers filled with a packing media. In this design contaminated water enters the top of the tower and falls by gravity through the packing media to a collection sump. Simultaneously, uncontaminated air enters from the bottom of the tower and is discharged at the top. The packing media maximizes the liquid surface area exposed to air flowing countercurrent to the liquid. Depending on water quality, packed-tower air strippers can be susceptible to fouling from scaling or solids deposition.

Newer designs involve low-profile air strippers which are essentially diffused aerators that bubble air up through a chamber filled with contaminated water (Reese 1992). Low-profile air strippers offer several advantages over conventional packed-tower designs: reduced potential for fouling; less maintenance requirements; and higher efficiency at lower contaminant concentrations. However, the low-profile design uses higher air/water ratios that require higher horsepower blowers and result in increased off-gas volume requiring treatment.

Liquid effluent from the air stripper is pumped to the reverse osmosis system for inorganic contaminant removal while VOC laden off-gas is treated in carbon adsorption units. Two carbon beds in parallel are placed in series with one polishing carbon bed for removing VOC from the air stripper off-gas. Vapor phase carbon adsorption beds are available in

disposable canisters or larger reusable vessels. Large activated carbon beds can be regenerated or disposed once saturated with contaminants. Treated air is discharged to the atmosphere.

1.6.3.3 Reverse Osmosis System. Following the organics treatment system, reverse osmosis is proposed to remove soluble inorganic contaminants, especially those of higher molecular weight. Reverse osmosis is a cross-flow membrane separation process that purifies contaminated water by application of high pressure which forces pure water through a semipermeable membrane, but leaves the contaminants in a concentrated waste stream (EPA 1987). The process is commercially available and highly effective for purifying water containing dissolved ions and radionuclides. However, a chief disadvantage is the generation of a substantial volume of secondary liquid waste that must be volume reduced and solidified prior to disposal.

Reverse osmosis membranes are typically either spiral wound into a cylindrical configuration or are fabricated into hollow fibers. The membranes provide a pore size in the range of one to ten angstroms (0.0001 - 0.001 microns). There are essentially three types of reverse osmosis membranes: cellulose acetate, aromatic polyamides, and thin-film composites (Freeman 1989). The thin-film composite type membranes are generally considered to be the most effective.

An reverse osmosis system may consist of three separate components. The first component in the system provides pretreatment of the feed stream to comply with the reverse osmosis membrane manufactures specifications. The second component is the reverse osmosis treatment vessel which, depending on the final system design, may consist of multiple reverse osmosis vessels. The third component provides post-treatment to the purified effluent to meet reuse standards or to prepare for additional treatment. The third component is not considered applicable to this system as any treatment required for additional unit operations will be considered pretreatment for that particular system.

Pretreatment requirements are based on the type and manufacturer of the reverse osmosis membrane specified and the condition of the feed stream. If necessary, pretreatment will maximize reverse osmosis membrane operating efficiency and reduce the potential for fouling. Pretreatment requirements may include (Porter 1990, Freeman 1989, Moghissi et al. 1986):

- elimination of suspended solids 1 micrometer or larger
- pH adjustment to between 4 and 6
- addition of precipitation inhibitors
- removal of oxidizing compounds
- elimination of organic contaminants
- temperature elevation.

The reverse osmosis portion of the system consists primarily of a high pressure pump, reverse osmosis module (containing the reverse osmosis membrane), piping, valves, and control and monitoring equipment. The high pressure pump pressurizes feed water to above osmotic pressures such that the reverse osmosis phenomenon occurs. The reverse osmosis

module contains the membrane packaging and is categorized into four possible designs: plate and frame, spiral-wound, tubular, and hollow fine fiber (Porter 1990). The tubular design reverse osmosis module is least susceptible to fouling, has the highest tolerance to suspended solids, and has the possibility of mechanical membrane cleaning (Porter 1990).

1.6.3.4 Evaporation System. Following the reverse osmosis process, forced evaporation is proposed to reduce the volume of reverse osmosis concentrate requiring cement solidification. Depending on the type of evaporation system specified, concentrations of up to 50% total solids can be achieved (DOE 1988). Evaporation technology has been used for liquid radioactive waste treatment for several decades (Moghissi et al. 1986). The evaporation process involves the use of heat to vaporize water, thereby leaving a concentrated solution containing nonvolatile contaminants. The resulting concentrated solution requires additional treatment while vaporized water is simply condensed and sent for disposal.

Evaporators generally fall into one of two categories, either natural circulation or forced circulation. Natural or forced refers to the way in which liquid waste is circulated through the heat exchanger and vapor body. Natural circulation evaporators include rising-film and fixed-film types. Forced circulation evaporators include evaporative crystallizer, wiped-film, and extruder types. The evaporative crystallizer is the most commonly used evaporator for radioactive waste applications (DOE 1988).

Forced circulation evaporators have proven to be more effective in concentrating solids than natural circulation evaporators (DOE 1988). In addition, forced circulation evaporators allow separation of the heat transfer, vapor-liquid separation, and crystallization functions (Moghissi et al. 1986), thereby facilitating maintenance operations.

Evaporator energy requirements can be substantially reduced by recycling heated vapor generated by the evaporator back into the heat exchanger to facilitate evaporation of additional feed waste. Not only is the energy stored in the steam reused to heat feed waste, but the need for a condenser is eliminated. This process is commonly referred to as vapor recompression. Vapor recompression can reduce energy consumption by up to 80% (DOE 1988).

The evaporation system specified for application to Hanford 100 Area groundwater is the forced circulation, evaporative crystallizer with mechanical recompression. Due to the low capacity of typical evaporators, multiple evaporators may be required. Each evaporator system consists of a heat exchanger, vapor body (or flash chamber), recirculation pump, entrainment separator, and condenser (or compressor for recompression). Associated piping, valves, feed and effluent pumps, and control and monitoring equipment will be required as needed.

Concentrate from the evaporator is fed to a rotary vacuum drum filter for dewatering. A filtration media such as diatomaceous earth is added to the concentrate to facilitate the filtration process. The resulting filter cake is collected in a hopper which can be transported with industrial equipment such as a forklift to the solidification system. Liquid effluent from

the rotary drum filter is recirculated back into the feed stream entering the reverse osmosis system.

1.6.3.5 Cement-Based Solidification System. As described previously for Alternative GW-5, cement-based solidification is proposed for liquid-, sludge-, or slurry-type waste streams generated as a result of treating contaminated groundwater (see Table D-2). Solidified wastes will be transported to the 200 Area for disposal. The secondary waste streams generated from each treatment system are summarized as follows:

The secondary waste streams generated by the treatment systems proposed for Alternative GW-6 are similar to those generated from the Alternative GW-5 treatment systems. Those secondary waste streams unique to Alternative GW-6 include fouled packing material from the air stripping tower, spent activated carbon beds, and fouled reverse osmosis membranes from the carbon adsorption units. Secondary waste streams in solid form such as filter cartridges, air stripper packing material, spent carbon, and fouled reverse osmosis membranes, will generally be packaged directly into containers suitable for disposal. However, if solidification is required for any of these materials (based on ERDF requirements), size reduction may be necessary to ensure complete encapsulation in cement.

The cement solidification system and materials described previously for Alternative GW-5 would be identical to the cement solidification system requirements for this alternative. In general, the applicable secondary waste streams will be pretreated (if necessary), mixed with cement, and placed in Department of Transportation (DOT) approved containers. After the appropriate curing time has elapsed, solidified wastes will be transported by truck to the ERDF for disposal.

1.6.4 Disposal Distances and Location

1.6.4.1 Liquid Disposal. Disposal of liquid effluents generated by implementation of Alternative GW-6 is nearly identical to the previous discussion for Alternative GW-5. Surface discharge into cribs is specified for Alternative GW-6 as opposed to the reinjection/river discharge technique specified for Alternative GW-5.

1.6.4.2 Disposal of Solidified Residues. Disposal of solidified waste generated by implementation of Alternative GW-6 is identical to the previous discussion for Alternative GW-5.

1.6.5 Groundwater Monitoring

As described previously in Alternative GW-5, post-treatment monitoring of 100 Area groundwater will be necessary to ensure that established remediation levels have been satisfied and additional sources of contamination are not discovered. The number and location of monitoring wells required will be determined based on contaminant distribution. Monitoring well design, equipment requirements, and installation are the same as described previously in Alternative GW-4.

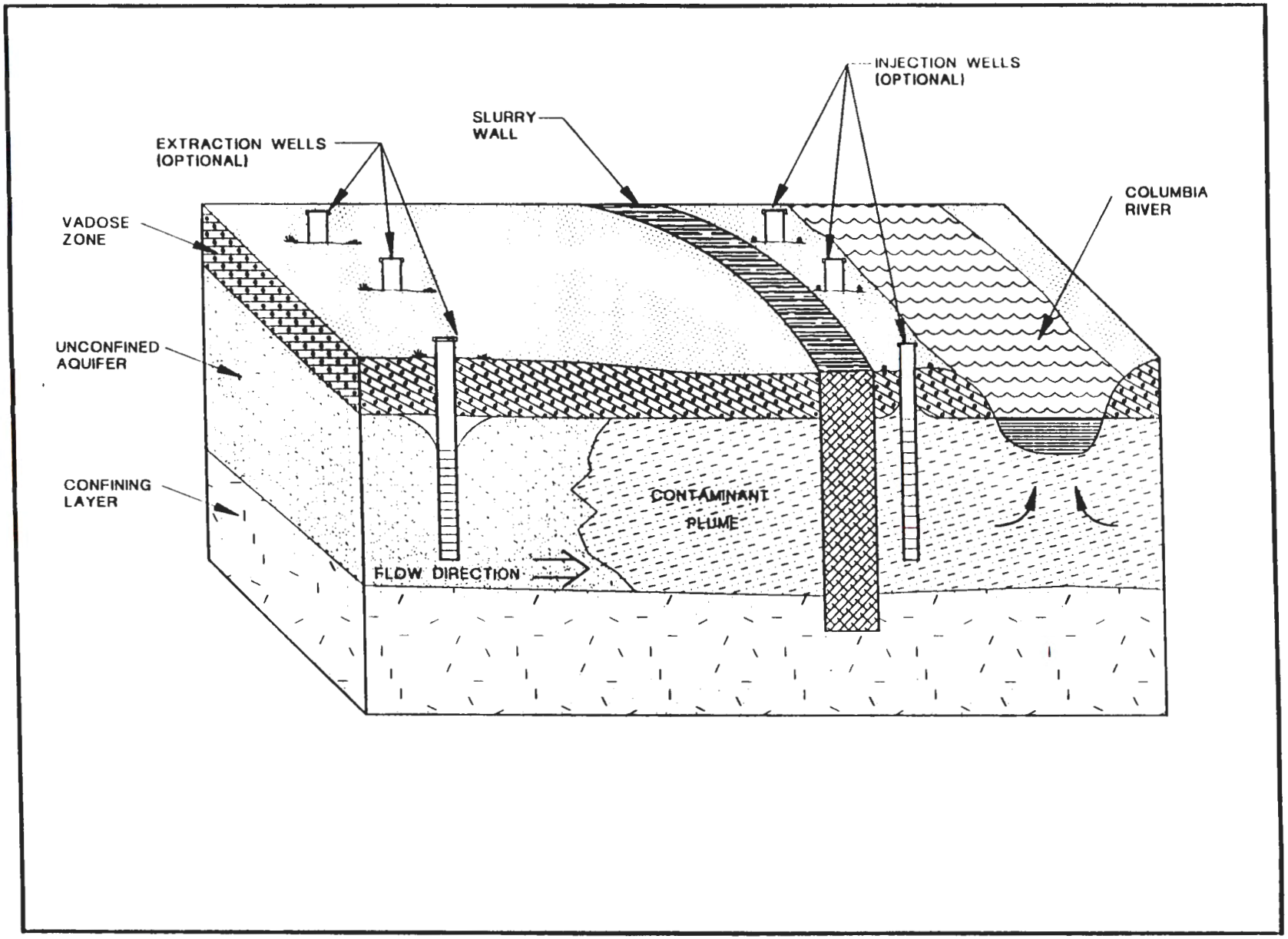
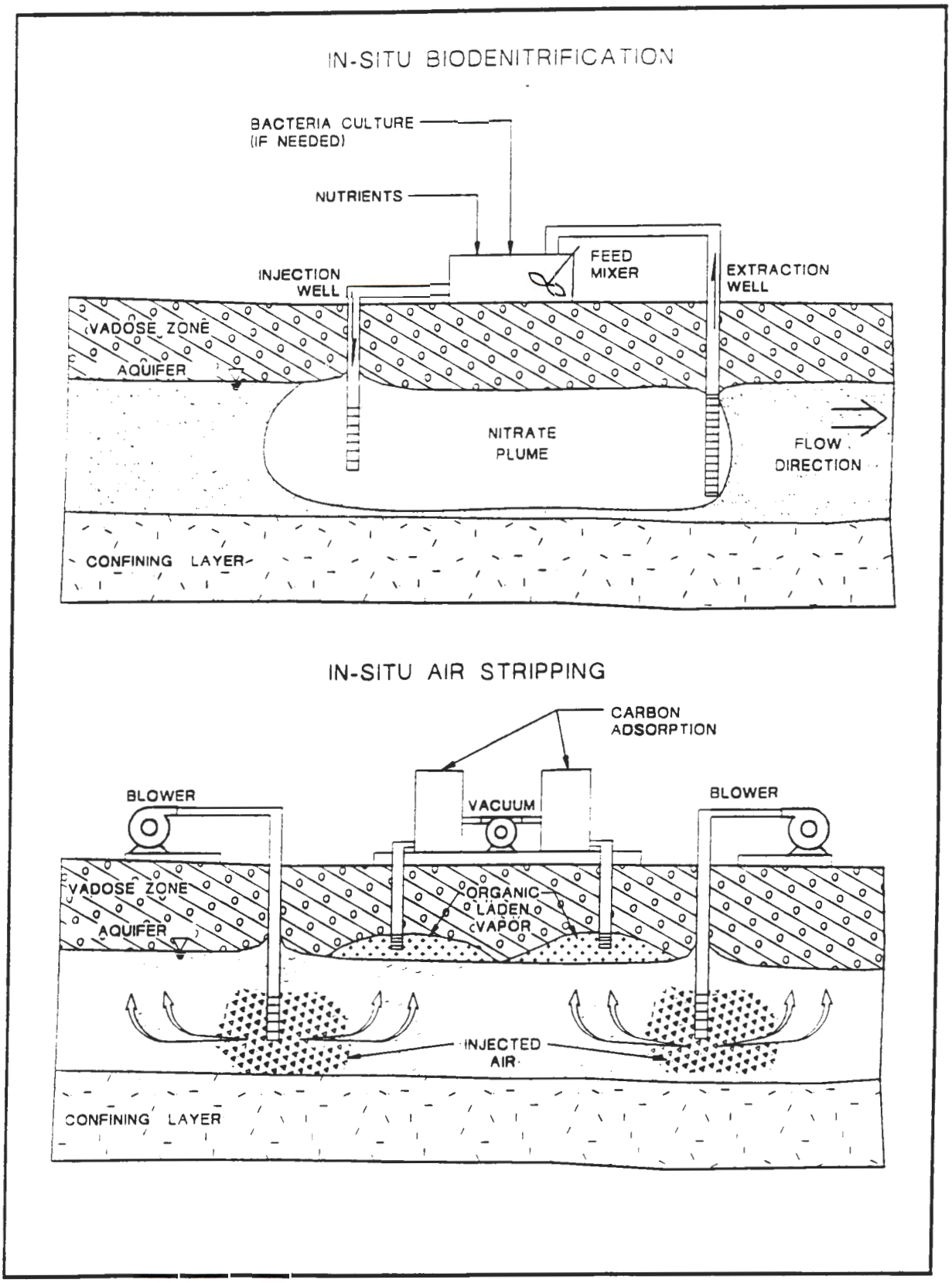


Figure B-1 Conceptual Vertical Barrier Alternative GW-3

Figure B-2 Conceptual In Situ Treatment Alternative GW-4



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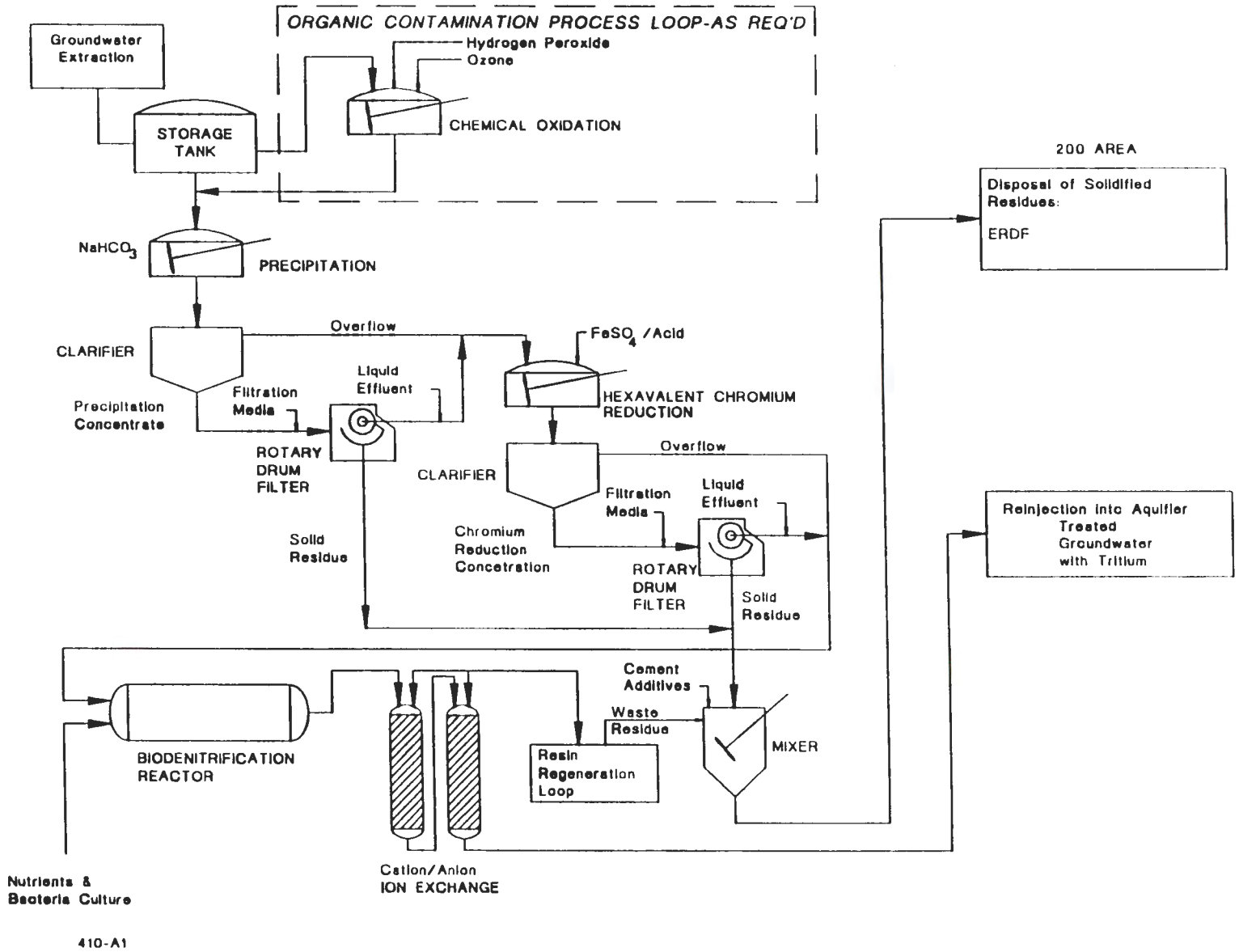

Figure B-3 Conceptual Ion Exchange Treatment System for Alternative GW-5

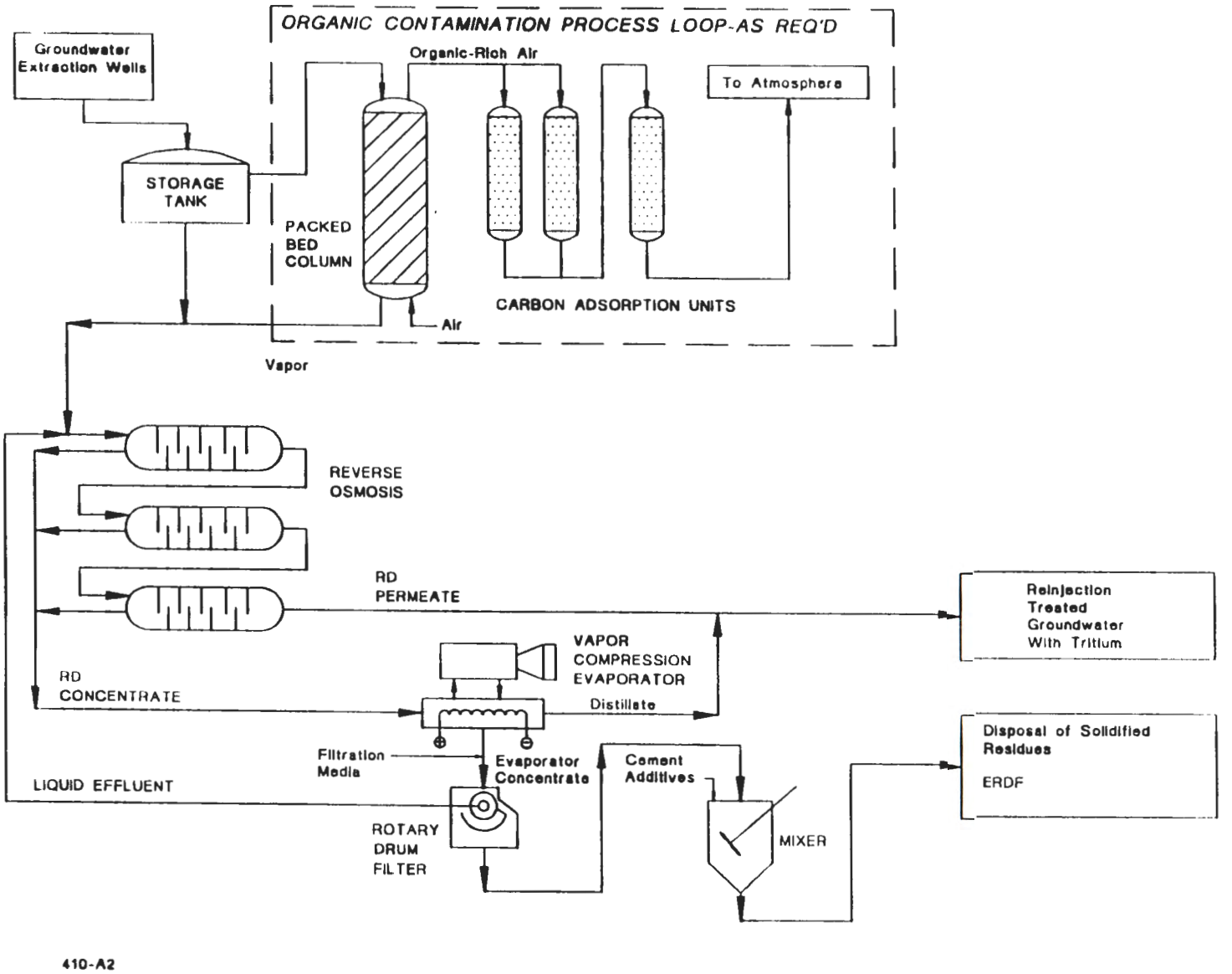

Figure B-4 Conceptual Reverse Osmosis Treatment System for Alternative GW-6

Table B-1 Secondary Waste Streams for Alternative GW-5

Treatment Process	Description	Physical Form
Equalization storage tank	Tank bottoms	Sludge
Chemical oxidation	Filter cartridges	Solid
Chemical precipitation	Rotary drum filter cake	Filter cake
Chemical reduction	Rotary drum filter cake	Filter cake
Biodenitrification	Clarifier concentrate	Slurry
Ion exchange	Filter cartridges	Solid
	Spent ion exchange resins	Solid
	Regenerative waste	Slurry

Table B-2 Secondary Waste Stream for Alternative GW-6

Treatment Process	Description	Physical Form
Equalization storage tank	Tank bottoms	Sludge
Air stripping	Filter cartridges	Solid
	Fouled packing	Solid
	Activated carbon	Solid
Reverse osmosis	Fouled membranes	Solid
Evaporator	Rotary drum filter cake	Filter cake

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APPENDIX C

MODELING DETAILS

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1.0 GROUND WATER FLOW AND SOLUTE TRANSPORT MODEL DESIGN, CALIBRATION, AND SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Groundwater flow and solute transport models were developed for both the 100 D/DR and 100 H Areas. A general discussion of the modeling was presented in the text. The purpose of the this appendix is to discuss the details of the modeling. The models were developed using ModelCad386™, a computer aided design program for groundwater modeling developed by Geraghty & Miller (1993). ModelCad386 has an interactive graphical interface which provides a fast and accurate method for constructing and calibrating complex groundwater flow models.

1.1 GROUNDWATER FLOW MODELS

1.1.1 Groundwater Flow Code

The groundwater flow code used in this evaluation was MODFLOW, a three-dimensional finite-difference, groundwater flow model code developed by the USGS (McDonald and Harbaugh 1988). The numerical method used in the code to the groundwater flow equation results in a series of equations where the hydraulic head at each node of the model grid is primarily unknown. The equations are then solved for the head at every node using an algebraic procedure for the solution of simultaneous linear equations. The Strongly Implicit Procedure (SIP) solver, which is based on an algebraic procedure developed by Weinstein et al. (1969), was used in the D/DR and H Area models because of its relatively fast execution speed. A complete discussion of the solution method used in the SIP module is provided in the MODFLOW documentation (McDonald and Harbaugh 1988).

1.1.2 Model Setup

The boundary conditions, grid, layering, and model assumptions are discussed in the main document. The base of the model for the D/DR Area was constructed by contouring geologic data for the base of Ringold Unit E using SURFER (Golden Software 1991). The SURFER data were then directly input to MODFLOW using ModelCad386™. For the H Area, the Hanford/Ringold interface was contoured using SURFER and input to MODFLOW as the base of Layer 1 which ranges in elevation from 107 to 114 m (350 to 374 ft). The base of Layer 2 and the base of the model were set to an elevation of 55.5 m (182 ft) which corresponds to the top of the Ringold Lower Mud Unit. For the D/DR Area simulation. water can exit at the Columbia River and at the constant head boundaries (depending on the surrounding heads). For the H Area simulation, water can only exit at the Columbia River.

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1.1.3 H Area Leakance between Layers

MODFLOW requires input on the leakance between layers when more than one layer is simulated. The leakance is based in the thickness of the layers and the vertical hydraulic conductivity. For the H Area model, the leakance value at each node was calculated by ModelCad using the these parameters.

1.1.4 Flow Model Calibration

For the D/DR Area model, the model was run in the steady-state mode using initial data input. The horizontal hydraulic conductivity was adjusted to obtain the best match between model predicted and observed water level elevations. The head in the vicinity of wells 199-D5-13, 199-D5-20, 199-D8-4, and 199-D8-6 remained too low; therefore the conductivity in this area was decreased to 5 m/d (16 ft/d). This resulted in the heads shown in Table B-1. Because this match appeared to be adequate, the recharge and river bed conductance were not changed from the initial inputs.

The H Area model was initially setup as a 2-dimensional model with the Hanford/Ringold contact as the base of the aquifer. This resulted in model-predicted heads which were considerably lower than the observed heads. Therefore, an additional layer was added to the model to represent a portion of the Ringold Formation and allow the upward movement of water to the Hanford formation. The horizontal hydraulic conductivity of the aquifers were adjusted to provide the best match between observed and model predicted water-level elevations as shown in Table B-2). The model predicted heads do not match the observed heads as well as in the D/DR Area. Because the only way to increase the model heads is to decrease the hydraulic conductivity and because the conductivities were as low as seemed reasonable, the calibration was determined to be adequate.

1.2 SOLUTE TRANSPORT MODEL

1.2.1 Solute Transport Code

The solute transport models were setup using ModelCad^{386}™. The transport code used was MT3D™ (S.S. Papadopulos & Associates 1992), a modular three-dimensional transport code for the simulation of advection, dispersion, and chemical reactions of dissolved constituents in groundwater. MT3D™ uses a mixed Eulerian-Lagrangian approach to the solution of the three-dimensional advective-dispersion-reactive equation. The solution was performed with the Hybrid Method of Characteristics (HMOC). MT3D™ works in conjunction with any block-centered finite difference model, such as MODFLOW.

1.2.2 Initial Conditions

The initial conditions for the D/DR Area were developed using the October through December 1992 contoured chromium concentrations from the LFI (DOE-RL 1993b). The 1992 data set was selected for the initial conditions because there are some uncertainties in more recent metals data (Peterson 1993).

The initial conditions for the H Area were developed by contouring the 1987 chromium data with SURFER. The 1987 data set was selected because it marked the beginning of the RCRA monitoring program and adequate data were available to develop contour maps. The SURFER data were then directly input to MT3D using ModelCad[386™].

1.2.3 D Area Sensitivity Analysis

As mentioned in the main document, a variety of transport parameters were run to evaluate the sensitivity of the model to porosity, dispersivity, and retardation. The results from all of these runs are shown in Table B-3. This table indicates that the model is not very sensitive to porosity or retardation. The model is the most sensitive to dispersivity.

1.2.4 H Area Calibration

The H Area model was calibrated by running the model with the initial conditions for 5 years and attempting to match October/November 1992 chromium data. The calibration was performed by adjusting the dispersivity, retardation, and porosity. A summary of the calibration runs is shown in Table B-4. A summary of the results from these runs is shown in Tables B-5 and B-6. Run 10 was selected to perform the remedial alternative analyses because it has the lowest mean error of the three runs which simulated the river with the river package. The river package is believed to best represent the interaction between the aquifer and the Columbia River; comparing runs 10 and 11 shows that there is very little difference in the contaminant distribution between the two boundary options.

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Table C-1 100 D/DR Area Calibrated Groundwater Flow Model Statistics

Well Name	Observed Head (m)	Model Predicted Head (m)	Error (m)
199-D2-6	116.91	116.85	0.06
199-D2-5	117.31	117.34	-0.03
199-D5-19	117.25	117.32	-0.07
199-D5-18	117.13	117.29	-0.16
199-D5-17	117.22	117.25	-0.03
199-D5-12	117.07	117.21	-0.14
199-D5-15	117.03	117.06	-0.03
199-D5-14	116.90	116.96	-0.06
199-D5-16	116.94	117.14	-0.20
199-D5-13	116.83	116.73	0.10
199-D5-20	116.49	116.24	0.25
199-D8-6	116.66	116.43	0.23
199-D8-5	116.27	116.10	0.17
199-D8-55	115.97	115.97	-0.00
199-D8-53	115.96	116.08	-0.12
199-D8-3	115.97	116.32	-0.35
199-D8-54A	115.97	116.03	-0.06

Mean Error = -0.026
Error Standard Deviation = 0.152

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Table C-2 100 H Area Calibrated Groundwater Flow Model Statistics

Well Name	Observed Head (m)	Model Predicted Head (m)	Error (m)
199-H4-15A	113.78	113.21	0.57
199-H4-8	113.93	113.51	0.42
199-H4-7	114.04	113.69	0.35
199-H4-4	113.64	113.15	0.49
199-H4-12A	113.72	113.17	0.55
199-H4-10	113.78	113.24	0.54
199-H4-11	113.51	113.14	0.37
199-H4-14	114.19	113.82	0.37
199-H3-2A	114.45	114.14	0.31
199-H3-1	114.59	114.41	0.18
199-H4-45	113.87	113.54	0.33
199-H6-1	113.90	113.64	0.26
199-H5-1	114.58	114.59	-0.01
199-H4-13	113.41	113.12	0.29
199-H4-9	113.83	113.44	0.39

Mean Error = 0.359
Error Standard Deviation = 0.148

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Table C-3 100 D/DR Area Sensitivity Analysis Data (Page 1 of 2)

Remedial Alternative	Porosity	Retardation Factor	Dispersivity Dl/Dt (m)	Mass Removed at River Nodes (kg)	Mass Removed at Wells (kg)	Comments
No Action	0.20	25	10/1	76.61	na	Base Case
	0.15	25	10/1	81.61	na	Model not sensitive to porosity (n) at R = 25
	0.25	25	10/1	72.44	na	Model not sensitive to n at R = 25
	0.20	1	10/1	78.83	na	No sorption, simulated plume unrealistic
	0.20	10	10/1	88.83	na	
	0.15	10	10/1	90.75	na	Model not sensitive to n at R = 10
	0.25	10	10/1	86.70	na	Model not sensitive to n at R = 10
	0.25	50	10/1	61.38	na	Model not sensitive to R at R > 25
	0.20	25	100/10	88.5	na	
	0.15	25	100/10	90.59	na	Model not sensitive to n at R = 25
	0.25	25	100/10	86.68	na	Model not sensitive to n at R = 25
	0.20	10	100/10	93.84	na	
	0.15	10	100/10	94.66	na	Model not sensitive to n at R = 10
	0.25	10	100/10	92.91	na	Model not sensitive to n at R = 10
No Action	0.25	50	100/10	82.25	na	Model not sensitive to R at R > 25

Table C-3 100 D/DR Area Sensitivity Analysis Data (Page 2 of 2)

Remedial Alternative	Porosity	Retardation Factor	Dispersivity Dl/Dt (m)	Mass Removed at River Nodes (kg)	Mass Removed at Wells (kg)	Comments
Barrier Wall	0.20	25	10/1	3.04	na	
	0.20	10	10/1	3.14	na	
	0.20	25	100/10	4.87	na	
	0.20	10	100/10	5.18	na	Barrier Wall can be shortened on north end
Pump and Treat	0.20	25	10/1	1.88	418.2	Better containment than wall
	0.20	10	10/1	1.72	346.5	
	0.20	25	100/10	3.32	377.12	
	0.20	10	100/10			Large mass balance error
Barrier Wall with Pumping Wells	0.20	25	10/1	3.03	1.30	
	0.20	10	10/1	3.16	12.77	
Shortened Barrier Wall and Pumping Wells	0.20	25	100/10	5.01	10.65	
	0.20	10	100/10			Large mass balance error

na = Not Applicable
n = porosity
R = retardation

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Table C-4 Summary of H Area Transport Calibration Runs

Run Number	Longitudinal Dispersivity (m)	Transverse Dispersivity (m)	Porosity	Retardation	River Boundary
1	1	0.1	0.20	100	Constant Head
2	10	1	0.20	100	Constant Head
3	10	1	0.20	50	Constant Head
4	10	1	0.20	25	Constant Head
5	100	50	0.30	17	River Boundary
6	100	10	0.20	25	Constant Head
7	10	1	0.20	13	Constant Head
8	30	3	0.20	25	Constant Head
9	5	0.5	0.30	17	River Boundary
10	5	0.5	0.20	25	River Boundary
11[a]	5	0.5	0.20	25	Constant Head

[a] Same as run 10 with the river as a constant head boundary

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Table C-5 Summary of H Area Model Results

Well Number	Oct/Nov 199	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Run 4	Run 5	Run 6	Run 7	Run 8	Run 9	Run 10	Run 11
199-H4-15A	120	136.16	129.4	117.45	94.01	128	12.557	62.09	53.734	126.93	126.9	127.76
199-H4-5	80	174.91	158.04	132.44	94.531	158	9.7287	48.301	41.91	154.9	154.98	156.57
199-H4-12	290	217.25	205.4	190.63	166.21	220	22.715	117.57	95.074	219.07	218.8	221.26
199-H4-8	130	116.51	99.761	84.607	63.467	124	4.9609	43.078	21.775	124.3	124.18	122.32
199-H4-7	110	136.94	122.21	110.3	93.736	137	9.3497	71.564	46.294	137.28	137.21	137.32
199-H4-6	110	59.346	56.746	53.6	46.993	57.2	9.306	34.455	31.192	58.272	57.982	57.4
199-H4-9	75	169.44	141.2	117.43	84.397	177	6.7393	49.617	25.414	177.61	177.52	174.91
199-H4-3	44	285.82	231.03	178.23	115.85	265	9.3664	61.282	34.279	261.32	259.51	265.9
199-H4-4	110	275.96	257.75	237.78	203.78	267	25.562	141.33	115.37	268.87	269.03	267.24
199-H3-2A	50	40.153	41.399	39.589	36.37	44.1	14.176	30.952	30.126	42.345	42.401	43.491
199-H4-14	360	NA	239.08	224.32	204.07	242	43.714	165.91	143.41	241.56	242.29	241.8
199 H4-8	210	NA	209.45	169.28	116.25	255	9.3828	59.179	36.008	254.5	255.76	255.74
199-H4-11	110	NA	113.3	109.33	103.65	125	21.075	90.057	70.763	124.69	124.75	125.39
199-H4-13	84	NA	32.59	33.135	32.778	44.2	7.8158	33.617	23.022	40.262	40.171	39.926
199-H4-48	4.5	NA	172.91	164.4	146.65	171	41.179	117.12	107.89	172.35	172.18	170.81
199-H4-49	66	NA	95.773	90.677	80.316	92.6	25.962	64.343	60.951	93.65	93.533	92.839
199-H4-47	4.3	158.55	151.72	142.3	126.86	151	30.06	102.4	89.597	151.91	151.85	150.17
199-H4-46	52.7	99.137	95.478	91.289	83.388	98	22.451	68.449	60.234	98.2	98.165	97.914
199-H5-1	84.4	40.076	41.23	39.812	36.976	42.1	15.724	32.288	31.365	40.478	40.972	42.125
199 H6-1	45.6	19.838	19.103	18.265	16.897	19.7	5.7464	16.759	13.304	19.817	19.83	20.002

Table C-6 Statistics of H Area Model Runs

Well Number	Oct/Nov 199	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Run 4	Run 5	Run 6	Run 7	Run 8	Run 9	Run 10	Run 11
199-H4-15A	120	16.16	9.4	-2.55	-25.99	8	-107.443	-57.91	-66.266	6.93	6.9	7.76
199-H4-5	80	94.91	78.04	52.44	14.531	78	-70.2713	-31.699	-38.09	74.9	74.98	76.57
199-H4-12	290	-72.75	-84.6	-99.37	-123.79	-70	-267.285	-172.43	-194.926	-70.93	-71.2	-68.74
199-H4-8	130	-13.49	-30.239	-45.393	-66.533	-6	-125.039	-86.922	-108.225	-5.7	-5.82	-7.68
199-H4-7	110	26.94	12.21	0.3	-16.264	27	-100.65	-38.436	-63.706	27.28	27.21	27.32
199-H4-6	110	-50.654	-53.254	-56.4	-63.007	-52.8	-100.694	-75.545	-78.808	-51.728	-52.018	-52.6
199-H4-9	75	94.44	66.2	42.43	9.397	102	-68.2607	-25.383	-49.586	102.61	102.52	99.91
199-H4-3	44	241.82	187.03	134.23	71.85	221	-34.6336	17.282	-9.721	217.32	215.51	221.9
199-H4-4	110	165.96	147.75	127.78	93.78	157	-84.438	31.33	5.37	158.87	159.03	157.24
199-H3-2A	50	-9.847	-8.601	-10.411	-13.63	-5.9	-35.824	-19.048	-19.874	-7.655	-7.599	-6.509
199-H4-14	360	NA	-120.92	-135.68	-155.93	-118	-316.286	-194.09	-216.59	-118.44	-117.71	-118.2
199-H4-8	210	NA	-0.55	-40.72	-93.75	45	-200.617	-150.821	-173.992	44.5	45.76	45.74
199-H4-11	110	NA	3.3	-0.67	-6.35	15	-88.925	-19.943	-39.237	14.69	14.75	15.39
199-H4-13	84	NA	-51.41	-50.865	-51.222	-39.8	-76.1842	-50.383	-60.978	-43.738	-43.829	-44.074
199-H4-48	4.5	NA	168.41	159.9	142.15	166.5	36.679	112.62	103.39	167.85	167.68	166.31
199-H4-49	66	NA	29.773	24.677	14.316	26.6	-40.038	-1.657	-5.049	27.65	27.533	26.839
199-H4-47	4.3	154.25	147.42	138	122.56	146.7	25.76	98.1	85.297	147.61	147.55	145.87
199-H4-46	52.7	46.437	42.778	38.589	30.688	45.3	-30.249	15.749	7.534	45.5	45.465	45.214
199-H5-1	84.4	-44.324	-43.17	-44.588	-47.424	-42.3	-68.676	-52.112	-53.035	-43.922	-43.428	-42.275
199-H6-1	45.6	-25.762	-26.497	-27.335	-28.703	-25.9	-39.8536	-28.841	-32.296	-25.783	-25.77	-25.598
Mean Error		44.58	23.65	10.22	-9.67	33.87	-89.65	-36.51	-50.44	33.39	33.38	33.52

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APPENDIX D

COST ESTIMATES

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1.0 COST MODEL DETAILS AND ASSUMPTIONS

This appendix presents the details of the cost estimates for the 100-HR-3 OU FFS. Included are assumptions and other criteria used to establish costs of implementing each remedial alternative. Four subsections are provided that include:

Section 1.1 Present Worth Tables
Capital expenditures and operation and maintenance costs are tabulated by year and linked with the discount factors to arrive at a present worth for that remedial technology. Dollar amounts for capital and operation and maintenance are taken from Cost Summary Sheets provided in Section 1.3.

Section 1.2 Cost Model Assumptions
Included are assumptions for each remedial alternative by task/subtask/sub-subtask. The source for costs associated with the task/subtask/sub-subtask assumption(s) are also provided.

Section 1.3 Cost Summary Sheets
The cost summary tables provide a link between the remedial alternative cost models and their respective present worth. It is here that capital and operation and maintenance costs are summed by year for subsequent entry into the present worth tables.

Section 1.4 Remedial Alternative Cost Models
Cost elements of each remedial alternative are listed by task/subtask/sub-subtask using the MCACES cost model software. Additional details such as lineal feet of pipe, pump size, and flow capacity of equipment are also included.

Adders such as tax, project management costs, and contingencies are introduced into the remedial alternative cost at this stage.

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SECTION 1.1 PRESENT WORTH TABLES

PRESENT WORTH CALCULATIONS

100 D/DR AREA: INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS

ANNUAL DISCOUNT RATE = 5%

YEAR	CAPITAL COST	O&M COST	DISCOUNT FACTOR	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE	PRESENT WORTH
0	$0	$0	1.0000	$0	$0
1	$0	$107,931	0.9524	$107,931	$102,793
2	$0	$107,931	0.9070	$107,931	$97,893
3	$0	$107,931	0.8638	$107,931	$93,231
4	$0	$107,931	0.8227	$107,931	$88,795
5	$0	$107,931	0.7835	$107,931	$84,564
6	$0	$107,931	0.7462	$107,931	$80,538
7	$0	$107,931	0.7107	$107,931	$76,707
8	$0	$107,931	0.6768	$107,931	$73,048
9	$0	$107,931	0.6446	$107,931	$69,572
10	$0	$107,931	0.6139	$107,931	$66,259
11	$0	$107,931	0.5847	$107,931	$63,107
12	$0	$107,931	0.5568	$107,931	$60,096
TOTALS	$0	$1,295,172			$956,603

TOTAL COST OF THE ALTERNATIVE: ***$956,603***

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PRESENT WORTH CALCULATIONS

100 D/DR AREA: SHEET PILE BARRIER

ANNUAL DISCOUNT RATE = 5%

YEAR	CAPITAL COST	O&M COST	DISCOUNT FACTOR	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE	PRESENT WORTH
0	$11,018,880	$0	1.0000	$11,018,880	$11,018,880
1	$0	$1,402,172	0.9524	$1,402,172	$1,335,429
2	$0	$1,367,492	0.9070	$1,367,492	$1,240,315
3	$0	$1,426,602	0.8638	$1,426,602	$1,232,299
4	$0	$1,367,492	0.8227	$1,367,492	$1,125,036
5	$0	$1,367,492	0.7835	$1,367,492	$1,071,430
6	$0	$1,426,602	0.7462	$1,426,602	$1,064,530
7	$0	$1,367,492	0.7107	$1,367,492	$971,877
8	$0	$1,367,492	0.6768	$1,367,492	$925,519
9	$0	$1,426,602	0.6446	$1,426,602	$919,588
10	$0	$1,367,492	0.6139	$1,367,492	$839,503
11	$0	$1,367,492	0.5847	$1,367,492	$799,573
12	$32,200	$1,367,492	0.5568	$1,399,692	$779,349
TOTALS	$11,051,080	$16,621,914			$23,323,326

TOTAL COST OF THE ALTERNATIVE: ***$23,323,326***

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PRESENT WORTH CALCULATIONS

100 D/DR AREA: REMOVAL, TREATMENT, AND DISPOSAL ALTERNATIVE WITH ION EXCHANGE

ANNUAL DISCOUNT RATE = 5%

YEAR	CAPITAL COST	O&M COST	DISCOUNT FACTOR	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE	PRESENT WORTH
0	$3,376,670	$0	1.0000	$3,376,670	$3,376,670
1	$0	$1,326,166	0.9524	$1,326,166	$1,263,040
2	$0	$1,250,906	0.9070	$1,250,906	$1,134,572
3	$0	$1,428,966	0.8638	$1,428,966	$1,234,341
4	$0	$1,250,906	0.8227	$1,250,906	$1,029,120
5	$0	$1,250,906	0.7835	$1,250,906	$980,085
6	$0	$1,250,906	0.7462	$1,250,906	$933,426
7	$0	$1,250,906	0.7107	$1,250,906	$889,019
8	$0	$1,250,906	0.6768	$1,250,906	$846,613
9	$0	$1,250,906	0.6446	$1,250,906	$806,334
10	$0	$1,250,906	0.6139	$1,250,906	$767,931
11	$0	$1,250,906	0.5847	$1,250,906	$731,405
12	$32,330	$1,250,906	0.5568	$1,283,236	$714,506
TOTALS	$3,409,000	$15,264,192			$14,707,062

TOTAL COST OF THE ALTERNATIVE: ***$14,707,062***

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PRESENT WORTH CALCULATIONS

100 D/DR AREA: REMOVAL, TREATMENT, AND DISPOSAL ALTERNATIVE WITH REVERSE OSMOSIS

ANNUAL DISCOUNT RATE = 5%

YEAR	CAPITAL COST	O&M COST	DISCOUNT FACTOR	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE	PRESENT WORTH
0	$3,291,910	$0	1.0000	$3,291,910	$3,291,910
1	$0	$1,729,582	0.9524	$1,729,582	$1,647,254
2	$0	$1,654,352	0.9070	$1,654,352	$1,500,497
3	$0	$1,832,412	0.8638	$1,832,412	$1,582,837
4	$0	$1,654,352	0.8227	$1,654,352	$1,361,035
5	$0	$1,654,352	0.7835	$1,654,352	$1,296,185
6	$0	$1,832,412	0.7462	$1,832,412	$1,367,346
7	$0	$1,654,352	0.7107	$1,654,352	$1,175,748
8	$0	$1,654,352	0.6768	$1,654,352	$1,119,665
9	$0	$1,832,412	0.6446	$1,832,412	$1,181,173
10	$0	$1,654,352	0.6139	$1,654,352	$1,015,607
11	$0	$1,654,352	0.5847	$1,654,352	$967,300
12	$32,330	$1,654,352	0.5568	$1,686,682	$939,145
TOTALS	$3,324,240	$20,461,634			$18,445,702

TOTAL COST OF THE ALTERNATIVE: ***$18,445,702***

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PRESENT WORTH CALCULATIONS

100 H AREA: INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS

ANNUAL DISCOUNT RATE = 5%

YEAR	CAPITAL COST	O&M COST	DISCOUNT FACTOR	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE	PRESENT WORTH
0	$0	$0	1.0000	$0	$0
1	$0	$107,931	0.9524	$107,931	$102,793
2	$0	$107,931	0.9070	$107,931	$97,893
3	$0	$107,931	0.8638	$107,931	$93,231
4	$0	$107,931	0.8227	$107,931	$88,795
5	$0	$107,931	0.7835	$107,931	$84,564
6	$0	$107,931	0.7462	$107,931	$80,538
7	$0	$107,931	0.7107	$107,931	$76,707
8	$0	$107,931	0.6768	$107,931	$73,048
9	$0	$107,931	0.6446	$107,931	$69,572
10	$0	$107,931	0.6139	$107,931	$66,259
11	$0	$107,931	0.5847	$107,931	$63,107
12	$0	$107,931	0.5568	$107,931	$60,096
TOTALS	$0	$1,295,172			$956,603

TOTAL COST OF THE ALTERNATIVE: ***$956,603***

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PRESENT WORTH CALCULATIONS

100 H AREA: HYDRAULIC CONTROL

ANNUAL DISCOUNT RATE = 5%

YEAR	CAPITAL COST	O&M COST	DISCOUNT FACTOR	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE	PRESENT WORTH
0	$3,896,880	$0	1.0000	$3,896,880	$3,896,880
1	$0	$656,640	0.9524	$656,640	$625,384
2	$0	$626,560	0.9070	$626,560	$568,290
3	$0	$833,670	0.8638	$833,670	$720,124
4	$0	$626,560	0.8227	$626,560	$515,471
5	$0	$626,560	0.7835	$626,560	$490,910
6	$0	$833,670	0.7462	$833,670	$622,085
7	$0	$626,560	0.7107	$626,560	$445,296
8	$0	$626,560	0.6768	$626,560	$424,056
9	$0	$833,670	0.6446	$833,670	$537,384
10	$0	$626,560	0.6139	$626,560	$384,645
11	$0	$626,560	0.5847	$626,560	$366,350
12	$32,230	$626,560	0.5568	$658,790	$366,814
TOTALS	$3,929,110	$8,170,130			$9,963,688

TOTAL COST OF THE ALTERNATIVE: ***$9,963,688***

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PRESENT WORTH CALCULATIONS

100 H AREA: REMOVAL, TREATMENT, AND DISPOSAL ALTERNATIVE WITH ION EXCHANGE

ANNUAL DISCOUNT RATE = 5%

YEAR	CAPITAL COST	O&M COST	DISCOUNT FACTOR	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE	PRESENT WORTH
0	$5,828,020	$0	1.0000	$5,828,020	$5,828,020
1	$0	$1,994,513	0.9524	$1,994,513	$1,899,574
2	$0	$1,919,253	0.9070	$1,919,253	$1,740,762
3	$0	$2,126,843	0.8638	$2,126,843	$1,837,167
4	$0	$1,919,253	0.8227	$1,919,253	$1,578,969
5	$0	$1,919,253	0.7835	$1,919,253	$1,503,735
6	$0	$2,126,843	0.7462	$2,126,843	$1,587,050
7	$0	$1,919,253	0.7107	$1,919,253	$1,364,013
8	$0	$1,919,253	0.6768	$1,919,253	$1,298,950
9	$0	$2,126,843	0.6446	$2,126,843	$1,370,963
10	$0	$1,919,253	0.6139	$1,919,253	$1,178,229
11	$0	$1,919,253	0.5847	$1,919,253	$1,122,187
12	$32,300	$1,919,253	0.5568	$1,951,553	$1,086,625
TOTALS	$5,860,320	$23,729,066			$23,396,246

TOTAL COST OF THE ALTERNATIVE: ***$23,396,246***

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PRESENT WORTH CALCULATIONS

100 H AREA: REMOVAL, TREATMENT, AND DISPOSAL ALTERNATIVE WITH REVERSE OSMOSIS

ANNUAL DISCOUNT RATE = 5%

YEAR	CAPITAL COST	O&M COST	DISCOUNT FACTOR	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE	PRESENT WORTH
0	$7,161,350	$0	1.0000	$7,161,350	$7,161,350
1	$0	$2,388,125	0.9524	$2,388,125	$2,274,450
2	$0	$2,312,895	0.9070	$2,312,895	$2,097,796
3	$0	$2,520,435	0.8638	$2,520,435	$2,177,152
4	$0	$2,312,895	0.8227	$2,312,895	$1,902,819
5	$0	$2,312,895	0.7835	$2,312,895	$1,812,153
6	$0	$2,520,435	0.7462	$2,520,435	$1,880,749
7	$0	$2,312,895	0.7107	$2,312,895	$1,643,774
8	$0	$2,312,895	0.6768	$2,312,895	$1,565,367
9	$0	$2,520,435	0.6446	$2,520,435	$1,624,672
10	$0	$2,312,895	0.6139	$2,312,895	$1,419,886
11	$0	$2,312,895	0.5847	$2,312,895	$1,352,350
12	$32,300	$2,312,895	0.5568	$2,345,195	$1,305,805
TOTALS	$7,193,650	$28,452,590			$28,218,323

TOTAL COST OF THE ALTERNATIVE: ***$28,218,323***

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SECTION 1.2 COST MODEL ASSUMPTIONS

D/DR INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS/CURRENT ACTION

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
ANA:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis (Yrs 1-12)	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr) • All on-site sample analyses performed by WHC mobile lab. • 10% off-site verification analysis of reduced analyte list with CLP protocol. (10% of 14 = 1 ea)	DOE Cost Meeting
WHC:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis (Yrs 1-12)	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring well on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr) - Total samples = 14 • 90% of samples for analysis at mobile lab (90% of 14 = 13)	DOE Cost Meeting
WHC:02.08.04. Ground Water Monitor Samples	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (14 samples/yr) • Assume 2 field technicians for 6 hours on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (24 hrs/yr)	DOE Cost Meeting
WHC:13.21.11 Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 1-12)	• Assume 2 FTE's for 6 months each year	HR-3 Cost Workshop

D AREA SHEET PILE

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
ANA:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis Yr 1-12	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (14 samples) • Assume monthly performance monitoring of 7 wells for the 12-year lifecycle. (84 Samples) - Total samples = 98 • All on-site sample analyses performed by WHC mobile lab • 10% off-site verification analysis of reduced analyte list with CLP protocol. (10% of 98 = 10 ea)	Best professional judgement Best professional judgement DOE Cost Meeting DOE Cost Meeting
SUB:01.02. Mobilize Trailers	• Includes mobilization of field office, storage, and decontamination trailers	Best professional judgement
SUB:01.04. Setup Trailers	• Includes setup of field office, storage, and decontamination trailers	Best professional judgement
SUB:01.04.02. Construct Decon Area	• Work to be Performed: Construct decontamination area/pad for equipment and vehicles • Crew and Equipment: Fixed Price Contractor:1 Group 6 Operator, 3 Group 1 Laborers, and 3 Group 2 Laborers Equipment: 1 Backhoe, 1 pickup truck Output: Assumed duration for this activity is 3 crew days. • Allowance for Tank Assume 1000 gal plastic tank for water collection	Best professional judgement
SUB:01.04.03. Site Survey	• Survey site for construction	Best professional judgement

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
SUB:01.05. Construct Temporary Utilities	• Includes connections for temporary electricty, telephone, water, and sewer facilities	Best professional judgement
SUB:01.06 Pre-Construction Submittals	• Includes pre-construction submittals by fixed-price contractor	Best professional judgement
SUB:03.03. Earthwork	• Includes dirtwork to prepare site	Best professional judgement
SUB:03.04. Roads/Parking/ Curbs/Walks	• Access Roads to Wells Assume 1500 lf of road per well, 10 ft wide, native materials 1500 lf/well x 4 wells = 6000 lf	Wall length and well spacing utilized to estimate road placement, Richardson Cost Estimating Guide
SUB:06.01.01. Well Drilling & Construction	• Drill/Install Extr/Inject Wells Note: 2 new extraction wells and 2 new injection wells, 100 ft deep, 8 in diameter, screened for 50 ft. Unit cost is assumed to include handling and packaging of contaminated well cuttings, transport to the disposal facility and associated disposal fees. • Allowance well Head Covers Assume manhole type cover at each well head • Allowance for Well Pumps-20 gpm • Allowance for Water Level Monitoring Instrumentation Assume 5 piezometers per extraction well using well points • Allowance for Well Testing	Modelling, geological reports, and actual costs from WHC RCRA drilling program Best professional judgement Best professional judgement Best professional judgement Best professional judgement
SUB:06.01.04. Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9	• Allowance for Well Workover Assume 1 every 3 years for each well for the 12-year lifecycle. Workovers in years 3,6,9 • Allowance for Well Pump Assume 1 pump replacement per extraction well every three years for the 12-year lifecycle. Pump replacement in years 3,6,9.	Best professional judgement Best professional judgement

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
SUB:06.01.9X. Site Piping	• Allowance for Piping from extraction well to consolidation facility. Assume 1500 lf of double-wall PVC piping per extraction well. 1500 lf/well x 2 wells = 3000 lf • Allowance for Force Main Discharge Piping Assume 1500 lf of double-wall PVC piping per injection well. 1500 lf/well x 2 wells = 3000 lf	Wall length and well spacing used to estimate flowline length, best professional judgement
SUB:06.03. Sheet Pile	• Construct Sheet Pile Wall Assume 50 ft deep x 4300 lf Includes mob of equipment, excavation, and installation of sheet piles.	Vendor quote
SUB:20.04. Site Restoration	• Includes revegetation at end of project	Best professional judgement
SUB:21.02.02 Demobilize Personnel and Equipment	• Includes demobilization of field office, storage, and decontamination trailers	Best professional judgement
SUB:21.04.02. Demobilize Temp Facilities	• Includes decomobilization of field office, storage, and decontamination trailers • Crew and Equipment: Fixed Price Contractor:1 Group 6 Operator, 3 Group 1 Laborer, and 3 Group 2 Laborers • Equipment: 1 backhoe, 1 pickup truck • Output: Assumed duration for this activity is 1 crew day	Best professional judgement
SUB:21.05 Disconnect Temporary Utilities	• Includes disconnecting electricity, telephone, water, and sewer services	Best professional judgement

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
SUB:21.04.02. Remove Decon Area	• Crew and Equipment: Fixed Price Contractor:1 Group 6 Operator, 3 Group 1 Laborers, and 3 Group 2 Laborers Equipment: 1 backhoe, 1 pickup Output: Assumed duration for this activity is 1 crew day.	Best professional judgement
SUB:21.06. Post-Construction Submittals	• Includes post-construction submittals by fixed-price contractor	Best professional judgement
WHC:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (14 samples) • Assume monthly performance monitoring of 7 wells for the 12-year lifecycle. (84 samples) - Total samples = 98 • 90% of samples analyzed by mobile lab (90% of 98 = 88) • All on-site samples analyses performed by WHC mobile lab	DOE Cost Meeting Best professional judgement DOE Cost Meeting DOE Cost Meeting
WHC:02.08.03. Take Ground Water Samples	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (14 samples) • Assume 2 Field Technicians for 6 hours on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (24 hrs/yr)	DOE Cost Meeting Best professional judgement
WHC:06.03. Vertical Barrier (Sheet Pile Wall), Yr 1	• Assume WHC QA and Safety oversite for the construction project.	Best professional judgement

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
WHC:06.05. Operation and Maintenance	• WHC Allowance for Electricity Wells: 147 kW-h/d Assume 24 hr/day x 365 days/yr Total = 53,600 kW-h/yr	Vendor catalogs, vendor quotes
WHC:13.21.11 Prepare Annual Report Yr 1	• Assume 2 FTE's for 6 months per year	HR-3 Cost Workshop
WHC: 13.21.11. Prepare Annual Report Yrs 2-12	• Assume 2 FTE's for 4 months per year	HR-3 Cost Workshop

D AREA ION EXCHANGE

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
ANA:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis Yr - 1	• Assume shake-down period with following sampling of treatment system: - First 2 days: Sample every four hours of influent and effluent (24 samples) - Next 5 days: 1 sample per day of influent and effluent (10 samples) - Next 7 weeks: 1 sample per week of influent and effluent (14 samples)	Best professional judgement
	• 1 sample per ion exchange media canister regeneration (7 days) of the influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle (104 samples/yr)	Best professional judgement
	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr) - Total samples = Yr 1 - 166	Best professional judgement
	• All on-site sample analyses performed by WHC mobile lab	DOE Cost Meeting
	• 10% off-site verification analysis of reduced analyte list with CLP protocol. - (10% of 166 = 17 ea)	DOE Cost Meeting
ANA:02.08.03. Ground Water Analysis Yrs 2-12	• Assume 1 sample per ion exchange media canister regeneration (7 days) of influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle. 104 samples/yr)	Best professional judgement
	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-yr lifecycle (14 samples/yr)	Best professional judgement
	• All on-site samples analyses performed by WHC mobile lab	DOE Cost Meeting
	• 10% off-site verification analysis of reduced analyte list with CLP protocol (10% of 118 - 12 ea)	DOE Cost Meeting

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
SUB:01.02.02 Mobilize Trailers	• Includes mobilization of field office, storage, and decontamination trailers	Best professional judgement
SUB:01.04.01 Setup Trailers	• Includes setup of field office, storage, and decontamination trailers	Best professional judgement
SUB:01.04.02. Construct Decon Area	• Work to be Performed: Construct decontamination area/pad for equipment and vehicles. • Crew and Equipment Fixed Price Contractor: 1 Group 6 Operator, 3 Group 1 Laborers, and 3 Group 2 Laborers Equipment: 1 backhoe, 1 pickup truck • Output: Assumed duration for this activity is 3 crew days • Allowance for Tank Assume 1000 gal plastic tank for water collection	Best professional judgement
SUB:01.04.03 Site Survey	• Survey for artifacts	Best professional judgement
SUB:01.05 Construct Temporary Utilities	• Includes connections for temporary electricity, telephone, water, and sewer facilities	Best professional judgement
SUB:01.06 Pre-Construction Submittals	• Includes pre-construction submittals by fixed-price contractor	Best professional judgement
SUB:03.03 Earthwork	• Includes dirtwork to prepare site	Best professional judgement
SUB:03.04. Roads/Parking/Curbs/ Walks	• Access Roads to Wells Assume 1500 lf of road per well, 10 ft wide, native materials 1500 lf/well x 12 wells = 18,000 lf	Well spacing utilized to estimate road placement, Richardson Cost Estimating Guide
SUB:03.05. Fencing	• Allowance for Permanent Fencing Assume 7 ft high security fence	Industry standard, Best professional judgement
SUB:03.06 Electrical Distribution	• Includes pulling power to site	Best professional judgement

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
SUB:06. Groundwater Collection and Control	• Drill/install extraction wells Note: 6 new extraction wells and 6 new injection wells, 100 ft deep, 8 in diameter, screened for 50 ft. Unit cost is assumed to include handling and packaging of contaminated well cuttings, transport to the disposal facility, and associated disposal fees.	Modelling, geological reports, and actual costs from WHC RCRA drilling program
	• Allowance for Well Pumps and Installation - 10 GPM	Richardson Cost Estimating Guide,
	• Allowance for Controls and Connections at Well Heads	Best professional judgement
	• Allowance for Water Level Monitoring Instrumentation	Best professional judgement
	• Assume 5 peizometers per extraction well using well points.	Best professional judgement
	• Allowance for Well Head Covers Assume manhole type cover at each well head	Best professional judgement
	• Allowance for Well Testing	Best professional judgement
SUB:06.01.04. Operations and Maintenance 3, 6, 9	• Allowance for Well Workover Assume 1 workover every 3 yrs for each well for the 12-year lifecycle. Workovers in year 3,6,9	Best professional judgement
	• Allowance for Well Pump Replacement Assume one pump replacement and installation per well every 3 years for the 12-year lifecycle Replacement in years 3,6,9	Best professional judgement

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
SUB:06.01.9X. Site Piping	• Allowance for Piping from Well Head to Treatment Plant Assume 1500 lf of double-wall PVC piping per extraction well 1500 lf/well x 6 wells = 9,000 lf • Allowance for Leak Detection • Allowance for Force Main Discharge Piping Assume 1500 lf single-wall PVC piping per injection well 1500 lf/well x 6 wells = 9,000 lf	Well spacing utilized to estimate flow line length, Best professional judgement
SUB:12. Chemical Treatment	• Excavate and Install Building Foundation Install Butler Building Assume a prefabricated heated building complete with frame, doors, roll up doors, gutters, insulation, and roof vent.	Vendor quote
	• Ion Exchange Equipment/Staging Includes 1 x 60 gpm treatment system, resin regen equipment, 4 vessels. Resin included in O&M.	Vendor quote, results from treatability study
	• Vapor Recompression Evaporator Capacity = 1.2 gpm, includes start-up boiler, 2% reject	Vendor quote Richardson Cost Estimating Guide
	• Rotary Drum Filter/Dryer Liquid Loading = 1.2 gpm x 0.02 = 0.024 gpm (12 lbs/hr), 4 sf drying area	Vendor Catalog
	• Steam Generator Load = 12 lb/hr, 20,000 BTU	Best professional judgement
	• Allowance for Bldg Electrical Includes lighting, fixtures, motor starters, controllers, junction boxes, transformer, chart recorders, annunciators, panels, conduit, and wiring.	Best professional judgement
	• Allowance for Bldg Mechanical Includes equipment installation and connections, controls/instrumentation, interior piping (plastic), floor drains and piping, and HVAC.	

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
SUB:20.04 Site Restoration	• Includes revegetation at end of project	Best professional judgement
SUB:21.04. Demobilze Temp Facilities	• Includes removal of decontamination area • Crew and Equipment: Fixed Price Contractor:1 Group 6 Operator, 3 Group 1 Laborer, and 3 Group 2 Laborers • Equipment: 1 backhoe, 1 pickup truck • Output: Assumed duration for this activity is 1 crew day	Best professional judgement
SUB:21.05 Disconnect Temporary Utilities	• Includes disconnecting electricity, telephone, water, and sewer services	Best professional judgement
SUB:21.06 Post-Construction Submittals	• Includes post-construction submittals by fixed-price contractor	Best professional judgement
WHC:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis Yr - 1	• Assume shake-down period with following sampling of treatment system: - First 2 days: Sample every four hours of influent and effluent (24 samples) - Next 5 days: 1 sample per day of influent and effluent (10 samples) - Next 7 weeks: 1 sample per week of influent and effluent (14 samples/yr) - Total samples Yr 1 = 166 • 90% of samples analyzed a mobile lab (90% of 166 = 149) • HACH kit samples are taken 1 per shift for the 12-yr lifecycle plus an additional 48 samples during the shake-down period. (Yr 1 = 1,143 samples)	Best professional judgement, cost meeting DOE Cost Meeting DOE Cost Meeting

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
WHC:02.08.03. Ground Water Analysis Yr 2 - 12	• Assume 1 sample per ion exchange media canister regeneration (7 days) of the influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle. (104 samples/yr)	Best professional judgement
	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (14 samples/yr)	DOE Cost Meeting
	- Total Samples Yrs 2-12 = 118	
	• 90% of samples analyzed at mobile lab (90% of 118 = 106)	DOE Cost Meeting
	• HACH kit samples are taken 1 per shift for the 12-yr lifecycle. (1,095 samples/year)	DOE Cost Meeting
WHC:02.08.04. Ground Water Monitor Samples	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (14 samples/yr)	DOE Cost Meeting
	• Assume 2 field technicians for 12 hours on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (24 hrs/yr)	Best professional judgement
WHC:12.05.06 Personnel Training	• Includes operator time and allowance to attend 40-hour training	Best professional judgement

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
WHC:12.05.08 Operations & Maintenance Yrs 1-12	• Treatment facility will be fully staffed with 2 FTE's per shift, 3 shifts per day, 7 days per week. (365 days/yr x 24 hrs/day = 8760 hrs/yr)	Best professional judgement
	• Ion exchange media to be regenerated every 7 days for chromium treatment	Vendor quote, treatability test report results
	• 2 FTE crew will be composed of the following members: 0.25 ea - supervisor 1.00 ea - operator 0.50 - TP tech support 0.25 ea - maintenance engineer	
	• Allowance for electricity Wells: 161 kW-hr/d Recompr Evap: 139 kW-hr/d (80 kW-hr/1000 gal) Rotary Filter/Drum: 145 kW-hr Assume 24 hrs/day x 365 days/yr Total = 162,425 kW-hr/yr	Vendor catalogs, vendor quotes
	• Allowance for Water Usage Water for brine solution and rinse during resin regeneration. Resin regeneration every 7 days. Assume 2 vessel volumes brine to regen and 6 vessel volumes to rinse. 4 vessels x (2+6 vessel volumes) x 50 cf/vessel x 1/wk x 52 wk/yr = 83,200 cf/yr (624,000 gal/yr)	Best professional judgement
	• Ion Exchange Media Replacement Resin replacement once per year. 4 vessels x 45 cf/vessel = 180 cf/yr	Vendor quote, best professional judgement

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
WHC:12.05.08 Operation and Maintenance	• Disposal Fee for ion exchange media Assume disposal at ERDF for years 1-12 of the 12-year lifecycle	HR-3 Cost Workshop
	• Disposal Fee for Regen Solids Media Derived from resin regeneration. Assume disposal at ERDF for years 1-12 of the 12-year lifecycle	HR-3 Cost Workshop HR-3 Cost Workshop
	Assume TDS = 325 ppm Well TDS: 1,366 cf/yr Salt TDS: 2,253 cf/yr Regen H_2O TDS: 27 cf/yr Total = 3,646 cf/yr	Best professional judgement
	Assume 50% volume increase to stabilize solids 1.5 x 3,646 cf/yr = 5,469 cf/yr	HR-3 Cost Workshop
	• Allowance for Salt to Regenerate Resin Assume 2 vessel volumes/wk of 4 molar NaCl brine to regenerate resin. Requires 5,850 lbs/wk of NaCl x 52 wks/yr = 304,200 lbs/yr (152 tons/yr)	Vendor quote
WHC:12.05.11. Prepare Annual Report Yr 1	• Assume 2 FTE's for 6 months each year	HR-3 Cost Workshop
WHC:12.05.12. Prepare Annual Report Yrs 2-12	• Assume 2 FTE's for 4 months each year	HR-3 Cost Workshop

D AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
ANA:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis (YR 1)	• Assume shake-down period with the following sampling schedule for the treatment system: - First 2 days: Samples every four hours of influent and effluent (24 samples) - Next 5 days: 1 sample per day of influent and effluent (10 samples) - Next 7 weeks: 1 sample per week of influent and effluent (14 samples)	Best professional judgement
	• 1 sample per filter change out (1 week) of the influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle (104 samples/yr)	Best professional judgement
	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr) - Total samples = 166	Best professional judgement
	• All on-site samples analyses performed by WHC mobile lab	DOE Cost Meeting
	• 10% off-site verification analysis of reduced analyte list with CLP protocol. (10% of 166 = 17 ea)	DOE Cost Meeting
ANA:02.08.03. Ground Water Analysis (YRS 2-12)	• Assume 1 sample per filter change out (1 week) of the influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle. (104 samples/yr)	Best professional judgement
	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr) - Total Samples = 118	Best professional judgement
	• All on-site sample analyses performed by WHC mobile lab	DOE Cost Meeting
	• 10% off-site verification analysis of reduced analyte list with CLP protocol (10% of 118 = 12)	DOE Cost Meeting
SUB:01.02.02 Mobilize Trailers	• Includes mobilization of field office, storage, and decon trailers	Best professional judgement
SUB:01.04.01. Setup/Construct Temporary Facilities	• Includes setup of field office, storage, and decon trailers	Best professional judgement

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
SUB:01.04.02. Construct Decon Area	• Work to be performed: Construct decontamination area/pad for equipment and vehicles. • Crew and Equipment • Fixed Price Contractor: 1 Group 6 Operator, 3 Group 1 Laborers, 3 Group 2 Laborers Equipment: 1 backhoe, 1 pickup truck Assumed duration for this activity is 3 crew days. • Allowance for Tank Assume 1000 gal plastic tank for water collection	Best professional judgement
SUB:01.04.03. Site Survey	• Survey site for construction	Best professional judgement
SUB:01.05. Construct Temporary Utilities	• Includes connections for temporary electricity, telephone, water, and sewer services	Best professional judgement
SUB:01.06. Pre-Construction Submittals	• Includes pre-construction submittals by fixed-price contractor	Best professional judgement
SUB:03.03. Earthwork	• Includes dirtwork to prepare site	Best professional judgement
SUB:03.04. Roads/Parking/ Curbs/Walks	• Assume 1500 lf of access road per well. 10 ft wide, native materials 1500 lf/well x 12 wells = 18,000 lf	Well spacing utilized to estimate road placement, Richardson Cost Estimating Guide
SUB:03.05. Fencing	• Allowance for Permanent Fencing Assume 7 ft high security fence	Industry standard, Best professional judgement
SUB:03.06 Electrical Distribution	• Includes pulling power to site	Best professional judgement

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control	• Drill/Install Extr/Inject Wells Note: 6 new extraction wells and 6 new injection wells, 100 ft deep, 8 in diameter, screened for 50 ft. Unit cost is assumed to include handling and cuttings, transport to the disposal facility, and associated disposal fees. • Allowance for Well Pumps - 10 gpm • Allowance for Water Level Monitoring Instrumentation Assume 5 peizometers per extraction well using well points • Allowance for Well Head Covers Assume manhole type cover at each well head • Allowance for Well Testing	Modelling, geological reports, and actual costs from WHC RCRA Drilling Program Richardson Cost Estimating Guide, Best professional judgement Best professional judgement Best professional judgement
SUB:06.01.04 Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9	• Allowance for Well Workover Assume 1 workover for every 3 yrs. for each well; workovers in years 3,6,9 • Allowance for Well Pump Replacement. Assume 1 pump replacement per extraction well every 3 years; pump replacements in years 3,6,9	Best professional judgement Best professional judgement
SUB:06.01.9X. Site Piping	• Allowance for Piping from Well Head to Treatment Plant Assume 1500 lf of double-wall PVC piping per extraction well. 1500 lf/well x 6 wells = 9000 lf • Allowance for Force Main Discharge Piping Assume 1500 lf of single-wall PVC for each injection well. 1500 lf/well x 6 wells - 9000 lf	Well spacing utilized to estimate flow line length, Best professional judgement

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
SUB:13.21.04. Construction of Permanent Plant	• Excavate and Install Building Foundation • Install Butler Building Assume a prefabricated heated building complete with frame, doors, roll up doors, gutters, insulation, and roof vent. • Reverse Osmosis Equipment/Staging Includes 1 - 60 gpm treatment system, 225 psi inlet pressure, 10% reject • Vapor Recompression Evaporator Capacity = 60 gpm x 0.1 = 6 gpm, includes startup boiler, 2% reject • Rotary Drum Filter/Dryer Liquid loading: 60 gpm x 0.1 x 0.02 = 0.12 gpm = 60 lbs/hr Drying area = 10 sf • Steam Generator Evaporate 0.12 gpm = 60 lbs/hr 103,000 BTU • Allowance for Bldg Electrical Includes lighting, fixtures, motor starters, controllers, junction boxes, transformer, chart recorders, annunciators, panels, conduit, and wiring. • Allowance for Bldg Mechanical Includes equipment installation and connections, controls/instrumentation, interior piping (plastic), floor drains and piping, and HVAC.	Best professional judgement Vendor quote Vendor quote Richardson Cost Estimating Guide Vendor catalog Best professional judgement Best professional judgement
SUB: 20.04 Site Restoration	• Includes revegetation at end of project	Best professional judgement
SUB: 21.02.02 Demobilization	• Demobilize field office, storage, and decontamination trailers	Best professional judgement
SUB: 21.04.02. Remove Decon Area-Yr 12	• Includes removal of decontamination area • Crew and Equipment: Fixed Price Contractor:1 Group 6 Operator, 3 Group 1 Laborers, and 3 Group 2 Laborers Equipment: 1 backhoe, 1 pickup Output: Assumed duration for this activity is 1 crew day	Best professional judgement

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
SUB 21.05 Disconnect Temporary Utilities	• Includes disconnecting electricity, telephone, water, and sewer services.	Best professional judgement
SUB 21.06 Post-Construction Submittals	• Includes post-construction submittals by fixed-price contractor	Best professional judgement
WHC:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis-Yr 1	• Assume shake-down period with the following sampling of treatment system: - First 2 days: Sample every four hours of influent and effluent (24 samples) - Next 5 days: 1 sample per day of influent and effluent (10 samples) - Next 7 weeks: 1 sample per week of influent and effluent (14 samples)	Best professional judgement, cost meeting
	• 1 sample per filter change out (1 week) of the influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle (104 samples/yr)	Best professional judgement
	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr) - Total samples = 166	Best professional judgement
	• 90% of samples for analysis at mobile lab (90% of 166 = 149)	
	• HACH kit samples are taken 1 per shift for the 12-yr lifecycle plus an additional 48 samples during the shake-down period. (1143 samples)	DOE cost meeting
	• HACH Kit Replacement Assume 1 per yr	DOE cost meeting

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
WHC:02.08.03. Ground Water Analysis-Yrs 2-12	• 1 sample per filter change out (1 week) of the influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle (104 samples/yr) • Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr) - Total samples = 118 • 90% of samples for analysis at mobile lab (90% of 118 = 106) • HACH kit samples are taken 1 per shift for the 12-yr lifecycle (1143 samples) • WHC HACH kit Replacement Assume 1 per yr	Best professional judgement DOE cost meeting DOE cost meeting DOE cost meeting
WHC:02.08.04. Ground Water Monitor Samples	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (14 samples/yr) • Assume 2 field technicians for 6 hours on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (24 hrs/yr)	DOE cost meeting Best professional judgement
WHC:13.21.06. Personnel Training	• Note: This account to allow for operator time and an allowance for 40 hour training course	Best professional judgement
WHC:13.21.08. Operation and Maint-Yrs 1-12	• Treatment facility will be fully staffed with 2 FTE's per shift, 3 shifts per day, 7 days per week. (365 days/year x 24 hrs/day = 8760 hrs) • Reverse Osmosis filters will be replaced every week for the 12-year lifecycle. • 2 FTE crew will be composed of the following members: 0.25 ea - supervisor 1.00 ea - operator 0.50 ea - TP tech support 0.25 ea - maintenance supervisor	Best professional judgement Best professional judgement

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
WHC:13.21.08. Operation and Maint-Yrs 1-12 (Continued)	• Allowance for Electricity Wells: 161 kW-hr/d RO System: 237 kW-hr/d Recompr Evap: 691 kW-hr/d Rotary Filter/Drum: 722 kW-hr/d Assume 24 hrs/day x 365 days/yr Total = 661,015 kW-hr/yr	Vendor catalogs, vendor quotes
	• RO System Chemicals Includes scale inhibitors, $0.29/1000 gal 60 gpm x 1440 m/d x 365 d/y = 31.5 MMgpy	Vendor quote
	• Reverse Osmosis Filter Replacement Assume replacement of 2 filters on a weekly basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (52 wk/yr x 2 filters/wk)	Best professional judgement
	• Disposal Fee for Reverse Osmosis Filters Assume disposal at ERDF for years 1 - 12 of the 12-year lifecycle. Assume each filter to be 40 cu ft.	HR-3 Cost Workshop Best professional judgement
	• Disposal Fee - Evaporation Cake 60 gpm x 325 ppm = 3.75 cf/day 3.75 cf/day x 365 days = 1369 cf/year Assume 50% volume increase to stabilize evaporation cake 1.5 x 1369 cf/yr = 2054 cf/yr	HR-3 Cost Workshop
	• Allowance for Water Usage. Assume 1000 gal per month usage for the 12 year lifecycle	Best professional judgement
WHC:13.21.11. Prepare Annual Report (Yr-1)	• Assume 2 FTE's for 6 months each year	HR-3 Cost Workshop
WHC:13.21.12. Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)	• Assume 2 FTE's for 4 months each year	HR-3 Cost Workshop

H AREA INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS/CURRENT ACTION

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
ANA:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis (Yrs 1-12)	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr) • All on-site sample analyses performed by WHC mobile lab. • 10% off-site verification analysis of reduced analyte list with CLP protocol. (10% of 14 = 1 ea)	DOE Cost Meeting
WHC:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis (Yrs 1-12)	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring well on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr) - Total samples = 14 • 90% of samples for analysis at mobile lab (90% of 14 = 13)	DOE Cost Meeting
WHC:02.08.04. Ground Water Monitor Samples	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (14 samples/yr) • Assume 2 field technicians for 6 hours on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (24 hrs/yr)	DOE Cost Meeting
WHC:13.21.11 Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 1-12)	• Assume 2 FTE's for 6 months each year	HR-3 Cost Workshop

H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
ANA:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis Yr 1-12	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (14 samples)	Best professional judgement
	• Assume monthly performance monitoring of 7 wells for the 12-year lifecycle. (84 Samples) - Total samples = 98	Best professional judgement
	• All on-site sample analyses performed by WHC mobile lab	DOE Cost Meeting
	• 10% off-site verification analysis of reduced analyte list with CLP protocol. (10% of 98 = 10 ea)	DOE Cost Meeting
SUB:01.02.02 Mobilize Trailers	• Includes mobilization of field office, storage, and decontamination trailers	Best professional judgement
SUB:01.04.01 Setup Trailers	• Includes setup of field office, storage, and decontamination trailers	Best professional judgement
SUB:01.04.02. Construct Decon Area	• Construct decontamination area/pad for equipment and vehicles • Crew and Equipment: Fixed Price Contractor: 1 Group 6 Operator, 3 Group 1 Laborers, and 3 Group 2 Laborers Equipment: 1 Backhoe, 1 pickup truck Output: Assumed duration for this activity is 3 crew days. • Allowance for Tank Assume 1000 gal plastic tank for water collection	Best professional judgement
SUB:01.04.03 Site Survey	• Survey site for construction	Best professional judgement
SUB:01.05 Construct Temporary Utilities	• Includes connections for temporary electricity, telephone, water, and sewer facilities	Best professional judgement

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
SUB:01.06 Pre-Construction Submittals	• Includes pre-construction submittals by fixed-price contractor	Best professional judgement
SUB:03.03 Earthwork	• Includes dirtwork to prepare site	Best professional judgement
SUB:03.04. Roads/Parking/ Curbs/Walks	• Access Roads to Wells Assume 1500 lf of road per well, 10 ft wide, native materials 1500 lf/well x 14 wells - 21,000 lf	Well spacing utilized to estimate road placement, Richardson Cost Estimating Guide
SUB:06.01.01. Groundwater Collection and Control	• Drill/Install Extr/Inject Wells Note: 7 new extraction wells and 7 new injection wells, 233 ft deep, 8 in diameter, screened for 50 ft. Unit cost is assumed to include handling and packaging of contaminated well cuttings, transport to the disposal facility and associated disposal fees. • Allowance for well Head Covers Assume manhole type cover at each well head • Allowance for Well Pumps-50 gpm • Allowance for Controls and Connections at Well Heads • Allowance for Water Level Monitoring Instrumentation • Assume 5 piezometers per extraction well using well points • Allowance for well testing	Modelling, geological reports, and actual costs from the WHC RCRA drilling program Best professional judgement Richardson Cost Estimating Guide, Best professional judgement Best professional judgement Best professional judgement Best professional judgement
SUB:06.01.04. Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9	• Allowance for Well Workover Assume 1 every 3 years for each well for the 12-year lifecycle. Workovers in years 3,6,9 • Allowance for Well Pump Assume 1 pump replacement per extraction well every three years for the 12-year lifecycle. Pump replacement in years 3,6,9.	Best professional judgement Best professional judgement

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
SUB:06.01.9X. Site Piping	• Allowance for Piping from extraction well to consolidation facility. Assume 1500 lf of double-wall PVC piping per extraction well. 1500 lf/well x 7 wells = 10500 lf • Allowance for leak detection • Allowance for Force Main Discharge Piping Assume 10,500 lf double-wall PVC piping per injection well. 1500lf/well x 7 wells = 10500 lf	Well spacing utilized to estimate flow line length, Best professional judgement
SUB:20.04 Site Restoration	• Includes revegetation at end of project	Best professional judgement
SUB:21.02.02 Demobilize Trailers	• Demobilize field office, storage, and decontamination trailers	Best professional judgement
SUB:21.04.02. Remove Decon Area	• Work to be performed: Remove decontamination area/pad for equipment and vehicles • Crew and Equipment: Fixed Price Contractor: 1 Group 6 Operator, 3 Group 1 Laborers, and 3 Group 2 Laborers Equipment: 1 backhoe, 1 pickup Output: Assumed duration for this activity is 1 crew day.	Best professional judgement
SUB:21.05 Disconnect Temporary Utilities	• Includes disconnecting electricity, telephone, water, and sewer services	Best professional judgement
SUB:21.06 Post-Construction Submittals	• Includes post-construction submittals by fixed-price contractor	Best professional judgement

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
WHC:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (14 samples) • Assume monthly performance monitoring of 7 wells for the 12-year lifecycle. (84 samples) - Total samples = 98 • 90% of samples analyzed by mobile lab (90% of 98 = 88) • All on-site samples analyses performed by WHC mobile lab	DOE Cost Meeting
WHC:02.08.03. Take Ground Water Samples	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (14 samples) • Assume 2 Field Technicians for 6 hours on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (24 hrs/yr)	DOE Cost Meeting Best Professional Judgement
WHC:06.03. Hydraulic Control, Yrs 1-12	• Assume WHC QA and safety oversite for the construction project.	Best professional judgement
WHC:06.05. Operation and Maintenance	• Allowance for Electricity Wells: 1266 kW-h/d Assume 24 hr/day x 365 days/yr Total = 462,090 kW-h/yr	Vendor catalogs, vendor quotes
WHC: 13.21.11. Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)	• Assume 2 FTE's for 6 months per year	HR-3 Cost Workshop
WHC: 13.21.12 Prepare Annual Report (Yrs. 2-12)	• Assume 2 FTE's for 4 months per year	HR-3 Cost Workshop

H AREA ION EXCHANGE

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
ANA:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis Yr - 1	• Assume shake-down period with following sampling of treatment system: - First 2 days: Sample every four hours of influent and effluent (24 samples) - Next 5 days: 1 sample per day of influent and effluent (10 samples) - Next 7 weeks: 1 sample per week of influent and effluent (14 samples)	Best professional judgement
	• 1 sample per ion exchange media canister regeneration (7 days) of the influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle (104 samples/yr)	Best professional judgement
	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr) - Total samples = Yr 1 - 166	Best professional judgement
	• All on-site sample analyses performed by WHC mobile lab	DOE Cost Meeting
	• 10% off-site verification analysis of reduced analyte list with CLP protocol. - (10% of 166 = 17 ea)	DOE Cost Meeting
ANA:02.08.03. Ground Water Analysis Yrs 2-12	• Assume 1 sample per ion exchange media canister regeneration (7 days) of influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle. 104 samples/yr)	Best professional judgement
	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-yr lifecycle (14 samples/yr)	Best professional judgement
	• All on-site samples analyses performed by WHC mobile lab	DOE Cost Meeting
	• 10% off-site verification analysis of reduced analyte list with CLP protocol (10% of 118 - 12 ea)	DOE Cost Meeting

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
SUB:01.02.02 Mobilize Trailers	• Includes mobilization of field office, storage, and decontamination trailers	Best professional judgement
SUB:01.04.01 Setup Trailers	• Includes setup of field office, storage, and decontamination trailers	Best professional judgement
SUB:01.04.02. Construct Decon Area	• Work to be Performed: Construct decontamination area/pad for equipment and vehicles. • Crew and Equipment Fixed Price Contractor: 1 Group 6 Operator, 3 Group 1 Laborers, and 3 Group 2 Laborers • Output: Assumed duration for this activity is 3 crew days • Allowance for Tank Assume 1000 gal plastic tank for water collection	Best professional judgement
SUB:01.04.03 Site Survey	• Survey for artifacts	Best professional judgement
SUB:01.05 Construct Temporary Utilities	• Includes connections for temporary electricity, telephone, water, and sewer facilities	Best professional judgement
SUB:01.06 Pre-Construction Submittals	• Includes pre-construction submittals by fixed-price contractor	Best professional judgement
SUB:03.03 Earthwork	• Includes dirtwork to prepare site	Best professional judgement
SUB:03.04. Roads/Parking/Curbs/ Walks	• Access Roads to Wells Assume 1500 lf of road per well, 10 ft wide, native materials 1500 lf/well x 14 wells = 21,000 lf	Well spacing utilized to estimate road placement, Richardson Cost Estimating Guide
SUB:03.05. Fencing	• Allowance for Permanent Fencing Assume 7 ft high security fence	Industry standard, Best professional judgement
SUB:03.06 Electrical Distribution	• Includes pulling power to site	Best professional judgement

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
SUB:06. Groundwater Collection and Control	• Drill/install extraction wells Note: 7 new injection wells, 233 ft deep, 8 in diameter, screened for 50 ft. Unit cost is assumed to include handling and packaging of contaminated well cuttings, transport to the disposal facility, and associated disposal fees.	Modelling, geological reports, and actual costs from WHC RCRA drilling program
	• Allowance for Well Pumps and Installation - 50 GPM	Richardson Cost Estimating Guide,
	• Allowance for Controls and Connections at Well Heads	Best professional judgement
	• Allowance for Water Level Monitoring Instrumentation	Best professional judgement
	• Assume 5 peizometers per extraction well using well points.	Best professional judgement
	• Allowance for Well Head Covers Assume manhole type cover at each well head	Best professional judgement
	• Allowance for Well Testing	Best professional judgement
SUB:06.01.04. Operations and Maintenance 3, 6, 9	• Allowance for Well Workover Assume 1 workover every 3 yrs for each well for the 12-year lifecycle. Workovers in year 3,6,9	Best professional judgement
	• Allowance for Well Pump Replacement Assume one pump replacement and installation per well every 3 years for the 12-year lifecycle Replacement in years 3,6,9	Best professional judgement

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
SUB:06.01.9X. Site Piping	• Allowance for Piping from Well Head to Treatment Plant Assume 1500 lf of double-wall PVC piping per extraction well 1500 lf/well x 7 wells = 10,500 lf • Allowance for Leak Detection • Allowance for Force Main Discharge Piping Assume 1500 lf single-wall PVC piping per injection well 1500 lf/well x 7 wells = 10500 lf	Well spacing utilized to estimate flow line length, Best professional judgement
SUB:12. Chemical Treatment	• Excavate and Install Building Foundation Install Butler Building Assume a prefabricated heated building complete with frame, doors, roll up doors, gutters, insulation, and roof vent.	Vendor quote
	• Ion Exchange Equipment/Staging Includes 1 x 350 gpm treatment system, resin regen equipment, 20 vessels. Resin included in O&M.	Vendor quote, results from treatability study
	• Vapor Recompression Evaporator Capacity = 6 gpm, includes start-up boiler, 2% reject	Vendor quote
	• Rotary Drum Filter/Dryer Liquid Loading = 6 gpm x 0.02 = 0.12 gpm (60 lbs/hr), 16 sf drying area	Richardson Cost Estimating Guide
	• Steam Generator Load = 60 lb/hr, 103,000 BTU	Vendor Catalog
	• Allowance for Bldg Electrical Includes lighting, fixtures, motor starters, controllers, junction boxes, transformer, chart recorders, annunciators, panels, conduit, and wiring.	Best professional judgement
	• Allowance for Bldg Mechanical Includes equipment installation and connections, controls/instrumentation, interior piping (plastic), floor drains and piping, and HVAC.	Best professional judgement

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
SUB:20.04 Site Restoration	• Includes revegetation at end of project	Best professional judgement
SUB:21.04. Demobilze Temp Facilities	• Includes removal of decontamination area • Crew and Equipment: Fixed Price Contractor:1 Group 6 Operator, 3 Group 1 Laborer, and 3 Group 2 Laborers • Equipment: 1 backhoe, 1 pickup truck • Output: Assumed duration for this activity is 1 crew day	Best professional judgement
SUB:21.05 Disconnect Temporary Utilities	• Includes disconnecting electricity, telephone, water, and sewer services	Best professional judgement
SUB:21.06 Post-Construction Submittals	• Includes post-construction submittals by fixed-price contractor	Best professional judgement
WHC:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis Yr - 1	• Assume shake-down period with following sampling of treatment system: - First 2 days: Sample every four hours of influent and effluent (24 samples) - Next 5 days: 1 sample per day of influent and effluent (10 samples) - Next 7 weeks: 1 sample per week of influent and effluent (14 samples/yr) - Total samples Yr 1 = 166 • 90% of samples analyzed a mobile lab (90% of 166 = 149) • HACH kit samples are taken 1 per shift for the 12-yr lifecycle plus an additional 48 samples during the shake-down period. (Yr 1 = 1,143 samples)	Best professional judgement, cost meeting DOE Cost Meeting DOE Cost Meeting

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
WHC:02.08.03. Ground Water Analysis Yr 2 - 12	• Assume 1 sample per ion exchange media canister regeneration (7 days) of the influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle. (104 samples/yr)	Best professional judgement
	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (14 samples/yr) - Total Samples Yrs 2-12 = 118	DOE Cost Meeting
	• 90% of samples analyzed at mobile lab (90% of 118 = 106)	DOE Cost Meeting
	• HACH kit samples are taken 1 per shift for the 12-yr lifecycle. (1,095 samples/year)	DOE Cost Meeting
WHC:02.08.04. Ground Water Monitor Samples	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (14 samples/yr)	DOE Cost Meeting
	• Assume 2 field technicians for 6 hours on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (24 hrs/yr)	Best professional judgement
WHC:12.05.06 Personnel Training	• Includes operator time and allowance to attend 40-hour training	Best professional judgement

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
WHC:12.05.08 Operations & Maintenance Yrs 1-12	• Treatment facility will be fully staffed with 2 FTE's per shift, 3 shifts per day, 7 days per week. (365 days/yr x 24 hrs/day = 8760 hrs/yr)	Best professional judgement
	• Ion exchange media to be regenerated every 7 days for chromium treatment	Vendor quote, treatability test report results
	• 2 FTE crew will be composed of the following members: 0.25 ea - supervisor 1.00 ea - operator 0.50 - TP tech support 0.25 ea - maintenance engineer	
	• Allowance for electricity Wells: 1266 kW-hr/d Recompr Evap: 691 kW-hr/d (80 kW-hr/1000 gal) Rotary Filter/Drum: 722 kW-hr Assume 24 hrs/day x 365 days/yr Total = 977,385 kW-hr/yr	Vendor catalogs, vendor quotes
	• Allowance for Water Usage Water for brine solution and rinse during resin regeneration. Resin regeneration every 7 days. Assume 2 vessel volumes brine to regen and 6 vessel volumes to rinse. 20 vessels x (2+6 vessel volumes) x 50 cf/vessel x 1/wk x 52 wk/yr = 416,000 cf/yr (3,120,000 gal/yr)	Best professional judgement
	• Ion Exchange Media Replacement Resin replacement once per year. 20 vessels x 45 cf/vessel = 900 cf/yr	Vendor quote, best professional judgement

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
WHC:12.05.08 Operation and Maintenance	• Disposal Fee for ion exchange media Assume disposal at ERDF for years 1-12 of the 12-year lifecycle	HR-3 Cost Workshop
	• Disposal Fee for Regen Solids Media Derived from resin regeneration. Assume disposal at ERDF for years 1-12 of the 12-year lifecycle Assume TDS = 325 ppm Well TDS: 7972 cf/yr Salt TDS: 11,266 cf/yr Regen H_2O TDS: 135 cf/yr Total = 19,373 cf/yr Assume 50% volume increase to stabilize solids 1.5 x 19,373 cf/yr = 29,060 cf/yr	HR-3 Cost Workshop HR-3 Cost Workshop Best professional judgement HR-3 Cost Workshop
	• Allowance for Salt to Regenerate Resin Assume 2 vessel volumes/wk of 4 molar NaCl brine to regenerate resin. Requires 29,250 lbs/wk of NaCl x 52 wks/yr = 1,521,000 lbs/yr (760 tons/yr)	Vendor quote
WHC:12.05.11. Prepare Annual Report Yr 1	• Assume 2 FTE's for 6 months each year	HR-3 Cost Workshop
WHC:12.05.12. Prepare Annual Report Yrs 2-12	• Assume 2 FTE's for 4 months each year	HR-3 Cost Workshop

H AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
ANA:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis (YR 1)	• Assume shake-down period with the following sampling schedule for the treatment system: - First 2 days: Samples every four hours of influent and effluent (24 samples) - Next 5 days: 1 sample per day of influent and effluent (10 samples) - Next 7 weeks: 1 sample per week of influent and effluent (14 samples)	Best professional judgement
	• 1 sample per filter change out (1 week) of the influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle (104 samples/yr)	Best professional judgement
	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr) - Total samples = 166	Best professional judgement
	• All on-site samples analyses performed by WHC mobile lab	DOE Cost Meeting
	• 10% off-site verification analysis of reduced analyte list with CLP protocol. (10% of 166 = 17 ea)	DOE Cost Meeting
ANA:02.08.03. Ground Water Analysis (YRS 2-12)	• Assume 1 sample per filter change out (1 week) of the influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle. (104 samples/yr)	Best professional judgement
	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr) - Total Samples = 118	Best professional judgement
	• All on-site sample analyses performed by WHC mobile lab	DOE Cost Meeting
	• 10% off-site verification analysis of reduced analyte list with CLP protocol (10% of 118 = 12)	DOE Cost Meeting
SUB:01.02.02 Mobilize Trailers	• Includes mobilization of field office, storage, and decon trailers	Best professional judgement
SUB:01.04.01. Setup/Construct Temporary Facilities	• Includes setup of field office, storage, and decon trailers	Best professional judgement

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
SUB:01.04.02. Construct Decon Area	• Work to be performed: Construct decontamination area/pad for equipment and vehicles. • Crew and Equipment • Fixed Price Contractor: 1 Group 6 Operator, 3 Group 1 Laborers, 3 Group 2 Laborers Equipment: 1 backhoe, 1 pickup truck Assumed duration for this activity is 3 crew days. • Allowance for Tank Assume 1000 gal plastic tank for water collection	Best professional judgement
SUB:01.04.03. Site Survey	• Survey site for construction	Best professional judgement
SUB:01.05. Construct Temporary Utilities	• Includes connections for temporary electricity, telephone, water, and sewer services	Best professional judgement
SUB:01.06. Pre-Construction Submittals	• Includes pre-construction submittals by fixed-price contractor	Best professional judgement
SUB:03.03. Earthwork	• Includes dirtwork to prepare site	Best professional judgement
SUB:03.04. Roads/Parking/ Curbs/Walks	• Assume 1500 lf of access road per well. 10 ft wide, native materials 1500 lf/well x 14 wells = 21,000 lf	Well spacing utilized to estimate road placement, Richardson Cost Estimating Guide
SUB:03.05. Fencing	• Allowance for Permanent Fencing Assume 7 ft high security fence	Industry standard, Best professional judgement
SUB:03.06 Electrical Distribution	• Includes pulling power to site	Best professional judgement

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control	• Drill/Install Extr/Inject Wells Note: 7 new extraction wells and 7 new injection wells, 233 ft deep, 8 in diameter, screened for 50 ft. Unit cost is assumed to include handling and cuttings, transport to the disposal facility, and associated disposal fees. • Allowance for Well Pumps - 50 gpm • Allowance for Water Level Monitoring Instrumentation Assume 5 peizometers per extraction well using well points • Allowance for Well Head Covers Assume manhole type cover at each well head • Allowance for Well Testing	Modelling, geological reports, and actual costs form WHC RCRA Drilling Program Richardson Cost Estimating Guide, Best professional judgement Best professional judgement Best professional judgement
SUB:06.01.04 Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9	• Allowance for Well Workover Assume 1 workover for every 3 yrs. for each well; workovers in years 3,6,9 • Allowance for Well Pump Replacement. Assume 1 pump replacement per extraction well every 3 years; pump replacements in years 3,6,9	Best professional judgement Best professional judgement
SUB:06.01.9X. Site Piping	• Allowance for Piping from Well Head to Treatment Plant Assume 1500 lf of double-wall PVC piping per extraction well. 1500 lf/well x 7 wells = 10,500 lf • Allowance for Force Main Discharge Piping Assume 1500 lf of single-wall PVC for each injection well. 1500 lf/well x 7 wells = 10,500 lf	Well spacing utilized to estimate flow line length, Best professional judgement

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
SUB:13.21.04. Construction of Permanent Plant	• Excavate and Install Building Foundation • Install Butler Building Assume a prefabricated heated building complete with frame, doors, roll up doors, gutters, insulation, and roof vent. • Reverse Osmosis Equipment/Staging Includes 1 - 350 gpm treatment system, 225 psi inlet pressure, 10% reject • Vapor Recompression Evaporator Capacity = 350 gpm x 0.1 = 35 gpm, includes startup boiler, 2% reject • Rotary Drum Filter/Dryer Liquid loading: 350 gpm x 0.1 x 0.02 = 0.7 gpm = 350 lbs/hr Drying area = 35 sf • Steam Generator Evaporate 0.7 gpm = 350 lbs/hr 600,000 BTU • Allowance for Bldg Electrical Includes lighting, fixtures, motor starters, controllers, junction boxes, transformer, chart recorders, annunciators, panels, conduit, and wiring. • Allowance for Bldg Mechanical Includes equipment installation and connections, controls/instrumentation, interior piping (plastic), floor drains and piping, and HVAC.	Best professional judgement Vendor quote Vendor quote Richardson Cost Estimating Guide Vendor catalog Best professional judgement Best professional judgement
SUB: 20.04 Site Restoration	• Includes revegetation at end of project	Best professional judgement
SUB: 21.02.02 Demobilization	• Demobilize field office, storage, and decontamination trailers	Best professional judgement
SUB: 21.04.02. Remove Decon Area-Yr 12	• Includes removal of decontamination area • Crew and Equipment: Fixed Price Contractor:1 Group 6 Operator, 3 Group 1 Laborers, and 3 Group 2 Laborers Equipment: 1 backhoe, 1 pickup Output: Assumed duration for this activity is 1 crew day	Best professional judgement

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
SUB 21.05 Disconnect Temporary Utilities	• Includes disconnecting electricity, telephone, water, and sewer services.	Best professional judgement
SUB 21.06 Post-Construction Submittals	• Includes post-construction submittals by fixed-price contractor	Best professional judgement
WHC:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis-Yr 1	• Assume shake-down period with the following sampling of treatment system: - First 2 days: Sample every four hours of influent and effluent (24 samples) - Next 5 days: 1 sample per day of influent and effluent (10 samples) - Next 7 weeks: 1 sample per week of influent and effluent (14 samples)	Best professional judgement, cost meeting
	• 1 sample per filter change out (1 week) of the influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle (104 samples/yr)	Best professional judgement
	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr) - Total samples = 166	Best professional judgement
	• 90% of samples for analysis at mobile lab (90% of 166 = 149)	
	• HACH kit samples are taken 1 per shift for the 12-yr lifecycle plus an additional 48 samples during the shake-down period. (1143 samples)	DOE cost meeting
	• HACH Kit Replacement Assume 1 per yr	DOE cost meeting

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
WHC:02.08.03. Ground Water Analysis-Yrs 2-12	• 1 sample per filter change out (1 week) of the influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle (104 samples/yr) • Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr) - Total samples = 118 • 90% of samples for analysis at mobile lab (90% of 118 = 106) • HACH kit samples are taken 1 per shift for the 12-yr lifecycle (1143 samples) • WHC HACH kit Replacement Assume 1 per yr	Best professional judgement DOE cost meeting DOE cost meeting DOE cost meeting
WHC:02.08.04. Ground Water Monitor Samples	• Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (14 samples/yr) • Assume 2 field technicians for 6 hours on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (24 hrs/yr)	DOE cost meeting Best professional judgement
WHC:13.21.06. Personnel Training	• Note: This account to allow for operator time and an allowance for 40 hour training course	Best professional judgement
WHC:13.21.08. Operation and Maint-Yrs 1-12	• Treatment facility will be fully staffed with 2 FTE's per shift, 3 shifts per day, 7 days per week. (365 days/year x 24 hrs/day = 8760 hrs) • Reverse Osmosis filters will be replaced every week for the 12-year lifecycle. • 2 FTE crew will be composed of the following members: 0.25 ea - supervisor 1.00 ea - operator 0.50 ea - TP tech support 0.25 ea - maintenance supervisor	Best professional judgement Best professional judgement

TASK NUMBER	ASSUMPTIONS	JUSTIFICATION
WHC:13.21.08. Operation and Maint-Yrs 1-12 (Continued)	• Allowance for Electricity Wells: 1266 kW-hr/d RO System: 1382 kW-hr/d Recompr Evap: 4032 kW-hr/d Rotary Filter/Drum: 4213 kW-hr/d Assume 24 hrs/day x 365 days/yr Total = 3,975,945 kW-hr/yr	Vendor catalogs, vendor quotes
	• RO System Chemicals Includes scale inhibitors, $0.29/1000 gal 350 gpm x 1440 m/d x 365 d/y = 184 MMgpy	Vendor quote
	• Reverse Osmosis Filter Replacement Assume replacement of 2 filters on a weekly basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (52 wk/yr x 2 filters/wk)	Best professional judgement
	• Disposal Fee for Reverse Osmosis Filters Assume disposal at ERDF for years 1 - 12 of the 12-year lifecycle. Assume each filter to be 40 cu ft.	HR-3 cost workshop
	• Disposal Fee - Evaporation Cake 350 gpm x 325 ppm = 22 cf/day 22 cf/day x 365 days = 8030 cf/year	Best professional judgement
	Assume 50% volume increase to stabilize evaporation cake 1.5 x 8030 cf/yr = 12,045 cf/yr	HR-3 Cost Workshop
	• Allowance for Water Usage. Assume 1000 gal per month usage for the 12 year lifecycle	Best professional judgement
WHC:13.21.11. Prepare Annual Report (Yr-1)	• Assume 2 FTE's for 6 months each year	HR-3 Cost Workshop
WHC:13.21.12. Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)	• Assume 2 FTE's for 4 months each year	HR-3 Cost Workshop

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SECTION 1.3 COST SUMMARY TABLES

Cost Summary for D/DR Area			Cost[b]						
Cost Element			Type		Year(s) Applicable	Institutional Controls/ Continued Current Actions	Vertical Barrier (Sheet Pile)	Pump and Treat with Ion Exchange	Pump and Treat with Reverse Osmosis
			CAP	O&M					
ANA: Off-Site Analytical Services									
ANA:02	Monitoring, Sampling, and Analysis	Offsite Yr 1		x	1	4210	42,100	71,570	71,570
		Offsite Yrs 2-12		x	2-12	4210	42,100	50,520	50,520
SUB: Fixed Price Contractor									
SUB:01	Mobilization & Preparatory		x		0	-	37,810	37,970	37,970
SUB:03	Site Work		x		0	-	27,910	87,490	87,500
SUB:06	Groundwater Collection and Control	Drilling	x		0	-	282,680	1,393,490	1,393,540
		O&M 3,6,9		x	3,6,9	-	59,110	178,060	178,060
		Piping	x		0	-	145,190	389,660	389,680
		Sheet Pile	x		0	-	10,525,290	-	-
SUB:12	Chemical Treatment		x		0	-	-	1,468,060	-
SUB:13	Physical Treatment		x		0	-	-	-	1,383,220
SUB:20	Site Restoration		x		12	-	12,850	12,900	12,900
SUB:21	Demobilization		x		12	-	19,350	19,430	19,430
WHC:Westinghouse Hanford Company									
WHC:02	Monitoring, Sampling, & Analysis	Yr 1		x	1	5860	2300	60,410	60,410
		Yrs 2-12		x	2-12	5860	-	43,180	43,210
		Yrs 1-12		x	1-12	-	35,860	660	660

Cost Summary for D/DR Area			Cost[b]						
Cost Element			Type		Year(s) Applicable	Institutional Controls/ Continued Current Actions	Vertical Barrier (Sheet Pile)	Pump and Treat with Ion Exchange	Pump and Treat with Reverse Osmosis
			CAP	O&M					
WHC:06	Groundwater Collection and Control	Yr 1		x	1	-	2300	-	-
		Yrs 1-12		x	1-12	-	2140	-	-
WHC:12	Chemical Treatment	Training Yr 1		x	1	-	-	6900	-
		O&M Yrs 1-12		x	1-12	-	-	628,140	-
		Annual Rpt Yr 1		x	1	90,150	90,150	90,150	-
		Annual Rpt Yrs 2-12		x	2-12	90,150	60,070	60,070	-
WHC:13	Physical Treatment[a]	Training Yr 1		x	1	-	-	-	6900
		O&M Yrs 1-12		x	1-12	-	-	-	1,007,500
		Annual Rpt Yr 1		x	1	-	-	-	90,150
		Annual Rpt Yrs 2-12		x	2-12	-	-	-	60,070
Miscellaneous	Overhead			x	1-12	-	136,906	44,018	42,977
	Profit			x	1-12	-	55,594	19,988	19,515
	Bond			x	1-12	-	4458	1842	1811
	B&O Tax			x	1-12	-	4331	1398	1365
	Material/Supply MPR			x	1-12	-	-	488	4572
	Subcontractor MPR			x	1-12	-	67,587	21,821	21,306
	Project Management/Construction Management			x	1-12	1200	151,397	59,230	62,836

Cost Summary for D/DR Area			Cost[b]				
Cost Element		Type		Year(s) Applicable	Institutional Controls/ Continued Current Actions	Vertical Barrier (Sheet Pile)	Pump and Treat with Ion Exchange	Pump and Treat with Reverse Osmosis
		CAP	O&M					
General & Admin/Common Support Pool			x	1-12	2347	295,980	115,795	122,844
Contingency			x	1-12	4164	511,069	203,023	215,166
Total Miscellaneous					7711	1,227,322	467,603	492,392
SUMMARY								
Capital	Year 0				0	11,018,880	3,376,670	3,291,910
	Year 12				0	32,200	32,330	32,330
Annual O&M	Year 1				107,931	1,402,172	1,325,433	1,729,582
	Years 2,4,5,7 8,10,11,12,				107,931	1,367,492	1,250,173	1,654,352
	Years 3,6,9				107,931	1,426,602	1,428,233	1,832,412
Present Worth					956,603	23,323,326	14,948,211	18,445,702

(a) For Institutional Controls/Continued Current Actions and Vertical Barrier (Sheet Pile) – Annual Report

(b) Costs for task/subtask/sub-subtask elements are obtained from the Contract Cost column in the Level 5 Project Owner Summaries (MCACES Cost Model Runs Section 1.4). Yearly Miscellaneous Costs are obtained by taking 1/12 of the individual line item Miscellaneous Costs from the Total Cost column of the Level 1 Project Direct Summaries (12 years is the project duration).

CAP = Capital

O&M = Operation & Maintenance

Cost Summary for H Area			Cost[b]						
Cost Element			Type		Year(s) Applicable	Institutional Controls/ Continued Current Actions	Hydraulic Control	Pump and Treat with Ion Exchange	Pump and Treat with Reverse Osmosis
			CAP	O&M					
ANA: Off-Site Analytical Services									
ANA:02	Monitoring, Sampling, and Analysis	Offsite Yr 1		x	1	4210	42,100	71,570	71,570
		Offsite Yrs 2-12		x	2-12	4210	42,100	50,520	50,520
SUB: Fixed Price Contractor									
SUB:01	Mobilization & Preparatory		x		0	-	37,850	37,940	37,930
SUB:03	Site Work		x		0	-	68,850	95,630	95,610
SUB:06	Groundwater Collection and Control	Drilling	x		0	-	3,297,500	3,305,140	3,304,370
		O&M 3,6,9		x	3,6,9	-	207,110	207,590	207,540
		Piping	x		0	-	492,680	453,210	453,100
SUB:12	Chemical Treatment		x		0	-	-	1,936,100	-
SUB:13	Physical Treatment		x		0	-	-	-	3,270,340
SUB:20	Site Restoration		x		12	-	12,860	12,890	12,890
SUB:21	Demobilization		x		12	-	19,370	19,410	19,410
WHC:Westinghouse Hanford Company									
WHC:02	Monitoring, Sampling, & Analysis	Yr 1		x	1	5860	35,860	60,410	60,410
		Yrs 2-12		x	2-12	5860	35,860	43,180	43,210
		Yrs 1-12		x	1-12	-	-	660	660

Cost Summary for H Area			Cost[b]						
Cost Element			Type		Year(s) Applicable	Institutional Controls/ Continued Current Actions	Hydraulic Control	Pump and Treat with Ion Exchange	Pump and Treat with Reverse Osmosis
			CAP	O&M					
WHC:06	Groundwater Collection and Control	Yr 1		x	1	-	18,480	-	-
		Yrs 2-12		x	2-12	-	18,480	-	-
WHC:12	Chemical Treatment	Training Yr 1		x	1	-	-	6900	-
		O&M Yrs 1-12		x	1-12	-	-	993,670	-
		Annual Rpt Yr 1		x	1	-	-	90,150	-
		Annual Rpt Yrs 2-12		x	2-12	-	-	60,070	-
WHC:13	Physical Treatment[a]	Training Yr 1		x	1	-	-	-	6900
		O&M Yrs 1-12		x	1-12	-	-	-	1,222,100
		Annual Rpt Yr 1		x	1	90,150	90,150	-	90,150
		Annual Rpt Yrs 2-12		x	2-12	90,150	60,070	-	60,070
Miscellaneous	Overhead			x	1-12	-	50,911	75,514	90,907
	Profit			x	1-12	-	22,161	33,835	41,279
	Bond			x	1-12	-	2051	2766	3231
	B&O Tax			x	1-12	-	1612	2366	2885
	Material/Supply MPR			x	1-12	-	-	2439	4572
	Subcontractor MPR			x	1-12	-	25,162	36,913	45,024
	Project Management/Construction Management			x	1-12	1200	58,034	97,074	117,812

Cost Summary for H Area			Cost[b]				
Cost Element		Type	Year(s) Applicable	Institutional Controls/ Continued Current Actions	Hydraulic Control	Pump and Treat with Ion Exchange	Pump and Treat with Reverse Osmosis
		CAP / O&M					
General & Admin/Common Support Pool		x	1-12	2347	113,457	189,780	230,322
Contingency		x	1-12	4164	196,662	330,466	400,303
Total Miscellaneous			1-12	7711	470,050	771,153	936,335
SUMMARY							
Capital	Year 0			0	3,896,880	5,828,020	7,161,350
	Year 12			0	32,230	32,300	32,300
Annual O&M	Year 1			107,931	656,640	1,994,513	2,388,125
	Years 2,4,5,7 8,10,11,12,			107,931	626,560	1,919,253	2,312,895
	Years 3,6,9			107,931	833,670	2,126,843	2,520,435
Present Worth				956,603	9,963,688	23,396,246	28,218,323

(a) For Institutional Controls/Continued Current Actions and Hydraulic Control – Annual Report

(b) Costs for task/subtask/sub-subtask elements are obtained from the Contract Cost column of the level 5 Project Owner Summaries (MCACES Cost Model Runs Section 1.4). Yearly Miscellaneous Costs are obtained by taking 1/12 of the individual line-item Miscellaneous Costs from the Total Cost Column of the Level 1 Project Direct Summaries (12 years is the project duration).

CAP = Capital

O&M = Operation & Maintenance

9413290.0021

SECTION 1.4 REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE COST MODELS

HANFORD: ER PROGRAM
100 D/DR INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D
CURRENT ACTIONS
1.4.10.1.1.10.5.2.4
PRELIMINARY COST MODEL

Designed By:
Estimated By: IT Corporation

Prepared By: USACE/CENPW COST ENG BRANCH
Project Time & Cost, Inc.

Date: 09/14/94

M C A C E S G O L D E D I T I O N
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Thu 22 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DNOACT: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 D/DR INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D
100 D/DR INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D CURRENT ACTIONS
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 1 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:18:30
SUMMARY PAGE 1

		QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Off-Site Analytical Services		4,210	0	0	0	1,470	5,680	
WHC	Westinghouse Hanford Company		96,010	0	14,400	28,160	48,500	187,070	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		100,220	0	14,400	28,160	49,970	192,750	

Thu 22 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DNOACT: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 D/DR INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D
100 D/DR INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D CURRENT ACTIONS
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 2 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:18:30
SUMMARY PAGE 2

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services								
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		4,210	0	0	0	1,470	5,680	
Off-Site Analytical Services		4,210	0	0	0	1,470	5,680	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company								
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		5,860	0	880	1,720	2,960	11,420	
WHC:13 Annual Report (Yrs 1-12)		90,150	0	13,520	26,440	45,540	175,640	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		96,010	0	14,400	28,160	48,500	187,070	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		100,220	0	14,400	28,160	49,970	192,750	

Thu 22 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DNOACT: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 D/DR INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D
100 D/DR INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D CURRENT ACTIONS
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 4 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:18:30
SUMMARY PAGE 3

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services								
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis								
ANA:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media								
ANA:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis (Yrs 1-12)	1.00 EA	4,210	0	0	0	1,470	5,680	5683.50
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		4,210	0	0	0	1,470	5,680	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		4,210	0	0	0	1,470	5,680	
Off-Site Analytical Services		4,210	0	0	0	1,470	5,680	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company								
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis								
WHC:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media								
WHC:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis-Yrs (1-12)	13.00 EA	5,200	0	780	1,520	2,630	10,130	779.36
WHC:02.08.04 Ground Water Monitor Samples	24.00 HR	660	0	100	190	330	1,290	53.82
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		5,860	0	880	1,720	2,960	11,420	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		5,860	0	880	1,720	2,960	11,420	
WHC:13 Annual Report (Yrs 1-12)								
WHC:13.21 Annual Report								
WHC:13.21.11 Prepare Annual Report	2080.00 HR	90,150	0	13,520	26,440	45,540	175,640	84.44
Annual Report		90,150	0	13,520	26,440	45,540	175,640	
Annual Report (Yrs 1-12)		90,150	0	13,520	26,440	45,540	175,640	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		96,010	0	14,400	28,160	48,500	187,070	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		100,220	0	14,400	28,160	49,970	192,750	

Thu 22 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DNOACT: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 D/DR INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D
100 D/DR INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D CURRENT ACTIONS
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 1 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:18:30
SUMMARY PAGE 4

		QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Off-Site Analytical Services		4,210	0	0	0	0	0	4,210	
WHC	Westinghouse Hanford Company		96,010	0	0	0	0	0	96,010	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		100,220	0	0	0	0	0	100,220	
	Project Management/Construction Mgnt								14,400	
	SUBTOTAL								114,620	
	General & Admin/Common Support Pool								28,160	
	SUBTOTAL								142,780	
	Contingency								49,970	
	TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS								192,750	

Thu 22 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DNOACT: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 D/DR INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D
100 D/DR INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D CURRENT ACTIONS
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 2 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:18:30
SUMMARY PAGE 5

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services									
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		4,210	0	0	0	0	0	4,210	
Off-Site Analytical Services		4,210	0	0	0	0	0	4,210	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company									
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		5,860	0	0	0	0	0	5,860	
WHC:13 Annual Report (Yrs 1-12)		90,150	0	0	0	0	0	90,150	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		96,010	0	0	0	0	0	96,010	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		100,220	0	0	0	0	0	100,220	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt								14,400	
SUBTOTAL								114,620	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool								28,160	
SUBTOTAL								142,780	
Contingency								49,970	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS								192,750	

Thu 22 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DNOACT: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 D/DR INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D
100 D/DR INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D CURRENT ACTIONS
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 4 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:18:30
SUMMARY PAGE 6

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services									
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis									
ANA:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media									
ANA:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis (Yrs 1-1	1.00 EA	4,210	0	0	0	0	0	4,210	4210.00
Sampling Rad Contaminated Medi		4,210	0	0	0	0	0	4,210	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysi		4,210	0	0	0	0	0	4,210	
Off-Site Analytical Services		4,210	0	0	0	0	0	4,210	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company									
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis									
WHC:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media									
WHC:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis-Yrs (1-1	13.00 EA	5,200	0	0	0	0	0	5,200	400.00
WHC:02.08.04 Ground Water Monitor Samples	24.00 HR	660	0	0	0	0	0	660	27.62
Sampling Rad Contaminated Medi		5,860	0	0	0	0	0	5,860	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysi		5,860	0	0	0	0	0	5,860	
WHC:13 Annual Report (Yrs 1-12)									
WHC:13.21 Annual Report									
WHC:13.21.11 Prepare Annual Report	2080.00 HR	90,150	0	0	0	0	0	90,150	43.34
Annual Report		90,150	0	0	0	0	0	90,150	
Annual Report (Yrs 1-12)		90,150	0	0	0	0	0	90,150	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		96,010	0	0	0	0	0	96,010	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		100,220	0	0	0	0	0	100,220	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt								14,400	
SUBTOTAL								114,620	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool								28,160	
SUBTOTAL								142,780	
Contingency								49,970	

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DNOACT: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 D/DR INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D
100 D/DR INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D CURRENT ACTIONS
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 4 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:18:30
SUMMARY PAGE 7

	QUANTITY	UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS									192,750	

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DNOACT: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 D/DR INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D
100 D/DR INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D CURRENT ACTIONS
** PROJECT DIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 1 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:18:30

SUMMARY PAGE 8

		QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	4,210	4,210	
WHC	Westinghouse Hanford Company		90,810	0	0	5,200	96,010	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		90,810	0	0	9,410	100,220	
	Project Management/Construction Mgnt						14,400	
	SUBTOTAL						114,620	
	General & Admin/Common Support Pool						28,160	
	SUBTOTAL						142,780	
	Contingency						49,970	
	TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS						192,750	

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services							
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		0	0	0	4,210	4,210	
Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	4,210	4,210	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company							
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		660	0	0	5,200	5,860	
WHC:13 Annual Report (Yrs 1-12)		90,150	0	0	0	90,150	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		90,810	0	0	5,200	96,010	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		90,810	0	0	9,410	100,220	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt						14,400	
SUBTOTAL						114,620	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool						28,160	
SUBTOTAL						142,780	
Contingency						49,970	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS						192,750	

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DNOACT: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 D/DR INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D
100 D/DR INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D CURRENT ACTIONS
** PROJECT DIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 4 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:18:30
SUMMARY PAGE 10

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services							
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis							
ANA:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media							
ANA:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis (Yrs 1-12)	1.00 EA	0	0	0	4,210	4,210	4210.00
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		0	0	0	4,210	4,210	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		0	0	0	4,210	4,210	
Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	4,210	4,210	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company							
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis							
WHC:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media							
WHC:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis-Yrs (1-12)	13.00 EA	0	0	0	5,200	5,200	400.00
WHC:02.08.04 Ground Water Monitor Samples	24.00 HR	660	0	0	0	660	27.62
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		660	0	0	5,200	5,860	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		660	0	0	5,200	5,860	
WHC:13 Annual Report (Yrs 1-12)							
WHC:13.21 Annual Report							
WHC:13.21.11 Prepare Annual Report	2080.00 HR	90,150	0	0	0	90,150	43.34
Annual Report		90,150	0	0	0	90,150	
Annual Report (Yrs 1-12)		90,150	0	0	0	90,150	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		90,810	0	0	5,200	96,010	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		90,810	0	0	9,410	100,220	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt						14,400	
SUBTOTAL						114,620	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool						28,160	
SUBTOTAL						142,780	
Contingency						49,970	

Thu 22 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DNOACT: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 D/DR INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D
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** PROJECT DIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 4 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:18:30
SUMMARY PAGE 11

	QUANTITY	UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS							192,750	

ANA:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST

ANA. Off-Site Analytical Services
ANA:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis
ANA:02.08. Sampling Rad Contaminated Media
ANA:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis (Yrs 1-12)

Assumptions:

1. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr)

   - Total samples = 14

2. All on-site sample analyses performed by WHC mobile lab.

3. 10% off-site verification analysis of reduced analyte list with CLP protocol. (10% of 14 = 1 ea)

ANA	Analyze LLW Sample - Off-site Lab	1.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	4210.00 4,210	4210.00 4,210	4210.00
	Ground Water Analysis (Yrs 1-12)	1.00 EA	0	0	0	4,210	4,210	4210.00
	Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		0	0	0	4,210	4,210	
	Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		0	0	0	4,210	4,210	
	Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	4,210	4,210	

WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST

WHC. Westinghouse Hanford Company
WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis
WHC:02.08. Sampling Rad Contaminated Media
WHC:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis-Yrs (1-12)

Assumptions:

1. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr)

   - Total samples = 14

2. 90% of samples for analysis at mobile lab (90% of 14 = 13)

WHC	Analyze LLW Sample - Mobile Lab			0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	
		13.00	EA	0	0	0	5,200	5,200	400.00
	Ground Water Analysis-Yrs (1-12)	13.00	EA	0	0	0	5,200	5,200	400.00

WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:02.08.04. Ground Water Monitor Samples									
Work to be Performed:									
Take semiannual groundwater monitoring samples.									
Assumptions:									
1. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (14 samples/yr)									
2. Assume 2 field Technicians for 6 hours on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (24 hrs/yr)									
WHC Technician, Environmental				27.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.62	
Restoration Ops - 2 ea	24.00	HR	85201	663	0	0	0	663	27.62
Ground Water Monitor Samples	24.00	HR		663	0	0	0	663	27.62
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media				663	0	0	5,200	5,863	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis				663	0	0	5,200	5,863	

WHC:13. Annual Report (Yrs 1-12)		QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:13. Annual Report (Yrs 1-12)								
WHC:13.21. Annual Report								
WHC:13.21.11. Prepare Annual Report								
Assume 2 FTE's for 6 months each year.								
WHC	Engineer, Environmental		43.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.34	
	Restoration Ops 1 ea	1040.00 HR 85101	45,074	0	0	0	45,074	43.34
WHC	Scientist, Environmental		43.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.34	
	Restoration Ops - 1 ea	1040.00 HR 85102	45,074	0	0	0	45,074	43.34
	Prepare Annual Report	2080.00 HR	90,148	0	0	0	90,148	43.34
	Annual Report		90,148	0	0	0	90,148	
	Annual Report (Yrs 1-12)		90,148	0	0	0	90,148	
	Westinghouse Hanford Company		90,811	0	0	5,200	96,011	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		90,811	0	0	9,410	100,221	

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DNOACT: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 D/DR INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D
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** LABOR BACKUP **

TIME 10:18:30

BACKUP PAGE 1

SRC	LABOR ID	DESCRIPTION	BASE	OVERTM	TXS/INS	FRNG	TRVL	RATE	UOM	UPDATE	**** TOTAL **** DEFAULT	HOURS
WHC	85101	Engineer, Environmental	35.38	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	43.34	HR	01/07/94	0.00	1040
WHC	85102	Scientist, Environmental	35.38	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	43.34	HR	01/07/94	0.00	1040
WHC	85201	Technician, Environmental	22.55	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	27.62	HR	01/07/94	0.00	24

HANFORD: ER PROGRAM
D AREA SHEET PILE
1.4.10.1.1.10.5.2.4
VERTICAL BARRIER
PRELIMINARY COST MODEL

Designed By:
Estimated By: II Corporation

Prepared By: USACE/CENPW COST ENG BRANCH
Project Time & Cost, Inc.

Date: 09/14/94

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DETAILED ESTIMATE

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PROJECT DSHTPL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA SHEET PILE
VERTICAL BARRIER MODEL
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 1 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 14:57:54
SUMMARY PAGE 1

		QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Off-Site Analytical Services		42,100	0	0	0	14,740	56,840	
SUB	Fixed Price Contractor		11,110,180	811,040	1,788,180	3,495,900	6,021,850	23,227,150	
WHC	Westinghouse Hanford Company		190,530	0	28,580	55,870	96,240	371,230	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		11,342,810	811,040	1,816,760	3,551,770	6,132,830	23,655,210	

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DSHTPL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA SHEET PILE
VERTICAL BARRIER MODEL
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 2 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 14:57:54
SUMMARY PAGE 2

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services								
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		42,100	0	0	0	14,740	56,840	
Off-Site Analytical Services		42,100	0	0	0	14,740	56,840	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor								
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work		37,810	2,760	6,090	11,900	20,490	79,040	
SUB:03 Site Work		27,910	2,040	4,490	8,780	15,130	58,350	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control		11,012,270	803,900	1,772,420	3,465,090	5,968,790	23,022,460	
SUB:20 Site Restoration		12,850	940	2,070	4,040	6,960	26,860	
SUB:21 Demobilization		19,350	1,410	3,110	6,090	10,490	40,440	
Fixed Price Contractor		11,110,180	811,040	1,788,180	3,495,900	6,021,850	23,227,150	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company								
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		35,860	0	5,380	10,520	18,120	69,870	
WHC:06 Groundwater Collection & Control		4,450	0	670	1,300	2,250	8,670	
WHC:13 Annual Report		150,220	0	22,530	44,050	75,880	292,680	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		190,530	0	28,580	55,870	96,240	371,230	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		11,342,810	811,040	1,816,760	3,551,770	6,132,830	23,655,210	

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DSHTPL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA SHEET PILE
VERTICAL BARRIER MODEL
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 14:57:54
SUMMARY PAGE 3

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services								
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis								
ANA:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media								
ANA:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis Yr 1-12								
Ground Water Analysis Yr 1-12	10.00 EA	42,100	0	0	0	14,740	56,840	5683.50
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		42,100	0	0	0	14,740	56,840	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		42,100	0	0	0	14,740	56,840	
Off-Site Analytical Services		42,100	0	0	0	14,740	56,840	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor								
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work								
SUB:01.02 Mobilize Personnel & Equipment								
SUB:01.02.02 Mobilize Trailers								
Mobilize Trailers		960	70	160	300	520	2,010	
Mobilize Personnel & Equipment		960	70	160	300	520	2,010	
SUB:01.04 Setup/Construct Temp Facilities								
SUB:01.04.01 Establish Facilities								
SUB:01.04.01.02 Setup Trailers		4,890	360	790	1,540	2,650	10,230	
Establish Facilities		4,890	360	790	1,540	2,650	10,230	
SUB:01.04.02 Construct Decon Area								
Construct Decon Area	24.00 HR	11,810	860	1,900	3,720	6,400	24,690	1028.65
SUB:01.04.03 Site Survey								

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DSHTPL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA SHEET PILE
VERTICAL BARRIER MODEL
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 14:57:54
SUMMARY PAGE 4

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Site Survey		1,280	90	210	400	700	2,690	
Setup/Construct Temp Facilities		17,990	1,310	2,900	5,660	9,750	37,600	
SUB:01.05 Construct Temporary Utilities								
Construct Temporary Utilities		6,010	440	970	1,890	3,260	12,560	
SUB:01.06 Pre-Construction Submittals								
Pre-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	12,850	940	2,070	4,040	6,960	26,860	6715.61
Mobilization & Preparatory Work		37,810	2,760	6,090	11,900	20,490	79,040	
SUB:03 Site Work								
SUB:03.03 Earthwork								
Earthwork		6,420	470	1,030	2,020	3,480	13,430	
SUB:03.04 Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks								
Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks		21,480	1,570	3,460	6,760	11,640	44,910	
Site Work		27,910	2,040	4,490	8,780	15,130	58,350	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control								
SUB:06.01 Extraction & Injection Wells								
SUB:06.01.01 Well Drilling & Construction								
Well Drilling & Construction	4.00 EA	282,680	20,640	45,500	88,950	153,220	590,970	147743.47
SUB:06.01.04 Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9								
Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9		59,110	4,310	9,510	18,600	32,040	123,570	
SUB:06.01.9X Site Piping								

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DSHTPL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA SHEET PILE
VERTICAL BARRIER MODEL
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 14:57:54
SUMMARY PAGE 5

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Site Piping		145,190	10,600	23,370	45,690	78,700	303,550	
Extraction & Injection Wells		486,980	35,550	78,380	153,230	263,950	1,018,090	
SUB:06.03 Sheet Pile								
Sheet Pile		10,525,290	768,350	1,694,050	3,311,860	5,704,840	22,004,380	
Groundwater Collection & Control		11,012,270	803,900	1,772,420	3,465,090	5,968,790	23,022,460	
SUB:20 Site Restoration								
SUB:20.04 Revegetation and Planting								
Revegetation and Planting		12,850	940	2,070	4,040	6,960	26,860	
Site Restoration		12,850	940	2,070	4,040	6,960	26,860	
SUB:21 Demobilization								
SUB:21.02 Demobilize Personnel & Equipment								
SUB:21.02.02 Demobilize Trailers								
Demobilize Trailers		960	70	160	300	520	2,010	
Demobilize Personnel & Equipment		960	70	160	300	520	2,010	
SUB:21.04 Demobilize Temp Facilities								
SUB:21.04.02 Remove Decon Area								
Remove Decon Area	8.00 HR	2,320	170	370	730	1,260	4,850	606.35
Demobilize Temp Facilities		2,320	170	370	730	1,260	4,850	
SUB:21.05 Disconnect Temporary Utilities								
Disconnect Temporary Utilities		3,210	230	520	1,010	1,740	6,720	
SUB:21.06 Post Construction Submittals								

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PROJECT DSHTPL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA SHEET PILE
VERTICAL BARRIER MODEL
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 14:57:54
SUMMARY PAGE 6

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Post-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	12,850	940	2,070	4,040	6,960	26,860	6715.61
Demobilization		19,350	1,410	3,110	6,090	10,490	40,440	
Fixed Price Contractor		11,110,180	811,040	1,788,180	3,495,900	6,021,850	23,227,150	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company								
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis								
WHC:02.08 Sampling Rad Cntmntd Media 1-12								
WHC:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis								
Ground Water Analysis	88.00 EA	35,200	0	5,280	10,320	17,780	68,580	779.35
WHC:02.08.03 Take Ground Water Samples								
Take Ground Water Samples	24.00 HR	660	0	100	190	330	1,290	53.82
Sampling Rad Cntmntd Media 1-12		35,860	0	5,380	10,520	18,120	69,870	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		35,860	0	5,380	10,520	18,120	69,870	
WHC:06 Groundwater Collection & Control								
WHC:06.03 Vertical Barrier (Sheet Pile								
Vertical Barrier (Sheet Pile		2,300	0	350	680	1,160	4,490	
WHC:06.05 Operation and Maintenance, 1-12								
Operation and Maintenance, 1-12		2,140	0	320	630	1,080	4,180	
Groundwater Collection & Control		4,450	0	670	1,300	2,250	8,670	
WHC:13 Annual Report								
WHC:13.21 Annual Report								
WHC:13.21.11 Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)								

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PROJECT DSHTPL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA SHEET PILE
VERTICAL BARRIER MODEL
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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SUMMARY PAGE 7

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)		90,150	0	13,520	26,440	45,540	175,640	
WHC:13.21.12 Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)								
Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)		60,070	0	9,010	17,620	30,340	117,040	
Annual Report		150,220	0	22,530	44,050	75,880	292,680	
Annual Report		150,220	0	22,530	44,050	75,880	292,680	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		190,530	0	28,580	55,870	96,240	371,230	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		11,342,810	811,040	1,816,760	3,551,770	6,132,830	23,655,210	

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DSHTPL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA SHEET PILE
VERTICAL BARRIER MODEL
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 1 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 14:57:54
SUMMARY PAGE 8

		QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Off-Site Analytical Services		42,100	0	0	0	0	0	42,100	
SUB	Fixed Price Contractor		8,646,700	1,642,870	715,130	53,500	51,970	0	11,110,180	
WHC	Westinghouse Hanford Company		190,530	0	0	0	0	0	190,530	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM									
	Subcontractor MPR		8,879,330	1,642,870	715,130	53,500	51,970	0	11,342,810	
	SUBTOTAL								811,040	
	Project Management/Construction Mgnt								12,153,850	
	SUBTOTAL								1,816,760	
	General & Admin/Common Support Pool								13,970,610	
	SUBTOTAL								3,551,770	
	Contingency								17,522,380	
	TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS								6,132,830	
									23,655,210	

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PROJECT DSHTPL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA SHEET PILE
VERTICAL BARRIER MODEL
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 2 (Rounded to 10's) **

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SUMMARY PAGE 9

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services									
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		42,100	0	0	0	0	0	42,100	
Off-Site Analytical Services		42,100	0	0	0	0	0	42,100	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor									
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work		29,420	5,590	2,430	180	180	0	37,810	
SUB:03 Site Work		21,720	4,130	1,800	130	130	0	27,910	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control		8,570,500	1,628,400	708,820	53,030	51,520	0	11,012,270	
SUB:20 Site Restoration		10,000	1,900	830	60	60	0	12,850	
SUB:21 Demobilization		15,060	2,860	1,250	90	90	0	19,350	
Fixed Price Contractor		8,646,700	1,642,870	715,130	53,500	51,970	0	11,110,180	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company									
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		35,860	0	0	0	0	0	35,860	
WHC:06 Groundwater Collection & Control		4,450	0	0	0	0	0	4,450	
WHC:13 Annual Report		150,220	0	0	0	0	0	150,220	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		190,530	0	0	0	0	0	190,530	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		8,879,330	1,642,870	715,130	53,500	51,970	0	11,342,810	
Subcontractor MPR								811,040	
SUBTOTAL								12,153,850	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt								1,816,760	
SUBTOTAL								13,970,610	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool								3,551,770	
SUBTOTAL								17,522,380	
Contingency								6,132,830	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS								23,655,210	

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PROJECT DSHTPL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA SHEET PILE
VERTICAL BARRIER MODEL
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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SUMMARY PAGE 10

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services									
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis									
ANA:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media									
ANA:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis Yr 1-12									
Ground Water Analysis Yr 1-	10.00 EA	42,100	0	0	0	0	0	42,100	4210.00
Sampling Rad Contaminated M		42,100	0	0	0	0	0	42,100	
Monitoring, Sampling & Anal		42,100	0	0	0	0	0	42,100	
Off-Site Analytical Service		42,100	0	0	0	0	0	42,100	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor									
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work									
SUB:01.02 Mobilize Personnel & Equipment									
SUB:01.02.02 Mobilize Trailers									
Mobilize Trailers		750	140	60	0	0	0	960	
Mobilize Personnel & Equipm		750	140	60	0	0	0	960	
SUB:01.04 Setup/Construct Temp Facilities									
SUB:01.04.01 Establish Facilities									
SUB:01.04.01.02 Setup Trailers		3,810	720	310	20	20	0	4,890	
Establish Facilities		3,810	720	310	20	20	0	4,890	
SUB:01.04.02 Construct Decon Area									
Construct Decon Area	24.00 HR	9,190	1,750	760	60	60	0	11,810	492.03
SUB:01.04.03 Site Survey									

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PROJECT DSHTPL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA SHEET PILE
VERTICAL BARRIER MODEL
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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SUMMARY PAGE 11

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Site Survey		1,000	190	80	10	10	0	1,280	
Setup/Construct Temp Facili		14,000	2,660	1,160	90	80	0	17,990	
SUB:01.05 Construct Temporary Utilities									
Construct Temporary Utiliti		4,680	890	390	30	30	0	6,010	
SUB:01.06 Pre-Construction Submittals									
Pre-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	10,000	1,900	830	60	60	0	12,850	3212.26
Mobilization & Preparatory		29,420	5,590	2,430	180	180	0	37,810	
SUB:03 Site Work									
SUB:03.03 Earthwork									
Earthwork		5,000	950	410	30	30	0	6,420	
SUB:03.04 Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks									
Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks		16,720	3,180	1,380	100	100	0	21,480	
Site Work		21,720	4,130	1,800	130	130	0	27,910	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control									
SUB:06.01 Extraction & Injection Wells									
SUB:06.01.01 Well Drilling & Construction									
Well Drilling & Constructio	4.00 EA	220,000	41,800	18,200	1,360	1,320	0	282,680	70669.70
SUB:06.01.04 Operations and Maintenance 3,6									
Operations and Maintenance		46,000	8,740	3,800	280	280	0	59,110	
SUB:06.01.9X Site Piping									

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PROJECT DSHTPL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA SHEET PILE
VERTICAL BARRIER MODEL
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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SUMMARY PAGE 12

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Site Piping		113,000	21,470	9,350	700	480	0	145,190	
Extraction & Injection Well		379,000	72,010	31,350	2,350	2,280	0	486,980	
SUB:06.03 Sheet Pile									
Sheet Pile		8,191,500	1,556,390	677,480	50,690	49,240	0	10,525,290	
Groundwater Collection & Co		8,570,500	1,628,400	708,820	53,030	51,520	0	11,012,270	
SUB:20 Site Restoration									
SUB:20.04 Revegetation and Planting									
Revegetation and Planting		10,000	1,900	830	60	60	0	12,850	
Site Restoration		10,000	1,900	830	60	60	0	12,850	
SUB:21 Demobilization									
SUB:21.02 Demobilize Personnel & Equipment									
SUB:21.02.02 Demobilize Trailers									
Demobilize Trailers		750	140	60	0	0	0	960	
Demobilize Personnel & Equi		750	140	60	0	0	0	960	
SUB:21.04 Demobilize Temp Facilities									
SUB:21.04.02 Remove Decon Area									
Remove Decon Area	8.00 HR	1,810	340	150	10	10	0	2,320	290.03
Demobilize Temp Facilities		1,810	340	150	10	10	0	2,320	
SUB:21.05 Disconnect Temporary Utilities									
Disconnect Temporary Utilit		2,500	480	210	20	20	0	3,210	
SUB:21.06 Post-Construction Submittals									

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Post-Construction Submittal	4.00 EA	10,000	1,900	850	60	60	0	12,850	3212.76
Demobilization		15,060	2,860	1,250	90	90	0	19,350	
Fixed Price Contractor		8,646,700	1,642,870	715,130	53,500	51,970	0	11,110,180	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company									
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis									
WHC:02.08 Sampling Rad Cntmntd Media 1-12									
WHC:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis									
Ground Water Analysis	88.00 EA	35,200	0	0	0	0	0	35,200	400.00
WHC:02.08.03 Take Ground Water Samples									
Take Ground Water Samples	24.00 HR	660	0	0	0	0	0	660	27.62
Sampling Rad Cntmntd Media		35,860	0	0	0	0	0	35,860	
Monitoring, Sampling & Anal		35,860	0	0	0	0	0	35,860	
WHC:06 Groundwater Collection & Control									
WHC:06.03 Vertical Barrier (Sheet Pile									
Vertical Barrier (Sheet Pil		2,300	0	0	0	0	0	2,300	
WHC:06.05 Operation and Maintenance, 1-12									
Operation and Maintenance,		2,140	0	0	0	0	0	2,140	
Groundwater Collection & Co		4,450	0	0	0	0	0	4,450	
WHC:13 Annual Report									
WHC:13.21 Annual Report									
WHC:13.21.11 Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)									

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PROJECT DSHTPL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA SHEET PILE
VERTICAL BARRIER MODEL
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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SUMMARY PAGE 14

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1		90,150	0	0	0	0	0	90,150	
WHC:13.21.12 Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-1									
Prepare Annual Report (Yrs		60,070	0	0	0	0	0	60,070	
Annual Report		150,220	0	0	0	0	0	150,220	
Annual Report		150,220	0	0	0	0	0	150,220	
Westinghouse Hanford Compan		190,530	0	0	0	0	0	190,530	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM Subcontractor MPR		8,879,330	1,642,870	715,130	53,500	51,970	0	11,342,810	
SUBTOTAL								811,040	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt								12,153,850	
SUBTOTAL								1,816,760	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool								13,970,610	
SUBTOTAL								3,551,770	
Contingency								17,522,380	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS								6,132,830	
								23,655,210	

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PROJECT DSHTPL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA SHEET PILE
VERTICAL BARRIER MODEL
** PROJECT DIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 1 (Rounded to 10's) **

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SUMMARY PAGE 15

		QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	42,100	42,100	
SUB	Fixed Price Contractor		13,550	2,920	7,010	8,623,220	8,646,700	
WHC	Westinghouse Hanford Company		153,190	0	0	37,340	190,530	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		166,730	2,920	7,010	8,702,660	8,879,330	
	Overhead						1,642,870	
	SUBTOTAL						10,522,200	
	Profit						715,130	
	SUBTOTAL						11,237,330	
	Bond						53,500	
	SUBTOTAL						11,290,830	
	B&O Tax						51,970	
	TOTAL INCL INDIRECTS						11,342,810	
	Subcontractor MPR						811,040	
	SUBTOTAL						12,153,850	
	Project Management/Construction Mgnt						1,816,760	
	SUBTOTAL						13,970,610	
	General & Admin/Common Support Pool						3,551,770	
	SUBTOTAL						17,522,380	
	Contingency						6,132,830	
	TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS						23,655,210	

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PROJECT DSHTPL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA SHEET PILE
VERTICAL BARRIER MODEL
** PROJECT DIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 2 (Rounded to 10's) **

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SUMMARY PAGE 16

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services							
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		0	0	0	42,100	42,100	
Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	42,100	42,100	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor							
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work		9,600	1,820	7,010	11,000	29,420	
SUB:03 Site Work		0	0	0	21,720	21,720	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control		0	0	0	8,570,500	8,570,500	
SUB:20 Site Restoration		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
SUB:21 Demobilization		3,950	1,110	0	10,000	15,060	
Fixed Price Contractor		13,550	2,920	7,010	8,623,220	8,646,700	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company							
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		660	0	0	35,200	35,860	
WHC:06 Groundwater Collection & Control		2,300	0	0	2,140	4,450	
WHC:13 Annual Report		150,220	0	0	0	150,220	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		153,190	0	0	37,340	190,530	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		166,730	2,920	7,010	8,702,660	8,879,330	
Overhead						1,642,870	
SUBTOTAL						10,522,200	
Profit						715,130	
SUBTOTAL						11,237,330	
Bond						53,500	
SUBTOTAL						11,290,830	
B&O Tax						51,970	
TOTAL INCL INDIRECTS						11,342,810	
Subcontractor MPR						811,040	
SUBTOTAL						12,153,850	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt						1,816,760	
SUBTOTAL						13,970,610	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool						3,551,770	
SUBTOTAL						17,522,380	
Contingency						6,132,830	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS						23,655,210	

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services							
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis							
ANA:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media							
ANA:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis Yr 1-12							
Ground Water Analysis Yr 1-12	10.00 EA	0	0	0	42,100	42,100	4210.00
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		0	0	0	42,100	42,100	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		0	0	0	42,100	42,100	
Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	42,100	42,100	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor							
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work							
SUB:01.02 Mobilize Personnel & Equipment							
SUB:01.02.02 Mobilize Trailers							
Mobilize Trailers		0	750	0	0	750	
Mobilize Personnel & Equipment		0	750	0	0	750	
SUB:01.04 Setup/Construct Temp Facilities							
SUB:01.04.01 Establish Facilities							
SUB:01.04.01.02 Setup Trailers		3,000	0	810	0	3,810	
Establish Facilities		3,000	0	810	0	3,810	
SUB:01.04.02 Construct Decon Area							
Construct Decon Area	24.00 HR	4,350	1,070	3,770	0	9,190	382.93
SUB:01.04.03 Site Survey							

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Site Survey		0	0	0	1,000	1,000	
Setup/Construct Temp Facilities		7,350	1,070	4,580	1,000	14,000	
SUB:01.05 Construct Temporary Utilities							
Construct Temporary Utilities		2,250	0	2,430	0	4,680	
SUB:01.06 Pre-Construction Submittals							
Pre-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2500.00
Mobilization & Preparatory Work		9,600	1,820	7,010	11,000	29,420	
SUB:03 Site Work							
SUB:03.03 Earthwork							
Earthwork		0	0	0	5,000	5,000	
SUB:03.04 Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks							
Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks		0	0	0	16,720	16,720	
Site Work		0	0	0	21,720	21,720	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control							
SUB:06.01 Extraction & Injection Wells							
SUB:06.01.01 Well Drilling & Construction							
Well Drilling & Construction	4.00 EA	0	0	0	220,000	220,000	55000.00
SUB:06.01.04 Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9							
Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9		0	0	0	46,000	46,000	
SUB:06.01.9X Site Piping							

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Site Piping		0	0	0	113,000	113,000	
Extraction & Injection Wells		0	0	0	379,000	379,000	
SUB:06.03 Sheet Pile							
Sheet Pile		0	0	0	8,191,500	8,191,500	
Groundwater Collection & Control		0	0	0	8,570,500	8,570,500	
SUB:20 Site Restoration							
SUB:20.04 Revegetation and Planting							
Revegetation and Planting		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
Site Restoration		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
SUB:21 Demobilization							
SUB:21.02 Demobilize Personnel & Equipment							
SUB:21.02.02 Demobilize Trailers							
Demobilize Trailers		0	750	0	0	750	
Demobilize Personnel & Equipment		0	750	0	0	750	
SUB:21.04 Demobilize Temp Facilities							
SUB:21.04.02 Remove Decon Area							
Remove Decon Area	8.00 HR	1,450	360	0	0	1,810	225.72
Demobilize Temp Facilities		1,450	360	0	0	1,810	
SUB:21.05 Disconnect Temporary Utilities							
Disconnect Temporary Utilities		2,500	0	0	0	2,500	
SUB:21.06 Post-Construction Submittals							

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DSHTPL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA SHEET PILE
VERTICAL BARRIER MODEL
** PROJECT DIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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SUMMARY PAGE 20

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Post-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2500.00
Demobilization		3,950	1,110	0	10,000	15,060	
Fixed Price Contractor		13,550	2,920	7,010	8,623,220	8,646,700	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company							
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis							
WHC:02.08 Sampling Rad Cntmntd Media 1-12							
WHC:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis							
Ground Water Analysis	88.00 EA	0	0	0	35,200	35,200	400.00
WHC:02.08.03 Take Ground Water Samples							
Take Ground Water Samples	24.00 HR	660	0	0	0	660	27.62
Sampling Rad Cntmntd Media 1-12		660	0	0	35,200	35,860	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		660	0	0	35,200	35,860	
WHC:06 Groundwater Collection & Control							
WHC:06.03 Vertical Barrier (Sheet Pile							
Vertical Barrier (Sheet Pile		2,300	0	0	0	2,300	
WHC:06.05 Operation and Maintenance, 1-12							
Operation and Maintenance, 1-12		0	0	0	2,140	2,140	
Groundwater Collection & Control		2,300	0	0	2,140	4,450	
WHC:13 Annual Report							
WHC:13.21 Annual Report							
WHC:13.21.11 Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)							

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)		90,150	0	0	0	90,150	
WHC:13.21.12 Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)							
Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)		60,070	0	0	0	60,070	
Annual Report		150,220	0	0	0	150,220	
Annual Report		150,220	0	0	0	150,220	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		153,190	0	0	37,340	190,530	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		166,730	2,920	7,010	8,702,660	8,879,330	
Overhead						1,642,870	
SUBTOTAL						10,522,200	
Profit						715,130	
SUBTOTAL						11,237,330	
Bond						53,500	
SUBTOTAL						11,290,830	
B&O Tax						51,970	
TOTAL INCL INDIRECTS						11,342,810	
Subcontractor MPR						811,040	
SUBTOTAL						12,153,850	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt						1,816,760	
SUBTOTAL						13,970,610	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool						3,551,770	
SUBTOTAL						17,522,380	
Contingency						6,132,830	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS						23,655,210	

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VERTICAL BARRIER MODEL
ANA. Off-Site Analytical Services

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DETAIL PAGE 1

ANA:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis

ANA. Off-Site Analytical Services
ANA:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis
ANA:02.08. Sampling Rad Contaminated Media
ANA:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis Yr 1-12

Assumptions:

1. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle.
   (14 samples)

2. Assume monthly performance monitoring of 7 wells for the 12-year lifecycle.
   (84 samples)

   - Total samples = 98

3. All on-site sample analyses performed by WHC mobile lab

4. 10% off-site verification analysis of reduced analyte list with CLP protocol.
   (10% of 98 = 10 ea)

		QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Analyze LLW Sample - Off-site Lab	10.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	4210.00 42,100	4210.00 42,100	4210.00
	Ground Water Analysis Yr 1-12	10.00 EA	0	0	0	42,100	42,100	4210.00
	Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		0	0	0	42,100	42,100	
	Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		0	0	0	42,100	42,100	
	Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	42,100	42,100	

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DETAILED ESTIMATE | PROJECT DSHTPL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA SHEET PILE VERTICAL BARRIER MODEL | DETAIL PAGE 2

SUB. Fixed Price Contractor

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB. Fixed Price Contractor							
SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work							
SUB:01.02. Mobilize Personnel & Equipment							
SUB:01.02.02. Mobilize Trailers							
FPC S3 Mobilize Field Office Trailer		0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00 EA	0	250	0	0	250	250.00
FPC S3 Mobilize Storage Trailer		0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00 EA	0	250	0	0	250	250.00
FPC S3 Mobilize Decon Trailer		0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00 EA	0	250	0	0	250	250.00
Mobilize Trailers		0	750	0	0	750	
Mobilize Personnel & Equipment		0	750	0	0	750	

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VERTICAL BARRIER MODEL
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DETAIL PAGE 3

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.04. Setup/Construct Temp Facilities							
SUB:01.04.01. Establish Facilities							
SUB:01.04.01.02. Setup Trailers							
M FPC S3 Setup Field Office Trailer		1000.00	0.00	269.50	0.00	1269.50	
	1.00 EA	1,000	0	270	0	1,270	1269.50
M FPC S3 Setup Storage Trailer		1000.00	0.00	269.50	0.00	1269.50	
	1.00 EA	1,000	0	270	0	1,270	1269.50
M FPC S3 Setup Decon Trailer		1000.00	0.00	269.50	0.00	1269.50	
	1.00 EA	1,000	0	270	0	1,270	1269.50
Setup Trailers		3,000	0	809	0	3,809	
Establish Facilities		3,000	0	809	0	3,809	

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.04.02. Construct Decon Area Work to be Performed: Construct decontamination area/pad for equipment and vehicles. Crew and Equipment: Fixed Price Contractor: 1 Group 6 Operator, 3 Group 1 Laborers, and 3 Group 2 Laborers Equipment: 1 backhoe, 1 pickup truck Output: Assumed duration for this activity is 3 crew days.							
FPC S3 Laborer Group - 1 - 3 ea	72.00 HR 0029	25.20 1,814	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	25.20 1,814	25.20
FPC S3 Laborer Group - 2 - 3 ea	72.00 HR 0030	25.50 1,836	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	25.50 1,836	25.50
FPC S3 Group-6 Power Equipment Operator - 1 ea	24.00 HR 0039	29.10 698	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	29.10 698	29.10
FPC S3 Small Tools - 2 ea	48.00 HR XMIXX020	0.00 0	1.39 67	0.00 0	0.00 0	1.39 67	1.39
FPC S3 TRK,HWY,4X4,F250,3/4T,8800 GVW 4X4 3/4 TON PICK-UP - 1 ea	24.00 HR T50F0004	0.00 0	7.31 175	0.00 0	0.00 0	7.31 175	7.31
FPC S3 HYD EXCAV,TRK MTD,.5 CY BKT,6X4 HYDRO-SCOPIC 1 ea	24.00 HR H30BA001	0.00 0	34.44 826	0.00 0	0.00 0	34.44 826	34.44
M FPC S3 Construction Materials/Supplies Allowance	1.00 LS	0.00 0	0.00 0	2156.00 2,156	0.00 0	2156.00 2,156	2156.00
M FPC S3 Allowance for Tank Assume 1000 gal plastic tank for water collection	1.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	1617.00 1,617	0.00 0	1617.00 1,617	1617.00
Construct Decon Area	24.00 HR	4,349	1,069	3,773	0	9,190	382.93

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VERTICAL BARRIER MODEL
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DETAIL PAGE 5

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.04.03. Site Survey							
FPC S3 Allowance for Site Survey		0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00	
	1.00 LS	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1000.00
Site Survey		0	0	0	1,000	1,000	
Setup/Construct Temp Facilities		7,349	1,069	4,582	1,000	13,999	

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DETAILED ESTIMATE | PROJECT DSHTPL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA SHEET PILE VERTICAL BARRIER MODEL SUB. Fixed Price Contractor | DETAIL PAGE 6

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.05. Construct Temporary Utilities							
M FPC S3 Allowance for Temporary Power		1.00	0.00	1.08	0.00	2.08	
	500.00 LF	500	0	539	0	1,039	2.08
M FPC S3 Allowance for Telephone		0.50	0.00	0.54	0.00	1.04	
	500.00 LF	250	0	270	0	520	1.04
M FPC S3 Allowance for Temporary Water and Sewer Service		3.00	0.00	3.23	0.00	6.23	
	500.00 LF	1,500	0	1,617	0	3,117	6.23
Construct Temporary Utilities		2,250	0	2,426	0	4,676	

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DETAIL PAGE 7

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.06. Pre-Construction Submittals							
FPC S3 Allowance for Pre-Construction Submittals by Fixed Price Contractor	4.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	2500.00 10,000	2500.00 10,000	2500.00
Pre-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2500.00
Mobilization & Preparatory Work		9,599	1,819	7,007	11,000	29,424	

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SUB:03. Site Work	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:03. Site Work									
SUB:03.03. Earthwork									
FPC S3 Allowance for Site Preparation				0.00	0.00	0.00	5000.00	5000.00	
	1.00	LS		0	0	0	5,000	5,000	5000.00
Earthwork				0	0	0	5,000	5,000	

SUB:03. Site Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:03.04. Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks							
FPC S3 Allowance for Access Road	400.00 SY	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	10.00 4,000	10.00 4,000	10.00
FPC S3 Access Roads to Wells Asume 1500 lf of road per well, 10 ft wide, native materials 1500 lf/well x 4 wells = 6000 lf	6000.00 LF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	2.12 12,720	2.12 12,720	2.12
Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks		0	0	0	16,720	16,720	
Site Work		0	0	0	21,720	21,720	

SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control							
SUB:06.01. Extraction & Injection Wells							
SUB:06.01.01. Well Drilling & Construction							
FPC S3 Drill/Install Extr/Inject Wells		0.00	0.00	0.00	700.00	700.00	
Note: 2 new extraction wells and 2 new injection wells, 50 ft deep, 8 in diameter. Unit cost is assumed to include handling and packaging of contaminated well cuttings, transport to the disposal facility, and associated disposal fees.	200.00 LF	0	0	0	140,000	140,000	700.00
FPC S3 Allowance Well Head Covers		0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00	
Assume manhole type cover at each well head	4.00 EA	0	0	0	4,000	4,000	1000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Pumps, 20 GPM		0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00	3000.00	
	2.00 EA	0	0	0	6,000	6,000	3000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Controls and Connections at Well Heads		0.00	0.00	0.00	10000.00	10000.00	
	4.00 EA	0	0	0	40,000	40,000	10000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Water Level Monitoring Instrumentation Assume 5 piezometers per extraction well using well points		0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00	
	10.00 EA	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	1000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Testing		0.00	0.00	0.00	5000.00	5000.00	
	4.00 EA	0	0	0	20,000	20,000	5000.00
Well Drilling & Construction	4.00 EA	0	0	0	220,000	220,000	55000.00

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SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06.01.04. Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9							
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Workover Assume 1 every 3 yrs for each well for the 12-year lifecycle. Workovers in years 3,6,9	4.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	10000.00 40,000	10000.00 40,000	10000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Pump Replacement Assume 1 pump replacement per extraction well every three years for the 12-year lifecycle. Pump replacement in years 3,6,9	2.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	3000.00 6,000	3000.00 6,000	3000.00
Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9		0	0	0	46,000	46,000	

SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06.01.9X. Site Piping							
FPC S3 Allowance for Piping From extraction well to treatment plant. Assume 1500 lf of double wall PVC piping per extraction well 1500 lf/well x 2 wells = 3000 lf	3000.00 LF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	18.00 54,000	18.00 54,000	18.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Leak Detection	1.00 LS	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	5000.00 5,000	5000.00 5,000	5000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Force Main Discharge Piping Assume 1500 lf of double-wall PVC piping per injection well 1500 lf/well x 2 wells = 3000 lf	3000.00 LF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	18.00 54,000	18.00 54,000	18.00
Site Piping		0	0	0	113,000	113,000	
Extraction & Injection Wells		0	0	0	379,000	379,000	

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DETAIL PAGE 13

SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06.03. Sheet Pile							
FPC S3 Construct Sheet Pile Wall Assume 50 ft deep x 4300 lf Includes mob of equipment, excavation, and installation of sheet piles.	215000 SF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	38.00 8,170,000	38.00 8,170,000	38.00
FPC S3 Install Soil Cap over Barrier	4300.00 LF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	5.00 21,500	5.00 21,500	5.00
Sheet Pile		0	0	0	8,191,500	8,191,500	
Groundwater Collection & Control		0	0	0	8,570,500	8,570,500	

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SUB. Fixed Price Contractor

SUB:20. Site Restoration	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:20. Site Restoration							
SUB:20.04. Revegetation and Planting							
FPC S3 Allowance for Site Restoration		0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	
	5000.00 SY	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2.00
Revegetation and Planting		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
Site Restoration		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	

SUB:21. Demobilization

	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:21. Demobilization									
SUB:21.02. Demobilize Personnel & Equipment									
SUB:21.02.02. Demobilize Trailers									
FPC S3 Demob Field Office Trailer				0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00	EA		0	250	0	0	250	250.00
FPC S3 Demob Storage Trailer				0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00	EA		0	250	0	0	250	250.00
FPC S3 Demob Decon Trailer				0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00	EA		0	250	0	0	250	250.00
Demobilize Trailers				0	750	0	0	750	
Demobilize Personnel & Equipment				0	750	0	0	750	

SUB:21. Demobilization	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:21.04. Demobilize Temp Facilities									
SUB:21.04.02. Remove Decon Area									
Work to be Performed:									
Remove decontamination area/pad for equipment and vehicles.									
Crew and Equipment:									
Fixed Price Contractor: 1 Group 6 Operator, 3 Group 1 Laborers, and 3 Group 2 Laborers									
Equipment: 1 backhoe, 1 pickup truck									
Output:									
Assumed duration for this activity is 1 crew day.									
FPC S3 Group-6 Power Equipment Operator - 1 ea	8.00	HR	0039	29.10 233	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	29.10 233	29.10
FPC S3 Laborer Group - 1 - 3 ea	24.00	HR	0029	25.20 605	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	25.20 605	25.20
FPC S3 Laborer Group - 2 - 3 ea	24.00	HR	0030	25.50 612	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	25.50 612	25.50
FPC S3 HYD EXCAV,TRK MTD,.5 CY BKT,6X4 HYDRO-SCOPIC - 1 ea	8.00	HR	H30BA001	0.00 0	34.44 275	0.00 0	0.00 0	34.44 275	34.44
FPC S3 TRK,HWY,4X4,F250,3/4T,8800 GVW 4X4 3/4 TON PICK-UP - 1 ea	8.00	HR	T50F0004	0.00 0	7.31 58	0.00 0	0.00 0	7.31 58	7.31
FPC S3 Small Tools - 2 ea	16.00	HR	XMIXX020	0.00 0	1.39 22	0.00 0	0.00 0	1.39 22	1.39
Remove Decon Area	8.00	HR		1,450	356	0	0	1,806	225.72
Demobilize Temp Facilities				1,450	356	0	0	1,806	

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SUB:21. Demobilization	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:21.05. Disconnect Temporary Utilities							
M FPC S3 Remove Temporary Power	500.00 LF	1.00 500	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	1.00 500	1.00
M FPC S3 Remove Telephone	500.00 LF	1.00 500	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	1.00 500	1.00
M FPC S3 Remove Temporary Water and Sewer Service	500.00 LF	3.00 1,500	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	3.00 1,500	3.00
Disconnect Temporary Utilities		2,500	0	0	0	2,500	

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VERTICAL BARRIER MODEL
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SUB:21. Demobilization	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:21.06. Post-Construction Submittals							
FPC S3 Allowance for Post-Construction Submittals by Fixed Price Contractor	4.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	2500.00 10,000	2500.00 10,000	2500.00
Post-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2500.00
Demobilization		3,950	1,106	0	10,000	15,056	
Fixed Price Contractor		13,548	2,925	7,007	8,623,220	8,646,700	

WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC. Westinghouse Hanford Company							
WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis							
WHC:02.08. Sampling Rad Cntmntd Media 1-12							
WHC:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis							
Assumptions:							
1. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (14 samples)							
2. Assume monthly performance monitoring of 7 wells for the 12-year lifecycle. (84 samples)							
- Total samples = 98							
3. 90% of samples analyzed by mobile lab (90% of 98 = 88)							
4. All on-site sample analyses performed by WHC mobile lab							
WHC Analyze LLW Sample - Mobile Lab	88.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	400.00 35,200	400.00 35,200	400.00
Ground Water Analysis	88.00 EA	0	0	0	35,200	35,200	400.00

WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:02.08.03. Take Ground Water Samples							
Assumptions:							
1. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (14 samples)							
2. Assume 2 Field Technicians for 6 hours on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (24 hrs/yr)							
WHC Technician, Environmental		27.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.62	
Restoration Ops - 2 ea	24.00 HR 85201	663	0	0	0	663	27.62
Take Ground Water Samples	24.00 HR	663	0	0	0	663	27.62
Sampling Rad Cntmntd Media 1-12		663	0	0	35,200	35,863	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		663	0	0	35,200	35,863	

Wed 14 Sep 1994

DETAILED ESTIMATE

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DSHTPL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA SHEET PILE
VERTICAL BARRIER MODEL
WHC. Westinghouse Hanford Company

TIME 14:57:54

DETAIL PAGE 21

WHC:06. Groundwater Collection & Control	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:06. Groundwater Collection & Control							
WHC:06.03. Vertical Barrier (Sheet Pile Wall), Yr 1							
Assume WHC QA and safety oversite for the construction project.							
WHC Technician, Environmental (Yr 1)		28.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.80	
Restoration Ops	80.00 HR 85201	2,304	0	0	0	2,304	28.80
Vertical Barrier (Sheet Pile		2,304	0	0	0	2,304	

WHC:06. Groundwater Collection & Control	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:06.05. Operation and Maintenance, 1-12							
WHC Allowance for Electricity		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	
Wells: 147 kW-hr/d	53600 KWH	0	0	0	2,144	2,144	0.04
Assume 24 hrs/day x 365 days/yr							
Total = 53,600 kW-hr/yr							
Operation and Maintenance, 1-12		0	0	0	2,144	2,144	
Groundwater Collection & Control		2,304	0	0	2,144	4,448	

WHC:13. Annual Report		QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:13. Annual Report								
WHC:13.21. Annual Report								
WHC:13.21.11. Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)								
Assume 2 FTE's for 6 months each year								
WHC	Engineer, Environmental Restoration Ops	1040.00 HR 85101	43.34 45,074	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	43.34 45,074	43.34
WHC	Scientist, Environmental Restoration Ops	1040.00 HR 85102	43.34 45,074	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	43.34 45,074	43.34
	Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)		90,148	0	0	0	90,148	

WHC:13. Annual Report		QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:13.21.12. Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12) Assume 66% Year 1 Annual Report effort (2 FTE's for 4 months per year)								
WHC	Engineer, Environmental		43.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.34	
	Restoration Ops - 1 ea	693.00 HR 85101	30,035	0	0	0	30,035	43.34
WHC	Scientist, Environmental		43.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.34	
	Restoration Ops - 1 ea	693.00 HR 85102	30,035	0	0	0	30,035	43.34
	Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)		60,070	0	0	0	60,070	
	Annual Report		150,218	0	0	0	150,218	
	Annual Report		150,218	0	0	0	150,218	
	Westinghouse Hanford Company		153,185	0	0	37,344	190,529	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		166,734	2,925	7,007	8,702,664	8,879,330	

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DSHTPL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA SHEET PILE
VERTICAL BARRIER MODEL
** LABOR BACKUP **

TIME 14:57:54

BACKUP PAGE 1

SRC	LABOR ID	DESCRIPTION	BASE	OVERTM	TXS/INS	FRNG	TRVL	RATE	UOM	UPDATE	**** TOTAL **** DEFAULT	HOURS
FPC	0029	Laborer Group - 1	15.84	0.0%	28.7%	3.57	1.25	25.20	HR	07/09/93	0.00	96
FPC	0030	Laborer Group - 2	16.09	0.0%	28.5%	3.57	1.25	25.50	HR	07/09/93	0.00	96
FPC	0039	Group-6 Power Equipment Operator	18.02	0.0%	27.4%	4.90	1.25	29.10	HR	07/09/93	0.00	32
WHC	85101	Engineer, Environmental	35.38	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	43.34	HR	01/07/94	0.00	1733
WHC	85102	Scientist, Environmental	35.38	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	43.34	HR	01/07/94	0.00	1733
WHC	85201	Technician, Environmental	22.55	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	27.62	HR	01/07/94	0.00	104

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DSHTPL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA SHEET PILE
VERTICAL BARRIER MODEL
** EQUIPMENT BACKUP **

TIME 14:57:54
BACKUP PAGE 2

SRC	EQUIP ID	DESCRIPTION	DEPR	CAPT	FUEL	FOG	EQ REP	TR WR	TR REP	TOTAL	UOM	** TOTAL ** HOURS
MIL	H30BA001	HYD EXCAV,TRK MTD,.5 CY BKT,6X4	14.36	3.58	4.07	1.4	9.83	0.98	0.15	34.44	HR	32
MIL	T50F0004	TRK,HWY,4X4,F250,3/4T,8800 GVW	1.58	0.39	2.67	0.7	1.60	0.27	0.04	7.31	HR	32
MIL	XMIXX020	Small Tools	0.46	0.17	0.13	0.0	0.57			1.39	HR	64

HANFORD: ER PROGRAM
100 D/DR ION EXCHANGE
1.4.10.1.1.10.5.2.4
ION EXCHANGE REMEDIATION
PRELIMINARY COST MODEL

Designed By:
Estimated By: IT Corporation

Prepared By: USACE/CENPW COST ENG BRANCH
Project Time & Cost, Inc.

Date: 09/14/94

M C A C E S G O L D E D I T I O N
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DETAILED ESTIMATE

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DAREIX: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 D/DR ION EXCHANGE
100 D/DR ION EXCHANGE REMEDIATION MODEL
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 1 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:26:47
SUMMARY PAGE 1

		QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Off-Site Analytical Services		122,090	0	0	0	42,730	164,820	
SUB	Fixed Price Contractor		3,587,050	261,850	577,340	1,128,690	1,944,230	7,499,160	
WHC	Westinghouse Hanford Company		889,510	0	133,430	260,850	449,330	1,733,120	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		4,598,650	261,850	710,760	1,389,540	2,436,280	9,397,100	

Thu 22 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DAREIX: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 D/DR ION EXCHANGE
100 D/DR ION EXCHANGE REMEDIATION MODEL
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 2 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:26:47
SUMMARY PAGE 2

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services								
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		122,090	0	0	0	42,730	164,820	
Off-Site Analytical Services		122,090	0	0	0	42,730	164,820	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor								
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work		37,970	2,770	6,110	11,950	20,580	79,370	
SUB:03 Site Work		87,490	6,390	14,080	27,530	47,420	182,910	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control		1,961,200	143,170	315,660	617,110	1,063,000	4,100,130	
SUB:12 Chemical Treatment		1,468,060	107,170	236,280	461,940	795,710	3,069,160	
SUB:20 Site Restoration		12,900	940	2,080	4,060	6,990	26,970	
SUB:21 Demobilization		19,430	1,420	3,130	6,110	10,530	40,610	
Fixed Price Contractor		3,587,050	261,850	577,340	1,128,690	1,944,230	7,499,160	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company								
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		104,250	0	15,640	30,570	52,660	203,120	
WHC:12 Chemical Treatment		785,260	0	117,790	230,280	396,670	1,530,000	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		889,510	0	133,430	260,850	449,330	1,733,120	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		4,598,650	261,850	710,760	1,389,540	2,436,280	9,397,100	

Thu 22 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DAREIX: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 D/DR ION EXCHANGE
100 D/DR ION EXCHANGE REMEDIATION MODEL
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:26:47
SUMMARY PAGE 3

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services								
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis								
ANA:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media								
ANA:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis Yr - 1								
Ground Water Analysis Yr - 1	17.00 EA	71,570	0	0	0	25,050	96,620	5683.50
ANA:02.08.03 Ground Water Analysis Yrs 2-12								
Ground Water Analysis Yrs 2-12	12.00 EA	50,520	0	0	0	17,680	68,200	5683.50
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		122,090	0	0	0	42,730	164,820	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		122,090	0	0	0	42,730	164,820	
Off-Site Analytical Services		122,090	0	0	0	42,730	164,820	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor								
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work								
SUB:01.02 Mobilize Personnel & Equipment								
SUB:01.02.02 Mobilize Trailers								
Mobilize Trailers		970	70	160	300	520	2,020	
Mobilize Personnel & Equipment		970	70	160	300	520	2,020	
SUB:01.04 Setup/Construct Temp Facilities								
SUB:01.04.01 Establish Facilities								
SUB:01.04.01.02 Setup Trailers		4,910	360	790	1,550	2,660	10,270	
Establish Facilities		4,910	360	790	1,550	2,660	10,270	
SUB:01.04.02 Construct Decon Area								

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DAREIX: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 D/DR ION EXCHANGE
100 D/DR ION EXCHANGE REMEDIATION MODEL
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:26:47
SUMMARY PAGE 4

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Construct Decon Area	24.00 HR	11,860	870	1,910	3,730	6,430	24,790	1032.94
SUB:01.04.03 Site Survey								
Site Survey		1,290	90	210	410	700	2,700	
Setup/Construct Temp Facilities		18,060	1,320	2,910	5,680	9,790	37,760	
SUB:01.05 Construct Temporary Utilities								
Construct Temporary Utilities		6,030	440	970	1,900	3,270	12,610	
SUB:01.06 Pre-Construction Submittals								
Pre-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	12,900	940	2,080	4,060	6,990	26,970	6743.63
Mobilization & Preparatory Work		37,970	2,770	6,110	11,950	20,580	79,370	
SUB:03 Site Work								
SUB:03.03 Earthwork								
Earthwork		6,450	470	1,040	2,030	3,500	13,490	
SUB:03.04 Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks								
Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks		58,270	4,250	9,380	18,330	31,580	121,820	
SUB:03.05 Fencing								
Fencing		9,870	720	1,590	3,110	5,350	20,640	
SUB:03.06 Electrical Distribution								
Electrical Distribution		12,900	940	2,080	4,060	6,990	26,970	
Site Work		87,490	6,390	14,080	27,530	47,420	182,910	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control								
SUB:06.01 Extraction & Injection Wells								

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DAREIX: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 D/DR ION EXCHANGE
100 D/DR ION EXCHANGE REMEDIATION MODEL
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:26:47
SUMMARY PAGE 5

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06.01.01 Well Drilling & Construction								
Well Drilling & Construction	12.00 EA	1,393,490	101,720	224,280	438,470	755,290	2,913,250	242770.64
SUB:06.01.04 Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9								
Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9		178,060	13,000	28,660	56,030	96,510	372,250	
SUB:06.01.9X Site Piping								
Site Piping		389,660	28,450	62,720	122,610	211,200	814,630	
Extraction & Injection Wells		1,961,200	143,170	315,660	617,110	1,063,000	4,100,130	
Groundwater Collection & Control		1,961,200	143,170	315,660	617,110	1,063,000	4,100,130	
SUB:12 Chemical Treatment								
SUB:12.05 Ion Exchange								
SUB:12.05.04 Construction of Permanent Plant								
Construction of Permanent Plant	600.00 SF	1,468,060	107,170	236,280	461,940	795,710	3,069,160	5115.27
Ion Exchange		1,468,060	107,170	236,280	461,940	795,710	3,069,160	
Chemical Treatment		1,468,060	107,170	236,280	461,940	795,710	3,069,160	
SUB:20 Site Restoration								
SUB:20.04 Revegetation and Planting								
Revegetation and Planting		12,900	940	2,080	4,060	6,990	26,970	
Site Restoration		12,900	940	2,080	4,060	6,990	26,970	
SUB:21 Demobilization								
SUB:21.02 Demobilize Personnel & Equipment								
SUB:21.02.02 Demobilize Trailers								

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DAREIX: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 D/DR ION EXCHANGE
100 D/DR ION EXCHANGE REMEDIATION MODEL
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:26:47
SUMMARY PAGE 6

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Demobilize Trailers		970	70	160	300	520	2,020	
Demobilize Personnel & Equipment		970	70	160	300	520	2,020	
SUB:21.04 Demobilize Temp Facilities								
SUB:21.04.02 Remove Decon Area								
Remove Decon Area	8.00 HR	2,330	170	380	730	1,260	4,870	608.88
Demobilize Temp Facilities		2,330	170	380	730	1,260	4,870	
SUB:21.05 Disconnect Temporary Utilities								
Disconnect Temporary Utilities		3,230	240	520	1,010	1,750	6,740	
SUB:21.06 Post-Construction Submittals								
Post-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	12,900	940	2,080	4,060	6,990	26,970	6743.63
Demobilization		19,430	1,420	3,130	6,110	10,530	40,610	
Fixed Price Contractor		3,587,050	261,850	577,340	1,128,690	1,944,230	7,499,160	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company								
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis								
WHC:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media								
WHC:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis Yr - 1								
Ground Water Analysis Yr - 1	149.00 EA	60,410	0	9,060	17,710	30,510	117,700	789.90
WHC:02.08.03 Ground Water Analysis Yr 2 - 12								
Ground Water Analysis Yr 2 - 12	106.00 EA	43,180	0	6,480	12,660	21,810	84,140	793.74
WHC:02.08.04 Ground Water Monitor Smples 1-12								

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Ground Water Monitor Smples 1-12	24.00 HR	660	0	100	190	330	1,290	53.82
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		104,250	0	15,640	30,570	52,660	203,120	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		104,250	0	15,640	30,570	52,660	203,120	
WHC:12 Chemical Treatment								
WHC:12.05 Ion Exchange								
WHC:12.05.06 Personnel Training								
Personnel Training		6,900	0	1,040	2,020	3,490	13,450	
WHC:12.05.08 Operation & Maintenance Yrs 1-12								
Operation & Maintenance Yrs 1-12	1.00 YR	628,140	0	94,220	184,200	317,300	1,223,860	1223858.77
WHC:12.05.11 Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)								
Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)	2080.00 HR	90,150	0	13,520	26,440	45,540	175,640	84.44
WHC:12.05.12 Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)								
Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)		60,070	0	9,010	17,620	30,340	117,040	
Ion Exchange		785,260	0	117,790	230,280	396,670	1,530,000	
Chemical Treatment		785,260	0	117,790	230,280	396,670	1,530,000	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		889,510	0	133,430	260,850	449,330	1,733,120	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		4,598,650	261,850	710,760	1,389,540	2,436,280	9,397,100	

Thu 22 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DAREIX: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 D/DR ION EXCHANGE
100 D/DR ION EXCHANGE REMEDIATION MODEL
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 1 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:26:47

SUMMARY PAGE 8

		QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Off-Site Analytical Services		122,090	0	0	0	0	0	122,090	
SUB	Fixed Price Contractor		2,780,090	528,220	239,850	22,110	16,780	0	3,587,050	
WHC	Westinghouse Hanford Company		883,660	0	0	0	0	5,850	889,510	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		3,785,840	528,220	239,850	22,110	16,780	5,850	4,598,650	
	Subcontractor MPR								261,850	
	SUBTOTAL								4,860,510	
	Project Management/Construction Mgnt								710,760	
	SUBTOTAL								5,571,270	
	General & Admin/Common Support Pool								1,389,540	
	SUBTOTAL								6,960,810	
	Contingency								2,436,280	
	TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS								9,397,100	

Thu 22 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DAREIX: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 D/DR ION EXCHANGE
100 D/DR ION EXCHANGE REMEDIATION MODEL
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 2 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:26:47
SUMMARY PAGE 9

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services									
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		122,090	0	0	0	0	0	122,090	
Off-Site Analytical Services		122,090	0	0	0	0	0	122,090	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor									
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work		29,420	5,590	2,540	230	180	0	37,970	
SUB:03 Site Work		67,810	12,880	5,850	540	410	0	87,490	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control		1,520,000	288,800	131,140	12,090	9,170	0	1,961,200	
SUB:12 Chemical Treatment		1,137,800	216,180	98,160	9,050	6,870	0	1,468,060	
SUB:20 Site Restoration		10,000	1,900	860	80	60	0	12,900	
SUB:21 Demobilization		15,060	2,860	1,300	120	90	0	19,430	
Fixed Price Contractor		2,780,090	528,220	239,850	22,110	16,780	0	3,587,050	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company									
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		104,250	0	0	0	0	0	104,250	
WHC:12 Chemical Treatment		779,410	0	0	0	0	5,850	785,260	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		883,660	0	0	0	0	5,850	889,510	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		3,785,840	528,220	239,850	22,110	16,780	5,850	4,598,650	
Subcontractor MPR								261,850	
SUBTOTAL								4,860,510	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt								710,760	
SUBTOTAL								5,571,270	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool								1,389,540	
SUBTOTAL								6,960,810	
Contingency								2,436,280	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS								9,397,100	

Thu 22 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DAREIX: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 D/DR ION EXCHANGE
100 D/DR ION EXCHANGE REMEDIATION MODEL
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:26:47
SUMMARY PAGE 10

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services									
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis									
ANA:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media									
ANA:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis Yr - 1									
Ground Water Analysis Yr -	17.00 EA	71,570	0	0	0	0	0	71,570	4210.00
ANA:02.08.03 Ground Water Analysis Yrs 2-12									
Ground Water Analysis Yrs 2	12.00 EA	50,520	0	0	0	0	0	50,520	4210.00
Sampling Rad Contaminated M		122,090	0	0	0	0	0	122,090	
Monitoring, Sampling & Anal		122,090	0	0	0	0	0	122,090	
Off-Site Analytical Service		122,090	0	0	0	0	0	122,090	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor									
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work									
SUB:01.02 Mobilize Personnel & Equipment									
SUB:01.02.02 Mobilize Trailers									
Mobilize Trailers		750	140	60	10	0	0	970	
Mobilize Personnel & Equipm		750	140	60	10	0	0	970	
SUB:01.04 Setup/Construct Temp Facilities									
SUB:01.04.01 Establish Facilities									
SUB:01.04.01.02 Setup Trailers		3,810	720	330	30	20	0	4,910	
Establish Facilities		3,810	720	330	30	20	0	4,910	
SUB:01.04.02 Construct Decon Area									

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	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Construct Decon Area	24.00 HR	9,190	1,750	790	70	60	0	11,860	494.08
SUB:01.04.03 Site Survey									
Site Survey		1,000	190	90	10	10	0	1,290	
Setup/Construct Temp Facili		14,000	2,660	1,210	110	80	0	18,060	
SUB:01.05 Construct Temporary Utilities									
Construct Temporary Utiliti		4,680	890	400	40	30	0	6,030	
SUB:01.06 Pre-Construction Submittals									
Pre-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	10,000	1,900	860	80	60	0	12,900	3225.66
Mobilization & Preparatory		29,420	5,590	2,540	230	180	0	37,970	
SUB:03 Site Work									
SUB:03.03 Earthwork									
Earthwork		5,000	950	430	40	30	0	6,450	
SUB:03.04 Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks									
Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks		45,160	8,580	3,900	360	270	0	58,270	
SUB:03.05 Fencing									
Fencing		7,650	1,450	660	60	50	0	9,870	
SUB:03.06 Electrical Distribution									
Electrical Distribution		10,000	1,900	860	80	60	0	12,900	
Site Work		67,810	12,880	5,850	540	410	0	87,490	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control									
SUB:06.01 Extraction & Injection Wells									

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	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06.01.01 Well Drilling & Construction									
Well Drilling & Constructio	12.00 EA	1,080,000	205,200	93,180	8,590	6,520	0	1,393,490	116123.76
SUB:06.01.04 Operations and Maintenance 3,6									
Operations and Maintenance		138,000	26,220	11,910	1,100	830	0	178,060	
SUB:06.01.9X Site Piping									
Site Piping		302,000	57,380	26,060	2,400	1,820	0	389,660	
Extraction & Injection Well		1,520,000	288,800	131,140	12,090	9,170	0	1,961,200	
Groundwater Collection & Co		1,520,000	288,800	131,140	12,090	9,170	0	1,961,200	
SUB:12 Chemical Treatment									
SUB:12.05 Ion Exchange									
SUB:12.05.04 Construction of Permanent Plan									
Construction of Permanent P	600.00 SF	1,137,800	216,180	98,160	9,050	6,870	0	1,468,060	2446.77
Ion Exchange		1,137,800	216,180	98,160	9,050	6,870	0	1,468,060	
Chemical Treatment		1,137,800	216,180	98,160	9,050	6,870	0	1,468,060	
SUB:20 Site Restoration									
SUB:20.04 Revegetation and Planting									
Revegetation and Planting		10,000	1,900	860	80	60	0	12,900	
Site Restoration		10,000	1,900	860	80	60	0	12,900	
SUB:21 Demobilization									
SUB:21.02 Demobilize Personnel & Equipment									
SUB:21.02.02 Demobilize Trailers									

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Demobilize Trailers		750	140	60	10	0	0	970	
Demobilize Personnel & Equi		750	140	60	10	0	0	970	
SUB:21.04 Demobilize Temp Facilities									
SUB:21.04.02 Remove Decon Area									
Remove Decon Area	8.00 HR	1,810	340	160	10	10	0	2,330	291.24
Demobilize Temp Facilities		1,810	340	160	10	10	0	2,330	
SUB:21.05 Disconnect Temporary Utilities									
Disconnect Temporary Utilit		2,500	480	220	20	20	0	3,230	
SUB:21.06 Post-Construction Submittals									
Post-Construction Submittal	4.00 EA	10,000	1,900	860	80	60	0	12,900	3225.66
Demobilization		15,060	2,860	1,300	120	90	0	19,430	
Fixed Price Contractor		2,780,090	528,220	239,850	22,110	16,780	0	3,587,050	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company									
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis									
WHC:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media									
WHC:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis Yr - 1									
Ground Water Analysis Yr -	149.00 EA	60,410	0	0	0	0	0	60,410	405.41
WHC:02.08.03 Ground Water Analysis Yr 2 - 1									
Ground Water Analysis Yr 2	106.00 EA	43,180	0	0	0	0	0	43,180	407.38
WHC:02.08.04 Ground Water Monitor Smples 1-									

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	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Ground Water Monitor Smples	24.00 HR	660	0	0	0	0	0	660	27.62
Sampling Rad Contaminated M		104,250	0	0	0	0	0	104,250	
Monitoring, Sampling & Anal		104,250	0	0	0	0	0	104,250	
WHC:12 Chemical Treatment									
WHC:12.05 Ion Exchange									
WHC:12.05.06 Personnel Training									
Personnel Training		6,900	0	0	0	0	0	6,900	
WHC:12.05.08 Operation & Maintenance Yrs 1-									
Operation & Maintenance Yrs	1.00 YR	622,280	0	0	0	0	5,850	628,140	628139.31
WHC:12.05.11 Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)									
Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1	2080.00 HR	90,150	0	0	0	0	0	90,150	43.34
WHC:12.05.12 Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-1									
Prepare Annual Report (Yrs		60,070	0	0	0	0	0	60,070	
Ion Exchange		779,410	0	0	0	0	5,850	785,260	
Chemical Treatment		779,410	0	0	0	0	5,850	785,260	
Westinghouse Hanford Compan		883,660	0	0	0	0	5,850	889,510	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		3,785,840	528,220	239,850	22,110	16,780	5,850	4,598,650	
Subcontractor MPR								261,850	
SUBTOTAL								4,860,510	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt								710,760	
SUBTOTAL								5,571,270	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool								1,389,540	
SUBTOTAL								6,960,810	

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** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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	QUANTITY	UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Contingency									2,436,280	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS									9,397,100	

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PROJECT DAREIX: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 D/DR ION EXCHANGE
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** PROJECT DIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 1 (Rounded to 10's) **

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		QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
SUB	Fixed Price Contractor		13,550	2,920	7,010	2,756,610	2,780,090	
WHC	Westinghouse Hanford Company		691,500	0	38,520	153,640	883,660	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		705,050	2,920	45,520	3,032,340	3,785,840	
	Overhead						528,220	
	SUBTOTAL						4,314,060	
	Profit						239,850	
	SUBTOTAL						4,553,910	
	Bond						22,110	
	SUBTOTAL						4,576,020	
	B&O Tax						16,780	
	SUBTOTAL						4,592,800	
	Material/Supply MPR						5,850	
	TOTAL INCL INDIRECTS						4,598,650	
	Subcontractor MPR						261,850	
	SUBTOTAL						4,860,510	
	Project Management/Construction Mgnt						710,760	
	SUBTOTAL						5,571,270	
	General & Admin/Common Support Pool						1,389,540	
	SUBTOTAL						6,960,810	
	Contingency						2,436,280	
	TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS						9,397,100	

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PROJECT DAREIX: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 D/DR ION EXCHANGE
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** PROJECT DIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 2 (Rounded to 10's) **

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	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services							
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor							
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work		9,600	1,820	7,010	11,000	29,420	
SUB:03 Site Work		0	0	0	67,810	67,810	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control		0	0	0	1,520,000	1,520,000	
SUB:12 Chemical Treatment		0	0	0	1,137,800	1,137,800	
SUB:20 Site Restoration		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
SUB:21 Demobilization		3,950	1,110	0	10,000	15,060	
Fixed Price Contractor		13,550	2,920	7,010	2,756,610	2,780,090	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company							
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		660	0	0	103,590	104,250	
WHC:12 Chemical Treatment		690,840	0	38,520	50,050	779,410	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		691,500	0	38,520	153,640	883,660	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		705,050	2,920	45,520	3,032,340	3,785,840	
Overhead						528,220	
SUBTOTAL						4,314,060	
Profit						239,850	
SUBTOTAL						4,553,910	
Bond						22,110	
SUBTOTAL						4,576,020	
B&O Tax						16,780	
SUBTOTAL						4,592,800	
Material/Supply MPR						5,850	
TOTAL INCL INDIRECTS						4,598,650	
Subcontractor MPR						261,850	
SUBTOTAL						4,860,510	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt						710,760	
SUBTOTAL						5,571,270	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool						1,389,540	
SUBTOTAL						6,960,810	

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** PROJECT DIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 2 (Rounded to 10's) **

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SUMMARY PAGE 18

	QUANTITY	UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Contingency							2,436,280	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS							9,397,100	

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services							
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis							
ANA:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media							
ANA:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis Yr - 1							
Ground Water Analysis Yr - 1	17.00 EA	0	0	0	71,570	71,570	4210.00
ANA:02.08.03 Ground Water Analysis Yrs 2-12							
Ground Water Analysis Yrs 2-12	12.00 EA	0	0	0	50,520	50,520	4210.00
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor							
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work							
SUB:01.02 Mobilize Personnel & Equipment							
SUB:01.02.02 Mobilize Trailers							
Mobilize Trailers		0	750	0	0	750	
Mobilize Personnel & Equipment		0	750	0	0	750	
SUB:01.04 Setup/Construct Temp Facilities							
SUB:01.04.01 Establish Facilities							
SUB:01.04.01.02 Setup Trailers		3,000	0	810	0	3,810	
Establish Facilities		3,000	0	810	0	3,810	
SUB:01.04.02 Construct Decon Area							

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** PROJECT DIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Construct Decon Area	24.00 HR	4,350	1,070	3,770	0	9,190	382.95
SUB:01.04.03 Site Survey							
Site Survey		0	0	0	1,000	1,000	
Setup/Construct Temp Facilities		7,350	1,070	4,580	1,000	14,000	
SUB:01.05 Construct Temporary Utilities							
Construct Temporary Utilities		2,250	0	2,430	0	4,680	
SUB:01.06 Pre-Construction Submittals							
Pre-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2500.00
Mobilization & Preparatory Work		9,600	1,820	7,010	11,000	29,420	
SUB:03 Site Work							
SUB:03.03 Earthwork							
Earthwork		0	0	0	5,000	5,000	
SUB:03.04 Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks							
Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks		0	0	0	45,160	45,160	
SUB:03.05 Fencing							
Fencing		0	0	0	7,650	7,650	
SUB:03.06 Electrical Distribution							
Electrical Distribution		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
Site Work		0	0	0	67,810	67,810	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control							
SUB:06.01 Extraction & Injection Wells							

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06.01.01 Well Drilling & Construction							
Well Drilling & Construction	12.00 EA	0	0	0	1,080,000	1,080,000	90000.00
SUB:06.01.04 Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9							
Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9		0	0	0	138,000	138,000	
SUB:06.01.9X Site Piping							
Site Piping		0	0	0	302,000	302,000	
Extraction & Injection Wells		0	0	0	1,520,000	1,520,000	
Groundwater Collection & Control		0	0	0	1,520,000	1,520,000	
SUB:12 Chemical Treatment							
SUB:12.05 Ion Exchange							
SUB:12.05.04 Construction of Permanent Plant							
Construction of Permanent Plant	600.00 SF	0	0	0	1,137,800	1,137,800	1896.33
Ion Exchange		0	0	0	1,137,800	1,137,800	
Chemical Treatment		0	0	0	1,137,800	1,137,800	
SUB:20 Site Restoration							
SUB:20.04 Revegetation and Planting							
Revegetation and Planting		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
Site Restoration		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
SUB:21 Demobilization							
SUB:21.02 Demobilize Personnel & Equipment							
SUB:21.02.02 Demobilize Trailers							

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Demobilize Trailers		0	750	0	0	750	
Demobilize Personnel & Equipment		0	750	0	0	750	
SUB:21.04 Demobilize Temp Facilities							
SUB:21.04.02 Remove Decon Area							
Remove Decon Area	8.00 HR	1,450	360	0	0	1,810	225.72
Demobilize Temp Facilities		1,450	360	0	0	1,810	
SUB:21.05 Disconnect Temporary Utilities							
Disconnect Temporary Utilities		2,500	0	0	0	2,500	
SUB:21.06 Post-Construction Submittals							
Post-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2500.00
Demobilization		3,950	1,110	0	10,000	15,060	
Fixed Price Contractor		13,550	2,920	7,010	2,756,610	2,780,090	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company							
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis							
WHC:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media							
WHC:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis Yr - 1							
Ground Water Analysis Yr - 1	149.00 EA	0	0	0	60,410	60,410	405.41
WHC:02.08.03 Ground Water Analysis Yr 2 - 12							
Ground Water Analysis Yr 2 - 12	106.00 EA	0	0	0	43,180	43,180	407.38
WHC:02.08.04 Ground Water Monitor Smples 1-12							

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Ground Water Monitor Smples 1-12	24.00 HR	660	0	0	0	660	27.62
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		660	0	0	103,590	104,250	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		660	0	0	103,590	104,250	
WHC:12 Chemical Treatment							
WHC:12.05 Ion Exchange							
WHC:12.05.06 Personnel Training							
Personnel Training		1,100	0	0	5,800	6,900	
WHC:12.05.08 Operation & Maintenance Yrs 1-12							
Operation & Maintenance Yrs 1-12	1.00 YR	539,520	0	38,520	44,250	622,280	622284.58
WHC:12.05.11 Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)							
Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)	2080.00 HR	90,150	0	0	0	90,150	43.34
WHC:12.05.12 Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)							
Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)		60,070	0	0	0	60,070	
Ion Exchange		690,840	0	38,520	50,050	779,410	
Chemical Treatment		690,840	0	38,520	50,050	779,410	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		691,500	0	38,520	153,640	883,660	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		705,050	2,920	45,520	3,032,340	3,785,840	
Overhead						528,220	
SUBTOTAL						4,314,060	
Profit						239,850	
SUBTOTAL						4,553,910	
Bond						22,110	
SUBTOTAL						4,576,020	

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	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
B&O Tax						16,780	
SUBTOTAL						4,592,800	
Material/Supply MPR						5,850	
TOTAL INCL INDIRECTS						4,598,650	
Subcontractor MPR						261,850	
SUBTOTAL						4,860,510	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt						710,760	
SUBTOTAL						5,571,270	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool						1,389,540	
SUBTOTAL						6,960,810	
Contingency						2,436,280	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS						9,397,100	

ANA:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST

ANA. Off-Site Analytical Services
ANA:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis
ANA:02.08. Sampling Rad Contaminated Media
ANA:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis Yr - 1

Assumptions:

1. Assume shake-down period with following sampling of treatment system:
   - First 2 days: Sample every four hours of influent and effluent (24 samples)
   - Next 5 days: 1 sample per day of influent and effluent (10 samples)
   - Next 7 weeks: 1 sample per week of influent and effluent (14 samples)

2. 1 sample per ion exchange media regeneration (7 days) of the influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle (104 samples/yr)

3. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr)

   - Total samples = Yr 1 - 166

4. All on-site sample analyses performed by WHC mobile lab

5. 10% off-site verification analysis of reduced analyte list with CLP protocol. (10% of 166 = 17 ea)

ANA	Analyze LLW Sample - Off-site Lab	17.00 LA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	4210.00 71,570	4210.00 71,570	4210.00
	Ground Water Analysis Yr - 1	17.00 EA	0	0	0	71,570	71,570	4210.00

ANA:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis

ANA:02.08.03. Ground Water Analysis Yrs 2-12

Assumptions:

1. Assume 1 sample per ion exchange media regeneration (7 days) of influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle (104 samples/yr)

2. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12 year lifecycle (14 samples/yr)

   - Total Samples Yrs 2 - 12 = 118/yr

3. All on-site sample analyses performed by WHC mobile lab

4. 10% off-site verification analysis of reduced analyte list with CLP protocol (10% of 118 = 12 ea)

		QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Analyze LLW Sample - Off-site Lab	12.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	4210.00 50,520	4210.00 50,520	4210.00
	Ground Water Analysis Yrs 2-12	12.00 EA	0	0	0	50,520	50,520	4210.00
	Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
	Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
	Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB. Fixed Price Contractor							
SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work							
SUB:01.02. Mobilize Personnel & Equipment							
SUB:01.02.02. Mobilize Trailers							
FPC S3 Mobilize Field Office Trailer		0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00 EA	0	250	0	0	250	250.00
FPC S3 Mobilize Storage Trailer		0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00 EA	0	250	0	0	250	250.00
FPC S3 Mobilize Decon Trailer		0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00 EA	0	250	0	0	250	250.00
Mobilize Trailers		0	750	0	0	750	
Mobilize Personnel & Equipment		0	750	0	0	750	

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SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.04. Setup/Construct Temp Facilities									
SUB:01.04.01. Establish Facilities									
SUB:01.04.01.02. Setup Trailers									
M FPC S3 Setup Field Office Trailer	1.00	EA		1000.00 1,000	0.00 0	269.50 270	0.00 0	1269.50 1,270	1269.50
M FPC S3 Setup Storage Trailer	1.00	EA		1000.00 1,000	0.00 0	269.50 270	0.00 0	1269.50 1,270	1269.50
M FPC S3 Setup Decon Trailer	1.00	EA		1000.00 1,000	0.00 0	269.50 270	0.00 0	1269.50 1,270	1269.50
Setup Trailers				3,000	0	809	0	3,809	
Establish Facilities				3,000	0	809	0	3,809	

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SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.04.02. Construct Decon Area Work to be Performed: Construct decontamination area/pad for equipment and vehicles. Crew and Equipment: Fixed Price Contractor: 1 Group 6 Operator, 3 Group 1 Laborers, and 3 Group 2 Laborers Equipment: 1 backhoe, 1 pickup truck Output: Assumed duration for this activity is 3 crew days.									
FPC S3 Laborer Group - 1				25.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.20	
- 3 ea	72.00	HR	0029	1,814	0	0	0	1,814	25.20
FPC S3 Laborer Group - 2				25.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.50	
- 3 ea	72.00	HR	0030	1,836	0	0	0	1,836	25.50
FPC S3 Group-6 Power Equipment Operator				29.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.10	
- 1 ea	24.00	HR	0039	698	0	0	0	698	29.10
FPC S3 Small Tools - 2 ea				0.00	1.39	0.00	0.00	1.39	
	48.00	HR	XMIXX020	0	67	0	0	67	1.39
FPC S3 TRK,HWY,4X4,F250,3/4T,8800 GVW				0.00	7.31	0.00	0.00	7.31	1
4X4 3/4 TON PICK-UP - 1 ea	24.00	HR	T50F0004	0	175	0	0	175	7.31
FPC S3 HYD EXCAV,TRK MID,.5 CY BKT,6X4				0.00	34.44	0.00	0.00	34.44	
HYDRO-SCOPIC 1 ea	24.00	HR	H30BA001	0	826	0	0	826	34.44
M FPC S3 Construction Materials/Supplies				0.00	0.00	2156.00	0.00	2156.00	
Allowance	1.00	LS		0	0	2,156	0	2,156	2156.00
M FPC S3 Allowance for Tank				0.00	0.00	1617.00	0.00	1617.00	
Assume 1000 gal plastic tank for water collection	1.00	EA		0	0	1,617	0	1,617	1617.00
Construct Decon Area	24.00	HR		4,349	1,069	3,773	0	9,190	382.93

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.04.03. Site Survey							
FPC S3 Allowance for Site Survey		0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00	
	1.00 LS	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1000.00
Site Survey		0	0	0	1,000	1,000	
Setup/Construct Temp Facilities		7,349	1,069	4,582	1,000	13,999	

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.05. Construct Temporary Utilities							
M FPC S3 Allowance for Temporary Power		1.00	0.00	1.08	0.00	2.08	
	500.00 LF	500	0	539	0	1,039	2.08
M FPC S3 Allowance for Telephone		0.50	0.00	0.54	0.00	1.04	
	500.00 LF	250	0	270	0	520	1.04
M FPC S3 Allowance for Temporary Water and Sewer Service	500.00 LF	3.00	0.00	3.23	0.00	6.23	
		1,500	0	1,617	0	3,117	6.23
Construct Temporary Utilities		2,250	0	2,426	0	4,676	

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SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.06. Pre-Construction Submittals							
FPC S3 Allowance for Pre-Construction Submittals by Fixed Price Contractor	4.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	2500.00 10,000	2500.00 10,000	2500.00
Pre-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2500.00
Mobilization & Preparatory Work		9,599	1,819	7,007	11,000	29,424	

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SUB:03. Site Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:03. Site Work							
SUB:03.03. Earthwork							
FPC S3 Allowance for Site Preparation		0.00	0.00	0.00	5000.00	5000.00	
	1.00 LS	0	0	0	5,000	5,000	5000.00
Earthwork		0	0	0	5,000	5,000	

SUB:03. Site Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:03.04. Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks							
FPC S3 Allowance for Access Road		0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	
	400.00 SY	0	0	0	4,000	4,000	10.00
FPC S3 Allowance Gravel Parking Area		0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	
	300.00 SY	0	0	0	3,000	3,000	10.00
FPC S3 Access Roads to Wells Assume 1500 lf of road per well, 10 ft wide, native material 1500 lf/well x 12 wells = 18,000 lf	18000 LF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	2.12 38,160	2.12 38,160	2.12
Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks		0	0	0	45,160	45,160	

SUB:03. Site Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:03.05. Fencing							
FPC S3 Allowance for Permanent Fencing		0.00	0.00	0.00	21.00	21.00	
Assume 7 ft high security fence	350.00 LF	0	0	0	7,350	7,350	21.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Entrance Gate		0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	
	1.00 EA	0	0	0	300	300	300.00
Fencing		0	0	0	7,650	7,650	

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SUB:03. Site Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:03.06. Electrical Distribution							
FPC S3 Allowance for Site Electrical		0.00	0.00	0.00	10000.00	10000.00	
	1.00 LS	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	10000.00
Electrical Distribution		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
Site Work		0	0	0	67,810	67,810	

SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control							
SUB:06.01. Extraction & Injection Wells							
SUB:06.01.01. Well Drilling & Construction							
FPC S3 Drill/Install Extr/Inject Wells		0.00	0.00	0.00	700.00	700.00	
Note: 6 new extraction and 6 new injection wells, 100 ft deep, 8 in diameter, screened for 50 ft. Unit cost is assumed to include handling and packaging of contaminated well cuttings, transport to the disposal facility, and associated disposal fees.	1200.00 LF	0	0	0	840,000	840,000	700.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Pumps- 10 gpm		0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00	3000.00	
	6.00 EA	0	0	0	18,000	18,000	3000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Controls and Connections at Well Heads		0.00	0.00	0.00	10000.00	10000.00	
	12.00 EA	0	0	0	120,000	120,000	10000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Water Level Monitoring Instrumentation Assume 5 peizometers per extraction well using well points		0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00	
	30.00 EA	0	0	0	30,000	30,000	1000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Head Covers Assume manhole type cover at each well head		0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00	
	12.00 EA	0	0	0	12,000	12,000	1000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Testing		0.00	0.00	0.00	5000.00	5000.00	
	12.00 EA	0	0	0	60,000	60,000	5000.00
Well Drilling & Construction	12.00 EA	0	0	0	1,080,000	1,080,000	90000.00

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SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06.01.04. Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9							
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Workover Assume 1 workover every 3 yrs for each well. Workovers in years 3,6,9.	12.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	10000.00 120,000	10000.00 120,000	10000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Pump Replacement Assume 1 pump replacement per production well every 3 years Replacement in years 3,6,9	6.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	3000.00 18,000	3000.00 18,000	3000.00
Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9		0	0	0	138,000	138,000	

SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06.01.9X. Site Piping							
FPC S3 Allowance for Piping from Well Head to Treatment Plant Assume 1500 lf of double wall PVC piping per extraction well 1500 lf/well x 6 wells = 9000 lf	9000.00 LF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	18.00 162,000	18.00 162,000	18.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Leak Detection	1.00 LS	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	5000.00 5,000	5000.00 5,000	5000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Force Main Discharge Piping Assume 1500 lf of single-wall PVC piping per injection well 1500 lf/well x 6 wells = 9000 lf	9000.00 LF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	15.00 135,000	15.00 135,000	15.00
Site Piping		0	0	0	302,000	302,000	
Extraction & Injection Wells		0	0	0	1,520,000	1,520,000	
Groundwater Collection & Control		0	0	0	1,520,000	1,520,000	

SUB:12. Chemical Treatment	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:12. Chemical Treatment							
SUB:12.05. Ion Exchange							
SUB:12.05.04. Construction of Permanent Plant							
FPC S3 Excavate and Install Building Foundation	600.00 SF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	20.00 12,000	20.00 12,000	20.00
FPC S3 Install Butler Building Assume a prefabricated heated building complete with frame, doors, roll up doors, gutters, insulation, and roof vent.	600.00 SF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	20.00 12,000	20.00 12,000	20.00
FPC S3 Ion Exchange Equipment/Staging Assume 1 - 60 gpm treatment system, regen equipment, 4 resin vessels. Resin included in O&M	1.00 LS	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	380500.00 380,500	380500.00 380,500	380500.00
FPC S3 Recompression Evaporator Capacity = 12,000 gal/wk = 1.2 gpm, includes startup boiler, 2% reject	1.00 LS	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	400000.00 400,000	400000.00 400,000	400000.00
FPC S3 Rotary Drum Filter/Dryer Liquid loading = 1.2 gpm x 0.02 = 2.4E-02 gpm = 12 lb/hr, 4 sf drying area	1.00 LS	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	278000.00 278,000	278000.00 278,000	278000.00
FPC S3 Steam Generator Evaporate 2.4E-02 gpm - 12 lb/hr, 20,000 BTU	1.00 LS	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	1300.00 1,300	1300.00 1,300	1300.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Bldg Mechanical Includes equipment installation and connections, controls/instrumentation, interior piping (plastic), floor drains and piping, and HVAC.	600.00 SF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	50.00 30,000	50.00 30,000	50.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Bldg Electrical Includes lighting, fixtures, motor starters, controllers, junction boxes, transformer, chart recorders, annunciators, panels, conduit, and wiring.	600.00 SF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	40.00 24,000	40.00 24,000	40.00
Construction of Permanent Plant	600.00 SF	0	0	0	1,137,800	1,137,800	1896.33

SUB:12. Chemical Treatment	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Ion Exchange		0	0	0	1,137,800	1,137,800	
Chemical Treatment		0	0	0	1,137,800	1,137,800	

SUB:20. Site Restoration	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:20. Site Restoration							
SUB:20.04. Revegetation and Planting							
FPC S3 Allowance for Site Restoration		0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	
	5000.00 SY	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2.00
Revegetation and Planting		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
Site Restoration		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	

SUB:21. Demobilization	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:21. Demobilization									
SUB:21.02. Demobilize Personnel & Equipment									
SUB:21.02.02. Demobilize Trailers									
FPC S3 Demob Field Office Trailer				0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00	EA		0	250	0	0	250	250.00
FPC S3 Demob Storage Trailer				0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00	EA		0	250	0	0	250	250.00
FPC S3 Demob Decon Trailer				0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00	EA		0	250	0	0	250	250.00
Demobilize Trailers				0	750	0	0	750	
Demobilize Personnel & Equipment				0	750	0	0	750	

SUB:21. Demobilization	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:21.04. Demobilize Temp Facilities									
SUB:21.04.02. Remove Decon Area									
Work to be Performed:									
Remove decontamination area/pad for equipment and vehicles.									
Crew and Equipment:									
Fixed Price Contractor: 1 Group 6 Operator, 3 Group 1 Laborers, and 3 Group 2 Laborers									
Equipment: 1 backhoe, 1 pickup truck									
Output:									
Assumed duration for this activity is 1 crew day.									
FPC S3 Group-6 Power Equipment Operator				29.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.10	
- 1 ea	8.00	HR	0039	233	0	0	0	233	29.10
FPC S3 Laborer Group - 1				25.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.20	
- 3 ea	24.00	HR	0029	605	0	0	0	605	25.20
FPC S3 Laborer Group - 2				25.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.50	
- 3 ea	24.00	HR	0030	612	0	0	0	612	25.50
FPC S3 HYD EXCAV,TRK MTD,.5 CY BKT,6X4				0.00	34.44	0.00	0.00	34.44	
HYDRO-SCOPIC - 1 ea	8.00	HR	H30BA001	0	275	0	0	275	34.44
FPC S3 TRK,HWY,4X4,F250,3/4T,8800 GVW				0.00	7.31	0.00	0.00	7.31	
4X4 3/4 TON PICK UP - 1 ea	8.00	HR	150E0004	0	58	0	0	58	7.31
FPC S3 Small Tools - 2 ea				0.00	1.39	0.00	0.00	1.39	
	16.00	HR	XMIXX020	0	22	0	0	22	1.39
Remove Decon Area	8.00	HR		1,450	356	0	0	1,806	225.72
Demobilize Temp Facilities				1,450	356	0	0	1,806	

SUB:21. Demobilization	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:21.05. Disconnect Temporary Utilities							
M FPC S3 Remove Temporary Power		1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
	500.00 LF	500	0	0	0	500	1.00
M FPC S3 Remove Telephone		1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
	500.00 LF	500	0	0	0	500	1.00
M FPC S3 Remove Temporary Water and Sewer Service		3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	
	500.00 LF	1,500	0	0	0	1,500	3.00
Disconnect Temporary Utilities		2,500	0	0	0	2,500	

SUB:21. Demobilization	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:21.06. Post-Construction Submittals							
FPC S3 Allowance for Post-Construction Submittals by Fixed Price Contractor	4.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	2500.00 10,000	2500.00 10,000	2500.00
Post-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2500.00
Demobilization		3,950	1,106	0	10,000	15,056	
Fixed Price Contractor		13,548	2,925	7,007	2,756,610	2,780,090	

WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST

WHC. Westinghouse Hanford Company
WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis
WHC:02.08. Sampling Rad Contaminated Media
WHC:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis Yr - 1

Assumptions:

1. Assume shake-down period with following sampling of treatment system:
   - First 2 days: Sample every four hours of influent and effluent (24 samples)
   - Next 5 days: 1 sample per day of influent and effluent (10 samples)
   - Next 7 weeks: 1 sample per week of influent and effluent (14 samples)

2. 1 sample per ion exchange media regeneration (7 days) of the influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle (104 samples/yr)

3. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr)

   - Total samples Yr 1 = 166

4. 90% of samples analyzed by mobile lab (90% of 166 = 149)

4. HACH kit samples are taken 1 per shift for the 12-yr lifecycle plus an additional 48 samples during the shake-down period. (Yr 1 = 1,143 samples)

WHC	Analyze LLW Sample - Mobile Lab		0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	
		149.00 EA	0	0	0	59,600	59,600	400.00
WHC	HACH Kit Sampling		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	
		1143.00 EA	0	0	0	572	572	0.50
WHC	HACH Kit Replacement		0.00	0.00	0.00	235.00	235.00	
	Assume 1 per yr	1.00 EA	0	0	0	235	235	235.00
	Ground Water Analysis Yr - 1	149.00 EA	0	0	0	60,407	60,407	405.41

WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:02.08.03. Ground Water Analysis Yr 2 - 12								
Assumptions:								
1. Assume 1 sample per ion exchange media regeneration (7 days) of the influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle. (104 samples/yr)								
2. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (14 samples/yr)								
- Total Samples Yrs 2-12 = 118								
3. 90% of samples analyzed by mobile lab (90% of 118 = 106)								
4. HACH kit samples are taken 1 per shift for the 12-yr lifecycle. (1,095 samples/yr)								
WHC	Analyze LLW Sample - Mobile Lab	106.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	400.00 42,400	400.00 42,400	400.00
WHC	HACH Kit Sampling	1095.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.50 548	0.50 548	0.50
WHC	HACH Kit Replacement Assume 1 per yr	1.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	235.00 235	235.00 235	235.00
	Ground Water Analysis Yr 2 - 12	106.00 EA	0	0	0	43,183	43,183	407.38

WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST

WHC:02.08.04. Ground Water Monitor Smples 1-12

Work to be Performed:
Take semiannual groundwater monitoring samples

Assumptions:
1. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (14 samples/yr)

2. Assume 2 field technicians for 12 hours on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (24 hrs/yr)

WHC	Technician, Environmental		27.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.62	
	Restoration Ops - 2 ea	24.00 HR 85201	663	0	0	0	663	27.62
	Ground Water Monitor Smples 1-12	24.00 HR	663	0	0	0	663	27.62
	Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		663	0	0	103,589	104,252	
	Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		**663**	**0**	**0**	**103,589**	**104,252**	

WHC:12. Chemical Treatment		QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:12. Chemical Treatment								
WHC:12.05. Ion Exchange								
WHC:12.05.06. Personnel Training								
Note: This account to allow for operator time and an allowance for a 40 hour training course.								
WHC	Operator, Environmental		27.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.62	
	Restoration Ops	40.00 HR 85302	1,105	0	0	0	1,105	27.62
WHC	Allowance for 40 hr Training		0.00	0.00	0.00	800.00	800.00	
		1.00 LS	0	0	0	800	800	800.00
WHC	Allowance for Maintenance		0.00	0.00	0.00	5000.00	5000.00	
	Manuals	1.00 LS	0	0	0	5,000	5,000	5000.00
	Personnel Training		1,105	0	0	5,800	6,905	

WHC:12. Chemical Treatment		QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:12.05.08. Operation & Maintenance Yrs 1-12								
Assumptions:								
1. Treatment facility will be fully staffed with 2 FTE's per shift, 3 shifts per day, 7 days per week. (365 days/yr x 24 hrs/day = 8760 hrs/yr)								
2. Ion exchange media to be regenerated every 7 days for chromium treatment.								
3. 2 FTE crew will be composed of the following members:								
0.25 ea - supervisor 1.00 ea - operator 0.50 ea - TP tech support 0.25 ea - maintenance engineer								
WHC	Technician, Environmental Restoration Ops - Supervisor - 0.25 ea	2190.00 HR 85201	28.80 63,080	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	28.80 63,080	28.80
WHC	Operator, Environmental Restoration Ops - 1 ea	8760.00 HR 85302	27.62 241,984	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	27.62 241,984	27.62
WHC	Technician, Health Physics - 0.50 ea	4380.00 HR 33201	39.72 173,958	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	39.72 173,958	39.72
WHC	Skilled Craft, Environmental Restoration Ops - Maintenance - 0.25 ea	2190.00 HR 85301	27.62 60,496	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	27.62 60,496	27.62
WHC	Allowance for Electricity Wells: 161 kW-hr/d Recompr Evap: 139 kW-hr/d Rotary Filter: 145 kW-hr/d Assume 24 hrs/day x 365 days/yr Total = 162,425 kW-hr/yr	162425 KWH	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.04 6,497	0.04 6,497	0.04
WHC	Allowance for Water Usage Water for brine solution and rinse during resin regeneration. Resin regeneration every 7 days. Assume 2 vessel volumes brine to regen and 6 vessel volumes to rinse. 4 vessels x (2+6 vessel volumes) x 50 cf/vessel x 1/wk x 52 wks/yr = 83,200 cf/yr (624,000 gal/yr)	624000 GAL	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.02 12,480	0.02 12,480	0.02

WHC:12. Chemical Treatment		QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
M WHC S2	Ion Exchange Media Replacement Resin replacement once per year. 4 vessels x 45 cf/vessel = 180 cf/yr.	180.00 CF	0.00 0	0.00 0	213.99 38,518	0.00 0	213.99 38,518	213.99
WHC	Disposal Fee for Ion Exchange Media Assume disposal at ERDF for years 1-12 of the 12-year lifecycle	180.00 CF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	2.59 466	2.59 466	2.59
WHC	Disposal Fee for Regen Solids Derived from resin regeneration. Assume disposal at ERDF for years 1 - 12 of the 12-year lifecycle. Assume TDS = 325 ppm Well TDS: 1366 cf/yr Salt TDS: 2253 cf/yr Regen H20 TDS: 27 cf/yr Total = 3646 cf/yr Assume 50% volume increase to stabilize solids 1.5 x 3646 cf/yr = 5469 cf/yr	5469.00 CF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	2.59 14,165	2.59 14,165	2.59
FPC	Allowance for Salt to Regenerate Resin Assume 2 vessel volumes/wk of 4 molar NaCl brine to regenerate resin. Requires 5,850 lb/wk of NaCl x 52 wks/yr = 304,200 lbs/yr (152 tons/yr)	152.00 TN	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	70.00 10,640	70.00 10,640	70.00
	Operation & Maintenance Yrs 1-12	1.00 YR	539,519	0	38,518	44,248	622,285	622284.58

WHC:12. Chemical Treatment		QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:12.05.11. Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1) Assume 2 FTE's for 6 months each year								
WHC	Engineer, Environmental Restoration Ops - 1 ea	1040.00 HR 85101	43.34 45,074	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	43.34 45,074	43.34
WHC	Scientist, Environmental Restoration Ops - 1 ea	1040.00 HR 85102	43.34 45,074	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	43.34 45,074	43.34
	Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)	2080.00 HR	90,148	0	0	0	90,148	43.34

WHC:12. Chemical Treatment		QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:12.05.12. Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12) Assume 66% of a Year 1 Annual Report effort (2 FTE's for 4 months each year)								
WHC	Engineer, Environmental Restoration Ops - 1 ea	693.00 HR 85101	43.34 30,035	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	43.34 30,035	43.34
WHC	Scientist, Environmental Restoration Ops - 1 ea	693.00 HR 85102	43.34 30,035	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	43.34 30,035	43.34
	Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)		60,070	0	0	0	60,070	
	Ion Exchange		690,842	0	38,518	50,048	779,408	
	Chemical Treatment		690,842	0	38,518	50,048	779,408	
	Westinghouse Hanford Company		691,505	0	38,518	153,637	883,660	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		705,053	2,925	45,525	3,032,337	3,785,840	

Thu 22 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DAREIX: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 D/DR ION EXCHANGE
100 D/DR ION EXCHANGE REMEDIATION MODEL
** LABOR BACKUP **

TIME 10:26:47

BACKUP PAGE 1

SRC	LABOR ID	DESCRIPTION	BASE	OVERTM	TXS/INS	FRNG	TRVL	RATE	UOM	UPDATE	**** TOTAL **** DEFAULT	HOURS
FPC	0029	Laborer Group - 1	15.84	0.0%	28.7%	3.57	1.25	25.20	HR	07/09/93	0.00	96
FPC	0030	Laborer Group - 2	16.09	0.0%	28.5%	3.57	1.25	25.50	HR	07/09/93	0.00	96
FPC	0039	Group-6 Power Equipment Operator	18.02	0.0%	27.4%	4.90	1.25	29.10	HR	07/09/93	0.00	32
WHC	33201	Technician, Health Physics	28.78	0.0%	38.0%	0.00	0.00	39.72	HR	01/07/94	0.00	4380
WHC	85101	Engineer, Environmental	35.38	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	43.34	HR	01/07/94	0.00	1733
WHC	85102	Scientist, Environmental	35.38	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	43.34	HR	01/07/94	0.00	1733
WHC	85201	Technician, Environmental	22.55	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	27.62	HR	01/07/94	0.00	2214
WHC	85301	Skilled Craft, Environmental	22.55	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	27.62	HR	01/07/94	0.00	2190
WHC	85302	Operator, Environmental	22.55	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	27.62	HR	01/07/94	0.00	8800

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DAREIX: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 D/DR ION EXCHANGE
100 D/DR ION EXCHANGE REMEDIATION MODEL
** EQUIPMENT BACKUP **

TIME 10:26:47

BACKUP PAGE 2

SRC	EQUIP ID	DESCRIPTION	DEPR	CAPT	FUEL	FOG	EQ REP	TR WR	TR REP	TOTAL	UOM	** TOTAL ** HOURS
MIL	H30BA001	HYD EXCAV,TRK MTD,.5 CY BKT,6X4	14.36	3.58	4.07	1.4	9.83	0.98	0.15	34.44	HR	32
MIL	T50F0004	TRK,HWY,4X4,F250,3/4T,8800 GVW	1.58	0.39	2.67	0.7	1.60	0.27	0.04	7.31	HR	32
MIL	XMIXX020	Small Tools	0.46	0.17	0.13	0.0	0.57			1.39	HR	64

HANFORD: ER PROGRAM
D AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
1.4.10.1.1.10.5.2.4
REVERSE OSMOSIS REMEDIATION
PRELIMINARY COST MODEL

Designed By:
Estimated By: IT Corporation

Prepared By: USACE/CENPW COST ENG BRANCH
Project Time & Cost, Inc.

Date: 09/14/94

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DARERO: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
D AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 1 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 13:40:49
SUMMARY PAGE 1

		QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Off-Site Analytical Services		122,090	0	0	0	42,730	164,820	
SUB	Fixed Price Contractor		3,502,300	255,670	563,690	1,102,020	1,898,290	7,321,970	
WHC	Westinghouse Hanford Company		1,268,900	0	190,330	372,100	640,970	2,472,300	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		4,893,280	255,670	754,030	1,474,130	2,581,990	9,959,100	

Wed 14 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DARERO: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
D AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 2 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 13:40:49
SUMMARY PAGE 2

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services								
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		122,090	0	0	0	42,730	164,820	
Off-Site Analytical Services		122,090	0	0	0	42,730	164,820	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor								
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work		37,970	2,770	6,110	11,950	20,580	79,370	
SUB:03 Site Work		87,500	6,390	14,080	27,530	47,420	182,920	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control		1,961,280	143,170	315,670	617,130	1,063,040	4,100,300	
SUB:13 Physical Treatment		1,383,220	100,980	222,630	435,240	749,720	2,891,790	
SUB:20 Site Restoration		12,900	940	2,080	4,060	6,990	26,980	
SUB:21 Demobilization		19,430	1,420	3,130	6,110	10,530	40,610	
Fixed Price Contractor		3,502,300	255,670	563,690	1,102,020	1,898,290	7,321,970	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company								
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		104,280	0	15,640	30,580	52,670	203,170	
WHC:13 Physical Treatment		1,164,620	0	174,690	341,530	588,290	2,269,130	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		1,268,900	0	190,330	372,100	640,970	2,472,300	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		4,893,280	255,670	754,030	1,474,130	2,581,990	9,959,100	

Wed 14 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DARERO: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
D AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 13:40:49
SUMMARY PAGE 3

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services								
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis								
ANA:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media								
ANA:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis (YR 1)								
Ground Water Analysis (YR 1)	17.00 EA	71,570	0	0	0	25,050	96,620	5683.50
ANA:02.08.03 Ground Water Analysis (YRS 2-12)								
Ground Water Analysis (YRS 2-12)	12.00 EA	50,520	0	0	0	17,680	68,200	5683.50
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		122,090	0	0	0	42,730	164,820	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		122,090	0	0	0	42,730	164,820	
Off-Site Analytical Services		122,090	0	0	0	42,730	164,820	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor								
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work								
SUB:01.02 Mobilize Personnel & Equipment								
SUB:01.02.02 Mobilize Trailers								
Mobilize Trailers		970	70	160	300	520	2,020	
Mobilize Personnel & Equipment		970	70	160	300	520	2,020	
SUB:01.04 Setup/Construct Temp Facilities								
SUB:01.04.01 Establish Facilities								
SUB:01.04.01.02 Setup Trailers		4,910	360	790	1,550	2,660	10,270	
Establish Facilities		4,910	360	790	1,550	2,660	10,270	
SUB:01.04.02 Construct Decon Area								

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DARERO: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
D AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 13:40:49
SUMMARY PAGE 4

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Construct Decon Area	24.00 HR	11,860	870	1,910	3,730	6,430	24,790	1032.98
SUB:01.04.03 Site Survey								
Site Survey		1,290	90	210	410	700	2,700	
Setup/Construct Temp Facilities		18,060	1,320	2,910	5,680	9,790	37,760	
SUB:01.05 Construct Temporary Utilities								
Construct Temporary Utilities		6,030	440	970	1,900	3,270	12,610	
SUB:01.06 Pre-Construction Submittals								
Pre-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	12,900	940	2,080	4,060	6,990	26,980	6743.91
Mobilization & Preparatory Work		37,970	2,770	6,110	11,950	20,580	79,370	
SUB:03 Site Work								
SUB:03.03 Earthwork								
Earthwork		6,450	470	1,040	2,030	3,500	13,490	
SUB:03.04 Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks								
Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks		58,270	4,250	9,380	18,340	31,580	121,820	
SUB:03.05 Fencing								
Fencing		9,870	720	1,590	3,110	5,350	20,640	
SUB:03.06 Electrical Distribution								
Electrical Distribution		12,900	940	2,080	4,060	6,990	26,980	
Site Work		87,500	6,390	14,080	27,530	47,420	182,920	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control								
SUB:06.01 Extraction & Injection Wells								

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D AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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SUMMARY PAGE 5

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06.01.01 Well Drilling & Construction								
Well Drilling & Construction	12.00 EA	1,393,540	101,730	224,290	438,490	755,320	2,913,370	242780.73
SUB:06.01.04 Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9								
Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9		178,060	13,000	28,660	56,030	96,510	372,260	
SUB:06.01.9X Site Piping								
Site Piping		389,680	28,450	62,720	122,510	211,210	814,660	
Extraction & Injection Wells		1,961,280	143,170	315,670	617,130	1,063,040	4,100,300	
Groundwater Collection & Control		1,961,280	143,170	315,670	617,130	1,063,040	4,100,300	
SUB:13 Physical Treatment								
SUB:13.21 Reverse Osmosis								
SUB:13.21.04 Construction of Permanent Plant								
Construction of Permanent Plant	600.00 SF	1,383,220	100,980	222,630	435,240	749,720	2,891,790	4819.65
Reverse Osmosis		1,383,220	100,980	222,630	435,240	749,720	2,891,790	
Physical Treatment		1,383,220	100,980	222,630	435,240	749,720	2,891,790	
SUB:20 Site Restoration								
SUB:20.04 Revegetation and Planting Yr 12								
Revegetation and Planting Yr 12		12,900	940	2,080	4,060	6,990	26,980	
Site Restoration		12,900	940	2,080	4,060	6,990	26,980	
SUB:21 Demobilization								
SUB:21.02 Demobilize Personnel & Equipment								
SUB:21.02.02 Demobilize Trailers-Yr 12								

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DARERO: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
D AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 13:40:49
SUMMARY PAGE 6

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Demobilize Trailers-Yr 12		970	70	160	300	520	2,020	
Demobilize Personnel & Equipment		970	70	160	300	520	2,020	
SUB:21.04 Demobilize Temp Facilities								
SUB:21.04.02 Remove Decon Area-Yr 12								
Remove Decon Area-Yr 12	8.00 HR	2,330	170	380	730	1,260	4,870	608.90
Demobilize Temp Facilities		2,330	170	380	730	1,260	4,870	
SUB:21.05 Disconnect Temporary Utilities								
Disconnect Temporary Utilities		3,230	240	520	1,020	1,750	6,740	
SUB:21.06 Post-Construction Submittals								
Post-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	12,900	940	2,080	4,060	6,990	26,980	6743.91
Demobilization		19,430	1,420	3,130	6,110	10,530	40,610	
Fixed Price Contractor		3,502,300	255,670	563,690	1,102,020	1,898,290	7,321,970	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company								
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis								
WHC:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media								
WHC:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis-Yr 1								
Ground Water Analysis-Yr 1	149.00 EA	60,410	0	9,060	17,710	30,510	117,700	789.90
WHC:02.08.03 Ground Water Analysis-Yr 2-12								
Ground Water Analysis-Yr 2-12	106.00 EA	43,210	0	6,480	12,670	21,830	84,180	794.18
WHC:02.08.04 Ground Water Monitor Samples								

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Ground Water Monitor Samples	24.00 HR	660	0	100	190	330	1,290	53.82
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		104,280	0	15,640	30,580	52,670	203,170	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		104,280	0	15,640	30,580	52,670	203,170	
WHC:13 Physical Treatment								
WHC:13.21 Reverse Osmosis								
WHC:13.21.06 Personnel Training								
Personnel Training		6,900	0	1,040	2,020	3,490	13,450	
WHC:13.21.08 Operation and Maint (Yrs 1-12)								
Operation and Maint (Yrs 1-12)	1.00 YR	1,007,500	0	151,120	295,450	508,930	1,963,000	1962996.53
WHC:13.21.11 Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)								
Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)	2080.00 HR	90,150	0	13,520	26,440	45,540	175,640	84.44
WHC:13.21.12 Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)								
Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)		60,070	0	9,010	17,620	30,340	117,040	
Reverse Osmosis		1,164,620	0	174,690	341,530	588,290	2,269,130	
Physical Treatment		1,164,620	0	174,690	341,530	588,290	2,269,130	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		1,268,900	0	190,330	372,100	640,970	2,472,300	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		4,893,280	255,670	754,030	1,474,130	2,581,990	9,959,100	

Wed 14 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DARERO: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
D AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 1 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 13:40:49
SUMMARY PAGE 8

		QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Off-Site Analytical Services		122,090	0	0	0	0	0	122,090	
SUB	Fixed Price Contractor		2,714,290	515,720	234,180	21,730	16,380	0	3,502,300	
WHC	Westinghouse Hanford Company		1,214,040	0	0	0	0	54,860	1,268,900	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		4,050,420	515,720	234,180	21,730	16,380	54,860	4,893,280	
	Subcontractor MPR								255,670	
	SUBTOTAL								5,148,950	
	Project Management/Construction Mgnt								754,030	
	SUBTOTAL								5,902,980	
	General & Admin/Common Support Pool								1,474,130	
	SUBTOTAL								7,377,110	
	Contingency								2,581,990	
	TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS								9,959,100	

Wed 14 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DARERO: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
D AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 2 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 13:40:49

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	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services									
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		122,090	0	0	0	0	0	122,090	
Off-Site Analytical Services		122,090	0	0	0	0	0	122,090	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor									
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work		29,420	5,590	2,540	240	180	0	37,970	
SUB:03 Site Work		67,810	12,880	5,850	540	410	0	87,500	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control		1,520,000	288,800	131,140	12,170	9,170	0	1,961,280	
SUB:13 Physical Treatment		1,072,000	203,680	92,490	8,580	6,470	0	1,383,220	
SUB:20 Site Restoration		10,000	1,900	860	80	60	0	12,900	
SUB:21 Demobilization		15,060	2,860	1,300	120	90	0	19,430	
Fixed Price Contractor		2,714,290	515,720	234,180	21,730	16,380	0	3,502,300	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company									
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		104,280	0	0	0	0	0	104,280	
WHC:13 Physical Treatment		1,109,770	0	0	0	0	54,860	1,164,620	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		1,214,040	0	0	0	0	54,860	1,268,900	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		4,050,420	515,720	234,180	21,730	16,380	54,860	4,893,280	
Subcontractor MPR								255,670	
SUBTOTAL								5,148,950	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt								754,030	
SUBTOTAL								5,902,980	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool								1,474,130	
SUBTOTAL								7,377,110	
Contingency								2,581,990	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS								9,959,100	

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** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services									
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis									
ANA:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media									
ANA:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis (YR 1)									
Ground Water Analysis (YR 1	17.00 EA	71,570	0	0	0	0	0	71,570	4210.00
ANA:02.08.03 Ground Water Analysis (YRS 2-1									
Ground Water Analysis (YRS	12.00 EA	50,520	0	0	0	0	0	50,520	4210.00
Sampling Rad Contaminated M		122,090	0	0	0	0	0	122,090	
Monitoring, Sampling & Anal		122,090	0	0	0	0	0	122,090	
Off-Site Analytical Service		122,090	0	0	0	0	0	122,090	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor									
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work									
SUB:01.02 Mobilize Personnel & Equipment									
SUB:01.02.02 Mobilize Trailers									
Mobilize Trailers		750	140	60	10	0	0	970	
Mobilize Personnel & Equipm		750	140	60	10	0	0	970	
SUB:01.04 Setup/Construct Temp Facilities									
SUB:01.04.01 Establish Facilities									
SUB:01.04.01.02 Setup Trailers		3,810	720	330	30	20	0	4,910	
Establish Facilities		3,810	720	330	30	20	0	4,910	
SUB:01.04.02 Construct Decon Area									

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** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Construct Decon Area	24.00 HR	9,190	1,750	790	70	60	0	11,860	494.10
SUB:01.04.03 Site Survey									
Site Survey		1,000	190	90	10	10	0	1,290	
Setup/Construct Temp Facili		14,000	2,660	1,210	110	80	0	18,060	
SUB:01.05 Construct Temporary Utilities									
Construct Temporary Utiliti		4,680	890	400	40	30	0	6,030	
SUB:01.06 Pre-Construction Submittals									
Pre-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	10,000	1,900	860	80	60	0	12,900	3225.79
Mobilization & Preparatory		29,420	5,590	2,540	240	180	0	37,970	
SUB:03 Site Work									
SUB:03.03 Earthwork									
Earthwork		5,000	950	430	40	30	0	6,450	
SUB:03.04 Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks									
Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks		45,160	8,580	3,900	360	270	0	58,270	
SUB:03.05 Fencing									
Fencing		7,650	1,450	660	60	50	0	9,870	
SUB:03.06 Electrical Distribution									
Electrical Distribution		10,000	1,900	860	80	60	0	12,900	
Site Work		67,810	12,880	5,850	540	410	0	87,500	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control									
SUB:06.01 Extraction & Injection Wells									

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	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06.01.01 Well Drilling & Construction									
Well Drilling & Constructio	12.00 EA	1,080,000	205,200	93,180	8,650	6,520	0	1,393,540	116128.59
SUB:06.01.04 Operations and Maintenance 3,6									
Operations and Maintenance		138,000	26,220	11,910	1,100	830	0	178,060	
SUB:06.01.9X Site Piping									
Site Piping		302,000	57,380	26,060	2,420	1,820	0	389,680	
Extraction & Injection Well		1,520,000	288,800	131,140	12,170	9,170	0	1,961,280	
Groundwater Collection & Co		1,520,000	288,800	131,140	12,170	9,170	0	1,961,280	
SUB:13 Physical Treatment									
SUB:13.21 Reverse Osmosis									
SUB:13.21.04 Construction of Permanent Plan									
Construction of Permanent P	600.00 SF	1,072,000	203,680	92,490	8,580	6,470	0	1,383,220	2305.37
Reverse Osmosis		1,072,000	203,680	92,490	8,580	6,470	0	1,383,220	
Physical Treatment		1,072,000	203,680	92,490	8,580	6,470	0	1,383,220	
SUB:20 Site Restoration									
SUB:20.04 Revegetation and Planting Yr 12									
Revegetation and Planting Y		10,000	1,900	860	80	60	0	12,900	
Site Restoration		10,000	1,900	860	80	60	0	12,900	
SUB:21 Demobilization									
SUB:21.02 Demobilize Personnel & Equipment									
SUB:21.02.02 Demobilize Trailers-Yr 12									

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	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Demobilize Trailers-Yr 12		750	140	60	10	0	0	970	
Demobilize Personnel & Equi		750	140	60	10	0	0	970	
SUB:21.04 Demobilize Temp Facilities									
SUB:21.04.02 Remove Decon Area-Yr 12									
Remove Decon Area-Yr 12	8.00 HR	1,810	340	160	10	10	0	2,330	291.26
Demobilize Temp Facilities		1,810	340	160	10	10	0	2,330	
SUB:21.05 Disconnect Temporary Utilities									
Disconnect Temporary Utilit		2,500	480	220	20	20	0	3,230	
SUB:21.06 Post-Construction Submittals									
Post-Construction Submittal	4.00 EA	10,000	1,900	860	80	60	0	12,900	3225.79
Demobilization		15,060	2,860	1,300	120	90	0	19,430	
Fixed Price Contractor		2,714,290	515,720	234,180	21,730	16,380	0	3,502,300	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company									
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis									
WHC:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media									
WHC:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis-Yr 1									
Ground Water Analysis-Yr 1	149.00 EA	60,410	0	0	0	0	0	60,410	405.41
WHC:02.08.03 Ground Water Analysis Yr 2-12									
Ground Water Analysis Yr 2-	106.00 EA	43,210	0	0	0	0	0	43,210	407.61
WHC:02.08.04 Ground Water Monitor Samples									

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	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Ground Water Monitor Sample	24.00 HR	660	0	0	0	0	0	660	27.62
Sampling Rad Contaminated M		104,280	0	0	0	0	0	104,280	
Monitoring, Sampling & Anal		104,280	0	0	0	0	0	104,280	
WHC:13 Physical Treatment									
WHC:13.21 Reverse Osmosis									
WHC:13.21.06 Personnel Training									
Personnel Training		6,900	0	0	0	0	0	6,900	
WHC:13.21.08 Operation and Maint (Yrs 1-12)									
Operation and Maint (Yrs 1-	1.00 YR	952,640	0	0	0	0	54,860	1,007,500	1007498.01
WHC:13.21.11 Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)									
Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1	2080.00 HR	90,150	0	0	0	0	0	90,150	43.34
WHC:13.21.12 Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-1									
Prepare Annual Report (Yrs		60,070	0	0	0	0	0	60,070	
Reverse Osmosis		1,109,770	0	0	0	0	54,860	1,164,620	
Physical Treatment		1,109,770	0	0	0	0	54,860	1,164,620	
Westinghouse Hanford Compan		1,214,040	0	0	0	0	54,860	1,268,900	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		4,050,420	515,720	234,180	21,730	16,380	54,860	4,893,280	
Subcontractor MPR								255,670	
SUBTOTAL								5,148,950	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt								754,030	
SUBTOTAL								5,902,980	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool								1,474,130	
SUBTOTAL								7,377,110	

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	QUANTITY	UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Contingency									2,581,990	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS									9,959,100	

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		QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
SUB	Fixed Price Contractor		13,550	2,920	7,010	2,690,810	2,714,290	
WHC	Westinghouse Hanford Company		691,500	0	360,890	161,650	1,214,040	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		705,050	2,920	367,900	2,974,550	4,050,420	
	Overhead						515,720	
	SUBTOTAL						4,566,140	
	Profit						234,180	
	SUBTOTAL						4,800,310	
	Bond						21,730	
	SUBTOTAL						4,822,040	
	B&O Tax						16,380	
	SUBTOTAL						4,838,430	
	Material/Supply MPR						54,860	
	TOTAL INCL INDIRECTS						4,893,280	
	Subcontractor MPR						255,670	
	SUBTOTAL						5,148,950	
	Project Management/Construction Mgnt						754,030	
	SUBTOTAL						5,902,980	
	General & Admin/Common Support Pool						1,474,130	
	SUBTOTAL						7,377,110	
	Contingency						2,581,990	
	TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS						9,959,100	

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	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services							
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor							
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work		9,600	1,820	7,010	11,000	29,420	
SUB:03 Site Work		0	0	0	67,810	67,810	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control		0	0	0	1,520,000	1,520,000	
SUB:13 Physical Treatment		0	0	0	1,072,000	1,072,000	
SUB:20 Site Restoration		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
SUB:21 Demobilization		3,950	1,110	0	10,000	15,060	
Fixed Price Contractor		13,550	2,920	7,010	2,690,810	2,714,290	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company							
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		660	0	0	103,610	104,280	
WHC:13 Physical Treatment		690,840	0	360,890	58,040	1,109,770	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		691,500	0	360,890	161,650	1,214,040	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		705,050	2,920	367,900	2,974,550	4,050,420	
Overhead						515,720	
SUBTOTAL						4,566,140	
Profit						234,180	
SUBTOTAL						4,800,310	
Bond						21,730	
SUBTOTAL						4,822,040	
B&O Tax						16,380	
SUBTOTAL						4,838,430	
Material/Supply MPR						54,860	
TOTAL INCL INDIRECTS						4,893,280	
Subcontractor MPR						255,670	
SUBTOTAL						5,148,950	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt						754,030	
SUBTOTAL						5,902,980	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool						1,474,130	
SUBTOTAL						7,377,110	

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	QUANTITY	UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Contingency							2,581,990	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS							9,959,100	

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services							
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis							
ANA:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media							
ANA:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis (YR 1)							
Ground Water Analysis (YR 1)	17.00 EA	0	0	0	71,570	71,570	4210.00
ANA:02.08.03 Ground Water Analysis (YRS 2-12)							
Ground Water Analysis (YRS 2-12)	12.00 EA	0	0	0	50,520	50,520	4210.00
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor							
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work							
SUB:01.02 Mobilize Personnel & Equipment							
SUB:01.02.02 Mobilize Trailers							
Mobilize Trailers		0	750	0	0	750	
Mobilize Personnel & Equipment		0	750	0	0	750	
SUB:01.04 Setup/Construct Temp Facilities							
SUB:01.04.01 Establish Facilities							
SUB:01.04.01.02 Setup Trailers		3,000	0	810	0	3,810	
Establish Facilities		3,000	0	810	0	3,810	
SUB:01.04.02 Construct Decon Area							

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	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Construct Decon Area	24.00 HR	4,350	1,070	3,770	0	9,190	382.93
SUB:01.04.03 Site Survey							
Site Survey		0	0	0	1,000	1,000	
Setup/Construct Temp Facilities		7,350	1,070	4,580	1,000	14,000	
SUB:01.05 Construct Temporary Utilities							
Construct Temporary Utilities		2,250	0	2,430	0	4,680	
SUB:01.06 Pre-Construction Submittals							
Pre-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2500.00
Mobilization & Preparatory Work		9,600	1,820	7,010	11,000	29,420	
SUB:03 Site Work							
SUB:03.03 Earthwork							
Earthwork		0	0	0	5,000	5,000	
SUB:03.04 Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks							
Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks		0	0	0	45,160	45,160	
SUB:03.05 Fencing							
Fencing		0	0	0	7,650	7,650	
SUB:03.06 Electrical Distribution							
Electrical Distribution		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
Site Work		0	0	0	67,810	67,810	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control							
SUB:06.01 Extraction & Injection Wells							

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	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06.01.01 Well Drilling & Construction							
Well Drilling & Construction	12.00 EA	0	0	0	1,080,000	1,080,000	90000.00
SUB:06.01.04 Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9							
Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9		0	0	0	138,000	138,000	
SUB:06.01.9X Site Piping							
Site Piping		0	0	0	302,000	302,000	
Extraction & Injection Wells		0	0	0	1,520,000	1,520,000	
Groundwater Collection & Control		0	0	0	1,520,000	1,520,000	
SUB:13 Physical Treatment							
SUB:13.21 Reverse Osmosis							
SUB:13.21.04 Construction of Permanent Plant							
Construction of Permanent Plant	600.00 SF	0	0	0	1,072,000	1,072,000	1786.67
Reverse Osmosis		0	0	0	1,072,000	1,072,000	
Physical Treatment		0	0	0	1,072,000	1,072,000	
SUB:20 Site Restoration							
SUB:20.04 Revegetation and Planting Yr 12							
Revegetation and Planting Yr 12		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
Site Restoration		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
SUB:21 Demobilization							
SUB:21.02 Demobilize Personnel & Equipment							
SUB:21.02.02 Demobilize Trailers-Yr 12							

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Demobilize Trailers-Yr 12		0	750	0	0	750	
Demobilize Personnel & Equipment		0	750	0	0	750	
SUB:21.04 Demobilize Temp Facilities							
SUB:21.04.02 Remove Decon Area-Yr 12							
Remove Decon Area-Yr 12	8.00 HR	1,450	360	0	0	1,810	225.72
Demobilize Temp Facilities		1,450	360	0	0	1,810	
SUB:21.05 Disconnect Temporary Utilities							
Disconnect Temporary Utilities		2,500	0	0	0	2,500	
SUB:21.06 Post-Construction Submittals							
Post-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2500.00
Demobilization		3,950	1,110	0	10,000	15,060	
Fixed Price Contractor		13,550	2,920	7,010	2,690,810	2,714,290	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company							
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis							
WHC:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media							
WHC:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis-Yr 1							
Ground Water Analysis-Yr 1	149.00 EA	0	0	0	60,410	60,410	405.41
WHC:02.08.03 Ground Water Analysis-Yr 2-12							
Ground Water Analysis-Yr 2-12	106.00 EA	0	0	0	43,210	43,210	407.61
WHC:02.08.04 Ground Water Monitor Samples							

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	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Ground Water Monitor Samples	24.00 HR	660	0	0	0	660	27.62
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		660	0	0	103,610	104,280	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		660	0	0	103,610	104,280	
WHC:13 Physical Treatment							
WHC:13.21 Reverse Osmosis							
WHC:13.21.06 Personnel Training							
Personnel Training		1,100	0	0	5,800	6,900	
WHC:13.21.08 Operation and Maint (Yrs 1-12)							
Operation and Maint (Yrs 1-12)	1.00 YR	539,520	0	360,890	52,240	952,640	952642.95
WHC:13.21.11 Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)							
Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)	2080.00 HR	90,150	0	0	0	90,150	43.34
WHC:13.21.12 Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)							
Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)		60,070	0	0	0	60,070	
Reverse Osmosis		690,840	0	360,890	58,040	1,109,770	
Physical Treatment		690,840	0	360,890	58,040	1,109,770	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		691,500	0	360,890	161,650	1,214,040	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		705,050	2,920	367,900	2,974,550	4,050,420	
Overhead						515,720	
SUBTOTAL						4,566,140	
Profit						234,180	
SUBTOTAL						4,800,310	
Bond						21,730	
SUBTOTAL						4,822,040	

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	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
B&O Tax						16,380	
SUBTOTAL						4,838,430	
Material/Supply MPR						54,860	
TOTAL INCL INDIRECTS						4,893,280	
Subcontractor MPR						255,670	
SUBTOTAL						5,148,950	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt						754,030	
SUBTOTAL						5,902,980	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool						1,474,130	
SUBTOTAL						7,377,110	
Contingency						2,581,990	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS						9,959,100	

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ANA. Off-Site Analytical Services | DETAIL PAGE 1

ANA:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST

ANA. Off-Site Analytical Services
ANA:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis
ANA:02.08. Sampling Rad Contaminated Media
ANA:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis (YR 1)

Assumptions:

1. Assume shake-down period with following sampling of treatment system:
   - First 2 days: Sample every four hours of influent and effluent (24 samples)
   - Next 5 days: 1 sample per day of influent and effluent (10 samples)
   - Next 7 weeks: 1 sample per week of influent and effluent (14 samples)

2. 1 sample per filter change out (1 week) of the influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle (104 samples/yr)

3. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr)

   - Total samples = 166

4. All on-site sample analyses performed by WHC mobile lab

5. 10% off-site verification analysis of reduced analyte list with CLP protocol. (10% of 166 - 17 ea)

ANA	Analyze LLW Sample - Off-Site Lab	17.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	4210.00 71,570	4210.00 71,570	4210.00
	Ground Water Analysis (YR 1)	17.00 EA	0	0	0	71,570	71,570	4210.00

ANA:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA:02.08.03. Ground Water Analysis (YRS 2-12)							
Assumptions:							
1. Assume 1 sample per filter change out (1 week) of the influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle (104 samples/yr)							
2. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr)							
- Total Samples = 118							
3. All on-site sample analysis performed by WHC mobile lab							
4. 10% off-site verification analysis of reduced analyte list with CLP protocol (10% of 118 = 12)							
ANA Analyze LLW Sample - Off-site		0.00	0.00	0.00	4210.00	4210.00	
Lab	12.00 EA	0	0	0	50,520	50,520	4210.00
Ground Water Analysis (YRS 2-12)	12.00 EA	0	0	0	50,520	50,520	4210.00
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
Off Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	

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SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB. Fixed Price Contractor							
SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work							
SUB:01.02. Mobilize Personnel & Equipment							
SUB:01.02.02. Mobilize Trailers							
FPC S3 Mobilize Field Office Trailer		0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00 EA	0	250	0	0	250	250.00
FPC S3 Mobilize Storage Trailer		0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00 EA	0	250	0	0	250	250.00
FPC S3 Mobilize Decon Trailer		0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00 EA	0	250	0	0	250	250.00
Mobilize Trailers		0	750	0	0	750	
Mobilize Personnel & Equipment		0	750	0	0	750	

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SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.04. Setup/Construct Temp Facilities							
SUB:01.04.01. Establish Facilities							
SUB:01.04.01.02. Setup Trailers							
M FPC S3 Setup Field Office Trailer		1000.00	0.00	269.50	0.00	1269.50	
	1.00 EA	1,000	0	270	0	1,270	1269.50
M FPC S3 Setup Storage Trailer		1000.00	0.00	269.50	0.00	1269.50	
	1.00 EA	1,000	0	270	0	1,270	1269.50
M FPC S3 Setup Decon Trailer		1000.00	0.00	269.50	0.00	1269.50	
	1.00 EA	1,000	0	270	0	1,270	1269.50
Setup Trailers		3,000	0	809	0	3,809	
Establish Facilities		3,000	0	809	0	3,809	

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.04.02. Construct Decon Area Work to be Performed: Construct decontamination area/pad for equipment and vehicles. Crew and Equipment: Fixed Price Contractor: 1 Group 6 Operator, 3 Group 1 Laborers, and 3 Group 2 Laborers Equipment: 1 backhoe, 1 pickup truck Output: Assumed duration for this activity is 3 crew days.								
FPC S3 Laborer Group - 1 - 3 ea	72.00 HR	0029	25.20 1,814	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	25.20 1,814	25.20
FPC S3 Laborer Group - 2 - 3 ea	72.00 HR	0030	25.50 1,836	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	25.50 1,836	25.50
FPC S3 Group 6 Power Equipment Operator - 1 ea	24.00 HR	0039	29.10 698	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	29.10 698	29.10
FPC S3 Small Tools - 2 ea	48.00 HR	XMIXX020	0.00 0	1.39 67	0.00 0	0.00 0	1.39 67	1.39
FPC S3 TRK,HWY,4X4,F250,3/4T,8800 GVW 4X4 3/4 TON PICK-UP - 1 ea	24.00 HR	T50F0004	0.00 0	7.31 175	0.00 0	0.00 0	7.31 175	7.31
FPC S3 HYD EXCAV,TRK MTD,.5 CY BKT,6X4 HYDRO-SCOPIC 1 ea	24.00 HR	H30BA001	0.00 0	34.44 826	0.00 0	0.00 0	34.44 826	34.44
M FPC S3 Construction Materials/Supplies Allowance	1.00 LS		0.00 0	0.00 0	2156.00 2,156	0.00 0	2156.00 2,156	2156.00
M FPC S3 Allowance for Tank Assume 1000 gal plastic tank for water collection	1.00 EA		0.00 0	0.00 0	1617.00 1,617	0.00 0	1617.00 1,617	1617.00
Construct Decon Area	24.00 HR		4,349	1,069	3,773	0	9,190	382.93

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.04.03. Site Survey							
FPC S3 Allowance for Site Survey		0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00	
	1.00 LS	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1000.00
Site Survey		0	0	0	1,000	1,000	
Setup/Construct Temp facilities		7,349	1,069	4,582	1,000	13,999	

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.05. Construct Temporary Utilities							
M FPC S3 Allowance for Temporary Power		1.00	0.00	1.08	0.00	2.08	
	500.00 LF	500	0	539	0	1,039	2.08
M FPC S3 Allowance for Telephone		0.50	0.00	0.54	0.00	1.04	
	500.00 LF	250	0	270	0	520	1.04
M FPC S3 Allowance for Temporary Water and Sewer Service		3.00	0.00	3.23	0.00	6.23	
	500.00 LF	1,500	0	1,617	0	3,117	6.23
Construct Temporary Utilities		2,250	0	2,426	0	4,676	

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.06. Pre-Construction Submittals							
FPC S3 Allowance for Pre-Construction Submittals by Fixed Price Contractor	4.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	2500.00 10,000	2500.00 10,000	2500.00
Pre-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2500.00
Mobilization & Preparatory Work		9,599	1,819	7,007	11,000	29,424	

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SUB:03. Site Work	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:03. Site Work									
SUB:03.03. Earthwork									
FPC S3 Allowance for Site Preparation	1.00	LS		0.00	0.00	0.00	5000.00	5000.00	
				0	0	0	5,000	5,000	5000.00
Earthwork				0	0	0	5,000	5,000	

SUB:03. Site Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:03.04. Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks							
FPC S3 Allowance for Access Road		0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	
	400.00 SY	0	0	0	4,000	4,000	10.00
FPC S3 Allowance Gravel Parking Area		0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	
	300.00 SY	0	0	0	3,000	3,000	10.00
FPC S3 Access Roads to Wells		0.00	0.00	0.00	2.12	2.12	
Assume 1500 lf of road per well, 10 ft wide, native materials 1500 lf/well x 12 wells =18,000 lf	18000 LF	0	0	0	38,160	38,160	2.12
Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks		0	0	0	45,160	45,160	

SUB:03. Site Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:03.05. Fencing							
FPC S3 Allowance for Permanent Fencing		0.00	0.00	0.00	21.00	21.00	
Assume 7 ft high security fence	350.00 LF	0	0	0	7,350	7,350	21.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Entrance Gate		0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	
	1.00 EA	0	0	0	300	300	300.00
Fencing		0	0	0	7,650	7,650	

SUB:03. Site Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:03.06. Electrical Distribution							
FPC S3 Allowance for Site Electrical		0.00	0.00	0.00	10000.00	10000.00	
	1.00 LS	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	10000.00
Electrical Distribution		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
Site Work		0	0	0	67,810	67,810	

SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control							
SUB:06.01. Extraction & Injection Wells							
SUB:06.01.01. Well Drilling & Construction							
FPC S3 Drill/Install Extr/Inject Wells Note: 6 new extraction and 6 new injection wells, 100 ft deep, 8 in diameter, screened for 50 ft. Unit cost is assumed to include handling and packaging of contaminated well cuttings, transport to the disposal facility, and associated disposal fees.	1200.00 LF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	700.00 840,000	700.00 840,000	700.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Pumps- 10 gpm	6.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	3000.00 18,000	3000.00 18,000	3000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Controls and Connections at Well Heads	12.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	10000.00 120,000	10000.00 120,000	10000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Water Level Monitoring Instrumentation Assume 5 peizometers per extraction well using well points	30.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	1000.00 30,000	1000.00 30,000	1000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Head Covers Assume manhole type cover at each well head	12.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	1000.00 12,000	1000.00 12,000	1000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Testing	12.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	5000.00 60,000	5000.00 60,000	5000.00
Well Drilling & Construction	12.00 EA	0	0	0	1,080,000	1,080,000	90000.00

SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06.01.04. Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9							
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Workover Assume 1 every 3 yrs for each well for the 12-year lifecycle. Workovers performed in years 3, 6,9	12.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	10000.00 120,000	10000.00 120,000	10000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Pump Replacement Assume 1 pump replacement per production well every 3 years for the 12-year lifecycle. Pumps replaced in years 3,6,9	6.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	3000.00 18,000	3000.00 18,000	3000.00
Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9		0	0	0	138,000	138,000	

SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06.01.9X. Site Piping							
FPC S3 Allowance for Piping from Well Head to Treatment Plant Assume 1500 lf of double wall PVC piping per extraction well. 1500 lf/well x 6 wells = 9000 lf	9000.00 LF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	18.00 162,000	18.00 162,000	18.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Leak Detection	1.00 LS	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	5000.00 5,000	5000.00 5,000	5000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Force Main Discharge Piping Assume 1500 lf of single-wall PVC piping per injection well 1500 lf/well x 6 wells = 9000 lf	9000.00 LF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	15.00 135,000	15.00 135,000	15.00
Site Piping		0	0	0	302,000	302,000	
Extraction & Injection Wells		0	0	0	1,520,000	1,520,000	
Groundwater Collection & Control		0	0	0	1,520,000	1,520,000	

SUB:13. Physical Treatment	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:13. Physical Treatment							
SUB:13.21. Reverse Osmosis							
SUB:13.21.04. Construction of Permanent Plant							
FPC S3 Excavate and Install Building Foundation	600.00 SF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	20.00 12,000	20.00 12,000	20.00
FPC S3 Install Butler Building Assume a prefabricated heated building complete with frame, doors, roll up doors, gutters, insulation, and roof vent.	600.00 SF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	20.00 12,000	20.00 12,000	20.00
FPC S3 Reverse Osmosis Equipment/Staging Includes 1 - 60 gpm treatment system, 225-psi inlet pressure, 10% reject	1.00 LS	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	86400.00 86,400	86400.00 86,400	86400.00
FPC S3 Vapor Recompression Evaporator Capacity = 60 gpm x 0.1 = 6 gpm, includes startup boiler, 2% reject	1.00 LS	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	500000.00 500,000	500000.00 500,000	500000.00
FPC S3 Rotary Drum Filter/Dryer Liquid loading = 60 gpm x 0.1 x 0.02 = 0.12 gpm = 60 lbs/hr, Drying area = 10 sf	1.00 LS	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	406000.00 406,000	406000.00 406,000	406000.00
FPC S3 Steam Generator Evaporate 0.12 gpm - 60 lbs/hr 103,000 BTU	1.00 LS	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	1600.00 1,600	1600.00 1,600	1600.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Bldg Electrical Includes lighting, fixtures, motor starters, controllers, junction boxes, transformer, chart recorders, annunciators, panels, conduit, and wiring.	600.00 SF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	40.00 24,000	40.00 24,000	40.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Bldg Mechanical Includes equipment installation and connections, controls/instrumentation, interior piping (plastic), floor drains and piping, and HVAC.	600.00 SF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	50.00 30,000	50.00 30,000	50.00
Construction of Permanent Plant	600.00 SF	0	0	0	1,072,000	1,072,000	1786.67

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SUB:13. Physical Treatment	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Reverse Osmosis				0	0	0	1,072,000	1,072,000	
Physical Treatment				0	0	0	1,072,000	1,072,000	

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SUB:20. Site Restoration	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:20. Site Restoration							
SUB:20.04. Revegetation and Planting Yr 12							
FPC S3 Allowance for Site Restoration		0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	
	5000.00 SY	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2.00
Revegetation and Planting Yr 12		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
Site Restoration		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	

SUB:21. Demobilization	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:21. Demobilization							
SUB:21.02. Demobilize Personnel & Equipment							
SUB:21.02.02. Demobilize Trailers-Yr 12							
FPC S3 Demob Field Office Trailer		0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00 EA	0	250	0	0	250	250.00
FPC S3 Demob Storage Trailer		0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00 EA	0	250	0	0	250	250.00
FPC S3 Demob Decon Trailer		0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00 EA	0	250	0	0	250	250.00
Demobilize Trailers-Yr 12		0	750	0	0	750	
Demobilize Personnel & Equipment		0	750	0	0	750	

SUB:21. Demobilization	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:21.04. Demobilize Temp Facilities									
SUB:21.04.02. Remove Decon Area-Yr 12									
Work to be Performed:									
Remove decontamination area/pad for equipment and vehicles.									
Crew and Equipment:									
Fixed Price Contractor: 1 Group 6 Operator, 3 Group 1 Laborers, and 3 Group 2 Laborers									
Equipment: 1 backhoe, 1 pickup truck									
Output:									
Assumed duration for this activity is 1 crew day.									
FPC S3 Group-6 Power Equipment Operator - 1 ea	8.00	HR	0039	29.10 233	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	29.10 233	29.10
FPC S3 Laborer Group - 1 - 3 ea	24.00	HR	0029	25.20 605	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	25.20 605	25.20
FPC S3 Laborer Group - 2 - 3 ea	24.00	HR	0030	25.50 612	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	25.50 612	25.50
FPC S3 HYD EXCAV,TRK MTD,.5 CY BKT,6X4 HYDRO-SCOPIC - 1 ea	8.00	HR	H308A001	0.00 0	34.44 275	0.00 0	0.00 0	34.44 275	34.44
FPC S3 TRK,HWY,4X4,F250,3/4T,8800 GVW 4X4 3/4 TON PICK-UP - 1 ea	8.00	HR	T50F0004	0.00 0	7.31 58	0.00 0	0.00 0	7.31 58	7.31
FPC S3 Small Tools - 2 ea	16.00	HR	XMIXX020	0.00 0	1.39 22	0.00 0	0.00 0	1.39 22	1.39
Remove Decon Area-Yr 12	8.00	HR		1,450	356	0	0	1,806	225.72
Demobilize Temp Facilities				1,450	356	0	0	1,806	

SUB:21. Demobilization	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:21.05. Disconnect Temporary Utilities Yr 12							
M FPC S3 Remove Temporary Power	500.00 LF	1.00 500	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	1.00 500	1.00
M FPC S3 Remove Telephone	500.00 LF	1.00 500	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	1.00 500	1.00
M FPC S3 Remove Temporary Water and Sewer Service	500.00 LF	3.00 1,500	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	3.00 1,500	3.00
Disconnect Temporary Utilities		2,500	0	0	0	2,500	

SUB:21. Demobilization	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:21.06. Post-Construction Submittals Yr 12							
FPC S3 Allowance for Post-Construction Submittals by Fixed Price Contractor	4.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	2500.00 10,000	2500.00 10,000	2500.00
Post-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2500.00
Demobilization		3,950	1,106	0	10,000	15,056	
Fixed Price Contractor		13,548	2,925	7,007	2,690,810	2,714,290	

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
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WHC. Westinghouse Hanford Company

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WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis

	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC. Westinghouse Hanford Company							
WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis							
WHC:02.08. Sampling Rad Contaminated Media							
WHC:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis-Yr 1							

Assumptions:

1. Assume shake-down period with following sampling of treatment system:
   - First 2 days: Sample every four hours of influent anf effluent (24 samples)
   - Next 5 days: 1 sample per day of influent and effluent (10 samples)
   - Next 7 weeks: 1 sample per week of influent and effluent (14 samples)

2. 1 sample per filter change out (1 week) of the influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle (104 samples/yr)

3. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr)

   - Total samples = 166

4. 90% of samples for analysis at mobile lab (90% of 166 = 149)

5. HACH kit samples are taken 1 per shift for the 12-yr lifecycle plus an additional 48 samples during the shake down period. (1143 samples)

WHC	Analyze LLW Sample - Mobile Lab	149.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	400.00 59,600	400.00 59,600	400.00
WHC	HACH Kit Sampling	1143.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.50 572	0.50 572	0.50
WHC	HACH Kit Replacement Assume 1 per yr	1.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	235.00 235	235.00 235	235.00
	Ground Water Analysis-Yr 1	149.00 EA	0	0	0	60,407	60,407	405.41

WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:02.08.03. Ground Water Analysis-Yr 2-12							

Assumptions:

1. 1 sample per filter change out (1 week) of the influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle (104 samples/yr)

2. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr)

- Total samples = 118

4. 90% of samples for analysis at mobile lab (90% of 118 = 106)

5. HACH kit samples are taken 1 per shift for the 12-yr lifecycle (1143 samples)

WHC	Analyze LLW Sample - Mobile Lab		0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	
		106.00 EA	0	0	0	42,400	42,400	400.00
WHC	HACH Kit Sampling		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	
		1143.00 EA	0	0	0	572	572	0.50
WHC	HACH Kit Replacement		0.00	0.00	0.00	235.00	235.00	
	Assume 1 per yr	1.00 EA	0	0	0	235	235	235.00
	Ground Water Analysis-Yr 2-12	106.00 EA	0	0	0	43,207	43,207	407.61

WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:02.08.04. Ground Water Monitor Samples							
Work to be Performed:							
Take semiannual groundwater monitoring samples.							
Assumptions:							
1. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (14 samples/yr)							
2. Assume 2 field Technicians for 6 hours on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (24 hrs/yr)							
WHC Technician, Environmental Restoration Ops - 2 ea	24.00 HR 85201	27.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.62	
		663	0	0	0	663	27.62
Ground Water Monitor Samples	24.00 HR	663	0	0	0	663	27.62
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		663	0	0	103,613	104,276	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		663	0	0	103,613	104,276	

WHC:13. Physical Treatment		QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:13. Physical Treatment								
WHC:13.21. Reverse Osmosis								
WHC:13.21.06. Personnel Training								
Note: This account to allow for operator time and an allowance for a 40-hour training course.								
WHC	Operator, Environmental		27.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.62	
	Restoration Ops	40.00 HR 85302	1,105	0	0	0	1,105	27.62
WHC	Allowance for 40 hr Training		0.00	0.00	0.00	800.00	800.00	
		1.00 LS	0	0	0	800	800	800.00
WHC	Allowance for Maintainence		0.00	0.00	0.00	5000.00	5000.00	
	Manuals	1.00 LS	0	0	0	5,000	5,000	5000.00
	Personnel Training		1,105	0	0	5,800	6,905	

WHC:13. Physical Treatment

WHC:13.21.08. Operation and Maint (Yrs 1-12)

Assumptions:

1. Treatment facility will be fully staffed with 2 FTE's per shift, 3 shifts per day, 7 days per week.
(365 days/yr x 24 hrs/day = 8760 hrs)

2. Reverse Osmosis filters will be replaced every week for the 12-year lifecycle.

3. 2 FTE crew will be composed of the following members:

0.25 ea - supervisor
1.00 ea - operator
0.50 ea - TP tech support
0.25 ea - maintenance engineer

		QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC	Technician, Environmental Restoration Ops - Supervisor - 0.25 ea	2190.00	HR	85201	28.80 63,080	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	28.80 63,080	28.80
WHC	Operator, Environmental Restoration Ops - 1 ea	8760.00	HR	85302	27.62 241,984	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	27.62 241,984	27.62
WHC	Technician, Health Physics - 0.50 ea	4380.00	HR	33201	39.72 173,958	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	39.72 173,958	39.72
WHC	Skilled Craft, Environmental Restoration Ops - Maintenance - 0.25 ea	2190.00	HR	85301	27.62 60,496	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	27.62 60,496	27.62
WHC	Allowance for Electricity Wells: 161 kW-hr/d RO System: 237 kW-hr/d Recompr Evap: 691 kW-hr/d Rotary Filter: 722 kW-hr/d (80 kW-hr/1000 gal) Assume 24 hrs/day x 365 days/yr Total = 661,015 kW-hr/yr	661015	KWH		0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.04 26,441	0.04 26,441	0.04
WHC	RO System Chemicals Includes scale inhibitors $ 0.29/1000 gal, 60 gpm x 1440 m/d x 365 d/y = 31.5 MMgpy	31536000	GAL		0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 9,461	0.00 9,461	0.00
M WHC S2	Reverse Osmosis Filter Replacement Assume replacement of 2 filters on a weekly basis for the 12-year lifecycle.	104.00	EA		0.00 0	0.00 0	3470.08 360,889	0.00 0	3470.08 360,889	3470.08

WHC:13. Physical Treatment		QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
	(52 wk/yr x 2 filters/wk)							
WHC	Disposal Fee for Reverse Osmosis Filters Assume disposal at ERDF for years 1-12 of the 12-year lifecycle. Assume each filter to be 40 cf	4160.00 CF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	2.59 10,774	2.59 10,774	2.59
WHC	Disposal Fee - Evaporation Cake Assume disposal at ERDF for years 1-12 of the 12-year lifecycle. 60 gpm x 325 ppm = 3.75 cf/day, 3.75 cf/day x 365 days = 1369 cf/yr Assume 50% volume increase to stabilize evaporation cake 1.5 x 1369 cf/yr = 2054 cf/yr	2054.00 CF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	2.59 5,320	2.59 5,320	2.59
WHC	Allowance for Water Usage Assume 1000 gal per month usage for the 12-year lifecycle	12000 GAL	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.02 240	0.02 240	0.02
	Operation and Maint (Yrs 1-12)	1.00 YR	539,519	0	360,889	52,236	952,643	952642.95

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DETAILED ESTIMATE

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DARERO: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
D AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
WHC. Westinghouse Hanford Company

TIME 13:40:49

DETAIL PAGE 29

WHC:13. Physical Treatment		QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:13.21.11. Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1) Assume 2 FTE's for 6 months each year										
WHC	Engineer, Environmental Restoration Ops - 1 ea	1040.00	HR	85101	43.34 45,074	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	43.34 45,074	43.34
WHC	Scientist, Environmental Restoration Ops - 1 ea	1040.00	HR	85102	43.34 45,074	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	43.34 45,074	43.34
	Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)	2080.00	HR		90,148	0	0	0	90,148	43.34

WHC:13. Physical Treatment		QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:13.21.12. Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12) Assume a 66% effort level of the year 1 report (2 FTE's for 4 months each year)								
WHC	Engineer, Environmental Restoration Ops - 1 ea	693.00 HR 85101	43.34 30,035	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	43.34 30,035	43.34
WHC	Scientist, Environmental Restoration Ops - 1 ea	693.00 HR 85102	43.34 30,035	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	43.34 30,035	43.34
	Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)		60,070	0	0	0	60,070	
	Reverse Osmosis		690,842	0	360,889	58,036	1,109,766	
	Physical Treatment		690,842	0	360,889	58,036	1,109,766	
	Westinghouse Hanford Company		691,505	0	360,889	161,649	1,214,042	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		705,053	2,925	367,896	2,974,549	4,050,422	

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DARERO: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
D AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
** LABOR BACKUP **

TIME 13:40:49

BACKUP PAGE 1

SRC	LABOR ID	DESCRIPTION	BASE	OVERTM	TXS/INS	FRNG	TRVL	RATE	UOM	UPDATE	**** TOTAL **** DEFAULT	HOURS
FPC	0029	Laborer Group - 1	15.84	0.0%	28.7%	3.57	1.25	25.20	HR	07/09/93	0.00	96
FPC	0030	Laborer Group - 2	16.09	0.0%	28.5%	3.57	1.25	25.50	HR	07/09/93	0.00	96
FPC	0039	Group-6 Power Equipment Operator	18.02	0.0%	27.4%	4.90	1.25	29.10	HR	07/09/93	0.00	32
WHC	33201	Technician, Health Physics	28.78	0.0%	38.0%	0.00	0.00	39.72	HR	01/07/94	0.00	4380
WHC	85101	Engineer, Environmental	35.38	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	43.34	HR	01/07/94	0.00	1733
WHC	85102	Scientist, Environmental	35.38	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	43.34	HR	01/07/94	0.00	1733
WHC	85201	Technician, Environmental	22.55	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	27.62	HR	01/07/94	0.00	2214
WHC	85301	Skilled Craft, Environmental	22.55	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	27.62	HR	01/07/94	0.00	2190
WHC	85302	Operator, Environmental	22.55	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	27.62	HR	01/07/94	0.00	8800

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT DARERO: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - D AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
D AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
** EQUIPMENT BACKUP **

TIME 13:40:49

BACKUP PAGE 2

SRC	EQUIP ID	DESCRIPTION	DEPR	CAPT	FUEL	FOG	EQ REP	TR WR	TR REP	TOTAL	UOM	** TOTAL ** HOURS
MIL	H30BA001	HYD EXCAV,TRK MTD,.5 CY BKT,6X4	14.36	3.58	4.07	1.4	9.83	0.98	0.15	34.44	HR	32
MIL	T50F0004	TRK,HWY,4x4,F250,3/4T,8800 GVW	1.58	0.39	2.67	0.7	1.60	0.27	0.04	7.31	HR	32
MIL	XMIXX020	Small Tools	0.46	0.17	0.13	0.0	0.57			1.39	HR	64

HANFORD: ER PROGRAM
100 H AREA INSTIT CONTROLS/
CONTINUED CURRENT ACTIONS
1.4.10.1.1.10.5.2.4
PRELIMINARY COST MODEL

Designed By:
Estimated By: IT Corporation

Prepared By: USACE/CENPW COST ENG BRANCH
Project Time & Cost, Inc.

Date: 09/22/94

M C A C E S G O L D E D I T I O N
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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HNOACT: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 H AREA INSTIT CONTROLS/
H AREA INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D CURRENT ACTIONS
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 1 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:23:42
SUMMARY PAGE 1

		QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Off-Site Analytical Services		4,210	0	0	0	1,470	5,680	
WHC	Westinghouse Hanford Company		96,010	0	14,400	28,160	48,500	187,070	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		100,220	0	14,400	28,160	49,970	192,750	

Thu 22 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HNOACT: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 H AREA INSTIT CONTROLS/
H AREA INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D CURRENT ACTIONS
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 2 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:23:42
SUMMARY PAGE 2

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services								
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		4,210	0	0	0	1,470	5,680	
Off-Site Analytical Services		4,210	0	0	0	1,470	5,680	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company								
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		5,860	0	880	1,720	2,960	11,420	
WHC:13 Annual Report		90,150	0	13,520	26,440	45,540	175,640	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		96,010	0	14,400	28,160	48,500	187,070	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		100,220	0	14,400	28,160	49,970	192,750	

Thu 22 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HNOACT: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 H AREA INSTIT CONTROLS/
H AREA INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D CURRENT ACTIONS
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 4 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:23:42
SUMMARY PAGE 3

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services								
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis								
ANA:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media								
ANA:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis (Yrs 1-12)	1.00 EA	4,210	0	0	0	1,470	5,680	5683.50
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		4,210	0	0	0	1,470	5,680	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		4,210	0	0	0	1,470	5,680	
Off-Site Analytical Services		4,210	0	0	0	1,470	5,680	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company								
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis								
WHC:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media								
WHC:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis (Yrs 1-12)	13.00 EA	5,200	0	780	1,520	2,630	10,130	779.36
WHC:02.08.04 Ground Water Monitor Samples	24.00 HR	660	0	100	190	330	1,290	53.82
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		5,860	0	880	1,720	2,960	11,420	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		5,860	0	880	1,720	2,960	11,420	
WHC:13 Annual Report								
WHC:13.21 Annual Report								
WHC:13.21.11 Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 1-12)	2080.00 HR	90,150	0	13,520	26,440	45,540	175,640	84.44
Annual Report		90,150	0	13,520	26,440	45,540	175,640	
Annual Report		90,150	0	13,520	26,440	45,540	175,640	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		96,010	0	14,400	28,160	48,500	187,070	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		100,220	0	14,400	28,160	49,970	192,750	

Thu 22 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HNOACT: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 H AREA INSTIT CONTROLS/
H AREA INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D CURRENT ACTIONS
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 1 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:23:42

SUMMARY PAGE 4

		QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Off-Site Analytical Services		4,210	0	0	0	0	0	4,210	
WHC	Westinghouse Hanford Company		96,010	0	0	0	0	0	96,010	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		100,220	0	0	0	0	0	100,220	
	Project Management/Construction Mgnt								14,400	
	SUBTOTAL								114,620	
	General & Admin/Common Support Pool								28,160	
	SUBTOTAL								142,780	
	Contingency								49,970	
	TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS								192,750	

Thu 22 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HNOACT: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 H AREA INSTIT CONTROLS/
H AREA INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D CURRENT ACTIONS
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 2 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:23:42

SUMMARY PAGE 5

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services									
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		4,210	0	0	0	0	0	4,210	
Off-Site Analytical Services		4,210	0	0	0	0	0	4,210	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company									
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		5,860	0	0	0	0	0	5,860	
WHC:13 Annual Report		90,150	0	0	0	0	0	90,150	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		96,010	0	0	0	0	0	96,010	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		100,220	0	0	0	0	0	100,220	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt								14,400	
SUBTOTAL								114,620	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool								28,160	
SUBTOTAL								142,780	
Contingency								49,970	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS								192,750	

Thu 22 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HNOACT: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 H AREA INSTIT CONTROLS/
H AREA INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D CURRENT ACTIONS
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 4 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:23:42
SUMMARY PAGE 6

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services									
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis									
ANA:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media									
ANA:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis (Yrs 1-1	1.00 EA	4,210	0	0	0	0	0	4,210	4210.00
Sampling Rad Contaminated Medi		4,210	0	0	0	0	0	4,210	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysi		4,210	0	0	0	0	0	4,210	
Off-Site Analytical Services		4,210	0	0	0	0	0	4,210	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company									
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis									
WHC:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media									
WHC:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis (Yrs 1-1	13.00 EA	5,200	0	0	0	0	0	5,200	400.00
WHC:02.08.04 Ground Water Monitor Samples	24.00 HR	660	0	0	0	0	0	660	27.62
Sampling Rad Contaminated Medi		5,860	0	0	0	0	0	5,860	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysi		5,860	0	0	0	0	0	5,860	
WHC:13 Annual Report									
WHC:13.21 Annual Report									
WHC:13.21.11 Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 1-1	2080.00 HR	90,150	0	0	0	0	0	90,150	43.34
Annual Report		90,150	0	0	0	0	0	90,150	
Annual Report		90,150	0	0	0	0	0	90,150	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		96,010	0	0	0	0	0	96,010	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		100,220	0	0	0	0	0	100,220	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt								14,400	
SUBTOTAL								114,620	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool								28,160	
SUBTOTAL								142,780	
Contingency								49,970	

Thu 22 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HNOACT: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 N AREA INSTIT CONTROLS/
N AREA INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D CURRENT ACTIONS
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 4 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:23:42
SUMMARY PAGE 7

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS								192,750	

Thu 22 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HNOACT: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 H AREA INSTIT CONTROLS/
H AREA INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D CURRENT ACTIONS
** PROJECT DIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 1 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 10:23:42
SUMMARY PAGE 8

		QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	4,210	4,210	
WHC	Westinghouse Hanford Company		90,810	0	0	5,200	96,010	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		90,810	0	0	9,410	100,220	
	Project Management/Construction Mgnt						14,400	
	SUBTOTAL						114,620	
	General & Admin/Common Support Pool						28,160	
	SUBTOTAL						142,780	
	Contingency						49,970	
	TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS						192,750	

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services							
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		0	0	0	4,210	4,210	
Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	4,210	4,210	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company							
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		660	0	0	5,200	5,860	
WHC:13 Annual Report		90,150	0	0	0	90,150	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		90,810	0	0	5,200	96,010	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		90,810	0	0	9,410	100,220	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt						14,400	
SUBTOTAL						114,620	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool						28,160	
SUBTOTAL						142,780	
Contingency						49,970	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS						192,750	

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services							
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis							
ANA:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media							
ANA:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis (Yrs 1-12)	1.00 EA	0	0	0	4,210	4,210	4210.00
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		0	0	0	4,210	4,210	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		0	0	0	4,210	4,210	
Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	4,210	4,210	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company							
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis							
WHC:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media							
WHC:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis (Yrs 1-12)	13.00 EA	0	0	0	5,200	5,200	400.00
WHC:02.08.04 Ground Water Monitor Samples	24.00 HR	660	0	0	0	660	27.62
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		660	0	0	5,200	5,860	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		660	0	0	5,200	5,860	
WHC:13 Annual Report							
WHC:13.21 Annual Report							
WHC:13.21.11 Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 1-12)	2080.00 HR	90,150	0	0	0	90,150	43.34
Annual Report		90,150	0	0	0	90,150	
Annual Report		90,150	0	0	0	90,150	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		90,810	0	0	5,200	96,010	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		90,810	0	0	9,410	100,220	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt						14,400	
SUBTOTAL						114,620	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool						28,160	
SUBTOTAL						142,780	
Contingency						49,970	

	QUANTITY	UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS							192,750	

ANA:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST

ANA. Off-Site Analytical Services
ANA:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis
ANA:02.08. Sampling Rad Contaminated Media
ANA:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis (Yrs 1-12)

Assumptions:

1. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr)

   - Total samples = 14

2. All on-site sample analyses performed by WHC mobile lab.

3. 10% off-site verification analysis of reduced analyte list with CLP protocol. (10% of 14 = 1 ea)

ANA	Analyze LLW Sample - Off-site Lab	1.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	4210.00 4,210	4210.00 4,210	4210.00
	Ground Water Analysis (Yrs 1-12)	1.00 EA	0	0	0	4,210	4,210	4210.00
	Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		0	0	0	4,210	4,210	
	Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		0	0	0	4,210	4,210	
	Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	4,210	4,210	

WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC. Westinghouse Hanford Company									
WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis									
WHC:02.08. Sampling Rad Contaminated Media									
WHC:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis (Yrs 1-12)									
Assumptions:									
1. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr)									
- Total samples = 14									
2. 90% of samples for analysis at mobile lab (90% of 14 = 13)									
WHC Analyze LLW Sample - Mobile Lab	13.00	EA		0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	
				0	0	0	5,200	5,200	400.00
Ground Water Analysis (Yrs 1-12)	13.00	EA		0	0	0	5,200	5,200	400.00

WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:02.08.04. Ground Water Monitor Samples							
Work to be Performed:							
Take semiannual groundwater monitoring samples.							
Assumptions:							
1. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (14 samples/yr)							
2. Assume 2 field Technicians for 6 hours on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (24 hrs/yr)							
WHC Technician, Environmental		27.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.62	
Restoration Ops - 2 ea	24.00 HR 85201	663	0	0	0	663	27.62
Ground Water Monitor Samples	24.00 HR	663	0	0	0	663	27.62
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		663	0	0	5,200	5,863	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		663	0	0	5,200	5,863	

WHC:13. Annual Report		QUANTY UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:13. Annual Report									
WHC:13.21. Annual Report									
WHC:13.21.11. Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 1-12) Assume 2 FTE's for 6 months each year.									
WHC	Engineer, Environmental			43.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.34	
	Restoration Ops - 1 ea	1040.00 HR	85101	45,074	0	0	0	45,074	43.34
WHC	Scientist, Environmental			43.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.34	
	Restoration Ops - 1 ea	1040.00 HR	85102	45,074	0	0	0	45,074	43.34
	Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 1-12)	2080.00 HR		90,148	0	0	0	90,148	43.34
	Annual Report			90,148	0	0	0	90,148	
	Annual Report			90,148	0	0	0	90,148	
	Westinghouse Hanford Company			90,811	0	0	5,200	96,011	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM			90,811	0	0	9,410	100,221	

Thu 22 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HNOACT: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - 100 H AREA INSTIT CONTROLS/
H AREA INSTIT CONTROLS/CONT'D CURRENT ACTIONS
** LABOR BACKUP **

TIME 10:23:42

BACKUP PAGE 1

SRC	LABOR ID	DESCRIPTION	BASE	OVERTM	TXS/INS	FRNG	TRVL	RATE	UOM	UPDATE	DEFAULT	**** TOTAL **** HOURS
WHC	85101	Engineer, Environmental	35.38	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	43.34	HR	01/07/94	0.00	1040
WHC	85102	Scientist, Environmental	35.38	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	43.34	HR	01/07/94	0.00	1040
WHC	85201	Technician, Environmental	22.55	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	27.62	HR	01/07/94	0.00	24

HANFORD: ER PROGRAM
H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
1.4.10.1.1.10.5.2.4
HYDRAULIC CONTROL REMEDIATION
PRELIMINARY COST MODEL

Designed By:
Estimated By: IT Corporation

Prepared By: USACE/CENPW COST ENG BRANCH
Project Time & Cost, Inc.

Date: 09/14/94

M C A C E S G O L D E D I T I O N
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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HHYDCL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 1 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 16:41:02
SUMMARY PAGE 1

		QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Off-Site Analytical Services		42,100	0	0	0	14,740	56,840	
SUB	Fixed Price Contractor		4,136,220	301,940	665,720	1,301,490	2,241,880	8,647,260	
WHC	Westinghouse Hanford Company		204,560	0	30,680	59,990	103,330	398,570	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		4,382,880	301,940	696,410	1,361,480	2,359,950	9,102,670	

Thu 15 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HHYDCL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 2 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 16:41:02
SUMMARY PAGE 2

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services								
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		42,100	0	0	0	14,740	56,840	
Off-Site Analytical Services		42,100	0	0	0	14,740	56,840	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor								
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work		37,850	2,760	6,090	11,910	20,520	79,130	
SUB:03 Site Work		68,850	5,030	11,080	21,660	37,320	143,930	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control		3,997,290	291,800	643,360	1,257,780	2,166,580	8,356,810	
SUB:20 Site Restoration		12,860	940	2,070	4,050	6,970	26,890	
SUB:21 Demobilization		19,370	1,410	3,120	4,090	10,500	40,490	
Fixed Price Contractor		4,136,220	301,940	665,720	1,301,490	2,241,880	8,647,260	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company								
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		35,860	0	5,380	10,520	18,120	69,870	
WHC:06 Groundwater Collection & Control		18,480	0	2,770	5,420	9,340	36,010	
WHC:13 Annual Report		150,220	0	22,530	44,050	75,880	292,680	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		204,560	0	30,680	59,990	103,330	398,570	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		4,382,880	301,940	696,410	1,361,480	2,359,950	9,102,670	

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services								
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis								
ANA:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media								
ANA:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis Yr 1-12								
Ground Water Analysis Yr 1-12	10.00 EA	42,100	0	0	0	14,740	56,840	5683.50
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		42,100	0	0	0	14,740	56,840	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		42,100	0	0	0	14,740	56,840	
Off-Site Analytical Services		42,100	0	0	0	14,740	56,840	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor								
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work								
SUB:01.02 Mobilize Personnel & Equipment								
SUB:01.02.02 Mobilize Trailers								
Mobilize Trailers		960	70	160	300	520	2,020	
Mobilize Personnel & Equipment		960	70	160	300	520	2,020	
SUB:01.04 Setup/Construct Temp Facilities								
SUB:01.04.01 Establish Facilities								
SUB:01.04.01.02 Setup Trailers		4,900	360	790	1,540	2,660	10,240	
Establish Facilities		4,900	360	790	1,540	2,660	10,240	
SUB:01.04.02 Construct Decon Area								
Construct Decon Area	24.00 HR	11,820	860	1,900	3,720	6,410	24,720	1029.83
SUB:01.04.03 Site Survey								

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HHYDCL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 16:41:02
SUMMARY PAGE 4

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Site Survey		1,290	90	210	400	700	2,690	
Setup/Construct Temp Facilities		18,010	1,310	2,900	5,670	9,760	37,650	
SUB:01.05 Construct Temporary Utilities								
Construct Temporary Utilities		6,010	440	970	1,890	3,260	12,570	
SUB:01.06 Pre-Construction Submittals								
Pre-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	12,860	940	2,070	4,050	6,970	26,890	6723.32
Mobilization & Preparatory Work		37,850	2,760	6,090	11,910	20,520	79,130	
SUB:03 Site Work								
SUB:03.03 Earthwork								
Earthwork		6,430	470	1,040	2,020	3,490	13,450	
SUB:03.04 Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks								
Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks		62,420	4,560	10,050	19,640	33,830	130,490	
Site Work		68,850	5,030	11,080	21,660	37,320	143,930	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control								
SUB:06.01 Extraction & Injection Wells								
SUB:06.01.01 Well Drilling & Construction								
Well Drilling & Construction	14.00 EA	3,297,500	240,720	530,730	1,037,580	1,787,290	6,893,820	492415.67
SUB:06.01.04 Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9								
Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9		207,110	15,120	33,330	65,170	112,250	432,980	
SUB:06.01.9X Site Piping								

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Site Piping		492,680	35,970	79,300	155,030	267,040	1,030,010	
Extraction & Injection Wells		3,997,290	291,800	643,360	1,257,780	2,166,580	8,356,810	
Groundwater Collection & Control		3,997,290	291,800	643,360	1,257,780	2,166,580	8,356,810	
SUB:20 Site Restoration								
SUB:20.04 Revegetation and Planting								
Revegetation and Planting		12,860	940	2,070	4,050	6,970	26,890	
Site Restoration		12,860	940	2,070	4,050	6,970	26,890	
SUB:21 Demobilization								
SUB:21.02 Demobilize Personnel & Equipment								
SUB:21.02.02 Demobilize Trailers								
Demobilize Trailers		960	70	160	300	520	2,020	
Demobilize Personnel & Equipment		960	70	160	300	520	2,020	
SUB:21.04 Demobilize Temp Facilities								
SUB:21.04.02 Remove Decon Area								
Remove Decon Area	8.00 HR	2,320	170	370	730	1,260	4,860	607.05
Demobilize Temp Facilities		2,320	170	370	730	1,260	4,860	
SUB:21.05 Disconnect Temporary Utilities								
Disconnect Temporary Utilities		3,220	230	520	1,010	1,740	6,720	
SUB:21.06 Post-Construction Submittals								
Post-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	12,860	940	2,070	4,050	6,970	26,890	6723.32
Demobilization		19,370	1,410	3,120	6,090	10,500	40,490	
Fixed Price Contractor		4,136,220	301,940	665,720	1,301,490	2,241,880	8,647,260	

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HHYDCL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 16:41:02
SUMMARY PAGE 6

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company								
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis								
WHC:02.08 Sampling Rad Cntmntd Media 1-12								
WHC:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis								
Ground Water Analysis	88.00 EA	35,200	0	5,280	10,320	17,780	68,580	779.35
WHC:02.08.03 Take Ground Water Samples								
Take Ground Water Samples	24.00 HR	660	0	100	190	330	1,290	53.82
Sampling Rad Cntmntd Media 1-12		35,860	0	5,380	10,520	18,120	69,870	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		35,860	0	5,380	10,520	18,120	69,870	
WHC:06 Groundwater Collection & Control								
WHC:06.05 Operation and Maintenance								
Operation and Maintenance		18,480	0	2,770	5,420	9,340	36,010	
Groundwater Collection & Control		18,480	0	2,770	5,420	9,340	36,010	
WHC:13 Annual Report								
WHC:13.21 Annual Report								
WHC:13.21.11 Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)								
Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)		90,150	0	13,520	26,440	45,540	175,640	
WHC:13.21.12 Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)								
Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)		60,070	0	9,010	17,620	30,340	117,040	
Annual Report		150,220	0	22,530	44,050	75,880	292,680	
Annual Report		150,220	0	22,530	44,050	75,880	292,680	

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HHYDCL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 16:41:02
SUMMARY PAGE 7

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Westinghouse Hanford Company		204,560	0	30,680	59,990	103,330	398,570	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		4,382,880	301,940	696,410	1,361,480	2,359,950	9,102,670	

Thu 15 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HHYDCL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 1 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 16:41:02
SUMMARY PAGE 8

		QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Off-Site Analytical Services		42,100	0	0	0	0	0	42,100	
SUB	Fixed Price Contractor		3,215,400	610,930	265,930	24,610	19,350	0	4,136,220	
WHC	Westinghouse Hanford Company		204,560	0	0	0	0	0	204,560	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		3,462,060	610,930	265,930	24,610	19,350	0	4,382,880	
	Subcontractor MPR								301,940	
	SUBTOTAL								4,684,830	
	Project Management/Construction Mgnt								696,410	
	SUBTOTAL								5,381,240	
	General & Admin/Common Support Pool								1,361,480	
	SUBTOTAL								6,742,720	
	Contingency								2,359,950	
	TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS								9,102,670	

Thu 15 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HHYDCL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 2 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 16:41:02
SUMMARY PAGE 9

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services									
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		42,100	0	0	0	0	0	42,100	
Off-Site Analytical Services		42,100	0	0	0	0	0	42,100	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor									
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work		29,420	5,590	2,430	230	180	0	37,850	
SUB:03 Site Work		53,520	10,170	4,430	410	320	0	68,850	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control		3,107,400	590,410	257,000	23,790	18,700	0	3,997,290	
SUB:20 Site Restoration		10,000	1,900	830	80	60	0	12,860	
SUB:21 Demobilization		15,060	2,860	1,250	120	90	0	19,370	
Fixed Price Contractor		3,215,400	610,930	265,930	24,610	19,350	0	4,136,220	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company									
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		35,860	0	0	0	0	0	35,860	
WHC:06 Groundwater Collection & Control		18,480	0	0	0	0	0	18,480	
WHC:13 Annual Report		150,220	0	0	0	0	0	150,220	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		204,560	0	0	0	0	0	204,560	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		3,462,060	610,930	265,930	24,610	19,350	0	4,382,880	
Subcontractor MPR								301,940	
SUBTOTAL								4,684,830	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt								696,410	
SUBTOTAL								5,381,240	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool								1,361,480	
SUBTOTAL								6,742,720	
Contingency								2,359,950	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS								9,102,670	

Thu 15 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HHYDCL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 16:41:02
SUMMARY PAGE 10

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services									
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis									
ANA:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media									
ANA:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis Yr 1-12									
Ground Water Analysis Yr 1-	10.00 EA	42,100	0	0	0	0	0	42,100	4210.00
Sampling Rad Contaminated M		42,100	0	0	0	0	0	42,100	
Monitoring, Sampling & Anal		42,100	0	0	0	0	0	42,100	
Off-Site Analytical Service		42,100	0	0	0	0	0	42,100	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor									
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work									
SUB:01.02 Mobilize Personnel & Equipment									
SUB:01.02.02 Mobilize Trailers									
Mobilize Trailers		750	140	60	10	0	0	960	
Mobilize Personnel & Equipm		750	140	60	10	0	0	960	
SUB:01.04 Setup/Construct Temp Facilities									
SUB:01.04.01 Establish Facilities									
SUB:01.04.01.02 Setup Trailers		3,810	720	310	30	20	0	4,900	
Establish Facilities		3,810	720	310	30	20	0	4,900	
SUB:01.04.02 Construct Decon Area									
Construct Decon Area	24.00 HR	9,190	1,750	760	70	60	0	11,820	492.60
SUB:01.04.03 Site Survey									

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Site Survey		1,000	190	80	10	10	0	1,290	
Setup/Construct Temp Facili		14,000	2,660	1,160	110	80	0	18,010	
SUB:01.05 Construct Temporary Utilities									
Construct Temporary Utiliti		4,680	890	390	40	30	0	6,010	
SUB:01.06 Pre-Construction Submittals									
Pre-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	10,000	1,900	830	80	60	0	12,860	3215.94
Mobilization & Preparatory		29,420	5,590	2,430	230	180	0	37,850	
SUB:03 Site Work									
SUB:03.03 Earthwork									
Earthwork		5,000	950	410	40	30	0	6,430	
SUB:03.04 Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks									
Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks		48,520	9,220	4,010	370	290	0	62,420	
Site Work		53,520	10,170	4,430	410	320	0	68,850	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control									
SUB:06.01 Extraction & Injection Wells									
SUB:06.01.01 Well Drilling & Construction									
Well Drilling & Constructio	14.00 EA	2,563,400	487,050	212,010	19,620	15,430	0	3,297,500	235535.74
SUB:06.01.04 Operations and Maintenance 3,6									
Operations and Maintenance		161,000	30,590	13,320	1,230	970	0	207,110	
SUB:06.01.9X Site Piping									

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HHYDCL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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SUMMARY PAGE 12

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Site Piping		383,000	72,770	31,680	2,930	2,300	0	492,680	
Extraction & Injection Well		3,107,400	590,410	257,000	23,790	18,700	0	3,997,290	
Groundwater Collection & Co		3,107,400	590,410	257,000	23,790	18,700	0	3,997,290	
SUB:20 Site Restoration									
SUB:20.04 Revegetation and Planting									
Revegetation and Planting		10,000	1,900	830	80	60	0	12,860	
Site Restoration		10,000	1,900	830	80	60	0	12,860	
SUB:21 Demobilization									
SUB:21.02 Demobilize Personnel & Equipment									
SUB:21.02.02 Demobilize Trailers									
Demobilize Trailers		750	140	60	10	0	0	960	
Demobilize Personnel & Equi		750	140	60	10	0	0	960	
SUB:21.04 Demobilize Temp Facilities									
SUB:21.04.02 Remove Decon Area									
Remove Decon Area	8.00 HR	1,810	340	150	10	10	0	2,320	290.37
Demobilize Temp Facilities		1,810	340	150	10	10	0	2,320	
SUB:21.05 Disconnect Temporary Utilities									
Disconnect Temporary Utilit		2,500	480	210	20	20	0	3,220	
SUB:21.06 Post-Construction Submittals									
Post-Construction Submittal	4.00 EA	10,000	1,900	830	80	60	0	12,860	3215.94
Demobilization		15,060	2,860	1,250	120	90	0	19,370	
Fixed Price Contractor		3,215,400	610,930	265,930	24,610	19,350	0	4,136,220	

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PROJECT HHYDCL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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SUMMARY PAGE 13

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company									
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis									
WHC:02.08 Sampling Rad Cntmntd Media 1-12									
WHC:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis									
Ground Water Analysis	88.00 EA	35,200	0	0	0	0	0	35,200	400.00
WHC:02.08.03 Take Ground Water Samples									
Take Ground Water Samples	24.00 HR	660	0	0	0	0	0	660	27.62
Sampling Rad Cntmntd Media		35,860	0	0	0	0	0	35,860	
Monitoring, Sampling & Anal		35,860	0	0	0	0	0	35,860	
WHC:06 Groundwater Collection & Control									
WHC:06.05 Operation and Maintenance									
Operation and Maintenance		18,480	0	0	0	0	0	18,480	
Groundwater Collection & Co		18,480	0	0	0	0	0	18,480	
WHC:13 Annual Report									
WHC:13.21 Annual Report									
WHC:13.21.11 Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)									
Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1		90,150	0	0	0	0	0	90,150	
WHC:13.21.12 Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-1									
Prepare Annual Report (Yrs		60,070	0	0	0	0	0	60,070	
Annual Report		150,220	0	0	0	0	0	150,220	
Annual Report		150,220	0	0	0	0	0	150,220	

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PROJECT HHYDCL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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SUMMARY PAGE 14

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Westinghouse Hanford Compan		204,560	0	0	0	0	0	204,560	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		3,462,060	610,930	265,930	24,610	19,350	0	4,382,880	
Subcontractor MPR								301,940	
SUBTOTAL								4,684,830	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt								696,410	
SUBTOTAL								5,381,240	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool								1,361,480	
SUBTOTAL								6,742,720	
Contingency								2,359,950	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS								9,102,670	

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PROJECT HHYDCL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
** PROJECT DIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 1 (Rounded to 10's) **

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SUMMARY PAGE 15

		QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	42,100	42,100	
SUB	Fixed Price Contractor		13,550	2,920	7,010	3,191,920	3,215,400	
WHC	Westinghouse Hanford Company		150,880	0	0	53,680	204,560	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		164,430	2,920	7,010	3,287,700	3,462,060	
	Overhead						610,930	
	SUBTOTAL						4,072,990	
	Profit						265,930	
	SUBTOTAL						4,338,920	
	Bond						24,610	
	SUBTOTAL						4,363,530	
	B&O Tax						19,350	
	TOTAL INCL INDIRECTS						4,382,880	
	Subcontractor MPR						301,940	
	SUBTOTAL						4,684,830	
	Project Management/Construction Mgnt						696,410	
	SUBTOTAL						5,381,240	
	General & Admin/Common Support Pool						1,361,480	
	SUBTOTAL						6,742,720	
	Contingency						2,359,950	
	TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS						9,102,670	

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PROJECT HHYDCL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
** PROJECT DIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 2 (Rounded to 10's) **

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SUMMARY PAGE 16

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services							
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		0	0	0	42,100	42,100	
Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	42,100	42,100	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor							
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work		9,600	1,820	7,010	11,000	29,420	
SUB:03 Site Work		0	0	0	53,520	53,520	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control		0	0	0	3,107,400	3,107,400	
SUB:20 Site Restoration		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
SUB:21 Demobilization		3,950	1,110	0	10,000	15,060	
Fixed Price Contractor		13,550	2,920	7,010	3,191,920	3,215,400	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company							
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		660	0	0	35,200	35,860	
WHC:06 Groundwater Collection & Control		0	0	0	18,480	18,480	
WHC:13 Annual Report		150,220	0	0	0	150,220	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		150,880	0	0	53,680	204,560	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		164,430	2,920	7,010	3,287,700	3,462,060	
Overhead						610,930	
SUBTOTAL						4,072,990	
Profit						265,930	
SUBTOTAL						4,338,920	
Bond						24,610	
SUBTOTAL						4,363,530	
B&O Tax						19,350	
TOTAL INCL INDIRECTS						4,382,880	
Subcontractor MPR						301,940	
SUBTOTAL						4,684,830	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt						696,410	
SUBTOTAL						5,381,240	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool						1,361,480	
SUBTOTAL						6,742,720	
Contingency						2,359,950	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS						9,102,670	

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services							
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis							
ANA:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media							
ANA:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis Yr 1-12							
Ground Water Analysis Yr 1-12	10.00 EA	0	0	0	42,100	42,100	4210.00
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		0	0	0	42,100	42,100	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		0	0	0	42,100	42,100	
Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	42,100	42,100	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor							
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work							
SUB:01.02 Mobilize Personnel & Equipment							
SUB:01.02.02 Mobilize Trailers							
Mobilize Trailers		0	750	0	0	750	
Mobilize Personnel & Equipment		0	750	0	0	750	
SUB:01.04 Setup/Construct Temp Facilities							
SUB:01.04.01 Establish Facilities							
SUB:01.04.01.02 Setup Trailers		3,000	0	810	0	3,810	
Establish Facilities		3,000	0	810	0	3,810	
SUB:01.04.02 Construct Decon Area							
Construct Decon Area	24.00 HR	4,350	1,070	3,770	0	9,190	382.93
SUB:01.04.03 Site Survey							

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Site Survey		0	0	0	1,000	1,000	
Setup/Construct Temp Facilities		7,350	1,070	4,580	1,000	14,000	
SUB:01.05 Construct Temporary Utilities							
Construct Temporary Utilities		2,250	0	2,430	0	4,680	
SUB:01.06 Pre-Construction Submittals							
Pre-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2500.00
Mobilization & Preparatory Work		9,600	1,820	7,010	11,000	29,420	
SUB:03 Site Work							
SUB:03.03 Earthwork							
Earthwork		0	0	0	5,000	5,000	
SUB:03.04 Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks							
Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks		0	0	0	48,520	48,520	
Site Work		0	0	0	53,520	53,520	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control							
SUB:06.01 Extraction & Injection Wells							
SUB:06.01.01 Well Drilling & Construction							
Well Drilling & Construction	14.00 EA	0	0	0	2,563,400	2,563,400	183100.00
SUB:06.01.04 Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9							
Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9		0	0	0	161,000	161,000	
SUB:06.01.9X Site Piping							

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Site Piping		0	0	0	383,000	383,000	
Extraction & Injection Wells		0	0	0	3,107,400	3,107,400	
Groundwater Collection & Control		0	0	0	3,107,400	3,107,400	
SUB:20 Site Restoration							
SUB:20.04 Revegetation and Planting							
Revegetation and Planting		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
Site Restoration		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
SUB:21 Demobilization							
SUB:21.02 Demobilize Personnel & Equipment							
SUB:21.02.02 Demobilize Trailers							
Demobilize Trailers		0	750	0	0	750	
Demobilize Personnel & Equipment		0	750	0	0	750	
SUB:21.04 Demobilize Temp Facilities							
SUB:21.04.02 Remove Decon Area							
Remove Decon Area	8.00 HR	1,450	360	0	0	1,810	225.72
Demobilize Temp Facilities		1,450	360	0	0	1,810	
SUB:21.05 Disconnect Temporary Utilities							
Disconnect Temporary Utilities		2,500	0	0	0	2,500	
SUB:21.06 Post-Construction Submittals							
Post-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2500.00
Demobilization		3,950	1,110	0	10,000	15,060	
Fixed Price Contractor		13,550	2,920	7,010	3,191,920	3,215,400	

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H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
** PROJECT DIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company							
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis							
WHC:02.08 Sampling Rad Cntmntd Media 1-12							
WHC:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis							
Ground Water Analysis	88.00 EA	0	0	0	35,200	35,200	400.00
WHC:02.08.03 Take Ground Water Samples							
Take Ground Water Samples	24.00 HR	660	0	0	0	660	27.62
Sampling Rad Cntmntd Media 1-12		660	0	0	35,200	35,860	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		660	0	0	35,200	35,860	
WHC:06 Groundwater Collection & Control							
WHC:06.05 Operation and Maintenance							
Operation and Maintenance		0	0	0	18,480	18,480	
Groundwater Collection & Control		0	0	0	18,480	18,480	
WHC:13 Annual Report							
WHC:13.21 Annual Report							
WHC:13.21.11 Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)							
Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)		90,150	0	0	0	90,150	
WHC:13.21.12 Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)							
Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)		60,070	0	0	0	60,070	
Annual Report		150,220	0	0	0	150,220	
Annual Report		150,220	0	0	0	150,220	

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PROJECT HHYDCL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
** PROJECT DIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Westinghouse Hanford Company		150,880	0	0	53,680	204,560	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		164,430	2,920	7,010	3,287,700	3,462,060	
Overhead						610,930	
SUBTOTAL						4,072,990	
Profit						265,930	
SUBTOTAL						4,338,920	
Bond						24,610	
SUBTOTAL						4,363,530	
B&O Tax						19,350	
TOTAL INCL INDIRECTS						4,382,880	
Subcontractor MPR						301,940	
SUBTOTAL						4,684,830	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt						696,410	
SUBTOTAL						5,381,240	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool						1,361,480	
SUBTOTAL						6,742,720	
Contingency						2,359,950	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS						9,102,670	

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DETAILED ESTIMATE

PROJECT HHYDCL: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
ANA. Off-Site Analytical Services

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DETAIL PAGE 1

ANA:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA. Off-Site Analytical Services							
ANA:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis							
ANA:02.08. Sampling Rad Contaminated Media							
ANA:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis Yr 1-12							

Assumptions:

1. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle.
   (14 samples)

2. Assume monthly performance monitoring of 7 wells for the 12-year lifecycle.
   (84 samples)

   - Total samples = 98

3. All on-site sample analyses performed by WHC mobile lab

4. 10% off-site verification analysis of reduced analyte list with CLP protocol.
   (10% of 98 = 10 ea)

ANA	Analyze LLW Sample - Off-site Lab	10.00 EA	0.00	0.00	0.00	4210.00	4210.00	
			0	0	0	42,100	42,100	4210.00
	Ground Water Analysis Yr 1-12	10.00 EA	0	0	0	42,100	42,100	4210.00
	Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		0	0	0	42,100	42,100	
	Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		0	0	0	42,100	42,100	
	Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	42,100	42,100	

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DETAILED ESTIMATE | PROJECT HHYDCL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL | DETAIL PAGE 2

H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL

SUB. Fixed Price Contractor

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB. Fixed Price Contractor							
SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work							
SUB:01.02. Mobilize Personnel & Equipment							
SUB:01.02.02. Mobilize Trailers							
FPC S3 Mobilize Field Office Trailer		0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00 EA	0	250	0	0	250	250.00
FPC S3 Mobilize Storage Trailer		0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00 EA	0	250	0	0	250	250.00
FPC S3 Mobilize Decon Trailer		0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00 EA	0	250	0	0	250	250.00
Mobilize Trailers		0	750	0	0	750	
Mobilize Personnel & Equipment		0	750	0	0	750	

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.04. Setup/Construct Temp Facilities							
SUB:01.04.01. Establish Facilities							
SUB:01.04.01.02. Setup Trailers							
M FPC S3 Setup Field Office Trailer		1000.00	0.00	269.50	0.00	1269.50	
	1.00 EA	1,000	0	270	0	1,270	1269.50
M FPC S3 Setup Storage Trailer		1000.00	0.00	269.50	0.00	1269.50	
	1.00 EA	1,000	0	270	0	1,270	1269.50
M FPC S3 Setup Decon Trailer		1000.00	0.00	269.50	0.00	1269.50	
	1.00 EA	1,000	0	270	0	1,270	1269.50
Setup Trailers		3,000	0	809	0	3,809	
Establish Facilities		3,000	0	809	0	3,809	

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.04.02. Construct Decon Area Work to be Performed: Construct decontamination area/pad for equipment and vehicles. Crew and Equipment: Fixed Price Contractor: 1 Group 6 Operator, 3 Group 1 Laborers, and 3 Group 2 Laborers Equipment: 1 backhoe, 1 pickup truck Output: Assumed duration for this activity is 3 crew days.									
FPC S3 Laborer Group - 1 - 3 ea	72.00	HR	0029	25.20 1,814	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	25.20 1,814	25.20
FPC S3 Laborer Group - 2 - 3 ea	72.00	HR	0030	25.50 1,836	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	25.50 1,836	25.50
FPC S3 Group 6 Power Equipment Operator - 1 ea	24.00	HR	0039	29.10 698	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	29.10 698	29.10
FPC S3 Small Tools - 2 ea	48.00	HR	XMIXX020	0.00 0	1.39 67	0.00 0	0.00 0	1.39 67	1.39
FPC S3 TRK,HWY,4X4,F250,3/4T,8800 GVW 4X4 3/4 TON PICK-UP - 1 ea	24.00	HR	T50F0004	0.00 0	7.31 175	0.00 0	0.00 0	7.31 175	7.31
FPC S3 HYD EXCAV,TRK MID,.5 CY BKT,6X4 HYDRO-SCOPIC 1 ea	24.00	HR	H50BA001	0.00 0	34.44 826	0.00 0	0.00 0	34.44 826	34.44
M FPC S3 Construction Materials/Supplies Allowance	1.00	LS		0.00 0	0.00 0	2156.00 2,156	0.00 0	2156.00 2,156	2156.00
M FPC S3 Allowance for Tank Assume 1000 gal plastic tank for water collection	1.00	EA		0.00 0	0.00 0	1617.00 1,617	0.00 0	1617.00 1,617	1617.00
Construct Decon Area	24.00	HR		4,349	1,069	3,773	0	9,190	382.93

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DETAILED ESTIMATE | PROJECT HHYDCL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
SUB. Fixed Price Contractor | DETAIL PAGE 5

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.04.03. Site Survey							
FPC S3 Allowance for Site Survey		0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00	
	1.00 LS	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1000.00
Site Survey		0	0	0	1,000	1,000	
Setup/Construct Temp Facilities		7,349	1,069	4,582	1,000	13,999	

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.05. Construct Temporary Utilities							
M FPC S3 Allowance for Temporary Power		1.00	0.00	1.08	0.00	2.08	
	500.00 LF	500	0	539	0	1,039	2.08
M FPC S3 Allowance for Telephone		0.50	0.00	0.54	0.00	1.04	
	500.00 LF	250	0	270	0	520	1.04
M FPC S3 Allowance for Temporary Water and Sewer Service		3.00	0.00	3.23	0.00	6.23	
	500.00 LF	1,500	0	1,617	0	3,117	6.23
Construct Temporary Utilities		2,250	0	2,426	0	4,676	

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DETAILED ESTIMATE

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H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
SUB. Fixed Price Contractor

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DETAIL PAGE 7

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.06. Pre-Construction Submittals							
FPC S3 Allowance for Pre-Construction Submittals by Fixed Price Contractor	4.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	2500.00 10,000	2500.00 10,000	2500.00
Pre-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2500.00
Mobilization & Preparatory Work		9,599	1,819	7,007	11,000	29,424	

SUB:03. Site Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:03. Site Work							
SUB:03.03. Earthwork							
FPC S3 Allowance for Site Preparation		0.00	0.00	0.00	5000.00	5000.00	
	1.00 LS	0	0	0	5,000	5,000	5000.00
Earthwork		0	0	0	5,000	5,000	

Thu 15 Sep 1994

DETAILED ESTIMATE

PROJECT HHYDCL: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
SUB. Fixed Price Contractor

TIME 16:41:02

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SUB:03. Site Work	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:03.04. Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks									
FPC S3 Allowance for Access Road				0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	
	400.00	SY		0	0	0	4,000	4,000	10.00
FPC S3 Access Roads to Wells Assume 1500 lf of road per well, 10 ft wide, native materials 1500 lf/well x 14 wells = 21,000 lf	21000	LF		0.00	0.00	0.00	2.12	2.12	
				0	0	0	44,520	44,520	2.12
Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks				0	0	0	48,520	48,520	
Site Work				0	0	0	53,520	53,520	

SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control

	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control							
SUB:06.01. Extraction & Injection Wells							
SUB:06.01.01. Well Drilling & Construction							
FPC S3 Drill/Install Extr/Inject Wells Note: 7 new extraction wells and 7 new injection wells, 233 ft deep, 8 in diameter, screened for 50 ft. Unit cost is assumed to include handling and packaging of contaminated well cuttings, transport to the disposal facility, and associated disposal fees.	3262.00 LF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	700.00 2,283,400	700.00 2,283,400	700.00
FPC S3 Allowance Well Head Covers Assume manhole type cover at each well head	14.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	1000.00 14,000	1000.00 14,000	1000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Pumps -50 gpm	7.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	3000.00 21,000	3000.00 21,000	3000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Controls and Connections at Well Heads	14.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	10000.00 140,000	10000.00 140,000	10000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Water Level Monitoring Instrumentation Assume 5 piezometers per extraction well using well points	35.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	1000.00 35,000	1000.00 35,000	1000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Testing	14.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	5000.00 70,000	5000.00 70,000	5000.00
Well Drilling & Construction	14.00 EA	0	0	0	2,563,400	2,563,400	183100.00

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DETAILED ESTIMATE

PROJECT HHYDCL: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
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H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
SUB. Fixed Price Contractor

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SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06.01.04. Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9							
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Workover Assume 1 every 3 yrs for each well for the 12-year lifecycle Workovers in years 3,6,9	14.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	10000.00 140,000	10000.00 140,000	10000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Pump Assume 1 pump replacement per extraction well every three years for the 12-year lifecycle. Pump replacement in years 3,6,9	7.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	3000.00 21,000	3000.00 21,000	3000.00
Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9		0	0	0	161,000	161,000	

SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06.01.9X. Site Piping							
FPC S3 Allowance for Piping From extraction well to consolidation facility. Assume 1500 lf of double wall PVC piping per extraction well. 1500 lf/well x 7 wells = 10500 lf	10500 LF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	18.00 189,000	18.00 189,000	18.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Leak Detection	1.00 LS	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	5000.00 5,000	5000.00 5,000	5000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Force Main Discharge Piping Assume 1500 lf of double-wall PVC piping per injection well. 1500 lf/well x 7 wells = 10500 lf	10500 LF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	18.00 189,000	18.00 189,000	18.00
Site Piping		0	0	0	383,000	383,000	
Extraction & Injection Wells		0	0	0	3,107,400	3,107,400	
Groundwater Collection & Control		0	0	0	3,107,400	3,107,400	

Thu 15 Sep 1994

DETAILED ESTIMATE

PROJECT HHYDCL: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
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H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
SUB. Fixed Price Contractor

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SUB:20. Site Restoration	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:20. Site Restoration									
SUB:20.04. Revegetation and Planting									
FPC S3 Allowance for Site Restoration	5000.00	SY		0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	2.00 10,000	2.00 10,000	2.00
Revegetation and Planting				0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
Site Restoration				0	0	0	10,000	10,000	

SUB:21. Demobilization	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:21. Demobilization									
SUB:21.02. Demobilize Personnel & Equipment									
SUB:21.02.02. Demobilize Trailers									
FPC S3 Demob Field Office Trailer				0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00	EA		0	250	0	0	250	250.00
FPC S3 Demob Storage Trailer				0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00	EA		0	250	0	0	250	250.00
FPC S3 Demob Decon Trailer				0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00	EA		0	250	0	0	250	250.00
Demobilize Trailers				0	750	0	0	750	
Demobilize Personnel & Equipment				0	750	0	0	750	

SUB:21. Demobilization

	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:21.04. Demobilize Temp Facilities									
SUB:21.04.02. Remove Decon Area									
Work to be Performed: Remove decontamination area/pad for equipment and vehicles.									
Crew and Equipment: Fixed Price Contractor: 1 Group 6 Operator, 3 Group 1 Laborers, and 3 Group 2 Laborers. Equipment: 1 backhoe, 1 pickup truck									
Output: Assumed duration for this activity is 1 crew day.									
FPC S3 Group-6 Power Equipment Operator - 1 ea	8.00	HR	0039	29.10 233	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	29.10 233	29.10
FPC S3 Laborer Group - 1 - 3 ea	24.00	HR	0029	25.20 605	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	25.20 605	25.20
FPC S3 Laborer Group - 2 - 3 ea	24.00	HR	0030	25.50 612	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	25.50 612	25.50
FPC S3 HYD EXCAV,TRK MTD,.5 CY BKT,6X4 HYDRO-SCOPIC - 1 ea	8.00	HR	H30BA001	0.00 0	34.44 275	0.00 0	0.00 0	34.44 275	34.44
FPC S3 TRK,HWY,4X4,F250,3/4T,8800 GVW 4X4 3/4 TON PICK UP - 1 ea	8.00	HR	T50F0004	0.00 0	7.31 58	0.00 0	0.00 0	7.31 58	7.31
FPC S3 Small Tools - 2 ea	16.00	HR	XMIXX020	0.00 0	1.39 22	0.00 0	0.00 0	1.39 22	1.39
Remove Decon Area	8.00	HR		1,450	356	0	0	1,806	225.72
Demobilize Temp Facilities				1,450	356	0	0	1,806	

SUB:21. Demobilization	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:21.05. Disconnect Temporary Utilities							
M FPC S3 Remove Temporary Power		1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
	500.00 LF	500	0	0	0	500	1.00
M FPC S3 Remove Telephone		1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
	500.00 LF	500	0	0	0	500	1.00
M FPC S3 Remove Temporary Water and Sewer Service		3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	
	500.00 LF	1,500	0	0	0	1,500	3.00
Disconnect Temporary Utilities		2,500	0	0	0	2,500	

SUB:21. Demobilization

	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:21.06. Post-Construction Submittals									
FPC S3 Allowance for Post-Construction Submittals by Fixed Price Contractor	4.00	EA		0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	2500.00 10,000	2500.00 10,000	2500.00
Post-Construction Submittals	4.00	EA		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2500.00
Demobilization				3,950	1,106	0	10,000	15,056	
Fixed Price Contractor				13,548	2,925	7,007	3,191,920	3,215,400	

WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC. Westinghouse Hanford Company							
WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis							
WHC:02.08. Sampling Rad Cntmntd Media 1-12							
WHC:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis							
Assumptions:							
1. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (14 samples)							
2. Assume monthly performance monitoring of 7 wells for the 12-year lifecycle. (84 samples)							
- Total samples = 98							
3. 90% of samples analyzed by mobile lab (90% of 98 = 88)							
4. All on-site sample analyses performed by WHC mobile lab							
WHC Analyze LLW Sample - Mobile Lab		0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	
	88.00 EA	0	0	0	35,200	35,200	400.00
Ground Water Analysis	88.00 EA	0	0	0	35,200	35,200	400.00

WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:02.08.03. Take Ground Water Samples							
Assumptions:							
1. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (14 samples)							
2. Assume 2 Field Technicians for 6 hours on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (24 hrs/yr)							
WHC Technician, Environmental Restoration Ops - 2 ea	24.00 HR 85201	27.62 663	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	27.62 663	27.62
Take Ground Water Samples	24.00 HR	663	0	0	0	663	27.62
Sampling Rad Cntmntd Media 1-12		663	0	0	35,200	35,863	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		663	0	0	35,200	35,863	

WHC:06. Groundwater Collection & Control	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:06. Groundwater Collection & Control							
WHC:06.05. Operation and Maintenance							
WHC Allowance for Electricity		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	
Wells: 1266 kW-hr/d	462090 KWH	0	0	0	18,484	18,484	0.04
Assume 24 hr/day x 365 days/yr							
Total = 462,090 kW-hr/yr							
Operation and Maintenance		0	0	0	18,484	18,484	
Groundwater Collection & Control		0	0	0	18,484	18,484	

WHC:13. Annual Report		QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:13. Annual Report										
WHC:13.21. Annual Report										
WHC:13.21.11. Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)										
Assume 2 FTE's for 6 months per year										
WHC	Engineer, Environmental Restoration Ops	1040.00	HR	85101	43.34 45,074	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	43.34 45,074	43.34
WHC	Scientist, Environmental Restoration Ops	1040.00	HR	85102	43.34 45,074	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	43.34 45,074	43.34
	Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)				90,148	0	0	0	90,148	

WHC:13. Annual Report		QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:13.21.12. Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12) Assume 66% Year 1 Annual Report effort (2 FTE's for 4 months each year)										
WHC	Engineer, Environmental				43.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.34	
	Restoration Ops - 1 ea	693.00	HR	85101	30,035	0	0	0	30,035	43.34
WHC	Scientist, Environmental				43.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.34	
	Restoration Ops - 1 ea	693.00	HR	85102	30,035	0	0	0	30,035	43.34
	Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)				60,070	0	0	0	60,070	
	Annual Report				150,218	0	0	0	150,218	
	Annual Report				150,218	0	0	0	150,218	
	Westinghouse Hanford Company				150,881	0	0	53,684	204,565	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM				164,430	2,925	7,007	3,287,704	3,462,065	

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HHYDCL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
** LABOR BACKUP **

TIME 16:41:02

BACKUP PAGE 1

SRC	LABOR ID	DESCRIPTION	BASE	OVERTM	TXS/INS	FRNG	TRVL	RATE	UOM	UPDATE	**** TOTAL **** DEFAULT	HOURS
FPC	0029	Laborer Group - 1	15.84	0.0%	28.7%	3.57	1.25	25.20	HR	07/09/93	0.00	96
FPC	0030	Laborer Group - 2	16.09	0.0%	28.5%	3.57	1.25	25.50	HR	07/09/93	0.00	96
FPC	0039	Group-6 Power Equipment Operator	18.02	0.0%	27.4%	4.90	1.25	29.10	HR	07/09/93	0.00	32
WHC	85101	Engineer, Environmental	35.38	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	43.34	HR	01/07/94	0.00	1733
WHC	85102	Scientist, Environmental	35.38	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	43.34	HR	01/07/94	0.00	1733
WHC	85201	Technician, Environmental	22.55	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	27.62	HR	01/07/94	0.00	24

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HHYDCL: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
H AREA HYDRAULIC CONTROL
** EQUIPMENT BACKUP **

TIME 16:41:02
BACKUP PAGE 2

SRC	EQUIP ID	DESCRIPTION	DEPR	CAPT	FUEL	FOG	EQ REP	TR WR	TR REP	TOTAL UOM	** TOTAL ** HOURS
MIL	H30BA001	HYD EXCAV,TRK MTD,.5 CY BKT,6X4	14.36	3.58	4.07	1.4	9.83	0.98	0.15	34.44 HR	32
MIL	T50F0004	TRK,HWY,4X4,F250,3/4T,8800 GVW	1.58	0.39	2.67	0.7	1.60	0.27	0.04	7.31 HR	32
MIL	XMIXX020	Small Tools	0.46	0.17	0.13	0.0	0.57			1.39 HR	64

HANFORD: ER PROGRAM
H AREA ION EXCHANGE
1.4.10.1.1.10.5.2.4
ION EXCHANGE REMEDIATION
PRELIMINARY COST MODEL

Designed By:
Estimated By: IT Corporation

Prepared By: USACE/CENPW COST ENG BRANCH
Project Time & Cost, Inc.

Date: 09/14/94

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
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ION EXCHANGE REMEDIATION MODEL
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 1 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 22:01:45
SUMMARY PAGE 1

		QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Off-Site Analytical Services		122,090	0	0	0	42,730	164,820	
SUB	Fixed Price Contractor		6,067,910	442,960	976,630	1,909,310	3,288,880	12,685,700	
WHC	Westinghouse Hanford Company		1,255,050	0	188,260	368,040	633,970	2,445,320	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		7,445,050	442,960	1,164,890	2,277,360	3,965,590	15,295,840	

Thu 15 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HAREIX: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - N AREA ION EXCHANGE
ION EXCHANGE REMEDIATION MODEL
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 2 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 22:01:45
SUMMARY PAGE 2

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services								
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		122,090	0	0	0	42,730	164,820	
Off-Site Analytical Services		122,090	0	0	0	42,730	164,820	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor								
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work		37,940	2,770	6,110	11,940	20,560	79,320	
SUB:03 Site Work		95,630	6,980	15,390	30,090	51,830	199,930	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control		3,965,940	289,510	638,320	1,247,910	2,149,590	8,291,270	
SUB:12 Chemical Treatment		1,936,100	141,340	311,620	609,210	1,049,390	4,047,650	
SUB:20 Site Restoration		12,890	940	2,080	4,060	6,990	26,960	
SUB:21 Demobilization		19,410	1,420	3,120	6,110	10,520	40,580	
Fixed Price Contractor		6,067,910	442,960	976,630	1,909,310	3,288,880	12,685,700	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company								
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		104,250	0	15,640	30,570	52,660	203,120	
WHC:12 Chemical Treatment		1,150,800	0	172,620	337,470	581,310	2,242,200	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		1,255,050	0	188,260	368,040	633,970	2,445,320	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		7,445,050	442,960	1,164,890	2,277,360	3,965,590	15,295,840	

Thu 15 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HAREIX: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA ION EXCHANGE
ION EXCHANGE REMEDIATION MODEL
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 22:01:45
SUMMARY PAGE 3

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services								
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis								
ANA:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media								
ANA:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis Yr - 1								
Ground Water Analysis Yr - 1	17.00 EA	71,570	0	0	0	25,050	96,620	5683.50
ANA:02.08.03 Ground Water Analysis Yrs 2-12								
Ground Water Analysis Yrs 2-12	12.00 EA	50,520	0	0	0	17,680	68,200	5683.50
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		122,090	0	0	0	42,730	164,820	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		122,090	0	0	0	42,730	164,820	
Off-Site Analytical Services		122,090	0	0	0	42,730	164,820	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor								
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work								
SUB:01.02 Mobilize Personnel & Equipment								
SUB:01.02.02 Mobilize Trailers								
Mobilize Trailers		970	70	160	300	520	2,020	
Mobilize Personnel & Equipment		970	70	160	300	520	2,020	
SUB:01.04 Setup/Construct Temp Facilities								
SUB:01.04.01 Establish Facilities								
SUB:01.04.01.02 Setup Trailers		4,910	360	790	1,550	2,660	10,270	
Establish Facilities		4,910	360	790	1,550	2,660	10,270	
SUB:01.04.02 Construct Decon Area								

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HAREIX: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA ION EXCHANGE
ION EXCHANGE REMEDIATION MODEL
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 22:01:45
SUMMARY PAGE 4

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Construct Decon Area	24.00 HR	11,850	870	1,910	3,730	6,420	24,770	1032.22
SUB:01.04.03 Site Survey								
Site Survey		1,290	90	210	410	700	2,700	
Setup/Construct Temp Facilities		18,050	1,320	2,910	5,680	9,780	37,730	
SUB:01.05 Construct Temporary Utilities								
Construct Temporary Utilities		6,030	440	970	1,900	3,270	12,600	
SUB:01.06 Pre-Construction Submittals								
Pre-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	12,890	940	2,080	4,060	6,990	26,960	6738.89
Mobilization & Preparatory Work		37,940	2,770	6,110	11,940	20,560	79,320	
SUB:03 Site Work								
SUB:03.03 Earthwork								
Earthwork		6,450	470	1,040	2,030	3,490	13,480	
SUB:03.04 Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks								
Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks		66,430	4,850	10,690	20,900	36,000	138,880	
SUB:03.05 Fencing								
Fencing		9,860	720	1,590	3,100	5,350	20,620	
SUB:03.06 Electrical Distribution								
Electrical Distribution		12,890	940	2,080	4,060	6,990	26,960	
Site Work		95,630	6,980	15,390	30,090	51,830	199,930	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control								
SUB:06.01 Extraction & Injection Wells								

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ION EXCHANGE REMEDIATION MODEL
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 22:01:45
SUMMARY PAGE 5

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06.01.01 Well Drilling & Construction								
Well Drilling & Construction	14.00 EA	3,305,140	241,280	531,960	1,039,990	1,791,430	6,909,790	493556.60
SUB:06.01.04 Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9								
Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9		207,590	15,150	33,410	65,320	112,510	433,980	
SUB:06.01.9X Site Piping								
Site Piping		453,210	33,080	72,940	142,610	245,650	947,490	
Extraction & Injection Wells		3,965,940	289,510	638,320	1,247,910	2,149,590	8,291,270	
Groundwater Collection & Control		3,965,940	289,510	638,320	1,247,910	2,149,590	8,291,270	
SUB:12 Chemical Treatment								
SUB:12.05 Ion Exchange								
SUB:12.05.04 Construction of Permanent Plant								
Construction of Permanent Plant	800.00 SF	1,936,100	141,340	311,620	609,210	1,049,390	4,047,650	5059.56
Ion Exchange		1,936,100	141,340	311,620	609,210	1,049,390	4,047,650	
Chemical Treatment		1,936,100	141,340	311,620	609,210	1,049,390	4,047,650	
SUB:20 Site Restoration								
SUB:20.04 Revegetation and Planting								
Revegetation and Planting		12,890	940	2,080	4,060	6,990	26,960	
Site Restoration		12,890	940	2,080	4,060	6,990	26,960	
SUB:21 Demobilization								
SUB:21.02 Demobilize Personnel & Equipment								
SUB:21.02.02 Demobilize Trailers								

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Demobilize Trailers		970	70	160	300	520	2,020	
Demobilize Personnel & Equipment		970	70	160	300	520	2,020	
SUB:21.04 Demobilize Temp Facilities								
SUB:21.04.02 Remove Decon Area								
Remove Decon Area	8.00 HR	2,330	170	370	730	1,260	4,870	608.45
Demobilize Temp Facilities		2,330	170	370	730	1,260	4,870	
SUB:21.05 Disconnect Temporary Utilities								
Disconnect Temporary Utilities		3,220	240	520	1,010	1,750	6,740	
SUB:21.06 Post-Construction Submittals								
Post-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	12,890	940	2,080	4,060	6,990	26,960	6738.89
Demobilization		19,410	1,420	3,120	6,110	10,520	40,580	
Fixed Price Contractor		6,067,910	442,960	976,630	1,909,310	3,288,880	12,685,700	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company								
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis								
WHC:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media								
WHC:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis - Yr 1								
Ground Water Analysis - Yr 1	149.00 EA	60,410	0	9,060	17,710	30,510	117,700	789.90
WHC:02.08.03 Ground Water Analysis - Yrs 2-12								
Ground Water Analysis - Yrs 2-12	106.00 EA	43,180	0	6,480	12,660	21,810	84,140	793.74
WHC:02.08.04 Ground Water Monitor Samples								

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Ground Water Monitor Samples	24.00 HR	660	0	100	190	330	1,290	53.82
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		104,250	0	15,640	30,570	52,660	203,120	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		104,250	0	15,640	30,570	52,660	203,120	
WHC:12 Chemical Treatment								
WHC:12.05 Ion Exchange								
WHC:12.05.06 Personnel Training								
Personnel Training		6,900	0	1,040	2,020	3,490	13,450	
WHC:12.05.08 Operation & Maintenance Yrs 1-12								
Operation & Maintenance Yrs 1-12	1.00 YR	993,670	0	149,050	291,390	501,940	1,936,060	1936061.47
WHC:12.05.11 Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)								
Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)	2080.00 HR	90,150	0	13,520	26,440	45,540	175,640	84.44
WHC:12.05.12 Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)								
Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)	1386.00 HR	60,070	0	9,010	17,620	30,340	117,040	84.44
Ion Exchange		1,150,800	0	172,620	337,470	581,310	2,242,200	
Chemical Treatment		1,150,800	0	172,620	337,470	581,310	2,242,200	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		1,255,050	0	188,260	368,040	633,970	2,445,320	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		7,445,050	442,960	1,164,890	2,277,360	3,965,590	15,295,840	

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** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 1 (Rounded to 10's) **

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		QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Off-Site Analytical Services		122,090	0	0	0	0	0	122,090	
SUB	Fixed Price Contractor		4,706,150	894,170	406,020	33,190	28,390	0	6,067,910	
WHC	Westinghouse Hanford Company		1,225,780	0	0	0	0	29,270	1,255,050	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		6,054,020	894,170	406,020	33,190	28,390	29,270	7,445,050	
	Subcontractor MPR								442,960	
	SUBTOTAL								7,888,010	
	Project Management/Construction Mgnt								1,164,890	
	SUBTOTAL								9,052,900	
	General & Admin/Common Support Pool								2,277,360	
	SUBTOTAL								11,330,250	
	Contingency								3,965,590	
	TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS								15,295,840	

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ION EXCHANGE REMEDIATION MODEL
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 2 (Rounded to 10's) **

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	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services									
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		122,090	0	0	0	0	0	122,090	
Off-Site Analytical Services		122,090	0	0	0	0	0	122,090	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor									
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work		29,420	5,590	2,540	210	180	0	37,940	
SUB:03 Site Work		74,170	14,090	6,400	520	450	0	95,630	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control		3,075,900	584,420	265,370	21,690	18,550	0	3,965,940	
SUB:12 Chemical Treatment		1,501,600	285,300	129,550	10,590	9,060	0	1,936,100	
SUB:20 Site Restoration		10,000	1,900	860	70	60	0	12,890	
SUB:21 Demobilization		15,060	2,860	1,300	110	90	0	19,410	
Fixed Price Contractor		4,706,150	894,170	406,020	33,190	28,390	0	6,067,910	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company									
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		104,250	0	0	0	0	0	104,250	
WHC:12 Chemical Treatment		1,121,520	0	0	0	0	29,270	1,150,800	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		1,225,780	0	0	0	0	29,270	1,255,050	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		6,054,020	894,170	406,020	33,190	28,390	29,270	7,445,050	
Subcontractor MPR								442,960	
SUBTOTAL								7,888,010	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt								1,164,890	
SUBTOTAL								9,052,900	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool								2,277,360	
SUBTOTAL								11,330,250	
Contingency								3,965,590	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS								15,295,840	

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PROJECT HAREIX: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA ION EXCHANGE
ION EXCHANGE REMEDIATION MODEL
** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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SUMMARY PAGE 10

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services									
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis									
ANA:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media									
ANA:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis Yr - 1									
Ground Water Analysis Yr -	17.00 EA	71,570	0	0	0	0	0	71,570	4210.00
ANA:02.08.03 Ground Water Analysis Yrs 2-12									
Ground Water Analysis Yrs 2	12.00 EA	50,520	0	0	0	0	0	50,520	4210.00
Sampling Rad Contaminated M		122,090	0	0	0	0	0	122,090	
Monitoring, Sampling & Anal		122,090	0	0	0	0	0	122,090	
Off-Site Analytical Service		122,090	0	0	0	0	0	122,090	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor									
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work									
SUB:01 02 Mobilize Personnel & Equipment									
SUB:01 02.02 Mobilize Trailers									
Mobilize Trailers		750	140	60	10	0	0	970	
Mobilize Personnel & Equipm		750	140	60	10	0	0	970	
SUB:01 04 Setup/Construct Temp Facilities									
SUB:01 04.01 Establish Facilities									
SUB:01 04.01.02 Setup Trailers		3,810	720	330	30	20	0	4,910	
Establish Facilities		3,810	720	330	30	20	0	4,910	
SUB:01 04.02 Construct Decon Area									

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Construct Decon Area	24.00 HR	9,190	1,750	790	60	60	0	11,850	493.74
SUB:01.04.03 Site Survey									
Site Survey		1,000	190	90	10	10	0	1,290	
Setup/Construct Temp Facili		14,000	2,660	1,210	100	80	0	18,050	
SUB:01.05 Construct Temporary Utilities									
Construct Temporary Utiliti		4,680	890	400	30	30	0	6,030	
SUB:01.06 Pre-Construction Submittals									
Pre-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	10,000	1,900	860	70	60	0	12,890	3223.40
Mobilization & Preparatory		29,420	5,590	2,540	210	180	0	37,940	
SUB:03 Site Work									
SUB:03.03 Earthwork									
Earthwork		5,000	950	430	40	30	0	6,450	
SUB:03.04 Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks									
Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks		51,520	9,790	4,440	360	310	0	66,430	
SUB:03.05 Fencing									
Fencing		7,650	1,450	660	50	50	0	9,860	
SUB:03.06 Electrical Distribution									
Electrical Distribution		10,000	1,900	860	70	60	0	12,890	
Site Work		74,170	14,090	6,400	520	450	0	95,630	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control									
SUB:06.01 Extraction & Injection Wells									

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	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06.01.01 Well Drilling & Construction									
Well Drilling & Constructio	14.00 EA	2,563,400	487,050	221,160	18,080	15,460	0	3,305,140	236081.47
SUB:06.01.04 Operations and Maintenance 3,6									
Operations and Maintenance		161,000	30,590	13,890	1,140	970	0	207,590	
SUB:06.01.9X Site Piping									
Site Piping		351,500	66,790	30,330	2,480	2,120	0	453,210	
Extraction & Injection Well		3,075,900	584,420	265,370	21,690	18,550	0	3,965,940	
Groundwater Collection & Co		3,075,900	584,420	265,370	21,690	18,550	0	3,965,940	
SUB:12 Chemical Treatment									
SUB:12.05 Ion Exchange									
SUB:12.05.04 Construction of Permanent Plan									
Construction of Permanent P	800.00 SF	1,501,600	285,300	129,550	10,590	9,060	0	1,936,100	2420.13
Ion Exchange		1,501,600	285,300	129,550	10,590	9,060	0	1,936,100	
Chemical Treatment		1,501,600	285,300	129,550	10,590	9,060	0	1,936,100	
SUB:20 Site Restoration									
SUB:20.04 Revegetation and Planting									
Revegetation and Planting		10,000	1,900	860	70	60	0	12,890	
Site Restoration		10,000	1,900	860	70	60	0	12,890	
SUB:21 Demobilization									
SUB:21.02 Demobilize Personnel & Equipment									
SUB:21.02.02 Demobilize Trailers									

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** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Demobilize Trailers		750	140	60	10	0	0	970	
Demobilize Personnel & Equi		750	140	60	10	0	0	970	
SUB:21.04 Demobilize Temp Facilities									
SUB:21.04.02 Remove Decon Area									
Remove Decon Area	8.00 HR	1,810	340	160	10	10	0	2,330	291.04
Demobilize Temp Facilities		1,810	340	160	10	10	0	2,330	
SUB:21.05 Disconnect Temporary Utilities									
Disconnect Temporary Utilit		2,500	480	220	20	20	0	3,220	
SUB:21.06 Post-Construction Submittals									
Post-Construction Submittal	4.00 EA	10,000	1,900	860	70	60	0	12,890	3223.40
Demobilization		15,060	2,860	1,300	110	90	0	19,410	
Fixed Price Contractor		4,706,150	894,170	406,020	33,190	28,390	0	6,067,910	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company									
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis									
WHC:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media									
WHC:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis - Yr 1									
Ground Water Analysis - Yr	149.00 EA	60,410	0	0	0	0	0	60,410	405.41
WHC:02.08.03 Ground Water Analysis - Yrs 2-									
Ground Water Analysis - Yrs	106.00 EA	43,180	0	0	0	0	0	43,180	407.38
WHC:02.08.04 Ground Water Monitor Samples									

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Ground Water Monitor Sample	24.00 HR	660	0	0	0	0	0	660	27.62
Sampling Rad Contaminated M		104,250	0	0	0	0	0	104,250	
Monitoring, Sampling & Anal		104,250	0	0	0	0	0	104,250	
WHC:12 Chemical Treatment									
WHC:12.05 Ion Exchange									
WHC:12.05.06 Personnel Training									
Personnel Training		6,900	0	0	0	0	0	6,900	
WHC:12.05.08 Operation & Maintenance Yrs 1-									
Operation & Maintenance Yrs	1.00 YR	964,400	0	0	0	0	29,270	993,670	993673.73
WHC:12.05.11 Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)									
Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1	2080.00 HR	90,150	0	0	0	0	0	90,150	43.34
WHC:12.05.12 Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-1									
Prepare Annual Report (Yrs	1386.00 HR	60,070	0	0	0	0	0	60,070	43.34
Ion Exchange		1,121,520	0	0	0	0	29,270	1,150,800	
Chemical Treatment		1,121,520	0	0	0	0	29,270	1,150,800	
Westinghouse Hanford Compan		1,225,780	0	0	0	0	29,270	1,255,050	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		6,054,020	894,170	406,020	33,190	28,390	29,270	7,445,050	
Subcontractor MPR								442,960	
SUBTOTAL								7,888,010	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt								1,164,890	
SUBTOTAL								9,052,900	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool								2,277,360	
SUBTOTAL								11,330,250	

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** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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SUMMARY PAGE 15

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Contingency								3,965,590	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS								15,295,840	

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** PROJECT DIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 1 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 22:01:45

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		QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
SUB	Fixed Price Contractor		13,550	2,920	7,010	4,682,670	4,706,150	
WHC	Westinghouse Hanford Company		691,500	0	192,590	341,680	1,225,780	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		705,050	2,920	199,600	5,146,440	6,054,020	
	Overhead						894,170	
	SUBTOTAL						6,948,180	
	Profit						406,020	
	SUBTOTAL						7,354,210	
	Bond						33,190	
	SUBTOTAL						7,387,390	
	B&O Tax						28,390	
	SUBTOTAL						7,415,780	
	Material/Supply MPR						29,270	
	TOTAL INCL INDIRECTS						7,445,050	
	Subcontractor MPR						442,960	
	SUBTOTAL						7,888,010	
	Project Management/Construction Mgnt						1,164,890	
	SUBTOTAL						9,052,900	
	General & Admin/Common Support Pool						2,277,360	
	SUBTOTAL						11,330,250	
	Contingency						3,965,590	
	TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS						15,295,840	

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services							
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor							
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work		9,600	1,820	7,010	11,000	29,420	
SUB:03 Site Work		0	0	0	74,170	74,170	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control		0	0	0	3,075,900	3,075,900	
SUB:12 Chemical Treatment		0	0	0	1,501,600	1,501,600	
SUB:20 Site Restoration		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
SUB:21 Demobilization		3,950	1,110	0	10,000	15,060	
Fixed Price Contractor		13,550	2,920	7,010	4,682,670	4,706,150	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company							
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		660	0	0	103,590	104,250	
WHC:12 Chemical Treatment		690,840	0	192,590	238,090	1,121,520	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		691,500	0	192,590	341,680	1,225,780	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		705,050	2,920	199,600	5,146,440	6,054,020	
Overhead						894,170	
SUBTOTAL						6,948,180	
Profit						406,020	
SUBTOTAL						7,354,210	
Bond						33,190	
SUBTOTAL						7,387,390	
B&O Tax						28,390	
SUBTOTAL						7,415,780	
Material/Supply MPR						29,270	
TOTAL INCL INDIRECTS						7,445,050	
Subcontractor MPR						442,960	
SUBTOTAL						7,888,010	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt						1,164,890	
SUBTOTAL						9,052,900	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool						2,277,360	
SUBTOTAL						11,330,250	

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** PROJECT DIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 2 (Rounded to 10's) **

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	QUANTITY	UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Contingency							3,965,590	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS							15,295,840	

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services							
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis							
ANA:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media							
ANA:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis Yr - 1							
Ground Water Analysis Yr - 1	17.00 EA	0	0	0	71,570	71,570	4210.00
ANA:02.08.03 Ground Water Analysis Yrs 2-12							
Ground Water Analysis Yrs 2-12	12.00 EA	0	0	0	50,520	50,520	4210.00
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor							
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work							
SUB:01.02 Mobilize Personnel & Equipment							
SUB:01.02.02 Mobilize Trailers							
Mobilize Trailers		0	750	0	0	750	
Mobilize Personnel & Equipment		0	750	0	0	750	
SUB:01.04 Setup/Construct Temp Facilities							
SUB:01.04.01 Establish Facilities							
SUB:01.04.01.02 Setup Trailers		3,000	0	810	0	3,810	
Establish Facilities		3,000	0	810	0	3,810	
SUB:01.04.02 Construct Decon Area							

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HAREIX: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA ION EXCHANGE
ION EXCHANGE REMEDIATION MODEL
** PROJECT DIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Construct Decon Area	24.00 HR	4,350	1,070	3,770	0	9,190	382.93
SUB:01.04.03 Site Survey							
Site Survey		0	0	0	1,000	1,000	
Setup/Construct Temp Facilities		7,350	1,070	4,580	1,000	14,000	
SUB:01.05 Construct Temporary Utilities							
Construct Temporary Utilities		2,250	0	2,430	0	4,680	
SUB:01.06 Pre-Construction Submittals							
Pre-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2500.00
Mobilization & Preparatory Work		9,600	1,820	7,010	11,000	29,420	
SUB:03 Site Work							
SUB:03.03 Earthwork							
Earthwork		0	0	0	5,000	5,000	
SUB:03.04 Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks							
Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks		0	0	0	51,520	51,520	
SUB:03.05 Fencing							
Fencing		0	0	0	7,650	7,650	
SUB:03.06 Electrical Distribution							
Electrical Distribution		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
Site Work		0	0	0	74,170	74,170	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control							
SUB:06.01 Extraction & Injection Wells							

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06.01.01 Well Drilling & Construction							
Well Drilling & Construction	14.00 EA	0	0	0	2,563,400	2,563,400	183100.00
SUB:06.01.04 Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9							
Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9		0	0	0	161,000	161,000	
SUB:06.01.9X Site Piping							
Site Piping		0	0	0	351,500	351,500	
Extraction & Injection Wells		0	0	0	3,075,900	3,075,900	
Groundwater Collection & Control		0	0	0	3,075,900	3,075,900	
SUB:12 Chemical Treatment							
SUB:12.05 Ion Exchange							
SUB:12.05.04 Construction of Permanent Plant							
Construction of Permanent Plant	800.00 SF	0	0	0	1,501,600	1,501,600	1877.00
Ion Exchange		0	0	0	1,501,600	1,501,600	
Chemical Treatment		0	0	0	1,501,600	1,501,600	
SUB:20 Site Restoration							
SUB:20.04 Revegetation and Planting							
Revegetation and Planting		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
Site Restoration		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
SUB:21 Demobilization							
SUB:21.02 Demobilize Personnel & Equipment							
SUB:21.02.02 Demobilize Trailers							

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Demobilize Trailers		0	750	0	0	750	
Demobilize Personnel & Equipment		0	750	0	0	750	
SUB:21.04 Demobilize Temp Facilities							
SUB:21.04.02 Remove Decon Area							
Remove Decon Area	8.00 HR	1,450	360	0	0	1,810	225.72
Demobilize Temp Facilities		1,450	360	0	0	1,810	
SUB:21.05 Disconnect Temporary Utilities							
Disconnect Temporary Utilities		2,500	0	0	0	2,500	
SUB:21.06 Post-Construction Submittals							
Post-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2500.00
Demobilization		3,950	1,110	0	10,000	15,060	
Fixed Price Contractor		13,550	2,920	7,010	4,682,670	4,706,150	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company							
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis							
WHC:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media							
WHC:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis - Yr 1							
Ground Water Analysis - Yr 1	149.00 EA	0	0	0	60,410	60,410	405.41
WHC:02.08.03 Ground Water Analysis - Yrs 2-12							
Ground Water Analysis - Yrs 2-12	106.00 EA	0	0	0	43,180	43,180	407.38
WHC:02.08.04 Ground Water Monitor Samples							

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Ground Water Monitor Samples	24.00 HR	660	0	0	0	660	27.62
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		660	0	0	103,590	104,250	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		660	0	0	103,590	104,250	
WHC:12 Chemical Treatment							
WHC:12.05 Ion Exchange							
WHC:12.05.06 Personnel Training							
Personnel Training		1,100	0	0	5,800	6,900	
WHC:12.05.08 Operation & Maintenance Yrs 1-12							
Operation & Maintenance Yrs 1-12	1.00 YR	539,520	0	192,590	232,290	964,400	964400.12
WHC:12.05.11 Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)							
Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)	2080.00 HR	90,150	0	0	0	90,150	43.34
WHC:12.05.12 Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)							
Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)	1386.00 HR	60,070	0	0	0	60,070	43.34
Ion Exchange		690,840	0	192,590	238,090	1,121,520	
Chemical Treatment		690,840	0	192,590	238,090	1,121,520	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		691,500	0	192,590	341,680	1,225,780	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		705,050	2,920	199,600	5,146,440	6,054,020	
Overhead						894,170	
SUBTOTAL						6,948,180	
Profit						406,020	
SUBTOTAL						7,354,210	
Bond						33,190	
SUBTOTAL						7,387,390	

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PROJECT HAREIX: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - N AREA ION EXCHANGE
ION EXCHANGE REMEDIATION MODEL
** PROJECT DIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
B&O Tax						28,390	
SUBTOTAL						7,415,780	
Material/Supply MPR						29,270	
TOTAL INCL INDIRECTS						7,445,050	
Subcontractor MPR						442,960	
SUBTOTAL						7,888,010	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt						1,164,890	
SUBTOTAL						9,052,900	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool						2,277,360	
SUBTOTAL						11,330,250	
Contingency						3,965,590	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS						15,295,840	

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DETAILED ESTIMATE

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PROJECT HAREIX: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA ION EXCHANGE
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ANA. Off-Site Analytical Services

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DETAIL PAGE 1

ANA:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST

ANA. Off-Site Analytical Services
ANA:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis
ANA:02.08. Sampling Rad Contaminated Media
ANA:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis Yr - 1

Assumptions:

1. Assume shake-down period with following sampling of treatment system:
   - First 2 days: Sample every four hours of influent and effluent (24 samples)
   - Next 5 days: 1 sample per day of influent and effluent (10 samples)
   - Next 7 weeks: 1 sample per week of influent and effluent (14 samples)

2. 1 sample per ion exchange media canister regeneration (7 days) of the influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle (104 samples/yr)

3. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr)

   - Total samples = Yr 1 - 166

4. All on-site sample analyses performed by WHC mobile lab

5. 10% off-site verification analysis of reduced analyte list with CLP protocol. (10% of 166 = 17 ea)

ANA	Analyze LLW Sample - Off-site Lab	17.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	4210.00 71,570	4210.00 71,570	4210.00
	Ground Water Analysis Yr - 1	17.00 EA	0	0	0	71,570	71,570	4210.00

ANA:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA:02.08.03. Ground Water Analysis Yrs 2-12							

Assumptions:

1. Assume 1 sample per ion exchange media cannister regeneration (7 days) of influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle (104 samples/yr)

2. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr)

   - Total Samples Yrs 2 - 12 = 118/yr

3. All on-site sample analyses performed by WHC mobile lab

4. 10% off-site verification analysis of reduced analyte list with CLP protocol (10% of 118 = 12 ea)

ANA	Analyze LLW Sample - Off-site Lab	12.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	4210.00 50,520	4210.00 50,520	4210.00
	Ground Water Analysis Yrs 2-12	12.00 EA	0	0	0	50,520	50,520	4210.00
	Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
	Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
	Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB. Fixed Price Contractor							
SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work							
SUB:01.02. Mobilize Personnel & Equipment							
SUB:01.02.02. Mobilize Trailers							
FPC S3 Mobilize Field Office Trailer		0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00 EA	0	250	0	0	250	250.00
FPC S3 Mobilize Storage Trailer		0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00 EA	0	250	0	0	250	250.00
FPC S3 Mobilize Decon Trailer		0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00 EA	0	250	0	0	250	250.00
Mobilize Trailers		0	750	0	0	750	
Mobilize Personnel & Equipment		0	750	0	0	750	

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.04. Setup/Construct Temp Facilities							
SUB:01.04.01. Establish Facilities							
SUB:01.04.01.02. Setup Trailers							
M FPC S3 Setup Field Office Trailer		1000.00	0.00	269.50	0.00	1269.50	
	1.00 EA	1,000	0	270	0	1,270	1269.50
M FPC S3 Setup Storage Trailer		1000.00	0.00	269.50	0.00	1269.50	
	1.00 EA	1,000	0	270	0	1,270	1269.50
M FPC S3 Setup Decon Trailer		1000.00	0.00	269.50	0.00	1269.50	
	1.00 EA	1,000	0	270	0	1,270	1269.50
Setup Trailers		3,000	0	809	0	3,809	
Establish Facilities		3,000	0	809	0	3,809	

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.04.02. Construct Decon Area Work to be Performed: Construct decontamination area/pad for equipment and vehicles. Crew and Equipment: Fixed Price Contractor: 1 Group 6 Operator, 3 Group 1 Laborers, and 3 Group 2 Laborers Equipment: 1 backhoe, 1 pickup truck Output: Assumed duration for this activity is 3 crew days.									
FPC S3 Laborer Group - 1 - 3 ea	72.00	HR	0029	25.20 1,814	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	25.20 1,814	25.20
FPC S3 Laborer Group - 2 - 3 ea	72.00	HR	0030	25.50 1,836	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	25.50 1,836	25.50
FPC S3 Group-6 Power Equipment Operator - 1 ea	24.00	HR	0039	29.10 698	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	29.10 698	29.10
FPC S3 Small Tools - 2 ea	48.00	HR	XMIXX020	0.00 0	1.39 67	0.00 0	0.00 0	1.39 67	1.39
FPC S3 TRK,HWY,4X4,F250,3/4T,8800 GVW 4X4 3/4 TON PICK-UP - 1 ea	24.00	HR	T50F0004	0.00 0	7.31 175	0.00 0	0.00 0	7.31 175	7.31
FPC S3 HYD EXCAV,TRK MTD,.5 CY BKT,6X4 HYDRO-SCOPIC 1 ea	24.00	HR	H30BA001	0.00 0	34.44 826	0.00 0	0.00 0	34.44 826	34.44
M FPC S3 Construction Materials/Supplies Allowance	1.00	LS		0.00 0	0.00 0	2156.00 2,156	0.00 0	2156.00 2,156	2156.00
M FPC S3 Allowance for Tank Assume 1000 gal plastic tank for water collection	1.00	EA		0.00 0	0.00 0	1617.00 1,617	0.00 0	1617.00 1,617	1617.00
Construct Decon Area	24.00	HR		4,349	1,069	3,773	0	9,190	382.93

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.04.03. Site Survey							
FPC S3 Allowance for Site Survey		0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00	
	1.00 LS	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1000.00
Site Survey		0	0	0	1,000	1,000	
Setup/Construct Temp Facilities		7,349	1,069	4,582	1,000	13,999	

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.05. Construct Temporary Utilities							
M FPC S3 Allowance for Temporary Power		1.00	0.00	1.08	0.00	2.08	
	500.00 LF	500	0	539	0	1,039	2.08
M FPC S3 Allowance for Telephone		0.50	0.00	0.54	0.00	1.04	
	500.00 LF	250	0	270	0	520	1.04
M FPC S3 Allowance for Temporary Water and Sewer Service	500.00 LF	3.00	0.00	3.23	0.00	6.23	
		1,500	0	1,617	0	3,117	6.23
Construct Temporary Utilities		2,250	0	2,426	0	4,676	

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.06. Pre-Construction Submittals							
FPC S3 Allowance for Pre-Construction Submittals by Fixed Price Contractor	4.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	2500.00 10,000	2500.00 10,000	2500.00
Pre-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2500.00
Mobilization & Preparatory Work		9,599	1,819	7,007	11,000	29,424	

SUB:03. Site Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:03. Site Work							
SUB:03.03. Earthwork							
FPC S3 Allowance for Site Preparation		0.00	0.00	0.00	5000.00	5000.00	
	1.00 LS	0	0	0	5,000	5,000	5000.00
Earthwork		0	0	0	5,000	5,000	

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SUB:03. Site Work	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:03.04. Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks									
FPC S3 Allowance for Access Road	400.00	SY		0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	10.00 4,000	10.00 4,000	10.00
FPC S3 Allowance Gravel Parking Area	300.00	SY		0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	10.00 3,000	10.00 3,000	10.00
FPC S3 Access Roads to Wells Assume 1500 lf of road per well, 10 ft wide, native materials 1500 lf/well x 14 wells = 21,000 lf	21000	LF		0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	2.12 44,520	2.12 44,520	2.12
Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks				0	0	0	51,520	51,520	

SUB:03. Site Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:03.05. Fencing							
FPC S3 Allowance for Permanent Fencing		0.00	0.00	0.00	21.00	21.00	
Assume 7 ft high security fence	350.00 LF	0	0	0	7,350	7,350	21.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Entrance Gate		0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	
	1.00 EA	0	0	0	300	300	300.00
Fencing		0	0	0	7,650	7,650	

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SUB:03. Site Work	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:03.06. Electrical Distribution									
FPC S3 Allowance for Site Electrical				0.00	0.00	0.00	10000.00	10000.00	
	1.00	LS		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	10000.00
Electrical Distribution				0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
Site Work				0	0	0	74,170	74,170	

SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control							
SUB:06.01. Extraction & Injection Wells							
SUB:06.01.01. Well Drilling & Construction							
FPC S3 Drill/Install Extr/Inject Wells		0.00	0.00	0.00	700.00	700.00	
Note: 7 new extraction wells and 7 new injection wells, 233 ft deep, 8 in diameter, screened for 50 ft. Unit cost is assumed to include handling and packaging of contaminated well cuttings, transport to the disposal facility, and associated disposal fees.	3262.00 LF	0	0	0	2,283,400	2,283,400	700.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Pumps- 50 gpm	7.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	3000.00 21,000	3000.00 21,000	3000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Controls and Connections at Well Heads	14.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	10000.00 140,000	10000.00 140,000	10000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Water Level Monitoring Instrumentation Assume 5 peizometers per extraction well using well points	35.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	1000.00 35,000	1000.00 35,000	1000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Head Covers Assume manhole type cover at each well head	14.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	1000.00 14,000	1000.00 14,000	1000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Testing	14.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	5000.00 70,000	5000.00 70,000	5000.00
Well Drilling & Construction	14.00 EA	0	0	0	2,563,400	2,563,400	183100.00

SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06.01.04. Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9							
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Workover Assume 1 workover every 3 yrs for each well for the 12-year lifecycle. Workovers in years 3,6,9.	14.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	10000.00 140,000	10000.00 140,000	10000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Pump Replacement Assume one pump replacement per well every 3 years for the 12-year lifecycle Replacement in years 3,6,9	7.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	3000.00 21,000	3000.00 21,000	3000.00
Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9		0	0	0	161,000	161,000	

SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06.01.9X. Site Piping							
FPC S3 Allowance for Piping from Well Head to Treatment Plant Assume 1500 lf of double-wall PVC piping per extraction well 1500 lf/well x 7 wells = 10,500 lf	10500 LF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	18.00 189,000	18.00 189,000	18.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Leak Detection	1.00 LS	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	5000.00 5,000	5000.00 5,000	5000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Force Main Discharge Piping Assume 1500 lf single-wall PVC piping per injection well 1500 lf/well x 7 wells = 10500 lf	10500 LF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	15.00 157,500	15.00 157,500	15.00
Site Piping		0	0	0	351,500	351,500	
Extraction & Injection Wells		0	0	0	3,075,900	3,075,900	
Groundwater Collection & Control		0	0	0	3,075,900	3,075,900	

SUB:12. Chemical Treatment	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:12. Chemical Treatment									
SUB:12.05. Ion Exchange									
SUB:12.05.04. Construction of Permanent Plant									
FPC S3 Excavate and Install Building Foundation	800.00	SF		0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	20.00 16,000	20.00 16,000	20.00
FPC S3 Install Butler Building Assume a prefabricated heated building complete with frame, doors, roll up doors, gutters, insulation, and roof vent.	800.00	SF		0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	20.00 16,000	20.00 16,000	20.00
FPC S3 Ion Exchange Equipment/Staging Includes 1 x 350 gpm treatment system, resin regen equipment, 20 vessels. Resin included in O&M.	1.00	LS		0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	490000.00 490,000	490000.00 490,000	490000.00
FPC S3 Vapor Recompression Evaporator Capacity = 6 gpm, includes start-up boiler, 2% reject	1.00	LS		0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	500000.00 500,000	500000.00 500,000	500000.00
FPC S3 Rotary Drum Filter/Dryer Liquid loading = 6 gpm x 0.02 = 0.12 gpm (60 lbs/hr), 16 sf drying area	1.00	LS		0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	406000.00 406,000	406000.00 406,000	406000.00
FPC S3 Steam Generator Load - 60 lb/hr, 105,000 BTU	1.00	LS		0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	1600.00 1,600	1600.00 1,600	1600.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Bldg Electrical Includes lighting, fixtures, motor starters, controllers, junction boxes, transformer, chart recorders, annunciators, panels, conduit, and wiring.	800.00	SF		0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	40.00 32,000	40.00 32,000	40.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Bldg Mechanical Includes equipment installation and connections, controls/instrumentation, interior piping (plastic), floor drains and piping, and HVAC.	800.00	SF		0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	50.00 40,000	50.00 40,000	50.00
Construction of Permanent Plant	800.00	SF		0	0	0	1,501,600	1,501,600	1877.00
Ion Exchange				0	0	0	1,501,600	1,501,600	

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SUB. Fixed Price Contractor

SUB:12. Chemical Treatment	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Chemical Treatment		0	0	0	1,501,600	1,501,600	

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SUB:20. Site Restoration	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:20. Site Restoration							
SUB:20.04. Revegetation and Planting							
FPC S3 Allowance for Site Restoration		0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	
	5000.00 SY	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2.00
Revegetation and Planting		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
Site Restoration		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	

SUB:21. Demobilization	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:21. Demobilization							
SUB:21.02. Demobilize Personnel & Equipment							
SUB:21.02.02. Demobilize Trailers							
FPC S3 Demob Field Office Trailer		0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00 EA	0	250	0	0	250	250.00
FPC S3 Demob Storage Trailer		0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00 EA	0	250	0	0	250	250.00
FPC S3 Demob Decon Trailer		0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00 EA	0	250	0	0	250	250.00
Demobilize Trailers		0	750	0	0	750	
Demobilize Personnel & Equipment		0	750	0	0	750	

SUB:21. Demobilization	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:21.04. Demobilize Temp Facilities									
SUB:21.04.02. Remove Decon Area									
Work to be Performed:									
Remove decontamination area/pad for equipment and vehicles.									
Crew and Equipment:									
Fixed Price Contractor: 1 Group 6 Operator, 3 Group 1 Laborers, and 3 Group 2 Laborers									
Equipment: 1 backhoe, 1 pickup truck									
Output:									
Assumed duration for this activity is 1 crew day.									
FPC S3 Group-6 Power Equipment Operator				29.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.10	
- 1 ea	8.00	HR	0039	233	0	0	0	233	29.10
FPC S3 Laborer Group - 1				25.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.20	
- 3 ea	24.00	HR	0029	605	0	0	0	605	25.20
FPC S3 Laborer Group - 2				25.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.50	
- 3 ea	24.00	HR	0030	612	0	0	0	612	25.50
FPC S3 HYD EXCAV,TRK MTD,.5 CY BKT,6X4				0.00	34.44	0.00	0.00	34.44	
HYDRO-SCOPIC - 1 ea	8.00	HR	H30BA001	0	275	0	0	275	34.44
FPC S3 TRK,HWY,4X4,F250,3/4T,8800 GVW				0.00	7.31	0.00	0.00	7.31	
4X4 3/4 TON PICK-UP	8.00	HR	T50F0004	0	58	0	0	58	7.31
- 1 ea									
FPC S3 Small Tools - 2 ea				0.00	1.39	0.00	0.00	1.39	
	16.00	HR	XMIXX020	0	22	0	0	22	1.39
Remove Decon Area	8.00	HR		1,450	356	0	0	1,806	225.72
Demobilize Temp Facilities				1,450	356	0	0	1,806	

SUB:21. Demobilization	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:21.05. Disconnect Temporary Utilities							
M FPC S3 Remove Temporary Power		1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
	500.00 LF	500	0	0	0	500	1.00
M FPC S3 Remove Telephone		1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
	500.00 LF	500	0	0	0	500	1.00
M FPC S3 Remove Temporary Water and Sewer Service		3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	
	500.00 LF	1,500	0	0	0	1,500	3.00
Disconnect Temporary Utilities		2,500	0	0	0	2,500	

SUB:21. Demobilization	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:21.06. Post-Construction Submittals							
FPC S3 Allowance for Post-Construction Submittals by Fixed Price Contractor	4.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	2500.00 10,000	2500.00 10,000	2500.00
Post-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2500.00
Demobilization		3,950	1,106	0	10,000	15,056	
Fixed Price Contractor		13,548	2,925	7,007	4,682,670	4,706,150	

WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST

WHC. Westinghouse Hanford Company
WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis
WHC:02.08. Sampling Rad Contaminated Media
WHC:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis - Yr 1

Assumptions:

1. Assume shake-down period with following sampling of treatment system:
   - First 2 days: Sample every four hours of influent and effluent (24 samples)
   - Next 5 days: 1 sample per day of influent and effluent (10 samples)
   - Next 7 weeks: 1 sample per week of influent and effluent (14 samples)

2. 1 sample per ion exchange media canister regeneration (7 days) of the influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle (104 samples/yr)

3. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr)

   - Total samples Yr 1 = 166

4. 90% of samples analyzed at mobile lab (90% of 166 = 149)

5. HACH kit samples are taken 1 per shift for the 12-yr lifecycle plus an additional 48 samples during the shake-down period. (Yr 1 = 1,143 samples)

WHC	Analyze LLW Sample - Mobile Lab		0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	
		149.00 EA	0	0	0	59,600	59,600	400.00
WHC	HACH Kit Sampling		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	
		1143.00 EA	0	0	0	572	572	0.50
WHC	HACH Kit Replacement		0.00	0.00	0.00	235.00	235.00	
	Assume 1 per yr	1.00 EA	0	0	0	235	235	235.00
	Ground Water Analysis - Yr 1	149.00 EA	0	0	0	60,407	60,407	405.41

WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:02.08.03. Ground Water Analysis - Yrs 2-12							

Assumptions:

1. Assume 1 sample per ion exchange media cannister regeneration (7 days) of the influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle. (104 samples/yr)

2. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (14 samples/yr)

   - Total Samples Yrs 2-12 = 118

3. 90% of samples analyzed at mobile lab (90% of 118 = 106)

4. HACH kit samples are taken 1 per shift for the 12-yr lifecycle. (1,095 samples/yr)

WHC	Analyze LLW Sample - Mobile Lab		0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	
		106.00 EA	0	0	0	42,400	42,400	400.00
WHC	HACH Kit Sampling		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	
		1095.00 EA	0	0	0	548	548	0.50
WHC	HACH Kit Replacement		0.00	0.00	0.00	235.00	235.00	
	Assume 1 per yr	1.00 EA	0	0	0	235	235	235.00
	Ground Water Analysis - Yrs 2-12	106.00 EA	0	0	0	43,183	43,183	407.38

WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:02.08.04. Ground Water Monitor Samples							
Work to be Performed:							
Take semiannual groundwater monitoring samples							
Assumptions:							
1. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (14 samples/yr)							
2. Assume 2 field technicians for 6 hours on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (24 hrs/yr)							
WHC Technician, Environmental		27.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.62	
Restoration Ops - 2 ea	24.00 HR 85201	663	0	0	0	663	27.62
Ground Water Monitor Samples	24.00 HR	663	0	0	0	663	27.62
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		663	0	0	103,589	104,252	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		663	0	0	103,589	104,252	

WHC:12. Chemical Treatment		QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:12. Chemical Treatment								
WHC:12.05. Ion Exchange								
WHC:12.05.06. Personnel Training								
Note: This account to allow for operator time and an allowance for a 40-hour training course.								
WHC	Operator, Environmental		27.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.62	
	Restoration Ops	40.00 HR 85302	1,105	0	0	0	1,105	27.62
WHC	Allowance for 40 hr Training		0.00	0.00	0.00	800.00	800.00	
		1.00 LS	0	0	0	800	800	800.00
WHC	Allowance for Maintainence		0.00	0.00	0.00	5000.00	5000.00	
	Manuals	1.00 LS	0	0	0	5,000	5,000	5000.00
	Personnel Training		1,105	0	0	5,800	6,905	

WHC:12. Chemical Treatment		QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:12.05.08. Operation & Maintenance Yrs 1-12								
	Assumptions: 1. Treatment facility will be fully staffed with 2 FTE's per shift, 3 shifts per day, 7 days per week. (365 days/yr x 24 hrs/day = 8760 hrs/yr) 2. Ion exchange media to be regenerated every 7 days for chromium treatment. 3. 2 FTE crew will be composed of the following members: 0.25 ea - supervisor 1.00 ea - operator 0.50 ea - TP tech support 0.25 ea - maintenance engineer							
WHC	Technician, Environmental Restoration Ops - Supervisor - 0.25 ea	2190.00 HR 85201	28.80 63,080	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	28.80 63,080	28.80
WHC	Operator, Environmental Restoration Ops - 1 ea	8760.00 HR 85302	27.62 241,984	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	27.62 241,984	27.62
WHC	Technician, Health Physics - 0.50 ea	4380.00 HR 33201	39.72 173,958	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	39.72 173,958	39.72
WHC	Skilled Craft, Environmental Restoration Ops - Maintenance - 0.25 ea	2190.00 HR 85301	27.62 60,496	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	27.62 60,496	27.62
WHC	Allowance for Electricity Wells: 1266 kW-hr/d Recompr Evap: 691 kW-hr/d (80 kW-hr/1000 gal) Rotary Filter/Drum: 722 kW-hr Assume 24 hrs/day x 365 days/yr Total = 977,385 kW-hr/yr	977385 KWH	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.04 39,095	0.04 39,095	0.04
WHC	Allowance for Water Usage Water for brine solution and rinse during resin regeneration. Resin regeneration every 7 days. Assume 2 vessel volumes brine to regen and 6 vessel volumes to rinse. 20 vessels x (2+6 vessel volumes) x 50 cf/vessel x 1/wk x 52 wk/yr = 416,000 cf/yr	3120000 GAL	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.02 62,400	0.02 62,400	0.02

WHC:12. Chemical Treatment		QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
	(3,120,000 gal/yr)							
M WHC S2	Ion Exchange Media Replacement Resin replacement once per year. 20 vessels x 45 cf/vessel = 900 cf/yr	900.00 CF	0.00 0	0.00 0	213.99 192,590	0.00 0	213.99 192,590	213.99
WHC	Disposal Fee for Ion Exchange Media Assume disposal at ERDF for years 1-12 of the 12-year lifecycle	900.00 CF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	2.59 2,331	2.59 2,331	2.59
WHC	Disposal Fee for Regen Solids Media Derived from resin regeneration. Assume disposal at ERDF for years 1 to 12 of the 12-year lifecycle. Assume TDS = 325 ppm Well TDS: 7972 cf/yr Salt TDS: 11,266 cf/yr Regen H20 TDS: 135 cf/yr Total = 19,373 cf/yr Assume 50% volume increase to stabilize solids 1.5 x 19,373 cf/yr = 29,060 cf/yr	29060 CF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	2.59 75,265	2.59 75,265	2.59
WHC	Allowance for Salt to Regenerate Resin Assume 2 vesel volumes/wk of 4 molar NaCl brine to regenerate resin. Requires 29,250 lbs/wk of NaCl x 52 wks/yr = 1,521,000 lbs/yr (760 tons/yr)	760.00 TN	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	70.00 53,200	70.00 53,200	70.00
	Operation & Maintenance Yrs 1-12	1.00 YR	539,519	0	192,590	232,292	964,400	964400.12

WHC:12. Chemical Treatment		QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:12.05.11. Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1) Assume 2 FTE's for 6 months each year.								
WHC	Engineer, Environmental Restoration Ops - 1 ea	1040.00 HR 85101	43.34 45,074	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	43.34 45,074	43.34
WHC	Scientist, Environmental Restoration Ops - 1 ea	1040.00 HR 85102	43.34 45,074	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	43.34 45,074	43.34
	Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)	2080.00 HR	90,148	0	0	0	90,148	43.34

WHC:12. Chemical Treatment		QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:12.05.12. Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12) Assume 66% of a Year 1 Annual Report effort (2 FTE's for 4 months each year)										
WHC	Engineer, Environmental Restoration Ops - 1 ea	693.00	HR	85101	43.34 30,035	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	43.34 30,035	43.34
WHC	Scientist, Environmental Restoration Ops - 1 ea	693.00	HR	85102	43.34 30,035	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	43.34 30,035	43.34
	Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)	1386.00	HR		60,070	0	0	0	60,070	43.34
	Ion Exchange				690,842	0	192,590	238,092	1,121,523	
	Chemical Treatment				690,842	0	192,590	238,092	1,121,523	
	Westinghouse Hanford Company				691,505	0	192,590	341,681	1,225,775	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM				705,053	2,925	199,597	5,146,441	6,054,015	

Thu 15 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HAREIX: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA ION EXCHANGE
ION EXCHANGE REMEDIATION MODEL
** LABOR BACKUP **

TIME 22:01:45

BACKUP PAGE 1

SRC	LABOR ID	DESCRIPTION	BASE	OVERTM	TXS/INS	FRNG	TRVL	RATE	UOM	UPDATE	**** TOTAL **** DEFAULT	HOURS
FPC	0029	Laborer Group - 1	15.84	0.0%	28.7%	3.57	1.25	25.20	HR	07/09/93	0.00	96
FPC	0030	Laborer Group - 2	16.09	0.0%	28.5%	3.57	1.25	25.50	HR	07/09/93	0.00	96
FPC	0039	Group-6 Power Equipment Operator	18.02	0.0%	27.4%	4.90	1.25	29.10	HR	07/09/93	0.00	32
WHC	33201	Technician, Health Physics	28.78	0.0%	38.0%	0.00	0.00	39.72	HR	01/07/94	0.00	4380
WHC	85101	Engineer, Environmental	35.38	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	43.34	HR	01/07/94	0.00	1733
WHC	85102	Scientist, Environmental	35.38	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	43.34	HR	01/07/94	0.00	1733
WHC	85201	Technician, Environmental	22.55	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	27.62	HR	01/07/94	0.00	2214
WHC	85301	Skilled Craft, Environmental	22.55	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	27.62	HR	01/07/94	0.00	2190
WHC	85302	Operator, Environmental	22.55	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	27.62	HR	01/07/94	0.00	8800

Thu 15 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HAREIX: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - N AREA ION EXCHANGE
ION EXCHANGE REMEDIATION MODEL
** EQUIPMENT BACKUP **

TIME 22:01:45

BACKUP PAGE 2

SRC	EQUIP ID	DESCRIPTION	DEPR	CAPT	FUEL	FOG	EQ REP	TR WR	TR REP	TOTAL UOM	** TOTAL ** HOURS
MIL	H30BA001	HYD EXCAV,TRK MTD,.5 CY BKT,6X4	14.36	3.58	4.07	1.4	9.83	0.98	0.15	34.44 HR	32
MIL	T50F0004	TRK,HWY,4X4,F250,3/4T,8800 GVW	1.58	0.39	2.67	0.7	1.60	0.27	0.04	7.31 HR	32
MIL	XMIXX020	Small Tools	0.46	0.17	0.13	0.0	0.57			1.39 HR	64

HANFORD: ER PROGRAM
H AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
1.4.10.1.1.10.5.2.4
REVERSE OSMOSIS REMEDIATION
PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

Designed By:
Estimated By: II Corporation

Prepared By: USACE/CENPW COST ENG BRANCH
Project Time & Cost, Inc.

Date: 09/14/94

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
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REVERSE OSMOSIS REMEDIATION MODEL
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 1 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 13:46:03
SUMMARY PAGE 1

		QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Off-Site Analytical Services		122,090	0	0	0	42,730	164,820	
SUB	Fixed Price Contractor		7,401,190	540,290	1,191,220	2,328,840	4,011,540	15,473,070	
WHC	Westinghouse Hanford Company		1,483,500	0	222,520	435,040	749,370	2,890,430	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		9,006,770	540,290	1,413,750	2,763,870	4,803,640	18,528,320	

Wed 14 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HARERO: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
REVERSE OSMOSIS REMEDIATION MODEL
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 2 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 13:46:03
SUMMARY PAGE 2

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services								
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		122,090	0	0	0	42,730	164,820	
Off-Site Analytical Services		122,090	0	0	0	42,730	164,820	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor								
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work		37,930	2,770	6,100	11,930	20,560	79,300	
SUB:03 Site Work		95,610	6,980	15,390	30,080	51,820	199,880	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control		3,965,010	289,450	638,170	1,247,620	2,149,090	8,289,330	
SUB:13 Physical Treatment		3,270,340	238,730	526,360	1,029,040	1,772,560	6,837,030	
SUB:20 Site Restoration		12,890	940	2,070	4,060	6,990	26,950	
SUB:21 Demobilization		19,410	1,420	3,120	6,110	10,520	40,570	
Fixed Price Contractor		7,401,190	540,290	1,191,220	2,328,840	4,011,540	15,473,070	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company								
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		104,280	0	15,640	30,580	52,670	203,170	
WHC:13 Physical Treatment		1,379,220	0	206,880	404,460	696,700	2,687,260	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		1,483,500	0	222,520	435,040	749,370	2,890,430	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		9,006,770	540,290	1,413,750	2,763,870	4,803,640	18,528,320	

Wed 14 Sep 1994

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HARERO: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - N AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
REVERSE OSMOSIS REMEDIATION MODEL
** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

TIME 13:46:03
SUMMARY PAGE 3

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services								
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis								
ANA:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media								
ANA:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis (YR 1)								
Ground Water Analysis (YR 1)	17.00 EA	71,570	0	0	0	25,050	96,620	5683.50
ANA:02.08.03 Ground Water Analysis (YRS 2-12)								
Ground Water Analysis (YRS 2-12)	12.00 EA	50,520	0	0	0	17,680	68,200	5683.50
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		122,090	0	0	0	42,730	164,820	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		122,090	0	0	0	42,730	164,820	
Off-Site Analytical Services		122,090	0	0	0	42,730	164,820	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor								
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work								
SUB:01.02 Mobilize Personnel & Equipment								
SUB:01.02.02 Mobilize Trailers								
Mobilize Trailers		970	70	160	300	520	2,020	
Mobilize Personnel & Equipment		970	70	160	300	520	2,020	
SUB:01.04 Setup/Construct Temp Facilities								
SUB:01.04.01 Establish Facilities								
SUB:01.04.01.02 Setup Trailers		4,910	360	790	1,540	2,660	10,260	
Establish Facilities		4,910	360	790	1,540	2,660	10,260	
SUB:01.04.02 Construct Decon Area								

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REVERSE OSMOSIS REMEDIATION MODEL
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SUMMARY PAGE 4

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Construct Decon Area	24.00 HR	11,850	860	1,910	3,730	6,420	24,770	1031.98
SUB:01.04.03 Site Survey								
Site Survey		1,290	90	210	410	700	2,690	
Setup/Construct Temp Facilities		18,050	1,320	2,900	5,680	9,780	37,730	
SUB:01.05 Construct Temporary Utilities								
Construct Temporary Utilities		6,030	440	970	1,900	3,270	12,600	
SUB:01.06 Pre-Construction Submittals								
Pre-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	12,890	940	2,070	4,060	6,990	26,950	6737.32
Mobilization & Preparatory Work		37,930	2,770	6,100	11,930	20,560	79,300	
SUB:03 Site Work								
SUB:03.03 Earthwork								
Earthwork		6,450	470	1,040	2,030	3,490	13,470	
SUB:03.04 Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks								
Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks		66,410	4,850	10,690	20,900	36,000	138,840	
SUB:03.05 Fencing								
Fencing		9,860	720	1,590	3,100	5,340	20,620	
SUB:03.06 Electrical Distribution								
Electrical Distribution		12,890	940	2,070	4,060	6,990	26,950	
Site Work		95,610	6,980	15,390	30,080	51,820	199,880	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control								
SUB:06.01 Extraction & Injection Wells								

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** PROJECT OWNER SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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SUMMARY PAGE 5

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06.01.01 Well Drilling & Construction								
Well Drilling & Construction	14.00 EA	3,304,370	241,220	531,840	1,039,740	1,791,010	6,908,180	493441.50
SUB:06.01.04 Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9								
Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9		207,540	15,150	33,400	65,300	112,490	433,880	
SUB:06.01.9X Site Piping								
Site Piping		453,100	33,080	72,930	142,570	245,590	947,270	
Extraction & Injection Wells		3,965,010	289,450	638,170	1,247,620	2,149,090	8,289,330	
Groundwater Collection & Control		3,965,010	289,450	638,170	1,247,620	2,149,090	8,289,330	
SUB:13 Physical Treatment								
SUB:13.21 Reverse Osmosis								
SUB:13.21.04 Construction of Permanent Plant								
Construction of Permanent Plant	800.00 SF	3,270,340	238,730	526,360	1,029,040	1,772,560	6,837,030	8546.29
Reverse Osmosis		3,270,340	238,730	526,360	1,029,040	1,772,560	6,837,030	
Physical Treatment		3,270,340	238,730	526,360	1,029,040	1,772,560	6,837,030	
SUB:20 Site Restoration								
SUB:20.04 Revegetation and Planting Yr 12								
Revegetation and Planting Yr 12		12,890	940	2,070	4,060	6,990	26,950	
Site Restoration		12,890	940	2,070	4,060	6,990	26,950	
SUB:21 Demobilization								
SUB:21.02 Demobilize Personnel & Equipment								
SUB:21.02.02 Demobilize Trailers-Yr 12								

	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Demobilize Trailers-Yr 12		970	70	160	300	520	2,020	
Demobilize Personnel & Equipment		970	70	160	300	520	2,020	
SUB:21.04 Demobilize Temp Facilities								
SUB:21.04.02 Remove Decon Area-Yr 12								
Remove Decon Area-Yr 12	8.00 HR	2,330	170	370	730	1,260	4,870	608.31
Demobilize Temp Facilities		2,330	170	370	730	1,260	4,870	
SUB:21.05 Disconnect Temporary Utilities								
Disconnect Temporary Utilities		3,220	240	520	1,010	1,750	6,740	
SUB:21.06 Post-Construction Submittals								
Post-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	12,890	940	2,070	4,060	6,990	26,950	6737.52
Demobilization		19,410	1,420	3,120	6,110	10,520	40,570	
Fixed Price Contractor		7,401,190	540,290	1,191,220	2,328,840	4,011,540	15,473,070	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company								
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis								
WHC:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media								
WHC:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis-Yr 1								
Ground Water Analysis-Yr 1	149.00 EA	60,410	0	9,060	17,710	30,510	117,700	789.90
WHC:02.08.03 Ground Water Analysis-Yr 2-12								
Ground Water Analysis-Yr 2-12	106.00 EA	43,210	0	6,480	12,670	21,830	84,180	794.18
WHC:02.08.04 Ground Water Monitor Samples								

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	QUANTITY UOM	CONTRACT COST	SUB MPR	PM/CM	G&A/CSP	CONTINGN	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Ground Water Monitor Samples	24.00 HR	660	0	100	190	330	1,290	53.82
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		104,280	0	15,640	30,580	52,670	203,170	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		104,280	0	15,640	30,580	52,670	203,170	
WHC:13 Physical Treatment								
WHC:13.21 Reverse Osmosis								
WHC:13.21.06 Personnel Training								
Personnel Training		6,900	0	1,040	2,020	3,490	13,450	
WHC:13.21.08 Operation and Maint (Yrs 1-12)								
Operation and Maint (Yrs 1-12)	1.00 YR	1,222,100	0	183,310	358,380	617,330	2,381,120	2381120.37
WHC:13.21.11 Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)								
Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)	2080.00 HR	90,150	0	13,520	26,440	45,540	175,640	84.44
WHC:13.21.12 Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)								
Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)	1.00 YR	60,070	0	9,010	17,620	30,340	117,040	117039.51
Reverse Osmosis		1,379,220	0	206,880	404,460	696,700	2,687,260	
Physical Treatment		1,379,220	0	206,880	404,460	696,700	2,687,260	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		1,483,500	0	222,520	435,040	749,370	2,890,430	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		9,006,770	540,290	1,413,750	2,763,870	4,803,640	18,528,320	

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** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 1 (Rounded to 10's) **

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		QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Off-Site Analytical Services		122,090	0	0	0	0	0	122,090	
SUB	Fixed Price Contractor		5,741,550	1,090,890	495,350	38,770	34,620	0	7,401,190	
WHC	Westinghouse Hanford Company		1,428,640	0	0	0	0	54,860	1,483,500	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		7,292,280	1,090,890	495,350	38,770	34,620	54,860	9,006,770	
	Subcontractor MPR								540,290	
	SUBTOTAL								9,547,060	
	Project Management/Construction Mgnt								1,413,750	
	SUBTOTAL								10,960,810	
	General & Admin/Common Support Pool								2,763,870	
	SUBTOTAL								13,724,680	
	Contingency								4,803,640	
	TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS								18,528,320	

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** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 2 (Rounded to 10's) **

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	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services									
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		122,090	0	0	0	0	0	122,090	
Off-Site Analytical Services		122,090	0	0	0	0	0	122,090	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor									
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work		29,420	5,590	2,540	200	180	0	37,930	
SUB:03 Site Work		74,170	14,090	6,400	500	450	0	95,610	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control		3,075,900	584,420	265,370	20,770	18,550	0	3,965,010	
SUB:13 Physical Treatment		2,537,000	482,030	218,880	17,130	15,300	0	3,270,340	
SUB:20 Site Restoration		10,000	1,900	860	70	60	0	12,890	
SUB:21 Demobilization		15,060	2,860	1,300	100	90	0	19,410	
Fixed Price Contractor		5,741,550	1,090,890	495,350	38,770	34,620	0	7,401,190	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company									
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		104,280	0	0	0	0	0	104,280	
WHC:13 Physical Treatment		1,324,370	0	0	0	0	54,860	1,379,220	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		1,428,640	0	0	0	0	54,860	1,483,500	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		7,292,280	1,090,890	495,350	38,770	34,620	54,860	9,006,770	
Subcontractor MPR								540,290	
SUBTOTAL								9,547,060	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt								1,413,750	
SUBTOTAL								10,960,810	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool								2,763,870	
SUBTOTAL								13,724,680	
Contingency								4,803,640	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS								18,528,320	

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services									
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis									
ANA:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media									
ANA:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis (YR 1)									
Ground Water Analysis (YR 1	17.00 EA	71,570	0	0	0	0	0	71,570	4210.00
ANA:02.08.03 Ground Water Analysis (YRS 2-1									
Ground Water Analysis (YRS	12.00 EA	50,520	0	0	0	0	0	50,520	4210.00
Sampling Rad Contaminated M		122,090	0	0	0	0	0	122,090	
Monitoring, Sampling & Anal		122,090	0	0	0	0	0	122,090	
Off-Site Analytical Service		122,090	0	0	0	0	0	122,090	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor									
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work									
SUB:01.02 Mobilize Personnel & Equipment									
SUB:01.02.02 Mobilize Trailers									
Mobilize Trailers		750	140	60	10	0	0	970	
Mobilize Personnel & Equipm		750	140	60	10	0	0	970	
SUB:01.04 Setup/Construct Temp Facilities									
SUB:01.04.01 Establish Facilities									
SUB:01.04.01.02 Setup Trailers		3,810	720	330	30	20	0	4,910	
Establish Facilities		3,810	720	330	30	20	0	4,910	
SUB:01.04.02 Construct Decon Area									

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** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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SUMMARY PAGE 11

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Construct Decon Area	24.00 HR	9,190	1,750	790	60	60	0	11,850	493.62
SUB:01.04.03 Site Survey									
Site Survey		1,000	190	90	10	10	0	1,290	
Setup/Construct Temp Facili		14,000	2,660	1,210	90	80	0	18,050	
SUB:01.05 Construct Temporary Utilities									
Construct Temporary Utiliti		4,680	890	400	30	30	0	6,030	
SUB:01.06 Pre-Construction Submittals									
Pre-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	10,000	1,900	860	70	60	0	12,890	3222.64
Mobilization & Preparatory		29,420	5,590	2,540	200	180	0	37,930	
SUB:03 Site Work									
SUB:03.03 Earthwork									
Earthwork		5,000	950	430	30	30	0	6,450	
SUB:03.04 Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks									
Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks		51,520	9,790	4,440	350	310	0	66,410	
SUB:03.05 Fencing									
Fencing		7,650	1,450	660	50	50	0	9,860	
SUB:03.06 Electrical Distribution									
Electrical Distribution		10,000	1,900	860	70	60	0	12,890	
Site Work		74,170	14,090	6,400	500	450	0	95,610	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control									
SUB:06.01 Extraction & Injection Wells									

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** PROJECT INDIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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SUMMARY PAGE 12

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06.01.01 Well Drilling & Construction									
Well Drilling & Constructio	14.00 EA	2,563,400	487,050	221,160	17,310	15,460	0	3,304,370	236026.42
SUB:06.01.04 Operations and Maintenance 3,6									
Operations and Maintenance		161,000	30,590	13,890	1,090	970	0	207,540	
SUB:06.01.9X Site Piping									
Site Piping		351,500	66,790	30,330	2,370	2,120	0	453,100	
Extraction & Injection Well		3,075,900	584,420	265,370	20,770	18,550	0	3,965,010	
Groundwater Collection & Co		3,075,900	584,420	265,370	20,770	18,550	0	3,965,010	
SUB:13 Physical Treatment									
SUB:13.21 Reverse Osmosis									
SUB:13.21.04 Construction of Permanent Plan									
Construction of Permanent P	800.00 SF	2,537,000	482,030	218,880	17,130	15,300	0	3,270,340	4087.92
Reverse Osmosis		2,537,000	482,030	218,880	17,130	15,300	0	3,270,340	
Physical Treatment		2,537,000	482,030	218,880	17,130	15,300	0	3,270,340	
SUB:20 Site Restoration									
SUB:20.04 Revegetation and Planting Yr 12									
Revegetation and Planting Y		10,000	1,900	860	70	60	0	12,890	
Site Restoration		10,000	1,900	860	70	60	0	12,890	
SUB:21 Demobilization									
SUB:21.02 Demobilize Personnel & Equipment									
SUB:21.02.02 Demobilize Trailers-Yr 12									

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SUMMARY PAGE 13

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Demobilize Trailers-Yr 12		750	140	60	10	0	0	970	
Demobilize Personnel & Equi		750	140	60	10	0	0	970	
SUB:21.04 Demobilize Temp Facilities									
SUB:21.04.02 Remove Decon Area-Yr 12									
Remove Decon Area-Yr 12	8.00 HR	1,810	340	160	10	10	0	2,330	290.97
Demobilize Temp Facilities		1,810	340	160	10	10	0	2,330	
SUB:21.05 Disconnect Temporary Utilities									
Disconnect Temporary Utilit		2,500	480	220	20	20	0	3,220	
SUB:21.06 Post-Construction Submittals									
Post-Construction Submittal	4.00 EA	10,000	1,900	860	70	60	0	12,890	3222.64
Demobilization		15,060	2,860	1,300	100	90	0	19,410	
Fixed Price Contractor		5,741,550	1,090,890	495,350	38,770	34,620	0	7,401,190	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company									
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis									
WHC:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media									
WHC:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis-Yr 1									
Ground Water Analysis-Yr 1	149.00 EA	60,410	0	0	0	0	0	60,410	405.41
WHC:02.08.03 Ground Water Analysis-Yr 2-12									
Ground Water Analysis-Yr 2-	106.00 EA	43,210	0	0	0	0	0	43,210	407.61
WHC:02.08.04 Ground Water Monitor Samples									

	QUANTITY UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Ground Water Monitor Sample	24.00 HR	660	0	0	0	0	0	660	27.62
Sampling Rad Contaminated M		104,280	0	0	0	0	0	104,280	
Monitoring, Sampling & Anal		104,280	0	0	0	0	0	104,280	
WHC:13 Physical Treatment									
WHC:13.21 Reverse Osmosis									
WHC:13.21.06 Personnel Training									
Personnel Training		6,900	0	0	0	0	0	6,900	
WHC:13.21.08 Operation and Maint (Yrs 1-12)									
Operation and Maint (Yrs 1-	1.00 YR	1,167,240	0	0	0	0	54,860	1,222,100	1222097.95
WHC:13.21.11 Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)									
Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1	2080.00 HR	90,150	0	0	0	0	0	90,150	43.34
WHC:13.21.12 Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-1									
Prepare Annual Report (Yrs	1.00 YR	60,070	0	0	0	0	0	60,070	60069.93
Reverse Osmosis		1,324,370	0	0	0	0	54,860	1,379,220	
Physical Treatment		1,324,370	0	0	0	0	54,860	1,379,220	
Westinghouse Hanford Compan		1,428,640	0	0	0	0	54,860	1,483,500	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		7,292,280	1,090,890	495,350	38,770	34,620	54,860	9,006,770	
Subcontractor MPR								540,290	
SUBTOTAL								9,547,060	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt								1,413,750	
SUBTOTAL								10,960,810	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool								2,763,870	
SUBTOTAL								13,724,680	

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SUMMARY PAGE 15

	QUANTITY	UOM	TOTAL DIRECT	OVERHEAD	PROFIT	BOND	B&O TAX	MAT MPR	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Contingency									4,803,640	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS									18,528,320	

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** PROJECT DIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 1 (Rounded to 10's) **

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SUMMARY PAGE 16

		QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
SUB	Fixed Price Contractor		13,550	2,920	7,010	5,718,070	5,741,550	
WHC	Westinghouse Hanford Company		691,500	0	360,890	376,250	1,428,640	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		705,050	2,920	367,900	6,216,410	7,292,280	
	Overhead						1,090,890	
	SUBTOTAL						8,383,180	
	Profit						495,350	
	SUBTOTAL						8,878,530	
	Bond						38,770	
	SUBTOTAL						8,917,300	
	B&O Tax						34,620	
	SUBTOTAL						8,951,920	
	Material/Supply MPR						54,860	
	TOTAL INCL INDIRECTS						9,006,770	
	Subcontractor MPR						540,290	
	SUBTOTAL						9,547,060	
	Project Management/Construction Mgnt						1,413,750	
	SUBTOTAL						10,960,810	
	General & Admin/Common Support Pool						2,763,870	
	SUBTOTAL						13,724,680	
	Contingency						4,803,640	
	TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS						18,528,320	

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** PROJECT DIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 2 (Rounded to 10's) **

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	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services							
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor							
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work		9,600	1,820	7,010	11,000	29,420	
SUB:03 Site Work		0	0	0	74,170	74,170	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control		0	0	0	3,075,900	3,075,900	
SUB:13 Physical Treatment		0	0	0	2,537,000	2,537,000	
SUB:20 Site Restoration		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
SUB:21 Demobilization		3,950	1,110	0	10,000	15,060	
Fixed Price Contractor		13,550	2,920	7,010	5,718,070	5,741,550	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company							
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		660	0	0	103,610	104,280	
WHC:13 Physical Treatment		690,840	0	360,890	272,640	1,324,370	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		691,500	0	360,890	376,250	1,428,640	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		705,050	2,920	367,900	6,216,410	7,292,280	
Overhead						1,090,890	
SUBTOTAL						8,383,180	
Profit						495,350	
SUBTOTAL						8,878,530	
Bond						38,770	
SUBTOTAL						8,917,300	
B&O Tax						34,620	
SUBTOTAL						8,951,920	
Material/Supply MPR						54,860	
TOTAL INCL INDIRECTS						9,006,770	
Subcontractor MPR						540,290	
SUBTOTAL						9,547,060	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt						1,413,750	
SUBTOTAL						10,960,810	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool						2,763,870	
SUBTOTAL						13,724,680	

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PROJECT HARERO: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
REVERSE OSMOSIS REMEDIATION MODEL
** PROJECT DIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 2 (Rounded to 10's) **

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	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Contingency						4,803,640	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS						18,528,320	

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PROJECT HARERO: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - H AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
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** PROJECT DIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA Off-Site Analytical Services							
ANA:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis							
ANA:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media							
ANA:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis (YR 1)							
Ground Water Analysis (YR 1)	17.00 EA	0	0	0	71,570	71,570	4210.00
ANA:02.08.03 Ground Water Analysis (YRS 2-12)							
Ground Water Analysis (YRS 2-12)	12.00 EA	0	0	0	50,520	50,520	4210.00
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
SUB Fixed Price Contractor							
SUB:01 Mobilization & Preparatory Work							
SUB:01.02 Mobilize Personnel & Equipment							
SUB:01.02.02 Mobilize Trailers							
Mobilize Trailers		0	750	0	0	750	
Mobilize Personnel & Equipment		0	750	0	0	750	
SUB:01.04 Setup/Construct Temp Facilities							
SUB:01.04.01 Establish Facilities							
SUB:01.04.01.02 Setup Trailers		3,000	0	810	0	3,810	
Establish Facilities		3,000	0	810	0	3,810	
SUB:01.04.02 Construct Decon Area							

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Construct Decon Area	24.00 HR	4,350	1,070	3,770	0	9,190	382.93
SUB:01.04.03 Site Survey							
Site Survey		0	0	0	1,000	1,000	
Setup/Construct Temp Facilities		7,350	1,070	4,580	1,000	14,000	
SUB:01.05 Construct Temporary Utilities							
Construct Temporary Utilities		2,250	0	2,430	0	4,680	
SUB:01.06 Pre-Construction Submittals							
Pre-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2500.00
Mobilization & Preparatory Work		9,600	1,820	7,010	11,000	29,420	
SUB:03 Site Work							
SUB:03.03 Earthwork							
Earthwork		0	0	0	5,000	5,000	
SUB:03.04 Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks							
Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks		0	0	0	51,520	51,520	
SUB:03.05 Fencing							
Fencing		0	0	0	7,650	7,650	
SUB:03.06 Electrical Distribution							
Electrical Distribution		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
Site Work		0	0	0	74,170	74,170	
SUB:06 Groundwater Collection & Control							
SUB:06.01 Extraction & Injection Wells							

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** PROJECT DIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06.01.01 Well Drilling & Construction							
Well Drilling & Construction	14.00 EA	0	0	0	2,563,400	2,563,400	183100.00
SUB:06.01.04 Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9							
Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9		0	0	0	161,000	161,000	
SUB:06.01.9X Site Piping							
Site Piping		0	0	0	351,500	351,500	
Extraction & Injection Wells		0	0	0	3,075,900	3,075,900	
Groundwater Collection & Control		0	0	0	3,075,900	3,075,900	
SUB:13 Physical Treatment							
SUB:13.21 Reverse Osmosis							
SUB:13.21.04 Construction of Permanent Plant							
Construction of Permanent Plant	800.00 SF	0	0	0	2,537,000	2,537,000	3171.25
Reverse Osmosis		0	0	0	2,537,000	2,537,000	
Physical Treatment		0	0	0	2,537,000	2,537,000	
SUB:20 Site Restoration							
SUB:20.04 Revegetation and Planting Yr 12							
Revegetation and Planting Yr 12		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
Site Restoration		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
SUB:21 Demobilization							
SUB:21.02 Demobilize Personnel & Equipment							
SUB:21.02.02 Demobilize Trailers-Yr 12							

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Demobilize Trailers-Yr 12		0	750	0	0	750	
Demobilize Personnel & Equipment		0	750	0	0	750	
SUB:21.04 Demobilize Temp Facilities							
SUB:21.04.02 Remove Decon Area-Yr 12							
Remove Decon Area-Yr 12	8.00 HR	1,450	360	0	0	1,810	225.72
Demobilize Temp Facilities		1,450	360	0	0	1,810	
SUB:21.05 Disconnect Temporary Utilities							
Disconnect Temporary Utilities		2,500	0	0	0	2,500	
SUB:21.06 Post-Construction Submittals							
Post-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2500.00
Demobilization		3,950	1,110	0	10,000	15,060	
Fixed Price Contractor		13,550	2,920	7,010	5,718,070	5,741,550	
WHC Westinghouse Hanford Company							
WHC:02 Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis							
WHC:02.08 Sampling Rad Contaminated Media							
WHC:02.08.02 Ground Water Analysis-Yr 1							
Ground Water Analysis-Yr 1	149.00 EA	0	0	0	60,410	60,410	405.41
WHC:02.08.03 Ground Water Analysis-Yr 2-12							
Ground Water Analysis-Yr 2-12	106.00 EA	0	0	0	43,210	43,210	407.61
WHC:02.08.04 Ground Water Monitor Samples							

	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Ground Water Monitor Samples	24.00 HR	660	0	0	0	660	27.62
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		660	0	0	103,610	104,280	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		660	0	0	103,610	104,280	
WHC:13 Physical Treatment							
WHC:13.21 Reverse Osmosis							
WHC:13.21.06 Personnel Training							
Personnel Training		1,100	0	0	5,800	6,900	
WHC:13.21.08 Operation and Maint (Yrs 1-12)							
Operation and Maint (Yrs 1-12)	1.00 YR	539,520	0	360,890	266,840	1,167,240	1167242.89
WHC:13.21.11 Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)							
Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)	2080.00 HR	90,150	0	0	0	90,150	43.34
WHC:13.21.12 Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)							
Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)	1.00 YR	60,070	0	0	0	60,070	60069.93
Reverse Osmosis		690,840	0	360,890	272,640	1,324,370	
Physical Treatment		690,840	0	360,890	272,640	1,324,370	
Westinghouse Hanford Company		691,500	0	360,890	376,250	1,428,640	
HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		705,050	2,920	367,900	6,216,410	7,292,280	
Overhead						1,090,890	
SUBTOTAL						8,383,180	
Profit						495,350	
SUBTOTAL						8,878,530	
Bond						38,770	
SUBTOTAL						8,917,300	

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PROJECT HARERO: HANFORD: ER PROGRAM - N AREA REVERSE OSMOSIS
REVERSE OSMOSIS REMEDIATION MODEL
** PROJECT DIRECT SUMMARY - LEVEL 5 (Rounded to 10's) **

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	QUANTITY UOM	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
B&O Tax						34,620	
SUBTOTAL						8,951,920	
Material/Supply MPR						54,860	
TOTAL INCL INDIRECTS						9,006,770	
Subcontractor MPR						540,290	
SUBTOTAL						9,547,060	
Project Management/Construction Mgnt						1,413,750	
SUBTOTAL						10,960,810	
General & Admin/Common Support Pool						2,763,870	
SUBTOTAL						13,724,680	
Contingency						4,803,640	
TOTAL INCL OWNER COSTS						18,528,320	

ANA:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST

ANA. Off-Site Analytical Services
ANA:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis
ANA:02.08. Sampling Rad Contaminated Media
ANA:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis (YR 1)

Assumptions:

1. Assume shake-down period with following sampling of treatment system:
   - First 2 days: Sample every four hours of influent and effluent (24 samples)
   - Next 5 days: 1 sample per day of influent and effluent (10 samples)
   - Next 7 weeks: 1 sample per week of influent and effluent (14 samples)

2. 1 sample per filter change out (1 week) of the influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle (104 samples/yr)

3. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr)

   - Total samples = 166

4. All on-site sample analyses performed by WHC mobile lab

5. 10% off-site verification analysis of reduced analyte list with CLP protocol. (10% of 166 = 17 ea)

ANA	Analyze LLW Sample - Off-site Lab	17.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	4210.00 71,570	4210.00 71,570	4210.00
	Ground Water Analysis (YR 1)	17.00 EA	0	0	0	71,570	71,570	4210.00

ANA:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis

ANA:02.08.03. Ground Water Analysis (YRS 2-12)

Assumptions:

1. Assume 1 sample per filter change out (1 week) of the influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle (104 samples/yr)

2. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr)

   - Total Samples = 118

3. All on-site sample analyses performed by WHC mobile lab

4. 10% off-site verification analysis of reduced analyte list with CLP protocol (10% of 118 = 12)

		QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
ANA	Analyze LLW Sample - Off-site Lab	12.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	4210.00 50,520	4210.00 50,520	4210.00
	Ground Water Analysis (YRS 2-12)	12.00 EA	0	0	0	50,520	50,520	4210.00
	Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
	Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	
	Off-Site Analytical Services		0	0	0	122,090	122,090	

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DETAILED ESTIMATE

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DETAIL PAGE 3

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB. Fixed Price Contractor									
SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work									
SUB:01.02. Mobilize Personnel & Equipment									
SUB:01.02.02. Mobilize Trailers									
FPC S3 Mobilize Field Office Trailer				0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00	EA		0	250	0	0	250	250.00
FPC S3 Mobilize Storage Trailer				0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00	EA		0	250	0	0	250	250.00
FPC S3 Mobilize Decon Trailer				0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00	EA		0	250	0	0	250	250.00
Mobilize Trailers				0	750	0	0	750	
Mobilize Personnel & Equipment				0	750	0	0	750	

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.04. Setup/Construct Temp Facilities							
SUB:01.04.01. Establish Facilities							
SUB:01.04.01.02. Setup Trailers							
M FPC S3 Setup Field Office Trailer		1000.00	0.00	269.50	0.00	1269.50	
	1.00 EA	1,000	0	270	0	1,270	1269.50
M FPC S3 Setup Storage Trailer		1000.00	0.00	269.50	0.00	1269.50	
	1.00 EA	1,000	0	270	0	1,270	1269.50
M FPC S3 Setup Decon Trailer		1000.00	0.00	269.50	0.00	1269.50	
	1.00 EA	1,000	0	270	0	1,270	1269.50
Setup Trailers		3,000	0	809	0	3,809	
Establish Facilities		3,000	0	809	0	3,809	

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.04.02. Construct Decon Area Work to be Performed: Construct decontamination area/pad for equipment and vehicles. Crew and Equipment: Fixed Price Contractor: 1 Group 6 Operator, 3 Group 1 Laborers, and 3 Group 2 Laborers Equipment: 1 backhoe, 1 pickup truck Output: Assumed duration for this activity is 3 crew days.									
FPC S3 Laborer Group - 1 - 3 ea	72.00	HR	0029	25.20 1,814	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	25.20 1,814	25.20
FPC S3 Laborer Group - 2 - 3 ea	72.00	HR	0030	25.50 1,836	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	25.50 1,836	25.50
FPC S3 Group-6 Power Equipment Operator - 1 ea	24.00	HR	0039	29.10 698	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	29.10 698	29.10
FPC S3 Small Tools - 2 ea	48.00	HR	XMIXX020	0.00 0	1.39 67	0.00 0	0.00 0	1.39 67	1.39
FPC S3 TRK,HWY,4X4,F250,3/4T,8800 GVW 4X4 3/4 TON PICK-UP - 1 ea	24.00	HR	T50F0004	0.00 0	7.31 175	0.00 0	0.00 0	7.31 175	7.31
FPC S3 HYD EXCAV,TRK MTD,.5 CY BKT,6X4 HYDRO-SCOPIC - 1 ea	24.00	HR	H30BA001	0.00 0	34.44 826	0.00 0	0.00 0	34.44 826	34.44
M FPC S3 Construction Materials/Supplies Allowance	1.00	LS		0.00 0	0.00 0	2156.00 2,156	0.00 0	2156.00 2,156	2156.00
M FPC S3 Allowance for Tank Assume 1000 gal plastic tank for water collection	1.00	EA		0.00 0	0.00 0	1617.00 1,617	0.00 0	1617.00 1,617	1617.00
Construct Decon Area	24.00	HR		4,349	1,069	3,773	0	9,190	382.93

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.04.03. Site Survey							
FPC S3 Allowance for Site Survey		0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00	
	1.00 LS	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1000.00
Site Survey		0	0	0	1,000	1,000	
Setup/Construct Temp Facilities		7,349	1,069	4,582	1,000	13,999	

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.05. Construct Temporary Utilities							
M FPC S3 Allowance for Temporary Power		1.00	0.00	1.08	0.00	2.08	
	500.00 LF	500	0	539	0	1,039	2.08
M FPC S3 Allowance for Telephone		0.50	0.00	0.54	0.00	1.04	
	500.00 LF	250	0	270	0	520	1.04
M FPC S3 Allowance for Temporary Water and Sewer Service		3.00	0.00	3.23	0.00	6.23	
	500.00 LF	1,500	0	1,617	0	3,117	6.23
Construct Temporary Utilities		2,250	0	2,426	0	4,676	

SUB:01. Mobilization & Preparatory Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:01.06. Pre-Construction Submittals							
FPC S3 Allowance for Pre-Construction Submittals by Fixed Price Contractor	4.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	2500.00 10,000	2500.00 10,000	2500.00
Pre-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2500.00
Mobilization & Preparatory Work		9,599	1,819	7,007	11,000	29,424	

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SUB:03. Site Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:03. Site Work							
SUB:03.03. Earthwork							
FPC S3 Allowance for Site Preparation		0.00	0.00	0.00	5000.00	5000.00	
	1.00 LS	0	0	0	5,000	5,000	5000.00
Earthwork		0	0	0	5,000	5,000	

SUB:03. Site Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:03.04. Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks							
FPC S3 Allowance for Access Road		0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	
	400.00 SY	0	0	0	4,000	4,000	10.00
FPC S3 Allowance Gravel Parking Area		0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	
	300.00 SY	0	0	0	3,000	3,000	10.00
FPC S3 Access Roads to Wells		0.00	0.00	0.00	2.12	2.12	
Assume 1500 lf of road per well, 10 ft wide, native materials 1500 lf/well x 14 wells = 21000 lf	21000 LF	0	0	0	44,520	44,520	2.12
Roads/Parking/Curbs/Walks		0	0	0	51,520	51,520	

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SUB:03. Site Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:03.05. Fencing							
FPC S3 Allowance for Permanent Fencing		0.00	0.00	0.00	21.00	21.00	
Assume 7 ft high security fence	350.00 LF	0	0	0	7,350	7,350	21.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Entrance Gate		0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	
	1.00 EA	0	0	0	300	300	300.00
Fencing		0	0	0	7,650	7,650	

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DETAIL PAGE 12

SUB:03. Site Work	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:03.06. Electrical Distribution							
FPC S3 Allowance for Site Electrical	1.00 LS	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	10000.00 10,000	10000.00 10,000	10000.00
Electrical Distribution		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
Site Work		0	0	0	74,170	74,170	

SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control							
SUB:06.01. Extraction & Injection Wells							
SUB:06.01.01. Well Drilling & Construction							
FPC S3 Drill/Install Extr/Inject Wells		0.00	0.00	0.00	700.00	700.00	
Note: 7 new extraction wells and 7 new injection wells, 233 ft deep, 8 in diameter, screened for 50 ft. Unit cost is assumed to include handling and packaging of contaminated well cuttings, transport to the disposal facility, and associated disposal fees.	3262.00 LF	0	0	0	2,283,400	2,283,400	700.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Pumps- 50 gpm		0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00	3000.00	
	7.00 EA	0	0	0	21,000	21,000	3000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Controls and Connections at Well Heads		0.00	0.00	0.00	10000.00	10000.00	
	14.00 EA	0	0	0	140,000	140,000	10000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Water Level Monitoring Instrumentation Assume 5 peizometers per extraction well using well points		0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00	
	35.00 EA	0	0	0	35,000	35,000	1000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Head Covers Assume manhole type cover at each well head		0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00	
	14.00 EA	0	0	0	14,000	14,000	1000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Testing		0.00	0.00	0.00	5000.00	5000.00	
	14.00 EA	0	0	0	70,000	70,000	5000.00
Well Drilling & Construction	14.00 EA	0	0	0	2,563,400	2,563,400	183100.00

SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06.01.04. Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9							
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Workover Assume 1 workover every 3 yrs for each well Workovers in years 3,6,9	14.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	10000.00 140,000	10000.00 140,000	10000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Well Pump Replacement Assume 1 pump replacement per extraction well every 3 years Pump replacements in years 3,6,9	7.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	3000.00 21,000	3000.00 21,000	3000.00
Operations and Maintenance 3,6,9		0	0	0	161,000	161,000	

SUB:06. Groundwater Collection & Control	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:06.01.9X. Site Piping							
FPC S3 Allowance for Piping from Well Head to Treatment Plant Assume 1500 lf of double-wall PVC piping per extraction well. 1500 lf/well x 7 wells = 10,500 lf		0.00	0.00	0.00	18.00	18.00	
	10500 LF	0	0	0	189,000	189,000	18.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Leak Detection		0.00	0.00	0.00	5000.00	5000.00	
	1.00 LS	0	0	0	5,000	5,000	5000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Force Main Discharge Piping Assume 1500 lf of single-wall PVC for each injection well. 1500 lf/well x 7 wells = 10,500 lf		0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	
	10500 LF	0	0	0	157,500	157,500	15.00
Site Piping		0	0	0	351,500	351,500	
Extraction & Injection Wells		0	0	0	3,075,900	3,075,900	
Groundwater Collection & Control		0	0	0	3,075,900	3,075,900	

SUB:13. Physical Treatment	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:13. Physical Treatment							
SUB:13.21. Reverse Osmosis							
SUB:13.21.04. Construction of Permanent Plant							
FPC S3 Excavate and Install Building Foundation	800.00 SF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	20.00 16,000	20.00 16,000	20.00
FPC S3 Install Butler Building Assume a prefabricated heated building complete with frame, doors, roll up doors, gutters, insulation, and roof vent.	800.00 SF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	20.00 16,000	20.00 16,000	20.00
FPC S3 Reverse Osmosis Equipment/Staging Includes 1 x 350 gpm treatment system, 225 psi inlet pressure, 10% reject	1.00 LS	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	504000.00 504,000	504000.00 504,000	504000.00
FPC S3 Vapor Recompression Evaporator 350 gpm x 0.1 = 35 gpm, includes startup boiler, 2% reject	1.00 LS	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	750000.00 750,000	750000.00 750,000	750000.00
FPC S3 Rotary Drum Filter/Dryer Liquid loading: 350 gpm x 0.1 x 0.02 = 0.7 gpm (350 lbs/hr), 35 sf/unit drying area	2.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	585000.00 1,170,000	585000.00 1,170,000	585000.00
FPC S3 Steam Generator Load = 350 lbs/hr, 600,000 BTU	1.00 LS	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	9000.00 9,000	9000.00 9,000	9000.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Bldg Electrical Includes lighting, fixtures, motor starters, controllers, junction boxes, transformer, chart recorders, annunciators, panels, conduit, and wiring.	800.00 SF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	40.00 32,000	40.00 32,000	40.00
FPC S3 Allowance for Bldg Mechanical Includes equipment installation and connections, controls/instrumentation, interior piping (plastic), floor drains and piping, and HVAC.	800.00 SF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	50.00 40,000	50.00 40,000	50.00
Construction of Permanent Plant	800.00 SF	0	0	0	2,537,000	2,537,000	3171.25
Reverse Osmosis		0	0	0	2,537,000	2,537,000	

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DETAILED ESTIMATE

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
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SUB:13. Physical Treatment	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
Physical Treatment		0	0	0	2,537,000	2,537,000	

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SUB:20. Site Restoration	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:20. Site Restoration							
SUB:20.04. Revegetation and Planting Yr 12							
FPC S3 Allowance for Site Restoration		0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	
	5000.00 SY	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2.00
Revegetation and Planting Yr 12		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	
Site Restoration		0	0	0	10,000	10,000	

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SUB:21. Demobilization	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:21. Demobilization									
SUB:21.02. Demobilize Personnel & Equipment									
SUB:21.02.02. Demobilize Trailers-Yr 12									
FPC S3 Demob Field Office Trailer				0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00	EA		0	250	0	0	250	250.00
FPC S3 Demob Storage Trailer				0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00	EA		0	250	0	0	250	250.00
FPC S3 Demob Decon Trailer				0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	
	1.00	EA		0	250	0	0	250	250.00
Demobilize Trailers-Yr 12				0	750	0	0	750	
Demobilize Personnel & Equipment				0	750	0	0	750	

SUB:21. Demobilization	QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:21.04. Demobilize Temp Facilities									
SUB:21.04.02. Remove Decon Area-Yr 12									
Work to be Performed:									
Remove decontamination area/pad for equipment and vehicles.									
Crew and Equipment:									
Fixed Price Contractor: 1 Group 6 Operator, 3 Group 1 Laborers, and 3 Group 2 Laborers									
Equipment: 1 backhoe, 1 pickup truck									
Output:									
Assumed duration for this activity is 1 crew day.									
FPC S3 Group-6 Power Equipment Operator				29.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.10	
- 1 ea	8.00	HR	0039	233	0	0	0	233	29.10
FPC S3 Laborer Group - 1				25.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.20	
- 3 ea	24.00	HR	0029	605	0	0	0	605	25.20
FPC S3 Laborer Group - 2				25.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.50	
- 3 ea	24.00	HR	0030	612	0	0	0	612	25.50
FPC S3 HYD EXCAV,TRK MTD,.5 CY BKT,6X4				0.00	34.44	0.00	0.00	34.44	
HYDRO-SCOPIC - 1 ea	8.00	HR	H30BA001	0	275	0	0	275	34.44
FPC S3 TRK,HWY,4X4,F250,3/4T,8800 GVW				0.00	7.31	0.00	0.00	7.31	
4X4 3/4 TON PICK-UP	8.00	HR	T50F0004	0	58	0	0	58	7.31
- 1 ea									
FPC S3 Small Tools - 2 ea				0.00	1.39	0.00	0.00	1.39	
	16.00	HR	XMIXX020	0	22	0	0	22	1.39
Remove Decon Area-Yr 12	8.00	HR		1,450	356	0	0	1,806	225.72
Demobilize Temp Facilities				1,450	356	0	0	1,806	

SUB:21. Demobilization	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:21.05. Disconnect Temporary Utilities Yr 12							
M FPC S3 Remove Temporary Power		1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
	500.00 LF	500	0	0	0	500	1.00
M FPC S3 Remove Telephone		1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
	500.00 LF	500	0	0	0	500	1.00
M FPC S3 Remove Temporary Water and Sewer Service		3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	
	500.00 LF	1,500	0	0	0	1,500	3.00
Disconnect Temporary Utilities		2,500	0	0	0	2,500	

SUB:21. Demobilization	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
SUB:21.06. Post-Construction Submittals Yr 12							
FPC S3 Allowance for Post-Construction Submittals by Fixed Price Contractor	4.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	2500.00 10,000	2500.00 10,000	2500.00
Post-Construction Submittals	4.00 EA	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	2500.00
Demobilization		3,950	1,106	0	10,000	15,056	
Fixed Price Contractor		13,548	2,925	7,007	5,718,070	5,741,550	

WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST

WHC. Westinghouse Hanford Company
WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis
WHC:02.08. Sampling Rad Contaminated Media
WHC:02.08.02. Ground Water Analysis-Yr 1

Assumptions:

1. Assume shake-down period with following sampling of treatment system:
   - First 2 days: Sample every four hours of influent anf effluent (24 samples)
   - Next 5 days: 1 sample per day of influent and effluent (10 samples)
   - Next 7 weeks: 1 sample per week of influent and effluent (14 samples)

2. 1 sample per filter change out (1 week) of the influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle (104 samples/yr)

3. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr)

   - Total samples = 166

4. 90% of samples for analysis at mobile lab (90% of 166 = 149)

5. HACH kit samples are taken 1 per shift for the 12-yr lifecycle plus an additional 48 samples during the shake-down period. (1143 samples)

WHC	Analyze LIW Sample - Mobile Lab		0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	
		149.00 EA	0	0	0	59,600	59,600	400.00
WHC	HACH Kit Sampling		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	
		1143.00 EA	0	0	0	572	572	0.50
WHC	HACH Kit Replacement		0.00	0.00	0.00	235.00	235.00	
	Assume 1 per yr	1.00 EA	0	0	0	235	235	235.00
	Ground Water Analysis-Yr 1	149.00 EA	0	0	0	60,407	60,407	405.41

WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:02.08.03. Ground Water Analysis-Yr 2-12							

Assumptions:

1. 1 sample per filter change out (1 week) of the influent and effluent for the 12-yr lifecycle (104 samples/yr)

2. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle (14 samples/yr)

   Total samples = 118

4. 90% of samples for analysis at mobile lab (90% of 118 = 106)

5. HACH kit samples are taken 1 per shift for the 12-yr lifecycle (1143 samples)

WHC	Analyze LLW Sample - Mobile Lab		0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	
		106.00 EA	0	0	0	42,400	42,400	400.00
WHC	HACH Kit Sampling		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	
		1143.00 EA	0	0	0	572	572	0.50
WHC	HACH Kit Replacement		0.00	0.00	0.00	235.00	235.00	
	Assume 1 per yr	1.00 EA	0	0	0	235	235	235.00
	Ground Water Analysis-Yr 2-12	106.00 EA	0	0	0	43,207	43,207	407.61

WHC:02. Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis	QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:02.08.04. Ground Water Monitor Samples							
Work to be Performed:							
Take semiannual groundwater monitoring samples.							
Assumptions:							
1. Assume sampling of 7 monitoring wells on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (14 samples/yr)							
2. Assume 2 field Technicians for 6 hours on a semiannual basis for the 12-year lifecycle. (24 hrs/yr)							
WHC Technician, Environmental Restoration Ops - 2 ea	24.00 HR 85201	27.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.62	
		663	0	0	0	663	27.62
Ground Water Monitor Samples	24.00 HR	663	0	0	0	663	27.62
Sampling Rad Contaminated Media		663	0	0	103,613	104,276	
Monitoring, Sampling & Analysis		663	0	0	103,613	104,276	

WHC:13. Physical Treatment		QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:13. Physical Treatment								
WHC:13.21. Reverse Osmosis								
WHC:13.21.06. Personnel Training								
Note: This account to allow for operator time and an allowance for a 40 hour training course.								
WHC	Operator, Environmental		27.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.62	
	Restoration Ops	40.00 HR 85302	1,105	0	0	0	1,105	27.62
WHC	Allowance for 40 hr Training		0.00	0.00	0.00	800.00	800.00	
		1.00 LS	0	0	0	800	800	800.00
WHC	Allowance for Maintainence		0.00	0.00	0.00	5000.00	5000.00	
	Manuals	1.00 LS	0	0	0	5,000	5,000	5000.00
	Personnel Training		1,105	0	0	5,800	6,905	

WHC:13. Physical Treatment		QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:13.21.08. Operation and Maint (Yrs 1-12)								
	Assumptions: 1. Treatment facility will be fully staffed with 2 FTE's per shift, 3 shifts per day, 7 days per week. (365 days/yr x 24 hrs/day = 8760 hrs) 2. Reverse Osmosis filters will be replaced every week for the 12-year lifecycle. 3. 2 FTE crew will be composed of the following members: 0.25 ea - supervisor 1.00 ea - operator 0.50 ea - TP tech support 0.25 ea - maintenance engineer							
WHC	Technician, Environmental Restoration Ops - Supervisor - 0.25 ea	2190.00 HR 85201	28.80 63,080	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	28.80 63,080	28.80
WHC	Operator, Environmental Restoration Ops - 1 ea	8760.00 HR 85302	27.62 241,984	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	27.62 241,984	27.62
WHC	Technician, Health Physics - 0.50 ea	4380.00 HR 33201	39.72 173,958	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	39.72 173,958	39.72
WHC	Skilled Craft, Environmental Restoration Ops - Maintenance - 0.25 ea	2190.00 HR 85301	27.62 60,496	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	27.62 60,496	27.62
WHC	Allowance for Electricity Wells: 1266 kW-hr/d RO System: 1382 kW-hr/d Recompr Evap: 4032 kW-hr/d (80 kW-hr/1000 gal) Rotary Filter/Drum: 4213 kW-hr/d Assume 24 hrs/day x 365 days/yr Total = 3,975,945 kW-hr/yr	3975945 KWH	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.04 159,038	0.04 159,038	0.04
WHC	Allowance for Water Usage Assume 1000 gal per month usage for the 12 year lifecycle	12000 GAL	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.02 240	0.02 240	0.02
WHC	RO System Chemicals Includes scale inhibitors, $0.29/1000 gal 350 gpm x 1440 m/d x 365 d/y = 183,960,000 gal/yr	******** GAL	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 55,188	0.00 55,188	0.00

WHC:13. Physical Treatment		QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC	Disposal Fee for Reverse Osmosis Filters Assume disposal at ERDF for years 1-12 of the 12-year lifecycle Assume each filter to be 40 cf	4160.00 CF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	2.59 10,774	2.59 10,774	2.59
WHC	Disposal Fee - Evaporation Cake Assume disposal at ERDF for years 1-12 of the 12-year lifecycle 350 gpm x 325 ppm = 22 cf/day 22 cf x 365 days = 8030 cf/year Assume 50% volume increase to stabilize evaporation cake 1.5 x 8030 cf/yr = 12,045 cf/yr	16060 CF	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	2.59 41,595	2.59 41,595	2.59
M WHC S2	Reverse Osmosis Filter Replacement Assume replacement of 2 filters on a weekly basis (52 wk/yr x 2 filters/wk)	104.00 EA	0.00 0	0.00 0	3470.08 360,889	0.00 0	3470.08 360,889	3470.08
	Operation and Maint (Yrs 1-12)	1.00 YR	539,519	0	360,889	266,836	1,167,243	1167242.89

WHC:13. Physical Treatment		QUANTY	UOM	CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:13.21.11. Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1) Assume 2 FTE's for 6 months each year.										
WHC	Engineer, Environmental Restoration Ops - 1 ea	1040.00	HR	85101	43.34 45,074	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	43.34 45,074	43.34
WHC	Scientist, Environmental Restoration Ops - 1 ea	1040.00	HR	85102	43.34 45,074	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	43.34 45,074	43.34
	Prepare Annual Report (Yr 1)	2080.00	HR		90,148	0	0	0	90,148	43.34

WHC:13. Physical Treatment		QUANTY UOM CREW ID	LABOR	EQUIPMNT	MAT/SUPP	UNIT CST	TOTAL COST	UNIT COST
WHC:13.21.12. Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12) Assume 66% effort of Year 1 Annual Report (2 FTE's for 4 months each year)								
WHC	Engineer, Environmental Restoration Ops	693.00 HR 85101	43.34 30,035	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	43.34 30,035	43.34
WHC	Scientist, Environmental Restoration Ops	693.00 HR 85102	43.34 30,035	0.00 0	0.00 0	0.00 0	43.34 30,035	43.34
	Prepare Annual Report (Yrs 2-12)	1.00 YR	60,070	0	0	0	60,070	60069.93
	Reverse Osmosis		690,842	0	360,889	272,636	1,324,366	
	Physical Treatment		690,842	0	360,889	272,636	1,324,366	
	Westinghouse Hanford Company		691,505	0	360,889	376,249	1,428,642	
	HANFORD: ER PROGRAM		705,053	2,925	367,896	6,216,409	7,292,282	

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** LABOR BACKUP **

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SRC	LABOR ID	DESCRIPTION	BASE	OVERTM	TXS/INS	FRNG	TRVL	RATE	UOM	UPDATE	**** TOTAL **** DEFAULT	HOURS
FPC	0029	Laborer Group - 1	15.84	0.0%	28.7%	3.57	1.25	25.20	HR	07/09/93	0.00	96
FPC	0030	Laborer Group - 2	16.09	0.0%	28.5%	3.57	1.25	25.50	HR	07/09/93	0.00	96
FPC	0039	Group-6 Power Equipment Operator	18.02	0.0%	27.4%	4.90	1.25	29.10	HR	07/09/93	0.00	32
WHC	33201	Technician, Health Physics	28.78	0.0%	38.0%	0.00	0.00	39.72	HR	01/07/94	0.00	4380
WHC	85101	Engineer, Environmental	35.38	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	43.34	HR	01/07/94	0.00	1733
WHC	85102	Scientist, Environmental	35.38	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	43.34	HR	01/07/94	0.00	1733
WHC	85201	Technician, Environmental	22.55	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	27.62	HR	01/07/94	0.00	2214
WHC	85301	Skilled Craft, Environmental	22.55	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	27.62	HR	01/07/94	0.00	2190
WHC	85302	Operator, Environmental	22.55	0.0%	22.5%	0.00	0.00	27.62	HR	01/07/94	0.00	8800

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** EQUIPMENT BACKUP **

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SRC EQUIP ID	DESCRIPTION	DEPR	CAPT	FUEL	FOG	EQ REP	TR WR	TR REP	TOTAL	UOM	** TOTAL ** HOURS
MIL H30BA001	HYD EXCAV,TRK MTD,.5 CY BKT,6X4	14.36	3.58	4.07	1.4	9.83	0.98	0.15	34.44	HR	32
MIL T50F0004	TRK,HWY,4X4,F250,3/4T,8800 GVW	1.58	0.39	2.67	0.7	1.60	0.27	0.04	7.31	HR	32
MIL XM1XX020	Small Tools	0.46	0.17	0.13	0.0	0.57			1.39	HR	64