

TABLE XII-3

Summary of Long-Term and Short-Term Costs and Nuclear Risks

	<u>Alternative 1</u> <u>Continued Tank</u> <u>Farm Operation</u>	<u>Alternative 2</u>			<u>Alternative 3</u> <u>Liquid in SRP</u> <u>Bedrock</u>
		<u>Subcase 1</u> <u>Glass Shipped</u> <u>to Offsite</u> <u>Repository</u>	<u>Subcase 2</u> <u>Glass in</u> <u>SRP Surface</u> <u>Storage</u>	<u>Subcase 3</u> <u>Glass in</u> <u>SRP</u> <u>Bedrock</u>	
Short-Term Risks, man-rem	0 ^a	4.60 x 10 ³	2.57 x 10 ³	2.57 x 10 ³	2.19 x 10 ²
Long-Term Risks, ^b man-rem	1.76 x 10 ³ 2.66 x 10 ³	1.30 x 10 ² 1.30 x 10 ²	2.91 1.20 x 10 ²	1.30 x 10 ² 1.30 x 10 ²	6.2 x 10 ⁴ 1.4 x 10 ⁵
Short-Term Costs, ^c millions of 1980 dollars	0 ^a	3600	3750	3610	755
Long-Term Costs, ^{b,c} millions of 1980 dollars	510 ^d _e 3060 102,000	175	175	175	175

- a. Short-term risks are defined to be those that are incurred from activities additional to preparing the waste as salt cake and sludge in modern tanks, because such activities are common to all alternatives. Short-term costs are treated similarly.
- b. Long-term risks and costs are integrated for 300 years and for 10,000 years.
- c. All costs are in undiscounted 1980 dollars. Discounting of long-term costs would reduce their magnitudes to negligible fractions of short-term costs for any alternative.
- d. This is enough for one cycle of tank replacement, and is more than enough to establish a trust fund for perpetual tank replacement.
- e. This is enough to replace tanks every 50 years during the 300-year period or the 10,000-year period, undiscounted.