Table 2-11. Comparison of the potential environmental impacts of the alternatives for other aluminum-clad fuel and targets.[a]

Factors	Alternatives						
	Continuing Storage	Processing to Metal	Processing to Oxide	Blending Down to Low Enriched Uranium	Processing and Storage for Vitrification (DWPF)	Vitrification (F-Canyon)	Improving Storage
Health effects of Normal Operations							
Radiological health effects (10-year totals):							
Population latent cancer fatalities	0.000005	NA[b]	NA	NA	0.0034	NA	0.000005
Worker latent cancer fatalities	0.00084	NA	NA	NA	0.0018	NA	0.00084
Health effects from facility accidents[c] (projected latent cancer fatalities)	0.0089	NA	NA	NA	4.1	NA	0.0089
Health effects from transportation (projected latent cancer fatalities)							
Incident-free (involved worker)	0.00105[d]	NA	NA	NA	0.000746	NA	0.00106
Accidents (offsite population)[e]	2.0	NA	NA	NA	2.0	NA	2.0
Air resources							
Nonradiological - Nitrogen oxide incremental concentration at SRS boundary (highest annual, micrograms per cubic meter)	0	NA	NA	NA	0.083	NA	0
Water resources							
Lead (micrograms per liter) in Upper Three Runs Creek	0	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	0
Utilities (10-year totals)							
Electricity usage (megawatt-hour)	10	NA	NA	NA	5,901	NA	10
Waste management (10-year totals)							
High-level liquid waste generation (million liters)	0.14	NA	NA	NA	0.59	NA	0.14
Equivalent DWPF canisters	0	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	0
Saltstone generation (cubic meters)	390	NA	NA	NA	1,600	NA	390
Transuranic waste generation (cubic meters)	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	0
Hazardous/mixed waste generation (cubic meters)	10	NA	NA	NA	4	NA	10
Low-level radioactive waste generation (cubic meters)	4,200	NA	NA	NA	2,300	NA	4,200

a. Includes transportation of associated radioactive waste.

b. NA = Not applicable.
c. Assumes highly unlikely occurrence of maximum consequence accident.
d. Waste transportation only.
e. Maximum reasonably foreseeable latent cancer fatalities from medium probability accident based on the shipment of transuranic waste.