WASTE CONTROL SPECIALISTS

Radioactive & Hazardous Materials Committee

November 5, 2026

Who We Are

- Operating in Andrews, Texas since 1997
- More than 150 employees at our Andrews, Texas location; approximately 40% are New Mexico residents
- Support New Mexico communities through jobs, purchases, donations, scholarships and volunteer service







30 Years of Experience and Commitment



A long-standing regional asset

Operating in Andrews, Texas since 1997

1997 — WCS begins operations in Andrews, Texas

2009 — LLRW R04100 Disposal License issued by TCEQ

2012 — Texas Compact Waste Facility Opens

2013 — Federal Waste Facility Opens

Today — 30 years of experience, infrastructure and service supporting regional and national cleanup missions.

Proven Capability for Large-Volume and Complex Waste

More than 15 years managing large-volume radioactive waste projects



Purpose-designed casks
Specialized transportation systems



Heavy lift and rail
Project-specific handling



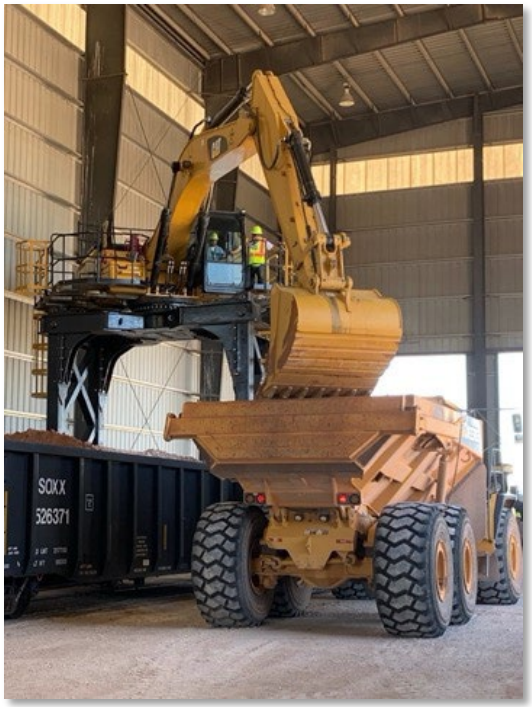
Large-volume logistics
Integrated transfer and staging

Commercial experience across:
- Class A, B and C low-level waste
- Mixed radioactive and hazardous waste
- Large components and unique packages

WCS manages some of the most complex waste streams accepted by a U.S. commercial facility.

What We Do

- Safe Disposal of Radioactive Waste
  - Class A/B/C and Mixed Low-Level Radioactive Waste (LLRW)
  - NORM and Byproduct material
- Disposal for:
  - Nuclear Power Plants
  - Industrial Customers
  - US Government (DOE, DOD, etc.)
  - Hospitals and Research Laboratories





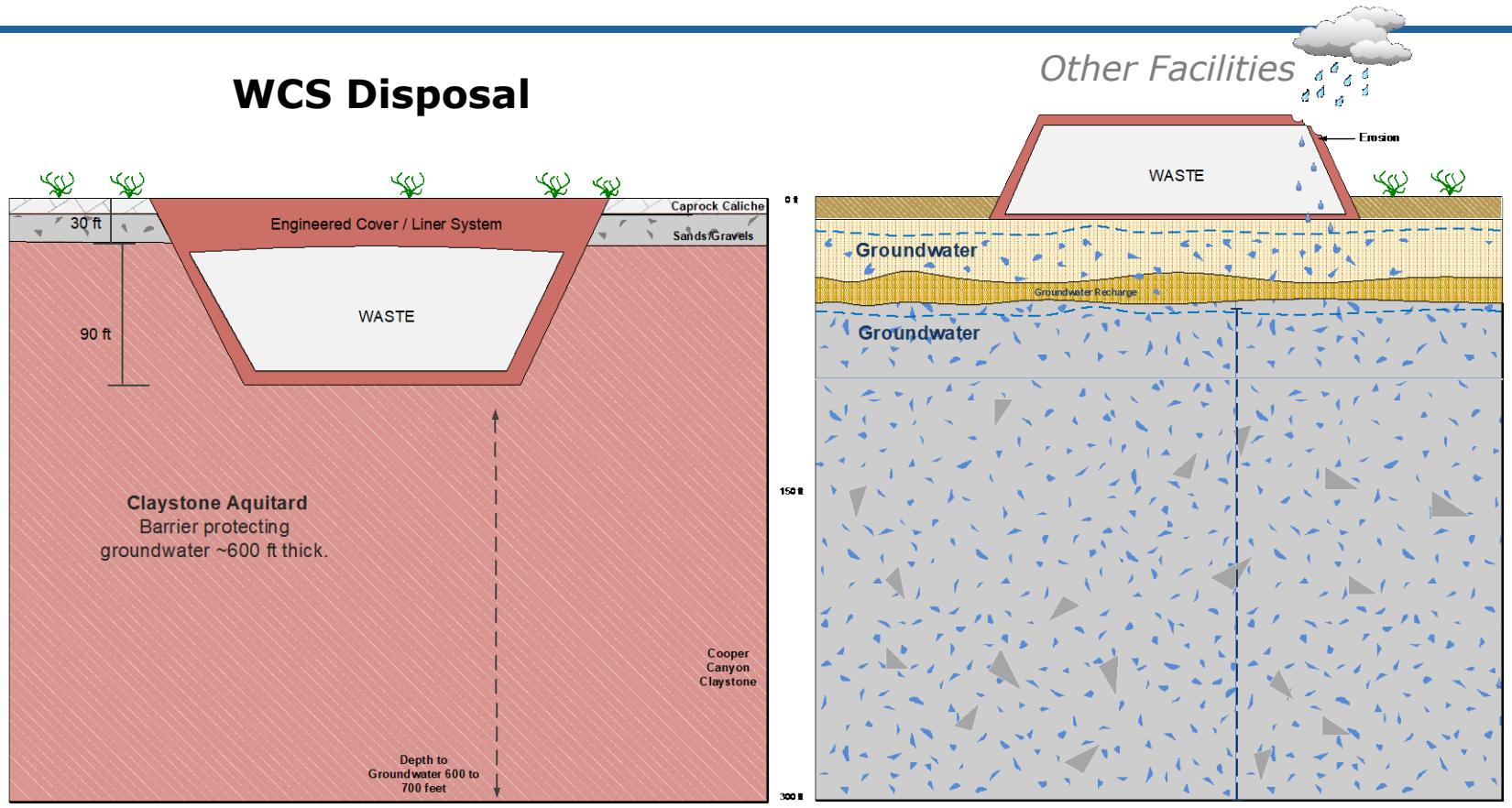


WCS Site – Andrews TX

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



WCS Environmental Protection (vs. Generic Facility)



Key attributes of the WCS site:

1) Sub-Grade Design
2) Natural Claystone Barrier
3) No viable pathway to groundwater

- WCS Performance Assessment examines site geology, surface water and groundwater, future weather changes, residential and intrusion scenarios, and future land uses
- Facility meets Texas regulatory requirement for protection for one million years

WCS is the Newest and Most Robust LLRW facility in the US

Compact Waste Facility



CWF Disposal Capacity

- **TX Compact Waste Facility (CWF):**
  - Opened in April 2012
  - 9,000,000 cubic feet of licensed volume
  - 875,000 cubic feet currently constructed (Phase 1 and 2A)
  - 236,873 cubic feet used to date (2.6% of capacity)
  - Texas owns the privately developed Texas Compact Landfill

- **Current license status – operating under timely renewal while TCEQ completes its review**
  - Renewal application submitted in August, 2023 and is in timely renewal
  - Renewal decision expected by end of 2026

Federal Waste Facility



Federal government takes ownership post-closure
Privately-developed and operated
Regulated by TCEQ
Opened in 2013

FWF Disposal Capacity

- **Federal Waste Disposal Facility:**
  - Opened in June 2013
  - 26,000,000 cubic feet of licensed volume
  - ~2,640,000 cubic feet currently constructed (1st phase)
  - ~768,000 cubic feet used to date (2.9% of capacity)
  - Also permitted for "mixed waste" (radioactive and hazardous)
  - DOE Agreement to take ownership after closure

- **Current license status – operating under timely renewal while TCEQ completes its review**
  - Renewal application submitted August, 2023 and is in timely renewal
  - Renewal decision expected by end of 2026

Low-Activity (Exempt) RCRA Landfill



Low Activity Radioactive Waste

- **Hazardous Waste (RCRA Subtitle C) Disposal Facility:**
  - Opened for hazardous in 1997, Exempt LLRW added in 2015
  - 62,000,000 cubic feet of currently permitted capacity
  - Approximately 34,000,000 cubic feet used (55% of permitted capacity)
  - Efficient option for large-volume and low activity waste streams
  - Highly cost-competitive with other alternatives
  - WCS site is 14,000 acres with space for additional future cell expansion

More than **95%** of decommissioning waste qualifies for exemption

Large Components

- Steam Generators barged down Mississippi River to Houston then transported by rail to our Andrews site
  - 430,000 pounds each
  - Class A disposal in CWF





Large Components – Cont.

- Barged from FL to TX
- Truck transport to Andrews, TX
- Four shipments
- Middle sections 370 – 430 tons
- 24 days to transport ~900 miles







Transportation Casks

- Modern, purpose-designed transportation casks
- Designed to protect the public and environment under severe accident scenarios
- Regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Department of Transportation
- WCS-160 Type B casks – 3 units
- WCS-215 Type A casks – 2 units


WCS-215 Type A Cask



WCS-160 Type B Cask

LANL TRU Waste: Path Forward for Remaining Inventory

- **2014 WIPP Incidents**
  - Underground fire – February 5, 2014
  - Radiological release - February 14, 2014
  - Shutdown of all shipments to WIPP until January 4, 2017
- **Diversion to WCS**
  - In April 2014, some TRU waste shipments were diverted to WCS for interim storage
  - Some packages were later identified as part of the same group as the problematic LANL TRU waste
  - TRU waste stored at WCS was required by Texas to be shipped within 365 days of receipt



- **LANL and INL TRU Storage**
  - 230 total packages were received for storage
  - 156 of the packages were shipped to WIPP by Feb 2021, including all INL packages
  - 74 Standard Waste Boxes (SWBs) (258 drums) of LANL TRU remain at WCS
- **Next Steps**
  - WCS is working with UCOR and DOE to de-nest drums and transport them to UCOR in Tennessee for treatment and shipment to WIPP
  - Estimated timeline: February 2027 through November 2028



WCS and New Mexico

~40%

of WCS's 150 site employees are New Mexico residents

Community

Donations, scholarships and volunteer service in southeastern New Mexico

Regional Asset

Waste-management and transportation infrastructure immediately across the state line

Cleanup Mission

Capabilities that support DOE environmental cleanup work specifically for New Mexico

WCS is a Texas facility with a direct workforce, community and mission connection to New Mexico.

Questions?