



INTEROFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

DATE: September 13, 1993
TO: Distribution
FROM: S. R. Keith, ^{ARK}Solar Pond Projects, Bldg. 080, X8541
SUBJECT: STORAGE CONFIGURATION 904 PAD, TENTS 8 & 9 - SRK-194-93

The above referenced waste storage tents are currently out of compliance with conditions commonly understood to be requirements of RCRA (Resource Conservation Recovery Act) container storage areas. Specifically, insufficient aisle space exists in these tents to facilitate inspection and customary care of the waste containers. These are RCRA interim status storage areas and as such are subject to enforcement by the Colorado Department of Health (CDH). At present, the agencies are aware of existing conditions and while they have informally criticized these units, enforcement actions have not been initiated.

In order to minimize the risk of future enforcement action to EG&G, Department of Energy (DOE), and individuals, this unit must be brought into compliance, either through physical or permitting modifications. Various methods of Compliance have been proposed, including the obvious option of restacking to provide the requisite aisle space. Alternatively, it has been proposed to redesignate these units as a "waste pile" or piles. Designation as a waste pile will eliminate the need for aisle space and appears to be the most expedient path to compliance, except that CDH has disapproved a change to interim status. A meeting was held on August 25, 1993 to attempt resolution of issues preventing this change. Efforts to date remain unsuccessful. The minutes of a meeting with the regulators, a regulatory analysis, and other relevant correspondence are attached.

It is necessary to develop a firm EG&G position in order to negotiate further plans with DOE and the agencies. A meeting is scheduled for September 20, 1993, at 1:00, Building 111, Room 105. Your attendance is important. If unable to attend please send someone with authority to represent your organization.

If you require assistance or have any questions, please contact Bob James at extension 8568.

REJ:bep

Attachments:
As Stated

Distribution

W. M. Bruninga
S. D. Cooke
S. W. DeWitt
M. J. Freehling
T. G. Hedahl
N.M. Hutchins

R. W. James
K. C. London
R. V. Morgan
J. D. Roberts
A. L. Schubert

cc:
R. L. Benedetti
ERM Records

ROCKY FLATS PLANT 904 PAD COMPLIANCE - MEETING MINUTES

Meeting Held: August 25, 1993, 10:00 am, at CDH Offices

Attendees: CDH - Chris Gilbreath, Dave Waltz, Lisa Weers
EPA - Dave Maxwell
DOE, RFO - Steve Howard, Noreen Matsuura
EG&G Rocky Flats, Inc. - Bill Bruninga, Mike Freehling, Steve Keith

Purpose: Informal discussion of regulatory and technical issues raised in CDH's 8/10/93 denial letter of the 904 Pad waste pile request for change to interim status, including interpretation of the following regulations:

1. ~~6 CCR 1007-3, §100.20(b)(3) - changes to interim status~~
2. 6 CCR 1007-3, §265.253 - waste pile requirements for containment (free liquids, run-on/run-off control, etc.)

Summary

CDH indicated that their 8/10/93 waste pile denial letter was aimed at the permitting mechanism used in the 5/17/93 DOE submittal (RCRA change to interim status), but not the waste pile concept in general. CDH indicated they need "more information" from Rocky Flats Plant (RFP) for any further waste pile technical discussions. Also, CDH indicated they would consider alternate (though unspecified) "equivalent" methods to manage the triwalls within the existing container storage designation without extensive restacking or repackaging efforts. Participants agreed to further dialog in an effort to resolve 904 Pad compliance.

Specific topics of discussion included the following:

1. Introduction

DOE opened the meeting by explaining the purpose described above and the desire to resolve issues raised in the 8/10/93 denial letter.

2. Waste Pile Discussion

a. Regulatory Issues

The regulations for changes to interim status (6 CCR 1007-3, §100.20(b)(3)) were discussed at length without resolution. CDH's contention that the change to interim status mechanism is not available to this situation largely hinges on the fact that no interim status waste piles currently exist at RFP. Waste piles were not included in RFP's initial RCRA Part A Applications and therefore this type of "regulated unit" is no longer available under interim status. DOE/EG&G maintained that the regulations allow for changes to interim status for additional processes. The DOE/EG&G interpretation of this was additional processes not already in existence at the plant. CDH did not agree and said that the processes already had to exist at the plant and that "additional" means an increase in number of existing processes. DOE/EG&G indicated this approach equates "precedence" with "process" and could not identify a regulatory basis for this interpretation. CDH also indicated that reclassifying the 904 Pad triwalls as a waste pile was not a literal, physical change or addition as required in the regulations. EG&G suggested that a broader interpretation should be considered to include reclassifying a regulated unit without physical changes or additions (see attachment 1).

b. Technical Issues

In general, CDH representatives indicated they "just need more information" for further technical discussions. DOE stated that any information requirements must be made more specific and that any requested information can easily be provided. CDH subsequently questioned whether water run-on from 25-year storm is manageable. DOE discussed the pad upgrade projects currently nearing completion which include tent berms. CDH representatives were unaware that pad run-off will no longer be collected for treatment upon upgrade completion. CDH stated that free liquids are not allowed. CDH/EPA also stated that condensation accumulated in the exterior bag surrounding the pondcrete was also a free liquids concern and would not be acceptable. DOE/EG&G disagreed with this interpretation. EG&G stated that the regulations do allow free liquids (see attachment 2). Additionally, DOE discussed the results of a free liquids test conducted on the pondcrete during the FY91 triwall rebagging. Eleven randomly selected pondcrete blocks passed the test. Meeting attendees agreed that resolving technical issues raised in the CDH waste pile denial letter would require additional meetings (see attachments 3 and 4).

3. General Compliance Discussion

DOE stated storage on pondcrete pads has never been in compliance with RCRA container storage requirements or storage conditions described in a 1986 stacking arrangement letter (see attachment 5). CDH subsequently questioned what other permitting options may be available, such as modifying the above 1986 arrangement to reflect current conditions. To that end (and to address waste pile concerns), CDH indicated that their review of all 904 Pad operating procedures would be useful. Restacking options were also discussed. DOE addressed the appropriateness of the waste pile for the 904 Pad storage operation. The regulations for waste pile address bulk storage operation similar to the 904 Pad. An additional benefit from waste pile regulation is that it allows a cost-effective approach to the situation existing on the pad. Given the funding constraints imposed upon the DOE ER program by Congress, the waste pile approach is viewed as a means to effectively achieve compliance at the 904 Pad while allowing Solar Ponds Program funding to be appropriately directed to remediation work packages. Other waste management activities which require funding and/or facilities include on-going saltcrete halfcrate storage, OU4 remediation waste storage and solar pond sludge storage in tanks. CDH expressed an interest in preparing a "study" which summarizes and evaluates all these various factors. An evaluation of solutions should also be in the study as an aid for decision-making. DOE agreed to have prior studies on this issue updated to include the various factors. EPA expressed concern with including costs and funding limitations in the study, however DOE felt it would be remiss to not include these items. EPA raised the concept of developing a compliance order to address RFP liability during the time period required to process a permit mod in lieu of achieving compliance within interim status. DOE/EG&G considered this approach less desirable than achieving compliance within interim status. CDH stated "we have not rejected waste pile" for the purposes of further study and discussion. CDH appeared amenable to moving forward with justification for continuing existing configuration as container storage followed by Part B permitting, either as waste pile or container storage.

904 PAD COMPLIANCE - MEETING MINUTES

August 25, 1993

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4. Future Actions

The meeting attendees agreed to participate in further discussions on 904 Pad compliance. EG&G expressed a desire to maintain a consistent set of participants. CDH did not commit to consistent participants but stated that C. Gilbreath is lead for CDH. CDH also indicated representatives of their RCRA enforcement group may attend future discussions.

5. Follow-up Discussions at RFP

a. Follow-up discussion #1

Attendees: DOE, RFO - S. Howard, N. Matsuura
EG&G - B. Bruninga, S. Keith

Attendees agreed to update prior studies on waste management at the 750 and 904 Pads to include pondcrete/saltcrete triwalls, saltcrete halfcrates, the recently proposed pond sludge tank storage and OU4-generated wastes. The study should display overall impacts and benefits of various options. Attendees also agreed to consider the following series of regulatory actions:

1. Prepare and submit an updated stacking letter in an attempt to declare container storage compliance with existing configuration.
2. Follow up with Part B permitting as a waste pile.
3. If #2 fails, follow up with Part B permitting as container storage.

It was agreed this series of actions should be reviewed by General Counsel.

b. Follow-up discussion #2

Attendees: DOE, RFO - S. Howard, N. Matsuura, F. Lockhart
EG&G - B. Bruninga

DOE indicated the following series of regulatory actions should be pursued:

1. Follow up with Part B waste pile permitting. DOE expressed a desire to avoid submitting an updated stacking letter as described in follow-up discussion #1. DOE viewed approval of an updated stacking letter as undesirable because it would diffuse effort on a waste pile approval. DOE considered waste pile a priority for cost savings efforts.
2. If #1 fails, follow up with Part B permitting as container storage.

Attachments

1. 6 CCR 1007-3, §100.20(b)(3)
2. Waste pile free liquids references, 6 CCR 1007-3, Parts 264 and 265
3. CDH 8/10/93 waste pile denial letter
4. Comments to CDH 8/10/93 waste pile denial letter
5. 1986 DOE stacking arrangement letter with CDH approval letter

100.20(b)

(2) The facility shall not treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste not specified in Part A of the permit application, unless the owner or operator submits the revised Part A permit application required by Sec. 100.11(d)(1) prior to such a change, and the change is approved by the Director;

(3) Changes in the processes for the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste may be made at a facility or additional processes may be added if the owner or operator submits a revised Part A permit application prior to such a change, along with a justification explaining the need for the change) and the Director approves the change because:

(i) It is necessary to prevent a threat to human health or the environment because of an emergency situation, or

(ii) It is necessary to comply with State regulations (including the interim status standards in Part 265) or State or Local laws.

(4) Increases in the design capacity of processes used at the facility may be made if the owner or operator submits a revised Part A permit application prior to such a change (along with a justification explaining the need for the change) and the Director approves the change because of a lack of available treatment, storage, or disposal capacity at other hazardous waste management facilities;

(5) Changes in the ownership or operational control of a facility may be made if the new owner or operator submits a revised Part A permit application no later than 90 days prior to the scheduled change. When a transfer of ownership or operational control of a facility occurs, the old owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of Part 266, (financial requirements), until the new owner or operator has demonstrated to the Director that it is complying with that Part. All other interim status duties are transferred effective immediately upon the date of the change of ownership or operational control of the facility. Upon demonstration to the Director by the new owner or operator of compliance with that Part, the Director shall notify the old owner or operator in writing that it no longer needs to comply with that part as of the date of demonstration.

(6) In no event shall changes be made to an HWM Facility during interim status which amount to reconstruction of the facility. Reconstruction occurs when the capital investment in the changes to the facility exceeds fifty percent of the capital cost of a comparable entirely new HWM Facility. Changes prohibited under this paragraph do not include changes to treat or store in containers or tanks hazardous wastes subject to land disposal restrictions imposed by Part 268 or RCRA section 3004, provided that such changes are made solely for the purpose of complying with Part 268 or RCRA section 3004.



- (4) The effectiveness of additional treatment, design, or monitoring techniques.
- (b) The Department may determine that additional design, operating, and monitoring requirements are necessary for surface impoundments managing hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 in order to reduce the possibility of migration of these wastes to ground water, surface water, or air so as to protect human health and the environment.

264.232 - 264.249

[Reserved]

Subpart L—Waste Piles

264.250 Applicability

- (a) The regulations in this subpart apply to owners and operators of facilities that store or treat hazardous waste in piles, except as Sec. 264.1 provides otherwise.
- (b) The regulations in this subpart do not apply to owners or operators or waste piles that are closed with wastes left in place. Such waste piles are subject to regulation under Subpart N of this part (Landfills).
- (c) The owner or operator of any waste pile that is inside or under a structure that provides protection from precipitation so that neither run-off nor leachate is generated is not subject to regulation under Sec. 264.251 or under Subpart F of this part, provided that:
 - (1) Liquids or materials containing free liquids are not placed in the pile;
 - (2) The pile is protected from surface water run-on by the structure or in some other manner;
 - (3) The pile is designed and operated to control dispersal of the waste by wind, where necessary, by means other than wetting; and
 - (4) The pile will not generate leachate through decomposition or other reactions.

264.251 Design and operating requirements.

- (a) A waste pile (except for an existing portion of a waste pile) must have:

Intent is to follow 264.251, so this para. is not applicable; i.e. follow 264.251 to properly manage liquids



264.254

*i.e. - liquids
are allowed →*

- (b) While a waste pile is in operation, it must be inspected weekly and after storms to detect evidence of any of the following:
 - (1) Deterioration, malfunctions, or improper operation of run-on and run-off control systems;
 - (2) Proper functioning of wind dispersal control systems, where present; and
 - (3) The presence of leachate in and proper functioning of leachate collection and removal systems, where present.

264.255 [Reserved]

264.256 Special requirements for ignitable or reactive waste. Ignitable or reactive waste must not be placed in a waste pile unless the waste and waste pile satisfies all requirements of part 268, and:

- (a) The waste is treated, rendered, or mixed before or immediately after placement in the pile so that:
 - (1) The resulting waste, mixture, or dissolution of material no longer meets the definition of ignitable or reactive waste under Sec. 261.21 or 261.23 of these regulations; and
 - (2) Section 264.17(b) is complied with; or
- (b) The waste is managed in such a way that it is protected from any material or conditions which may cause it to ignite or react.

264.257 Special requirements for incompatible wastes.

- (a) Incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials, (see Appendix V of this part for examples) must not be placed in the same pile, unless Sec. 264.17(b) is complied with.
- (b) A pile of hazardous waste that is incompatible with any waste or other material stored nearby in containers, other piles, open tanks, or surface impoundments must be separated from the other materials, or protected from them by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device.
- (c) Hazardous waste must not be piled on the same base where incompatible wastes or materials were previously piled, unless the base has been decontaminated sufficiently to ensure compliance with Sec. 264.17(b).

264.258 Closure and post-closure care.

- (a) At closure, the owner or operator must remove or decontaminate all waste residues, contaminated containment system components (liners, etc.), contaminated subsoils, and structures and equipment contaminated with waste and leachate, and manage them as hazardous waste unless Sec. 261.3(d) of these regulations applies.



265.252 Waste analysis.

In addition to the waste analyses required by Sec. 265.13, the owner or operator must analyze a representative sample of waste from each incoming movement before adding the waste to any existing pile, unless (1) The only wastes the facility receives which are amenable to piling are compatible with each other, or (2) the waste received is compatible with the waste in the pile to which it is to be added. The analysis conducted must be capable of differentiating between the types of hazardous waste the owner or operator places in piles, so that mixing of incompatible waste does not inadvertently occur. The analysis must include a visual comparison of color and texture.

265.253 Containment.*

← applies when liquids may be present

If leachate or run-off from a pile is a hazardous waste, then **either:** ⊗

- (a)(1) The pile must be placed on an impermeable base that is compatible with the waste under the conditions of treatment or storage;
- (2) The owner or operator must design, construct, operate, and maintain a run-on control system capable of preventing flow onto the active portion of the pile during peak discharge from at least a 100-year storm;
- (3) The owner or operator must design, construct, operate, and maintain a run-off management system to collect and control at least the water volume resulting from a 24-hour, 100-year storm; and
- (4) Collection and holding facilities (e.g., tanks or basins) associated with run-on and run-off control systems must be emptied or otherwise managed expeditiously to maintain design capacity of the system; **or** ⊗
- (b)(1) The pile must be protected from precipitation and run-on by some other means; and
- (2) No liquids or wastes containing free liquids may be placed in the pile.
- (c) [RESERVED]

⊗ "either/or" provisions

- If collected leachate or run-off is discharged through a point source to waters of the United States, it is subject to the requirements of Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, as amended.



STATE OF COLORADO

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Dedicated to protecting and improving the health and environment of the people of Colorado

4300 Cherry Creek Dr. S.
Denver, Colorado 80222-1530
Phone (303) 692-2000

Laboratory Building
4210 E. 11th Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80220-3716
(303) 691-4700



Roy Romer
Governor

Patricia A. Nolan, MD, MPH
Executive Director

August 10, 1993

Al Pauole
Assistant Manager for Environmental Management
U.S. Department of Energy
Rocky Flats Office
P.O. Box 928
Golden, CO 80402-0928

RE: 904 Pad - Request for Change to an Interim Status Waste Pile

Dear Mr. Pauole,

The Colorado Department of Health, Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division (the Division), has reviewed your request to change a portion of the 904 Pad (Unit 15B) interim status container storage area to an interim status waste pile. After reviewing your explanatory justification for waste pile storage, your request has been denied. The Division has also reviewed the DOE/RFO request for an exemption from certain "Waste Pile Design Requirements" for interim status, 6 CCR 1007-3 Section 265.254, as well as for a possible permitted waste pile, Section 264.251, and at this time is denying your request for any exemptions from the waste pile requirements.

In order to meet interim status requirements this change must be pursuant to 6 CCR 1007-3 Section 100.20(b)(3) which states, "Changes in the processes for the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste may be made at a facility... if the owner or operator submits a revised Part A permit application prior to such a change, along with a justification explaining the need for the change, and the Director approves the change because (ii) it is necessary to comply with State regulations (including the interim status standards in Part 265) or State or Local laws." After reviewing your request for a change to an interim status waste pile for the 904 Pad, the Division does not conclude that a "change in the process for the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste" has been made.

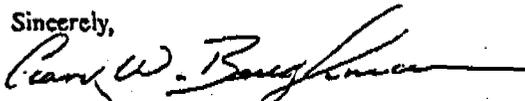
In regards to your request for an exemption of 6 CCR 1007-3 Section 265.254, "Waste Pile Design Requirements", the Division does not believe that you have successfully demonstrated an alternative design and operating practices for the 904 Pad. According to Section 264.251 "A waste pile must have a liner designed and constructed to prevent any migration out of the pile into adjacent ground water or surface water. A waste pile must also have a leachate collection and removal system immediately above the liner that is designed, constructed, maintained, and operated to collect and remove leachate from the pile. An owner will be exempted if the Department finds, based on a demonstration by the owner, that an alternative design and operating practices, together with location characteristics will prevent the migration of any hazardous constituents into the ground water or surface water." Although many attempts have been made to improve the condition of the tri-walls and attempts are being made to seal the tents and install asphalt berms, the Division is not satisfied that the 904 Pad provides adequate protection from the migration of any hazardous constituents into the ground water or surface water. The Division is also not satisfied that the problem with "free liquids" inside the tri-walls themselves has been resolved unless the waste contained in the tri-walls can pass a paint filter test or equivalent means of determining the absence of free liquids.

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August 10, 1993

Prior to making any changes, it is imperative that the Division review and discuss your proposed operating procedures for the 904 Pad in order to meet the requirements of Section 264.251, if DOE chooses to pursue permitting a "Waste Pile", or Section 265.170, as an interim status "Container Storage Area".

If you have any questions concerning this letter, please contact Chris Gilbreath at (303)692-3371, or Lisa Weers at (303)692-3451.

Sincerely,



Gary W. Baughman, Chief
Hazardous Waste Facilities Section
Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division

cc: D. Maxwell, EPA
T. Lukow, WPD, RFO
B. Benedetti, EG&G
F. Dowsett, CDH
D. Miller, AGO

COMMENTS ON CDH'S 8/10/93 WASTE PILE DENIAL LETTER

1. The CDH letter, second paragraph, first sentence, quotes the permit regulations for interim status in 6 CCR 1007-3, §100.20(b)(3), "Changes in the processes for the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste may be made at a facility... if the owner or operator submits a revised Part A permit application prior to such a change, along with a justification explaining the need for the change because (ii) it is necessary to comply with State regulations (including the interim status standards in Part 265) or State or Local laws." The next sentence then states CDH does not conclude that a "change" has been made. This statement may be accurate but does not apply to this situation. It is also unclear that this statement is the basis for denial. The waste pile request is an additional process which, in fact, is allowed by §100.20(b)(3) in the phrase "... additional processes may be added..." CDH excluded this phrase from the regulatory quotation above. This phrase is the basis for the waste pile change to interim status and should not have been excluded from the regulatory citation quotation.
2. The CDH letter, third paragraph, first sentence, states in reference to the design requirements in §265.254, "...the Division does not believe that you have successfully demonstrated an alternative design and operating practices for the 904 Pad." No basis for this statement is given. In fact, existing technical features of the 904 Pad which have demonstrated operational success have been itemized by DOE in response to every design requirement within the regulations.
3. The CDH letter, third paragraph, fifth sentence, states, "Although many attempts have been made to improve the condition of the tri-walls and attempts are being made to seal the tents and install asphalt berms, the Division is not satisfied that the 904 Pad provides adequate protection from the migration of any hazardous constituents into the ground water or surface water." No basis for a lack of satisfaction is given. In fact, recent ground water and surface water analytical data was provided to CDH which confirmed a lack of contamination. The lack of spills on the 904 Pad was discussed during CDH review and also stated within the DOE request. The technical features which provide ground water and surface water protection were itemized both during a CDH tour of the 904 Pad as well as within the DOE request.
4. The CDH letter, third paragraph, sixth sentence, states, "...the Division is also not satisfied that the problem with "free liquids" inside the tri-walls themselves has been resolved..." No basis for referring to free liquids as a "problem" is given. In fact, the DOE request itemized methods for the management of free liquids.
5. The CDH letter, third paragraph, sixth sentence, refers to waste within the triwalls passing "...a paint filter test or equivalent means of determining the absence of free liquids." No basis for requiring the absence of free liquids is given. In fact, §265.253 provides requirements for the containment of liquids. The DOE request itemized methods for the management of free liquids in response to these requirements. In addition, research is in process which is intended to demonstrate, on a volumetric basis, a lack of free liquids within the triwalls.

Prepared by:
W. M. Bruninga, Solar Ponds Projects
8/16/93



Department of Energy

ALBUQUERQUE OPERATIONS
ROCKY FLATS AREA OFFICE
P.O. BOX 928
GOLDEN, COLORADO 80402-0928

11/5/86

HAND-DELIVERED

Mr. Robert L. Duprey
Director
Waste Management Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
One Denver Place
999 18th Street, Suite 1300
Denver, CO 80202

Dear Mr. Duprey:

This is a request pursuant to 40 CFR 270.72 for a change during interim status. A revised Part A application is enclosed covering the addition of storage for "salt crete" and "pond crete" in newly designated areas, as previously discussed with your staff. A complete revised Part A, together with a complete Part B Permit application will be submitted on November 28, 1986 per the Compliance Agreement.

"Salt crete" is a radioactive mixed waste produced by the cementation of evaporator salts generated from the building 374 waste treatment process. This waste contains minute concentrations of the following constituents: methylene chloride, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, toluene and chloroform. "Pond crete" is a radioactive mixed waste produced by the cementation of solar pond sludge, generated by the sludge removal project. This waste contains minute concentrations of the following constituents: methylene chloride, acetone and chloroform. Both these wastes exist in plastic lined cardboard containers ("Triwall boxes") which act as a form until the cement has cured. Once cured, the box, while not necessary to contain the waste, serves to protect the integrity of the cement block.

We believe that this change during interim status is justified under 40 CFR 270.72(b) [permitting an increase in design capacity] or alternatively, 40 CFR 270.72(c) [permitting changes in the processes for the treatment, storage or disposal]. This proposed change can be characterized as both an increase in design capacity as well as a change in the storage process. It is an increase in design capacity because the change would result in a finite storage capacity when none previously existed. Additionally, this is a change in the process for storage because these newly designated areas have not previously been used for the storage of these mixed wastes.

Mr. Robert L. Duprey

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Under 270.72(b) an increase in design capacity may be made during interim status if a revised Part A application is submitted and if the Director finds treatment, storage or disposal capacity is unavailable at other hazardous waste management facilities. Both these wastes are radioactive mixed wastes and to the best of our knowledge, no commercial treatment, storage, or disposal (T/S/D) facility has been permitted to manage such wastes. Government waste management facilities, on the other hand, while possibly demonstrating the necessary technical capabilities, currently lack the appropriate permits to accept these radioactive mixed wastes for treatment, storage or disposal. Because neither commercial nor government T/S/D capacity is available to treat, store or dispose these wastes, it is necessary for Rocky Flats to store them until such capacity becomes available. Thus, the proposed change should be approved under 270.72(b).

Alternatively, this change can be justified under 40 CFR 270.72(c) which permits changes in the processes used for treatment, storage or disposal when necessary to comply with federal regulations or state or local law. 40 CFR 261.12 prohibits the transportation of radioactive mixed wastes to facilities which are not permitted nor have valid interim status to treat, store or dispose of radioactive mixed waste. As discussed above, no facilities exist which can accept mixed waste. Thus to comply with 40 CFR 261.12 it is necessary to store "salt crete" and "pond crete" on-site since the transportation of these radioactive mixed wastes for off-site treatment, storage or disposal is prohibited.

Special features of these proposed storage areas are detailed below. "Pond crete" (and other solar pond closure residues) will be generated at the rate of 800 boxes per month for approximately the next 60 months. This waste will be stored, in groups, on an asphalt pad located southeast of building 750. Each group will consist of an array of 72 boxes: 4 wide x 3 high x 6 deep. An aisle will bisect each group along the major axis. The boxes will sit above the pad surface. Through the use of pallets and will be covered with waterproof tarps for weather protection. The pad itself will be sloped as to prevent an accumulation of precipitation. A diversion berm will direct run-on around the storage area. Enclosed are diagrams which illustrate this storage concept.

"Salt crete" will be stored indoors in building ^{750 Pad} 374 until cured, then transferred to either building 964 or the asphalt pad described above for storage. Building 964 is of sheet metal construction and has a concrete floor. Approximately eight month's capacity is available in this building.

Accordingly, please review this request for a change in interim status under 40 CFR 270.72. We are available to provide whatever additional information or data which you require in this connection or to meet with you to discuss this matter further.

Mr. Robert L. Duprey

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It should also be noted that under the Compliance Agreement regulatory jurisdiction over radioactive mixed waste rests with EPA until Colorado has received authorization from EPA. As we have received no notification that Colorado has been so authorized, this request is being directed to EPA. However, a copy of the request is being provided to the Colorado Department of Health and we expect joint EPA-State review and comment on this matter.

Sincerely,

John B. Whitsett
Deputy Area Manager

Enclosure

cc w/enc:
Kenneth Waesche, Dir, Hazardous
Substance & Waste Mgmt Div, CDH

*John Hayden 1885
questions last paragraph*

STATE OF COLORADO

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

4210 East 11th Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80220
Phone (303) 320-8333

REFER TO	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Area Mgr
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Dept. A. Mgr.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Counsel
<input type="checkbox"/>	CH: Adm Br
<input type="checkbox"/>	CH: S&E Br
<input type="checkbox"/>	CH: Util Br
<input type="checkbox"/>	CH: QA Br
<input type="checkbox"/>	CH: S&E Br
<input type="checkbox"/>	CH: Fin Br
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Kuy Romer
Governor
Thomas M. Vernon,
Executive Director

January 29, 1987

Mr. Earl A. Whiteman, Area Manager
U.S. Department of Energy
Rocky Flats Area Office
P.O. Box 928
Golden, Colorado 80402-0928

Dear Mr. Whiteman:

This letter is to inform you of approval by the Colorado Department of Health of your request dated November 5, 1986, for a change to interim status for the U.S. DOE Rocky Flats Plant. The change that is approved is for the addition of two storage areas for radioactive mixed wastes ("pondcrete" and "saltcrete"). This approval is subject to the following limiting provisions:

1. The additional storage areas are only for storage of pondcrete and saltcrete that is generated at the Rocky Flats Plant and are not for storage of any wastes generated at other facilities.
2. This additional storage is an interim solution to the problem of disposal of the wastes and there is no intention to permit these storage units under the facility Part B permit.
3. Inspection procedures for the storage areas must include provisions for sampling run-off from the asphalt pad prior to its discharge.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Fred Dowsett of this Division at 303-331-4830.

Sincerely,

Joan W. Sowinski

Joan W. Sowinski
Acting Director
Hazardous Materials and Waste
Management Division

20:20 5 033 10

MHS
20-