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Rocky Mountain
Remediation Services, L.L.C.
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INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 22, 1996
TO: Distribution
FROM: Herb Finkelman, Project Management, T130F, X5491
SUBJECT: BUILDING 707 "J" MODULE GLOVE-BOX REMOVAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN - HNF-043-96
Action: None

PURPOSE

The purpose of this correspondence is to distribute the subject plan.

DISCUSSION

Attached for your information and files is the Building 707 "J" Module Glove-Box Removal Waste Management Plan. The purpose and scope of the subject plan are explained in the attached document. In addition, the points of contact for Waste Management activities have also been listed.

RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS

No response is required. Questions concerning this Waste Management Plan should be addressed to Mary T. Aycock at X5309.

MTA:lld

Attachment:
As Stated

Distribution:

- D. Bryan - DynCorp - 331
- D. Clark - DynCorp - 770
- K. Griffin - K- H -T130F
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B707-A-000042

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March 20, 1996
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S.Garcia	-	RMRS - T664
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D. Lobdell	-	RMRS - T130B
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J. Widney	-	SSOC - 707

File 17.402.F

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BUILDING 707
"J" MODULE GLOVEBOX REMOVAL
WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

ROCKY FLATS ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY SITE

Prepared by

Rocky Mountain Remediation Services, L. L. C.

REVISION 1

APRIL 16, 1996

**BUILDING 707 "J" MODULE GLOVEBOX REMOVAL
WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

REVISION 1

APRIL 16, 1996

This Waste Management Plan has been reviewed and approved by:

A. P. Power 4/17/96.
Andy Power, Vice President. Date

Gary Bracken 4/17/96
Gary Bracken, Programs & Operations Support Date

Herb Finkelman 4/16/96
Herb Finkelman, Project Manager Date

This Waste Management Plan was prepared by:

Mary T. Aycock 4/16/96
Mary T. Aycock, Environmental Engineer, SEG, CO Date

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BUILDING 707
"J" MODULE GLOVEBOX REMOVAL
WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.0 SCOPE

The processes of decontamination, dismantlement, and demolition of the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site (RFETS) facilities may result in the generation of solid and liquid radioactive waste, mixed waste, and hazardous waste which must be managed in accordance with applicable State and Federal regulations. The purpose of this document is to address the applicable requirements for waste management activities associated with the Building 707 "J" Module Glovebox Removal Project and describe the program which will be implemented to insure that these requirements are met. Waste generating activities, waste characterization, and waste certification requirements (contingent upon the disposal Waste Acceptance Criteria [WAC]), identified during project assessment, will be used to develop requirements for waste processing, packaging, storage, and transportation as well as to satisfy the WAC for final disposal. The technical basis for development of the Waste Management Plan (WMP) is outlined in the *U.S. Department of Energy Office of Environmental Management Decommissioning Resource Manual*, dated August 1995, and the Draft Decommissioning Program Plan.

The scope of the project consists of the removal of four (4) large gloveboxes and one (1) small "B" box in the "J" Module of Building 707. All associated utilities are also to be removed. Radiologically contaminated boxes include J20, J40, and J50. They will be removed to Building 776 for volume reduction. J30 and J40A are to be moved to "D" module in Building 707 for future use. This project will result in the generation of hazardous, mixed, Low Level Waste (LLW), and Transuranic (TRU) wastes and will require that a pre-job assessment be conducted to identify hazardous and radiological contaminants that may be present within the module during the equipment removal process. Projected volumes and types of wastes to be generated are discussed below and are based on preliminary planning and characterization activities. Project scope includes permanent disposition (i.e., disposal, recycle, etc.) of all waste (or its equivalent) generated during project activities.

2.0 RESPONSIBILITIES/POINTS OF CONTACT

This section of the WMP presents a management overview of the organization which will be in place to address waste management for this project. Key personnel which act as points of contact are identified in this section of the plan. An example of a Project Specific Organization Breakdown Structure for a typical decommissioning project is shown in Figure 1. The key responsibilities related to waste management are outlined below:

2.1 Project Manager (Herb Finkelman)

The project manager is responsible for overall management of the project including overall management of wastes generated by his specific project. These responsibilities include assuring adequate and timely characterization/projection of waste to be generated, to assure that plans are in place and coordinated to deal with the type and quantities of waste to be generated and dispositioned, to prepare cost estimates and fund for disposition of waste, and coordinate all project-specific waste management issues, including preparation of the WMP and assuring its implementation. The project manager coordinates activities with the Waste Management Liaison, Project Engineer, and Construction Superintendent to insure that issues associated with waste generation are addressed.

Project Specific Organization Breakdown Structure (OBS)

707 "J" MODULE GLOVE BOX REMOVAL

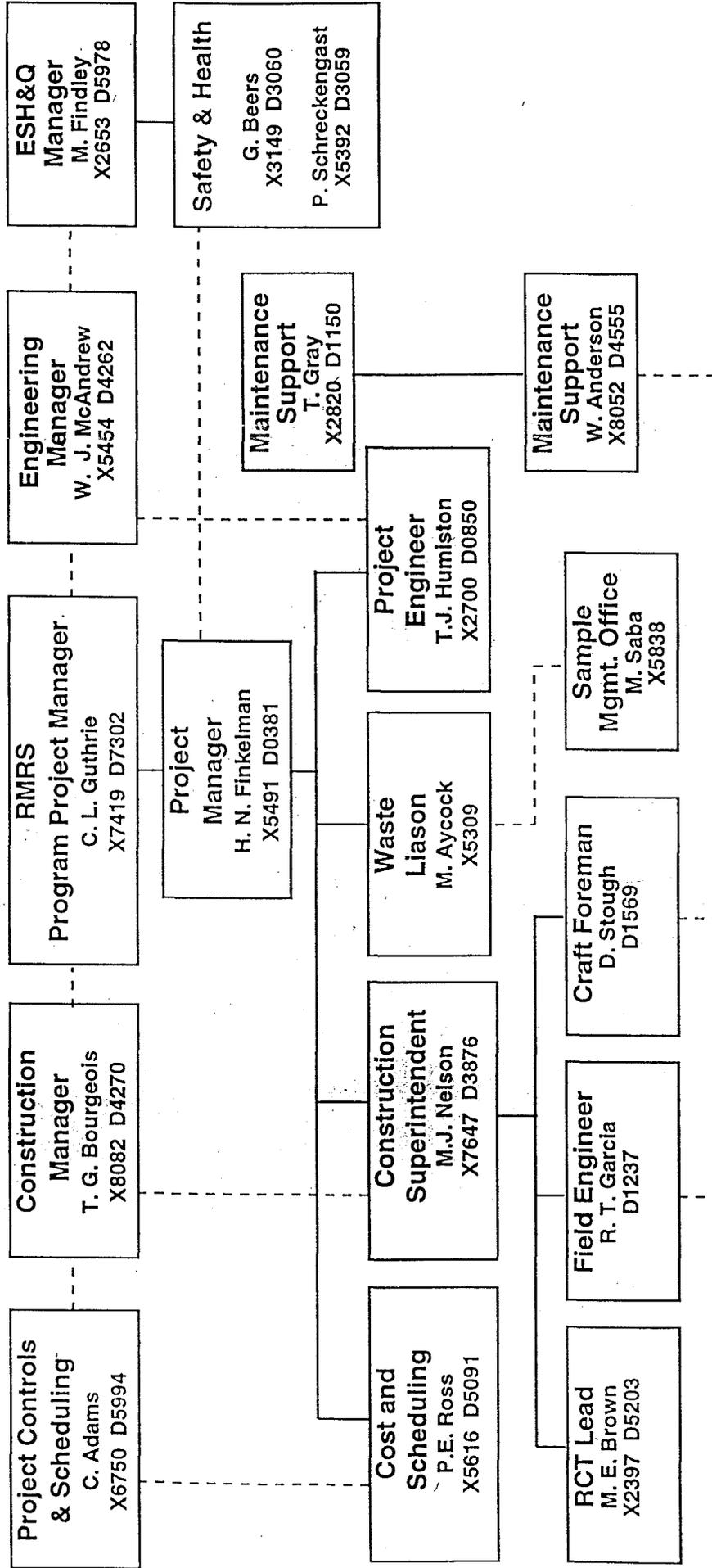


Figure 1

2.2 Waste Management Liaison (Mary T. Aycock)

The Waste Management Liaison reports to the project manager and is responsible for coordination of waste management activities across organizational lines which may involve the Waste Generator Services group, the Waste Operations group for treatment, storage and disposal, the Transportation group, the building Environmental Coordinator, and other groups such as Nuclear Safety which may become involved in the process of waste management for the project. Representatives from the various management groups involved are designated at the onset of the project and participate in routine meetings to discuss issues associated with waste management for the project.

2.3 Waste Operations Support (General)

Waste Operations provides services to the project, including characterization of waste, receipt of waste and other materials from the project, treatment, disposal and recycle as available, and storage of waste. Day-to-day support to the project includes waste packaging, assay, collection of waste, certification, and special services such as size reduction, decontamination, and other treatments as necessary.

2.3.1 Decommissioning Support Manager (Gary Bracken)

Support to decommissioning projects is coordinated through a management level position under the title of "Decommissioning Support Manager." Waste Management aspects of pre-project planning, assignments of responsibility for decommissioning related actions within Waste Operations, development of cost-effective strategies to address unique waste issues, and management follow-up to assure effective overall support to decommissioning are the responsibility of the Decommissioning Support Manager.

2.3.2 Solid Waste Operations — Waste Generator Services (Shirley Garcia)

Routine waste operations services are coordinated and provided through Waste Generator Services. Day-to-day support to the project, such as packaging of waste, completing characterization documents, arranging for on site transportation, and responding to project developments are the responsibility of this organization.

2.3.3 Solid Waste Operations — Waste Treatment (Scott Kranker)

Receipt and size reduction of large components (gloveboxes) from the project are the responsibility of Waste Treatment. In addition, any large scale movement of existing waste to free-up space for project activities would be performed by this organization.

2.3.4 Waste Disposal — Disposal Projects (Dean Lobdell)

Off site shipment of project wastes and materials for disposal, treatment, and recycling is the responsibility of Disposal Projects. This organization is responsible to prepare loads for off site shipment, maintain arrangements with off site capabilities for receipt of RFETS materials, and schedule these activities as necessary to support project requirements.

2.5 Environmental Coordinator (EC) (Building 707: Jeff Widney)

Each building associated with a specific decommissioning project has a designated building EC. The EC is responsible to coordinate with the Waste Management Liaison to handle building-specific issues related to environmental compliance and waste management. The EC works primarily in the field with the other designated Waste Management division personnel, such as technicians and inspectors, to insure that waste management activities are scheduled in a timely manner.

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2.6 Transportation Manager/Representative (David Bryan)

The "J" Module Project will coordinate waste transfer and pick-up schedules with a transportation representative assigned to the project. The Transportation representative works with the Waste Management Liaison, Construction Superintendent, Waste Operations representative, and EC to ensure that waste packages are transported in a timely manner to the appropriate treatment, storage, or disposal location. In some cases, wastes may be shipped directly off site for disposal. The transportation group is responsible to insure that waste packages meet the requirements of the Department of Transportation (DOT) (49 CFR) for shipping of waste off site. This group is also responsible for the safe shipment of wastes on site from the point of generation to temporary staging or storage areas.

3.0 WASTE GENERATION

This section of the WMP includes a detailed description of the wastes that are to be generated by a specific decommissioning project. Below is an outline of the volumes and types of wastes to be generated to include hazardous constituent characterization as well as radioisotope composition. Volumes for the amounts of LLW, mixed, hazardous, TRU, TRU mixed, recyclables, and clean waste are listed below based on preliminary estimates for the project, which can change due to site conditions or changes in decommissioning techniques. This section of the plan also includes a description of methods for segregation of wastes into appropriate Item Description Code (IDC) and possible methods of decontamination for some wastestreams.

The attached Non-Routine Waste Origination Log (NRWOL) outlines a total of 15 wastes (Attachment A) which will be generated as a result of the strip-out. Containers will be established within or near "J" Module to segregate wastes by IDC. Crates will be set up to receive large pieces of piping and construction debris such as ducting and conduit which will be surveyed and packaged as LLW.

The quantity and type of wastes that are expected to be generated as a result of this project are listed below:

<u>Low Level Waste (crates)</u>	11 crates	1400 cu.ft./52 cu.yd.	40 cubic meters
<u>Low Level Waste (drums)</u>	10 drums	74 cu.ft./ 3 cu.yd.	02 cubic meter
<u>TRU (drums)</u>	10 drums	74 cu. ft./ 3 cu.yd.	02 cubic meters
<u>Low Level Mixed (lead)*</u>	09 drums	67 cu. ft./ 3 cu.yd.	02 cubic meters
<u>Hazardous Waste (glycol/oils)</u>	01 drum	7.4 cu. ft./ .274 cu.yd.	<1 cubic meter

*Note: Low Level Mixed Waste (LLMW) in the form of lead will be generated as waste; however, the plans are to decontaminate the lead and arrange for recycling, if possible. NRWOLs include leaded gloves and windows.

Hazardous and mixed wastes such as lead and contaminated lead will be removed from the boxes prior to disposition. The intent is to remove and segregate all lead and outer surface materials such as Mycardia (plastic) from the gloveboxes while they are still in Building 707. The work will be conducted in High Efficiency Particulate Air filtered tents to control radioactive contamination levels during the operation.

A strippable paint will be used to decontaminate the boxes in an attempt to reduce contamination levels to a point where they can be classified as LLW. The boxes will then be transported to Building 776 to be size-reduced and packaged into a standard crate. The

Table below gives the standard glovebox dimensions for the boxes which will be size-reduced. Note: The J30 Glovebox will be shipped to Los Alamos for future use.

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Dimensions</u>	<u>Additional Description</u>
1 ea.	L12'3" x W5'5" x H5'6"	J50 Glovebox
2 ea.	L15' x W5'3" x H6'3"	J20 and 40 Gloveboxes
2 ea.	L8' x W5' x H4'	J20 Control Panel & Manifold
1 ea.	L7' x W4' x H6'	J20 Furnace
1 ea.	L7' x W6' x H5'	Penthouse J-20

4.0 WASTE CHARACTERIZATION

This section of the WMP describes the characterization requirements for the decommissioning project to meet requirements established by the RFETS *Hazardous Waste Requirements Manual*, the *Low-Level Waste Management Plan* and procedures, and the *RMRS Waste Acceptance Criteria*. Waste characterization is being accomplished by several methods including:

4.1 Visual Inspections

A facility walk-down was conducted on February 21, 1996 to identify areas where samples would be taken for characterization and waste management purposes. The sampling and analysis requirements have been outlined in the "Building 707 'J' Module Glovebox Removal Characterization Plan" dated March 18, 1996.

4.2 Use of Process Knowledge

Information regarding process knowledge for the wastestreams associated with Module "J" is found in the RFETS Waste Stream & Residue Identification and Characterization Manual. A total of 15 IDCs have been identified from the process descriptions which were included in the attached NRWOL (Attachment A).

4.3 Characterization Sampling

As described above, a characterization plan addressing required sampling and analysis for the gloveboxes has been completed. In addition, sampling of the liquid process lines associated with each box is being coordinated with the Analytical Projects Office (APO) and the Waste Operations group. Additional samples which have not been previously identified in the plan may be required for further characterization as the project proceeds. Results of all sampling conducted will be compiled in a final characterization plan for the project.

The APO coordinates the sampling requests with two (2) on site laboratories. Where Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) characterization is required, *Test methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods, U.S. EPA SW-846, 1986, Third Edition* (or current version) is used for sampling and analysis. Process knowledge, quality control procedures, waste characterization, and WAC certification procedures are integrated into field procedures used to support characterization requirements. The specifics of the locations, types, and analysis requirements for the sampling activity is outlined in the Building 707 "J" Module Characterization Plan (March 18, 1996).

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4.4 Nondestructive Examination/Nondestructive Assay

During the progression of the project, various instruments will be utilized to perform "Hold Up" measurements on the gloveboxes to estimate quantities of radioactive contamination present prior to and following decontamination of the boxes. Measurements will be performed on box numbers J40, J50, and J20 furnace (if there is material present when it is opened) and lateral duct work connecting the gloveboxes to the main header. A strippable paint will be used to decontaminate the boxes in an attempt to reduce contamination levels to a point where they can be classified as LLW. Note that the waste volumes listed in Section 2.0 reflect successful decontamination to low-level. The boxes will then be transported to Building 776 to be size-reduced and packaged into a standard crate.

Once the boxes are packaged for disposal, they are assayed prior to being shipped from the site. RFETS utilizes nondestructive assay methods (Gamma Spectroscopy) to assay drums and crates prior to shipment to determine levels of radioactivity for waste classification purposes. When the radionuclides in a volume of bulk material, typically contained in a drum, box, or tank emit gamma radiation, direct external measurements can identify and/or quantify the radioactive material inside. Gamma radiation is detected using plastic scintillators, sodium iodide crystals, or germanium crystals. RFETS has two (2) active units, a drum assay unit which is located in Building 371 and a crate assay unit, located in Building 569.

Real-Time Radiography (RTR) is also utilized to examine the contents of drums prior to shipment. The container to be examined is placed between an X-ray tube and a detector (screen, image intensifier, and television camera). The image formed is viewed on a real-time basis so that motion, such as free liquids, can be detected by viewing the container. RTR provides additional information to assist in certification of the contents of a waste container prior to shipment.

4.5 Radiochemistry

Radioactive analysis will be conducted for surface materials (such as paint) and liquids contained in the process lines, such as water, glycol, and oil lines associated with pumps. The requested analyses consist of a radioactive scan for total activity, gross alpha/beta, and isotopics analysis for Plutonium 239. The results of the analysis will be received prior to the start of equipment and line removal. These results will also be used to further characterize the wastes generated.

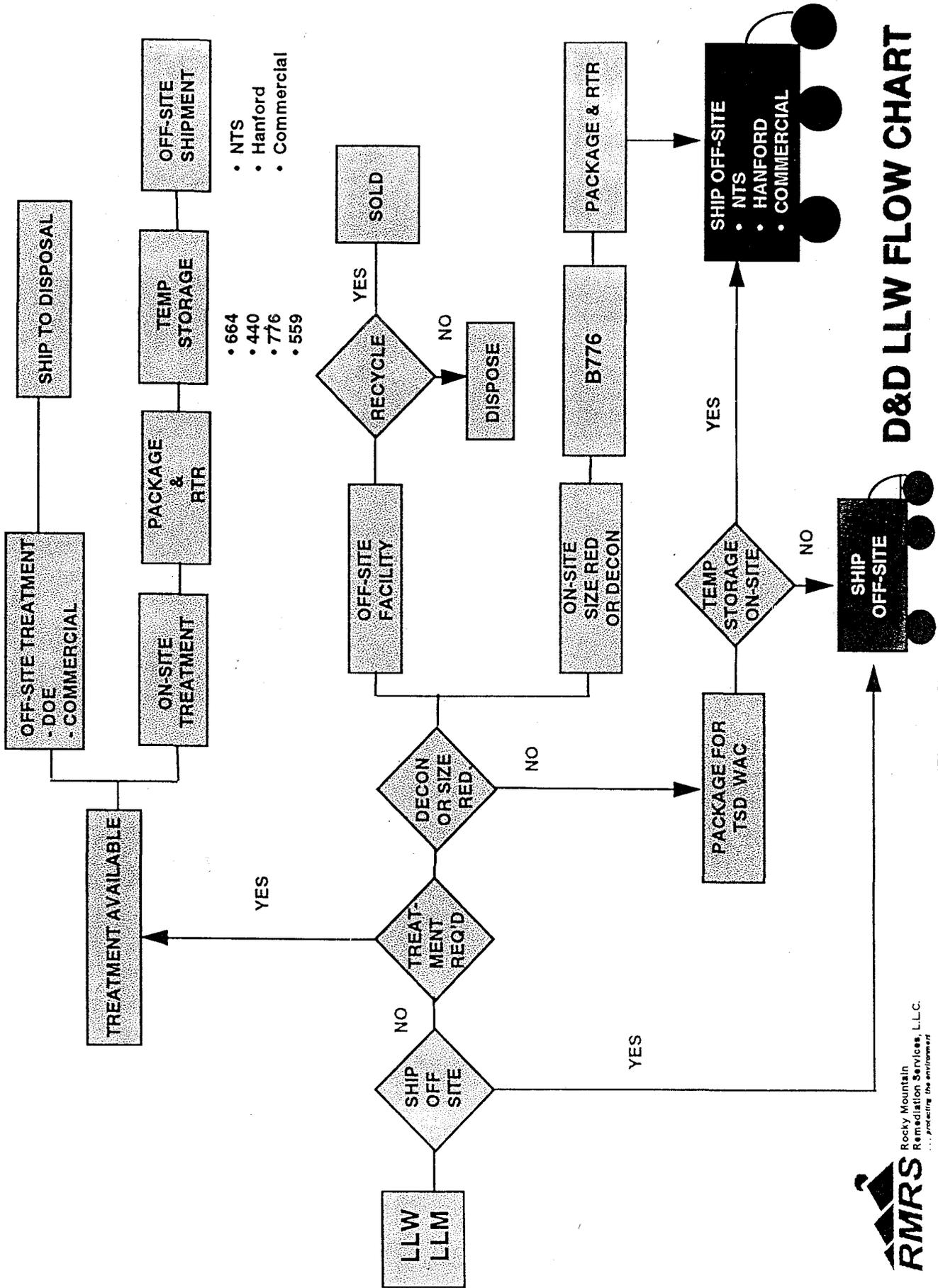
5.0 DECOMMISSIONING PROJECT WASTE VERIFICATION

Waste verification activities are conducted by Waste Operations Inspectors assigned to the job. Waste characterization data and packaging requirements for LLW meet the requirements of the Nevada Test Site's (NTS) WAC (NVO-325). Procedures and policies for managing LLW are outlined in the RFETS LLW Management Plan.

Waste verification for TRU wastes is conducted by the Waste Operations group in accordance with the RFETS TRU Waste Management Plan. Wastes are certified in accordance with the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant WAC and the TRU Package Transporter-II Authorized Methods for Payload Control Compliance Plan. Waste Inspectors are assigned to inspect waste packages generated from the Building 707 "J" Module on a daily basis while the waste is in process and prior to final closure of the containers.

6.0 WASTE TREATMENT AND PACKAGING (Reference Figure 2)

LLW and LLMW generated by the Building 707 "J" Module Removal Project will be packaged on a daily basis. Full waste crates will be packaged and shipped to Building 569



- 664
 - 440
 - 776
 - 559
- NTS
 - Hanford
 - Commercial

D&D LLW FLOW CHART

Figure 2

for assay and drums to Building 371. Waste Operations will designate the storage location for LLW inside the Protected Area. It is expected that the majority of LLW and TRU will be shipped to Building 776 for storage prior to off site shipment.

Gloveboxes removed from Building 707 will be shipped directly to Building 776 for temporary storage until size reduction can be accomplished. Due to the fact that size reduction is part of the scope of this project, it is expected that size reduction will be accomplished by the end of Fiscal Year 1996.

Contaminated lead will be generated as a result of this project and managed as mixed waste or "recyclable lead" until it can be shipped off site for decontamination and recycling. A commercial contractor is being considered to take custody of the lead under an Nuclear Regulatory Commission license for eventual decontamination and free release. If this cannot be accomplished, then methods for decontamination of the lead on site will be evaluated to determine the feasibility of on site decontamination, free release, and recycling.

Liquid wastes drained from process lines may result in mixed wastes, if radioactive contamination is detected. These wastes will be treated in accordance with the treatability groupings for mixed wastes which have been established to support the RFETS Proposed Site Treatment Plan (Rev. 3, March 30, 1995). It is most likely that aqueous wastes, if contaminated, would be sent to Building 374 for treatment on site.

Release of clean material, debris, equipment, and facilities from a site contaminated with hazardous materials is accomplished by demonstrating that the wastes or materials do not exhibit any of the characteristics of hazardous waste under subpart D of 40 CFR 261 (6 CCR 1007-3,264) or is excluded under the provisions of subpart D. Process knowledge and operating history related to the facilities can also be used to segregate hazardous contaminant areas from unaffected areas.

Further sampling and analysis may be required during the project for various wastes to also determine if the wastes will be regulated as Land Disposal Restricted wastes, or if the wastes can be exempted under the "hazardous debris rule." Under this provision, and in accordance with the debris treatment standards (40 CFR 268.45), treated hazardous debris is excluded from the definition of hazardous waste, provided that the debris is treated to the performance or design and operation standards by an extraction or destruction technology and the treated debris does not exhibit the characteristic of a hazardous waste. The excluded debris can be disposed in an industrial landfill (subtitle D) rather than a RCRA permitted landfill (subtitle C). (Note that these exemptions apply to disposal of certain low-level radioactive mixed wastes, if they meet the receiving site's WAC for hazardous debris).

7.0 TEMPORARY STORAGE, TRANSPORTATION, AND FINAL DISPOSITION

For wastes that will not be shipped directly off site, interim storage locations will be designated by Waste Operations for storage of the wastes in on site storage facilities. LLMW will be stored in 90-Day Accumulation areas until shipped off site to a commercial contractor or to permitted on site storage. LLW will be shipped to Building 776 for temporary storage until it can be shipped to NTS for final disposal. Waste Operations personnel will provide site surveillance support to insure that wastes are being managed at each storage facility in accordance with the conditions established in the current RFETS Part B Permit.

The RFETS Transportation group will be involved with developing the requirements for off site transportation of waste to the selected disposal or treatment site. Appropriate procedures will be used to address shipping requirements and insure that waste shipments meet on site requirements, DOT regulations, and the receiving site's WAC.

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8.0 WASTE MINIMIZATION

The management of Building 707 "J" Module wastes will be accomplished in a manner that minimizes the generation of such wastes. Waste minimization will be accomplished through a hierarchial approach to waste reduction by first eliminating or reducing the generation of decommissioning wastes through application of source reduction methods (e.g., use of non-hazardous decontamination agents), including input material changes, operational improvements, process changes, and administrative steps. Those potential waste materials that cannot be eliminated or minimized through source reduction will be minimized by recycling through reuse (e.g., lead, metals) or reclamation activities, or treating through compaction and stabilization processes, or packaging through segmentation (size reduction), nesting, and void space management techniques during packaging. Commercial waste processing facilities will be utilized, if appropriate, to minimize waste volume on a cost justification basis.

9.0 COMPLETION REPORT

Once the project has been completed, a project completion report will be prepared. This report will include a listing of the wastes removed from the module or building, characterization data, and a description of the disposition of the wastes and all activities (e.g., size reduction, decontamination, or treatment) which contributed to the final forms and volumes of the wastes resulting from this project.

10.0 REFERENCES

Waste Stream and Residue Description and Characterization, Module J; 707-V5.0, Process number 707-3.

IWCP titled "Remove Gloveboxes from J-Module, Bldg, 707; Work Control Number: 952020PT Rev. No. 0.

Standard Work Package: "Deactivate Gloveboxes and Portions of the Chainveyors in Module "D", Building 707"; Work Control Number: TP077620.

Building 707 "J" Module Glovebox Removal Characterization Plan - HNF-030-96, Rev. 3, March 18, 1996.

Health and Safety Plan, Glovebox Removal, "J" Module, Building 707, RFETS, Rev. 0 February 1996.

ATTACHMENT A
NON-ROUTINE WASTE ORIGINATION LOGS

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NONROUTINE WASTE ORIGINATION LOG

WORK PERFORMED BY: _____

WORK CONTROL # 952000PI
 BUILDING 207 ROOM J mod

WORK PACKAGE TITLE: _____

PAGE 1 OF 5

OUT PUT #	DESCRIPTION	IDCI WFC	* PROCESS #	RCRA HAZARDOUS? (Y/N)	RCRA CCC	NON-RCRA CCC	COMP. CODE	EPA CODE(S)	LDR CODE(S)	WASTE DESTINATION	RCRA CUSTODIAN EXT./PAGER	WASTE CONTACT DATE
1	Lead Shielding	321		Y	24 00	00	NA	DA08	9	707-2012		
CHARACTERIZATION RATIONALE/COMMENTS Lead shielding removed from gloveboxes in J module Lead > 5ppm												
2	Ground/Lead Glass Windows	494		Y	24 04	00	NA	DA08 DA05	9	707-2012		
CHARACTERIZATION RATIONALE/COMMENTS glovebox windows removed from gloveboxes in J module Contain lead > 5ppm and barium > 100ppm												
3	Leaded Glovebox Gloves	339		Y	24 00	00	NA	DA08	9	707-2012		
CHARACTERIZATION RATIONALE/COMMENTS Glovebox gloves removed from gloveboxes in J module Gloves contain > 5ppm lead												

* Non-Routine Waste Origination Log is required if the waste is identified with a Process Number in the applicable WSPIC Building Book

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**NONROUTINE WASTE
ORIGINATION LOG**

WORK PERFORMED BY: _____

WORK CONTROL # _____

BUILDING _____ ROOM _____

WORK PACKAGE TITLE: _____

PAGE 2 OF 5

OUT. PUT #	DESCRIPTION	IDC/ WFC	* PROCESS #	RCRA HAZARDOUS? (Y/N)	RCRA CCG	NON-RCRA CCG	COMP. CODE	EPA CODE(S)	IDR CODE(S)	WASTE DESTINATION	RCRA CUSTODIAN EXT./PAGER	WASTE CONTACT DATE
4	Light metal	480		N	00	00	NA	NA	NA	604 Storage		
CHARACTERIZATION RATIONALE/COMMENTS Overhead piping to EG. 00, 30, 40, 50, pumps (oil has been removed), racks/cabinets from EG J-40, J-50 furnace (EG 30), valves, etc. NO RCRA constituents in this description of metals. (Drill Bits to be included)												
5	Dry Combustibles	(801) 330		N	00	00	NA	NA	NA	604 Storage		
CHARACTERIZATION RATIONALE/COMMENTS Non-lined dry combustibles to include PPE, wipes and any dry combustible generated during this evaluation. NO RCRA solvents are being used for this stripcoat.												
6	Dry Combustibles	(801) 330		N	00	00	NA	NA	NA	604 Storage		
CHARACTERIZATION RATIONALE/COMMENTS Dry combustibles that are line-generated. May include Strip-Coat to reduce contamination. Strip coat has NO RCRA constituents. It is ammonia based.												

* No Not-F
EC/EPM Revis
RF 47637 (69)

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NONROUTINE WASTE ORIGINATION LOG

WORK PERFORMED BY: _____

WORK CONTROL # _____

BUILDING _____ ROOM _____

PAGE 3 OF 5

WORK PACKAGE TITLE: _____

OUT PUT #	DESCRIPTION	IDC/WFC	PROCESS #	RCRA HAZARDOUS? (Y/N)	RCRA NON-RCRA CCC	COMP. CODE	EPA CODE(S)	LDR CODE(S)	WASTE DESTINATION	RCRA CUSTODIAN EXT./PAGER	WASTE CONTACT DATE
1	Benelex / Plexiglass BDR			N	00	00	NA	NA	664 Storage		
CHARACTERIZATION RATIONALE/COMMENTS Benelex/Plexiglass that comes from 68, 20, 30, 40, 50. No RCRA constituents.											
8	Blank top Concrete / Dirt & Sand	374		N	00	00	NA	NA	664 Storage		
CHARACTERIZATION RATIONALE/COMMENTS Concrete pieces removed from J Module, underneath control panel. Identity of lead paint is to be confirmed by Sampling # _____. If lead is > 5ppm CCC will become 24 and this waste will be RCRA regulated and LDR.											
9	Plastic	337		N	00	00	NA	NA	700, 664 Storage		
CHARACTERIZATION RATIONALE/COMMENTS Soft sided cabinet for 68, 20, 30, 40, 50											

* No Non-Routine Waste Origination Log is required if the waste is identified with a Process Number in the applicable WSEIC Building Book

EC/EPM Review/Approval

RF 47637 (6/95)

WORK CONTROL # _____
 BUILDING _____ ROOM _____

NONROUTINE WASTE ORIGINATION LOG

WORK PACKAGE TITLE: _____ PAGE 4 OF 5

WORK PERFORMED BY: _____

OUT PUT #	DESCRIPTION	ICG/WFC	PROCESS #	RCRA HAZARDOUS (Y/N)	RCRA NON-RCRA CCC	COMP. CODE	EPA CODE(S)	LDR CODE(S)	WASTE DESTINATION	RCRA CUSTODIAN EXT./PAGER	WASTE CONTACT DATE
10	Moist Combustibles (300) 336			N	00	NA	NA	NA	Bag 664		
CHARACTERIZATION RATIONALE/COMMENTS Non-line generated moist combustibles. No RCRA solvents were used during this evolution.											
11	Moist Combustibles (300) 336			N	00	NA	NA	NA	TRAY OVER STAGE		
CHARACTERIZATION RATIONALE/COMMENTS Line-generated moist combustibles. No RCRA solvents were used during this evolution.											
12	Non-lead Light metal 1480			N	00	NA	NA	NA	LA-BILL		
CHARACTERIZATION RATIONALE/COMMENTS Metal from 5-Box 40A; no RCRA constituents											

* No Non-Routine Waste Origination Log is required if the waste is identified with a Process Number in the applicable MSBIC Building Book

EC/EPM Review/Approval _____

RF 47637 (6/95)

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NONROUTINE WASTE ORIGINATION LOG

WORK CONTROL # _____
 BUILDING _____ ROOM _____

PAGE 5 OF 5

WORK PERFORMED BY: _____

WORK PACKAGE TITLE: _____

ROUT #	DESCRIPTION	IDC/WFC	PROCESS #	RCRA HAZARDOUS? (Y/N)	RCRA CCC	NON-RCRA CCC	COMP. CODE	EPA CODE(S)	LDR CODE(S)	WASTE DESTINATION	RCRA CUSTODIAN EXT./PAGER	WASTE CONTACT DATE
13	Wood Lumber Pallets	1307		N	00	00	NA	00	00	Landfill	FRP	
CHARACTERIZATION RATIONALE/COMMENTS Wood from Box 40A; No RCRA constituents												
14	Dry Combustibles	1330		N	00	00	NA	00	00	Landfill	FRP	
CHARACTERIZATION RATIONALE/COMMENTS Combustibles from Box 40A; No RCRA constituents												
15	Oil Dry	375		N	00	00	NA	00	00	Tire Waste Storage		
CHARACTERIZATION RATIONALE/COMMENTS Crit drain oil from BB's 20, 30, 40, & 50 that is added to oil dry. No RCRA constituents.												

* No Non-Routine Waste ... with a Disposal Number in the applicable WSRIC Building Book

EC/EPM Review/Approval

RF 47637 (6/95)

19/19