RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL CHARACTERIZATION PLAN
FOR THE 886 CLUSTER DECOMMISSIONING PROJECT

Rocky Mountain Remediation Services, L.L.C.

November 13, 1997
Revision 0
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ACRONYMS

ADM  Administrative Procedures Manual
AHERA  Asbestos Hazard Emergency Act
APO  Analytical Projects Office
ASTM  American Society for Testing Materials
BIO  Basis of Interim Operation
CCR  Colorado Code of Regulations
CDPHE  Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
CLP  Contract Laboratory Program
CML  Critical Mass Laboratory
COC  Contaminant of Concern
DOE  Department of Energy
EPA  Environmental Protection Agency
EMD  Environmental Management Department
FIDLER  Field Instrument for the Detection of Low Energy Radiation
FO  Field Operations (Manual)
HSP  Health and Safety Plan
LLW  Low-level Waste
PARCC  Precision, Accuracy, Representativeness, Completeness, and Comparability
PCBs  Polychlorinated biphenyls
ppm  Parts Per Million
QA  Quality Assurance
QC  Quality Control
RCA  Radiological Control Area
RCLP  Reconnaissance Level Characterization Plan
RCRA  Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
REP  Radiological Engineering Procedure
RFCA  Rocky Flats Cleanup Agreement
RFEDS  Rocky Flats Environmental Database System
RFETS  Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site
ROI  Radiological Operating Instruction
SOE  Stationary Operating Engineer
TCLP  Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
WAC  Waste Acceptance Criteria
1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Building 886 Cluster (Figure 1-1) is comprised of buildings 886, 888A, 880, 875, and T886A and an underground tunnel with ventilation ducts that connect Building 886 to Building 875 (Figure 1-2). Because Building 886 and its associated facilities have no mission, the cluster is being decommissioned to reduce operating costs and to eliminate hazards within the Cluster's buildings. Consistent with the Rocky Flats Cleanup Agreement (RFCA) (DOE 1996), the 886 Cluster Decommissioning Project is being conducted as a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) removal action. The 886 Cluster Decommissioning Project is one of the decommissioning activities at Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site (RFETS) selected to meet the site's goal.

1.1 Purpose

The building disposition approach agreed upon in the RFCA Attachment 9 (DOE 1996) includes reconnaissance level characterization to support decommissioning planning and implementation. The purpose of this Reconnaissance Level Characterization Plan (RLCP) is to detail the data requirements and methodology for 886 Cluster characterization. The characterization efforts are intended to identify the type, quantity, condition, and location of radioactive and hazardous materials which are, or which may be, present as residual contamination in the 886 Cluster facilities. Implementation of the RLCP will establish a preliminary estimate of the type of contamination or safety hazards present in the 886 Cluster. Data generated during the characterization activities will be summarized in the Reconnaissance Level Characterization Report and will be used as input to the Interim Action/Interim Remedial Action Plan and Health and Safety Plan. Additional surveys, referred to as "in-process characterization," will be employed to characterize contamination, as well as physical safety hazards, throughout the disposition process.

1.2 Scope

Information and data presented in this plan specifically pertain to the Building 886 Cluster. The review of historical records and the collection of process knowledge information covers the operational time period for the facility from original construction to present. This information was evaluated to identify data needs for the characterization effort. The scope of this document is to present the characterization plan to fill the data needs identified. This document was prepared using guidance from Manual for Conducting Radiological Surveys in Support of License Termination NUREG/CR-5849, Decommissioning Handbook DOE/EM-0142P, Decommissioning Resource Manual and Multi-Agency Radiation Survey and Site Investigation Manual (MARSSIM) NUREG-1575, Guidance for Planning for Data Collection in Support of Environmental Decision Making Using the Data Quality Objectives Process, EPA QA/G-4 (EPA 199x) with procedural support from the Environmental Management Department Procedures Manual (EG&G 1992).

2.0 CLUSTER DESCRIPTION

The construction of Buildings 886, 875, and 888A was completed in 1964 and commissioned in 1965. The trailer T886A was located east of Building 886 in approximately 1980; a breezeway connected the two at a later date. The construction date of Building 880 is unknown. The purpose of the 886 Cluster was to conduct criticality experiments on liquids, powder, and solid forms of fissionable materials. The date of the last criticality experiment was October.
Figure 1-1. 886 Cluster Location at RFETS
Figure 1-2. 886 Cluster
1987. These experiments were essential to validate computer models used to establish nuclear criticality safety limits, now called Criticality Safety Operating Limits. A brief description of the operational purpose, waste streams suspected and/or generated from each building, and assessment of likely hazards in the 886 Cluster is presented in the following sections.

2.1 Building 886 - Critical Mass Laboratory

Building 886 contains the Critical Mass Laboratory (CML) where criticality experiments were performed (Figure 2-1). Three rooms and a hallway comprise the Radiation Control Area (RCA) which include and provide support facilities to the CML:

- Room 101 - the assembly room where all criticality experiments were performed;
- Room 102 - a storage vault for Special Nuclear Material (SNM);
- Room 103 - the mixing room which serves as a fissile solution storage area, and;
- Room 108 - the hallway within the CML connecting Rooms 101, 102, and 103.

Outside of the RCA, Room 111 is the Utility Room and Room 112 is the Control Room. Room 141 is the Stationary Operating Engineer (SOE) control room. The remaining rooms within the building are considered office space.

2.1.1 Critical Mass Laboratory

As stated above, Room 101 was the assembly room for the CML. Fixed and removable contamination is present throughout the room. According to the Basis for Interim Operation (BIO) (KH 1995), exposed surfaces within Room 101 are contaminated with uranium-235 to less than 20 disintegration per minute (dpm) per 100 square centimeter (cm²) for alpha contamination. There are highly enriched uranyl nitrate (HEUN) solution residues present as hold-up material in the piping in the assembly hood in Room 101. The assembly hood, also referred to as the "doghouse," is composed of stainless steel (unpainted) with a plexiglass window. The assembly hood is also internally contaminated with uranium due to solution leakage from the piping system. Approximately half of the room contains empty tanks, waste, and capital equipment that will require characterization and/or dispositioning. The assembly hood area also contains four raschig ring tanks and capital equipment. The raschig ring tanks are contaminated with HEUN residue. In addition, the room is extensively wired for controls and cameras. Based on process knowledge, the paint in the room is known to contain lead and the concrete contains asbestos.

Room 102 was the storage vault for SNM. The room is only slightly contaminated with uranium and has very limited piping. According to the BIO (KH 1995), exposed surfaces within Room 102 are contaminated with uranium-235 to less than 20 dpm per 100 cm² for alpha contamination. Based on process knowledge, the paint in the room is known to contain lead and the concrete contains asbestos. Recent removal of containers of low enriched uranium (LEU) oxides and two sources of Co-60 and one source of Cf-252 was completed as a risk reduction. Other source materials potentially present in Room 102 requiring disposition include: Am-241, Ba-133, Cd-109, Cs-137, Mn-54, Na-22, Pu-239, U-238 (KH 1995).
Figure 2-1. Building 886 Layout

Building 886 BIO
1C8861AA
The mixing room, Room 103, contains 10 tanks internally contaminated with residual HEUN, three of which are within a stainless steel room within Room 103 (Figure 2-2). The piping connected to the tanks is similarly contaminated. The HEUN was drained from these tanks and raschig rings were removed as part of a risk reduction. As for Rooms 101 and 102, exposed surfaces within Room 102 are contaminated with uranium-235 to less than 20 dpm per 100 cm² for alpha contamination (KH 1995). The downdraft room and glovebox (i.e., the downdraft unit) is composed of stainless steel. The downdraft unit in Room 103 is believed to be internally contaminated with plutonium from the handling of plutonium metal for criticality experiments prior to 1983. Since then, the downdraft unit has been secured and has not been used. The degree of contamination is unknown, but it was estimated in the BIO to be less than two grams over all surfaces (KH 1995). It was also conservatively estimated that nine grams of plutonium are in the exhaust duct and in the first stage high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters; however, according to the BIO, studies have indicated that very little plutonium exists in the exhaust ductwork or in the HEPA filters (KH 1995). Results of paint samples on the exterior of the tanks indicated the presence of RCRA metals barium, cadmium, lead, and silver. Lead-based paint covers the walls, tanks, and piping. Capitol equipment within the room will require characterization and/or dispositioning.

Room 108 is the hall connecting Rooms 101, 102 and 103 which is assumed to be similarly contaminated with uranium-235. Surfaces are painted with lead-based paint and asbestos containing materials (ACM) are likely.

2.1.2 Room 111 - Utility Room

The utility room houses electrical support and building controls for 886. Paint samples collected by RFETS industrial hygiene personnel in 1996 from the west wall of Room 111 and on the exterior wall tested positive for lead and negative for asbestos. Friable ACM on piping and tanks have been previously identified (i.e., tagged) in Room 111.

2.1.3 Room 112 - Control Room

At present, Room 112 contains excess materials (non-chemical) and electronic equipment requiring dispositioning. ACM, such as the floor tile, are likely.

2.1.4 Room 141 - SOE Control Room

Room 141, the SOE Control Room for the CRL, houses electronic equipment requiring dispositioning. ACM, such as the floor tile, is likely.

2.1.5 Office area

Excluding the rooms discussed above, the remainder of Building 886 is comprised of office areas. Excess furniture and equipment is being dispositioned as appropriate as part of deactivation. There is a potential for ACM, such as floor and ceiling tile; however, two ceiling tiles in Room 128 (a hallway) were tested for asbestos in July of 1996 and asbestos was not detected. At present, carpeting covers the floors in many of the rooms.
Figure 2-2. Building 886 Room 103
2.2 Building 875 - High Particulate Air Filter Plenum Facility

Building 875 houses the filter plenums that filter air which has been circulated through the Building 886 Exhaust System (Figure 2-3). The tunnel connecting these two facilities is considered part of this facility. The interior of the ductwork in the tunnel and the plenum are contaminated with enriched uranium. The potential exists for low-level plutonium contamination in the ducts and plenum chambers. Plenum 501 is a two-stage HEPA filter servicing the office area. Plenum 502 is a four-stage HEPA filter plenum servicing the MAA exhaust air. Tank D-501 is the plenum deluge tank. The building also contains a 1,200-gallon critically safe tank filled with raschig rings. ACM such as pipe insulation have been identified in the building. A metal cabinet containing sources is also in the facility. Groundwater seepage into the raschig ring tank area is routinely pumped out.

Drummed waste located in Building 875 has been packaged and radiologically surveyed and is presently awaiting shipment. Historical records indicate the following waste streams have been generated. Used HEPA filters, wet and dry combustibles, and used sprinkler heads are taken to the counter for assay. Maintenance generates wastes such as fluorescent bulbs, paint equipment, Kimwipes with grease, bearings, fan belt, lead acid batteries, and motors. Raschig rings are collected in 55-gallon drums as low-level waste. (RMRS 1993)

2.3 Building 888A - Electrical Substation

Building 888A is an electrical substation for the cluster buildings and operates at 13,800 volts. The transformer has been tagged indicating that polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are not present. This transformer is shared with Building 875 and 888. (RMRS 1997)

2.4 Building T886A - Office Trailer

Building T886A is an office trailer and historically has only generated custodial and sanitary wastes.

2.5 Building 880 - Storage Facility

Building 880 is an unpainted, metal building currently being used for excess storage. While contaminated and hazardous materials and equipment are included in the current inventory, no materials are being moved in or out of the building. The majority of waste streams are considered, and will be packaged and handled as, low-level waste. Some of these items were, at one time, slightly contaminated with enriched uranium and packaged acceptably for the period. Waste lead and hazardous excess chemicals are present and accumulated in a regulated area. ACM may also be present in the storage facility. The facility may have incidentally become radiologically contaminated from items stored. Additionally, several items of used experimental equipment awaiting anticipated re-use are stored in the building. (RMRS 1993)
Figure 2-3. Building 875.
2.6 Building 828

Building 828 is an outside concrete pit containing two-1,000 liter tanks filled with unused raschig rings. The pit and tanks have potentially been contaminated from groundwater seepage into the pits. The BIO also notes the potential for internal contamination with enriched uranium (KH 1995).

2.7 Contaminant Summary

Based on a review of the historical information associated with the 886 Cluster the following contaminants have been identified:

2.7.1 Asbestos

A complete asbestos inspection of the building will be conducted in accordance with Colorado Department of Health and Environment (CDPHE) and Asbestos Hazard Emergency Act (AHERA) regulations by a certified State Inspector. Concrete used in the construction of Building 886 Rooms 101, 102, and 103 is known to contain asbestos.

2.7.2 Polychlorinated biphenyls

Sources of suspected polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) that could be encountered during decommissioning activities include fluorescent light ballasts and electrical equipment in the 886 buildings. The characterization will include an inventory of suspected PCB containing materials to estimate the type and quantity of these wastes.

2.7.3 Lead and Metals

It is assumed that the majority of painted surfaces associated with safety markings and fire protection systems contain lead. This assessment is based on previous sampling conducted by the Industrial Hygiene group and is documented in the Health and Safety Lead Abatement Plan files. As a result, these surfaces will not be sampled as part of the characterization.

2.7.4 Radionuclides

As discussed in Section 2, radioactive contamination is known to be in the 886 cluster based on past survey results; however, isotopic analyses have not been performed to characterize the nature of the radioactive contamination. Rooms 102 and 108 are not plutonium contaminated. Process knowledge indicates that with the exception of Room 103, where a plutonium container ruptured and release plutonium in both rooms and associated exhaust system, the radioactive contamination is assumed to be uranium. Plutonium is suspected to be present in Rooms 101 and 103.
**Table 2-1. SUMMARY OF PROCESS INFORMATION AND SUSPECTED CONTAMINANTS (COCs) BY ROOM/BUILDING IN THE 886 CLUSTER.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOM</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>PROCESS INFORMATION</th>
<th>COCS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>886 Cluster-wide</td>
<td>Yellow safety paint (i.e., safety railings)</td>
<td>Lead/metals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>886 Cluster-wide</td>
<td>Red safety paint (i.e., fire systems)</td>
<td>Lead/metals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bldg. 886</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 101      | Criticality Assembly Room | Process knowledge indicates the presence of fixed and removable radioactive contamination. Lead is assumed to be present in painted surfaces within the room per process knowledge. Asbestos is assumed to be present in the building materials (i.e., concrete structure, transite) per process knowledge and was noted as present on a large air mover during building walkthrough. Equipment in the room includes
  - Horizontal Split Table (1)
  - Vertical Split Table (1)
  - Solution Base (1)
  - Water Reflector Apparatus (1)
  - Elevated Platform (1)
  - Walk-in Hood (1)
  - Concrete Reflector Panels
  - Solution Transfer Pump (2)

  Material handling releases within the CML are noted in the BIO (KH 1995).

  Potential for PCBs or PCB-contaminated material was noted for cable sheathing, ARC welder, old ducting joints during building walkthrough. Unknown seepage under criticality experiment table noted during building walkthrough.
| Radioactive Contamination | Lead/metals, Asbestos, PCBs |
| 102      | SNM Storage Vault | Process knowledge indicates radioactive contamination from past operations; lead-based paint is known to have been used in the room, and, asbestos is known/suspected to have been used in the concrete structure. Material handling releases within the CML are noted in the BIO (KH 1995). | Radioactive Contamination |
| 103      | Mixing Room - Fissile material storage area (tank farm) | Process knowledge indicating radioactive contamination including Pu. Analytical results from 10 paint samples from the exterior of the tanks in the room indicate Pb concentrations from 879 to 4,400 ppm. The RCRA metals Ag, Cd, Ba were also present in the paint samples.
  - Stainless Steel Tanks (11)
  - Glovebox Type Enclosure (2)
  - Solution Transfer Pump (4)

  Material handling releases within the CML are noted in the BIO (KH 1995). Specific to Room 103, a yellow slurry was observed in some of the sight gauges for the HEUN solution tanks. It was estimated that the gauge had been in contact with the uranium nitrate solution for 5 to 8 years.

  Flooding of the filter plenum 502 and duct with groundwater from the 828 pit is noted in the BIO. Water in the plenum deluge tanks was slightly contaminated with U. The high groundwater seeped into Room 103 pit which was filled with Raschig rings. Decontamination efforts in the 103 pit in summer of 1995 (KH 1995).

  Unidentified hydraulic fluid in pumps was noted during walkthrough.
| Radioactive Contamination | Lead/metals, Asbestos, PCBs |
| 104      | Stepoff Pad | None | Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos |
### Table 2-1. SUMMARY OF PROCESS INFORMATION AND SUSPECTED CONTAMINANTS (COCs) BY ROOM/BUILDING IN THE 886 CLUSTER (CONT).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Suspected Contaminants</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Office</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Office Area</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>Office Area</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>Hallway within the CML</td>
<td>Process knowledge indicates low levels of radioactive contamination from activities conducted in Rooms 101, 102, and 103; lead paint; asbestos.</td>
<td>Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>Office Area</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Office Area</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>Utility Room</td>
<td>Paint samples on the west interior and exterior walls indicate lead-based paint. Analyses for asbestos in these samples were negative. Equipment and electrical support to the building. Pipe insulation containing asbestos noted during building walkthrough.</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead, Asbestos, PCBs potentially contained in equipment/equipment components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>Control Room</td>
<td>Excess equipment; Reactor Control Console</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos, PCBs potentially contained in equipment/equipment components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>Office Area</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>Office Area</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>Office Area</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>Office Area</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>Office Area</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>Office Area</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Office Area</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Office Area</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2-1. SUMMARY OF PROCESS INFORMATION AND SUSPECTED CONTAMINANTS (COCs) BY ROOM/BUILDING IN THE 886 CLUSTER (CONT).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Contaminants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Office</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>Office</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>Office</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125A</td>
<td>Office</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125B</td>
<td>Office</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Hallway</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Office</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>Office</td>
<td>Two asbestos samples collected from ceiling tile. Results indicated no asbestos detected.</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>Office</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Office</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>Office</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>SOE Control Room</td>
<td>Control Panel</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Office</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bldg 880</td>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>Metal storage shed used for excess equipment and, in the past, excess chemicals.</td>
<td>Incidental Radioactive Contamination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bldg 875</td>
<td>HEPA Filter Plenum; raschig ring tanks</td>
<td>U and potential Pu contamination in the system. Flooding of the filter plenum 502 and duct with groundwater from the 828 pit noted in the BIO. Water in the plenum deluge tanks was slightly contaminated with U (KH 1995). Tank filled with raschig rings in pit. Groundwater seepage into the pit area. Pipe insulation is asbestos containing.</td>
<td>Radioactive Contamination, Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bldg T886A</td>
<td>Offices (in use)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Lead/metals, Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bldg 888A</td>
<td>Electrical Substation</td>
<td>&quot;No PCB&quot; sticker on the transformer indicates past survey for PCBs with none detected.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bldg 828</td>
<td>Pit Building</td>
<td>Two tanks used to stored unused raschig rings. Potential for internal contamination from groundwater entering the pit (0.07 mg/l, uranium); potential pit contamination.</td>
<td>Radioactive contamination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.0 DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVES

Characterization objectives to be achieved by implementation of the Reconnaissance Level Characterization Plan (RCLP) are developed to specify the data collection requirements necessary to provide baseline information for use during decommissioning activities. The information obtained will be presented in a Reconnaissance Level Characterization Report (RLCR) for the 886 Cluster. The characterization efforts are intended to identify the type, quantity, condition, and location of radioactive and hazardous materials which are, or which may be, present as residual contamination in the 886 Cluster facilities. Implementation of the RCLP will establish a preliminary estimate of the type of contamination or safety hazards present in the 886 Cluster. Data generated during the characterization activities will be summarized in the RLCR.

The purpose of defining and implementing data quality objectives (DQOs) is to optimize the quantity and types of samples necessary to make project decisions relative to the characterization objectives and to support the identification and disposition of contaminated media/materials generated by the decommissioning activities. Decisions based on sound data and defensible rationale will ensure the project's success. Optimization of samples through the DQO approach is achieved by minimizing the quantity of samples and thus minimizing related project costs while simultaneously establishing adequate confidence in the project's technical decisions. This approach to the definition and implementation of DQOs is consistent with that promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (G-4, 1994). Additionally, the use of DQOs for the purposes stated is consistent with Department of Energy (DOE) guidance relative to facility decontamination and decommissioning (D&D) work (DOE, 1994).

With the exception of radionuclides, the DQOs for all of the contaminants of concern (COCs) are balanced with qualitative and quantitative techniques. DQOs for radionuclide characterization will be statistically based using the historical data from the facilities of interest. Calculated means and variances from the historical data are used to determine the optimum number of samples needed for comparison with current action levels (i.e., to determine whether media is contaminated or not).

The first of several components of the DQO process is the same for the nonradionuclide COCs (i.e., asbestos, lead, and PCBs). The radionuclide sampling strategy will be addressed separately based on the discussion above. For the nonradionuclide contaminants, differences in the DQOs result from differences in contaminant-specific action levels, development of decision rules, and limits on decision errors. Finally, the DQOs are intended to provide a detailed basis by which data are acquired and used in compliance with applicable state and federal regulations applicable to the contaminants of concern.

3.1 Statement of the Problem

Implementation of the DOE's decommissioning strategy for site buildings and infrastructure requires identification and disposition of contaminated media, materials, and equipment that are produced in the process, specifically relative to free release of materials or management as a particular type of waste. Adequate samples must be taken to properly characterize and manage the materials and equipment produced from the decommissioning process, waste or not. For this project, based on historical process knowledge of the 886 Cluster, the potential COCs are asbestos, PCBs, lead/metals, and radionuclides.
3.2 Identification of Decisions

Characterization data acquired through implementation of the RCLP will support the primary technical decisions as follows:

- What materials (e.g., paint, concrete, pipe insulation, etc), media (e.g., water, oil, solid, sludge, etc), or equipment within the facility are contaminated or, conversely, not contaminated?

- What are the generic classification categories by which the materials, equipment, and/or media will be managed, relative to an eventual assignment as contaminated (hazardous, radiological, or mixed) or not contaminated (nonhazardous)? In other words, what are the categories of waste streams that will result from the D&D of the 886 Cluster?

- What are the ultimate dispositions (i.e., waste classifications) of the waste streams, including quantities (e.g., a completed summary table)?

3.3 Identification of Inputs to the Decisions

Inputs to the decisions are COC-specific. Tolerable error of the parameters, relative to aspects such as detection limits, accuracy, and precision are also considered. Nonradionuclide data will initially be based on visual identification of materials, equipment, equipment components, or media and sampled according to the instructions presented in Section 4.0.

3.3.1 Asbestos

All surfacing materials and thermal insulation materials must be sampled for asbestos per 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 283.46. A minimum of three samples are required per homogeneous area greater than 6 linear feet (ft) and <1,000 ft² in dimension; 1 sample is required for areas <6 linear ft in dimension. Five samples are required per homogeneous areas between 1,000 ft² and 5,000 ft². Where homogeneous areas of >5000 ft² are encountered, 7 samples are required. Samples are randomly selected from the centers of a 3x3 ft square grid proportional to the size of the area. Grid spacing is only required for friable surfacing materials which may include drywall joint compound if suspected by the inspector.

The presence of asbestos (i.e., >1% by volume) will be determined at an offsite, certified laboratory by Method EPA 600/R-93/116. Point counting is required when PLM results on friable asbestos range between 1% or less and more than 0%. All offsite laboratory contractual and quality specifications are under the auspices of the RFETS Analytical Projects Office (APO).

The generic categories of materials to be sampled are listed below:

- thermal systems (e.g., pipe insulation)
- surfacing materials (e.g., fireproofing, ceiling texture)
- miscellaneous (floor tiles, ceiling panels, concrete foundations and walls)
Based on the sampling results and the bulk materials represented by the samples, the quantities of friable and nonfriable ACM will be estimated for subsequent abatement and waste management purposes.

3.3.2 Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

A minimum of one sample will be acquired per homogeneous material/media type at a unique location. To assess material/media against the regulatory threshold of 50 parts per million (ppm) PCB-contaminated media (40 CFR 761.125) a laboratory method will be used to quantify PCB concentrations. A practical quantitation limit (i.e., reporting limit) of <5 ppm (1 order of magnitude less than the regulatory action level) will be required.

The following media shall be sampled for PCBs if encountered and if a sample can be obtained without dismantling the suspect equipment/equipment components:

- transformers
- capacitors
- fluorescent light ballasts
- gaskets in potential PCB-containing systems (e.g., HVAC)
- electrical wiring
- paints

Oils will be sampled if encountered during RCLP implementation. Additionally, suspected spill sites on nonporous media shall be sampled with swipes. The sample area shall consist of 100cm², based on use of a template overlay used with the swipe (40 CFR 761.125). The samples will be analyzed offsite by method SW8081. Quality control requirements of fixed laboratory results are under the auspices of the RFETS APO.

3.3.3 Lead and Metals

All materials, equipment, or media suspected of containing lead and/or other RCRA metals (e.g., construction materials) or having lead coating will be sampled. A minimum of three samples will be acquired per homogeneous material/media type throughout the entire 886 Cluster. Analogous to asbestos sampling, areas less than six linear ft in their longest dimension need only one sample taken. Generic types of potential lead-containing materials include the following:

- paints, categorized by color, texture, and luster
- gloveboxes and associated shielding equipment
- piping
- plates/bars/brackets/shields
- lead fills in walls
- skirting
- additives (e.g., in plaster)

Samples shall be collected and submitted for analysis in bulk form (i.e., in a form and cumulative composition most representative of the anticipated form of waste stream). For example, samples for metals in paint on wall constructed with cinder blocks shall contain both the surficial paint layer(s) and a portion of the associated cinder.
block wall. A minimum of 200 grams (g) of bulk sample is needed for performance of the TCLP procedure. Material will not be cored in excess of 2 inches into the material being sampled.

Based on a regulatory threshold of 5 ppm for leachate of lead-contaminated media, Methods SW1311 followed by SW601OA will be used for determining lead and metals concentration. Samples must be analyzed for all metals necessary to determine whether the material has hazardous waste characteristics (except for mercury, which has been eliminated based on process knowledge). The metals of concern, and associated regulatory thresholds for the leachate, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METAL</th>
<th>Regulatory Level (mg/L, TCLP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For fixed laboratory analysis, lead and metals concentrations will be determined by method SW601OA. Quality control requirements of fixed laboratory results are under the auspices of the RFETS APO.

Based on the sampling results and the bulk materials represented, the quantities and types (Appendix B) of lead- and metals-containing materials will be estimated for subsequent waste management purposes.

3.3.4 Radionuclides

Existing data from previous radiological surveys is discussed in Section 3.6.

3.4 Definition of Project Boundaries

The characterization boundaries are limited to the spatial confines of the Building 886 Cluster itself and materials, equipment, equipment components, and media that make-up or are within the buildings (interior and exterior). Environmental media, such as contaminated soils or groundwater, are not within the scope of this project.
3.5 Development of Decision Rules

3.5.1 Asbestos

If any one sample of a sample set representing a homogeneous medium (described in Section 3.3.1) results in a positive detection (i.e., >1% by volume), the material is considered ACM; otherwise the material is not ACM.

3.5.2 PCBs

For any sample that exceeds 50 ppm, the associated medium will be considered TSCA waste; otherwise it is nonhazardous waste.

3.5.3 Lead and Metals

For any sample that exceeds the toxicity characteristic thresholds listed, the associated medium will be considered RCRA waste; otherwise it is nonhazardous waste.

3.5.4 Radionuclides

If any measurement from the radionuclide exceeds the thresholds provided in Table 2-2 of the RFETS Radiological Control Manual, the related area or volume of material is considered radioactively contaminated.

3.6 Limits on Decision Errors

Derivation of a 95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL) on the mean values will be performed for homogeneous media where random samples are collected as part of RCLP implementation.

Existing survey data were not available for RCLP preparation for all of the rooms and/or buildings identified in Table 2-1. However, based on the review of historic radiological survey data, the radiological status of the facility is well characterized. In addition, the building is not through deactivation. These deactivation activities (such as size reduction and removal of radiologically contaminated materials and equipment) would jeopardize the characterization surveys. Additionally, because of the excess equipment noted in some of the rooms and/or buildings access to all potential survey points is not possible. As this facility is undergoing baseline activities, the data collected will be incorporated into the RCLP Report.

3.7 Optimization of the Sampling Design

Acquisition of a sample directly depends on the sampling team’s observations of the material, equipment, equipment components, or media of interest. If data gaps are identified subsequent to the characterization sampling and decisions described herein (i.e., the decision can not be made with confidence), additional sampling of source materials and/or waste streams will be conducted.
4.0 SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

The sampling and analysis methods for each type of sample event to be performed under this plan were selected to be consistent with the DQOs presented in Section 3.0. If conditions are encountered during characterization which make the use of a sampling technique unsafe or inappropriate for the task at hand, the specified procedures may be modified or replaced as long as the modification or replacement procedure is justified and detailed in the sampling records and the resulting data is comparable and adequate to meet the objectives of the project.

An overview of the sampling and analysis is presented in this section along with a discussion sample handling, equipment decontamination, personal protective equipment (PPE) evaluation, quality control sampling, and sample designation. Detailed sampling instructions and referenced procedures are included as appendices to this plan and are referenced in the following sections as appropriate.

4.1 Asbestos

A complete asbestos inspection of the 886 Cluster will be completed in accordance with the Colorado Code of Regulations and Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (40 CFR 763) by a state certified inspector. Sampling, as deemed appropriate by the inspector, will comply with Colorado requirements. The sampling and analysis requirements are appended to the 8 and 40 CFR 763 requirements. The sampling and analysis requirements are appended to the RCLP as Appendix A.

4.2 PCBs

All areas of facilities or buildings do not have the same potential for PCB contamination. Specific building materials, equipment, equipment components, or media suspected of being a source of PCBs and/or PCB-contaminated will be identified as part of characterization. Identification includes classification of affected areas (i.e., areas that contain suspect building materials, equipment, equipment components, or media) and unaffected areas. Affected areas will be subsequently characterized using the instructions contained in Appendix B. Additionally, during the characterization activities, any areas, equipment, equipment components or media suspected of being a source of PCBs and/or PCB-contaminated which were not previously identified will be included in the characterization at that time.

As summarized in Section 3.3.2, the following media shall be sampled for PCBs if encountered and if a sample can be obtained without dismantling the suspect equipment/equipment components:

- transformers
- capacitors
- fluorescent light ballasts
- gaskets in potential PCB-containing systems (e.g., HVAC)
- electrical wiring
- paints
Oils will be sampled if encountered during RCLP implementation. Additionally, suspected spill sites on nonporous media shall be sampled with swipes. PCB concentrations will be determined by a fixed laboratory by method SW8081. The sampling and analysis requirements are appended to the RCLP as Appendix B.

4.3 Lead and Metals

All materials, equipment, or media suspected of containing lead and/or other RCRA metals (e.g., construction materials) or having coating (i.e., paint) suspected of containing lead and/or other RCRA metals will be sampled. As stated in Section 3.3.3, generic types of potential lead/metal-containing materials include the following:

- paints, categorized by color, texture, and luster
- gloveboxes and associated shielding equipment
- piping
- plates/bars/brackets/shields
- lead fills in walls
- skirt ing
- additives (e.g., in plaster)

Bulk samples will be collected by the coring technique described in American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Method E 1729-95. Coring will not penetrate any surface greater than 2 inches. This technique is consistent with the DQOs as described in Section 3.3.3 to provide a sample in a form and cumulative composition most representative of the anticipated form of waste stream. A minimum of 200 grams of bulk sample is required. The lead and metals samples will be analyzed by method SW6010A. The sampling and analysis requirements are appended to the RCLP as Appendix C.

4.4 Radiological

Existing data from radiological surveys is discussed in Section 3.6.

4.5 Sample Handling and Equipment Decontamination Procedures

Samples collected for laboratory analysis will follow Environmental Management Department (EMD) Operating Procedures Volume I, Field Operations 5-21000-OPS-FO.13, Containerization, Preserving, Handling, and Shipping of Soil and Water Samples (Appendix D). When reusable sampling equipment is used, the equipment will be decontaminated in accordance with EMD Operating Procedure 5-21000-OPS-FO.03, General Equipment Decontamination, Section 5.3, Cleaning Procedures for Stainless Steel or Metal Sampling Equipment (Appendix E).

4.6 Documentation

Data shall be documented on the forms developed for this project, and in accordance with the Environmental Management Department (EMD) Operating Procedures Volume I, Field Operations 5-21000-OPS-FO.13, Containerization, Preserving, Handling, and Shipping of Soil and Water Samples (Appendix D). The originator will authenticate (legibly sign and date) each completed hardcopy of the data. A peer reviewer, someone other than the originator, will perform a peer review on each hardcopy of data. The peer reviewer will authenticate
(legibly sign and date) each hardcopy completed by the originator. Any modifications will be lined-through, initialed, and dated by the reviewer (in ink). The locations of samples must be diagrammed on schematics that illustrate the building, infrastructure, or layout of interest. The schematics shall include all detail associated with the sample location, e.g., sampling grid pattern, dimensions, random numbers assigned, and actual numbers chosen for final sample locations.

4.7 PPE Evaluation

Anti-contamination clothing will be worn in areas of known radiological contamination, as appropriate. PPE such as tyvek will be necessary for asbestos, PCB, and lead/metals surveys. PPE generated from this project (i.e., PPE worn for asbestos surveys in radiological contamination areas) will be evaluated with respect to potential chemical and radiological contamination. It is anticipated that spent PPE generated during the project will be disposed at the on-site landfill as non-hazardous, non-radioactive solid waste. Some decontamination of PPE may be required prior to disposal. All spent PPE will be surveyed prior to removal from the characterization area. If radiological contamination is detected above release requirements, or if the PPE appears to be stained and/or heavily soiled, the PPE will be decontaminated so that it no longer contains significant soiling, staining or contamination.

To meet the conditions of unrestricted release, the PPE must:

- Be free of appreciable staining and/or heavy soiling to address chemical concerns,
- Meet the requirements for unrestricted release in procedure 4-S23-ROI-03.02, Radiological Requirements for Unrestricted Release, and the evaluation criteria specified in procedure 4-Q97-REP-1003, Radiological Evaluation for Unrestricted Release of Property/Waste (Appendix F).

PPE that cannot meet these requirements will be evaluated on a case by case basis, including the probable disposition (off-site), and the collection of appropriate samples to support disposition. PPE evaluations will be documented in the field records.

4.8 QC Samples

QC samples will be collected as part of the characterization at a frequency of 1 in 20 samples. The following types of QC samples will be collected to support the characterization:

Duplicates: Duplicate (collocated) samples will be collected in the same manner and analyzed by the same analytical methods, in the same laboratory as the regular samples. These samples will be submitted blind to the laboratory. All duplicate samples will be collected using the same sampling equipment used for collection of the regular samples. Sampling equipment will be decontaminated while collecting regular and QC samples from the same location.

Equipment rinsate blanks: These samples will be prepared by collecting distilled water, poured over decontaminated sampling equipment, between collection of regular samples and collected only when re-usable sampling equipment is used. These blanks will be containerized, handled and preserved as water samples identified in Appendix D and submitted with the regular samples.
4.9 Sample Designation

Each sample will be assigned a unique identification number at the time of sample collection. The sample identification number will be documented on the records included in Appendices A, B, and C.

5.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Analytical data collected in support of the 886 Cluster RCLP will be evaluated using the guidance established by the Rocky Flats Administrative Procedure 2-G32-ER-ADM-08.02, *Evaluation of ERM Data for Usability in Final Reports*. This procedure establishes the guidelines for evaluating analytical data with respect to precision, accuracy, representativeness, completeness, and comparability (PARCC) parameters. Data validation will be performed according to the RFETS APO, Analytical Services Performance Assurance Group procedures, but will be done after the data is used for its intended purpose. Analytical laboratories supporting this task have all passed regular laboratory audits by the APO.

5.1 Quality Assurance Program

The RMRS Quality Assurance Program describes how RMRS implements the requirements of 10 CFR 830.120 through the RFETS site QA Program. The 886 Cluster organizational responsibilities are identified in Section 6.0.

5.2 Training Requirements

Training requirements for the 886 Cluster Decommissioning are defined in the Building 886 Training Implementation Matrix. Additional training identified during the reconnaissance level characterization will be documented through 1-31000-COOP-01 required reading Conduct of Operations and 1-31000-COOP-011, Pre-evolution Briefing.

5.3 Corrective Action

The site Corrective Action Process (CAP) and the RMRS QA-3.1, Corrective Action procedure and the occurrence reporting systems are utilized to handle items, services and processes not conforming to established requirements.

5.4 Document Control

All documents are prepared, reviewed and approved in accordance with RMRS DC-06.01, Document Control Program. Since this activity is considered a CERCLA removal action, all AR records generated shall be identified, handled and submitted in accordance with the RMRS Administrative Record Document Identification and Transmittal (RM 06.04) procedure. All non AR records shall be handled in accordance with the RMRS Records Identification, Generation and Transmittal, RM-06.02, procedure.

All activities described in the RLC of the 886 Cluster Decommissioning Project are conducted in accordance with approved and controlled instructions and procedures identified in appendices A-G of the RLC.
5.5 Change Control

Design activities are conducted in accordance with the Sites Configuration Change Control Program and the Integrated Work Control Programs, 1-454000-CSM-001. Activities are also conducted in accordance with the RMRS Conduct of Engineering Manual.

5.6 Procurement

Procurement activities are conducted in accordance the site, 1-W36-APR-111, Acquisition Procedure for Requisitioning Commodities and Services and the RMRS QAPD.

5.7 Inspection and Acceptance Testing

Inspection and Acceptance Testing is conducted in accordance with 1-D23-QAP-10.02, Inspection 1-31000-COOP 019, Returning Systems and Equipment to Service, 1-V51-COEM-DES-210, Design Process Requirements and 1-197-ADM-12.01, Control of Measuring and Test Equipment.

5.8 Management Assessments

Management Assessments are conducted in accordance with the RMRS QA 9.01, RMRS Management Assessments.

5.9 Independent Assessments

RMRS Independent Assessments are conducted in accordance with RMRS-QA-10.01, Independent Assessment and RMRS WI-QA-10.01, Conduct of Surveillances.

6.0 PROJECT ORGANIZATION

The organizational structure for the project is illustrated in Figure 6-1. The Project Manager is responsible for ensuring that all data are collected, verified, transmitted and stored in a manner consistent with relevant operating procedures. The Project Manager, or designee, will obtain from the RFEDS, sample numbers and location codes. The characterization crew personnel will be responsible for data collection. Data management tasks will include completing all appropriate data management forms and completing the chain-of-custody form. The sample crew will coordinate sample shipment with APO personnel. The Sample Coordinator is responsible for verifying that the chains-of-custody are complete and accurate before the samples are shipped to the laboratory.
Figure 6-1. Organizational Chart
7.0 REFERENCES


6. Renovation and Demolition Projects

Prior to any renovation or demolition in any public or commercial building which may disturb 50 linear feet of material on pipes, 32 square feet of material on other surfaces, or the volume equivalent of one 55-gallon drum of material identified by the EPA as a suspect asbestos-containing material, the facility component(s) to be affected by the renovation or demolition shall have an inspection performed by a building inspector certified under these regulations. The inspection must be performed to the AHERA standards as given in 40 CFR Part 763 (1992).

Any asbestos-containing material that is friable or will be made friable during demolition activities must be removed prior to demolition.

7. Measuring Asbestos' Levels

a. Clearing Abatement Projects

This section applies only to non-school buildings in public access areas where the amount of asbestos-containing material which has been abated is greater than 50 linear feet on pipes, 32 square feet on other surfaces, or the volume equivalent of one 55-gallon drum. For clearance requirements in school buildings, see paragraph IV.G.9. (Completion of Response Actions). The General Abatement Certificate holder or building owner shall ensure that all abatement projects are completed as described below.

(i) At the conclusion of any abatement action and with only critical barriers still in place, an air monitoring specialist, who is independent of the contractor, shall visually inspect each work area where such action was conducted, and behind the critical barriers, to determine whether all dust and debris has been removed. If any such dust or debris is found, the area shall be recleaned until no dust or debris is found. If a critical barrier is removed for cleaning purposes, the area behind the critical barrier shall be cleaned and the critical barrier immediately replaced. Once the area has passed a final visual inspection and no dust or debris has been found, the air monitoring specialist shall collect air samples as follows:

(A) The air monitoring specialist shall collect air samples using aggressive sampling as described in 40 CFR Part 763 Appendix A (EPA)(1987) to monitor air for clearance after each abatement project; except that fans and leaf blowers shall not be directed toward any known friable ACM remaining in the work area.

(B) The General Abatement Certificate holder or building owner shall have the air samples collected under this paragraph 7. analyzed for asbestos, using laboratories accredited by the National Bureau of Standards to conduct such analysis using transmission electron microscopy (TEM) or, under circumstances permitted in this paragraph 7., laboratories showing successful participation in the American Industrial Hygiene Association Proficiency Analytical Testing (PAT) Program for phase-contrast microscopy (PCM).
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APPENDIX B to Subpart E—WORK PRACTICES AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS FOR SMALL-SCALE, SHORT-DURATION OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR (O&M) ACTIVITIES INVOLVING ACM

APPENDIX C to Subpart E—ABSENCE MODEL ACCEPTANCE PLAN

APPENDIX D to Subpart E—TRANSPORT AND DISPOSAL OF ASBESTOS WASTE

Subpart F—Vesible Asbestos-Containing Materials in Schools

1763.101 Scope and purpose

1763.102 Definitions

1763.103 Inspection for visible asbestos material

1763.104 Sampling

1763.105 Reporting asbestos material

1763.106 Compliance

1763.107 Exemptions

1763.108 References

APPENDIX A to Subpart F—INTERIM METHOD OF THE DETERMINATION OF ASBESTOS IN VISIBLE INSULATION SAMPLES

Subpart G—Asbestos Abatement Projects

1763.120 Scope

1763.121 Regulatory requirements

1763.122 Inspections

1763.123 Reporting

1763.124 Enforcement

1763.125 Inspections

Subpart H—(Reserved)

Subpart I—Prohibition of the Manufacture, Importation, Processing, and Distribution in Commerce of Certain Asbestos-Containing Products; Labeling Requirements

1763.160 Scope

1763.161 Definitions

1763.162 Manufacturers and importers of asbestos products

1763.163 Processing prohibitions

176.164 Distribution in commerce prohibitions

1763.165 Listing requirements

1763.166 Labeling requirements

1763.167 Exemptions

1763.168 Enforcement

1763.169 Inspections

1763.170 Confidential business information

Source: 40 FR 32007, July 30, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

Subparts A—C—Reserved

Subpart D—Reporting Commercial and Industrial Uses of Asbestos

Source: 47 FR 32207, July 30, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

1763.60 Scope and compliance

(a) This rule requires reporting by persons who manufacture, import, or process asbestos. Different reporting requirements are imposed depending on the person’s activity. Manufacturers, importers and processors of commercial and industrial asbestos fiber must report quantity, use, and exposure information. Importers of mixtures and articles containing asbestos and processors of asbestos mixtures will report to EPA in two phases. They initially must report limited information about processing or importation. Some must subsequently report additional information if they are selected as respondents in a sample survey.

(b) Subsection 15(c) of TSCA makes it unlawful for any person to fail or refuse to submit information required under this rule. Section 16 provides that a violation of section 15 renders a person liable to the United States for a civil penalty and possible criminal prosecution. Under section 17, the district courts of the United States have jurisdiction to restrain any violation of section 15.

1763.63 Definitions

The definitions in section 3 of TSCA and the following definitions apply for this rule:

(a) Asbestos means the asbestos fibers which is a mixture which contains bulk asbestos or another asbestos fiber as an intentional component. An asbestos mixture may be either amorphous or a sheet, cloth fabric, or other structure. This term does not include mixtures which
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(11) Touch all suspected ACM to determine whether they are friable.

(12) Identify all homogeneous areas of friable suspected ACM and all homogeneous areas of nonfriable suspected ACM.

(13) Assume that some or all of the friable suspected ACM can be ACM, and to be ACM, collect and submit for analysis bulk samples under §763.86 and §763.87.

(14) Assess, under §763.88, friable material in areas where samples are collected, friable material in areas that are assumed to be ACM, and friable ACM identified during a previous inspection.

(15) Record the following and submit to the person designated under §763.84 a copy of such record for inclusion in the management plan within 30 days of the inspection:

(A) An inspection report with the date of the inspection signed by each accredited person making the inspection, State of accreditation, and if applicable, his or her accreditation number.

(B) An inventory of the locations of the friable suspected ACM and asbestos materials in areas where samples are collected and their names and descriptions, the names and signatures of the person doing the sampling, and the names and signatures of the person collecting the samples, State of accreditation, and, if applicable, his or her accreditation number.

(C) A description of the sampling method used to determine sampling locations, the name and signature of each accredited inspector who collected the samples, State of accreditation, and, if applicable, his or her accreditation number.

(D) A list of whether the homogeneous areas identified under paragraph (a)(12) of §763.84 are friable ACM.

(E) Assessments made of friable material, the name and signature of each inspector making the assessment, State of accreditation, and, if applicable, his or her accreditation number.

(F) Reinspection. (1) At least once every 3 years after a management plan is affected, each local educational agency shall conduct a reinspection of all friable and nonfriable known or assumed ACM in each school building if they own, lease, or otherwise use as a school building.

(2) Each inspection shall be made by an accredited inspector.

(3) For each area of a school building, each person performing a reinspection shall:

(a) Visually inspect and reassess, under §763.88, the condition of all friable and nonfriable known or assumed ACM.

(b) Visually inspect material that was previously considered nonfriable ACM and touch the material to determine whether it has become friable since the last inspection of reinspection.

(c) Identify any homogeneous areas with material that has become friable since the last inspection of reinspection.

(d) For each homogeneous area of newly friable material that is already known to be ACM, bulk samples may be collected and submitted for analysis in accordance with §§763.86 and §763.87.

(e) Assess, under §763.88, the condition of the newly friable material in areas where samples are collected, and newly friable materials in areas that are assumed to be ACM.

(f) Reinspect under §763.84 the condition of friable known or assumed ACM.

(g) Reassess under §763.84 the condition of friable known or assumed ACM.

(h) Reinspect the following and submit to the person designated under §763.84 a copy of such record for inclusion in the management plan within 30 days of the reinspection:

(A) The date of the reinspection, the name and signature of the person making the reinspection, and the date of any such inspection and number.

(B) The exact locations of the samples collected and thesampling method used to determine the reinspection, a description of the manner used to determine the sampling locations, the name and signature of each accredited inspector who collected the samples, State of accreditation, and, if applicable, his or her accreditation number.

(C) Any assessments or reassessments made of friable ACM, the name and signature of each person making the assessment, State of accreditation, and, if applicable, his or her accreditation number.

(D) Any reinspection of friable and nonfriable known or assumed ACM.
173.85 Sample Analysis.

Each sample collected must be analyzed to determine the amount of asbestos present.

173.86 Reporting.

Results of the analysis must be reported to the person responsible for the inspection.

173.87 Records.

All records of the inspection, analysis, and reporting must be maintained for at least 3 years.

173.88 Certification.

Each inspector must be certified by a recognized organization to perform asbestos inspections.

173.89 Foreign Material.

Any material that is not asbestos must be removed before the inspection can proceed.

173.90 Personal Protective Equipment.

All persons involved in the inspection must wear appropriate personal protective equipment.

173.91 Site Preparation.

All areas must be prepared for the inspection in accordance with the site preparation guidelines.

173.92 Sample Collection.

Samples must be collected in a manner that is representative of the area.

173.93 Sample Analysis.

Samples must be analyzed for asbestos content.

173.94 Sample Reporting.

Results of the analysis must be reported to the person responsible for the inspection.

173.95 Records.

All records of the inspection, analysis, and reporting must be maintained for at least 3 years.

173.96 Certification.

Each inspector must be certified by a recognized organization to perform asbestos inspections.

173.97 Foreign Material.

Any material that is not asbestos must be removed before the inspection can proceed.

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§ 763.100 Scope and purpose.

(a) This rule requires local education agencies to identify friable asbestos-containing material in public and private schools by visually inspecting school buildings for friable materials, sampling such materials, and having samples analyzed by appropriate techniques referred to in the rule. In addition, the rule requires local education agencies to post a notice of the results of inspections and analyses. The rule requires local education agencies to provide warnings on the health effects of asbestos and instructions on methods to avoid or reduce exposure to school employees of any school with friable asbestos-containing material and to notify parent-teachers associations of the results of inspections. The rule also includes recordkeeping requirements. Local education agencies may contractually delegate their duties under this rule, but they remain responsible for the proper performance of these duties. Local education agencies are encouraged to consult with EPA Regional Asbestos Coordinators for assistance in complying with this rule.

(b) The addresses and telephone numbers of the EPA Regional Asbestos Coordinators are:

(1) EPA Region I
Asbestos Coordinator, Air and Hazardous Materials Division, JFK Federal Bldg., Boston, Mass. 02226. (617) 565-2464

(2) EPA Region II
Asbestos Coordinator, Room 1013, Woodbridge Avenue, Edison, NJ 08817. (201) 629-0566

§ 763.105 Inspection for friable material.

(a) Local education agencies shall inspect each school building to locate all friable asbestos-containing material. Inspections must be conducted in a systematic manner, including all suspect materials in school buildings. The inspection shall include looking for and touching all suspect materials, including surfaces behind concealed ceiling tiles or other non-permanent base structures which may be entered during normal building maintenance. For further information on inspection procedures, officials should consult Chapter 4 of "Asbestos Containing Materials in School Buildings — A Guidance Document," Part 1 (EPA No. C00009). Particular attention should be paid to the recommendation regarding respirators. Copies of the document can be obtained by calling 800-424-9555 (in Washington, DC call 354-1404).

§ 763.107 Sampling friable material.

(a) If friable materials are found in a school building, local education agencies shall identify each distinct sampling area within the friable material within the school building. Take at least three samples from locations distributed throughout the sampling area, and label each sample container with a sample identification number unique to the sampling location and building.

(b) Officials should consult "Asbestos-Containing Materials in School Buildings — A Guidance Document," Part I Chapter 3 for further information on sampling procedures. The requirement that the sampled be taken in each sampling area requires that recommendations made in the Guidance Document be taken as necessary.

§ 763.108 Analyzing friable material.

Local education agencies shall have all samples of friable material analyzed for asbestos using Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM), supplemented where necessary by X-ray Diffraction, in accord with the "Interim Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Insulation Samples," which is found under appendix A of this Subpart. Persons interested in analyzing bulk samples for asbestos can obtain copies of the document by calling 303-354-1405. A list of laboratories capable of conducting analyses of friable materials can be obtained by calling 303-354-1405 or the following Department of Education:

National Voluntary Accreditation Program
The National Institute of Science and Technology
301-593-0606

A Guidance Document: Part I: Chapter 6, for further information on analysis of friable materials.

[66 FR 15000, Mar. 14, 1991]

§ 763.111 Warnings and notifications

(a) Local education agencies shall post in the primary administrative and residential offices and in the taxpayer common rooms of each school unit, their authority a completed copy of the following Notice to School Employees: unless no friable asbestos-containing material is present in the school. That notice shall remain posted indefinitely in any school which has friable asbestos-containing material.
### ACM Inventory Worksheet

**Project:** 886 Cluster RCLP  
**Building:**  
**Room (if applicable):**

#### TSI Inventory:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Linear or ft²</th>
<th>Fitting count</th>
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<th>Duct</th>
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#### Surface Inventory

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<th>Description</th>
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#### Miscellaneous Inventory

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(evaluated/sampled by:  
Reviewed by:  
Date:  

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**Sampling Record**

---
Project: 886 Cluster RCLP
Building: 
Room (if applicable): 
Area is classified as (circle as appropriate): Affected Unaffected
Analysis (circle as appropriate): Asbestos PCB Swipe PCB media Lead/Metals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Number</th>
<th>Detailed Sample Type and Description (i.e., type of material, equipment, equipment components, media)</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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Evaluated/Sampled by: 
Date: 
Reviewed by: 
Date:
Purpose:

The purpose of this appendix is to provide a consistent approach for the identification and analysis of materials potentially containing PCBs for the 886 Cluster RCLP. The sampling technique presented in this appendix is consistent with EPA Method 560/560-5-85-026 and 40 CFR 761.125.

Scope:

All areas of facilities or buildings do not have the same potential for PCB contamination. Specific building materials, equipment, and equipment components suspected of being a source of PCBs and/or PCB contaminated will be identified. Identification includes identification of affected areas (i.e., areas that contain suspect building materials, equipment, or equipment components) and unaffected areas. Affected areas will be subsequently characterized using the instructions contained herein. Additionally, during the characterization activities, any areas/equipment/equipment components suspected of being a source of PCBs and/or PCB contaminated which were not previously identified will be included in the characterization at that time.

Instructions:

1) Identification of affected areas

There are building materials used that have potential PCB contamination or known PCB contamination based on past or preliminary RFETS and industry surveillance. These affected materials/equipment/equipment components are:

- Transformers
- Fluorescent light ballasts
- Electrical wiring
- Oils
- Paints
- Gaskets in HVAC systems

Each room or building (in the absence of unique rooms) will be evaluated for affected areas.

2) The findings of the evaluation will be documented for each room or building within the 886 Cluster on the attached records. The room and specific location of the affected area will be diagrammed on the record. The affected areas identified and areas immediately surrounding or adjacent to locations will be inspected for possible spills. The results of this inspection will be noted on the attached records. Sampling of possible spill areas will be sampled by swipe (i.e., smear) sampling as described below.

All areas not classified as affected will be considered unaffected. Classification of a room or building (in the absence of unique rooms) as unaffected will be documented on the attached records.

3) Sampling

Media samples:

Media shall be sampled for PCBs if encountered and if a sample can be obtained without dismantling the suspect equipment/equipment components.

a) Fill one 8 ounce glass jar with media (i.e., liquid or solid) to be sampled using appropriate sampling tools

b) The samples will be handled in accordance with the Environmental Management Department (EMD) Operating Procedures Volume I, Field Operations 5-21000-OPS-FO.13, Containerization, Preserving, Handling, and Shipping of Soil and Water Samples.
c) The locations of samples must be diagrammed on schematics that illustrate the building, infrastructure, or layout of interest. The schematics shall include all detail associated with the sample location, e.g., sampling grid pattern, dimensions, random numbers assigned, and actual numbers chosen for final sample locations.

Swipe Samples:

a) Measure the area of the suspected contamination

b) Grid over the area of suspected contamination at 100 cm²

c) Soak 3" by 3" gauze pad in solvent and place in labeled vial

d) Using template, mark area to be swabbed.

e) Remove swab from vial and swab area inside square, from right to left across area then top to bottom across area.

f) Return swab to bottle and label.

g) The locations of samples must be diagrammed on schematics as indicated in the attached records that illustrate the building, infrastructure, or layout of interest. The schematics shall include all detail associated with the sample location, e.g., sampling grid pattern, dimensions, random numbers assigned, and actual numbers chosen for final sample locations.

Analysis:

PCB concentrations will be determined by method SW8081.
**Sampling Record**

Project: 886 Cluster RCLP  
Building:  
Room (if applicable):  
Area is classified as (circle as appropriate):  Affected  Unaffected  
Analysis (circle as appropriate):  Asbestos  PCB Swipe  PCB media  Lead/Metals

<table>
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Evaluated/Sampled by:  
Date:  

Reviewed by:  
Date:  

43
APPENDIX C

LEAD AND METALS SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS
Purpose:

The purpose of this appendix is to provide a consistent approach for the identification and analysis of materials potentially containing lead and metals for the 886 Cluster RCLP. The sampling technique presented in this appendix is ASTM Method E1729-95.

Scope:

All areas of facilities or buildings do not have the same potential for lead and metals contamination. Specific building materials are suspected of being a source of lead and/or metals contamination will be identified. Identification includes identification of affected areas (i.e., areas that contain suspect building materials) and unaffected areas. Affected areas will be subsequently characterized using the instructions contained herein. Additionally, during the characterization activities, any media suspected to be lead- and/or metals-contaminated which were not previously identified will be included in the characterization at that time.

Instructions:

1) Identification of affected areas

Potential lead-/metal-containing materials include the following:

- paints, categorized by color, texture, and luster
- gloveboxes and associated shielding equipment
- piping
- plates/bars/brackets/shields
- lead fills in walls
- skirting
- additives (e.g., in plaster)

Each room or building (in the absence of unique rooms) will be evaluated for affected areas.

2) The findings of the evaluation will be documented for each room or building within the 886 Cluster on the attached records. The room and specific location of the affected area will be diagrammed on the record. The affected areas identified and areas immediately surrounding or adjacent to locations will be inspected for possible spills. The results of this inspection will be noted on the attached records. Sampling of possible spill areas will be sampled by swipe (i.e., smear) sampling as described below.

All areas not classified as affected will be considered unaffected. Classification of a room or building (in the absence of unique rooms) as unaffected will be documented on the attached records.

3) Sampling

a) Bulk samples will be collected by the coring technique described in ASTM Method E1729-95 (attached). Under no circumstances will the core exceed 2 inches into the material being sampled.

b) A minimum of 200 grams of bulk sample is required.

c) The samples will be handled in accordance with the Environmental Management Department (EMD) Operating Procedures Volume I, Field Operations 5-21000-OPS-FO.13, Containerization, Preserving, Handling, and Shipping of Soil and Water Samples.
d) The locations of samples must be diagrammed on schematics that illustrate the building, infrastructure, or layout of interest. The schematics shall include all detail associated with the sample location, e.g., sampling grid pattern, dimensions, random numbers assigned, and actual numbers chosen for final sample locations.

Analysis:

The lead and metals samples will be analyzed by method SW6010A.
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Sampling Record

Project: 886 Cluster RCLP
Building:
Room (if applicable):
Area is classified as (circle as appropriate):  Affected    Unaffected
Analysis (circle as appropriate):  Asbestos   PCB Swipe   PCB media   Lead/Metals

<table>
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Reviewed by:
Date:
Sample Location - Schematic
CONTAINERIZATION, PRESERVING, HANDLING, AND SHIPPING OF SOIL AND WATER SAMPLES

1.0 PURPOSE

This standard operating procedure (SOP) describes procedures that will be used at Rocky Flats to address sample containers, preservatives, handling, packaging and shipping of soil/sediment and water samples collected at the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site (RFETS).

2.0 SCOPE

This procedure is to be used as part of the sampling process for Environmental Restoration activities at RFETS. All personnel performing these procedures are required to have the appropriate health and safety training as specified in the site-specific Health and Safety Plan. In addition, all personnel are required to have a complete understanding of the procedures described within this SOP and receive specific training regarding these procedures.

Only qualified personnel will be allowed to perform these procedures. Required qualifications are based on minimum of a two year science related degree and/or education, previous experience, on-the-job training, and supervision by an on-set sample coordinator. The subcontractor's project manager will document personnel qualifications related to this procedure in the subcontractor's project QA files.

3.0 INSTRUCTIONS

Procedures for the containerizing, preserving, handling and shipping of soil and water samples detailed in this SOP follow criteria of the USEPA. This SOP is intended to present general guidelines for proper sample handling and any deviations or modifications will be documented in the Scope of Work or specific Task Order as well as SOP addendum forms.

3.1 Equipment List

The following list of equipment is not intended to be task specific. The equipment and materials shown are the minimum that may be needed to ensure that proper procedures are followed for sample handling, packaging, and shipping.

- Sample containers/bottles
- Coolers

Page 1 of 16
CONTAINERIZATION, PRESERVING, HANDLING 
AND SHIPPING OF SOIL AND WATER SAMPLES

- Thermometer
- Blue ice
- Sample labels
- COC forms
- Decontamination equipment
- Preservatives
- Baggies for containers
- Bubble wrap
- Vermiculite or equivalent
- Strapping and clear tape
- Custody seals
- Garbage bags
- Plastic 5-gallon buckets

Appropriate uses for the equipment listed are detailed in the following sections of this SOP.

3.2 Department/Office Contact List

RFETS Site Radiological Control is responsible for providing the appropriate documentation for RAD screening, and monitoring of all field samples for shipment off site.

3.3 Sample Containers and Preservative

Only sample containers certified as clean by the manufacturer will be used for sample collection. Newly fabricated containers may be utilized for radionuclide samples, and are not required to be certified. The containers and preservatives may be obtained from the contracted analytical laboratory, their designated supplier, or a suitable chemical supply company. Any preservative(s) required may be added to the container by the contracted analytical laboratory, field sampling team, sample manager, and/or on-site chemist prior to or during sample collection.

The matrices discussed in this SOP for chemical geotechnical, and radiological parameters are:

Soil Matrix - to include soils, sediments, and sludges (see SOP GT.8, Surface Soil Sampling; SOP SW.6, Sediment Sampling)

Water Matrix - to include surface water, groundwater and process liquids (see SOP GW.6, Groundwater Sampling; SOP SW.3, Surface Water Sampling; SOP SW.7, Collection of Tap Water Samples; SOP SW.8, Pond Sampling; and SOP SW.9, Industrial Effluent and Pond Discharge Sampling)

Tables A-1 and A-2 show parameters of interest for water and soil matrices with the associated container size, preservatives (chemical and/or temperature); and holding times. Tables A-3 shows geotechnical parameters, containers, preservatives, and holding times for soil and geosynthetic matrices. Table A-5 shows geotechnical parameters, containers, preservatives, and holding times for geotechnical soil and geosynthetic materials.
3.4 Container Labeling, Decontamination, and Field Packaging

The sample bottles will be labeled by the sample manager or field sampling team. Collection time and date will be completed in the field by the sampler. The labels will indicate:

- Activity name and/or number
- Unique sample number
- Sample time and date
- Chemical preservative used
- Sample type (grab, composite)
- Analyses required
- Filtered/unfiltered
- Comments or special precautions, as needed
- Samplers initials

The sample label will be marked with a waterproof pen. If needed, clear tape will be placed over labels before sampling to assure that the labels remain legible. If errors are discovered in the COC, the sampler or Sample Manager may correct the mistake by striking through the error with a single line and initialing adjacent to the correction. Write-overs are not acceptable.

Subsequent to sampling, the exterior of the sample containers will be cleaned and radiologically cleared in accordance with Environmental Monitoring Radiological Guidelines, HSP 18.10, Health and Safety Practices Manual, and placed in coolers lined with a plastic bag dedicated for sample and sample container transportation. The temperature in the coolers will be maintained at approximately 4°C (if required) by adding sealed plastic bags containing blue ice (or an equivalent) to the coolers.

Samples will be placed in a cooler with blue ice (if required) and transferred to the laboratory or sample refrigerator as soon as possible to chill the samples to 4°C +/- 2°C. The field temperatures of the cooler/samples will not be monitored to prevent causing a rise in temperature in the cooler/samples by opening the cooler multiple times. Samples will not cool down to 4°C in the cooler during the sampling process. Radiological samples do not require refrigeration but must be secured in a cool, dry area.

Sample bottles may be packaged in the field or in the subcontractor trailer. The sampler/packer shall use best judgment when packing samples. Delivery of samples to the on-site or local lab (Denver metro area) will not require the stringent packing requirements applicable to off-site shipments, if delivery can be accomplished without significant risk of sample bottle breakage. Samples delivered to an on-site laboratory may only require custody seals on bottles and placement in a cooler with blue ice (as appropriate) if container integrity can be assured during transport. Samples delivered to Denver metro area laboratories by RFETS personnel are not required to use vermiculite or packaging labels (e.g., fragile and up labels) if the container integrity can be assured during delivery. All samples delivered by third party carriers (e.g., Federal Express) are required to use the complete packaging requirements established in Section 3.7.
Multiple analytes may be combined in bottles if volume and preservations are comparable and in accordance with the appropriate analytical method.

3.5 Chain of Custody Record

Official custody of samples must be maintained and documented from the time of collection until the time that valid analytical results have been obtained or the laboratory has been released to dispose of the sample. The sampling team will be responsible for initiating the original chain of custody (COC) form and will sign and date this form when relinquishing custody of samples to the sample manager. Upon receipt, the sample manager will check the COC and all sample labels to ensure that all samples are accounted for and in good condition, and that no errors were made in labeling and/or completing the COC.

A sample is considered to be in a person's custody if any of the following conditions are met:

- The sample is in the person's physical possession.
- The sample is in line of sight of the person after he/she has taken possession.
- The sample is secured by that person so that any tampering can be detected.
- A sample is secured by the person in possession in an area which only authorized personnel can enter.

3.5.1 Tampering of Sample Containers

If, at any time after samples have been secured, custody seals are identified as having been tampered with, this procedure will be followed to ensure that sample integrity has not been compromised:

- Check cooler temperature to verify 4°C.
- Check with all personnel having access to sample coolers to verify possible inadvertent tampering.
- Check every sample container for any signs of tampering, such as loose lids, foreign objects in containers, broken or leaking containers, etc.
- Check to ensure adequate and appropriate packaging.
- Document all findings of the incident in the sample manager's field log book.

If it is determined that malicious tampering of samples has occurred and/or it is believed that sample integrity has been compromised the subcontractor will immediately contact the RFETS project manager.

If it can be determined that sample integrity has not been compromised based on the above criteria, document findings in sample manager's field logbook and proceed with this standard operating procedure.
3.5.2 Chain of Custody Form

A four-page carbonless COC form is often used by Environmental Restoration. The original and second (yellow) copy will be included with the samples to be shipped enclosed in a plastic bag and taped inside the lid of the cooler. The third (pink or green) copy along with a photocopy of the original will remain on file at the subcontractor's on-site facility. The fourth (goldenrod or blue) copy will accompany the field crew's data disk deliverable to the RFEDS User System Manager. The contract laboratory will sign as having received the samples and return a photocopy of the COC to the RFEDS User System Manager for input into the electronic database. The COC copy and goldenrod or blue copies will then be matched and filed by RFEDS staff to complete the chain of custody procedure. The four page carbonless COC form may be phased out in the future. If so, photocopies of the original COC form will be made prior to sample shipment in lieu of the two copies kept for internal use.

The chain of custody form will include the following information:

- Unique sample number and sample location
- Project number
- Date and time of sample collection
- Signature of collector or field custodian
- Laboratory designation
- Sample matrix
- Condition of sample on receipt at the laboratory
- Chain of custody control number
- Signature and date blocks for personnel relinquishing or receiving sample custody
- Space for additional comments
- Name and phone number of emergency contact person
- Analysis requested

3.6 Field Data Documentation

All field descriptions, measurements, and observations will be recorded on the appropriate field data forms (see specific sampling SOPs and SOP FO.14, Field Data Management). The original data forms will be collected and filed on site by the designated subcontractor's data entry personnel. These forms are to be bound and submitted to RMRS with an accompanied transmittal letter at the completion of the task. This form is an example of data entries required for the Rocky Flats Environmental Data System (RFEDS) database. Data may also be recorded in field logbooks if desired. Field data will be filled out at the time a sample is taken and will include, but not be limited to, the following information:

- Sampling activity name and number
- Sampling point name and number
- Sample number
- Name(s) of collector(s) and others present
- Date and time of sample collection
- Sample container tag/label number (if appropriate)
- Preservative(s) used
CONTAINERIZATION, PRESERVING, HANDLING AND SHIPPING OF SOIL AND WATER SAMPLES

- Requested analyses
- Sample matrix
- Filtered/unfiltered
- Designation of QC samples (ONLY for MS and MSD)
- Collection methods
- Chain of custody control numbers
- Field observations and measurements during sampling (comment section)
- Signature of responsible observer

For composite samples collected over time, the time and date of the final aliquot shall be recorded for the RFETS database. The sample log form or field log book shall include the time and dates for the start and end times of the composite period.

3.7 Packaging and Shipping

Prior to commencement of field activities, an evaluation of historical data and process knowledge relevant to the sample matrices will be performed by appropriate radiological control personnel. Based on this evaluation, radiological control personnel will determine if supplemental radiological screening and/or a Property Release Evaluation (PRE) will be required prior to packaging and shipping samples. Supplemental radiological screening and/or a PRE may be required for the following purposes:

- Establishing that the outside of the sample containers are clean and free from radiological contamination
- Determination of the radionuclide content of the sample(s) to insure appropriate DOT requirements are met
- Determination of the radionuclide content of sample(s) to insure samples do not exceed the limits of the receiving laboratory's radioactive materials license.

All sample containers will have been decontaminated in the field. Upon receipt and verification of sample containers and COC forms, the following steps will be taken:

- The designated laboratory will be notified prior to shipment if samples collected in the field are suspected of containing any other substance for which the laboratory personnel should take additional safety precautions.
- Subcontractors are responsible for radiologically clearing all containers prior to shipment off site in accordance with Environmental Monitoring Radiological Guidelines (EMRD) HSP 18.10, Health and Safety Practices Manual (HSP).

- Line the sample cooler with a large plastic bag.
- Place approximately 3 inches of vermiculite in the bottom of the cooler.
- Wrap glass containers in bubble pack.
**TABLE A-2 (continued)**  
**SAMPLE CONTAINERS, SAMPLE PRESERVATION, AND SAMPLE HOLDING TIMES**

### SOIL MATRIX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Matrix</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When nonspecific container type is listed (e.g., 8-oz. wide-mouth glass jar), select a container appropriate to the volume and container requirement given. Samples for more than one parameter can be collected into a single container if container and preservation requirements are the same (e.g., sulfate and turbidity).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add 0.008% sodium thiosulfate (Na$_2$S$_2$O$_3$) in the presence of residual chlorine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding time for mercury is 28 days.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use ascorbic acid only if the sample contains residual chlorine greater than 0.2 mg/l. Test a drop of sample with potassium iodine-starch test paper; a blue color indicates need for treatment. Add ascorbic acid, a few crystals at a time, until a drop of sample produces no color on the indicator paper. Then add an additional 0.6 g of ascorbic acid for each L of sample volume.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P = Plastic (polyethylene); G = Glass; BOD = Biological Oxygen Demand; ASAP = As Soon As Possible; NS = Not Specified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrients include nitrogen, phosphorus, chemical oxygen demand.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCLP Mercury maximum holding time is 28 days for extraction and 28 days for analysis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Radiological Testing, the specific analyses will be defined as some or all of the following: Gross Alpha, Gross Beta, Uranium 233+234, 235 and 238, Americium 241, Plutonium 239+240, Tritium, Strontium 90, 89, Cesium 137, Radium 226, 228.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full suite, see footnote A above.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atterberg Limits include Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit, and Plasticity Index of Soils.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The entire suite of analytical parameters can be performed on approximately 2-3 kilograms of material provided that the maximum grain diameter does not exceed 1-1/2 inches. Individually, the parameter test will require 500 grams of sample; therefore, use individual 500 gram samples if less than three of these parameters are requested for each sample.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain Size Distribution includes Sieve Analysis of Fine and Course Aggregates and Particle Size Analysis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moisture includes Laboratory Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil and Rocks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirty pounds of material is required.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelby tubes may be replaced with three California liners or three 2.5 inch U-type samples.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Shear includes Soils Under Consolidated Drained Conditions. For Geosynthetic material collect a 12 inch x 12 inch sample.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If samples contain residual chlorine, and measurements of the concentrations of disinfection by-products (trihalomethanes, etc.) at the time of the sample collection are desired, add about 25 mg of ascorbic acid to the sample bottle before filling.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume required for any or all TCLP analyses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Sample Volume/Container</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geotechnical Parameters:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atterberg Limits, Grain Size Distribution (Particle Size), Moisture, Specific Gravity, Visual Classification</td>
<td>One-gallon Zip-Loc Baggie (500 grams per test if listed once)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk Density (Proctor Test), Minimum (Maximum) Index Density</td>
<td>5-gallon Bucket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compression:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconfined Compressive: One-dimensional Consolidated; Unconsolidated Undrained Compressive, Direct Shear, Expansion Index</td>
<td>1-Shelby tube (3&quot; diameter x 30&quot; length) completely filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permeability:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (Constant Head); Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (Constant Flow, Rate); Capillary Moisture Relationships; Relative Hydraulic Conductivity for Air</td>
<td>1-Shelby tube (3&quot; diameter x 30&quot; length) completely filled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* When nonspecific container type is listed (e.g., 8-oz. wide-mouth glass jar), select a container appropriate to the volume and container requirement given. Samples for more than one parameter can be collected into a single container if container and preservation requirements are the same (e.g., sulfate and turbidity).

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Use ascorbic acid only if the sample contains residual chlorine greater than 0.2 mg/l. Test a drop of sample with potassium iodine-starch test paper; a blue color indicates need for treatment. Add ascorbic acid, a few crystals at a time, until a drop of sample produces no color on the indicator paper. Then add an additional 0.6 g of ascorbic acid for each L of sample volume.

P = Plastic (polyethylene); G = Glass; BOD = Biological Oxygen Demand; ASAP = As Soon As Possible; NS = Not Specified

Nutrients include nitrogen, phosphorus, chemical oxygen demand.

TCLP Mercury maximum holding time is 28 days for extraction and 28 days for analysis.

For Radiological Testing, the specific analyses will be defined as some or all of the following: Gross Alpha, Gross Beta, Uranium 233+234, 235 and 238, Americium 241, Plutonium 239+240, Tritium, Strontium 90, 89, Cesium 137, Radium 226, 228.

Full suite, see footnote a above.

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The entire suite of analytical parameters can be performed on approximately 2-3 kilograms of material provided that the maximum grain diameter does not exceed 1-1/2 inches. Individually, the parameter test will require 500 grams of sample; therefore, use individual 500 gram samples if less than three of these parameters are requested for each sample.

Grain Size Distribution includes Sieve Analysis of Fine and Course Aggregates and Particle Size Analysis.

Moisture includes Laboratory Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil and Rocks.

Thirty pounds of material is required.

Shelby tubes may be replaced with three California liners or three 2.5 inch U-type samples.

Direct Shear includes Soils Under Consolidated Drained Conditions. For Geosynthetic material collect a 12 inch x 12 inch sample.

If samples contain residual chlorine, and measurements of the concentrations of disinfection by-products (trihalomethanes, etc.) at the time of the sample collection are desired, add about 25 mg of ascorbic acid to the sample bottle before filling.

Volume required for any or all TCLP analyses.
**DOCUMENT MODIFICATION REQUEST (DMR)**

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<th>Proposed Modifications</th>
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<td>18A</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>Change the last sentence of this paragraph to read: &quot;Completion of equipment decontamination will be documented in a field logbook.&quot;</td>
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12. Justification (Reason for Modification, E.O. #, TP #, etc.):

Limited application to OU8, OU9, OU10, OU12, OU13, OU14, and the Well Abandonment and Replacement Program.

Form FO.3A was developed solely for decontamination of equipment at the decontamination pad and was not intended, nor should it be intended, for use at each field decontamination event.

**QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES**

**PREPARATION OF DECAY PROCESS FOR FIELD EXCAVATION ACTIVITIES**

13. Organization | 14. SIGN (if applicable) | 15. Date (if applicable)
<table>
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<tr>
<td>SME</td>
<td>Craig Cowdery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proj-Man</td>
<td>R. Stephen Luker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QA</td>
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16. Originator's Supervisor (print/sign/date):

Bruce D. Peterman

17. Assigned SME/Manager/Location:

Craig Cowdery/6953/080

22. Acceleration Review:

21/09/95

24. Responsible Manager (print/sign/date):

Bruce D. Peterman

REVIEWED FOR CLASSIFICATION/UCNS

REVIEWED FOR DISTRIBUTION 2/15/95

DATE
This is a DOCUMENT MODIFICATION REQUEST (DMR)

This procedure applies when equipment is cleaned in the field.

1. Using a hand held spray bottle, spray equipment with iso-octanol, or a solution of tap water and a non-phosphate laboratory detergent such as pipex or liquinox.
2. Thoroughly wipe equipment with a disposable cloth or other suitable material and discard properly.
3. Using a hand held spray bottle, spray equipment with tap water.
4. Thoroughly wipe equipment, properly discarding cloth.
5. Using a hand held spray bottle, spray equipment with distilled water.
6. Thoroughly wipe equipment, and properly discarding cloth.
7. If the equipment is not to be used immediately after decontamination then the equipment should be wrapped in plastic or aluminum foil.

Item No. 1 - Necessary to implement sampling in PCB contaminated areas with minimal TSCA liquid waste generation.
Add new subsection to the Table of Contents: 5.3.2 Cleaning Steel or Metal Sampling Equipment or Drill Stem in the Field Using Pressurized Steam.

Add the following Section and text as follows:

"5.3.2 Cleaning Steel or Metal Sampling Equipment or Drill Stem in the Field Using Pressurized Steam

Pressurized steam is to be used onsite to steam clean equipment such as:
- Split spoon sampling equipment pieces
- Drill stems
- Other small luggable equipment pieces

This method is to be used only when access is available to a self contained mobile station consisting of:
- Steam/purpose generating unit
- Curtained cleaning station that is open on one side only
- Source of clean supply water to the generator unit
- Used water collection system consisting of a drain in the bottom of the wash station leading to a gray water tank. The gray water tank is to be emptied at the decon pad when full or at least once per week.

1. Scrape gross contamination from the equipment into an IDM drum with other drill cuttings, before placing the equipment on the wash stand.
2. Place the equipment inside the curtained wash stand.
3. Ensure that none of the equipment to be washed extends out of the curtained area.
4. Clean the equipment thoroughly, rotating the piece to ensure that all surfaces are clean.
5. Ensure that all free water has drained from the equipment before removing from the wash stand.

The drilling and coring equipment that is used in the field is currently required to be decontaminated at the Decontamination Pad. Field Decontamination of drill stem and coring equipment will save time and reduce the contamination risks associated with transporting the equipment.
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4.0 REFERENCES ................................................................. 4

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4.2 INTERNAL REFERENCES .................................................. 4

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5.2 CLEANING PROCEDURES FOR TEFLO\textsuperscript{N} OR GLASS FIELD SAMPLING EQUIPMENT USED FOR THE COLLECTION OF SAMPLES FOR TRACE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS AND/OR METALS ANALYSES .......................................................... 7
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TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: 21 (including forms)
2.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This standard operating procedure (SOP) describes procedures that will be used at Rocky Flats for general equipment decontamination. The collection of environmental samples requires that all equipment associated with collecting these samples be cleaned.

This requirement will ensure that contaminants will not be introduced into the sample from external sources. These procedures establish the cleaning and decontamination methods for achieving that goal.

3.0 RESPONSIBILITIES AND QUALIFICATIONS

The EG&G project manager has the overall responsibility for implementing this SOP. The subcontractor's project manager will be responsible for assigning project staff to implement this SOP and for ensuring that the procedures are followed by all subcontractor personnel.

All personnel performing these procedures are required to have the appropriate health and safety documentation and training as specified in the site-specific Health & Safety Plan. In addition, all personnel are required to have a complete understanding of the procedures described within this SOP and receive specific training regarding these procedures, if necessary.

All project staff are responsible for reporting deviations from this SOP to the individual's project manager. The subcontractor's project manager will report deviations and nonconformances to the EG&G project manager.
4.0 REFERENCES

4.1 SOURCE REFERENCES


4.2 INTERNAL REFERENCES

Related SOPs cross-referenced in these procedures are as follows:

- SOP FO.4, Heavy Equipment Decontamination
- SOP FO.7, Handling of Decontamination Water and Washwater
- SOP FO.10, Receiving, Labeling, and Handling Environmental Materials Containers
- SOP GW.2, Field Measurement of Surface Water Field Parameters
## GENERAL EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION

| EG&G ROCKY FLATS PLANT | Manual: | 5-21000-OPS |
| EMD FIELD PROCEDURES SOP | Procedure No.: | FO.3, Rev. 2 |
| | Page: | 5 of 18 |
| | Effective Date: | March 1, 1992 |
| | Organization: | Environmental Management |

### 5.0 PROCEDURES AND EQUIPMENT

#### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

This procedure describes the method for physically removing contaminants. It applies to chemical and radioactive decontamination of equipment used in field investigations. All equipment must be cleaned before sample collection, decontaminated between samples, and decontaminated before being removed from the site.

Sufficient clean equipment should be transported to the field so that an entire study can be conducted without the need for field cleaning. However, this is not possible for some specialized items of field equipment (such as, well drilling rigs, soil coring rigs, and other large pieces of field equipment). In addition, during particularly large-scale studies, it may not be practical or possible to transport to the field all of the cleaned field equipment required, as steam cleaning is not always possible, it may be necessary to decon smaller metal and stainless steel equipment inside the exclusion zone (see 5.3.1) in order to have these items ready for repeated use (bailers, split spoons, etc.). This will decrease the need to travel to the MDF and decontaminate these items.

The following definitions apply to the cleaning procedures:

1. The laboratory detergent must be a standard brand of phosphate-free laboratory detergent, such as Liquinox or the equivalent.

2. Tap water is defined as RFP drinking water. It may be obtained from hydrants or the RFP fire department. The use of an untreated potable water supply is not an acceptable substitute for RFP drinking water.
The following are general comments:

- During cleaning operations, the substitution of a higher grade water (such as substituting distilled or organic-free water for tap water) is permitted and need not be noted as a variation.

- The brushes used to clean equipment as outlined in the various sections of this procedure must not be of the wire-wrapped type.

- Solvents, nitric acid solution, laboratory detergent, and rinse waters used to clean equipment must not be reused, except as specifically permitted.

- Field equipment or reusable sample containers needing cleaning must not be stored with clean equipment, sample tubing, or sample containers. Field equipment, reusable sample containers, disposable sample containers, and sample tubing that are not used may not be replaced in storage without being recleaned if these materials are transported to a facility or study site where contamination or suspected contamination was present.

- Previously cleaned sample containers and field equipment that are cleaned using the procedures outlined in the attachments will be stored in an area and manner that protects them from exposure to contaminants. Sample containers and field equipment will be stored separately from all other equipment and supplies, and from each other.

- Sample containers that contain a sample, regardless of the assumed or known level of hazard associated with that sample, must have all exterior surfaces decontaminated. For sample containers used in areas other than a controlled
access area, a wipedown with disposable rags or toweling, or rinse with distilled
water followed by drying with disposable rags or toweling, will suffice. Any visible
dirt, water droplets, stains, or other extraneous materials must be removed. For
containers used in controlled access areas, a more rigorous cleaning and/or
radiation monitoring may be required.

- Solvents, including water and mineral acids, used for equipment cleaning purposes
other than as described in this SOP must be justified and approved by the
responsible EG&G project personnel and will be documented in logbooks. The
laboratory to which the samples are sent must be informed as well.

5.2 CLEANING PROCEDURES FOR TEFLOM®, OR GLASS FIELD SAMPLING EQUIPMENT
USED FOR THE COLLECTION OF SAMPLES FOR TRACE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
AND/OR METALS ANALYSES

When this sampling equipment is used to collect samples that contain oil, grease, or other hard-to-
remove materials, it may be necessary to steam clean the field equipment before proceeding with
Step 1. If the field equipment cannot be cleaned utilizing these procedures, it should be discarded.

1. Wash equipment thoroughly with laboratory detergent and tap water using a brush
to remove any particulate matter or surface film.

2. Rinse equipment thoroughly with tap water.

3. Rinse equipment thoroughly with distilled water.

4. Wrap equipment with a non-reactive plastic to prevent contamination during
storage and/or transport to the field.
5. If the equipment is not decontaminated immediately after use, rinse the Teflon® or glass sampling equipment thoroughly with tap water in the field as soon as possible after use.

5.3 CLEANING PROCEDURES FOR STAINLESS STEEL OR METAL SAMPLING EQUIPMENT

When this sampling equipment is used to collect samples that contain oil, grease, or other hard-to-remove materials, it may be necessary, in extreme cases, to steam clean or sandblast equipment before proceeding with Step 1. Any sampling equipment that cannot be cleaned using these procedures should be discarded. If necessary, rinse at sampling frequency and procedures are specified in the Task QAPP.

1. Scrape and then steam clean gross contamination if needed.

2. Wash equipment thoroughly with laboratory detergent and tap water and use a brush to remove any particulate matter or surface film.

3. Rinse equipment thoroughly with tap water.

4. Rinse equipment thoroughly with distilled water.

5. Wrap equipment with a non-reactive plastic to prevent contamination during storage and/or transport to the field.

6. If equipment is not decontaminated immediately after use, rinse the stainless steel or metal sampling equipment thoroughly with tap water in the field as soon as possible after use. This process will make later decontamination easier and will help prevent the spread of contamination.
5.3.1 Cleaning Steel or Metal Sampling Equipment Without Steam in the Field

1. Scrape gross contamination from equipment while in the exclusion zone.

2. Remove equipment from exclusion zone and wash in laboratory detergent and distilled water; a brush may be used for particulate residual.

3. Double rinse in distilled water.

4. Equipment may now either be wrapped in plastic to prevent cross-contamination or be re-used immediately.

5.3.2 Cleaning Steel or Metal Sampling Equipment or Drill Stem in the Field Using Pressurized Steam

Pressurized steam is to be used onsite to steam clean equipment such as:

- Split spoon sampling equipment pieces
- Drill stems
- Other small luggable equipment pieces

This method is to be used only when access is available to a self contained mobile station consisting of:

- Steam/pressure generating unit
- Curtained cleaning station that is open on one side only
Source of clean supply water to the generator unit

Used water collection system consisting of a drain in the bottom of the wash station leading to a gray water tank. The gray water tank is to be emptied at the decon pad when full or at least once per week.

1. Scrape gross contamination from the equipment into an IDM drum with other drill cuttings, before placing the equipment on the wash stand.

2. Place the equipment inside the curtained wash stand.

3. Ensure that none of the equipment to be washed extends out of the curtained area.

4. Clean the equipment thoroughly, rotating the piece to ensure that all surfaces are clean.

5. Ensure that all free water has drained from the equipment before removing from the wash stand.

5.4 CLEANING PROCEDURES FOR AUTOMATIC DECONTAMINATION WATER SAMPLING EQUIPMENT

5.4.1 General

Automatic samplers will be cleaned as follows:

1. The exterior and accessible interior portions (excluding the waterproof timing mechanism) of automatic samplers will be washed with laboratory detergent and rinsed with tap water.
GENERAL EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION

4. New precleaned, silastic pump tubing (see Subsections 5.5.1 and 5.5.2) will be installed.

5. When utilizing the samplers for collecting samples for metals and/or organic compounds analyses, all sampling train components that come in direct contact with the liquid sample must be of glass, Teflon®, or disposable silastic material.

5.4.2 Automatic Sampler Headers

1. Disassemble header and, using a bottle brush, wash with tap water and phosphate-free laboratory detergent.

2. Rinse thoroughly with distilled water.

3. Reassemble header, let dry thoroughly, and wrap with plastic.
5.4.3 Reusable Glass Composite Sample Containers

Under normal circumstances reusable glass containers are supplied clean by the laboratory. When this is not the case cleaning of reusable glass composite containers will be accomplished using the procedure below.

(Note: Glass composite containers used to collect in-process decontamination water samples at industrial facilities shall be discarded after sampling.) All materials will be disposed in accordance with SOP FO.10 Receiving, Labeling and Handling Environmental Materials Containers.

1. Scrub with liquinox or other phosphate-free laboratory detergent mixed with tap water.
2. Rinse with tap water.
3. Repeat step one.
4. Rinse in tap water again, and then in a triple-distilled water rinse.
5. Dry in inverted position on drain rack or suitable rack in clean room as is applicable.
6. If equipment is still discolored, spotted, or has a noticeable film or scale, discard in accordance with SOP FO.10, Receiving, Labeling, and Handling Environmental Materials Containers.

5.4.4 Reusable Plastic Composite Sample Containers

Under normal circumstances reusable glass containers are supplied clean by the laboratory. When this is not the case use cleaning procedures as they are outlined in Subsection 5.4.3.
GENERAL EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION

5.4.5 Sequential Sample Bottles (Automatic Sampler Base for Sequential Mode)

1. Use cleaning procedures as they are outlined in Subsection 5.4.3.

2. Replace bottles in covered, automatic sampler base; cover with plastic for storage.

5.4.6 Sequential Sample Bottles (Automatic Sampler Base for Sequential Mode) to be Used for Collecting Samples for Organic Compounds Analyses

Routinely, precleaned sample bottles will be purchased and used with automatic sampling devices.

1. Use cleaning procedures as they are outlined in Subsection 5.4.3.

2. Replace in covered, automatic sampler base; cover with plastic for storage and mark the base as follows: "Cleaned for organic analyses."

5.4.7 Bottle Siphons Used to Transfer Sample From Composite Container

1. Use a new siphon for each sampling location.

2. Use new 3/8-inch Teflon® tubing for samples collected for organic compounds analyses. The siphon and tubing should be flushed with sample thoroughly before use.

5.5 CLEANING PROCEDURES FOR SAMPLE TUBING

5.5.1 Silastic Rubber Pump Tubing Used in Automatic Samplers and Other Peristaltic Pumps

1. New tubing will be used for each automatic sampler set-up.
2. **Teflon** tubing should be cleaned as follows:

- The exterior will be hand scrubbed with a solution of a phosphate free, laboratory grade detergent and tap water, followed by rinsing with ample amounts of tap water by spraying. The tubing will then be triple rinsed thoroughly with approved distilled water by submerging or spraying.

- Pump or pour laboratory detergent and water solution through tubing.

- Pump approved distilled water through the tubing equivalent to 10 volumes of the tubing capacity.

### 5.5.2 Teflon Sample Tubing

1. New Teflon tubing should be used for each sampling point.
2. Teflon tubing should be cleaned as follows using the procedures of Subsection 5.5.1.

### 5.5.3 Stainless Steel Tubing

1. Wash with laboratory detergent and tap water using a long, narrow, bottle brush.
2. Proceed with Steps 3.6 as outlined in Subsection 5.3.

### 5.5.4 Glass Tubing

Use new glass tubing, precleaned as follows:

1. Rinse thoroughly with distilled water.
2. Air dry.
3. Wrap tubing with plastic to prevent contamination.

4. Discard after use (see SOP FO.10, Receiving, Labeling, and Handling Environmental Materials Containers).

5.6 MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT CLEANING PROCEDURES

5.6.1 Well Sounders or Tapes Used to Measure Groundwater Levels

The procedure applies when this equipment is cleaned in the field.

1. Wash with laboratory non-phosphorus detergent and tap water.

2. Rinse with distilled water.

3. Equipment should be wrapped with non-reactive plastic to prevent contamination during storage or transit.

5.6.2 Submersible Pumps and Hoses Used to Purge Groundwater Wells

Where appropriate, pumps or bailers will be employed to purge and sample groundwater monitoring wells. This equipment will be cleaned as follows:

1. The external surfaces of the equipment will be vigorously hand scrubbed with a solution of a phosphate-free, laboratory grade detergent and tap water, followed by rinsing with water by submerging or spraying. The equipment will then be triple rinsed thoroughly with approved distilled water.
GENERAL EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION

EG&G ROCKY FLATS PLANT
EMD FIELD PROCEDURES SOP

Manual: 5-21000-OFS
Procedure No.: F03, Rev. 2
Page: 15 of 18
Effective Date: March 1, 1992
Organization: Environmental Management

Category 2

2. Internal surfaces will be decontaminated by pumping a solution of non-phosphate detergent and water through the equipment.

3. Displace the soap solution immediately by pumping distilled water equivalent to 10 volumes of the pump storage capacity through the equipment.

5.6.3 Field Analytical Equipment and Other Field Instrumentation

The exterior of sealed, watertight equipment should be washed with a laboratory detergent and rinsed with tap water before storage. The interior of such equipment may be wiped with a damp cloth if necessary. Ensure that the equipment is dry prior to storage.

Other field instrumentation should be wiped with a clean, damp cloth; and pH meter probes, conductivity probes, dissolved oxygen (DO) meter probes, etc. should be rinsed with distilled water before storage.

If desiccant is present in flow meters or other equipment, it should be checked and replaced, if necessary, each time the equipment is cleaned.

For operations involving environmental or background samples, water quality sampling equipment (such as Kemmerers, buckets, DO dunkers, dredges, etc.) may be cleaned with distilled water between sampling locations. A brush may be used to remove deposits of material or sediment, if necessary. If distilled water is used, water samplers should be flushed with ambient water at the next sampling location before the sample is collected. It should be emphasized that these procedures can only be used to clean equipment used for the collection of background samples.

Flow measuring equipment (such as, weirs, staff gauges, velocity meters, and other stream gauging equipment) will be cleaned with tap water after use between measuring locations.
5.6.4 Ice Chests and Shipping Containers

All ice chests and reusable containers will be steam cleaned thoroughly inside and out at MDF. If an ice chest is so contaminated it cannot be decontaminated, dispose of it in accordance with SOP FO.10, Receiving, Handling, and Labeling Environmental Materials Containers.

5.6.5 Uncontaminated and Potentially Contaminated Drums

Gray drums used for the temporary containment of uncontaminated or potentially contaminated solid environmental materials or environmental liquids will require decontamination prior to any additional use. It may also be necessary to decontaminate the exterior of gray drums due to radiological contamination. The following procedures will be used:

- General Procedure
  - All general gray drum decontamination will be performed at the Main Decontamination Facility (MDF)

- Ensure the drums are empty.

- Scrape or shovel out any residual contaminants.

- Place drum in wash rack with open end down.

- Stand upwind/crosswind of the surface being decontaminated. If necessary the equipment will be reoriented inside the decontamination station to allow an upwind or crosswind position.
GENERAL EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION

- General Decontamination

Thoroughly steam clean all surfaces of drum including lid, locking ring, bottom, and interior surface. A brush may be used for stubborn particulate matter.

- Place top of the drum down in a clean area where it will not come in contact with contaminants to dry.

- When dry, turn the drum upright and put the top and locking ring in place.

- Return the decontaminated drum to EG&G.

- Surface Radiologically Contaminated Drums

- Stand upwind/crosswind of the surface being decontaminated. If necessary the equipment will be reoriented inside the decontamination station to allow an upwind or crosswind position, or hand brushing will be used to complete decontamination.

- Steam clean all exterior surfaces including drum bottom.

- Remove the drum to a clean area where it will not come in contact with contaminants to dry.

- When the drum is dry, subcontractor personnel will monitor the drum for radiological contamination.

- If radiological contamination is still present, repeat decontamination as necessary.
If verified free of radiological contamination by a Radiological Engineering-approved contractor Health and Safety Specialist, return the drum to the storage area.

5.6.6 Cleaning Procedures for Small Stainless Steel or Teflon® Equipment Used to Sample Media Possibly Containing Polychlorinated Biphenols (PCBs)

This procedure applies when equipment is cleaned in the field.

1. Using a hand held spray bottle, spray equipment with iso-octanol, or a solution of tap water and a non-phosphate laboratory detergent such as pipex or liquinox.
2. Thoroughly wipe equipment with a disposable cloth or other suitable material and discard properly.
3. Using a hand held spray bottle, spray equipment with tap water.
4. Thoroughly wipe equipment, properly discarding cloth.
5. Using a hand held spray bottle, spray equipment with distilled water.
6. Thoroughly wipe equipment, and properly discarding cloth.
7. If the equipment is not to be used immediately after decontamination then the equipment should be wrapped in plastic or aluminum foil.

6.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) activities will be accomplished according to applicable project plans as well as quality requirements presented in this SOP.

This section outlines guidelines for specific quality control procedures to monitor the effectiveness of cleaning procedures given in the attachments.
6.1 EQUIPMENT RINSE SAMPLES

The effectiveness of the equipment cleaning procedures is monitored by submitting to the laboratory rinse water for low-level analysis of the parameters of interest. Select different pieces of equipment for this procedure, each time equipment is washed, so that a representative sampling approximately 10 percent of all equipment is obtained over the length of the project. Distilled water is poured over the representative equipment. This water is captured directly into Sample bottles. If a funnel is needed, glass or Teflon® will be used.

7.0 DOCUMENTATION

A permanent record of the implementation of this standard operating procedure (SOP) will be kept by documenting field observations and data. Observations and data will be recorded on Form FO.3A, Equipment Decontamination Wash Checklist and Record. Completion of equipment decontamination will be documented in a field logbook.
I. General Information completed by:

Name ____________________________ Date ____________________________ Phone No. ____________________________

Subcontractor's Name ____________________________

NOTE: Sections I and II will be completed by the same individual.

Equipment Manufacturer, Model and Common Name: ____________________________
Equipment Owner: ____________________________
Name and Phone Number of Person Responsible for the Equipment: ____________________________
Serial Number/Equipment Identification Number: ____________________________
Delivered to Decontamination Station by: ____________________________

Initial contaminate characterization of work area: (check one)

- Not potentially contaminated
- Potentially contaminated

II. Activity History

Where was equipment used? ____________________________

What was equipment used for? ____________________________

Types and volumes of water generated: (check as appropriate)

- Purge __________ Gallons
- Development __________ Gallons
- Decon/Wash __________ Gallons
- Rinse __________ Gallons

(4021-910-0005-919/(FO3REV.2/03-02-02)
APPENDIX 3
Page 1 of 3

DOCUMENT MODIFICATION REQUEST (DMR)

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3. Existing Document Number and Revision
4-Q77-REP-1003 Revision 0

5. Document Title
Radiological Evaluation for Unrestricted Release of Property/Waste

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10a. Justification (Reason for Modification, EIOH, TPS, etc.)
This language is being revised to reflect the guidance received from DOE/RFFO concerning the signature requirements for property.

11. Process (Complete Blocks 13-22)
   - [ ] Do not Process (state reason in Block 10a)

12. Assigned SME/Phone/Page/Location
    - R. Mark Richards/5148/5886/T-130-B

13. New Document/Rev. No. (If new or changed)
    - N/A

14a. Type of Complete Modification
    - [ ] New
    - [ ] Revision
    - [ ] Cancellation
    - [ ] One-Time-Use

14b. Changes (check the applicable boxes)
    - [ ] Intent Change
    - [ ] Nonexistent Change
    - [ ] Regular
    - [ ] Editorial Correction
    - [ ] Interim Approval Request - Needed for Immediate use (30-day limit for obtaining final approval)

15. ERM Change Control Board Required:  
    - [ ] Yes
    - [ ] No


17. Name of Reviewer for that Organization

18. Date

19. Prev. Org./SES/OSQD Number
    - Not Required

20. Independent Safety Review Meeting and Date
    - [ ] Required

21. Process Policy Action (This block required for Policies only)
    - Reviewed by V.P. w/ responsibility for the Policy Program

22. Approval Authority signs after obtaining ALL required signatures
    - (print/sign/date)

23. Effective Date
    - 9/26/97
Radiological Evaluation of Unrestricted Release of Property/Waste

Revise [7] to read:

For waste releases, other than excess chemicals and batteries, place a completion blank on the PNRE for the WEMS number in the property description section of Part I.

- The WEMS number may be written in if not available when the PNRE is prepared, but must be entered prior to approval of the PNRE.

RMRS HAS CHANGED TODAY'S ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA TO ELIMINATE WEMS NUMBERS FOR EXCESS CHEMICALS AND BATTERIES FOR LAB PACK OR REPACK. REP 1003 IS BEING MODIFIED TO REFLECT THIS CHANGE.

Additional Attributes:
- Temporary
- One-Time-Use
- Limited Distribution

List the reviewing disciplines in Block 16. After concurrence has been obtained (in accordance with 1-001-PROC DEV-400), enter the name of the reviewer followed by /R in block 17. If the reviewer indicates No comments, the review signature constitutes concurrence. Enter the date concurrence is obtained in Block 18.
Add the following text, as supplemental information, after Step [7]: Excess chemicals and batteries, transferred to 90 Day Storage Areas, Non-Regulated Storage Areas or RCRA Storage Units for consolidation or lab-pack require a Chemical Control System (CCS) number, unique identification number, or WEMS number. The CCS number, unique identification number, or WEMS number must be entered in the property description section of Part I of the PAWRE prior to approval of the PAWRE.

### Justification (Reason for Modification)

See first page.

25. After obtaining ALL required signatures: Responsible Manager's Approval (print/sign/date) (Not required for New procedures and Revisions)

M. L. Littleton / Michael L. Littleton  5/2/96
## Document Modification Request

**Radiological Evaluation for Unrestricted Release of Property/Waste**

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**1. Reason for Modification**

Revised to correct an error in the initial procedure issue with regards to comparison of sample activity to the MDA of the analysis.

**6. Approval**

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**23. Independent Safety Review Meeting and Date**

**Safety Evaluation not Required**

**24. Effective Date**

M.L. Littleton / Michael Littleton / 10/13/95
Rocky Flats
Environmental Technology Site
4-Q97-REP-1003
REVISION 0
RADIOLOGICAL EVALUATION FOR UNRESTRICTED RELEASE OF PROPERTY/WASTE

APPROVED BY: Michael Littleton
Manager, Radiological Engineering
Print Name: M. L. Littleton
Date: 5/3/95

Responsible Organization: Radiological Engineering
Effective Date: 05/08/95

CONCURRENCE BY THE FOLLOWING DISCIPLINES IS DOCUMENTED IN THE PROCEDURE HISTORY FILE:
Radiological Control Manual Implementation
Radiological Engineering Support
Subject-matter Expert

USE CATEGORY 3

ORC review SORC-95-019 (05/02/95)
The following have been incorporated in this revision:
94-DMR-002305

Reviewed for Classification/UCNI
By [Signature]
Date 5/3/95

This procedure supersedes procedure 4-16100-REP-1003, Revision 1.
Periodic review frequency: 4 years from the effective date.
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The following DMRs are active for this procedure:

97-DMR-001155
96-DMR-000456
95-DMR-001204
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**Appendixes**

- Appendix 1, Sample P/WRE Forms: 17
- Appendix 2, P/WRE Log: 21
1. **PURPOSE**

This procedure provides instructions for the evaluations for unrestricted release of property and waste from the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site.

This procedure contains requirements of Title 10 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 835 (10 CFR 835), Occupational Radiation Protection and DOE/EH-0256T, U.S. Department of Energy Radiological Control Manual and cannot be changed without the approval of the Radiological Control Department.

2. **SCOPE**

This procedure provides the Radiological Engineering (RE) methodology for evaluation of property and waste that requires a Property/Waste Release Evaluation (P/WRE).

This procedure is not the sole source of methodology for release of property or waste from Rocky Flats, and should not be the only procedure referred to when evaluating property or waste for unrestricted release. This procedure provides RE with the minimum guidelines and requirements for the performance and documentation of property/waste release evaluations (P/WREs).

This procedure does not apply to the release of volume or bulk solid materials.

This procedure covers the following topics:
- Initial Information
- Determination of Survey or Sampling Requirements
- Completion of the P/WRE Form
- P/WRE Log

This revision is a total rewrite and revision bars are omitted. This procedure supersedes 4-16100-REP-1003, Revision 1, and is designated Revision 0 because the procedure number has been changed.
3. OVERVIEW

Unrestricted release of property or waste from Rocky Flats requires that the property or waste be carefully surveyed and evaluated to prevent the release of DOE-controlled radioactive materials to the public. This procedure is an important part of such evaluations.

Property being released for unrestricted use must meet the criteria specified in DOE Order 5400.5, Radiation Protection of the Public and Environment. Waste being released for unrestricted use must meet the requirements of DOE Order 5400.5, plus the requirements of the No-Radioactivity-Added (NRA) Waste Verification program.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 Radiological Engineering (RE)

Establishes radiological surveillance and sampling strategies to meet release criteria established in 1-P73-HSP-18.10, Radioactive Material Transfer and Unrestricted Release of Property and Waste, and 4-S23-ROI-03.02, Radiological Requirements for Unrestricted Release, for property/waste that requires a P/WRE.

Completes P/WRE forms and maintains a log of P/WRE activities.
5. INSTRUCTIONS

5.1 Initial Information

RE

[1] Review the P/WRE Request Form (see 1-P73-HSP-18.10) to determine whether sufficient information has been provided to enable an evaluation to be performed on the requested item(s).

[2] Request additional clarifying information about the property/waste, system, or equipment, as necessary, to establish its history.

Such information will be provided by the sender/custodian and should include, as appropriate, the following:

- Whether the item was stored or used in an Radioactive Material Management Area (RMMA) and the time intervals used in such areas
- Whether the item was opened or serviced while in RMMAs
- Design function of the item (does it process radioactive materials?)
- The radionuclides involved
- History prior to use at this site
- Property disposition, such as no longer used or serviceable
- Whether the item was involved with gases, chemicals, acids, and/or liquids.
- Whether the item was exposed to radiation beams capable of causing activation
- If property, what remaining value the item has

5.2 Determination of Survey or Sampling Requirements

RE

[1] Determine whether the P/WRE is to be Specific or Extended based on the information supplied by the sender/custodian.

Appendix 1 contains samples of P/WRE forms.

Extended P/WREs expire at the end of the calendar year in which they are written.
5.2 Determination of Survey or Sampling Requirements (continued)

Examples of items that may be released with Extended P/WREs are:

- Recycled paper (for example, paper that has multiple generation points across plant site and is generated continuously throughout the year)
- Inactive administrative records (for example, payroll records being archived to the Federal Records Center for long-term storage)

[2] IF the property/waste was NOT located, stored, or utilized in an RMMA or Radiological Area,
AND the property/waste has NOT contacted DOE-controlled radioactive materials while at Rocky Flats,
AND the property/waste has NOT been exposed to beams capable of causing activation,
THEN no radiological surveys are required (NSR) in accordance with DOE Order 5400.5, Radiation Protection of the Public and Environment, and the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site Radiological Control Manual (Site RCM).

[A] Use process knowledge and history as the primary method for releasing material in accordance with the NRA program.

[B] Completely document the process knowledge/history on the P/WRE or in a Property Release Log similar to the PRL provided in 4-S23-ROI-03.02.

[3] IF the conditions in Step [2] were NOT met based on process knowledge and history,
THEN choose the appropriate analytical methods to be used to determine whether the property/waste meets the limits for unrestricted release as specified in 1-P73-HSP 18.10.

Samples for radioactive purposes may be performed concurrently with waste samples for hazardous waste characterization.
5.2 Determination of Survey or Sampling Requirements (continued)

[A] Use statistical sampling procedures to determine the sample size for significant quantities of property/waste (e.g., 5000 pallets, 700 batteries, 1000 pieces of sheetmetal, etc.).

The quantity in the sample size must be selected to provide a 95% confidence factor that no more than 1% of the items in the population could exceed the radiological limits for unrestricted release as specified in 1-P73-HSP-18.10. Military Standard 105E, Sampling Procedures and Tables for Inspection by Attributes, or other industry accepted statistical methods may be used for this determination.

[B] Specify analysis for gross alpha and gross beta in accordance with the NRA Program as the secondary method for releasing homogeneous liquid samples that are not believed to be radioactively contaminated.

[C] Evaluate the sample results and compare the minimum detectable activity (MDA) to the sample activity.

[D] IF the activity results for alpha and beta, excluding the accuracy band, are less than the corresponding MDA values, respectively, THEN the property/waste meets the requirements for unrestricted release, and should be managed as such.

[E] IF the sample activity results are greater than the corresponding MDA values, THEN the property/waste is radioactively contaminated, and should be managed as Low Level Radioactive Waste.
5.2 Determination of Survey or Sampling Requirements (continued)

[4] IF items have coatings, such as dust, grease, or other surface conditions that may prevent accurate detection of surface contamination, THEN provide specific guidance, such as:

- Pre-survey cleaning/equipment preparation methods
- Use of special survey equipment, such as a small area detector, gamma or alpha spectroscopy
- Core samples of material
- Scrapings of material, such as paint, concrete, or wood

[5] IF an item has surfaces which are NOT readily accessible, THEN provide more detailed survey requirements, as necessary, to ensure that sufficient representative surfaces are surveyed to enable release of the item.

This category of items may be released after a case-by-case evaluation and documentation based on both the history of its use and available measurements demonstrate that the unsurveyable surfaces are likely to be within the limits specified in 1-P73-HSP 18.10.

NOTE Occasionally, systems and/or major pieces of installed equipment may require evaluation.

[6] IF a system or major piece of installed equipment is to be evaluated, THEN:

[A] Investigate the history of the system or equipment use, paying close attention to interfaces and isolations the system or equipment could have had with radioactive materials.

[B] Identify all potential points-of-concentration where it would be reasonable to expect radioactivity to be concentrated (filters, sumps, sediment traps, low point drains, etc.).

[C] Specify the type and scope of necessary surveys.
5.3 Completion of the P/WRE Form

All changes to a P/WRE are made by changing the information in the original computer file and reprinting the P/WRE. Waste Environmental Management System (WEMS) numbers or waste container numbers are the only handwritten information allowed on P/WREs.

[1] Designate a P/WRE number using the "date-building/location designator-serial number" format, where:
- The date is a six digit number reflecting the date the P/WRE was written (940901 = September 1, 1994).
- The building designator is for that building/location where the P/WRE log is maintained (e.g., T452G, 707, 904 Pad, Solar Ponds, etc.).
- The serial number is the sequential number for P/WREs created that day.


NOTE The length of time an extended P/WRE is valid, for up to one calendar year, is at the discretion of the RE issuing the P/WRE.

[2] If the P/WRE is to be Extended, THEN:

[A] Mark the "Extended" box.

[B] Enter the expiration date as appropriate, but NOT later than December 31st of the current calendar year.

[3] Enter the information provided by the sender/custodian onto Part I of the P/WRE.

[4] Specify the surveys and/or analyses required as applicable, or specify No Surveys Required in Part II of the P/WRE.

[A] Document the process knowledge and history used to support this decision as required by DOE Order 5400.5 and the Site RCM.
5.3 Completion of the P/WRE Form (continued)

[5] Document any other requirements necessary to complete the release in Part II of the P/WRE.

[6] Document the appropriate evaluation and/or approval signature lines at the end of Part II as provided below (see Appendix 1 for examples):

[A] Use both the evaluated and approved signature lines for property release.

[B] Use both the evaluated and approved signature lines for property evaluated as requiring surveys.

For property releases, the two signatures may be signed by the same individual.

The Evaluation signature validates the P/WRE for the RCTs performing the surveys; the Approval signature is signed only after the sender/custodian has signed the P/WRE, all survey and analysis results have been reviewed, and the RE is satisfied that the item meets the requirements for unrestricted release.

[C] Use both the evaluated and approval signature lines for waste releases.

• For waste releases, two separate REs must sign the signature lines.

This requirement is to provide a peer review of the P/WRE due to the additional regulatory criteria associated with waste, ensuring that all requirements have been satisfied prior to the item being released for unrestricted use. This approval must be provided by an RE qualified to the DOE Performance Objectives requirements.

[7] For waste releases, other than excess chemicals and batteries, place a completion blank on the P/WRE for the WEMS number in the property description section of Part I.

• This number may be written in if not available when the P/WRE is prepared, but must be entered prior to approval of the P/WRE.
5.3 Completion of the P/WRE Form (continued)

Excess chemicals and batteries, transferred to 90 Day Storage Areas, Non-Regulated Storage Areas or RCRA Storage Units for consolidation or lab-pack require a Chemical Control System (CCS) number, unique identification number, or WEMS number. The CCS number, unique identification number, or WEMS number must be entered in the property description section of Part I of the P/WRE prior to approval of the P/WRE.
5.3 Completion of the P/WRE Form (continued)

8. Notify the sender/custodian that the P/WRE is ready for signature and pickup.

[A] Have the sender/custodian review the information in Part I of the P/WRE.

[B] Make any corrections required.

[C] Have the sender/custodian sign the P/WRE adjacent to their name.

9. IF the P/WRE is for property with no surveys required, THEN:

[A] Sign the P/WRE approving the release

[B] Make a copy of the P/WRE

[C] Stamp the copy, COPY

[D] Give the copy to the sender/custodian.

10. IF both the evaluated and approval signatures are required on the P/WRE, THEN:

[A] Sign the Evaluated by signature line.

[B] Make a copy of the P/WRE.

[C] Stamp the copy, COPY.

[D] IF the P/WRE is for waste with no surveys required, THEN go to Step [13].

[E] Give the copy to the sender/custodian.

[F] Instruct the sender/custodian to contact Radiological Operations (RO) for performance of surveys.
5.3 Completion of the P/WRE Form (continued)

[11] WHEN the sender/custodian returns the P/WRE with surveys,
    THEN review the surveys for completeness and compliance with the acceptance
criteria in HSP-18.10.

[12] IF the survey results do NOT meet the acceptance criteria,
    THEN:

    [A] Notify RO of the concerns with the surveys

    [B] Have the sender/custodian return the surveys to RO.

[13] IF the survey results meet the acceptance criteria provided in HSP-18.10,
    OR no surveys are required,
    THEN sign the Approved by signature line, or have the approval signature line
    signed by another Radiological Engineer (as required by Step [6][C] above).

[14] WHEN all signatures have been completed:
    THEN:

    [A] Provide the sender/custodian with a stamped copy of the completed P/WRE.

    [B] Retain the original P/WRE and a copy of the surveys and/or analyses (if
        performed) in the office files.
5.4 P/WRE Log

**NOTE 1**

This Log is used for information purposes only, and to assist in the proper numbering of the P/WREs. The Log contains at a minimum: P/WRE number, Radiological Engineer's name (signature is not required), a description of the property/waste, the current location of the item and the destination of the item.

**NOTE 2**

The P/WRE number is building specific; however, several buildings may use one Log. That is, lump sum area P/WREs may be numbered and issued from one log while Building 707 may keep its own log.

**NOTE 3**

Other RE personnel may use this log as an aid to tracking P/WREs and to assist in P/WRE retrievability.

RE

[1] Maintain a Property/Waste Release Log, Appendix 2, for tracking and retrievability purposes. Only one log is maintained at each issue point.

[2] Enter the following information in the Log:

- The assigned P/WRE number
- Requestor Name/Phone/Page
- Current location of the property/waste
- Destination of property/waste
- A description of the property/waste
- Name of the RE preparing/processing the P/WRE
- Charge number for activity authorizing work (may be marked N/A if appropriate)
6. RECORDS

Appendix 1 is a Quality Assurance Record.

RE

[1] Forward a copy of the P/WRE to the Sender/Custodian. The copy shall be designated as such by the use of the blue COPY stamp on the sheet.

[2] Retain the original P/WRE and reviewed, approved radiological surveys, as applicable, in the RE files.

[3] File the completed P/WRE with radiological surveys by building/area/year - building/area-month-year, or similar easily retrievable methods.


7. REFERENCES

DOE/EH-256T, Radiological Control Manual

DOE Order 5400.5, Radiation Protection of the Public and Environment

Military Standard 105E, Sampling Procedures and Tables for Inspection by Attributes

No-Radioactivity-Added (NRA) Waste Verification Program

Performance Objective for Certification of Non-Radioactive Hazardous Waste

Rocky Flats Radiological Control Manual

1-P73-HSP-18.10, Radioactive Material Transfer and Unrestricted Release of Property and Waste

1-77000-RM-001, Records Management Guidance for Records Sources

3-I27-RP-2001, Guidance for Management of Records in Radiological Control

4-S23-ROI-03.02, Radiological Requirements for Unrestricted Release

10 CFR 835, Occupational Radiation Protection
SAMPLE P/WRE FORMS

PROPERTY/WASTE RELEASE EVALUATION (for property with no surveys required [NSR])

PRE Number: 120594-T6908-003
Charge Number: TH06328

PART I

Description of Property/Waste To Be Released/Transferred: Six (6) Air sampling cassettes for samples taken during Asbestos ripout work. Sample numbers: 111-94-12-030-70-01 thru 06.

Property's Current Location: Building T452C.
Property's Destination: Reservoir Labs, Denver Co.
Property's New Recipient/Custodian: Reservoir Labs.
Property History/Process Knowledge: These samples were taken during asbestos ripout work performed in Bldg 111.

Has the specified property/waste ever been in an RMMA/RCA or contacted DOE controlled radioactive materials? NO

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

By signing below, the sender/custodian verifies the information above to be true and correct.

Sender/Custodian:_________ Emp.No.:_________ Date:_________ Ext:_________ Pager:_________

PART II

RADIOLOGICAL ENGINEERING

No Radiological Survey is required due to the property's location, history, and/or characteristics

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS AND/OR COMMENTS:

These air samples were taken during work being performed in Bldg 111, which has been evaluated as a non-RMMA/non-RCA in accordance with REP-1108; therefore, they are non-radioactive.

APPROVAL FOR TRANSFER/SHIPMENT

The property may be released to the recipient indicated in Part I.

Approved:_________ Emp.No.:_________ Date:_________ Ext:_________ Pager:_________
APPENDIX I

Page 2 of 4

PROPERTY/WASTE RELEASE EVALUATION
(for property with surveys required)

PRE Number: 120594-T690B-008
Charge Number: 28317600

PART I
SENTER/CUSTODIAN

Description of Property/Waste To Be Released/Transferred:
Leach, winch, Stranspec Rightway, ERP 25-20, Base Mounted Electrical Car Puller, 2000# Capacity, 25 FPM line speed, S/N 25567-w8, on a pallet (2 Each) and associated miscellaneous parts in boxes

Property’s Current Location:
Bldg 551

Property’s Destination:
Len York and Associates, 8541 Franklin, Denver Co 80229-0076

Property’s New Recipient/Custodian:
Len York

Property History/Process Knowledge:
This equipment was ordered and received on TM051489 E00381, and shipped to the zone and then shipped to Broomfield Warehouse. It has since returned to 551 to be shipped to a vendor for testing and certification

Has the specified property/waste ever been in an RMMA/RCA or contacted DOE controlled radioactive materials?

YES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:
By signing below, the sender/custodian verifies the information above to be true and correct.

Sender/Custodian: ______________ Emp.No.: __________ Date: __________ Ext.: __________ Pager: __________

PART II
RADIOLOGICAL ENGINEERING

Radiological Survey for removable and total contamination:
1. Alpha
2. Beta/gamma

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS AND/OR COMMENTS:
The Radiological Control Technician (RCT) shall perform a random survey of each component for unrestricted release in per ROI 3.02 on this property. The RCT shall provide a copy of the completed Radiological Contamination Survey Form to the Sender/Custodian.

The Sender/Custodian shall return the completed Survey Form(s) and the P/WRE to Radiological Engineering for approval.

Evaluated: ______________ Emp.No.: __________ Date: __________ Ext.: __________ Pager: __________

APPROVAL FOR TRANSFER/SHIPMENT

The property may be released to the recipient indicated in Part I.

Approved: ______________ Emp.No.: __________ Date: __________ Ext.: __________ Pager: __________
APPENDIX 1

Page 3 of 4

PROPERTY/WASTE RELEASE EVALUATION
(for waste with no surveys required [NSR])
PRE Number: 120594-T690B-009 Charge Number: 98138505

PART I

Description of Property/Waste To Be Released/Transferred:
34 Spent Light Bulbs that have been used in bldg 770 WEMS #: N03511

Property's Current Location:
Building 771 Room 137

Property's Destination:
Building 569

Property's New Recipient/Custodian:
Rosalie Chavez X2310/ D7710

Property History/Process Knowledge:
This material has never been in a RCA/ nor a RMMA

Has the specified property/waste ever been in an RMMA/RCA or contacted DOE controlled radioactive materials?

NO

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:
By signing below, the sender/custodian verifies the information above to be true and correct.

Sender/Custodian: Emp.No.: Date: Ext.: Pager:

PART II

RADIOLOGICAL ENGINEERING

No Radiological Survey is required due to the waste's location, history, and/or characteristics

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS AND/OR COMMENTS:

This waste was generated in Bldg 771, Rm 137, which has been evaluated as a non-RMMA/non-RCA in accordance with REP-1108; therefore, it is non-radioactive.

Evaluated: Emp.No.: Date: Ext.: Pager:

APPROVAL FOR TRANSFER/SHIPMENT

The waste may be released to the recipient indicated in Part I.

Approved: Emp.No.: Date: Ext.: Pager:
APPENDIX 1
Page 4 of 4

PROPERTY/WASTE RELEASE EVALUATION
(for waste with surveys required)

PRE Number: 101894-T690B-005
Charge Number: 81206100

PART 1

SEDNER/CUSTODIAN

Description of Property/Waste To Be Released/Transferred:
Six Aerosol Cans and four (4) bottles with factory seals intact.

Property's Current Location:
Building 121, Room 109

Property's Destination:
RCRA Unit One

Property's New Recipient/Custodian:
RWO

Property History/Process Knowledge:
The aerosol cans are pressurized.

Has the specified property/waste ever been in an RMMA/RCA or contacted DOE controlled radioactive materials?
UNKNOWN

Custodian: Emp.No.: Date: Ext.: Pager:____

PART II

RADIOLOGICAL ENGINEERING

Radiological Survey for removable and total contamination:
1. Alpha
2. Beta/gamma

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS AND/OR COMMENTS:
The Radiological Control Technician (RCT) shall perform a Representative survey for unrestricted release per ROI 3.02. The RCT shall provide a copy of the completed Radiological Contamination Survey Form to the Sender/Custodian.

The Sender/Custodian shall return the completed Survey Form(s) and the P/WRE to Radiological Engineering for approval.

Evaluated: Emp.No.: Date: Ext.: Pager:____

APPROVAL FOR TRANSFER/SHIPMENT

The waste may be released to the recipient indicated in Part 1.

Approved: Emp.No.: Date: Ext.: Pager:____

RE
## APPENDIX 2

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**P/WRE LOG**

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SAMPLE
### Proposed Modification

#### Item 1
- **Delete** Appendices 2, 3, and 4 from this procedure as a Qualitst Assurance Record (QAR).

#### Item 2
- **Modify** Ram Tag/Label (RFP-5820.27) to meet the newly revised RFP-5820.27 labels being implemented.

---

#### Justification (Reason for Modification, E/O, TP, etc.)

1. The Radioactive Material (RAM) Tag/Label (RFP 5820.27), Radioactive Material Transfer Tag (RFP-5822.03) and Material Transfer and Disposal Form (RF-47555) are used by various Site organizations to provide guidance concerning the radiological condition of a waste, property or material however, these forms do not require retention as a Radiological Safety QAR.

2. The RAM Tag/label was revised to reflect only those items necessary to be on the form (RFP-5820.27). Therefore, the caution Radiactive Material label/tag depicted in the procedure will be the same being implemented on-site.
APPENDIX 3

DOCUMENT MODIFICATION REQUEST (DMR)

Modify List of Effective Pages (LOEP) to match attached affected pages.

Insert the following text to the end of the second paragraph: "The old Radioactive Material tags/labels (RF#46751), that are currently installed, shall remain valid until the presently documented surveys expire."

LOEP changes are documented per Site Documents Requirements Manual.

Changing labels/tags is unnecessary duplication of work and wasted resources, and should only be done when the surveys are no longer valid, the labels/tags have been defaced or no longer readable, or the labels/tags have insufficient information to identify the material, etc. Therefore, the old Radioactive Material tags/labels RF#46751 are still valid as long as the surveys are still valid.

List the LOEP changes made in Section 14a or 14b, as applicable.

List the reviewing organization in Block 16. After concurrence has been obtained on the Comment Sheet, enter the name of the reviewer followed by / in block 17. If the reviewer indicated No comments, the review signature constitutes concurrence. Enter the date concurrence is obtained in Block 18.

Reviewed by V.P. of Health & Safety (print/sign/date)

Independent Safety Review Meeting and Date

Reviewed by V.P. of Health & Safety (print/sign/date)

Approval Authority signs after obtaining ALL required signatures (print/sign/date)
Rocky Flats
Environmental Technology Site
4-S23-ROI-03.02
REVISION 1
RADIOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL TRANSFER AND
UNRESTRICTED RELEASE

APPROVED BY: P. D. Worley       P. D. Worley  1/1/20/96
Manager, Radiological Operations
Print Name  Date

Responsible Organization: Radiological Operations    Effective Date: 1/15/96

CONCURRENCE BY THE FOLLOWING DISCIPLINES IS DOCUMENTED IN THE PROCEDURE
HISTORY FILE:
Radiological Control Program Support
Radiological Operations
Subject-matter Expert

USE CATEGORY 4

ORC review SORC-96-042 (11/19/96)
The following have been incorporated in this revision:
96-DMR-000682

Reviewed for Classification/UCNI
By Roger Cichon
Date November 20, 1996

This procedure supersedes 4-S23-ROI-03.02, Revision 0 dated 5/8/95.

Periodic review frequency: 4 years from the effective date.
The following DMRs are incorporated into this revision:
## LIST OF EFFECTIVE PAGES

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The following DMRs are incorporated into this revision:

- 97-DMR-000918
- 97-DMR-000195
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- Appendix 2, Radioactive Material Tag/Label (RFP-5820.27) | 21
- Appendix 3, Radioactive Material Transfer Tag (RFP-5822.03) | 22
- Appendix 4, Material Transfer and Disposal Form (RF-47555) | 24
- Appendix 5, Property Release Log | 25
1. PURPOSE

This procedure provides instructions for transferring Radioactive Material (RAM) to various locations on-site, including between radiological areas. This procedure also provides instructions for releasing material, equipment, etc. from all radiological controls. If such materials are provided with an unrestricted release in accordance with this procedure, no additional radiological controls are required for handling, storing or disposing of the material.


2. SCOPE

This procedure provides Radiological Operations with the necessary guidance to ensure that both on-site radioactive material transfers and surveys conducted to release non-radiologically contaminated materials from radiological controls are conducted in accordance with applicable federal regulations, Department of Energy (DOE) orders, contractual obligations, and higher tiered Rocky Flats site documents.

This procedure does not provide all instructions for making off-site shipments of radioactive material; additional requirements for these shipments are contained in the On-Site Transportation Manual.

In addition, this procedure does not provide instructions for releasing the following types of materials for unrestricted use:
- Bulk or volume materials, such as granulated metals, chemicals, or soils
- Samples from areas with surface and/or airborne contamination
- Waste

These types of items are to be referred to Radiological Engineering (RE) for evaluation and determination of release requirements.
2. SCOPE (continued)

This procedure is a total rewrite and revision bars have been omitted. This revision supersedes 4-S23-ROI-03.02, Revision 0, and is designated Revision 1 because the scope of the procedure has changed.

3. OVERVIEW

Release of property and waste from Rocky Flats requires a radiological determination prior to movement to ensure that all laws and requirements are met. Certain radiological determinations have been made and denoted as streamlined requirements in Appendix 5, Streamlined Requirements for Transfer or Release of Property or Waste of 1-P73-HSP-18.10, Radioactive Material Transfer and Unrestricted Release of Property and Waste (for example, release of samples from non-radiological areas). This determination provides assurances that items released from Rocky Flats are within the radiological contamination release limits for disposal in the environment and use by the general public.

Where potentially contaminated surfaces are not accessible for measurement (as in some pipes, drains, and ductwork), such property may be released after case-by-case evaluation and documentation based on both the history of its use and available measurements demonstrate that the unsurveyable surfaces are likely to be within the applicable limits of 4-K62-ROI-03.01, Performance of Surface Contamination Surveys.

The radioactive material transfer process is detailed in Section 7.1, Radioactive Material Transfer. The process for Unrestricted Release is detailed in Section 7.2, Unrestricted Release, with the major steps being outlined in Appendix 1, Unrestricted Release Flowchart. This flowchart, along with Section 7.2, provides the RCT with the necessary information to properly evaluate, survey, and release property.
4. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

4.1 Definitions

ALARA (As Low As is Reasonably Achievable). The approach to radiation protection to manage and control exposures (both individual and collective) to the work force and to the general public to as low as is reasonable, taking into account social, technical, economic, practical, and public policy considerations.

Contamination. Deposition or presence of unwanted/undesirable radioactive material on the surfaces of structures, areas, objects, or personnel. Radioactive material (contamination) can also be contained within the matrix of a material such as liquids, soils, solids, or within activated materials. Property said to be contaminated equals or exceeds the limits of 4-K62-ROI-3.01. Waste designated as contaminated does not meet the requirements of the No Radioactivity Added (NRA) Waste Verification Program.

Controlled Area. Any area to which access is managed in order to protect individuals from exposure to radiation and/or radioactive material. Individuals who enter only the controlled area without entering radiological areas are not expected to receive a total effective dose equivalent of more than 100 mrem (0.001 sievert) in a year.

Detailed Survey. The minimum degree of survey to be performed on an item with a high probability of contacting DOE radioactive material in order for the item to meet the requirements of Unrestricted Release.

Direct Frisk. A technique used to measure the contamination levels of a surface by moving a probe across a surface at a specified rate of travel, keeping the probe at a constant distance from the surface being measured.

Material Transfer and Disposal Form (RF-47555) A form used for:
- On-site transfer of uncontaminated items
- Unrestricted release of property
- Unrestricted release of waste.
4.1 Definitions (continued)

**Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM).** Any nuclide that is radioactive in its natural physical state and is not man made.

**No-Radioactivity-Added (NRA) Waste Verification Program.** The release criteria established by the DOE Performance Objective for the Certification of Nonradioactive Hazardous Waste. The performance objective states wastes may not be released from the site for processing by a Treatment, Storage, and Disposal (TSD) facility unless it can be proven by process knowledge or history, sampling and analysis, or direct survey methods, that no DOE controlled radioactive material has been added to the waste.

**Off-site.** For radiological control purposes, the following buildings or areas are characterized as off-site:
- Destinations outside of Rocky Flats which is bounded by Colorado Highway 93, Colorado Highway 128, Colorado Highway 72, and Indiana Avenue
- Building 130, General Warehouse, and Buildings 060, 061, 250, and 552
- Rocky Flats Landfill
- Regulated Waste Operations facilities designated for storage of nonradioactive waste destined for off-site shipment

**PAT Technique.** A contamination survey technique in which the detector probe is held stationary over a surface for a measured period of time. Typically one minute PATs are performed.

**Personal Property.** Personally owned or controlled material, including, but not limited to, miscellaneous hand-carried materials such as, pens, notebooks, watches, pagers, briefcases, lunch boxes, and eyeglasses.

**Property.** All items, materials, instrumentation, and equipment which are government, company or subcontractor owned, leased or operated, and are used or have been used within the Rocky Flats boundary.

**Property Release Evaluation (PRE).** An evaluation performed by RE on property that cannot be monitored using standard survey techniques.
4.1 Definitions (continued)

Radioactive Material Management Area (RMMA). An RMMA is an area in which the potential exists for contamination due to the presence of unencapsulated or unconfined radioactive material, or beams of radiation that could cause activation of waste. RMMAs are buildings, rooms, facilities, or areas where waste and property is controlled as radioactive until proven otherwise. RMMAs are classified by Radiological Engineering in accordance with 4-N83-REP-1108, Radioactive Material Management Area (RMMA) Determination.

Radioactive Material Transfer. Administratively controlled transfer of radioactive or potentially radioactive material.

Radioactive Material Transfer Tag (RFP-5822.03). A tag that specifies the radiological requirements for the transfer of radioactive or potentially radioactive material.

Radiological Buffer Area (RBA). An intermediate area established to prevent the spread of radioactive contamination and/or to protect personnel from radiation exposure.

Radiological Area. Any area within a controlled area which must be posted as a "radiation area," "high radiation area," "contamination area," "high contamination area" or "airborne radioactivity area" in accordance with 10 CFR 835, §835.603.

Radiological Engineering (RE). Includes personnel from Radiological Engineering, Radiological Building Engineers, and other Radiological Control staff qualified to perform P/WREs.

Representative Survey. The minimum degree of survey to be performed on an item with a low probability of contacting DOE radioactive material in order for the item to meet the requirements of Unrestricted Release.

Swipe. A survey performed on a surface to provide a quantitative measurement of the removable contamination present.
4.1 Definitions (continued)

**Unrestricted Release.** Release of property/waste from anywhere within the Rocky Flats boundaries without restriction or controls on future movement, disposal, or use in accordance with the guidelines or requirements of 10 CFR 835, DOE Order 5400.5, Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment, or the NRA Waste Verification Program.

**Waste.** Any material that meets the definition of a "solid waste" in accordance with Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 261 (40 CFR 261). Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste, or any material (regulated or unregulated) that is destined for Regulated Waste Operations for recycle/reclamation, a landfill, or off-site disposal/treatment. Regulated Waste Operations is responsible for determination of a wastes.

**Waste Release Evaluation (WRE).** An evaluation performed by RE for the unrestricted release of wastes from Rocky Flats in accordance with the No Radioactivity Added Waste Verification Program.

4.2 Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOE</td>
<td>Department of Energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSP</td>
<td>Health &amp; Safety Practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PU&amp;D</td>
<td>Property Utilization &amp; Disposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRL</td>
<td>Property Release Log</td>
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<td>Radioactive Material</td>
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<td>P/WRE</td>
<td>Property/Waste Release Evaluation</td>
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<td>Radiological Buffer Area</td>
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<td>Radiological Control Manual</td>
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<td>Radiological Engineering</td>
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<td>Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site</td>
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<td>RO</td>
<td>Radioactive Material Management Area</td>
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<td>RWP</td>
<td>Radiological Work Permit</td>
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</table>
5. RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 Radiological Control Technician (RCT)

Performs surveys, as applicable, in accordance with 4-K62-ROI-03.01 and 4-S04-ROI-01.01, Radiation Surveys.

Performs an initial assessment of the property to be released.

Documents and completes the following forms described in this procedure, as appropriate:

- Appendix 2, Radioactive Material (RAM) Tag/Label (RFP-5820.27)
- Appendix 3, Radioactive Material Transfer Tag (RFP-5822.03)
- Appendix 4, Material Transfer and Disposal Form (RF-47555)
- Appendix 5, Property Release Log

5.2 Radiological Operations (RO) Supervision

Ensure that only personnel trained in the use of this procedure are allowed to perform activities described in this procedure.

Ensure that records and logs are maintained in accordance with applicable federal regulations, Department of Energy (DOE) orders, and the appropriate site documents.

6. REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Samples

Samples to be shipped off-site, other than those exempted in Appendix 5 of 1-P73-HSP-18.10, are to be referred to RE for determination of release requirements.
6.2 Records

The records of released property shall include:

- A description or identification of the property
- The date of the last contamination survey (if known or performed)
- The identity of the organization and the individual who performed the monitoring operation
- The type and identification number of monitoring instruments
- The results of the monitoring operation
- The identity of the recipient of the released material

6.3 Material

Material not immediately removed from Contamination or Airborne Radioactivity Areas after survey shall be controlled to prevent recontamination while awaiting release. Control is defined as no significant change in radiological conditions in the subject area since the surveys were performed.
7. INSTRUCTIONS

Surveys are to be performed at the discretion of the RCT [unless directed by a Property/Waste Release Evaluation (P/WRE)], based on the process knowledge/history given, to determine whether the item(s) being surveyed meet the release requirements. Once property/waste has been released for unrestricted use, whether by process knowledge/history, radiological surveys, or P/WRE, then the property/waste has no further radiological concerns unless it reenters a Contamination Area, High Contamination Area, Airborne Radioactive Area, Soil Contamination Area, or Radioactive Material Management Area (RMMA).

7.1 Radioactive Material Transfer

This process is used to authorize the movement of contaminated and potentially contaminated items on-site at Rocky Flats, while maintaining radiological controls on the items to prevent the spread of contamination. Items transferred using this process that have removable surface contamination levels greater than or equal to the applicable limits of 4-K62-ROI-3.01 are to be packaged in accordance with the WETS Radiological Control Manual (Site RCM), and meet the posting and labeling requirements of 4-N95-ROI-01.03, Radiological Control Posting and Labeling.

A Radioactive Material Transfer Tag (RFP-5822.03) and/or Radioactive Material (RAM) Tag/Label (RFP-5820.27) is used to document the information necessary to properly transfer radioactive material from one location to another, on-site. The information to be recorded is dependent on the material being transferred. The old Radioactive Material Tags/Labels (RF# 46751), that are currently installed, shall remain valid until the presently documented surveys expire.

Material being transferred internally [remaining inside a building or enclosure(s)] does not require a Radioactive Material Transfer Tag (RFP-5822.03), provided that a completed RAM Tag/Label (RFP-5820.27) is attached and the removable contamination levels are within the limits in Appendix 1 of 4-K62-ROI-3.01.
7.1 Radioactive Material Transfer (continued)

Additional contamination and/or radiation surveys will not be required for on-site transfers if ALL of the following conditions are met:

- Radioactive containers/packages whose contents have a specific activity \( \leq 100 \text{ nanoCuries/gram} \) (maximum level of activity for low level waste as defined in Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations Part 173, Shippers - General Requirements for Shipments and Packaging, Subpart I).
- The container has a properly completed RAM Label/Tag on it.
- The container has not entered a Contamination Area (CA), High Contamination Area (HCA), or Airborne Radioactivity Area (ARA).
- The container has not been opened (breached or punctured) since performance of the survey documented on the RAM Tag/Label.

Material should be moved within 24 hours of the performance of surveys, if possible.

Radiation survey data documented on RAM Labels/Tags is valid for a period of up to two years from the date performed. [RE Technical Basis Document (TBD) #00059, Radiological Survey Life Cycle for Waste Drum]

Properly labeled containers are exempt from Step 7.1[1].

NOTE A neutron dose rate survey is NOT required, and zero (0) should be entered for the neutron dose rate when the gamma dose rate survey on contact is \( < 1 \text{ mrem/hr} \), or if the specific activity of the material is \( < 2 \text{ nCi/g} \).

**RCT**

[1] Perform the following surveys, as applicable, in accordance with 4-K62-ROI-03.01 and 4-S04-ROI-1.01:

- Alpha removable surveys on the item(s) to determine the representative levels of contamination
- Beta/gamma removable surveys on the item(s) to determine the representative levels of contamination
7.1 Radioactive Material Transfer (continued)

- Gamma dose rate surveys of the item(s) on contact, at thirty (30) cm, and at 1 meter (also at 3 meters for Surface Contaminated Objects only)
- Neutron dose rate surveys of the item(s) on contact, at thirty (30) cm, and at 1 meter (also at 3 meters for Surface Contaminated Objects only)

[2] Record the information on Appendix 2, RAM Tag/Label (RFP-5820.27).

[3] IF surveys demonstrate exterior surfaces of the item/packaging to be less than the appropriate removable surface contamination limits in 4-K62-ROI-3.01,
THEN complete Appendix 3, Radioactive Material Transfer Tag as appropriate, at the time of the actual transfer, and sign where indicated authorizing the transfer.

[4] IF the surveys demonstrate that the item/packaging exterior surfaces are equal to or greater than the applicable removable limits specified in 4-K62-ROI-3.01,
THEN:

[A] Contain the item in accordance with the Site RCM, Article 413, which requires wrapping the material in plastic (preferably yellow) or placing in a container.

[B] Complete the Radioactive Material Transfer Tag as appropriate, and sign where indicated authorizing the transfer.

[C] Transfer items outside buildings in accordance with applicable requirements in the On-Site Transportation Manual.
7.2 **Unrestricted Release**

RCT

[1] Obtain the process knowledge/history from the Sender/Custodian and perform an initial assessment of the property to be released.

[2] Request additional clarifying information about the item(s) to ensure sufficient history is established to make a valid evaluation, such as:
- Whether the item was used or stored in a Radioactive Material Management Area (RMMA), which is defined as an area containing unconfined or unencapsulated DOE radioactive material
- The design function of the item (does it handle radioactive materials?)
- Radionuclides that were involved
- Whether the item was involved with gases, chemicals, acids, and/or liquids

[3] Verify that the item identified on Appendix 4, Material Transfer and Disposal Form (RF-47555), is the item to be evaluated.

[4] Evaluate all available information and determine the survey requirements:

[A] IF an evaluation of No Surveys Required (NSR) is justified by documentation of the process knowledge/history, AND verified by the signature of the sender/custodian, THEN check (√) No Survey Required on the PRL and go to Step 7.2[5].

[B] IF the property has a low probability of contacting unencapsulated or unconfined DOE radioactive materials, THEN perform a REPRESENTATIVE survey in accordance with 4-K62-ROI-03.01.

[C] IF the property has a high probability of contacting unencapsulated or unconfined DOE radioactive materials, THEN perform a DETAILED survey in accordance with 4-K62-ROI-03.01.
7.2 Unrestricted Release (continued)

[5] IF survey results are within the Unrestricted Release limits of 4-K62-ROI-03.01, OR the property has been evaluated as NSR, THEN:

[A] Complete the appropriate sections of Appendix 4 (if applicable).

[B] Complete Appendix 5, Property Release Log (PRL) in accordance with Section 7.3, Documentation of Evaluations and Surveys for Unrestricted Release.

[C] Remove or deface any radioactive labeling on the item.

[D] Sign the form to authorize the release.

[6] IF survey results are greater than or equal to the limits of 4-K62-ROI-03.01, THEN:

[A] Instruct the sender/custodian to contact RE for further guidance if an unrestricted release is still desired.

[B] Package and label the item(s) in accordance with the Site RCM.

[C] Post the item(s) and/or area in accordance with 4-N95-ROI-01.03.

7.3 Documentation of Evaluations and Surveys for Unrestricted Release

All items evaluated or surveyed for Unrestricted Release are to be documented in Appendix 5, Property Release Log.

RCT

[1] Assign the PRL # and DATE to each item evaluated/surveyed for release, using the following guidelines:
7.3 Documentation of Evaluations and Surveys for Unrestricted Release (continued)

- The PRL # is a number sequentially assigned by building/area and year.
- The first group of digits denotes the building/area from which the property/waste is being released.
- The second group of digits denotes the year of the survey.
- The last group of digits is the sequential number by item.
- Each number group is separated by a dash (-).

Example: The PRL number for the tenth (10th) item surveyed in the year 1995 from Building 750 would be recorded as 750-95-10.

NOTE An entry should be made in Appendix 5 for each item or group of items that is evaluated/surveyed for release in accordance with Steps [2] through [5] (groups of items may be entered as a single line entry if items have the same process knowledge/history and destination).

[2] Request the sender to complete the following on Appendix 5:
- Item Description/ID #’s
- Been in a CA/RBA
- History
- Sender Signature
  - Employee #
  - Recipient

[3] Check (√) either Survey Performed or No Survey Required for the item(s) in the SURVEY REQUIREMENT box.

[4] Check (√) either Within Limits or Limits Exceeded in the MEET RELEASE CRITERIA box.

[5] Complete the RCT INFORMATION block with the following:
- Print Name
- Emp. No.
- Signature
8. RECORDS

The following Quality Assurance Records are generated by this procedure:

- Appendix 2, Radioactive Material (RAM) Tag/Label (RFP-5820.27)
- Appendix 3, Radioactive Material Transfer Tag (RFP-5822.03)
- Appendix 4, Material Transfer and Disposal Form (RF-47555)
- Appendix 5, Property Release Log

RO Supervision

[1] Maintain records and logbooks in accordance with 1-V41-RM-001,
   Records Management Guidance for Records Sources, and 3-127-RP-2001,
   Guidance for Management of Records in Radiological Control.
9. REFERENCES


DOE Order 5400.5, Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment

On-Site Transportation Manual

Radiological Engineering Technical Basis Document #00059, Radiological Survey Life Cycle for Waste Drums

Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site Radiological Control Manual

Title 10 Code of Federal Regulations Part 835, Occupational Radiation Protection

Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 261, Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste

Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations Part 173, Shippers - General Requirements for Shipments and Packaging

1-P73-HSP-18.10, Radioactive Material Transfer and Unrestricted Release of Property and Waste

1-V41-RM-001, Records Management Guidance for Record Sources

3-I27-RP-2001, Radiation Protection Records Management

4-K62-ROI-03.01, Performance of Surface Contamination Surveys

4-N83-REP-1108, Radioactive Material Management Area (RMMA) Determination

4-N95-ROI-01.03, Radiological Control Posting and Labeling
APPENDIX 1
Page 1 of 1

UNRESTRICTED RELEASE FLOWCHART

Inspect item(s) to be released & obtain process knowledge/history

Do streamlined requirements in HSP-18.10 App.5 apply?

YES

No further RCT actions required

NO

Is a PWRE required?

YES

Refer sender to RE for item disposition

NO

Document information on PRL

Verify that item identified on MTDF is item to be evaluated

Place a check mark next to "No Survey Req'd", complete form authorizing Unrestricted Release

NO

Evaluate information provided & determine appropriate survey criteria

Are surveys required

YES

Perform surveys as required

Complete PRL & the form authorizing Unrestricted Release

Is item acceptable for unrestricted release?

YES
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL (RAM) TAG/LABEL (RFP-5820.27)

TYPICAL
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL TRANSFER TAG (RFP-5822.03)
The above described item(s) are approved for transfer in accordance with HSP-18.10 and the control requirements noted below:

[ ] Radiological Survey Requirements (specify:)
[ ] Packaging Requirements (specify:)
[ ] Labeling Requirements (specify:)
[ ] Posting Requirements (specify:)
[ ] Storage Requirements (specify:)

AUTHORIZATION FOR TRANSFER

Radiological Operations Signature: 
Employee #: 
Date: 

CUSTODIAN RESPONSIBILITY

As Custodian, I am responsible for ensuring that the Radiological Survey, Packaging, Labeling, Posting, and Storage Requirements specified in Radiological Control Requirements (above) are implemented and maintained during transfer, storage, and utilization of the specified item(s) while on the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site.

Signature of Originating Custodian: 
Employee #: 
Date: 

Signature of Receiving Custodian: 
Employee #: 
Date: 

141
**Material Transfer and Disposal**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1)</th>
<th>2) QTY</th>
<th>3) UNIT OF MEASURE</th>
<th>4) ITEM(S) DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>5) PROPERTY CONTROL NUMBER</th>
<th>6) SERIAL NUMBER</th>
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| 12) DRIVER: DATE: TEMPORARY ID: NAME: EMPLOYEE #: |
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<th>CERTIFICATE: EMPLOYEE #:</th>
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| 14) UNRESTRICTED PROPERTY RELEASE APPROVAL: |
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| UNRESTRICTED PROPERTY RELEASE APPROVAL: |
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| 15) THE SENDER PROPRIETOR CERTIFIES PROPERLY BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO OFFICIAL PURPOSES ONLY: |
|                                                                                                 |
| *Every individual user agrees not to use excess materials in a manner or location that may cause material to be hazardous material or to be disposed of in an illegal manner.* |

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<th>16) TRANSFER PROPERTY ACTION</th>
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| SS/EMPLOYEE #: DATE: |
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| DISTRIBUTION: |
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**APPENDIX 3**

### DOCUMENT MODIFICATION REQUEST (DMR)

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<td>Delete Appendices 2, 3 and 4 from this procedure as a Quality Assurance Record (QAR).</td>
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<tr>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Appendix 2</td>
<td>Modify Rad Tag/Label (RFP-5820.27) to meet the newly revised RFP-5820.27 labels being implemented.</td>
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**10a. Justification (Reason for Modification, E2O, TPI, etc.)**

1. The Radioactive Material (RAM) Tag/Label (RFP 5820.27), Radioactive Material Transfer Tag (RFP-5822.03) and Material Transfer and Disposal Form (RF-47555) are used by various Site organizations to provide guidance concerning the radiological condition of a waste. property or material, however, these forms do not require retention as a Radiological Safety QAR.

2. The RAM Tag/label was revised to reflect only those items necessary to be on the form (RFP-5820.27). Therefore, the Caution Radioactive Material label/tag depicted in the procedure will be the same being implemented on-site.

**11. Process (Complete Blocks 13-22)**

- [ ] Do not Process (state reason in Block 10a) P. D. Worley

**12. Assigned SME/Phone/Page/Location**

R. Mark Richards/5148/S886/T130B


N/A

**14a. Type of Complete Modification**

- [ ] New
- [ ] Revision
- [ ] Cancellation
- [ ] One-Time-Use

**14b. Changes: (check the applicable boxes)**

- [ ] Intent Change
- [ ] Nonintent Change
- [ ] Regular
- [ ] One-Time-Use
- [ ] Editorial Correction
- [ ] Interim Approval Request - Needed for Immediate use (30-day limit for obtaining final approval)

**15. ERM Change Control Board Required:**

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No (Applicable only to new procedures, revisions, and intent changes)

**16. Reviewing Org.**

- [ ] Reviewed by V.P. w/ responsibility for the Policy Program (print/sign/date)

**17. Name of Reviewer for that Organization**

- [ ] Reviewed by V.P. w/ responsibility for the Policy Program (print/sign/date)

**18. Date**

- [ ] Reviewed by V.P. w/ responsibility for the Policy Program (print/sign/date)

**19. Prescreen/SES/USQD Number**

- [ ] Reviewed by V.P. w/ responsibility for the Policy Program (print/sign/date)

**20. Effective Date**

- [ ] Reviewed by V.P. w/ responsibility for the Policy Program (print/sign/date)

**21. Process Policy Action (This block required for Policies only)**

- [ ] Process Policy Action (This block required for Policies only)

**22. Approval Authority signs after obtaining ALL required signatures**

- [ ] Reviewed by V.P. w/ responsibility for the Policy Program (print/sign/date)

**23. Expiration Date**

- [ ] Reviewed by V.P. w/ responsibility for the Policy Program (print/sign/date)
### Appendix 3

#### Document Modification Request (DMR)

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Insert the following text to the end of the second paragraph: “The old Radioactive Material tags/labs #46751, that are currently installed, shall remain valid until the presently documented surveys expire.”

1. LOEP changes are documented per Site Documents Requirements Manual.
2. Changing labels/tags is unnecessary duplication of work and wasted resources, and should only be done when the surveys are no longer valid, the label/tags have been defaced or no longer readable, or the labels/tags have insufficient information to identify the material, etc. Therefore, the old Radioactive Material tags/labs #46751 are still valid as long as the surveys are still valid.

12. Assigned SME/Phone/Pager/Location R. S. Tyson / 8172 / T690B
13. New Document/Rev. No. (if new or changed) N/A

14. Type of Complete Modification: New 
14a. Changes: Intent Change 
14b. Additional Attributes: Temporal 

15. ERM Change Control Board Required: Yes 

16. Reviewing Org.: Name of Reviewer for that Organization Date 
SME 
2/27/97 
Rad Eng 
2/27/97 
Rad Tmg. 
2/27/97 

19. Prescreen/SES/USQD Number Not Required
20. Independent Safety Review Meeting and Date Not required.
21. Process Policy Action (This block required for Policies only) Reviewed by V.P. of Health & Safety (print/sign/date)

22. Approval Authority signs after obtaining ALL required signatures (print/sign/date) P. D. Worley / 2/27/97
23. Effective Date 2/27/97
24. Expiration Date Not applicable.

**Reviewed for Classification**

R. S. Cichorz 1/11/97
Rocky Flats
Environmental Technology Site
4-S23-ROI-03.02
REVISION 1
RADIOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL TRANSFER AND
UNRESTRICTED RELEASE

APPROVED BY: P. D. Worley / P. D. Worley 11/20/96
Manager, Radiological Operations
Print Name Date

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Radiological Operations

Effective Date: 12/15/96

CONCURRENCE BY THE FOLLOWING DISCIPLINES IS DOCUMENTED IN THE PROCEDURE HISTORY FILE:

Radiological Control Program Support
Radiological Operations
Subject-matter Expert

USE CATEGORY 4

ORC review SORC-96-042 (11/19/96)
The following have been incorporated in this revision: 96-DMR-000682

Reviewed for Classification/UCNI By Roger S. Oehm
Date November 20, 1996

This procedure supersedes 4-S23-ROI-03.02, Revision 0 dated 5/8/95.

Periodic review frequency: 4 years from the effective date
LIST OF EFFECTIVE PAGES

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The following DMRs are incorporated into this revision:

- 97-DMR-000918
- 97-DMR-000195
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1. PURPOSE

This procedure provides instructions for transferring Radioactive Material (RAM) to various locations on-site, including between radiological areas. This procedure also provides instructions for releasing material, equipment, etc. from all radiological controls. If such materials are provided with an unrestricted release in accordance with this procedure, no additional radiological controls are required for handling, storing or disposing of the material.


2. SCOPE

This procedure provides Radiological Operations with the necessary guidance to ensure that both on-site radioactive material transfers and surveys conducted to release non-radiologically contaminated materials from radiological controls are conducted in accordance with applicable federal regulations, Department of Energy (DOE) orders, contractual obligations, and higher tiered Rocky Flats site documents.

This procedure does not provide all instructions for making off-site shipments of radioactive material; additional requirements for these shipments are contained in the On-Site Transportation Manual.

In addition, this procedure does not provide instructions for releasing the following types of materials for unrestricted use:
- Bulk or volume materials, such as granulated metals, chemicals, or soils
- Samples from areas with surface and/or airborne contamination
- Waste

These types of items are to be referred to Radiological Engineering (RE) for evaluation and determination of release requirements.
2. SCOPE (continued)

This procedure is a total rewrite and revision bars have been omitted. This revision supersedes 4-S23-ROI-03.02, Revision 0, and is designated Revision 1 because the scope of the procedure has changed.

3. OVERVIEW

Release of property and waste from Rocky Flats requires a radiological determination prior to movement to ensure that all laws and requirements are met. Certain radiological determinations have been made and denoted as streamlined requirements in Appendix 5, Streamlined Requirements for Transfer or Release of Property or Waste of I-P73-HSP-18.10, Radioactive Material Transfer and Unrestricted Release of Property and Waste (for example, release of samples from non-radiological areas). This determination provides assurances that items released from Rocky Flats are within the radiological contamination release limits for disposal in the environment and use by the general public.

Where potentially contaminated surfaces are not accessible for measurement (as in some pipes, drains, and ductwork), such property may be released after case-by-case evaluation and documentation based on both the history of its use and available measurements demonstrate that the unsurveyable surfaces are likely to be within the applicable limits of 4-K62-ROI-03.01, Performance of Surface Contamination Surveys.

The radioactive material transfer process is detailed in Section 7.1, Radioactive Material Transfer. The process for Unrestricted Release is detailed in Section 7.2, Unrestricted Release, with the major steps being outlined in Appendix 1, Unrestricted Release Flowchart. This flowchart, along with Section 7.2, provides the RCT with the necessary information to properly evaluate, survey, and release property.
4. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

4.1 Definitions

**ALARA (As Low As is Reasonably Achievable).** The approach to radiation protection to manage and control exposures (both individual and collective) to the work force and to the general public to as low as is reasonable, taking into account social, technical, economic, practical, and public policy considerations.

**Contamination.** Deposition or presence of unwanted/undesirable radioactive material on the surfaces of structures, areas, objects, or personnel. Radioactive material (contamination) can also be contained within the matrix of a material such as liquids, soils, solids, or within activated materials. Property said to be contaminated equals or exceeds the limits of 4-K62-ROI-3.01. Waste designated as contaminated does not meet the requirements of the No Radioactivity Added (NRA) Waste Verification Program.

**Controlled Area.** Any area to which access is managed in order to protect individuals from exposure to radiation and/or radioactive material. Individuals who enter only the controlled area without entering radiological areas are not expected to receive a total effective dose equivalent of more than 100 mrem (0.001 sievert) in a year.

**Detailed Survey.** The minimum degree of survey to be performed on an item with a high probability of contacting DOE radioactive material in order for the item to meet the requirements of Unrestricted Release.

**Direct Frisk.** A technique used to measure the contamination levels of a surface by moving a probe across a surface at a specified rate of travel, keeping the probe at a constant distance from the surface being measured.

**Material Transfer and Disposal Form (RF-47555)** A form used for:
- On-site transfer of uncontaminated items
- Unrestricted release of property
- Unrestricted release of waste.
4.1 Definitions (continued)

Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM). Any nuclide that is radioactive in its natural physical state and is not man made.

No-Radioactivity-Added (NRA) Waste Verification Program. The release criteria established by the DOE Performance Objective for the Certification of Nonradioactive Hazardous Waste. The performance objective states wastes may not be released from the site for processing by a Treatment, Storage, and Disposal (TSD) facility unless it can be proven by process knowledge or history, sampling and analysis, or direct survey methods, that no DOE controlled radioactive material has been added to the waste.

Off-site. For radiological control purposes, the following buildings or areas are characterized as off-site:
- Destinations outside of Rocky Flats which is bounded by Colorado Highway 93, Colorado Highway 128, Colorado Highway 72, and Indiana Avenue
- Building 130, General Warehouse, and Buildings 060, 061, 250, and 552
- Rocky Flats Landfill
- Regulated Waste Operations facilities designated for storage of nonradioactive waste destined for off-site shipment

PAT Technique. A contamination survey technique in which the detector probe is held stationary over a surface for a measured period of time. Typically one minute PATs are performed.

Personal Property. Personally owned or controlled material, including, but not limited to, miscellaneous hand-carried materials such as, pens, notebooks, watches, pagers, briefcases, lunch boxes, and eyeglasses.

Property. All items, materials, instrumentation, and equipment which are government, company or subcontractor owned, leased or operated, and are used or have been used within the Rocky Flats boundary.

Property Release Evaluation (PRE). An evaluation performed by RE on property that cannot be monitored using standard survey techniques.
4.1 Definitions (continued)

**Radioactive Material Management Area (RMMA).** An RMMA is an area in which the potential exists for contamination due to the presence of unencapsulated or unconfined radioactive material, or beams of radiation that could cause activation of waste. RMMAs are buildings, rooms, facilities, or areas where waste and property is controlled as radioactive until proven otherwise. RMMAs are classified by Radiological Engineering in accordance with 4-N83-REP-1108, Radioactive Material Management Area (RMMA) Determination.

**Radioactive Material Transfer.** Administratively controlled transfer of radioactive or potentially radioactive material.

**Radioactive Material Transfer Tag (RFP-5822.03).** A tag that specifies the radiological requirements for the transfer of radioactive or potentially radioactive material.

**Radiological Buffer Area (RBA).** An intermediate area established to prevent the spread of radioactive contamination and/or to protect personnel from radiation exposure.

**Radiological Area.** Any area within a controlled area which must be posted as a “radiation area,” “high radiation area,” “contamination area,” “high contamination area” or “airborne radioactivity area” in accordance with 10 CFR 835, §835.603.

**Radiological Engineering (RE).** Includes personnel from Radiological Engineering, Radiological Building Engineers, and other Radiological Control staff qualified to perform P/WREs.

**Representative Survey.** The minimum degree of survey to be performed on an item with a low probability of contacting DOE radioactive material in order for the item to meet the requirements of Unrestricted Release.

**Swipe.** A survey performed on a surface to provide a quantitative measurement of the removable contamination present.
4.1 Definitions (continued)

**Unrestricted Release.** Release of property/waste from anywhere within the Rocky Flats boundaries without restriction or controls on future movement, disposal, or use in accordance with the guidelines or requirements of 10 CFR 835, DOE Order 5400.5, Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment, or the NRA Waste Verification Program.

**Waste.** Any material that meets the definition of a "solid waste" in accordance with Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 261 (40 CFR 261), Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste, or any material (regulated or unregulated) that is destined for Regulated Waste Operations for recycle/reclamation, a landfill, or off-site disposal/treatment. Regulated Waste Operations is responsible for determination of a wastes.

**Waste Release Evaluation (WRE).** An evaluation performed by RE for the unrestricted release of wastes from Rocky Flats in accordance with the No Radioactivity Added Waste Verification Program.

4.2 Acronyms

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<tr>
<td>HSP</td>
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<td>PU&amp;D</td>
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5. RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 Radiological Control Technician (RCT)

Performs surveys, as applicable, in accordance with 4-K62-ROI-03.01 and 4-S04-ROI-01.01, Radiation Surveys.

Performs an initial assessment of the property to be released.

Documents and completes the following forms described in this procedure, as appropriate:

- Appendix 2, Radioactive Material (RAM) Tag/Label (RFP-5820.27)
- Appendix 3, Radioactive Material Transfer Tag (RFP-5822.03)
- Appendix 4, Material Transfer and Disposal Form (RF-47555)
- Appendix 5, Property Release Log

5.2 Radiological Operations (RO) Supervision

Ensure that only personnel trained in the use of this procedure are allowed to perform activities described in this procedure.

Ensure that records and logs are maintained in accordance with applicable federal regulations, Department of Energy (DOE) orders, and the appropriate site documents.

6. REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Samples

Samples to be shipped off-site, other than those exempted in Appendix 5 of 1-P73-HSP-18.10, are to be referred to RE for determination of release requirements.
6.2 Records

The records of released property shall include:

- A description or identification of the property
- The date of the last contamination survey (if known or performed)
- The identity of the organization and the individual who performed the monitoring operation
- The type and identification number of monitoring instruments
- The results of the monitoring operation
- The identity of the recipient of the released material

6.3 Material

Material not immediately removed from Contamination or Airborne Radioactivity Areas after survey shall be controlled to prevent recontamination while awaiting release. Control is defined as no significant change in radiological conditions in the subject area since the surveys were performed.
7. INSTRUCTIONS

Surveys are to be performed at the discretion of the RCT [unless directed by a Property/Waste Release Evaluation (P/WRE)], based on the process knowledge/history given, to determine whether the item(s) being surveyed meet the release requirements. Once property/waste has been released for unrestricted use, whether by process knowledge/history, radiological surveys, or P/WRE, then the property/waste has no further radiological concerns unless it reenters a Contamination Area, High Contamination Area, Airborne Radioactive Area, Soil Contamination Area, or Radioactive Material Management Area (RMMA).

7.1 Radioactive Material Transfer

This process is used to authorize the movement of contaminated and potentially contaminated items on-site at Rocky Flats, while maintaining radiological controls on the items to prevent the spread of contamination. Items transferred using this process that have removable surface contamination levels greater than or equal to the applicable limits of 4-K62-ROI-3.01 are to be packaged in accordance with the RFETS Radiological Control Manual (Site RCM), and meet the posting and labeling requirements of 4-N95-ROI-01.03, Radiological Control Posting and Labeling.

A Radioactive Material Transfer Tag (RFP-5822.03) and/or Radioactive Material (RAM) Tag/Label (RFP-5820.27) is used to document the information necessary to properly transfer radioactive material from one location to another, on-site. The information to be recorded is dependent on the material being transferred. The old Radioactive Material Tags/Labels (RF# 46751), that are currently installed, shall remain valid until the presently documented surveys expire.

Material being transferred internally [remaining inside a building or enclosure(s)] does not require a Radioactive Material Transfer Tag (RFP-5822.03), provided that a completed RAM Tag/Label (RFP-5820.27) is attached and the removable contamination levels are within the limits in Appendix 1 of 4-K62-ROI-3.01.
7.1 Radioactive Material Transfer (continued)

Additional contamination and/or radiation surveys will not be required for on-site transfers if ALL of the following conditions are met:

- Radioactive containers/packages whose contents have a specific activity \( \leq 100 \) nanoCuries/gram (maximum level of activity for low level waste as defined in Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations Part 173, Shippers - General Requirements for Shipments and Packaging, Subpart I).
- The container has a properly completed RAM Label/Tag on it.
- The container has not entered a Contamination Area (CA), High Contamination Area (HCA), or Airborne Radioactivity Area (ARA).
- The container has not been opened (breached or punctured) since performance of the survey documented on the RAM Tag/Label.

Material should be moved within 24 hours of the performance of surveys, if possible.

Radiation survey data documented on RAM Labels/Tags is valid for a period of up to two years from the date performed. [RE Technical Basis Document (TBD) #00059, Radiological Survey Life Cycle for Waste Drum]

Properly labeled containers are exempt from Step 7.1[1].

**NOTE** A neutron dose rate survey is NOT required, and zero (0) should be entered for the neutron dose rate when the gamma dose rate survey on contact is \(< 1 \) mrem/hr, or if the specific activity of the material is \(< 2 \) nCi/g.

**RCT**

[1] Perform the following surveys, as applicable, in accordance with 4-K62-ROI-03.01 and 4-S04-ROI-1.01:

- Alpha removable surveys on the item(s) to determine the representative levels of contamination
- Beta/gamma removable surveys on the item(s) to determine the representative levels of contamination
7.1 Radioactive Material Transfer (continued)

- Gamma dose rate surveys of the item(s) on contact, at thirty (30) cm, and at 1 meter (also at 3 meters for Surface Contaminated Objects only)
- Neutron dose rate surveys of the item(s) on contact, at thirty (30) cm, and at 1 meter (also at 3 meters for Surface Contaminated Objects only)

[2] Record the information on Appendix 2, RAM Tag/Label (RFP-5820.27).

[3] IF surveys demonstrate exterior surfaces of the item/packaging to be less than the appropriate removable surface contamination limits in 4-K62-ROI-3.01,
THEN complete Appendix 3, Radioactive Material Transfer Tag as appropriate, at the time of the actual transfer, and sign where indicated authorizing the transfer.

[4] IF the surveys demonstrate that the item/packaging exterior surfaces are equal to or greater than the applicable removable limits specified in 4-K62-ROI-3.01,
THEN:

[A] Contain the item in accordance with the Site RCM, Article 413, which requires wrapping the material in plastic (preferably yellow) or placing in a container.

[B] Complete the Radioactive Material Transfer Tag as appropriate, and sign where indicated authorizing the transfer.

[C] Transfer items outside buildings in accordance with applicable requirements in the On-Site Transportation Manual.
7.2 Unrestricted Release

RCT

[1] Obtain the process knowledge/history from the Sender/Custodian and perform an initial assessment of the property to be released.

[2] Request additional clarifying information about the item(s) to ensure sufficient history is established to make a valid evaluation, such as:
   - Whether the item was used or stored in a Radioactive Material Management Area (RMMA), which is defined as an area containing unconfined or unencapsulated DOE radioactive material
   - The design function of the item (does it handle radioactive materials?)
   - Radionuclides that were involved
   - Whether the item was involved with gases, chemicals, acids, and/or liquids

[3] Verify that the item identified on Appendix 4, Material Transfer and Disposal Form (RF-47555), is the item to be evaluated.

[4] Evaluate all available information and determine the survey requirements:

   [A] IF an evaluation of No Surveys Required (NSR) is justified by documentation of the process knowledge/history, AND verified by the signature of the sender/custodian, THEN check (√) No Survey Required on the PRL and go to Step 7.2[5].

   [B] IF the property has a low probability of contacting unencapsulated or unconfined DOE radioactive materials, THEN perform a REPRESENTATIVE survey in accordance with 4-K62-ROI-03.01.

   [C] IF the property has a high probability of contacting unencapsulated or unconfined DOE radioactive materials, THEN perform a DETAILED survey in accordance with 4-K62-ROI-03.01.
7.2 Unrestricted Release (continued)

[5] IF survey results are within the Unrestricted Release limits of 4-K62-ROI-03.01,
OR the property has been evaluated as NSR,
THEN:

[A] Complete the appropriate sections of Appendix 4 (if applicable).

[B] Complete Appendix 5, Property Release Log (PRL) in accordance with Section 7.3, Documentation of Evaluations and Surveys for Unrestricted Release.

[C] Remove or deface any radioactive labeling on the item.

[D] Sign the form to authorize the release.

[6] IF survey results are greater than or equal to the limits of 4-K62-ROI-03.01,
THEN:

[A] Instruct the sender/custodian to contact RE for further guidance if an unrestricted release is still desired.

[B] Package and label the item(s) in accordance with the Site RCM.

[C] Post the item(s) and/or area in accordance with 4-N95-ROI-01.03.

7.3 Documentation of Evaluations and Surveys for Unrestricted Release

All items evaluated or surveyed for Unrestricted Release are to be documented in Appendix 5, Property Release Log.

RCT

[1] Assign the PRL # and DATE to each item evaluated/surveyed for release, using the following guidelines:
7.3 Documentation of Evaluations and Surveys for Unrestricted Release (continued)

- The PRL # is a number sequentially assigned by building/area and year.
- The first group of digits denotes the building/area from which the property/waste is being released.
- The second group of digits denotes the year of the survey.
- The last group of digits is the sequential number by item.
- Each number group is separated by a dash (-).

Example: The PRL number for the tenth (10th) item surveyed in the year 1995 from Building 750 would be recorded as 750-95-10.

**NOTE** An entry should be made in Appendix 5 for each item or group of items that is evaluated/surveyed for release in accordance with Steps [2] through [5] (groups of items may be entered as a single line entry if items have the same process knowledge/history and destination).

[2] Request the sender to complete the following on Appendix 5:
- Item Description/ID #’s
- Been in a CA/RBA
- History
- Sender Signature
  - Employee #
  - Recipient

[3] Check (✓) either Survey Performed or No Survey Required for the item(s) in the SURVEY REQUIREMENT box.

[4] Check (✓) either Within Limits or Limits Exceeded in the MEET RELEASE CRITERIA box.

[5] Complete the RCT INFORMATION block with the following:
- Print Name
- Emp. No.
- Signature
8. RECORDS

The following Quality Assurance Records are generated by this procedure:

- Appendix 2, Radioactive Material (RAM) Tag/Label (RFP-5820.27)
- Appendix 3, Radioactive Material Transfer Tag (RFP-5822.03)
- Appendix 4, Material Transfer and Disposal Form (RF-47555)
- Appendix 5, Property Release Log

RO Supervision

9. REFERENCES


DOE Order 5400.5, Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment

On-Site Transportation Manual

Radiological Engineering Technical Basis Document #00059, Radiological Survey Life Cycle for Waste Drums

Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site Radiological Control Manual

Title 10 Code of Federal Regulations Part 835, Occupational Radiation Protection

Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 261, Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste

Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations Part 173, Shippers - General Requirements for Shipments and Packaging

1-P73-HSP-18.10, Radioactive Material Transfer and Unrestricted Release of Property and Waste

1-V41-RM-001, Records Management Guidance for Record Sources

3-I27-RP-2001, Radiation Protection Records Management

4-K62-ROI-03.01, Performance of Surface Contamination Surveys

4-N83-REP-1108, Radioactive Material Management Area (RMMA) Determination

4-N95-ROI-01.03, Radiological Control Posting and Labeling
Inspect item(s) to be released & obtain process knowledge/history

Do streamlined requirements in HSP-18.10 App.5 apply?

YES

No further RCT actions required

NO

Is a P/WRE required?

YES

Refer sender to RE for item disposition

NO

Document information on PRL

Verify that item identified on MTDF is item to be evaluated

Evaluate information provided & determine appropriate survey criteria

Place a check mark next to "No Survey Req'd"; complete form authorizing Unrestricted Release

Are surveys required?

YES

Perform surveys as required

Complete PRL & the form authorizing Unrestricted Release

NO

Is item acceptable for unrestricted release?
## Typical Radioactive Material Tag/Label (RFP-5820.27)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isotopes of Concern:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packaged By:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Packaged:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Contamination Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surface Contamination on Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alpha (Removable) dpm/100cm²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha (Fixed) dpm/100cm²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surface Contamination on Package Exterior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alpha (Removable) dpm/100cm²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha (Fixed) dpm/100cm²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Comments:

<table>
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<tr>
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</table>

### Package Radiation Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Package Exterior Surface Readings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Gamma/Neutron on contact:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Gamma/Neutron at 30cm:</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Radiological Control Signature

- On-Site Use Only.
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL TRANSFER TAG (RFP-5822.03)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>✔ SURVEY REQUIREMENT</th>
<th>RCT INFORMATION</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DATE:</td>
<td>TIME:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Description/ID #’s:</td>
<td>Survey Performed</td>
<td>No Survey Req.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Been in a CA/RBA</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History:</td>
<td>Emp. #:</td>
<td>RWP #:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sender Signature:</td>
<td>✔ Meet Release Criteria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signature:</td>
<td>WITHIN LIMITS</td>
<td>LIMITS EXCEEDED</td>
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RADIOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL TRANSFER

APPENDIX 3
Page 2 of 2

RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

The above described item(s) are approved for transfer in accordance with HSP-18.10 and the control requirements noted below:

[ ] Radiological Survey Requirements (specify frequency):

[ ] Packaging Requirements (specify):

[ ] Labeling Requirements (specify):

[ ] Posting Requirements (specify):

[ ] Storage Requirements (specify):

TYPICAL AUTHORIZATION FOR TRANSFER

Radiological Operations Signator: __________ Employee A: __________ Date: __________

CUSTODIAN RESPONSIBILITY

As Custodian, I am responsible for ensuring that the Radiological Survey, Packaging, Labeling, Posting, and Storage Requirements specified in Radiological Control Requirements (above) are implemented and maintained during transfer, storage, and utilization of the specified item(s) while on the RockyFlats Environmental Technology Site.

Signature of Originating Custodian: __________ Employee A: __________ Date: __________

Signature of Receiving Custodian: __________ Employee A: __________ Date: __________
## APPENDIX 4

**MATERIAL TRANSFER AND DISPOSAL FORM (RF-47555)**

| 1) COMPANY | 2) UNIT OF | 3) ITEMS DESCRIPTION | 4) UNIT OF | 5) MANUFACTURER | 6) MANUFACTURER | 7) MANUFACTURER | 8) MODEL | 9) CONDITION CODE | 10) NAME | 11) PROPERTY CUSTOMER | 12) DRIVER NAME | 13) PROPERTY CUSTOMER | 14) PROPERTY CUSTOMER | 15) PROPERTY CUSTOMER | 16) PROPERTY CUSTOMER | 17) PROPERTY CUSTOMER | 18) PROPERTY CUSTOMER | 19) PROPERTY CUSTOMER | 20) PROPERTY CUSTOMER | 21) PROPERTY CUSTOMER | 22) PROPERTY CUSTOMER |
|------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|            |            |                     |           |                 |                 |                 |          |                   |         |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |

**REMARKS:**

- DOT Hazardous Material: Yes
- Proper shipping name: None
- Pre-approval: Yes
- Approved for transport: Yes
- Release for transport: Yes
- Radioactive: Yes
- Hazardous: Yes
- Emergency (if yes, describe below): Yes
- Precautions related to transporting this item(s): None

---

**Preparation by:** [Signature]

**Prepared on:** [Date]

**Revision:** 03.02

**Page 24**

**Rev.:** 1

**Date:** 12/15/96

**4-S23-ROI-03.02**