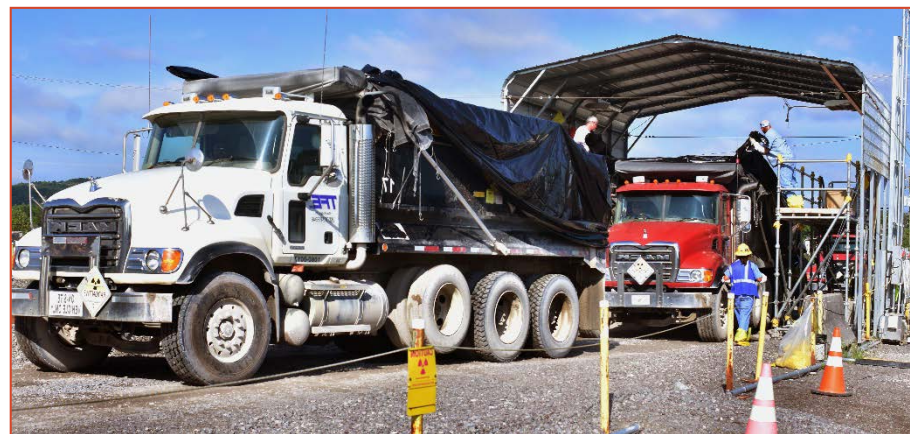




UCOR
URS | CH2M
Oak Ridge LLC

Waste Management/Disposition at East Tennessee Technology Park

John Wrapp, Waste Disposition Manager
URS | CH2M Oak Ridge, LLC



Safely Delivering DOE's Vision for the East Tennessee Technology Park

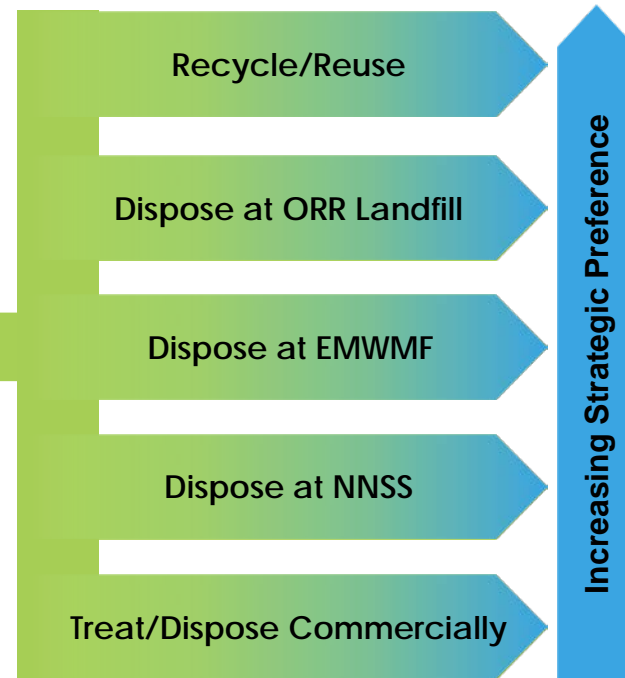
About ETPP

- 40 years of uranium enrichment
- Radioactive and chemical contaminants in buildings, soil, sediment, and groundwater
- Classified items
- No Path To Disposal (NPTD) inventory
- 21+ million cubic feet of waste



The Approach

- Sound characterization
- Disposition path based on characterization results
- Specified packaging
- Waste acceptance criteria evaluated for selected repository
- Waste shipped immediately upon generation
- No double handling or storage



Differentiators

- Onsite waste disposal with dedicated haul road
- “Blue Pipe” waste segregation
- Truck loading optimization
- Reusable waste containers
- “Pack As You Go”



Onsite Disposal

- Environmental Management Waste Management Facility
 - Receives CERCLA-listed waste (i.e., Low-level, RCRA, TSCA, Mixed)
 - Approximately 85 percent of all ETPP cleanup waste disposed at EMWMF
 - Capacity adequate for remainder of ETPP cleanup



Onsite Disposal (cont.)

- **Oak Ridge Reservation Landfill**
 - Three additional landfills accommodating classified, sanitary and construction debris waste
 - Classified cell recently expanded to accommodate waste from former barrier production facility
 - Established new waste route between ETPP and ORRLF to
 - Accommodate heavier volumes of sanitary waste
 - Avoid public highways and eliminate traffic through Oak Ridge National Laboratory



Accomplishments*

Total Waste Loads
61,640

Haul Road Usage
48,435
Round Trips

SAFE Miles Driven
4,220,923

Total Waste Volume
693,648 yd³

AUG 2011-DEC 2016

LOADS

VOLUME (yd³)

EMWMF (waste)	48,473	455,406
ORR Landfill	4,703	47,933
Other – Onsite	6,699	151,337
Energy Sol – Utah	129	2,009
NNSS	898	29,986
Other – Offsite	738	6,988
	61,640	693,648
EMWMF (clean fill)	12,004	156,845

*UCOR Contract Cumulative

Initial NPTD Waste Inventory

Waste Category	Quantity		Reason for "No Path" Designation
	Volume (m ³)	# Containers	
Classified F027 Mixed LLW Debris	5.8	11	F027 Listing, Classified
Classified PCB LLW Debris	9.4	4	PCBs, Classified
Reactive Mixed LLW Returns	0.8	4	Reactivity Characteristic
Classified Mixed LLW Liquids/Debris/Soils	18.3	27	Classified MLLW
Mercury Mixed LLW Debris Returns	15.2	34	Mercury, Organics
Dioxin/Furan Mixed LLW Liquids and Debris	15.8	61	Underlying Hazardous Constituents (UHCs)

NPTD Disposition Approach

- Revisit historical waste characterization information; thoroughly understand the waste
- Review the regulatory framework – what’s allowed and what’s not allowed
- Revisit current available treatment technologies and disposal options
- Fill data gaps
- Reclassify and re-characterize

NPTD Status

Waste Category	Reason for "No Path" Designation	Path Identified	Status
Classified F027 Mixed LLW Debris	F027 Listing, Classified	NNSS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Classified PCB LLW Debris	PCBs, Classified	NNSS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Reactive Mixed LLW Returns	Reactivity Characteristic	M&EC, NNSS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Classified Mixed LLW Liquids/Debris/Soils	Classified MLLW	M&EC, NNSS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mercury Mixed LLW Debris Returns	Mercury, Organics	NNSS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Dioxin/Furan Mixed LLW Liquids and Debris	UHCs	29 to M&EC, 31 awaiting results of treatability study	In process
Sodium and Lithium Hydride shields (material for recovery)	Reactivity Characteristic	22 to M&EC, 38 TBD	In process

Remaining Challenges

- **Dioxin and Furan Waste**

- **Problem:**

- Includes both solid and liquid phase dioxin/furan F and U hazardous waste codes
 - Technology exists to treat the primary waste, however the secondary liquids have no treatment/disposal path

- **Solution:**

- Re-characterize and remove Dioxin and Furan codes, which opened path for 29 of 60 to Perma-Fix's Diversified Scientific Services, Inc. (DSSI) for incineration

- **Status:**

- Treatability study under way for remaining 31 containers



Remaining Challenges (cont.)

- **Sodium and Lithium Shields**

- Problem:

- Large, odd-shaped items containing bulk sodium metal or lithium hydride
 - Extremely reactive resulting in two Type B investigations occurring within the DOE complex as a result of uncontrolled reactions

- Solution:

- Working with several vendors to determine safe, cost-effective disposition path

- Status:

- Perma-Fix treating 22 of small shields that fit into their treatment unit; searching paths for remaining shields



Remaining Challenges (cont.)

- **Mercury-bearing Waste**

- Mainly soil and/or debris contaminated with mercury at Y-12 National Security Complex
- Sensitivity with stakeholders for Land Disposal Restriction (LDR) compliant mercury waste to be disposed of onsite
- Separation of elemental mercury from soil/debris
 - Amalgamation for radioactive elemental mercury and RMERC* for non-radioactive elemental mercury
 - RMERC or macro for debris under alternative treatment standard for debris
 - RMERC or stabilization under alternative treatment standard for soil
- Controlling the release of mercury during deactivation and demolition
- Industrial Hygiene challenges
 - Vapors



*RMERC - Retorting or roasting in a thermal processing unit capable of volatilizing mercury and subsequently condensing the volatilized mercury for recovery

Remaining Challenges (cont.)

- **High Activity Waste generated at Oak Ridge National Laboratory**
 - No hot-cell and/or facility capabilities for handling/characterization
 - Difficult to make DOT-compliant for shipment to potential treatment, storage, disposal, and recycling facilities (TSDRF)
 - Shutdown of Materials and Energy Corporation (M&EC) South Bay Facility eliminates the path previously used for this type of waste



Complex-wide Challenges

- Sodium shields and other sodium-bearing waste can be found at other DOE sites
- Eventual loss of M&EC South Bay will impact complex with processing high activity waste
- Due to lack of waste destined for several specific treatment technologies, TSDRF's are considering eliminating for business reasons
 - Could result in no treatment technology available and orphan waste being generated