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**APPENDIX G**

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**POTENTIAL APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT  
AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS**

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**TERMS**

2	ARAR	applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement
3	CERCLA	<i>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and</i>
4		<i>Liability Act of 1980</i>
5	CFR	<i>Code of Federal Regulations</i>
6	DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
7	EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
8	ERDF	Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility
9	MCL	maximum contaminant level
10	OU	operable unit
11	PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
12	RCRA	<i>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976</i>
13	TBC	to be considered
14	TSCA	<i>Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976</i>
15	TSD	treatment, storage, and disposal (unit)
16	WAC	<i>Washington Administrative Code</i>
17		

## APPENDIX G

POTENTIAL APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT  
AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTSG1.0 IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND  
APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE 200-CS-1 OPERABLE UNITS

This appendix identifies and evaluates potential applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) for waste site remediation in the 200-CS-1 Operable Units (OU). The potential ARARs identified in this appendix have been used to form the basis for the levels to which contaminants must be remediated to protect human health and the environment. The *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980* (CERCLA) provides for the identification of to-be-considered (TBC) nonpromulgated advisories, criteria, guidance, or proposed standards that may be consulted to interpret remediation goals when ARARs do not exist or are insufficient. Independent of the TBC and ARARs identification process at the Hanford Site, the requirements of U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) directives must be met.

Because the waste sites in the 200-CS-1 OU will be remediated under a CERCLA decision document, remedial and corrective actions at the sites will be required to meet ARARs. This appendix identifies and evaluates potential ARARs for these sites. Final ARARs for remediation will be established in the record of decision. In many cases, the ARARs form the basis for the preliminary remediation goals to which contaminants must be remediated to protect human health and the environment. In other cases, the ARARs define or restrict how specific remedial measures can be implemented.

The ARARs identification process is based on CERCLA guidance (EPA/540/G-89/006, *CERCLA Compliance with Other Laws Manual: Interim Final*, and EPA/540/G-89/004, *Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies under CERCLA, Interim Final*, OSWER 9355.3-01). Section 121 of CERCLA as amended, requires, in part, that any applicable or relevant and appropriate standard, requirement, criterion, or limitation promulgated under any Federal environmental law, or any more stringent state requirement promulgated pursuant to a state environmental statute, be met (or a waiver justified) for any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant that will remain on site after completion of remedial action.

An “applicable” requirement is a requirement that a private party would have to comply with by law if the same action were being undertaken apart from CERCLA authority. All jurisdictional prerequisites of the requirement must be met for the requirement to be applicable.

“Relevant and appropriate” requirements means those cleanup standards that address problems or situations sufficiently similar to those encountered at the CERCLA site that their use is well suited to the particular site (40 CFR 300.5, “National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan,” “Definitions”). An ARAR may not meet one or more jurisdictional prerequisites for applicability but still may make sense at the site, given the circumstances of the

1 site and the release. In evaluating the relevance and appropriateness of a requirement, the eight  
2 comparison factors in 40 CFR 300.400(g)(2), "Identification of Applicable or Relevant and  
3 Appropriate Requirements," are considered:

- 4 1. The purpose of the requirement and the purpose of the CERCLA action
- 5 2. The medium regulated or affected by the requirement and the medium contaminated  
6 or affected at the CERCLA site
- 7 3. The substances regulated by the requirement and the substances found at the  
8 CERCLA site
- 9 4. The actions or activities regulated by the requirement and the remedial action  
10 contemplated at the CERCLA site
- 11 5. Any variances, waivers, or exemptions of the requirement and their availability for  
12 the circumstances at the CERCLA site
- 13 6. The type of place regulated and the type of place affected by the release or CERCLA  
14 action
- 15 7. The type and size of structure or facility regulated and the type and size of structure  
16 or facility affected by the release or contemplated by the CERCLA action
- 17 8. Any consideration of use or potential use of affected resources in the requirement and  
18 the use or potential use of the affected resource at the CERCLA site.

19 In addition, potential ARARs were evaluated to determine if they fall into one of three  
20 categories: chemical-specific, location-specific, or action-specific. These categories are defined  
21 as follows.

- 22 • Chemical-specific requirements are usually health- or risk-based numerical values or  
23 methodologies that, when applied to site-specific conditions, result in the  
24 establishment of public- and worker-safety levels and site-cleanup levels.
- 25 • Location-specific requirements are restrictions placed on the concentration of  
26 dangerous substances or the conduct of activities solely because they occur in special  
27 geographic areas.
- 28 • Action-specific requirements are usually technology- or activity-based requirements  
29 or limitations triggered by the remedial actions performed at the site.

30 In summary, a requirement is applicable if the specific terms or jurisdictional prerequisites of the  
31 law or regulations directly address the circumstances at a site. If not applicable, a requirement  
32 may nevertheless be relevant and appropriate if (1) circumstances at the site are, based on best  
33 professional judgment, sufficiently similar to the problems or situations regulated by the  
34 requirement and (2) the requirement's use is well suited to the site. Only the substantive  
35 requirements (e.g., use of control/containment equipment, compliance with numerical standards)

1 associated with ARARs apply to CERCLA on-site activities. ARARs associated with  
2 administrative requirements, such as permitting, are not applicable to CERCLA on-site activities  
3 (CERCLA, Section 121[e][1]). In general, this CERCLA permitting exemption will be extended  
4 to all remedial and corrective action activities conducted at the 200-CS-1 OU, with the exception  
5 of the *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976* (RCRA) treatment, storage, and/or  
6 disposal units, which will be incorporated into WA7890008967, *Hanford Facility Resource*  
7 *Conservation and Recovery Act Permit, Dangerous Waste Portion, Revision 8, for the*  
8 *Treatment, Storage, and Disposal of Dangerous Waste.*

9 TBC information is nonpromulgated advisories or guidance issued by Federal or state  
10 governments that is not legally binding and does not have the status of potential ARARs. In  
11 some circumstances, TBCs will be considered along with ARARs in determining the remedial  
12 action necessary for protection of human health and the environment. The TBCs complement  
13 the ARARs in determining protectiveness at a site or implementation of certain actions. For  
14 example, because soil cleanup standards do not exist for all contaminants, health advisories,  
15 which would be TBCs, may be helpful in defining appropriate remedial action goals.

#### 16 **G1.1 Waivers from Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements**

17 The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) may waive ARARs and select a remedial  
18 action that does not attain the same level of site cleanup as that identified by the ARARs.  
19 Section 121 of the *Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986* identifies six  
20 circumstances in which the EPA may waive ARARs for on-site remedial actions. The six  
21 circumstances are as follows:

- 22 • The remedial action selected is only a part of a total remedial action (such as an  
23 interim action), and the final remedy will attain the ARAR upon its completion
- 24 • Compliance with the ARAR will result in a greater risk to human health and the  
25 environment than alternative options
- 26 • Compliance with the ARAR is technically impracticable from an engineering  
27 perspective
- 28 • An alternative remedial action will attain an equivalent standard of performance  
29 through the use of another method or approach
- 30 • The ARAR is a state requirement that the state has not consistently applied (or  
31 demonstrated the intent to apply consistently) in similar circumstances
- 32 • In the case of Section 104 (Superfund-financed remedial actions), compliance with  
33 the ARAR will not provide a balance between protecting human health and the  
34 environment and the availability of Superfund money for response at other facilities

35 No waivers are being requested for the 200-CS-1 OU.

1 **G1.2 Potential Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements Applicable to**  
2 **Remedial Actions for Waste Sites in the 200-CS-1 Operable Units**

3 Potential Federal and state ARARs are presented in Tables C-1 and C-2, respectively. The  
4 chemical-specific ARARs likely to be most relevant to remediation of the 200-CS-1 OU are  
5 elements of the Washington State regulations that implement WAC 173-340, “Model Toxics  
6 Control Act -- Cleanup,” specifically associated with developing risk-based concentrations for  
7 cleanup (WAC 173-340-745, “Soil Cleanup Standards for Industrial Properties”). The  
8 requirements of WAC 173-340-745 help establish soil cleanup standards for nonradioactive  
9 contaminants at waste sites. The state air emission standards are likely to be important in  
10 identifying air emission limits and control requirements for any remedial actions that produce air  
11 emissions. RCRA land-disposal restrictions will be important standards during the management  
12 of wastes generated during remedial actions.

13 Action-specific ARARs that could be pertinent to remediation are state solid and dangerous  
14 waste regulations (for management of characterization and remediation of wastes and  
15 performance standards for waste left in place) and *Atomic Energy Act of 1954* regulations (for  
16 performance standards for radioactive waste sites). For radionuclides, the ARAR is a TBC,  
17 DOE O 435.1, *Radioactive Waste Management*.

18 Regarding waste management activities during remediation, a variety of waste streams may be  
19 generated under the proposed remedial-action alternatives. It is anticipated that most of the  
20 waste will be designated as low-level waste. However, quantities of dangerous or mixed waste,  
21 polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)-contaminated waste, and asbestos and asbestos-containing  
22 material also could be generated. The great majority of the waste will be in a solid form.

23 The identification, storage, treatment, and disposal of hazardous waste and the hazardous  
24 component of mixed waste generated during the remedial action would be subject to the  
25 substantive provisions of RCRA. In the State of Washington, RCRA is implemented through  
26 WAC 173-303, “Dangerous Waste Regulations,” which is an EPA-authorized State RCRA  
27 program. The substantive portions of the dangerous-waste standards for generation and storage  
28 would apply to the management of any dangerous or mixed waste generated during this remedial  
29 action. Treatment standards for dangerous or mixed waste that is subject to RCRA land-disposal  
30 restrictions are specified in WAC 173-303-140, “Land Disposal Restrictions,” which  
31 incorporates 40 CFR 268, “Land Disposal Restrictions,” by reference.

32 The *Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976* (TSCA) and regulations at 40 CFR 761,  
33 “Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce, and  
34 Use Prohibitions,” govern the management and disposal of PCB wastes. The TSCA regulations  
35 contain specific provisions for PCB waste, including PCB waste that contains a radioactive  
36 component. PCBs also are considered underlying hazardous constituents under RCRA and thus  
37 could be subject to WAC 173-303 and 40 CFR 268 requirements for wastes that also designate  
38 as hazardous or mixed wastes.

39 Removal and disposal of asbestos and asbestos-containing material are regulated under the *Clean*  
40 *Air Act of 1990*, and 40 CFR 61, Subpart M, “National Emission Standards for Asbestos.” These  
41 regulations provide for special precautions to prevent environmental releases or exposure to

1 personnel of airborne emissions of asbestos fibers during remedial actions. Packaging  
2 requirements are identified in 40 CFR 61.52, "Emission Standard." Asbestos and  
3 asbestos-containing material would be removed, packaged as appropriate, and disposed of in the  
4 Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility (ERDF).

5 Waste designated as low-level waste that meets ERDF acceptance criteria is assumed to be  
6 disposed of at ERDF, which is engineered to meet appropriate performance standards of  
7 10 CFR 61, "Licensing Requirements for Land Disposal of Radioactive Waste." In addition,  
8 waste designated as dangerous or mixed waste would be treated as appropriate to meet  
9 land-disposal restrictions and ERDF acceptance criteria, and would be disposed of at ERDF.  
10 ERDF is engineered to meet minimum technical requirements for landfills under  
11 WAC 173-303-665, "Landfills." Applicable packaging and pre-transportation requirements for  
12 dangerous or mixed waste generated at the 200-CS-1 OU would be identified and implemented  
13 before any waste was moved. Alternate disposal locations may be considered when the remedial  
14 action occurs, if a suitable and cost-effective location is identified. Any potential alternate  
15 disposal location will be evaluated for appropriate performance standards to ensure that it is  
16 adequately protective of human health and the environment.

17 Waste designated as PCB remediation waste likely would be disposed of at ERDF, depending on  
18 whether it is low-level waste and meets the waste acceptance criteria. PCB waste that does not  
19 meet ERDF waste acceptance criteria would be retained at a PCB storage area that meets the  
20 requirements for TSCA storage and would be transported for future treatment and disposal at an  
21 appropriate disposal facility.

22 CERCLA Section 104(d)(4) states that where two or more noncontiguous facilities are  
23 reasonably related on the basis of geography, or on the basis of the threat or potential threat to  
24 the public health or welfare or the environment, the facilities can be treated as one for purposes  
25 of CERCLA response actions. Consistent with this, the 200-CS-1 OU and ERDF would be  
26 considered to be onsite for purposes of Section 104 of CERCLA, and waste may be transferred  
27 between the facilities without requiring a permit.

28 All alternative actions will be performed in compliance with the waste management ARARs.  
29 Waste streams will be evaluated, designated, and managed in compliance with the ARAR  
30 requirements. Before disposal, waste will be managed in a protective manner to prevent releases  
31 to the environment or unnecessary exposure to personnel.

32 The proposed remedial-action alternatives have the potential to generate airborne emissions of  
33 both radioactive and criteria/toxic pollutants.

34 The RCW 70.94, "Washington Clean Air Act," requires regulation of radioactive air pollutants.  
35 The state implementing regulation WAC 173-480, "Ambient Air Quality Standards and  
36 Emission Limits for Radionuclides," sets standards which are as stringent or more so than the  
37 Federal standards under the Federal *Clean Air Act of 1990* and Amendments, and under the  
38 federal implementing regulation, 40 CFR 61, Subpart H, "National Emission Standards for  
39 Emissions of Radionuclides Other than Radon from Department of Energy Facilities." The state  
40 standards protect the public by establishing exposure standards applicable to even the maximally  
41 exposed public individual, be that individual real or hypothetical. To that end, the standards

1 address any member of the public, at the point of maximum annual air concentration in an  
2 unrestricted area where any member of the public may be. Radionuclide airborne emissions  
3 from the facility are not to exceed amounts that would cause an exposure to any said member of  
4 the public of greater than 10 mrem/yr effective dose equivalent. The state implementing  
5 regulation WAC 246-247, "Radiation Protection – Air Emissions," which adopts the WAC 173-  
6 480 standards, and requires verification of compliance with the 10 mrem/yr standard, would be  
7 applicable to the remedial action.

8 The WAC 246-247 further addresses emission sources emitting radioactive airborne emissions  
9 by requiring monitoring of such sources. Such monitoring requires physical measurement of the  
10 effluent or ambient air. The substantive provisions of WAC 246-247 which require monitoring of  
11 radioactive airborne emissions would be applicable to the remedial action.

12 The above state implementing regulations further address control of radioactive airborne  
13 emissions where economically and technologically feasible (WAC 246-247-040(3) and -040(4),  
14 "Radiation Protection - Air Emissions," "General Standards," and associated definitions). To  
15 address the substantive aspect of these requirements, best or reasonably achieved control  
16 technology will be addressed by ensuring that applicable emission control technologies (those  
17 successfully operated in similar applications) will be used when economically and  
18 technologically feasible (i.e., based on cost/benefit). If it is determined that there are substantive  
19 aspects of the requirement for control of radioactive airborne emissions, then controls will be  
20 administered as appropriate using reasonable and effective methods.

21 The Federal implementing regulations also contain requirements for managing asbestos material  
22 associated with demolition and waste disposal (40 CFR 61, Subpart M).

Table G-1. Identification of Potential Federal Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements and to be Considered for the Remedial Action Sites. (3 Pages)

ARAR Citation	ARAR or TBC	Requirement	Rationale for Use
"National Primary Drinking Water Regulations," 40 CFR 141			
"Maximum Contaminant Levels for Organic Contaminants," 40 CFR 141.61	ARAR	Establishes maximum contaminant levels (MCL) that are drinking water criteria designed to protect human health from the potential adverse effects of organic contaminants in drinking water.	The groundwater in the 200-CS-1 OU is not currently used for drinking water. However, Central Plateau groundwater may be considered a potential drinking water source and, because the groundwater discharges to the Columbia River (which is used for drinking water), the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 141.61 for organic constituents are relevant and appropriate. This is a chemical-specific requirement.
"Maximum Contaminant Levels for Inorganic Contaminants," 40 CFR 141.62	ARAR	Establishes MCLs that are drinking water criteria designed to protect human health from the potential adverse effects of inorganic contaminants in drinking water.	The groundwater in the 200-CS-1 OU is not currently used for drinking water. However, Central Plateau groundwater may be considered a potential drinking water source and, because the groundwater discharges to the Columbia River (which is used for drinking water), the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 141.62 for inorganic constituents are relevant and appropriate. This is a chemical-specific requirement.
"Maximum Contaminant Levels for Radionuclides," 40 CFR 141.66	ARAR	Establishes MCLs that are drinking water criteria designed to protect human health from the potential adverse effects of radionuclides in drinking water.	The groundwater in the 200-CS-1 OU is not currently used for drinking water. However, Central Plateau groundwater may be considered a potential drinking water source and because the groundwater discharges to the Columbia River (which is used for drinking water), the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 141.66 for radionuclides are relevant and appropriate. This is a chemical-specific requirement.
"Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce, and Use Prohibitions," 40 CFR 761			
"Applicability," Specific Subsections: 40 CFR 761.50(b)(1) 40 CFR 761.50(b)(2) 40 CFR 761.50(b)(3) 40 CFR 761.50(b)(4) 40 CFR 761.50(b)(7) 40 CFR 761.50(c)	ARAR	These regulations establish standards for the storage and disposal of PCB wastes.	The substantive requirements of these regulations are applicable to the storage and disposal of PCB liquids, items, remediation waste, and bulk product waste at $\geq 50$ p/m. The specific subsections identified from 40 CFR 761.50(b) reference the specific sections for the management of PCB waste type. The disposal requirements for radioactive PCB waste are addressed in 40 CFR 761.50(b)(7). This is a chemical-specific requirement.
<i>Archeological and Historic Preservation Act</i> , 16 USC 469aa-mm	ARAR	Requires that remedial actions at 200-CS-1 OU waste sites do not cause the loss of any archaeological or historic data. This act mandates preservation of the data and does not require protection of the actual waste site or facility.	Archeological and historic sites have been identified within the 200 Areas; therefore, the substantive requirements of this act are applicable to actions that might disturb these sites. This is a location-specific requirement.
<i>National Historic Preservation Act of 1966</i> , 16 USC 470, Section 106	ARAR	Requires federal agencies to consider the impacts of their undertaking on cultural properties through identification, evaluation and mitigation processes, and consultation with interested parties.	Cultural and historic sites have been identified within the 200 Areas, and therefore the substantive requirements of this act are applicable to actions that might disturb these types of sites. This is a location-specific requirement.

Table G-1. Identification of Potential Federal Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements and to be Considered for the Remedial Action Sites. (3 Pages)

ARAR Citation	ARAR or TBC	Requirement	Rationale for Use
<i>Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act</i> , 25 USC 3001, et seq.	ARAR	Establishes federal agency responsibility for discovery of human remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects and items of cultural patrimony.	Substantive requirements of this act are applicable if remains and sacred objects are found during remediation and will require Native American Tribal consultation in the event of discovery. This is a location-specific requirement.
<i>Endangered Species Act of 1973</i> , 16 USC 1531 et seq., subsection 16 USC 1536(c)	ARAR	Prohibits actions by federal agencies that are likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification or critical habitat. If remediation is within critical habitat or buffer zones surrounding threatened or endangered species, mitigation measures must be taken to protect the resource.	Substantive requirements of this act are applicable if threatened or endangered species are identified in areas where remedial actions will occur. This is a location-specific requirement.
"National Emission Standard for Asbestos," 40 CFR 61 Subpart M; "Applicability," 40 CFR 61.140			
"Standard for Demolition and Renovation," 40 CFR 61.145	ARAR	Specifies that facilities are to be inspected for the presence of asbestos before demolition. The standard defines regulated asbestos-containing materials and establishes removal requirements based on quantity present and handling requirements. These requirements also specify handling and disposal requirements for regulated sources that have the potential to emit asbestos. Specifically, no visible emissions are allowed during handling, packaging, and transport of asbestos-containing materials.	Although asbestos-containing materials are not anticipated, substantive requirements of this standard are applicable, should this remedial action include abatement of asbestos and asbestos-containing materials on pipelines or buried asbestos. As a result, there is a potential to emit asbestos to unrestricted areas, and the requirements for the removal, handling, and packaging of asbestos apply. This is an action-specific requirement.
"Standard for Waste Disposal for Manufacturing, Fabricating, Demolition, Renovation, and Spraying Operations," 40 CFR 61.150	ARAR	Identifies the requirements for the removal and disposal of asbestos from demolition and renovation activities.	Although asbestos-containing materials are not anticipated, the substantive requirements of this standard are applicable, should asbestos-containing material be located during remedial action activities of associated pipelines and buried asbestos. This is an action-specific requirement.

Table G-1. Identification of Potential Federal Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements and to be Considered for the Remedial Action Sites. (3 Pages)

ARAR Citation	ARAR or TBC	Requirement	Rationale for Use
<i>Atomic Energy Act of 1954</i> , as amended, 42 USC 2011, et seq.			
DOE M 435.1-1 Specific subsections: Chapter IV, paragraph (P)(1) through (3)	TBC	Establishes performance objectives and performance assessment criteria for low-level waste disposal facilities.	The specified paragraphs provide criteria consistent with DOE expectations for protection of the public and the environment. This is an action-specific requirement.
Regulations pursuant to the <i>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976</i> and implemented through WAC 173-303, "Dangerous Waste Regulations" (see Table C-2).			
"Protection of Stratospheric Ozone" 40 CFR Part 82			
40 CFR 82.156 "Required practices"  40 CFR 82.158 "Standards for recycling and recovery equipment"  40 CFR 82.161 "Technician certification"	ARAR	Specifies the procedures and processes that will be followed for recycling and recovery of ozone depleting substances (ODS). Establishes the required performance standards for ODS recycling and recovery equipment; and requires appropriate certification for workers who recover or recycle ODS.	The substantive requirements are applicable to the selected remedy. The remedy may include the recycling or recovery of ozone depleting substances (ODS) that must be conducted in accordance with the applicable requirements and work practices. This is an action-specific requirement.

ARAR = applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement.

CFR = *Code of Federal Regulations*.

DOE = U.S. Department of Energy.

EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

MCL = maximum contaminant level.

PCB = polychlorinated biphenyl.

TBC = to-be-considered.

WAC = *Washington Administrative Code*.

Table G-2. Identification of Potential State Applicable and Relevant or Appropriate Requirements and To Be Considered for the Remedial Action Sites. (6 Pages)

ARAR Citation	ARAR or TBC	Requirement	Rationale for Use
"Dangerous Waste Regulations," WAC 173-303			
"Identifying Solid Waste," WAC 173-303-016	ARAR	Identifies those materials that are and are not solid wastes.	Substantive requirements of these regulations are applicable, because these define how to determine which materials are subject to the designation regulations. Specifically, materials that are generated for removal from the CERCLA site during the remedial action would be subject to the procedures for identification of solid waste to ensure proper management. This is an action-specific requirement.
"Recycling Processes Involving Solid Waste," WAC 173-303-017	ARAR	Identifies materials that are and are not solid wastes when recycled.	Substantive requirements of these regulations are applicable, because these define how to determine which materials are subject to the designation regulations. Specifically, materials that are generated for removal from the CERCLA site during the remedial action would be subject to the procedures for identification of solid waste to ensure proper management. This is an action-specific requirement.
"Designation of Dangerous Waste," WAC 173-303-070(3)	ARAR	Establishes the method for determining whether a solid waste is, or is not, a dangerous waste or an extremely hazardous waste.	Substantive requirements of these regulations are applicable to materials encountered during the remedial action. Specifically, solid waste that is generated for removal from the CERCLA site during this remedial action would be subject to the dangerous waste designation procedures to ensure proper management. This is an action-specific requirement.
"Excluded Categories of Waste," WAC 173-303-071	ARAR	Describes those categories of wastes that are excluded from the requirements of WAC 173-303 (excluding WAC 173-303-050).	The conditions of this requirement are applicable to remedial actions in the 200-CS-1 OU, should wastes identified in WAC 173-303-071 be encountered. This is an action-specific requirement.
"Conditional Exclusion of Special Wastes," WAC 173-303-073	ARAR	Establishes the conditional exclusion and the management requirements of special wastes, as defined in WAC 173-303-040.	Substantive requirements of these regulations are applicable to materials encountered during the remedial action. Specifically, the substantive standards for management of special waste are applicable to the interim management of certain waste that will be generated during the remedial action. This is an action-specific requirement.
"Requirements for Universal Waste," WAC 173-303-077	ARAR	Identifies those wastes exempted from regulation under WAC 173-303-140 and WAC 173-303-170 through 173-303-9907 (excluding WAC 173-303-960). These wastes are subject to regulation under WAC 173-303-573.	Substantive requirements of these regulations are applicable to materials encountered during the remedial action. Specifically, the substantive standards for management of universal waste are applicable to the interim management of certain waste that will be generated during the remedial action. This is an action-specific requirement.

Table G-2. Identification of Potential State Applicable and Relevant or Appropriate Requirements and To Be Considered for the Remedial Action Sites. (6 Pages)

ARAR Citation	ARAR or TBC	Requirement	Rationale for Use
<p>“Recycled, Reclaimed, and Recovered Wastes,” WAC 173-303-120</p> <p>Specific Subsections: WAC 173-303-120(3) WAC 173-303-120(5)</p>	ARAR	<p>These regulations define the requirements for recycling materials that are solid and dangerous waste. Specifically, WAC 173-303-120(3) provides for the management of certain recyclable materials, including spent refrigerants, antifreeze, and lead-acid batteries.</p> <p>WAC 173-303-120(5) provides for the recycling of used oil.</p>	<p>Substantive requirements of these regulations are applicable to certain materials that might be encountered during the remedial action. Recyclable materials that are exempt from regulation as dangerous waste and that are not otherwise subject to CERCLA as hazardous substances can be recycled and/or conditionally excluded from certain dangerous waste requirements. This is an action-specific requirement.</p>
<p>“Land Disposal Restrictions,” WAC 173-303-140(4)</p>	ARAR	<p>This regulation establishes state standards for land disposal of dangerous waste and incorporates, by reference, Federal land-disposal restrictions of 40 CFR 268 that are applicable to solid waste that is designated as dangerous or mixed waste in accordance with WAC 173-303-070(3).</p>	<p>The substantive requirements of this regulation are applicable to materials encountered during the remedial action. Specifically, dangerous/mixed waste that is generated and removed from the CERCLA site during the remedial action for off-site (as defined by CERCLA) land disposal would be subject to the identification of applicable land-disposal restrictions at the point of generation of the waste. The actual off-site treatment of such waste would not be an ARAR to this remedial action, but instead would be subject to all applicable laws and regulations. This is an action-specific requirement.</p>
<p>“Requirements for Generators of Dangerous Waste,” WAC 173-303-170</p>	ARAR	<p>Establishes the requirements for dangerous waste generators.</p>	<p>Substantive requirements of these regulations are applicable to materials encountered during the remedial action. Specifically, the substantive standards for management of dangerous/mixed waste are applicable to the interim management of certain waste that will be generated during the remedial action. For purposes of this remedial action, WAC 173-303-170(3) includes the substantive provisions of WAC 173-303-200 by reference. WAC 173-303-200 further includes certain substantive standards from WAC 173-303-630 and -640 by reference. This is an action-specific requirement.</p>
<p>“Closure and Post-closure,” WAC 173-303-610</p>	ARAR	<p>This regulation establishes the closure performance standards applicable to all Hanford Site TSD units.</p>	<p>These requirements are applicable to the closure of the RCRA TSD units: 216-A-29 Ditch, 216-B-63 Trench, and 216-S-10 Pond/Ditch. This is an action-specific requirement.</p>
<p>“Landfills,” WAC 173-303-665</p>	ARAR	<p>Specifies closure and postclosure requirements for landfills.</p>	<p>This regulation is applicable to the 216-A-29, 216-B-63, and 216-S-10 Pond/Ditch TSD units, because these units are permitted as a “landfill” and are subject to the requirements identified in WAC 173-303-665. This is an action-specific requirement.</p>

Table G-2. Identification of Potential State Applicable and Relevant or Appropriate Requirements and To Be Considered for the Remedial Action Sites. (6 Pages)

ARAR Citation	ARAR or TBC	Requirement	Rationale for Use
"Model Toxics Control Act -- Cleanup," WAC 173-340			
"Soil Cleanup Standards for Industrial Properties," WAC 173-340-745(5)(b)	ARAR	Identifies the methods used to identify risk-based concentrations and their use in the selection of a cleanup action. Cleanup and remediation levels are based on protection of human health and the environment, the location of the site, and other regulations that apply to the site. The standard specifies cleanup goals that implement the strictest Federal or state cleanup criteria.	The State-established risk-based concentrations for soils and protection of groundwater are relevant and appropriate to the 200-CS-1 OU waste-site remedial actions, because no Federal standard exists. This is a chemical-specific requirement.
"Minimum Functional Standards for Solid Waste Handling," WAC 173-304			
"On-Site Containerized Storage, Collection and Transportation Standards for Solid Waste," WAC 173-304-200(2)	ARAR	Establishes the requirements for the on-site storage of solid wastes that are not radioactive or dangerous wastes.	Substantive requirements of these regulations are applicable to materials encountered during the remedial action. Specifically, nondangerous, nonradioactive solid wastes (i.e., hazardous substances that are only regulated as solid waste) that will be containerized for removal from the CERCLA site would be managed on site according to the substantive requirements of this standard. This is an action-specific requirement.
"Solid Waste Handling Standards," WAC 173-350			
"On-Site Storage, Collection and Transportation Standards," WAC 173-350-300	ARAR	Establishes the requirements for the temporary storage of solid waste in a container on site and the collecting and transporting of the solid waste.	The substantive requirements of this newly promulgated rule are relevant and appropriate to the on-site collection and temporary storage of solid wastes at the 200-CS-1 OU remediation waste sites. Compliance with this regulation is being implemented in phases for existing facilities. This is an action-specific requirement.
"Minimum Standards for Construction and Maintenance of Wells," WAC 173-160			
WAC 173-160-161	ARAR	Identifies well planning and construction requirements.	The substantive requirements of this regulation are applicable to actions that include construction of wells used for groundwater extraction, monitoring, or injection of treated groundwater or wastes. The requirements of WAC 173-160-161 through 173-160-381 (excluding 173-160-211, 173-160-251, 173-160-261, 173-160-361), 173-160-400, 173-160-420, 173-303-430, 173-160-440, 173-160-450, and 173-160-460 are applicable to groundwater well construction, monitoring, or injection of treated groundwater or wastes in the 200-CS-1 OU. This is an action-specific requirement.
WAC 173-160-171	ARAR	Identifies the requirements for locating a well.	
WAC 173-160-181	ARAR	Identifies the requirements for preserving natural barriers to groundwater movement between aquifers.	
WAC 173-160-191	ARAR	Identifies the design and construction requirements for completing wells.	
WAC 173-160-201	ARAR	Identifies the casing and liner requirements for water supply wells.	
WAC 173-160-221	ARAR	Identifies the requirements for sealing materials.	
WAC 173-160-231	ARAR	Identifies the requirements for surface seals on water wells.	

Table G-2. Identification of Potential State Applicable and Relevant or Appropriate Requirements and To Be Considered for the Remedial Action Sites. (6 Pages)

ARAR Citation	ARAR or TBC	Requirement	Rationale for Use
WAC 173-160-241	ARAR	Identifies the requirements for formation sealing.	
WAC 173-160-271	ARAR	Identifies the special sealing standards for driven wells, jetted wells, and dewatering wells.	
WAC 173-160-281	ARAR	Identifies the construction standards for artificial gravel-packed wells.	
WAC 173-160-291	ARAR	Identifies the standards for the upper terminal of water wells.	
WAC 173-160-301	ARAR	Identifies the requirements for the temporary surface barrier.	
WAC 173-160-311	ARAR	Identifies the requirements for well tagging.	
WAC 173-160-321	ARAR	Identifies the standards for testing a well.	
WAC 173-160-331	ARAR	Identifies the method for keeping equipment and the water well free of contaminants.	
WAC 173-160-341	ARAR	Identifies the method for ensuring the quality of the well water.	
WAC 173-160-351	ARAR	Identifies the standards for the installation of a pump.	
WAC 173-160-371	ARAR	Identifies the standard for chemical conditioning.	
WAC 173-160-381	ARAR	Identifies the standard for decommissioning a well.	
WAC 173-160-400	ARAR	Identifies the minimum standards for resource protection wells and geotechnical soil borings.	
WAC 173-160-420	ARAR	Identifies the general construction requirements for resource protection wells.	
WAC 173-160-430	ARAR	Identifies the minimum casing standards.	
WAC 173-160-440	ARAR	Identifies the equipment cleaning standards.	
WAC 173-160-450	ARAR	Identifies the well sealing requirements.	
WAC 173-160-460	ARAR	Identifies the decommissioning process for resource protection wells.	

Table G-2. Identification of Potential State Applicable and Relevant or Appropriate Requirements and To Be Considered for the Remedial Action Sites. (6 Pages)

ARAR Citation	ARAR or TBC	Requirement	Rationale for Use
"Radiation Protection -- Air Emissions," WAC 246-247			
WAC 246-247-035(1)(a)(ii)	ARAR	This regulation establishes requirements of 40 CFR 61, Subpart H, by reference. Radionuclide airborne emissions from the facility shall be controlled so as not to exceed amounts that would cause an exposure to any member of the public of greater than 10 millirem per year effective dose equivalent.	Substantive requirements of this standard are applicable because this remedial action may include activities such as excavation, decontamination and stabilization of contaminated areas and equipment, and operation of exhausters and vacuums, each of which may provide airborne emissions of radioactive particulates to unrestricted areas. As a result, requirements limiting emissions apply. This is a risk-based standard for the purposes of protecting human health and the environment. This is an action-specific requirement.
"Standards," WAC 246-247-040(3)  WAC 246-247-040(4)	ARAR	Emissions shall be controlled to ensure that emission standards are not exceeded.	Substantive requirements of this standard are applicable because fugitive, diffuse and point source emissions of radionuclides to the ambient air may result from activities, such as excavation of contaminated soils and operation of exhausters and vacuums, performed during the remedial action. This standard exists to ensure compliance with emission standards. This is an action-specific requirement.
"Monitoring, testing, and quality assurance,"  WAC 246-247-075(1) and -(2) and -(4)		Establishes the monitoring, testing, and quality assurance requirements for radioactive air emissions from major sources. Effluent flow rate measurements shall be made and the effluent stream shall be directly monitored continuously with an in-line detector or representative samples of the effluent stream shall be withdrawn continuously from the sampling site following the specified guidance. The requirements for continuous sampling are applicable to batch processes when the unit is in operation. Periodic sampling (grab samples) may be used only with lead agency prior approval. Such approval may be granted in cases where continuous sampling is not practical and radionuclide emission rates are relatively constant. In such cases, grab samples shall be collected with sufficient frequency so as to provide a representative sample of the emissions. When it is impractical to measure the effluent flow rate at a source in accordance with the requirements or to monitor or sample an	Substantive requirements of this standard are applicable because fugitive and nonpoint source emissions of radionuclides to the ambient air may result from activities, such as excavation of contaminated soils and operation of exhausters and vacuums, performed during the remedial action. This standard exists to ensure compliance with emission standards. This is an action-specific requirement.

Table G-2. Identification of Potential State Applicable and Relevant or Appropriate Requirements and To Be Considered for the Remedial Action Sites. (6 Pages)

ARAR Citation	ARAR or TBC	Requirement	Rationale for Use
		<p>effluent stream at a source in accordance with the site selection and sample extraction requirements, the facility owner or operator may use alternative effluent flow rate measurement procedures or site selection and sample extraction procedures as approved by the lead agency.</p> <p>Emissions from nonpoint and fugitive sources of airborne radioactive material shall be measured.</p> <p>Measurement techniques may include, but are not limited to sampling, calculation, smears, or other reasonable method for identifying emissions as determined by the lead agency.</p>	
<p>“Monitoring, testing, and quality assurance,”</p> <p>WAC 246-247-075(3)</p>	ARAR	<p>Methods to implement periodic confirmatory monitoring for minor sources may include estimating the emissions or other methods as approved by the lead agency.</p>	<p>Fugitive and diffuse emissions from the excavation and related activities will require periodic confirmatory measurements to verify low emissions and are applicable. This is an action-specific requirement.</p>
<p>“Monitoring, testing, and quality assurance,”</p> <p>WAC 246-247-075(8)</p>	ARAR	<p>Facility (site) emissions resulting from non-point and fugitive sources of airborne radioactive material shall be measured. Measurement techniques may include ambient air measurements, or in-line radiation detector or withdrawal of representative samples from the effluent stream, or other methods as determined by the lead agency.</p>	<p>Fugitive and diffuse emissions of airborne radioactive material due to excavation and related activities will require measurement and are applicable. This is an action-specific requirement.</p>
<p>“General Standards,”</p> <p>WAC 246-247-040(4) and</p> <p>“General Standards for Maximum Permissible Emissions,”</p> <p>WAC 173-480-050-(1)</p>	ARAR	<p>At a minimum all emission units shall make every reasonable effort to maintain radioactive materials in effluents to unrestricted areas, as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA). Control equipment of facilities operating under ALARA shall be defined as reasonably available control technology (RACT) and ALARACT.</p>	<p>The potential for fugitive and diffuse emissions due to excavation and related activities will require efforts to minimize those emissions and are applicable. This is an action-specific requirement.</p>

Table G-2. Identification of Potential State Applicable and Relevant or Appropriate Requirements and To Be Considered for the Remedial Action Sites. (6 Pages)

ARAR Citation	ARAR or TBC	Requirement	Rationale for Use
<p>“Emission Monitoring and Compliance Procedures,”</p> <p>WAC 173-480-070-(2)</p>	ARAR	Determine compliance with the public dose standard by calculating exposure at the point of maximum annual air concentration in an unrestricted area where any member of the public may be.	Fugitive and diffuse emissions resulting from excavation and related activities will require assessment and reporting and are applicable. This is an action-specific requirement.
“General Regulations for Air Pollution Sources,” WAC 173-400			
WAC 173-400-040 “General Standards for Maximum Emissions”	ARAR	Requires all sources of air contaminants to meet standards for visible emissions, fallout, fugitive emissions, odors, emissions detrimental to persons or property, sulfur dioxide, concealment and masking, and fugitive dust. Requires use of reasonably available control technology (RACT).	Substantive requirements are applicable to the selected remedy. The remedy will likely include or result in various sources of air contaminant emissions (e.g. construction and demolition debris, blowing dust or particulate, etc.) that will need to be controlled in accordance with these requirements. This is an action-specific requirement.
<p>WAC 173-400-050 “Emission standards for combustion and incineration units”</p> <p>WAC 173-400-060 “Emission standards for general process units”</p> <p>WAC 173-400-070 “Emission standards for certain source categories”</p> <p>WAC 173-400-075 “Emission standards for sources emitting hazardous air pollutants”</p>	ARAR	Requires specifically identified types of emission sources to meet additional standards beyond the general emission standards imposed by WAC 173-400-040. Incorporates the applicable federal requirements from 40 CFR Parts 60 and 63. Requires use of either reasonably available control technology (RACT), best available control technology (BACT) or maximum achievable control technology (MACT), depending on the specific type of emission source.	The substantive requirements are applicable to the selected remedy. The remedy may include or result in one or more defined types of emission sources that would need to be controlled in accordance with these requirements. This is an action-specific requirement.
WAC 173-400-113 “Requirements for new sources in attainment or unclassifiable areas”	ARAR	Incorporates by reference the applicable federal requirements from 40 CFR Parts 60 (NSPS), 61 (NESHAP) and 63 (MACT). Requires controls to minimize the release of air contaminants resulting from new or modified sources of regulated criteria and toxic air emissions. Emissions are to be minimized through application of best available control technology (BACT).	The Hanford Site is located in an area that is currently designated as being in attainment for all criteria air pollutants. The substantive requirements are applicable to the selected remedy. The remedy may include or result in one or more defined types of emission sources that would need to be controlled in accordance with these requirements. Selected remedy may include or result in the emission of regulated pollutants that would need to be controlled in accordance with these requirements. This is an action-specific requirement.

Table G-2. Identification of Potential State Applicable and Relevant or Appropriate Requirements and To Be Considered for the Remedial Action Sites. (6 Pages)

ARAR Citation	ARAR or TBC	Requirement	Rationale for Use
"Controls for New Sources of Toxic Air Pollutants," WAC 173-460			
WAC 173-460-030 "Requirements, applicability and exemptions" WAC 173-460-060 "Control technology requirements" WAC 173-460-070 "Ambient impact requirement" WAC 173-460-080 "Demonstrating ambient impact compliance" WAC 173-460-150 "Class A toxic air pollutants" WAC 173-460-160 "Class B toxic air pollutants"	ARAR	Requires best available control technology for regulated emissions of toxic air pollutants (T-BACT) and demonstration that emissions of toxic air pollutants (TAP) will not endanger human health or safety.	The substantive requirements are applicable to the selected remedy. The remedy may include or result in the emission of regulated toxic air pollutants that would need to be controlled in accordance with these requirements. This is an action-specific requirement.
"Asbestos" Benton Clean Air Authority (BCAA), Regulation 1, Article 8			
Section 8.02 "CFR Adoption by Reference"; Section 8.03 "General Requirements"	ARAR	Incorporates the federal requirements of 40 CFR 61 Subpart M and 40 CFR 763 Subpart E by reference. Requires established controls and work practices for managing and disposing regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM).	The substantive requirements are applicable to the selected remedy. The remedy may include the removal or disturbance of regulated asbestos containing material (RACM) that must be conducted in accordance with the applicable requirements and work practices. This is an action-specific requirement.

ALARA = as low as reasonably achievable.

ARAR = applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement.

CERCLA = *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980.*CFR = *Code of Federal Regulations.*

OU = operable unit.

RCRA = *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976.*

TBC = to be considered.

TSD = treatment, storage, and disposal.

WAC = *Washington Administrative Code.*

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2 **G2.0 REFERENCES**3 10 CFR 61, "Licensing Requirements for Land Disposal of Radioactive Waste," Title 10, *Code*  
4 *of Federal Regulations*, Part 61, as amended.5 40 CFR 61, "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants," Title 40, *Code of*  
6 *Federal Regulations*, Part 61, as amended.

- 7 • 40 CFR 61, Subpart H, "National Emission Standards for Emissions of Radionuclides  
8 Other than Radon from Department of Energy Facilities."
- 9 • 40 CFR 61, Subpart M, "National Emission Standards for Asbestos."

- 1       • 40 CFR 61.52, “Emission Standard.”  
2       • 40 CFR 61.140, “Applicability.”  
3       • 40 CFR 61.145, “Standard for Demolition and Renovation.”  
4       • 40 CFR 61.150, “Standard for Waste Disposal for Manufacturing, Fabricating,  
5       Demolition, Renovation, and Spraying Operations.”
- 6   40 CFR 141, “National Primary Drinking Water Regulations,” Title 40, *Code of Federal*  
7       *Regulations*, Part 141, as amended.
- 8       • 40 CFR 141.61, “Maximum Contaminant Levels for Organic Constituents.”  
9       • 40 CFR 141.62, “Maximum Contaminant Levels for Inorganic Constituents.”  
10      • 40 CFR 141.66, “Maximum Contaminant Levels for Radionuclides.”
- 11   40 CFR 268, “Land Disposal Restrictions,” Title 40, *Code of Federal Regulations*, Part 268,  
12       as amended.
- 13   40 CFR 300.5, “National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan,”  
14       “Definitions,” Title 40, *Code of Federal Regulations*, Part 300.5, as amended.
- 15   40 CFR 300.400, “National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan,”  
16       “General,” Title 40, *Code of Federal Regulations*, Part 300.400, as amended.
- 17      • 40 CFR 300.400(g), ““Identification of Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate  
18       Requirements.”
- 19   40 CFR 761, “Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in  
20       Commerce, and Use Prohibitions,” Title 40, *Code of Federal Regulations*, Part 761,  
21       as amended.
- 22      • 40 CFR 761.50(b), “Applicability,” “PCB Waste.”  
23      • 40 CFR 761.50(c), “Applicability,” “Storage for Disposal.”
- 24   *Atomic Energy Act of 1954*, 42 USC 2011, et seq.
- 25   *Archeological and Historic Preservation Act* (1960), 16 USC 469a, et seq.
- 26   *Clean Air Act of 1990*, 42 USC 7401, et seq., Pub. L. 101-549.
- 27   *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980*,  
28       42 USC 9601, et seq.
- 29   DOE M 435.1-1, *Radioactive Waste Management Manual*, U.S. Department of Energy,  
30       Washington, D.C.
- 31   DOE O 435.1, *Radioactive Waste Management*, as amended, U.S. Department of Energy,  
32       Washington, D.C.
- 33   *Endangered Species Act of 1973*, 16 USC 1531, et seq.

- 1 EPA/540/G-89/004, 1988, *Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility*  
2 *Studies under CERCLA, Interim Final*, OSWER 9355.3-01, Office of Solid Waste and  
3 Emergency Response, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.
- 4 EPA/540/G-89/006, 1988, *CERCLA Compliance with Other Laws Manual: Interim Final*,  
5 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.
- 6 *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, 16 USC 470, et seq.
- 7 *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act*, 25 USC 3001, et seq.
- 8 RCW 70.94, “Public Health and Safety,” “Washington Clean Air Act,” Title 70, Chapter 94,  
9 *Revised Code of Washington*, as amended, Washington State, Olympia, Washington.
- 10 *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976*, 42 USC 6901, et seq.
- 11 *Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986*, 42 USC 103, et seq.
- 12 *Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976*, 15 USC 2601, et seq.
- 13 WA7890008967, 2004, *Hanford Facility Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Permit,*  
14 *Dangerous Waste Portion, Revision 8, for the Treatment, Storage, and Disposal of*  
15 *Dangerous Waste*, Washington State Department of Ecology, Richland, Washington,  
16 as amended.
- 17 WAC 173-160, “Minimum Standards for Construction and Maintenance of Wells,” *Washington*  
18 *Administrative Code*, as amended, Washington State Department of Ecology, Olympia,  
19 Washington.
- 20 • 173-160-161, “How Shall Each Water Well be Planned and Constructed?”  
21 • 173-160-171, “What are the Requirements for the Location of the Well Site and Access  
22 to the Well?”  
23 • 173-160-181, “What are the Requirements for Preserving the Natural Barriers to Ground  
24 Water Movement Between Aquifers?”  
25 • 173-160-191, “What are the Design and Construction Requirements for Completing  
26 Wells?”  
27 • 173-160-201, “What are the Casing and Liner Requirements?”  
28 • 173-160-221, “What are the Standards for Sealing Materials?”  
29 • 173-160-231, “What are the Standards for Surface Seals?”  
30 • 173-160-241, “What are the Requirements for Formation Sealing?”  
31 • 173-160-271, “What are the Special Sealing Standards for Driven Wells, Jetted Wells,  
32 and Dewatering Wells?”  
33 • 173-160-281, “What are the Construction Standards for Artificial Gravel-Packed Wells?”  
34 • 173-160-291, “What are the Standards for the Upper Terminal of Water Wells?”  
35 • 173-160-301, “What are the Requirements for Temporary Capping?”  
36 • 173-160-311, “What are the Well Tagging Requirements?”  
37 • 173-160-321, “How do I Test a Well?”

- 1 • 173-160-331, “How do I Make Sure My Equipment and the Water Well are Free of
- 2 Contaminants?”
- 3 • 173-160-341, “How do I Ensure the Quality of Drilling Water?”
- 4 • 173-160-351, “What are the Standards for Pump Installation?”
- 5 • 173-160-371, “What are the Standards for Chemical Conditioning?”
- 6 • 173-160-381, “What are the Standards for Decommissioning a Well?”
- 7 • 173-160-400, “What are the Minimum Standards for Resource Protection Wells and
- 8 Geotechnical Soil Borings?”
- 9 • 173-160-420, “What are the General Construction Requirements for Resource Protection
- 10 Wells?”
- 11 • 173-160-430, “What are the Minimum Casing Standards?”
- 12 • 173-160-440, “What are the Equipment Cleaning Standards?”
- 13 • 173-160-450, “What are the Well Sealing Requirements?”
- 14 • 173-160-460, “What is the Decommissioning Process for Resource Protection Wells?”

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16 Washington State Department of Ecology, Olympia, Washington.

- 17 • 173-303-016, “Identifying Solid Waste.”
- 18 • 173-303-017, “Recycling processes involving solid waste.”
- 19 • 173-303-040, “Definitions.”
- 20 • 173-303-050, “Department of Ecology Cleanup Authority.”
- 21 • 173-303-070(3), “Designation of Dangerous Waste,” “Designation Procedures.”
- 22 • 173-303-071, “Excluded Categories of Waste.”
- 23 • 173-303-073, “Conditional Exclusion of Special Wastes.”
- 24 • 173-303-077, “Requirements for Universal Waste.”
- 25 • 173-303-120, “Recycled, Reclaimed, and Recovered Wastes.”
- 26 • 173-303-140, “Land Disposal Restrictions.”
- 27 • 173-303-140(4), “Land Disposal Restrictions,” “Land Disposal Restrictions and
- 28 Prohibitions.”
- 29 • 173-303-170, “Requirements for Generators of Dangerous Waste.”
- 30 • 173-303-200, “Accumulating Dangerous Waste On-Site.”
- 31 • 173-303-573, “Standards for Universal Waste Management.”
- 32 • 173-303-610, “Closure and Post-Closure.”
- 33 • 173-303-630, “Use and Management of Containers.”
- 34 • 173-303-640, “Tank Systems.”
- 35 • 173-303-650, “Surface Impoundments.”
- 36 • 173-303-665, “Landfills.”
- 37 • 173-303-960, “Special Powers and Authorities of the Department.”

38 WAC 173-304, “Minimum Functional Standards for Solid Waste Handling,” *Washington*  
39 *Administrative Code*, as amended, Washington State Department of Ecology, Olympia,  
40 Washington.

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- 42 Standards for Solid Waste,” “On-Site Storage Standards.”

- 1 WAC 173-340, "Model Toxics Control Act -- Cleanup," *Washington Administrative Code*,  
2 as amended, Washington State Department of Ecology, Olympia, Washington.
- 3 • 173-340-745, "Soil Cleanup Standards for Industrial Properties."
  - 4 • 173-340-745(5)(b), "Soil Cleanup Standards for Industrial Properties," "Method C  
5 Industrial Soil Cleanup Levels," "Standard Method C Industrial Soil Cleanup Levels."
- 6 WAC 173-350, "Solid Waste Handling Standards," *Washington Administrative Code*,  
7 as amended, Washington State Department of Ecology, Olympia, Washington.
- 8 • 173-350-300, "On-Site Storage, Collection, and Transportation Standards."
- 9 WAC 173-400, "General Regulations for Air Pollution Sources," *Washington Administrative*  
10 *Code*, as amended, Washington State Department of Ecology, Olympia, Washington.
- 11 • 173-400-040, "General Standards for Maximum Emissions."
  - 12 • 173-400-113, "Requirements for New Sources in Attainable or Unclassifiable Areas."
- 13 WAC 173-460, "Controls for New Sources of Toxic Air Pollutants," *Washington Administrative*  
14 *Code*, as amended, Washington State Department of Ecology, Olympia, Washington.
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  - 16 • 173-460-060, "Control Technology Requirements."
  - 17 • 173-460-070, "Ambient Impact Requirement."
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19 *Washington Administrative Code*, as amended, Washington State Department of Ecology,  
20 Olympia, Washington.
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25 Washington.
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