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SGW-36088
Revision 0

Waste Control Plan for the 200-SC-1 Operable Unit

Prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy
Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management

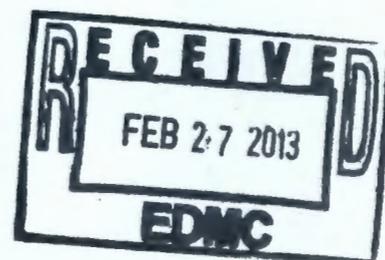
Project Hanford Management Contractor for the
U.S. Department of Energy under Contract DE-AC06-96RL13200

FLUOR.

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WASTE CONTROL PLAN

Work Scope Description:

The scope of this Waste Control Plan (WCP) is bounded by the waste generating activities associated with the 200-SC-1 Steam Condensate Group Operable Unit (OU) Site-Specific Field-Sampling Plan and well-decommissioning activities. The 200-SC-1 OU site-specific field-sampling plan is contained in DOE/RL-2007-02, *Supplemental Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Work Plan for the 200 Areas Central Plateau Operable Units*, Vol. II. The characterization scope of work includes installing boreholes, drive casings, and direct-push technology holes and collecting soil samples that will be analyzed for radiological and nonradiological contaminants of concern and physical properties. Geophysical logging and electrical-resistivity characterization also will be conducted at select 200-SC-1 OU waste sites.

After drilling, sampling, and logging of the boreholes identified in DOE/RL-2007-02 is complete, the casing will be removed and the boreholes will be decommissioned in accordance with WAC 173-160, "Minimum Standards for Construction and Maintenance of Wells." Deviation from the WAC 173-160 decommissioning requirements will follow the state-approved variance process.

List of Contaminants of Concern:

Contaminants of concern at the 200-SC-1 OU waste sites include radionuclides, metals, and volatile and semivolatile organic compounds. See DOE/RL-2007-02, Appendix A, "Overarching Sampling and Analysis Plan," for additional information.

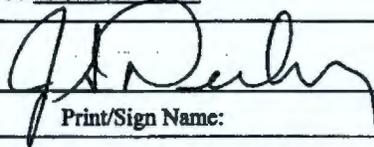
Site Description:

200-SC-1:

Waste sites in the 200-SC-1 OU are located in the 200 East Area and the 200 West Area of the Hanford Site in southeastern Washington State. The 200-SC-1 OU received steam condensate wastes from the 221-T Plant Canyon Building, 242-T Evaporator, 2706-T Decontamination Facility, and other facilities.

References: DOE/RL-2007-02, *Supplemental Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Work Plan for the 200 Areas Central Plateau Operable Units*.

Date Approved: December 2007

Preparer:  Print/Sign Name:	Date: 1/3/08	Impact Level N/A
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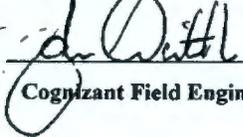
Project Task Lead: Jay Decker

IDW Coordinator: Julie Land

Planned Drilling Start and Finish Dates: From: January 2008 To: December 2008

Waste Storage Facility ID Number(s): N/A

WASTE CONTROL PLAN

200-SC-1 OU Drill Site Coordinate Location:			
Well ID	Coordinate Location	Associated Site	Description
C5941	N13566.30 E575887.21	216-A-30 Crib	DEEP BOREHOLE (to groundwater)
C5928	N136546.15 E573015.07	216-B-55 Crib	6 DRIVE POINTS, the final drive point (C5942) will be sited at the location with the highest contamination levels, as determined from the first 5 drive points.
C5929	N136520.47 E573053.02		
C5930	N136494.80 E573090.97		
C5931	N136469.12 E573128.91		
C5932	N136443.45 E573166.86		
C5942	See description column		
C6174	N133589.78 E566209.92	216-S-6 Crib	SHALLOW BOREHOLE (<100 ft)
C6175	See description column	216-T-36 Crib	SHALLOW BOREHOLE, will be installed only if planned nearby deep borehole C-5244 (Groundwater Project well) identifies high contaminant concentrations.
APPROVALS (Print/Sign Name and Date):			
 Lead Regulatory Agency Representative		1/23/08  IDW Coordinator	
 DOE-RL		 Cognizant Field Engineer	
		per B. Von Bergen per telecon. 1/23/08	

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TERMS

BH	borehole
CERCLA	<i>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980</i>
DP	direct push
ERC	electrical resistivity characterization
ERDF	Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility
GPL	geophysical logging
IDW	investigation-derived waste
MSW	miscellaneous solid waste
OU	operable unit
PPE	personal protective equipment
RCRA	<i>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976</i>
TBD	to be determined
Tri-Parties	U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and Washington State Department of Ecology
Tri-Party Agreement	<i>Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order</i> (Ecology et al., 1989, as amended)
TRU	transuranic (radioactive waste as defined in DOE G 435.1-1, <i>Implementation Guide for Use with DOE M 435.1-1</i>)
WAC	<i>Washington Administrative Code</i>
WCP	waste control plan

METRIC CONVERSION CHART

Into Metric Units			Out of Metric Units		
<i>If you know</i>	<i>Multiply by</i>	<i>To get</i>	<i>If you know</i>	<i>Multiply by</i>	<i>To get</i>
Length			Length		
inches	25.40	millimeters	millimeters	0.0394	inches
inches	2.54	centimeters	centimeters	0.394	inches
feet	0.305	meters	meters	3.281	feet
yards	0.914	meters	meters	1.094	yards
miles (statute)	1.609	kilometers	kilometers	0.621	miles (statute)
Area			Area		
sq. inches	6.452	sq. centimeters	sq. centimeters	0.155	sq. inches
sq. feet	0.0929	sq. meters	sq. meters	10.764	sq. feet
sq. yards	0.836	sq. meters	sq. meters	1.196	sq. yards
sq. miles	2.591	sq. kilometers	sq. kilometers	0.386	sq. miles
acres	0.405	hectares	hectares	2.471	acres
Mass (weight)			Mass (weight)		
ounces (avoir)	28.349	grams	grams	0.0353	ounces (avoir)
pounds	0.454	kilograms	kilograms	2.205	pounds (avoir)
tons (short)	0.907	ton (metric)	ton (metric)	1.102	tons (short)
Volume			Volume		
teaspoons	5	milliliters	milliliters	0.034	ounces (U.S., liquid)
tablespoons	15	milliliters	liters	2.113	pints
ounces (U.S., liquid)	29.573	milliliters	liters	1.057	quarts (U.S., liquid)
cups	0.24	liters	liters	0.264	gallons (U.S., liquid)
pints	0.473	liters	cubic meters	35.315	cubic feet
quarts (U.S., liquid)	0.946	liters	cubic meters	1.308	cubic yards
gallons (U.S., liquid)	3.785	liters			
cubic feet	0.0283	cubic meters			
cubic yards	0.764	cubic meters			
Temperature			Temperature		
Fahrenheit	$(^{\circ}\text{F}-32)*5/9$	Centigrade	Centigrade	$(^{\circ}\text{C}*9/5)+32$	Fahrenheit
Radioactivity			Radioactivity		
picocurie	37	millibecquerel	millibecquerel	0.027	picocurie

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1.0 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

The 200-SC-1 Steam Condensate Group Operable Unit (OU) consists of 10 waste sites. These 10 waste sites are covered in the scope of this waste control plan (WCP) (Table 1). These waste sites previously were characterized under DOE/RL-2004-17, *Remedial Investigation Report for the 200-CS-1 Chemical Sewer Group Operable Unit*. As a result of analyzing and evaluating the waste site remedial investigation, the U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and Washington State Department of Ecology (Tri-Parties) concluded that supplemental remedial investigation data are needed to augment the existing data. DOE/RL-2007-02, *Supplemental Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Work Plan for the 200 Areas Central Plateau Operable Units*, supports the supplemental remedial investigation activities that the Tri-Parties have determined are necessary to make or augment remedial decisions for waste sites on the Central Plateau of the Hanford Site.

This WCP governs the management of investigation-derived waste (IDW) for the 200-SC-1 OU sites to be investigated under the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)* in accordance with DOE/RL-2007-02. The scope of the work involves vadose-zone characterization activities that include drilling, geophysical logging, electrical resistivity characterization, and well decommissioning.

Soil samples will be obtained at all boring and push locations. Table 1 lists the planned boreholes/pushes near each of the waste sites. Soil samples will be collected and analyzed for radiological and chemical contaminants of concern and the physical properties of the boreholes. Drill cuttings will be containerized as IDW, and the casing may require management and disposal as IDW if decontamination procedures are not effective in removing contaminants. The estimated IDW that will be generated is provided in Table 1.

Geophysical logging may be performed under this WCP during the well/borehole installation process. Once the well/borehole has been completed, the current revision of WMP-31662, *Waste Control Plan for Investigation-Derived Waste from the 200 Areas Geophysical Logging*, will be used as the appropriate WCP for disposition of IDW.

Geophysical logging will be conducted for existing well locations adjacent to the 216-A-37-2 and 216-B-55 Cribs (see Figures 1 and 3, and Table 2, for the locations and list of wells, respectively). Only miscellaneous IDW, personal protective equipment, and wipes will be generated at these sites for the associated geophysical logging activities. Waste generated on existing well locations is covered under the current revision of WMP-31662.

Hanford Well Identification numbers and area locations for the planned wells are listed in Table 3.

Any wastes generated during this project will be managed in accordance with this WCP and the project-specific waste packaging labeling instructions to be provided by the assigned waste management specialist. This WCP is based on Ecology, EPA, and DOE, 1999, "Environmental Restoration Program Strategy for Management of Investigation Derived Waste". Every effort will be made to minimize waste generated during this project.

1.1 WASTE STREAM

One or all of the waste streams listed below are anticipated and may fall into any combination of the following categories: transuranic (TRU), radioactive, mixed, hazardous, dangerous, suspect radioactive, suspect dangerous, suspect mixed, and nonregulated waste:

- Miscellaneous solid waste (e.g., rubber, glass, paper, personal protective equipment, cloth, plastic, metal)
- Drill cuttings, soils, and slurries
- Decontamination fluids
- Equipment and construction materials (e.g., well casing, drill string, drive barrel, construction equipment and materials, sampling equipment, decommissioning materials, wooden pallets)
- Nondangerous/no-radiation-added (nonradioactive) solid waste (e.g., paper, wood, construction debris, metal, plastic, glass)
- Unplanned release and associated cleanup material
- Well decommissioning waste (e.g., miscellaneous solid waste [MSW], drill cuttings, soils and slurry, decontamination fluids and purgewater, equipment and construction debris).

1.2 WASTE GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT

All waste generated will be recorded in the geologist's and/or Buyer's Technical Representative's logbook, with such details as the location and type of waste, depth of sample, date of initial placement into container, date the container was sealed, and package identification number. Marking, labeling, segregation, staging, storing, and management of waste containers will be performed or directed by the waste management specialist.

Waste will be stored at the project-specific waste-container storage area or OU centralized waste-container storage areas as shown in Figures 1, 2, and 3. Waste also can be stored within 15.2 m (50 ft) of each waste site's perimeter. The location of the 216-T-36 Crib is depicted in Figure 4. The 216-T-36 Crib does not have a designated waste-container storage area, because drilling activities may not occur. If drilling/investigation activities for the 216-T-36 Crib are performed, the waste generated will be stored within 15.2 m (50 ft) of the waste site's perimeter. Future well activities may require additional project-specific waste-container storage areas, which will be approved via *Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order* (Ecology et al., 1989) (Tri-Party Agreement) change notice and recorded in the Unit Manager Meeting minutes. The IDW will be stored at these areas until analytical data are evaluated for proper waste designation and then will be disposed of at the Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility (ERDF) if it meets the waste-acceptance criteria specified in BHI-00139, *Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility Waste Acceptance Criteria*. If TRU waste is encountered, it will be handled in accordance with Section 1.4 of this WCP. In addition, if any waste needs to be

transported to the Central Waste Complex, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency will be contacted to make an offsite determination before the waste is shipped to Central Waste Complex.

If, after designation and profile of the waste is completed, the waste must be stored for longer than six months, the U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office, will obtain concurrence from the lead regulatory agency on the schedule and location for disposition of the waste.

Details on the types and management of expected wastes are provided in the following six subsections.

1.2.1 Miscellaneous Solid Waste

Well decommissioning wastes are to be treated as suspect-dangerous or suspect-mixed waste, based on process knowledge and representative waste-site characterization sample results. Refer to the site-specific data quality objectives report for process knowledge and representative analytical data. Some waste associated with decommissioning may be considered environmentally controlled material or nondangerous/no-radiation-added solid waste, based on process knowledge and representative analytical data. Decommissioning waste will be containerized/packaged, marked, segregated, managed, stored, and dispositioned as stated below.

The MSW that has contacted suspect-dangerous or suspect-mixed waste will be treated as such. Field screening will be used to segregate radioactive IDW from no-radiation-added (nonradioactive) IDW. The MSW will be placed in a plastic bag, taped closed, marked to indicate the associated borehole footage interval, and placed in container(s) specific to each area of potential contamination. Container(s) will be properly marked and labeled. The containers will be segregated from other materials, based on field screening results and location, and then stored at the project-specific waste-container storage areas. The containers of MSW will be dispositioned using analytical results obtained from the soil contacted.

1.2.2 Vadose-Zone Drill Cuttings

Vadose-zone drill cuttings are to be treated as suspect-dangerous or suspect-mixed waste, based on process knowledge and field-screening results. Drill cuttings will be containerized in properly labeled drums to mitigate the spread of contaminants to the environment. Containers will be properly marked and labeled. The container lid will be marked with the date, well name, start and close date, start depth and ending depth, gross weight, IDW, known hazard or contaminant of concern, and sampling date. If screening levels indicate that the cuttings may be characterized as TRU waste, the cuttings containers also will have vented lids and will need to be covered to prevent water from getting into the container. The containers will be segregated from other materials, based on field-screening results and location, and then stored at the project-specific waste-container storage area. The containers of drill cuttings will be dispositioned using analytical results associated with the contaminated media contacted.

The IDW soil that does not designate as dangerous waste, is below WAC 173-340-747, "Deriving Soil Concentrations for Ground Water Protection," groundwater protection standards, and has been released from a radiological perspective may be returned to the ground at or near the point of generation or at an uncontaminated location within the remediation area per GRP-EE-02-14.5, *Returning Vadose Zone Drill Cuttings/Soils to the Environment*.

1.2.3 Decontamination Fluids

Decontamination fluids (water and/or nondangerous cleaning solutions) generated from cleaning equipment and tools in the OU will be contained, transported, and discharged at the Hanford Site 600 Area Purgewater Storage and Treatment Facility (ModuTanks)¹ in accordance with the Tri-Party Agreement, Appendix F (Ecology et al., 1989). If necessary, decontamination fluids can be containerized and temporarily stored at the designated project-specific waste-container storage area.

Additional chemical decontamination of sample equipment may be conducted at the Waste Sampling and Characterization Facility, T Plant, or other appropriate decontamination area, because decontamination and containment systems already are established at these locations. The waste generated at the Waste Sampling and Characterization Facility or T Plant are not considered IDW and will be managed in accordance with applicable regulations and requirements.

1.2.4 Equipment and Construction Materials

Equipment and construction materials in contact with suspect-dangerous and suspect-mixed waste will be decontaminated with a three-bucket wash or a high-temperature and high-pressure wash (82.2 °C [180 °F] and >6895 kPa [>1,000 lbf/in²]) within a wash basin capable of retaining rinsate, or it will be treated as MSW. All water used for decontamination activities will be potable (i.e., Hanford Site potable water or City of Richland water). Decontamination fluids will be managed as described in Section 1.2.3. Following radiological release, all sampling equipment will be cleaned and decontaminated for chemical contamination by a radiological control technician. If contamination is determined to be fixed for any equipment or materials, the radiological control technician and task manager will make the decision either to remove the contamination using more aggressive methods or to dispose of the equipment. If necessary, equipment and construction materials can be containerized/packaged and stored at the designated project-specific waste-container storage area. Clearly mark the containers/packages of equipment in a manner that would distinguish them from the waste. Ensure that the containers/packages of equipment are segregated from the waste as well.

¹ ModuTank is a trademark of ModuTank Inc., Long Island City, New York.

1.2.5 Nondangerous/No-Radiation-Added Solid Waste

All nondangerous/no-radiation-added (nonradioactive) solid waste will be radiologically released and may be disposed to an offsite solid-waste landfill. This waste will not have contacted any suspect-dangerous or suspect-mixed waste and will be free of any liquids. Items in this category include paper, wood, construction debris, metals, plastic, food waste, glass, and others. A radiological release certification form and/or the well identification number and date of generation should be attached and visible from outside the trash bag. If necessary, nondangerous/no-radiation-added solid waste can be containerized, segregated, and stored at the project-specific waste-container storage area.

1.2.6 Unplanned Releases

The initial response to emergency and nonemergency events and conditions will follow the direction provided in the individual work location health and safety plan. This includes notification of the Buyer's Technical Representative and Environmental Compliance Officer. Reporting requirements will be met as required by HNF-PRO-060, *Reporting Occurrences and Processing Operations Information*.

Once the initial assessment is completed, appropriate measures will be taken to curtail and contain the spill or release. If the waste is suspected to be regulated waste, the waste management specialist will ensure that compatible waste container(s) are properly marked, labeled, and segregated from other materials based on process knowledge, field screening results, and location and then will be staged at the project -specific waste-container storage areas. The containers will be dispositioned using analytical results or process knowledge. These actions will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of WAC 173-303-145, "Spills and Discharges into the Environment," and 40 CFR 302, "Designation, Reportable Quantities, and Notification." Nonregulated waste from cleanup of unplanned releases may be disposed via the drilling contractor.

1.3 MANAGEMENT OF WASTE CONTAINERS

The containers will be stored inside the applicable project-specific waste-container storage area. The waste-container storage areas shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2 may be relocated within or adjacent to the identified waste site to accommodate changes in the remedial investigation field operations. If a waste-container storage area is to be relocated to another area, lead agency and lead regulatory agency approvals will be obtained before relocation. Containers awaiting analytical results will be marked and labeled "IDW, Waste Pending Analysis" and will indicate the date that the container was sampled as prescribed in the preceding sections. Weekly inspections will be performed to document the integrity, container marking/labeling, physical container placement, storage area boundaries/identification/warning signs, and spill control. Containers showing signs of deterioration will be identified on the container inspection form and immediately will be overpacked or repackaged. Spills or releases will be reported as stated above. In the event of a spill or release, appropriate immediate action will be taken to protect human health and the environment.

1.4 STORAGE AND FINAL DISPOSAL

All IDW will be stored at the project-specific waste-container storage areas until the waste samples are returned and the proper waste shipping papers are completed. Much of the IDW is generated in small quantities on an ongoing basis. The IDW waste may be stored for up to 6 months after analyses are completed. Any waste generated after analyses are completed may be stored for up to 6 months from the date of waste generation. An extension is required from the lead regulatory agency for storage beyond 6 months.

The process to develop proper waste shipping papers includes the following: receipt of analytical results, designation, profiling, and proper disposal of paperwork. The designation process ensures that the waste will be profiled for the proper disposal facility. Waste profiling provides information concerning each waste stream. The designation and profiling are conducted in accordance with *Washington Administrative Code* dangerous waste regulation requirements (WAC 173-303-070, "Designation of Dangerous Waste" through 173-303-100, "Dangerous Waste Criteria"). Dangerous waste will be evaluated for applicable land-disposal restrictions in accordance with WAC 173-303-140, "Land Disposal Restrictions." The presence of polychlorinated biphenyls will be evaluated in accordance with the *Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976* and WAC 173-303-9904, "Dangerous Sources List." Wastes may be determined to be acceptable for near-surface (onsite) disposal per GRP-EE-02-14.5.

The IDW that does not meet the ERDF waste-acceptance criteria will remain at the project-specific waste-container storage areas pending disposal at an appropriate location. A case-by-case disposal determination will be made in instances where IDW exceeds the ERDF waste-acceptance criteria. Any IDW requiring treatment before disposal requires approval by the lead regulatory agency.

Waste above radiological release levels that meets the ERDF waste-acceptance criteria will be transported to the ERDF for disposal (ERDF is an onsite approved waste-disposal facility). Nonradiologically contaminated dangerous waste may be shipped to the onsite ERDF or to an offsite facility, contingent on the waste meeting the offsite *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976* (RCRA) disposal facility's waste-acceptance criteria and offsite determination of acceptability by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

If TRU levels of contamination are encountered, the suspect waste will be placed within engineering segregated boundaries of the designated storage area and posted according to radiological posting requirements. After representative samples are analyzed and the material is designated/characterized, the proper disposal facility will be selected. If the Central Waste Complex is selected for long-term storage, soil sample(s) designated as TRU waste will be returned and placed back into the stored waste drum associated with the interval from which the sample was taken before it is shipped. Offsite determination of acceptability for waste selected for long-term storage at Central Waste Complex will be obtained from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In addition, if any waste needs to be transported to the Central Waste Complex, the EPA will be contacted to make any offsite determination before the waste is shipped. Any waste transported to the Central Waste Complex must be dispositioned in accordance with the work plan required by TPA milestone M-016-93 for TRU waste generated

by CERCLA cleanup actions at the Hanford Site and in accordance with the final M-016 cleanup schedule.

Miscellaneous solid waste identified as nondangerous/no-radiation-added solid waste that does not require disposal at the ERDF and meets the Hanford Site free-release criteria may be disposed of in an appropriate solid-waste disposal facility (Subtitle "D" landfill).

1.5 RECORDS

Original copies of all waste-sampling analytical-data records, waste-inventory documentation, and waste-container certification forms will be forwarded to the assigned waste-transportation specialist to be included in the waste file and to initiate waste tracking in the *Solid Waste Information and Tracking System* database. The completed waste files will be included in the project file following final waste disposition.

1.6 ESTIMATE OF INVESTIGATION-DERIVED WASTE QUANTITIES

Estimates of the amount of waste that will be generated during this field investigation are provided in Table 1. These quantities are based on IDW generated during previous 200 Areas drilling activities.

Figure 1. 200-SC-1 Operable Unit, 216-A-30 Crib, and 216-A-37-2 Crib Location Map and Waste-Container Storage Area.

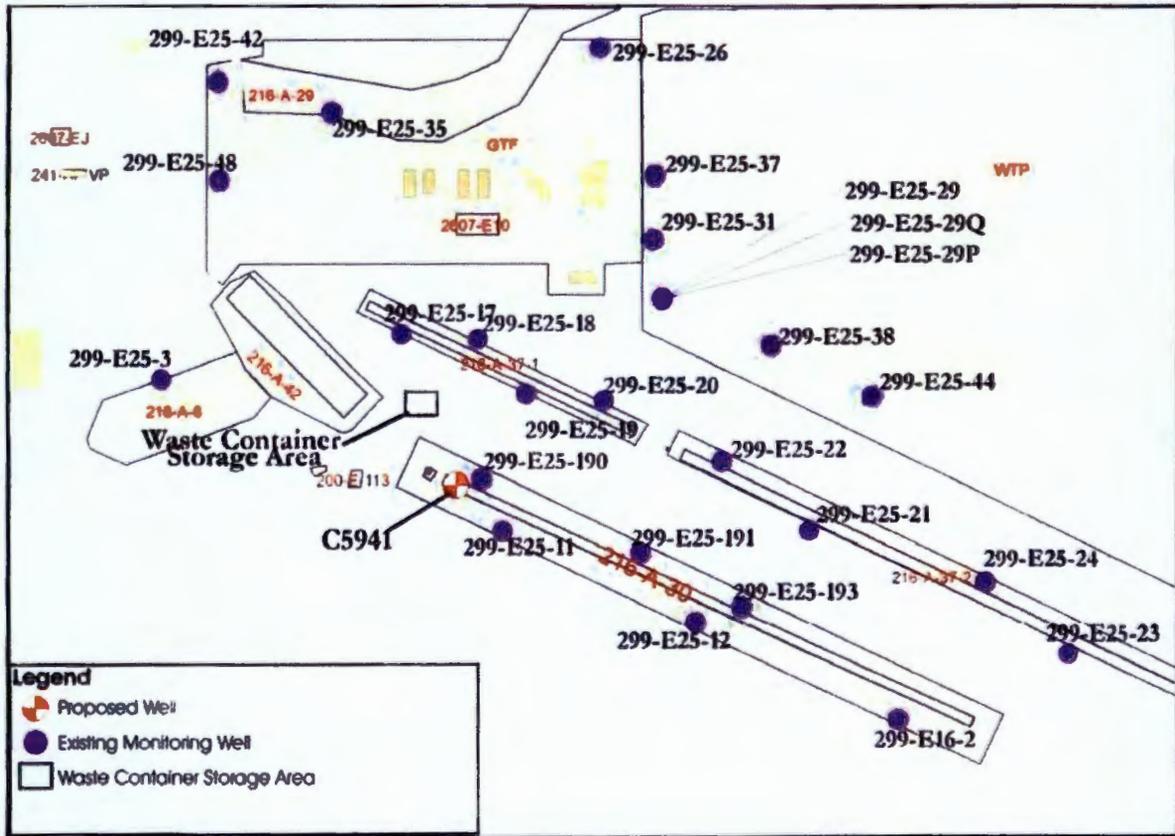
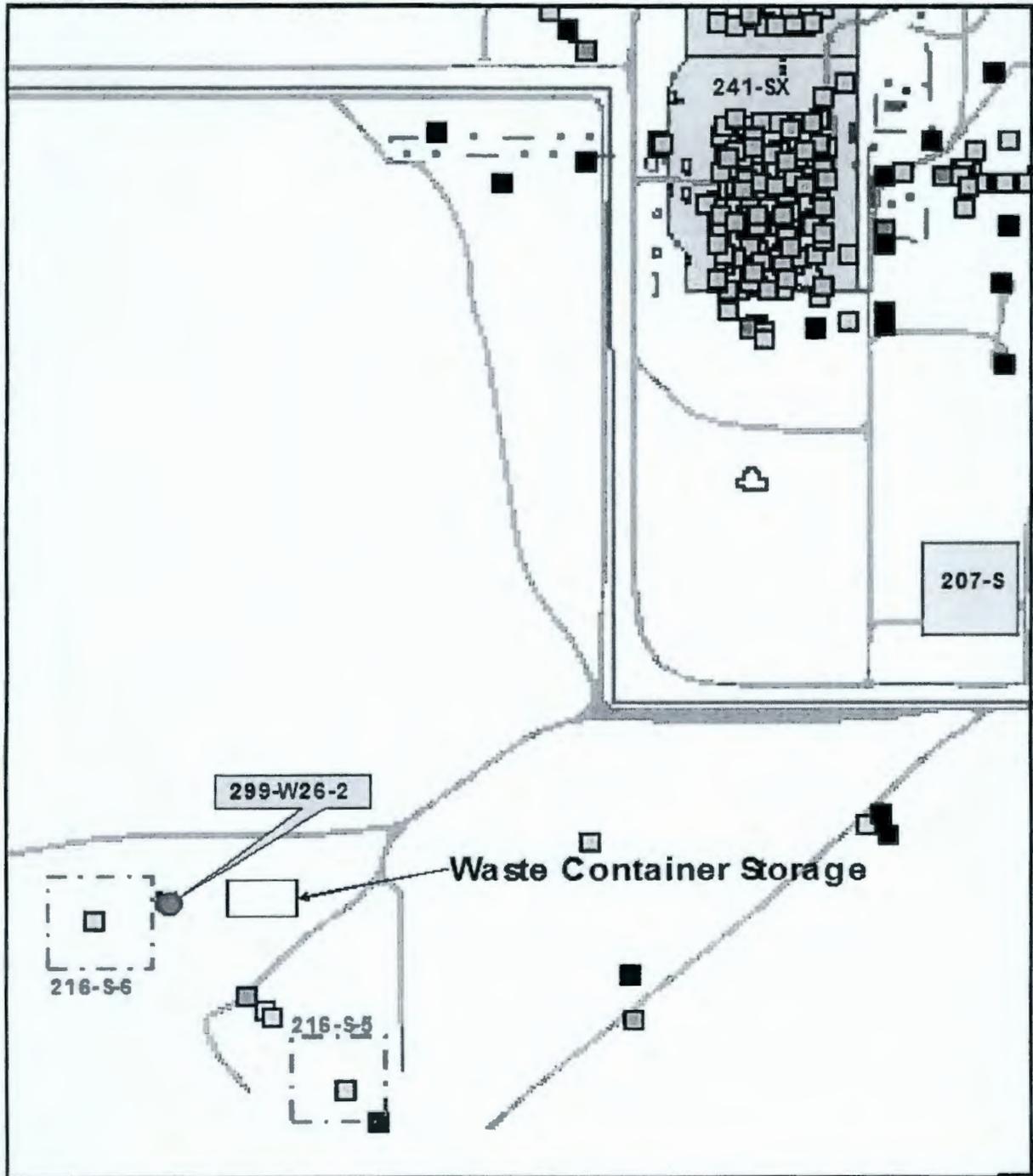


Figure 2. 200-SC-1 Operable Unit, 216-S-5 Crib, and 216-S-6 Crib Location Map and Waste-Container Storage Area.



- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ● Subject Wells | Wells | --- Waste Site Boundary |
| □ Waste Container Storage Area | ▤ Decommissioned | ▣ Buildings/Structures |
| | ▧ Candidate for Decommissioning | ▬ Roads |
| | ■ In Use | |



Figure 3. 200-SC-1 Operable Unit and 216-B-55 Crib Location Map and Waste-Container Storage Area.

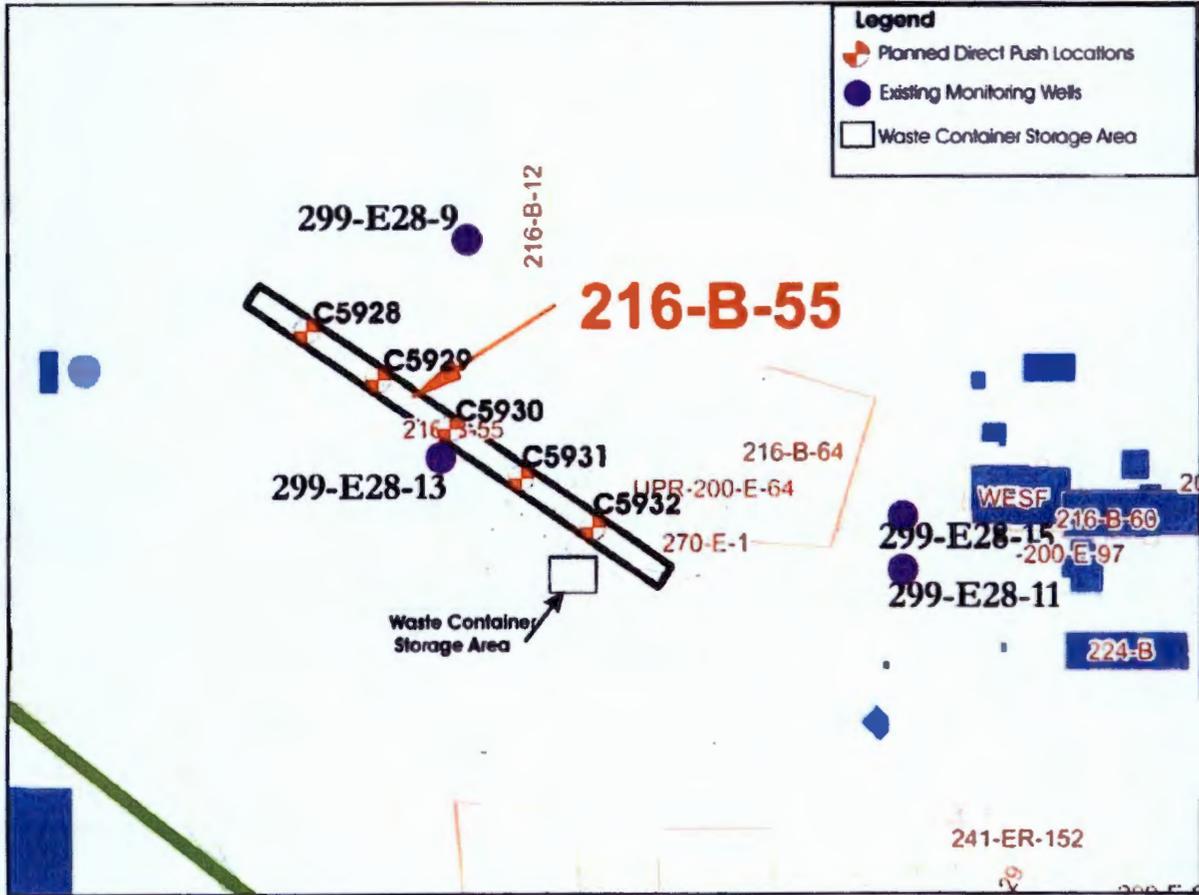


Table 1. 200-SC-1 Operable Unit Estimate of Investigation-Derived Waste Quantities.

Waste Site	ERC	DP#	BH#	GPL	Liquid Wastes	Soil Wastes	Miscellaneous Solid Waste	
					Purgewater and Decontamination Fluids (Drums ^a)	Cuttings (Drums ^a)	PPE/Trash (Drums ^a)	Disposable Equipment
216-A-30 Crib	X		1		1	55	5	Drill casing will be reused and are not anticipated as being waste
216-A-37-2 Crib	X			X ^b			1	
216-A-6 Crib	X						1	
216-B-55 Crib		6		X ^b	1		4	Drill casing will be reused and are not anticipated as being waste
216-S-5 Crib	X						1	
216-S-6 Crib	X	1			1	4	2	Drill casing will be reused and are not anticipated as being waste
216-T-36 Crib	X	TBD			TBD	TBD	TBD	
UPR-200-E-19	X						1	
UPR-200-E-21	X						1	
UPR-200-E-29	X						1	

^a 208 L (55-gal) drums.

^b Geophysical logging waste generated on existing well locations is not covered under this waste control plan. Geophysical logging for existing wells is covered by the current revision of WMP-31662, *Waste Control Plan for Investigation-Derived Waste from the 200 Areas Geophysical Logging*. Chapter 1.0 of WMP-31662 contains details.

BH# = number of boreholes.

DP# = number of direct pushes.

ERC = electrical resistivity characterization.

GPL = geophysical logging.

PPE = personal protective equipment.

TBD = to be determined.

Table 2. 200-SC-1 Operable Unit Geophysical Data Collection Well List.

Area	Operable Unit	Waste Site Code	Site Type	Hanford Well Name	Hanford Well Identification Number
200 East Area	200-SC-1	216-A-37-2	Crib	299-E25-21	A4768
200 East Area	200-SC-1	216-A-37-2	Crib	299-E25-23	A6033
200 East Area	200-SC-1	216-A-37-2	Crib	299-E25-24	A4769
200 East Area	200-SC-1	216-B-55	Crib	299-E28-13	A6791

Table 3. 200-SC-1 Planned Well List.

Area	Operable Unit	Waste Site Code	Site Type	Hanford Well Identification Number
200 East Area	200-SC-1	216-B-55	Crib	C5928
200 East Area	200-SC-1	216-B-55	Crib	C5929
200 East Area	200-SC-1	216-B-55	Crib	C5930
200 East Area	200-SC-1	216-B-55	Crib	C5931
200 East Area	200-SC-1	216-B-55	Crib	C5932
200 East Area	200-SC-1	216-B-55	Crib	C5942
200 West Area	200-SC-1	216-S-6	Crib	C6174
200 West Area	200-SC-1	216-T-36	Crib	*C6175
200 East Area	200-SC-1	216-A-30	Crib	C5941

*216-T-36 Shallow Borehole will be installed only if planned nearby deep borehole C-5244 (Groundwater Project well) identifies high contaminant concentrations.

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