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Department of Energy
Richland Operations Office
P.O. Box 550
Richland, Washington 99352

SEP 7 1995

Mr. Steve M. Alexander
Perimeter Areas Section Manager
Nuclear Waste Program
State of Washington
Department of Ecology
1315 W. Fourth Avenue
Kennewick, Washington 99336-6018

Mr. Douglas R. Sherwood
Hanford Project Manager
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
712 Swift Boulevard, Suite 5
Richland, Washington 99352-0539

Dear Messrs. Alexander and Sherwood:

100-BC-1 DEMONSTRATION PROJECT BULK STORAGE PLAN

The U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office (RL), is submitting copies of the bulk storage plan for the 100-BC-1 Demonstration Project excavation of the 116-C-1 trench to Mr. Dave Faulk, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and Mr. Wayne Soper, State of Washington, Department of Ecology (Ecology), for concurrent review.

The Environmental Restoration Contractor (ERC) Regulatory Support group is working with RL to update all National Environmental Policy Act and Washington State Department of Health air monitoring requirements. These issues must be resolved before bulk storage is implemented.

The waste control plan will require approval from RL, EPA, and Ecology. Please complete all reviews as soon as possible. It is the intent of the ERC to implement bulk storage during the week of September 11, 1995. This will coincide with the completion of overburden removal (i.e., no soil bags will be required for this site).

If you have any questions, please contact me at 376-5500.

Sincerely,

Nancy Werdel

N. A. Werdel, Project Manager
Remedial Actions Project

RAP:NSK

Attachment

cc: D. A. Faulk, EPA w/attach.
W. W. Soper, Ecology w/attach.
M. C. Tyler, BHI w/o attach.

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WASTE CONTROL PLAN

Work Scope Description 100-BC-1 ERA Excavation Demonstration Project
(See attachment 1 for waste streams covered by this plan)

List Constitutents of Concern Pu 239/240, Eu-152, Eu-154, Chromium VI, Cs-137

Site Description 116-C-1 Liquid Waste-Disposal Trench (see attachment 2)

Reference DOE-RL-95-56 Rev.2 Rev 2 Date Approved

Preparer/ Project/RI Coordinator M. C. Tyler Print/Sign Name Date

Safety Class | Impact Level

Field Team Leader/ Cognizant Engineer K.R. Myers Coordinator G.G. Hopkins GGH 9/5/95

Planned Drilling Start and Finish Dates: From September 6, 1995 To: March 1, 1996

Waste Storage Facility ID Number(s)

Field Screening Methods See DOE-RL-95-56 Rev. 2, Appendix F "Sampling and Analysis"

Method	Frequency	Reference	Detection Range	Analyst

Laboratory Methods (constituents of concern) See DOE-RL-95-56 Rev. 2, Appendix F "Sampling and Analysi

Method	Frequency	Reference	Detection Limits	Contract Lab

APPROVALS (Print/Sign Name and Date)

G.G. Hopkins GG Hopkins 9/5/95
Coordinator

J.G. April MC Tyler for
Project/RI Coordinator

Safety Function (if required)

K.R. Myers K.R. Myers
Field Team Leader/Cognizant Engineer

Quality Assurance (if required)

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WASTE CONTROL PLAN

Drill Site Coordinate Location: See Attachment 3

Waste Container Storage Area(s) Coordinate Location(s): See Attachment 3

Requirements for Soil Pile Sampling (if any): See DOE-RL-95-56 Rev.2, Appendix F "Sampling and Analysis

Nonregulated Material Disposal Location(s): Nonregulated materails (paper, plastic, trash, etc.) will be taken to the Hanford Site Central Landfill.

SKETCH OF WORK SITE

See Attachment 3

APPROVALS (Print/Sign Name and Date)

D.A. Faulk
Lead Regulatory Agency Representative

N.A. Werdel
DOE-RL

J.G. April
Project/RI Coordinator

100-BC-1 EXPEDITED RESPONSE ACTION EXCAVATION DEMONSTRATION WASTE CONTROL PLAN

The following provides guidance for the control of waste generated as a result of the 116-B-5 (B-5), 116-B-4 (B-4), and 116-C-1 (C-1) expedited response actions.

Expected waste streams include clean soil, suspect contaminated soil, contaminated soil, debris (concrete timbers, metal piping, etc.), compactable miscellaneous items (disposable PPE, wipes, rags, paper, plastics, etc.), waste tools and equipment, and decontamination fluids. Waste items (other than soils) identified as contaminated will be contained upon generation. Management options for contaminated soils include bulk storage or container storage. Waste soils that are not immediately identified via field screening as contaminated (exceeding cleanup criteria) may be placed in a soil pile pending receipt of additional sample screening or sample analytical results (if required by the SAP).

Waste minimization will be accomplished via a variety of techniques. Process knowledge will be used in concert with field screening and/or sample analyses results to define the boundaries between clean and contaminated zones. Clean excavated soils will be segregated from excavated suspect contaminated/contaminated waste. Chemical and radiological decontamination of reusable tools and equipment will be conducted during the transition from a contaminated zone to a clean zone or prior to mobilizing to a new location (waste site). Segregation of waste streams as well as waste types (dangerous, low level radioactive [LLW], mixed) will also minimize the opportunity for cross contamination.

Waste storage areas (WSA) have been designated (Attachment 3) to temporarily store waste until a disposal facility is identified. Disposal facility options include, but are not limited to, the Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility, Hanford Site Low Level Waste Burial Grounds, and the W-O25 Mixed Waste Trench. Disposal Facility selection will be a function of cost assessment, facility availability, and waste acceptance criteria.

WASTE STREAM SPECIFIC GUIDANCE

- **Clean Soils** (expected designation - nonregulated)

Soils will be identified as clean through a combination of process knowledge and field screening or field screening and subsequent confirmatory screening/sample analytical techniques. Uncontaminated excavated soils may be transferred to a "clean" spoils storage area. The boundaries of the soil pile should be marked and best management practices utilized to avoid migration of soils beyond those boundaries.

- **Suspect Contaminated Soils** (expected designation - nonregulated, LLW, hazardous/dangerous, mixed)

Soils are identified as suspect contaminated when generated from a potentially contaminated zone, pass initial field screening, but have yet to be cleared of contaminant concerns by additional confirmatory screening or sample analytical techniques. The soils may be stored in a suspect contaminated soil pile pending confirmatory sample screening or analytical results. All soils determined to be contaminated will be managed as identified below.

- **Contaminated Soil** (expected designation - LLW, hazardous/dangerous, or mixed)

Contaminated soils (exceeding cleanup criteria) will be contained (soil bags, metal boxes, or drums) or stored in bulk soil piles managed such that migration or cross contamination of waste soils is prevented. Soil regulated as hazardous/dangerous or mixed will be physically segregated from other wastes within the WSA. Although the intent is to manage all waste stored in the WSA in accordance with best management practices, management of containerized waste containing regulated levels of hazardous/dangerous waste constituents will meet the substantive storage requirements of RCRA.

- **Contaminated Debris** (expected designation - LLW, hazardous/dangerous, mixed)

Debris may include concrete timbers, process piping, etc. A metal box lined with 10-mil plastic is the preferred containment. An inventory of materials placed in the container will be maintained. Following containment and identification of the waste category, the debris will be stored in the appropriate section of the WSA. The gross weight limit assigned to the container shall not be exceeded.

- **Contaminated Miscellaneous Compactable Materials/Trash** (expected designation - LLW)

Compactable trash associated with excavation or decontamination activities that cannot be radiologically released will be placed in yellow plastic bags, sealed and tagged to identify the contents and date generated. The bags will be accumulated in a steel drum or wooden burial box. A current inventory list attached to the accumulation container will be maintained. An Interim Control Form will be attached to the container when filled and sealed. This LLW inventory might be utilized as void filler for shipments of other containers of LLW destined for disposal at the Low Level Burial Grounds, dispositioned for compaction prior to final disposal, or just disposed to Low Level Burial Grounds in the accumulation container. The accumulation container will be lined with 10-mil plastic.

- **Contaminated Waste Tools and Equipment** (expected designation - LLW, hazardous/dangerous, mixed)

Contaminated waste tools and equipment should be contained in 10-mil plastic lined 55-gallon steel drums or metal boxes for larger items. An inventory of waste items added to the container will be maintained. Decontamination for radiological release may be beneficial. Waste tools and equipment regulated as hazardous/dangerous or mixed waste will be managed as debris.

- **Decontamination Fluids** (expected designation - LLW, hazardous/dangerous, mixed)

Fluids used for chemical decontamination will consist of nonphosphate soap and water or just potable water. Other decontamination agents will be assessed prior to utilization to insure that additional regulated constituents are not added to the waste matrix. Fluids collected from the decontamination of items having contacted contaminated soils or debris will be contained in 55-gallon galvanized drums with 90-mil poly liners. If a high pressure spray is used for decontamination of the excavator bucket or truck bed, the fluid may be drained into a contaminated portion of the excavation or retention basin provided it is not the final lift of the excavation and puddling does not occur.

At a minimum sample analyses for radiological release of contained decontamination fluids will be required. The appropriate sample analyses protocol is to be identified by Health Physics. All drums of potentially contaminated decontamination fluids will be overpacked (preferably in 95-gallon poly drums) upon generation and stored in the appropriate section of the WSA. Decontamination fluids that are designated as hazardous/dangerous, mixed, LLW, or exceed the MCLs will be dispositioned on a case-by-case basis.

100-BC Demonstration Waste Control Procedure

A procedure has not been promulgated, therefore, the following will be a basis for waste handling and storage for the 100-BC Demonstration Project.

The following sections of this WCP provide generic waste management guidance applicable to the management of waste generated as a result of the 100-BC-1 Demonstration Project. The following generic information may not be applicable to all waste generated during this demonstration. Any site specific exceptions are identified in the preceding portions of this plan. The following information is as listed:

*RESPONSIBILITIES
  Field Superintendent/delegated Field Engineer (FS/FE)
  Waste Coordinator
*CONTAINERS/LINERS
*UNIQUE CONTAINER TRACKING NUMBERS
*ENTRIES and CORRECTIONS (IC FORM)
*DECONTAMINATION FLUIDS
*MISCELLANEOUS SOLID WASTE
*CONTAINER PREPARATION
*FIELD SCREENING/SAMPLING
*RADIOACTIVE WASTE/MIXED WASTE FIELD DETERMINATION and COLLECTION
*SEALING CONTAINER
*MANAGEMENT OF WASTE CONTAINERS
*BULK SOIL STORAGE
*FINAL DISPOSAL/STORAGE

RESPONSIBILITIES

Field Superintendent/delegated Field Engineer

1. Ensure wastes are monitored in accordance with the work-controlling document.

2. Minimize waste by segregating waste types based on field determination criteria outlined in project-specific SAP.

3. Have adequate supplies (e.g., soil bags, drums/containers, liners, markers, forms, labels) to handle anticipated needs.

4. Obtain unique container tracking numbers from the ERC Waste Coordinator.

5. Initiate the IC form (Form/BC-6000-329) securing the plastic, weatherproof form to container, and submitting a paper copy of the IC form to the Waste Coordinator.

Note: The IC form is used as both a plastic, weatherproof label and as a paper form. The IC Form provides visible container specific identification and information. The plastic form is to be attached to the container; the paper form is to be submitted to the Waste Coordinator for tracking purposes.

6. Facilitate all waste container movement during the period of active field operations.

7. Set up waste storage areas in accordance with this WCP.

8. Notify the Waste Coordinator once active field operations have concluded.

9. Coordinate with Health Physics (HP) on movement of radioactive and mixed waste containers to a properly marked location as identified by the Radiological Control Technician (RCT) in accordance with HSRCM, Hanford Site Radiological Control Manual.

Waste Coordinator

1. Provide unique container tracking numbers to the Field Superintendent/delegated Field Engineer (FS/FE).

2. Review the IC forms provided by the FS/FE and inspect the waste to confirm that the storage areas and containers have been managed in compliance with this WCP. The Waste Coordinator will notify the FS/FE of any necessary corrective actions required to negate noncompliant conditions identified during the waste inspection. When noncompliant conditions have been corrected, the Waste Coordinator will

sign and date the IC form, and incorporate the waste into a routine inspection schedule.

3. Enter, update, and retrieve information using the Solid Waste Information Tracking System (SWITS) for all contained waste generated from the project.

4. Submit the sample analytical results and a request for designation to Generator and Waste Acceptance-Services (GWAS).

5. Inspect waste containers as identified in this WCP and complete the Waste Inspection Log (Form BC-6000-584).

6. Develop and send container status reports to the cognizant manager, project coordinators, FS/FE's, and others upon request.

CONTAINERS/LINERS (SOIL BAGS/BOXES/DRUMS/PLASTIC LINERS)

Note: Containers utilized may include, but are not limited to, drums, wooden/metal burial boxes, soils bags, or bulk containment. All containers will meet the minimum transport/containment requirements for the type of material contained.

The following U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) containers meeting UN performance oriented packaging requirements may be used during portions of the demonstration.

1. The primary method of containerized waste storage will be soil bags. Soil bags to be utilized are U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) specification #E10598, and meet the requirements for a strong tight container acceptable for low specific activity (LSA) transport. For transport of mixed waste via soil bags, a waiver will be obtained (when the hazardous/dangerous waste constituents have been identified).

2. As appropriate, steel drums may be used to contain unknown, radioactive, or hazardous waste. The 55-gallon drum size is generally used; however, 8-gallon, 30-gallon, 85-gallon, 95-gallon, and 110-gallon size drums of steel or other construction, meeting DOT specifications, may also be used for overpacking and salvage. Radioactive mixed waste shall be contained. Open head steel drums must have a gasket for the lid before containing wastes. Bung drums must have bungs in good condition before containing fluids. When appropriate, approved burial boxes may be used to contain radioactive solid waste.

3. Containers, other than soil bags, that will contain nonradioactive waste will be lined with a plastic liner of at least 10 mil thickness. Non-saturated radioactive or radioactive mixed waste, if packaged in a container other than a soil bag, shall be packaged in a container with a nylon reinforced plastic (polyethylene) liner at least

10 mil thick. All saturated radioactive and radioactive mixed waste drill cuttings shall be packaged in a container lined with a plastic liner at least 90 mil thick.

UNIQUE CONTAINER TRACKING NUMBER

The Waste Coordinator shall track waste containers of waste using the following numbering system. Unique container tracking numbers shall also be used to track laboratory samples that might be returned to the original site where generated.

* When issued with a Container Identification Number (CIN)

YYXXXXX

YY - a two (2) field number for the year the containers are input into the Container Management Program (CMP).

XXXXX - a five (5) field number that is sequential and ranges from one (1) to the total number of containers input into the CMP in the associated year.

* The Waste Coordinator may assign a secondary package identification number to contained waste. The nomenclature will be formatted as follows and be tracked in SWITS:

```
XXXX-XX-XXXX
|      └── Sequential container number
|   |
|   └────Year container filled
|
└──────────Generating Facility
```

Entries and Corrections

All entries on the IC forms shall be entered in permanent, reproducible black ink. Corrections shall be made by striking one line through the incorrect information, entering corrected data (when appropriate), initialing, and dating.

Decontamination Fluids

Decontamination fluids will consist of nonphosphate soap/water or potable water. Utilization of any decontamination agent other than nonphosphate soap will be assessed to ensure that additional regulated constituents will not be added to the decontamination waste matrix. Utilization of the decontamination agent will be documented on the Equipment Decontamination Form (BHI-EE-035) found in EIP 6.2.

All containerized decontamination fluid is to be stabilized (overpacked) and remain contained pending receipt of sample analyses.

Decontamination fluids found to be hazardous/dangerous, mixed waste, LLW, or exceeding MCLs (as determined by process knowledge and/or radiological and chemical analyses results), will be stored at the WSA. Dispositioning of such decontamination fluids will be conducted on a case-by-case basis. Decontamination fluids that do not exceed the MCLs may be disposed to the soil surface outside the AOC.

Miscellaneous Solid Waste

Only materials (disposable personal protective equipment, rags, etc.) identified as having contacted potentially hazardous/dangerous, radioactive, or mixed waste will be considered potentially contaminated. Materials contacting listed wastes shall also be considered listed hazardous/dangerous wastes. These potentially contaminated materials shall be placed in a plastic bag, taped closed, marked as to the associated footage intervals(s), and placed in containers specific to each area of potential contamination (borehole, crib, etc.). Final waste status and disposition (hazardous/dangerous, radioactive, mixed, nonhazardous, etc.) will be identified utilizing the sample analyses data of the waste contacted. Materials from different waste sites shall not be placed in the same container as this could create mixed waste. All other materials will be considered nonregulated and disposed as such.

Container Preparation

1. The entire container shall be checked for damage (i.e., rip or hole is soil bag, etc.). Damaged containers will not be used.

2. The waste specific containers and liners will be utilized as detailed in the project specific WCP.

3. Container markings/labeling shall be durable and displayed on a background of sharply contrasting color.

4. When drums are the container of choice the following information should be written on the lid with indelible contrasting ink and maintained in legible condition until the weatherproof IC form is attached to the container:

   a. Project name
   b. Footage (enter footage/lift/interval)
   c. Contents (enter contents of container)
   d. Beginning date (enter date material first placed in container)
   e. Date sealed (enter date material last placed in container)
   f. Unique container number (enter when sealed)
   g. Disposition of known wastes.

5. Secure the plastic, weatherproof IC form to side of container.

Note: Containers must be closed and secured except when material is being added or removed.

Field Screening/Sampling

1. Waste shall be monitored in accordance with the work-controlling document.

2. Chemical/radiological sampling of waste will be conducted as identified in the project specific SAP.

3. A sample analysis request shall be prepared to accompany the sample(s) to the analytical facility, to ensure that the correct analysis is performed. Some stationary analytical work can be eliminated by using an on-site mobile field screening facility. Chain of Custody/Sample Analysis Request Form (BHI-EE-011) is found in the form section of BHI-EE-01, Volume 2.

Radioactive Waste/Mixed Waste Field Determination and Collection

1. Waste identified as radioactive will be segregated into DOT-specified containers (e.g., soil bags, drums), an approved alternate container or soil piled as appropriate.

2. Containerized radioactive waste also suspected of containing dangerous waste constituents shall be segregated into DOT specified containers or an approved alternate container for mixed waste. The words "SUSPECT MIXED" shall be displayed on the container, along with the major risks associated with the containers waste (e.g., corrosive, reactive, etc.).

3. All containers of saturated wastes, field determined as radioactive/mixed waste shall be drummed and stabilized (overpacked) upon generation.

4. Each container of radioactive and/or suspected mixed waste shall be labeled with a radioactive label and managed in accordance with this WCP.

5. Radiological material/waste shall be segregated from of nonradiological material.

6. Radioactive/mixed waste containers or bulk soil storage units shall be located within a properly marked radiologically controlled area in accordance with HSRCM.

Sealing Container

1. When a drum is the container of choice and it is ready to be sealed, the opening of each plastic liner shall be twisted closed and secured with tape (when applicable). For open head drums, check to confirm a gasket is on the lid; then attach and secure with a locking ring and locking ring nut.

2. When any container is sealed, a unique container tracking number shall be obtained from the Waste Coordinator. The unique container number shall be entered on the IC forms and on the container lid (where applicable).

3. All waste containers containing waste awaiting laboratory analysis, shall have IC forms completed and signed by the FS/FE. The FS/FE shall print the name of the Waste Coordinator on the IC forms. The plastic, weatherproof IC form shall be attached to the side of the container (for drums, preferably placed between the ribs on the upper third of drum). Verification shall be made that the container number is legible on the form.

   The FS/FE shall document any indications of contamination (organic, inorganic, radioactive), and list representative sample numbers in the Comments/Suspected Hazards section of the IC form. A paper copy of the IC form shall be submitted to the Waste Coordinator for review and processing. Upon review of the IC form and acceptance of the waste the Waste Coordinator shall sign the paper IC form.

Management of Waste Containers

All containers of suspected hazardous/dangerous liquid waste, radioactive liquid waste, or mixed liquid waste will be inspected weekly unless overpacked, in which case monthly inspections will be conducted. All other waste containers will be inspected monthly by the Waste Coordinator or delegate. Containers of waste in which radioactivity levels are sufficient to subject inspection personnel to significant dose rates, will be observed for accountability only and from a sufficient distance to minimize personnel exposure. The Waste Inspection Log (Form BC-6000-584) will be completed to document the inspection. Containers showing signs of deterioration will be identified on the container inspection log. A review and evaluation of deteriorating containers will be performed by RL, the lead agency, and Bechtel Hanford, Inc. (BHI) resulting in a decision, based on best management practices, regarding future storage.

Spills or releases will be reported in accordance with BHI-MA-02. Appropriate immediate action will be taken to protect human health and the environment.

Excavated soils will be placed in soil bags or soil piled and staged for waste determination. Waste determination will be performed by field analytical techniques for radioactive, dangerous, and mixed waste. Subsequently, the soil bags will be transported to the WSA designated in Attachment 3.

Waste will be segregated within the WSA to assure proper management. Waste containing regulated quantities of hazardous/dangerous constituents will be stored together. Hazardous/dangerous waste that also contains a radioactive component (mixed waste) will be further segregated within this classification of waste. Additionally, waste suspected of or containing known hazardous constituents will be segregated based on characteristics (e.g., reactivity, corrosivity, etc.). A minimum of 30" aisle space will be maintained between waste container rows for this classification of waste. A container row may be a maximum of two containers wide.

Waste with constituent levels that exceed the established cleanup level, but are not regulated as hazardous/dangerous or mixed waste, will be stored together within a WSA. This classification will also be further segregated by the presence or absence of radioactive component(s).

The exact location of the WSA will be determined and documented in Attachment 3 of this Waste Control Plan.

The WSA will have signs posted on two sides and a barrier surrounding the active portion of the facility. Containers will be elevated on pallets and otherwise protected from contact with accumulated liquids. Tape, pallets, and salvage containers (as applicable) will be available at the WSA.

Only stabilized (absorbed, solidified or overpacked) liquid waste will be stored in the WSA.

Bulk Soil Storage

Bulk storage of nonhazardous/nondangerous radiologically contaminated soils may be used as an alternative to storage of containerized soils. Bulk storage units for hazardous or mixed waste soils will not be provided. Hazardous or mixed waste will be containerized in accordance with this Waste Control Plan. Bulk storage of radiologically contaminated soils will be facilitated in storage units (e.g. 116-B-11 retention basins). Contaminated soils will be transported to the bulk storage units within the AOC and staged in piles next to the storage units. When released from "suspect LDR" waste status, the piles will be pushed into the retention basins. Two foot corridors will segregate soil piles awaiting LDR clearances.

All bulk stored soils will be stabilized to avoid cross contamination and migration of soils to uncontaminated areas. Crusting agents (soil fixants) will be used to stabilize the daily generation of bulk soils. When the storage units are filled to capacity, the storage units

will be stabilized with a 4-6 inch layer of clean soil sealed with a soil fixant. Monthly storage unit inspections will be conducted and documented to assess the integrity of the storage units.

The specific point of excavation (lift number, quadrant, depth, etc.) for each soil pile will be correlated with its specific geographic placement in the bulk storage units and documented in the project field log book.

Final Disposal/Storage

The final container waste status (non-regulated, hazardous, mixed, etc.) will be assigned by GWAS with the concurrence of the cognizant Waste Coordinator.

Based on the sample analyses in accordance with the project specific SAP, waste shall be handled as follows:

1. Dry soil that is not regulated as a hazardous, dangerous, radioactive waste, and that does not exceed the soil cleanup standards, may be disposed of at the point of generation or outside the exclusion zone. Disposal locales will be recorded in the FS/FE field logbook.

2. Wet soils/slurries that are not regulated as a hazardous, dangerous, radioactive waste, and that do not exceed the cleanup standards, may be disposed of on the soil surface outside the exclusion zone. Disposal locales will be recorded in the FS/FE field logbook.

3. Decontamination fluid that meets state effluent discharge standards shall be disposed of on the soil surface outside the exclusion zone. Disposal options for decontamination fluids that do not meet discharge standards shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

4. The words "SUSPECTED HAZARDOUS" shall be removed (e.g., line out, painted over, etc.) from any waste containers that are initially field determined as suspected hazardous or suspected mixed waste when sample analyses indicate the waste is nonregulated with regard to hazardous/dangerous constituents.

5. The word "HAZARDOUS" shall be displayed on any containers identified as hazardous or dangerous waste and the associated major risk(s) identified on the container.

6. Plastic bags of disposable personal protective equipment, foil, paper, gloves, etc., in containers identified as nonregulated material shall be collected and disposed of as trash (dumpster or central landfill). Regulated material (trash) will be disposed of at the appropriate facility (low level burial for radioactive, 616 building for hazardous, and 200 West Area Central Waste Complex for radioactive mixed waste

etc.). When feasible compaction of radioactive trash will be conducted to reduce waste volume.

7. Any waste containing regulated levels of hazardous/dangerous waste constituents will not be land disposed until the applicability of "land disposal restrictions" (LDR), to the subject waste, are assessed and any required waste processing or treatment is complete per LDR regulations.

8. ERC procedures to be utilized for final waste dispositioning to a disposal facility are found in BHI-FS-01, Section 4.0,"Waste Management".

Site Description

The 116-C-1 Trench is located in the 100 B/C Area of the Hanford Site. The base of the trench is approximately 500ft by 40ft by 15ft deep (152m x 12.2m x 4.6m deep). The trench has no visible surface structures. It has been backfilled with sand and cobbles and is marked by a depression near the center of the trench. Precise design information for the trench is unavailable due to poor record keeping at the time of trench construction.

Table TE-1. 116-C-1 TRENCH	
Site Type	Liquid Effluent Disposal Trench
Location	900ft (274 m) northeast of the 116-C-5 retention basin
Width	40 feet (12.2 meters)
Length	500 feet (152 meters)
Depth	15 feet (4.6 meters) to bottom of engineered structure
Depth of Overburden	3 to 5 feet (1 to 2 meters)
Description	The trench is constructed with 2 to 1 side slopes for a depth of 15 feet below grade. The trench is filled with approximately 10 feet (depth) of cobble and gravel with 3 to 5 feet of overburden material. The site influent pipelines consist of two 42-inch diameter pipe and one 24-inch diameter pipe. Their location and depth is unknown. The pipes may be constructed of steel or concrete. An aerial photo taken in 1967 shows a larger pipe (approximately 60-inch dia.) enclosing the 24-inch diameter pipe. It is unknown if this larger pipe still exists.
Contaminates	Chromium and Radionuclides

ATTACHMENT 2

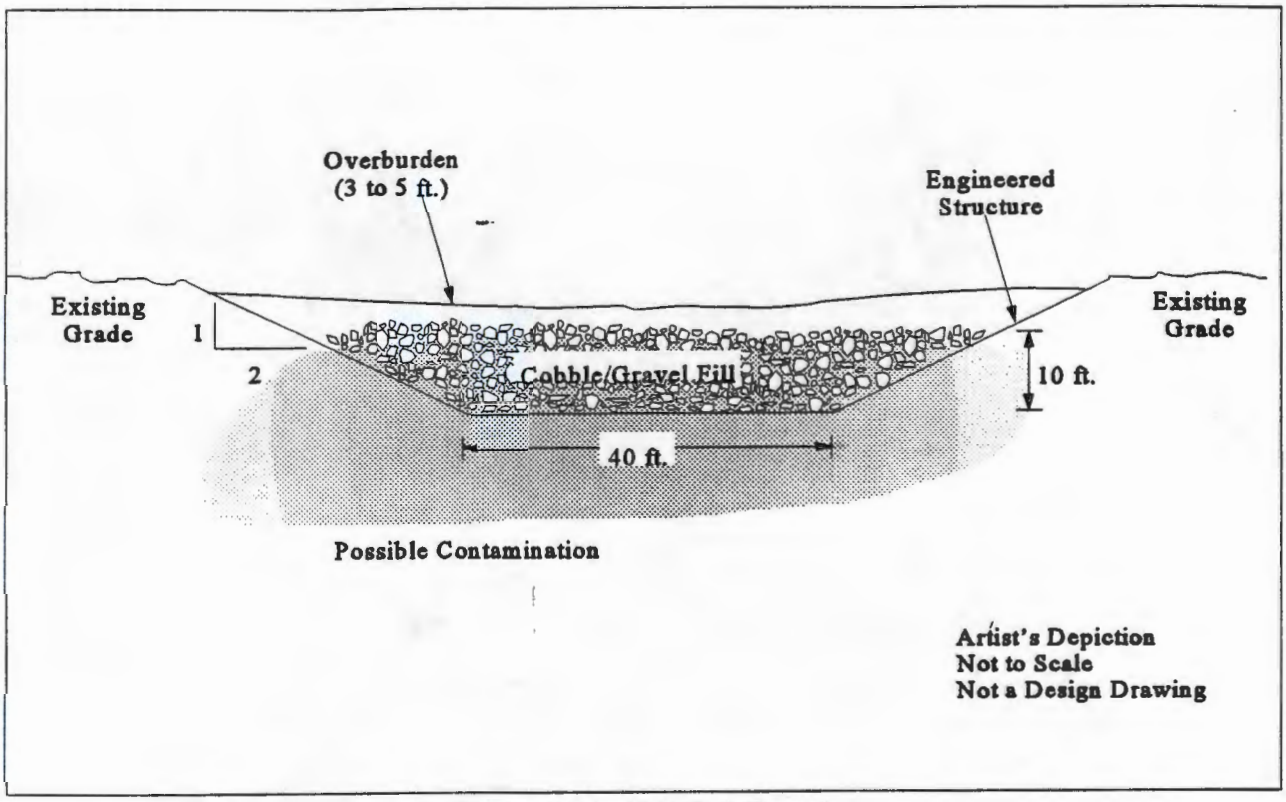

Figure FE-1: 116-C-1 Trench

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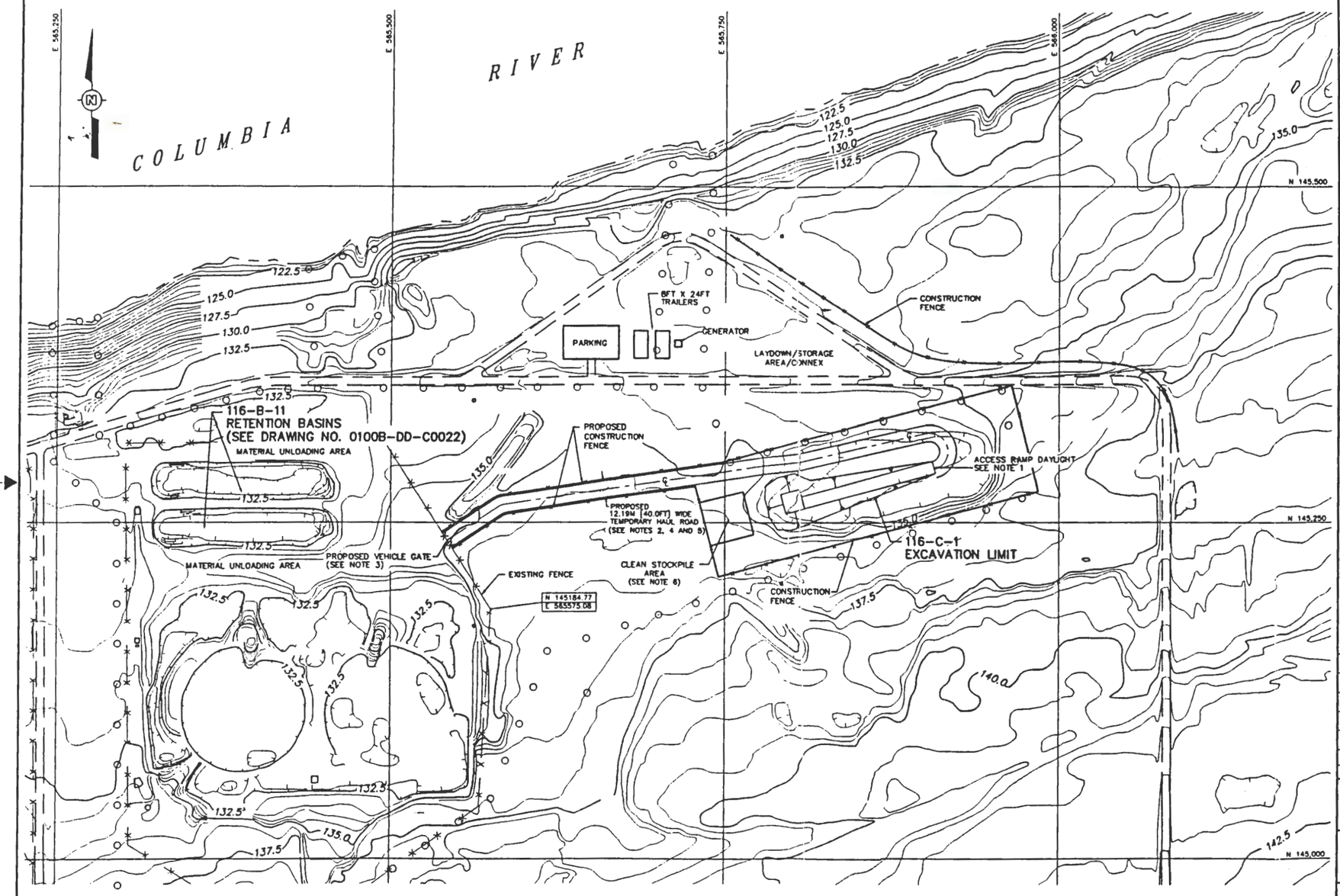
DRAWING NO	REV. NO
0100B-DD-C0021	0



NOTES

1. DAYLIGHT LOCATION OF ACCESS RAMP WILL BE DETERMINED IN THE FIELD DURING CONSTRUCTION. THE PROPOSED TEMPORARY HAUL ROAD LOCATION AT THIS POINT WILL BE FIELD DETERMINED.
2. TEMPORARY HAUL ROAD SHALL FOLLOW THE CENTERLINE LAYOUT AS SHOWN. ANY DEVIATION OF ROAD CENTERLINE MUST BE APPROVED BY THE ERC DESIGN ENGINEER.
3. A 24 FT WIDE VEHICLE GATE WILL BE INSTALLED IN THE EXISTING FENCE AT LOCATION SHOWN. THE GATE WILL ALLOW FOR ONEWAY TRUCK PASSAGE AT ANY TIME. GATE MATERIALS WILL MATCH MATERIALS OF EXISTING FENCE FOR WIRE GAUGE AND FENCE HEIGHT. GATES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED TO PROVIDE RIGID STRUCTURE FREE FROM ANY SAG. GATE HARDWARE SHALL BE APPROVED BY ERC SITE SUPERINTENDENT.
4. TEMPORARY HAUL ROAD WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO SPECIFICATIONS FOR GRAVEL ROADS.
5. HAUL ROAD WILL BE MAINTAINED IN GOOD CONDITION THROUGHOUT THE CONTRACT DURATION.
6. LOCATION OF CLEAN STOCKPILE AREA WILL BE DETERMINED BY FIELD SUPERINTENDENT.

BHI-DIS

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN BY	DSGN CHK	DRFT CHK	ENGR CHK	ENGR CHK	ENGR CHK	ENGR CHK	DE APPROVAL	DE APPROVAL
0	08/30/95	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	CAB								

SCALE: AS SHOWN

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

DOE FIELD OFFICE, RICHLAND
HANFORD ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM

BECHTEL HANFORD INC. RICHLAND, WASHINGTON | CH2M HILL HANFORD INC. RICHLAND, WASHINGTON

100 BC AREA
116-C-1 DEMONSTRATION PROJECT
TEMPORARY HAUL ROAD TO 116-B-11 BASINS

BECHTEL JOB NO.	DOE CONTRACT NO.	CADD FILENAME
22192	DE-AC06-93RL12367	1BDC0021.DWG

TASK	DRAWING NO.	REV. NO.
100BC	0100B-DD-C0021	0

HANFORD

LEGEND

- EXISTING FENCES
- EXISTING RAILROAD TRACKS
- EXISTING PAVED ROADS
- E 565,000 / N 145,500 — WASHINGTON STATE COORDINATES (METERS)
- 137.5 — EXISTING SURFACE CONTOUR (METERS) NGVD '29, CONTOUR INTERVAL = 0.5 METER
- EXISTING AC-8-40 CONCRETE MARKERS

SCALE 1:150
15 0 15 30 60 METERS
1 cm = 15 meters

RECORD INFORMATION

RECORD NO.	BLDG NO.	INDEX NO.
H-1-809052SH1	100BC	0103

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ATTACHMENT 3