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[0090074]

TRI-PARTY AGREEMENT

Change Notice Number	TPA CHANGE NOTICE FORM	Date:
TPA-CN- 536		11/20/12

Document Number, Title, and Revision:
DOE/RL-2010-22, Rev 0., *Action Memorandum for General Hanford Site Decommissioning Activities*
0087916

Date Document Last Issued: 04/09/10

Originator: W.E. Toebe

Phone: 372-2359

Description of Change:
Change to document is needed to modify document to delete allowance for use of alternate controls for regulated asbestos-containing material. This change notice constitutes request for concurrence from the Washington State Department of Ecology and EPA.

M.S. McCormick (DOE) and Jane Hedges (Ecology) / Dennis Faulk (EPA) (Lead Regulatory Agency) agree that the proposed change modifies an approved workplan/document and will be processed in accordance with the Tri-Party Agreement Action Plan, Section 9.0, *Documentation and Records*, and not Chapter 12.0, *Changes to the Agreement*.

DOE/RL-2010-22, Rev. 0, *Action Memorandum for General Hanford Site Decommissioning Activities* documents activities to be performed to achieve the non-time-critical removal action (NTCRA) for surplus facilities located on the Hanford Site. The removal process is achieved through the deactivation, decontamination, decommissioning, and demolition (D4) of surplus facilities.

Changes are needed to incorporate the agreed-upon approach to asbestos abatement.

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Note: Include affected page number(s) Affected page numbers are 28, A-1 and A-2.

Justification and Impacts of Change:
The attached changes are made to accomplish the following:

- Revise D4 approach consistent with stated EPA expectations.
- Remove reference to demolition with regulated asbestos-containing material in place and use of alternate emission controls.

Approvals:

DOE Project Manager	11/26/12 Date	[X] Approved [ ] Disapproved
EPA Project Manager	11/20/12 Date	[X] Approved [ ] Disapproved
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DOE/RL-95-11, 1995, *Ecological Compliance Assessment Management Plan*, U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office, Richland, Washington. http://www2.hanford.gov/arpir/?content=findpage&AKey=D196015539

DOE/RL-96-32, 2001, *Hanford Site Biological Resources Management Plan*, U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office, Richland, Washington. Available at http://www.pnl.gov/ecomon/docs/brmap/BRMaP.pdf.

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EPA, 2000, *A Guide to Developing and Documenting Cost Estimates During the Feasibility Study*, EPA/540-R-00-002, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, July 2000. Available at http://www.epa.gov/superfund/policy/remedy/pdfs/finaldoc.pdf

~~EPA, 2008, *Comparison of the Alternative Asbestos Control Method and the NESHAP Method from Demolition of Asbestos-Containing Buildings*, EPA/600/R-08/094, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, October 2008, Revised December 2009, Available at http://www.epa.gov/nrmrl/pubs/600r08094/600r08094_rev120909.pdf~~

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National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 USC 4321, et seq. Available at: http://www.nepa.gov/nepa/regs/nepa/nepaeqia.htm

Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements

The removal action being recommended in this document will comply with the ARARs cited in this appendix to the extent practicable. ARARs are defined to include only substantive requirements of environmental standards. ARARs do not include administrative requirements, including requirements to obtain any federal, state, or local permits (40 CFR 300.400(e), 42 U.S.C.9621(e)).

Because Alternative 3 will result primarily in waste generation and potential for air emissions, the key ARARs identified for the alternative include waste management standards, standards controlling releases to the environment, standards for protection of natural resources, and health and safety standards[2].

Waste Management Standards

A variety of waste streams will be generated under the proposed removal action alternatives. It is anticipated that some of the waste will potentially be determined to be LLW. However, quantities of dangerous or mixed waste, PCB waste, and asbestos and ACM also could be generated. The majority of the waste will be in a solid form. However, some liquid wastes might be generated.

Radioactive waste is managed by DOE under the authority of the *Atomic Energy Act of 1954*.

The identification, storage, treatment, and disposal of hazardous waste and the hazardous component of mixed waste are governed by RCRA. The State of Washington has been authorized to implement most provisions of the federal RCRA program. For purposes of establishing ARARs for this removal action, DOE has elected to cite substantive provisions of the implementing State regulations, which are equivalent to or more stringent than the specific federal requirements. The State of Washington implements RCRA requirements under WAC 173-303. The substantive provisions of dangerous waste standards for generation and storage will apply to the management of any dangerous or mixed waste generated by the decommissioning activities at the Hanford excess industrial buildings/ structures and as a result of debris cleanup activities. Treatment standards for dangerous or mixed waste subject to RCRA land disposal restrictions are specified in WAC 173-303-140, which incorporates 40 CFR 268 by reference.

The management and disposal of PCB wastes are governed by TSCA and regulations at 40 CFR 761. The TSCA regulations contain specific provisions for PCB waste, including PCB waste that contains a radioactive component. PCB wastes that are generated during decommissioning and debris cleanup activities will be disposed at the ERDF or other appropriate facility in accordance with substantive provisions of 40 CFR 761. Materials (e.g., foundations/pads) contaminated with PCB paint or past PCB spills may be decontaminated in accordance with 40 CFR 761.79. PCBs also are considered underlying hazardous constituents under RCRA for waste that designates as dangerous or mixed waste, and thus could require treatment to meet substantive WAC 173-303 and 40 CFR 268 requirements.

~~Removal and disposal of asbestos and ACM are regulated under the Clean Air Act (40 CFR 61, Subpart M). The substantive provisions of these regulations provide for special precautions to prevent environmental releases or exposure to personnel of airborne emissions of asbestos fibers during removal actions. In situations where removal of regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM) is impractical or infeasible prior to demolition, emission controls similar to these addressed by EPA's Alternative~~

[2] Worker safety and health standards are not environmental standards per se and therefore not potential ARARs. Instead, compliance with applicable safety and health regulations is required external to the CERCLA ARAR process. However, a discussion of the safety and health requirements is included in this appendix, as a result of the nature and importance of these standards.

~~Asbestos Control Method[3] will be used. Such work will include use of fixatives on accessible RACM surfaces and use of fixatives and water on contaminated soil and equipment as needed to minimize airborne particulate. Demolition waste will also be adequately wetted during demolition, staging, and load-out activities~~ Asbestos abatement activities will be performed in full compliance with all substantive NESHAP standards that are ARAR for the work. Prior to the commencement of the demolition a thorough inspection of the affected facility will be performed for the presence of asbestos , including Category I and Category II nonfriable asbestos containing material (ACM). All Category II nonfriable ACM will generally be presumed to be potentially friable and will be removed prior to the start of actual demolition activities. If DOE identifies any Category II ACM that should be allowed to remain in place during demolition based on knowledge that the demolition will not render it friable, information identifying the planned demolition approach and describing how the Category II ACM will not become crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder, by the forces expected to act on it during the demolition or otherwise friable will be provided in advance to EPA for approval. Category I nonfriable ACM will also be removed prior to the start of actual demolition activities, except in situations where demolition practices will be used that can be or have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of EPA to not render the Category I ACM friable, consistent with NESHAP standards. Demonstration can be performed using existing EPA or Washington State guidance regarding asbestos abatement under NESHAP. Such Category I nonfriable ACM must not be in poor condition and planned demolition activities must not subject the ACM to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading. In all cases, ACM that is either friable or cannot be demonstrated to remain nonfriable during a demolition will be removed prior to such demolition as required by NESHAP,. In addition, standard industry practices will be used in all phases of the work to control fugitive emissions.

Waste that is determined to be LLW that meets the ERDF[4] acceptance criteria will preferentially be disposed at the ERDF, because the ERDF is an engineered facility that provides a high degree of protection to human health and the environment, and previous EE/CAs for other Hanford Site work have shown that this disposal option is more cost effective than disposal at other disposal sites. Construction of the ERDF was authorized using a CERCLA ROD (EPA 1995). The ERDF is designed to meet minimum technological requirements for landfill, including standards for double liner, a leachate collection system, leak detection, monitoring, and a final cover. Alternate potential disposal locations may be considered when the removal action occurs, if a suitable and cost-effective location is identified. Any potential alternate disposal location will be evaluated for appropriate performance standards to ensure that it is adequately protective of human health and the environment.

Waste designated as dangerous or mixed waste will be treated as appropriate to meet substantive provisions of the land disposal restrictions and the ERDF acceptance criteria, and disposed at the ERDF. Applicable packaging and pre transportation requirements for dangerous or mixed waste generated by the removal action will be identified and implemented before movement of any waste.

Some of the aqueous waste determined to be LLW or designated as dangerous or mixed waste may be transported to the ETF for treatment, followed by discharge under Washington's State waste discharge program. ETF is a RCRA-permitted unit authorized to treat aqueous waste streams generated on the

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~~[3] USEPA (2008) "Comparison of the Alternative Asbestos Control Method and the NESHAP Method from Demolition of Asbestos-Containing Buildings," Publication No. EPA/600/R-08/094.~~

[4] CERCLA Section 104(d)(4) states that where two or more noncontiguous facilities are reasonably related on the basis of geography, or on the basis of the threat or potential threat to the public health or welfare or the environment, the facilities can be treated as one for purposes of CERCLA response actions. Consistent with this, the Hanford excess industrial buildings/structures and the ERDF would be considered to be onsite for purposes of Section 104 of CERCLA, and waste may be transferred between the facilities without requiring a permit.

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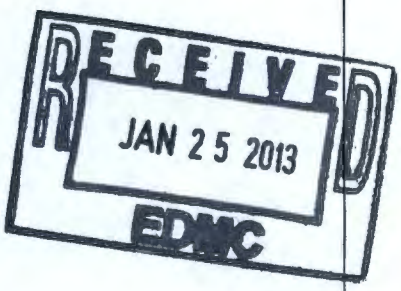

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