

AK RIDGE RESERVATION

Environmental Management

October 8, 1997

Mr. Rod Nelson Assistant Manager Environmental Management DOE/ORO P.O. Box 2001 Oak Ridge, TN 37831

Dear Mr. Nelson:

The Oak Ridge Reservation Environmental Management Site Specific Advisory Board (ORREMSSAB) approved the enclosed recommendation on the Toxic Substances Control Act Incinerator (TSCAI) Waste Streams Management at our October 1, 1997 regular monthly Board meeting. The recommendation was forwarded to the Board from our FY 97 Waste Management Committee.

We appreciate the opportunity to submit our comments on the TSCAl Waste Streams Management. We look forward to your written responses to our recommendations.

Thank you for your continued support of the ORREMSSAB.

Sincerely.

William M. Pardue

William on Parker

Chair

WMP/sb

Enclosure

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J. Hankinson, USEPA Region IV

E. Leming, TDEC

S. Gawarecki, LOC

S. Ulrikson, DOE/ORO

ORREMSSAB Members



Oak Ridge Reservation Environmental Management Site Specific Advisory Board

Toxic Substances Control Act Incinerator
Waste Streams Management Recommendations

The FY 97 Oak Ridge Reservation Environmental Management Site Specific Advisory Board (ORREMSSAB) Waste Management (WM) Committee has completed a review of Toxic Substances Control Act Incinerator (TSCAI) waste streams management including the out-of-compliance mis-shipment of TSCAI ash to the Y-12 Landfill Site. An outline of our study is attached (Attachment 1.)

Based on our study, the ORREMSSAB submits the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1

For the Department of Energy (DOE) to review the process used by waste storage personnel to initiate shipment of TSCAI wastes.

Recommendation 2

Waste storage personnel should never fill out forms to initiate the shipment of TSCAI waste - only the generator of the waste should complete the forms.

Rationale for Recommendations 1 and 2: "The Disposal of Mixed Waste at the Y-12 Industrial Landfill V Investigation Team Report," explains the process used to send waste to the Waste Transportation and Storage Operation (WTSO) which is at the East Tennessee Technology Park and the process used by WTSO to ship this waste from its storage area.

The WM Committee believes that the WTSO serves as stewards or custodians of the waste stored at the WTSO. Supervisors of personnel at WTSO should not have the power or the authority to label, re-label, or initiate the shipment of any waste that is not their own. The power and authority to label, re-label, and initiate the shipment of waste should reside with the generator. Any assistance the WTSO gives to the generator in labeling or shipping waste should be authorized in written form by the original generator and the waste coordination division.

Recommendation 3

Clearly differentiate, through documentation, between the management and processing of TSCAI waste in storage and newly generated waste.

Rationale for Recommendation 3: Any waste from the generator should carry the generator's original documentation with it from initial generation to final disposal. The present system allows waste (especially batched waste or re-characterized waste) to lose its identity.

Recommendation 4

For the Office of Environmental Management at the Oak Ridge Reservation (ORR) to produce, by the end of FY 1997-98, a TSCAI Fact Sheet incorporating the questions and answers generated during the WM Committee's study of TSCAI (Attachment 2.) To also provide annual update of this Fact Sheet addressing the same issues (i.e., transportation routes, waste volumes and types, toxicity levels of treated waste, other sites utilizing TSCAI, sites for final disposal for TSCAI waste, etc.)

Recommendation 5

To develop at ORR an integrated computer system which can track TSCAI waste as it moves from site to site on the facility and leaving ORR.

Recommendation 6

To consider such a system (see #5) DOE Complex nationwide so TSCAI waste can be inventoried and tracked from its generation through treatment, storage, and final disposal.

Recommendation 7

DOE continue to support national forums such as the National Dialogue and specifically request SSABs to work jointly to make coordinated recommendations on state equity issues, which would include among other considerations the shipment and processing of out of state waste at TSCAI.

Recommendation 8

DOE review operations and procedures at all waste transportation and storage operations at the Oak Ridge Reservation and consider applying recommendations 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 to all waste streams that are handled in these facilities.

Attachments (2)

Outline of FY 97 WM Committee Study and References for Toxic Substances Control Act Incinerator Waste Streams Management Recommendation

The following documents and presentations were relied on by the WM Committee in the formulation of its recommendation:

March 11, 1997	TSCAI (Developed questions for DOE for waste streams)
April 8, 1997	Incinerable Waste Streams at ORR as outlined in Site Treatment Plan (STP), Joy Sager, DOE/ORO
April 23, 1997	TSCAI Presentation, Dr. Vince Adams, DOE/ORO
June 27, 1997	Tour of TSCAI Secondary Waste Streams at ETTP
July 1997	Review of "The Disposal of Mixed Waste at Y-12 Industrial Landfill Investigation Team Report" (WM members sent copy of report to study.)
August 7, 1997	Review and discussion TSCAI related subjects (STPs, Questions and Answers on TSCAI previously submitted to DOE on 4/8/97, Y-12 Landfill Investigative Report)
August 14, 1997	Discuss Recommendations on TSCAI and Y-12 Landfill Site Incident

Other sources of information which served as background for the Committee's work:

November 12, 1996	 Envirocare & Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Tours Report Nevada Test Site Update DOE Transportation Management, Brady Lester, DOE/ORO DOE Packaging, Marvin Bennett, DOE/ORO
December 10, 1996	"Site Treatment Plan Update," Joy Sager, DOE/ORO

February 11, 1997 "Remote Handled Low Level Waste Strategy," Bill Gilbert, DOE/ORO

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA) INCINERATOR ORREMSSAB WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE **OUESTIONS**

Vince Adams

- 1. When was the TSCA Incinerator built?
- 2. Who built the TSCA Incinerator?
- 3. Who designed the TSCA Incinerator?
- 4. Can I get a blueprint of the TSCA Incinerator?
- 5. Obtain a list of contaminants tested for in the trial burns?
- 6. Who permits the TSCA Incinerator?
- 7. What regulatory agency does the TSCA Incinerator report to?
- 8. Need copies of the RCRA operating permit (main volume).
- 9. Need copies of other TSCA Incinerator permits.
- 10. What are the waste streams going into the TSCA Incinerator and their characteristics (PCB's, radioactive element, hazardous components, etc.)?

Joy Sager

- 1. Can we get Site Treatment Plans (STPs) from other DOE Sites?
- 2. What will be the transportation routes from other sites shipping waste to the TSCA Incinerator?
- 3. Explain the Categorization of the EPA waste codes, e.g. D, P, U, K, and F.
- 4. Where are the wastes coming from?
- 5. What are the volume of wastes coming into the TSCA Incinerator?
- 6. Exactly what does it mean to describe TSCA Incinerator as a "National Resource" (Alm's Ten Year Plan)?
- 7. What are the plans or projections for taking out-of-state waste into TSCA Incinerator?
- 8. What is the ratio of all waste coming into TSCA Incinerator (in-state and out-of-state waste) to all waste leaving Oak Ridge for final disposal?
- 9. What are the final disposal options for ash residues from the TSCA Incinerator?

ORREMSSAB WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE April 8, 1997

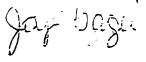
- 1. Can we get Site Treatment Plans from other DOE Sites? Yes. The Site Treatment Plans from other Sites will be provided as they become available. Bryan Westich is working with DOE-HQ to obtain copies from all of the DOE sites by April 30, 1997. Site Treatment Plans are periodically revised and reissued; sites which did not originally plan to send waste to the TSCA Incinerator may revise their plan and add the incinerator for treatment of waste.
- 2. What will be the transportation routes from other sites shipping waste to the TSCA Incinerator? The transportation routes will be determined by the carrier. DOT-prescribed routes will be used for hazardous materials (e.g. I-640 bypass around Knoxville). If no prescribed route is designated by DOT or the States, the carrier will select the most direct route.
- 3. Explain the categorization of the EPA waste codes, e.g. D, P, U, K, and F. D wastes are any wastes which exhibit a specific characteristic (i.e. ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity). F wastes are wastes from "non-specific sources"; F wastes include spent solvents and specific wastes from particular processes (e.g. spent cyanide plating bath solution from electroplating operations). K wastes are wastes from specific sources such as wood preservation processes, chemical production, explosives manufacturing, etc. U and P wastes are discarded commercial chemical products, off-specification species, container residues and spill residues of these chemicals. U wastes are toxic wastes, while P wastes are acute hazardous wastes. P wastes are subject to lower quantity limits than U wastes for short-term accumulation by generators U wastes. 40 CFR 261, Subpart B provides the criteria for identifying the characteristics of hazardous waste and for listing hazardous waste. Copies of these sections of the regulations can be provided.
- 4. Where are the wastes coming from? Wastes come from all three Oak Ridge facilities for treatment at the incinerator. Wastes from the Y-12 Site are from defense programs activities including primarily machining and maintenance activities. Wastes from the ORNL are from energy research activities. Wastes from the ETTP are primarily from cleanup and maintenance activities. Out-of-state sites which sent waste to the incinerator prior to 1996 are - Colonie Site (New York), Fernald Environmental Management Project (Ohio), Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (Kentucky), Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (Ohio), and RMI (Ohio). Sites which were added in 1996 are Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site (Colorado) and Weldon Spring Site (Missouri). Sites which were added in 1997 are Battelle-Columbus Decommissioning Project (Ohio) and Mound Site (Ohio). Additional sites which included the incinerator for treatment of waste under their original Site Treatment Plans are Argonne-East (Illinois), Brookhaven National Laboratory (New York), Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (Idaho), Nevada Test Site (Nevada), and West Valley Demonstration Project (New York). Additional sites which have expressed interest in sending waste to the incinerator are - Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory (Pennsylvania), Hanford Site (Washington), Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory (New York), Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (California), Los Alamos National Laboratory (New Mexico), Norfolk Naval Shipyard (Virginia), Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard (Hawaii), Pinellas Site (Florida), Puget Sound Naval Shippard (Washington), Sandia National Laboratory (New Mexico), and Savannah River Site (South Carolina). Many of these sites

have very small quantities of waste identified for treatment (i.e. less than one tanker or truckload).

- 5. What are the volumes of waste coming into the TSCA Incinerator? See the attached Fiscal Year 1997 burn plan (revision 1) and figures showing amounts of waste processed. The quantities of waste coming into the TSCA Incinerator in future years are expected to be approximately the same as what is currently being processed.
- 6. Exactly what does it mean to describe TSCA Incinerator as a "national resource" (Alm's Ten Year Plan)? The TSCA Incinerator provides a unique treatment capability which is needed by DOE sites throughout the national DOE complex. Therefore, it is considered to be a national resource for treatment of waste from throughout the DOE complex. In a similar manner, the Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP in New Mexico is considered a national resource for disposal of transuranic waste and the Nevada Test Site in Nevada is considered a national resource for disposal of low-level radioactive waste.
- 7. What are the plans or projections for taking out-of-state waste into TSCA Incinerator?

The FY 1997 burn plan for the incinerator is attached. The draft FY 1998 burn plan for the incinerator will be developed for transmittal to the State by June 30, 1997. An integrated long-range burn plan for the three DOE incinerators (Oak Ridge, Idaho, and Savannah River Site) is being developed and is currently scheduled to be available in September, 1997.

- 8. What is the ratio of all waste coming into TSCA Incinerator (in-state and out-of-state waste) to all waste leaving Oak Ridge for final disposal? In FY 1997, the projected ratio is 0.18 (i.e. 100 cubic meters of waste leave Oak Ridge for final disposal for every 18 cubic meters coming into the TSCA incinerator for treatment). That ratio is expected to decrease substantially through the ten-year plan period, as Oak Ridge's disposal of legacy low-level waste and transuranic waste to Nevada Test Site and WIPP, respectively, is initiated.
- 9. What are the final disposal options for ash residues from the TSCA Incinerator? The primary final disposal option for ash residues from the incinerator is currently the Envirocare facility in Utah. Out-of-state sites are also required to provide contingency plans for return of residuals in the event Oak Ridge cannot send the residues to Envirocare. In some cases, the returned residuals could possibly be disposed at the generating sites, if those sites have onsite CERCLA or mixed waste disposal facilities. For example, the Weldon Spring Site in Missouri could potentially dispose returned residues in its onsite disposal cell. DOE also has mixed waste disposal facilities at the Hanford Site in Washington and the Nevada Test Site. The Hanford Site has been recommended as a mixed waste disposal site for the complex, in addition to commercial disposal.





Department of Energy

Oak Ridge Operations Office
P.O. Box 2001
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831_8620
March 31, 1997

Mr. Bill Childres
DOE Oversight STP Manager
Tennessee Department of Environment
and Conservation
761 Emory Valley Road
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830

Mr. Wayne Gregory
Oak Ridge Site Treatment Plan Manager
Tennessee Department of Environment
and Conservation
401 Church Street
5th Floor, L&C Tower
Nashville, Tennessee 37243

Gentlemen:

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT INCINERATOR FISCAL YEAR 1997 BURN PLAN - REVISION 1

Enclosed is Revision 1 of the Fiscal Year (FY) 1997 Toxic Substances Control Act Incinerator Burn Plan. Revision 1 supersedes Revision 0 of the burn plan provided to you in the November 12, 1996, letter from Joy L. Sager. Significant changes to the burn plan are:

- East Tennessee Technology Park liquid waste is significantly increased in the plan.
- Los Alamos National Laboratory waste is eliminated from the plan.
- Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL) waste is eliminated from
 the plan. INEEL waste is still anticipated to be received at the Incinerator in the last quarter of
 FY 1997, pending a successful outcome of the application process, but will not be treated until
 FY 1998.
- Rocky Flats waste is reduced in the plan. Additional Rocky Flats waste will be treated in FY 1998, pending a successful outcome of the application process for additional waste.
- Weldon Spring Site solid waste is added to the plan, pending successful outcome of the
 application process; this waste will be subject to the provisions of the pending agreement
 between the Department of Energy and the State of Tennessee.

Under Revision 1 of the burn plan, the Site Treatment Plan milestone for completing treatment of 400,000 kilograms (881,840 pounds) of Oak Ridge incinerable mixed waste liquids and 200,000 kilograms (440,920 pounds) of Oak Ridge incinerable (combustible) mixed waste solicities will be met and exceeded.



Mr. Bill Childres
Mr. Wayne Gregory

If you have questions or need additional information, please tall Joy Sager of my staff at (423) 576-0850.

Sincerely,

Suzanne P. Riddle, Acting Director Waste Management and Technology Development Division

Enclosure

cc w/enclosure:

V. Adams, EW-922, ORO

N. Carnes, CC-10, ORO

B. Hightower/A. Riverz, K-1037, MS 7357

Amachment 1
FY 1997 TSCAL Burn Plan Summary for Incinerable Liquids
(waste quantities in lb)

Site	Burn Actuals October 1995 - January 1997	Planned February - September 1997 Rev. 1	Total Planned FY 1997 Rev. 1	Total Planned FY 1997 Rev. 0	Variance
(-25	B9,55D	642,44B	732,DDB	321,050	
Y-12	177,449	277,958	455,417	419.650	
DRNL	D	135,269	135,269	197,227	
In-State	267,DD91	1,055,6851	1,322,694	937,947	<u> </u>
Battelle - BCLDP	DI	3,840	3,B4D	3,B4D	1
FERMOO - FEMP	4,31B	14D,DDD	144,31B	140,000	<u> </u>
INEL	. DI	D	D	2,3BB	-2,
Los Alamos	i D1	. D		60,B00	-5D,
MOUND	DI	3,900	3,900	3,900	
Nevada Test Site	l . DI	D	D		
PGDP	45,679	193,000	239,679	193,000	45,
	13,523		35D,DDD	285,600	53
PORTS	78,315			2B3,500	-134
Rocky Flats	1 75,515 1 D			30,000	
Weldon Spring	142,E35			1,DD4,121	5] -63
Out-of-State					
Grand Total					
In-State	257,DD9		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Out-of-State	142,E35				_
Grand Tota	/ 409,644	1,633,802	2,243,645	1,942,07),
				!	
Variance = Rev.	1 - Rev. D				

FY 1997 TSCAI Burn Plan Summary for Incinerable Solids (waste quantities in lb)

Burn Actuals October 1995 - January 1997

Site	Co	mbustible solids (C-solids)	Non-Combus Solids (NC-St	tible olids)	Soils .	Total
IK-25	i -	34,179		D	10,639	44,B1B
Y-12		D	-	D	18,D16	18,016
DRNL	1	D		D	ם	٠ ۵
DAME	Total	34,179	1	DI	28,655	62,834

Planned February - September 1997

Site	Combustible solicis (C-solicis)	Non-Combustible Solids (NC-Solids)	Spils	Total Available	Total Target
K-25 Y-12 ORNL	559,079 61,539 2,420	D	25,163 24,694 D		
Weldon Spring	5,000 548,138	<u> </u>	D 49,857	5,000 812,541	B12,541

Burn Plan Revision 1

Site	Combustible solicis (C-solicis)	Non-Combustible Solids (NC-Solids)	Soils	Total Available	Total
K-25	593,25B	102,501	35,BD2	731,551	
Y-12	21,539	اه	42,710	124,349	1
DRNL	2,420	12,045	D	14,465	
Welson Spring	5,000	· D	D	5,000	
Total	652,317	114,545	7e,512	B75,375	875,375

Burn Plan Revision 0

Site	Combustible solicis (C-solicis)	Non-Combustible Solids (NC-Solids)	Soīls	Total Available	Total Target
K-25	553,477	438,472	וס	1,021,949	
Y-12	75,005	9,127	173,E32	257,954	
DRNL .	13,200	44,052	ם	57,292	
	otal 571,652	491,691	173,E32	1,337,205	ככס,ככס, רן

Bum Plan Variance

Site	Combustible solicis (C-solicis)	Non-Combustible Solids (NC-Solids)	عاآدك	Total Available	Total Tarpet
K-25	9,781	-335,971	25,B02	-290,388	
Y-12	5.534	-9,127	-131,122	-133,515	
DRNL	-1D.78D	-32,047	D	-42,E27	_
Weldon Soring	5,000	1	D	ככם,5	^
	ota/ 10,535	-377,145	-95,32D	-451,E3D	-12

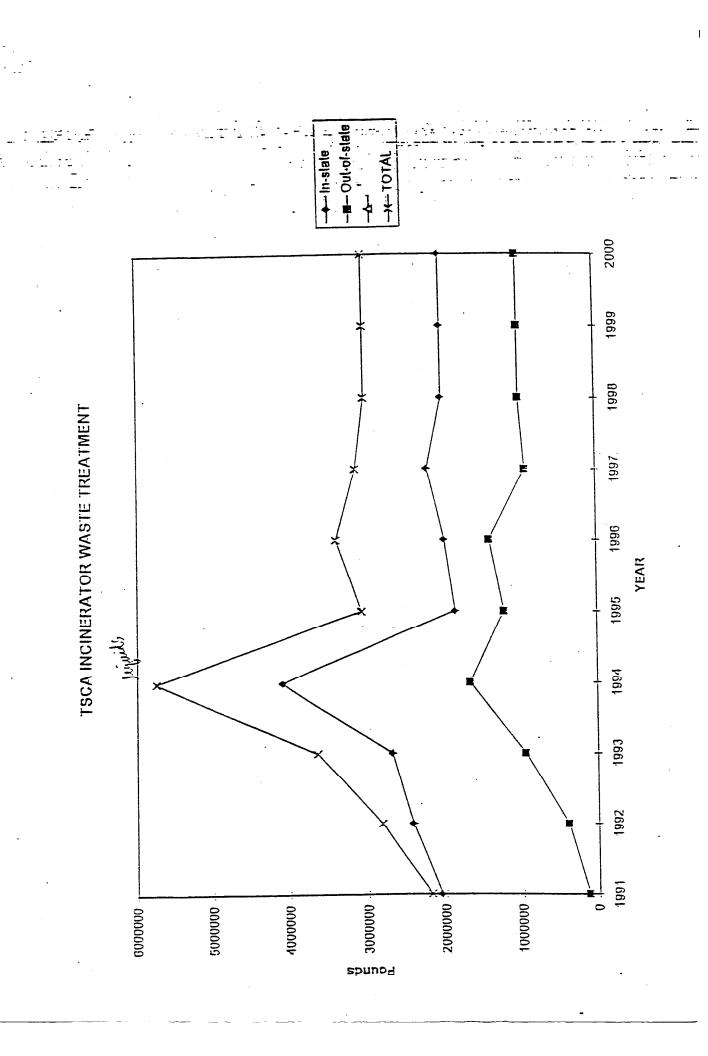
^{*} Variance = Rev. 1 - Rev. 0

Attachment 4 FY 1997 TSCALDum Targets for Incinerable Solids (waste quantities in Ib)

Total	18:10	595,250	102,501	35,802	731,501	- j	01,639		47.740	124.349		1-	2.420	-	12,045	0	14,465			000'9 ;		0	0	000'9	076,376	-
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Aug-97		23,544	24,005	9,930	67,479		AG 5.65		D	0	46,569				6 045		70 0				2				000	_
Jul-97		699'99	25,000	10.000	101,669						0			2,420		0000	1	0 8,420			0					4.10.003
Jun-97		77,580	18.347	2	95.92		<u> </u>	0,37	0		0,577			0		0	0	0	1	1	0		0	0	_]	703 707
Mery-97		55,000			1000	000,000	<u> </u>	1,651	0 0	D	1,651			0	i	0	0	0	1		0	-	0	0		7.15
Apr-97		99,071			0 00 074	38,01		0		9.694			.			0	0				000'9 0		0	0	000'9	
Mar-97			5) (- 1 -	. 00,72		0		15,000	15,000	Poole 1		0				0		-			-0			
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	Site	ombustible solids (C-	Non-Combustible	Solids (NC-Solids)	Solls	K-26 Total	12	(spilos	Non-Combustible	Solids (NC-Solids)	Solla	Y-12 Total	INF	orsillole so	(spillos	Non-Combustible	Sollds (NC-Sollds)	Solls	OTANL Total	Veldon Spring	=	(spilos	Non-Combustible	Solids (NC-Solids)	Solls	Markey Control Tola

TSCA INCINERATOR WASTE TREATMENT

- Since the incinerator began operation, the percentage of waste treated which originates from DOE facilities outside Tennessee has varied from 6 % (1991) to 41% (1996). Under the current FY 1997 treatment plan, 30% of the waste treated will be from outside Tennessee.
- During the incinerator's peak year (1994), 29% of the waste was from outside Tennessee.
- The total amount of waste incinerated per year has decreased as the large backlog of liquid waste from Oak Ridge facilities has been reduced. The incinerator began treatment of solid waste in FY 1996; solid waste is treated at a lower rate than liquid waste.
- At least 14 DOE sites identified the TSCA Incinerator as a treatment option for waste covered under the Federal Facility Compliance Act; several of these sites had/have associated milestones for shipment of waste to the incinerator.
- Approximately 10 additional DOE sites which have not previously shipped waste to the incinerator have expressed an interest in sending waste for treatment at the incinerator; however, the amounts of waste requiring treatment have not been confirmed.
- Current projections for future years are that the incinerator will continue to treat
 approximately 2 million pounds of liquids per year and approximately 1 million pounds of
 solids per year. However, these projections will be heavily influenced by 1) treatment
 requirements under various PCB agreements, 2) environmental restoration activities which
 may generate waste for treatment, and 3) the potential development of other cost-effective
 options not currently available.
- Future year treatment plans will be based on 1) site needs identified in the ten-year plans and 2) results of the complex-wide EM integration effort.



2000		2000000 1000000	3000000	33.33%	
1999		2000000	3000000	33.33%	,
1998		2000000 1000000	3000000	33.33%	
1997 (rev1plan)	1731424 1322694 246911 870376	2193069 925952	3119021	29.69%	
1996	1731424	1978335 1392378	3370713	41.31%	
1991	1840529	1840529 1212759	3053288	39.72%	
1994	4082735	4082735 1656794	6739529	20.07%	
1993	2668726	2668726 951535	3620261	26.28%	
1992	2413922	2413922 395592	2809514	14.08%	
1991	2058394	2058394 126360	2184754	5.78%	
YEAR	In-state(liq)	III-state(sor) In-state Out-of-state	TOTAL	%out-of-state	

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