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ENGINEERING DATA TRANSMITTAL

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(G) Reason	(H) Disp.	(J) Name	(K) Signature	(L) Date	(M) MSIN	(G) Reason	(H) Disp.	(J) Name	(K) Signature
1	1	Design Agent C.A. Petersen	<i>C.A. Petersen</i>	4/22/97	R1-27				
1	1	Cog. Eng. M.L. Deffenbaugh	<i>M.L. Deffenbaugh</i>	4/22/97	R1-90				
1	1	Cog. Mgr. D.J. Carrell	<i>D.J. Carrell</i>	4/22/97	R1-51				
1	1	Env. B.G. Erlandson	<i>B.G. Erlandson</i>	4/22/97	R2-36				

18. <i>M.L. Deffenbaugh</i> 4/22/97 Signature of ESD Originator		19. <i>C.A. Petersen</i> 4/22/97 Authorized Representative Date for Receiving Organization		20. <i>C.A. Petersen</i> 4/22/97 Design Authority/ Cognizant Manager		21. DOE APPROVAL (if required) Ctrl. No. ☐ Approved ☐ Approved w/comments ☐ Disapproved w/comments	
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Permitting Plan for the High-Level Waste Interim Storage

M.L. Deffenbaugh

Lockheed Martin Hanford Corporation, Richland, WA 99352
U.S. Department of Energy Contract DE-AC06-96RL13200

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Key Words: National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA), Radiation Protection and Standards

Abstract: Permitting Plan regarding NEPA, SEPA, and RCRA standards, and drafting permitting strategy, cost, transforation, and alternatives. Plan lists standards for radioactive and non-radioactive emissions.

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Release Approval

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Permitting Plan for the High-Level Waste Interim Storage Project

M. L. Deffenbaugh
J. D. Guberski
C. J. Grando
K. A. Elsethagen
V. L. Armstrong
Lockheed Martin Hanford Corporation

J. E. Mercado
Rust Federal Services Northwest

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Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management

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CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION	1-1
2.0 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT	2-1
2.1 INTRODUCTION	2-1
2.2 SUMMARY OF DATA AND/OR INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS ...	2-1
2.3 DISCUSSION OF ALTERNATIVES	2-2
2.4 RECOMMENDED NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT STRATEGY	2-2
2.5 PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE	2-3
3.0 WASHINGTON STATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT	3-1
3.1 INTRODUCTION	3-1
3.2 SUMMARY OF DATA AND/OR INFORMATION	3-1
3.3 DISCUSSION OF ALTERNATIVES	3-1
3.4 RECOMMENDED WASHINGTON STATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT STRATEGY	3-2
3.5 PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE	3-2
4.0 RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT	4-1
4.1 INTRODUCTION	4-1
4.1.1 Notice of Intent	4-1
4.1.2 Part A	4-2
4.1.3 Part B	4-2
4.1.4 Listing Exclusion	4-3
4.2 SUMMARY OF DATA/INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS	4-4
4.2.1 Notice of Intent and Part A	4-4
4.2.2 Part B	4-5
4.3 DISCUSSION OF ALTERNATIVES	4-7
4.4 RECOMMENDED PERMITTING STRATEGY	4-9
4.5 PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE	4-9
5.0 THE CLEAN AIR ACT	5-1
5.1 INTRODUCTION	5-1
5.2 SUMMARY OF DATA/INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS	5-1
5.3 DISCUSSION OF ALTERNATIVES	5-1
5.4 RECOMMENDED PERMITTING STRATEGY	5-1
5.5 PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE	5-1

CONTENTS (Continued)

6.0	TRANSPORTATION	6-1
6.1	INTRODUCTION	6-1
6.2	SUMMARY OF DATA/INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS	6-1
6.3	DISCUSSION OF ALTERNATIVES	6-2
6.4	RECOMMENDED APPROVAL STRATEGY	6-2
6.5	PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE	6-2
7.0	RADIATION PROTECTION STANDARDS/MONITORING	7-1
7.1	INTRODUCTION	7-1
7.2	SUMMARY OF DATA OF INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS	7-1
7.3	DISCUSSION OF ALTERNATIVES	7-1
7.4	RECOMMENDED STRATEGY	7-2
7.5	PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE	7-2
8.0	REFERENCES	8-1
APPENDIXES		
APPENDIX A:	HIGH-LEVEL WASTE INTERIM STORAGE PERMITTING PLAN COST AND SCHEDULE	A-1
APPENDIX B:	ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS CHECKLIST FOR THE HIGH-LEVEL WASTE STORAGE PROJECT CANISTER STORAGE BUILDING	B-1

LIST OF TERMS

CSB	Canister Storage Building
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWC	Central Waste Complex
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOE-RL	U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
DST	double-shell tank
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
EIS	environmental impact statement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
HLRW	high-level radioactive waste
HLW	high-level waste
HLWIS	high-level waste interim storage
HWVP	Hanford Waste Vitrification Plant
IHLW	Immobilized High-Level Tank Waste
ILAW	Immobilized Low-Activity Tank Waste
NEPA	<i>National Environmental Policy Act of 1969</i>
NOD	Notice of Deficiency
NOI	Notice of Intent
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
PHMC	Project Hanford Management Contractor
RCRA	<i>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976</i>
ROD	Record of Decision
SEPA	<i>State Environmental Policy Act of 1971</i>
SNF	Spent Nuclear Fuel
TPA	Tri-Party Agreement (Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order)
TSD	treatment, storage, and/or disposal
TWRS	Tank Waste Remediation Systems
WAC	Washington Administrative Code

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PERMITTING PLAN FOR THE HIGH-LEVEL WASTE INTERIM STORAGE PROJECT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document addresses the environmental permitting requirements for the transportation and interim storage of solidified high-level waste (HLW) produced during Phase 1 of the Hanford Site privatization effort. Solidified HLW consists of canisters containing vitrified HLW (glass) and containers that hold cesium separated during low-level waste pretreatment.

The glass canisters and cesium containers will be transported to the Canister Storage Building (CSB) in a U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)-provided transportation cask via diesel-powered tractor/trailer.

Tri-Party Agreement (TPA) Milestone M-90 establishes a new major milestone, and associated interim milestones and target dates, governing acquisition and/or modification of facilities necessary for: 1) interim storage of Tank Waste Remediation Systems (TWRS) immobilized HLW (IHLW) and other canistered high-level waste forms; and 2) interim storage and disposal of TWRS immobilized low-activity tank waste (ILAW).

An environmental requirements checklist and narrative was developed to identify the permitting path forward for the HLW interim storage (HLWIS) project (See Appendix B). This permitting plan will follow the permitting logic developed in that checklist.

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2.0 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

The *National Environmental Policy Act of 1969* (NEPA) (42 USC 4321, et seq.), was enacted to ensure that environmental matters are considered before federal actions are initiated that might affect the quality of the human environment. The DOE regulation [10 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1021] promulgated under NEPA was developed to conform with 40 CFR 1500-1508 regulations and to categorize the environmental impacts associated with various DOE proposals or actions.

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The proposed action to store HLW canisters by improving the existing vaults in the Canister Storage Building is a major action requiring appropriate NEPA documentation.

2.2 SUMMARY OF DATA AND/OR INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

The types of information and data needed can be grouped into the following broad categories:

- Purpose and Need for Action
 - Why action is needed now and how it relates to other actions.
- Alternatives Considered
 - Do nothing different from current storage, pick a disposal method that does not require intermediate storage, use a different type or form of interim waste storage, or use a different location for interim storage.
- Environments and Resources Affected
 - Geological, aquatic, atmospheric, biological, cultural, socioeconomic, terrestrial, visual, audio, and natural environments; transportation resources.
- Environmental Consequences
 - Possible consequences to environments listed above. Also, anticipated health affects from routine and non-routine operations, including accidents. Possibility of disproportionate impacts on minority group(s) must be identified.

- Statutory and Regulatory Requirements
 - These relate to *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976* (RCRA) and other permitting requirements addressed in other sections of this permitting plan.

Preparation of appropriate NEPA documentation requires data on: natural, biological, or cultural resources used or impacted by the alternatives considered; socioeconomics of the region; land use, both current and future; visual resources impacted; noise and transportation impacts from construction, operation, and decommissioning; and hazardous or toxic substances used or potentially released into the environment.

2.3 DISCUSSION OF ALTERNATIVES

Four alternatives exist for NEPA documentation regarding the action to store HLW canisters in the CSB:

1. Prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS).
2. Prepare an environmental assessment to determine if an EIS is needed or if a finding of no significant impact is appropriate.
3. Identify that the action to be taken is covered by an existing EIS.
4. Prepare a supplement to an appropriate existing EIS so that it generally addresses the action to be taken. The supplement would discuss alternatives or impacts not discussed or bounded by the existing EIS. A possible means of doing this is to use the existing *Final Environmental Impact Statement: Management of Spent Nuclear Fuel from the K-Basins at the Hanford Site, Richland, Washington*, DOE/EIS-0245-F, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. (DOE 1996a).

2.4 RECOMMENDED NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT STRATEGY

Adhere to the U. S. Department of Energy's Record Of Decision (ROD), [62 FR 8693] for the Tank Waste Remediation System. The ROD was based upon the *Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Tank Waste Remediation System*, DOE/EIS-0189F (DOE 1996b), authored by the U.S. Department of Energy and the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology).

The "Phased Implementation Alternative," was identified in the final EIS as the preferred alternative. The pertinent items listed within the ROD are:

- Storing separated HLW at the treatment facilities or in the Canister Storage Building pending future HLW treatment
- Transporting the low- and high-activity wastes to onsite interim storage facilities
- Packaging the HLW in canisters for onsite interim storage and future shipment to a national geologic repository, and placing the immobilized low-activity waste in containers and placing the containers in onsite, near-surface disposal facilities.

2.5 PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

(See Appendix A)

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3.0 STATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

The *State Environmental Policy Act of 1971* (SEPA) (Chapter 43.21C Revised Code of Washington) legislation is the Washington State equivalent of NEPA, and requires evaluation of environmental impacts associated with a project or an agency action before approval of the project or action is granted. The SEPA rules, Washington Administrative Code (WAC) Chapter 197-11 (WAC 197-11), are the implementing regulations.

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The normal method of addressing the SEPA requirements is to complete a SEPA checklist that provides the information necessary for the appropriate State agency to make a threshold determination on the significance of the proposed action. If the proposed action is categorically exempt or non-significant, further action under SEPA is not required. If the proposed action is significant, preparation of an environmental impact statement is required. An option exists for adoption of an existing document(s) (e.g., a NEPA EIS) to fulfil the agency's responsibilities.

3.2 SUMMARY OF DATA AND/OR INFORMATION

The types of data and information needed are those discussed in Section 2.2 regarding the NEPA process.

3.3 DISCUSSION OF ALTERNATIVES

Three alternatives exist for compliance with SEPA:

1. Submit a SEPA checklist in conjunction with an application for permit(s) needed(e.g., air, RCRA, building) and let the agency determine if an environmental impact statement is required.
2. Submit a letter to, or provide a briefing to, appropriate regulatory agencies (Ecology is normally the lead agency for TWRS activities) stating that the U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office (DOE-RL) believes an environmental impact statement is required.
3. Submit a letter to, or provide a briefing to, appropriate regulatory agencies (Ecology is normally the lead agency for TWRS activities) stating that DOE-RL believes that existing environmental documentation provided to or prepared by Washington State agencies, and issuance of permits by those agencies, cover this action.

3.4 RECOMMENDED STATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT STRATEGY

The recommended approach is to inform Ecology that the Tank Waste Remediation Systems/Final Environmental Impact Statement (TWRS/FEIS) (DOE 1996b), the Spent Nuclear Fuels FEIS (DOE 1996c), and issuance of permits necessary for construction of the Canister Storage Building cover this action. This could be included in the notice of intent to expand the capacity of the canister storage building regarding RCRA permitting (See Section 4.3).

3.5 PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

(See Appendix A)

4.0 RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT

RCRA was enacted as a comprehensive national program to mandate that hazardous waste will be treated, stored and disposed of so as to minimize the present and future threat to human health and the environment. In the State of Washington, the dangerous waste regulations (WAC 173-303) are the implementing regulations.

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The Canister Storage Building will store HLW that has been treated by vitrification. Vitrification was identified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as the best demonstrated available technology for the hazardous characteristics of corrosivity and toxicity associated high-level waste, and were promulgated in the Federal Register on June 1, 1990. Treatment of high-level waste with vitrification process, however, does not address HLW that is or was derived from a listed hazardous waste. The vitrified HLW will be a listed waste because it was derived from double-shell tank (DST) waste, which is a listed hazardous waste. Therefore, vitrified high-level waste is still subject to RCRA requirements because the waste was considered hazardous by listing prior to treatment.

So that a non-dangerous waste can be provided to the off-site repository, the immobilized HLW must receive a listing exclusion from the EPA (40 CFR 261.22). This 'delisting' of the waste will allow the immobilized high level waste to exit RCRA and State of Washington dangerous waste regulations.

Because the process for obtaining this 'delisting' is dependent on actions to be taken with the private contractors, the scope of the activity is uncertain. In order to provide the greatest likelihood of success for storing immobilized HLW on the schedule outlined in the Tri-Party Agreement, TWRS Environmental is proposing to obtain a RCRA permit for storage of immobilized HLW while concurrently working with the EPA to obtain a listing exclusion for the waste.

An application for a treatment, storage and/or disposal (TSD) facility permit consists of three collective submittals. Each submittal consists of various levels of detailed information concerning the facility. The three submittals are the Notice of Intent (NOI), the Part A, Form 3 permit application (Part A), and the Part B permit application (Part B).

The dangerous waste regulations (WAC 173-303) apply to all facilities within Washington State that treat, store, and/or dispose of dangerous waste. These regulations are equivalent to, or more stringent than, the federal hazardous waste regulations. Under the dangerous waste program, all TSD facilities must obtain a permit. Facilities that were in existence on November 19, 1980, were granted an interim status permit with the submittal of a Part A identifying the intent to treat, store and/or dispose of dangerous waste. Interim status ends

after final administrative disposition of the Part B documentation is completed, and a final status permit is granted or denied.

Refer to Appendix A for the RCRA HLWIS CSB permitting schedule.

4.1.1 Notice of Intent

An NOI is required for proposed facilities or expansion at an existing facility. Expansion includes enlargement of land surface area, the addition of new dangerous waste processes, or an increase in overall design capacity. The NOI contains preliminary information concerning the proposed facility and/or expansion. The NOI requires a general process description, operating capacities, waste type, a topographic map, and a statement of environmental conditions, and could include a SEPA environmental checklist.

In accordance with WAC 173-303-281, the NOI must be submitted to the public (public reading rooms), Ecology, and the EPA, Region 10. A public notification is published in a local daily newspaper for 14 consecutive days. The NOI process normally requires approximately 11 months to complete and submit.

4.1.2 Part A

The Part A includes process design capacity, process description, dangerous waste numbers and estimated annual quantity, description of dangerous waste, facility diagrams, photographs, geographic location, facility owner, and operator/co-operator certification. The Part A is submitted no earlier than 150 days following submittal of the NOI to Ecology and the public. The preparation process requires approximately 6 months to complete, including DOE-RL/Project Hanford Management Contractor (PHMC) review and certification.

4.1.3 Part B

The Part B provides detailed descriptions of the design, operation and maintenance, training, contingency planning, closure, and other relevant information concerning the waste management facility.

The Part B is evaluated by the regulating agencies for completeness and technical adequacy. The latter includes plausibility, general detail of plans and procedures, and protection of human health and the environment. For any item deemed incomplete or technically inadequate, Ecology issues a notice of deficiency (NOD) to the applicant. Resolution of NODs and subsequent modification of the Part B permit application is through an informal workshop process that involves the DOE-RL, PHMC, and Ecology.

When satisfied with the Part B, Ecology prepares a draft permit. The draft permit enforces permit provisions and may reference sections of the final Part B. This draft permit is published for public and interagency review. Upon completion of the public review period, significant public comments are factored into the final status permit issued by Ecology. For the Hanford Site, one dangerous waste permit has been issued for the Hanford Facility. Upon completion of the unit-specific Part B process, each unit will be appended to the Hanford Facility Dangerous Waste Permit. Generally, preparation of a Part B requires approximately 14 months through the first certification cycle, and the total duration may last approximately 3 to 6 years.

Interim status expansion may be requested from Ecology and the U.S. EPA. Once the revised Part A and NOI are submitted, construction can proceed if Ecology and EPA grant interim status expansion under the Part A.

4.1.4 Listing Exclusion

The administrative process to petition the EPA to amend 40 CFR Part 261 to exclude a waste (i.e., delisting) is contained in 40 CFR 260.20 and 40 CFR 260.22. The administrative process includes: a petition by DOE of EPA to modify or amend 40 CFR 261; EPA evaluation of the petition; EPA publication of its tentative decision in the Federal Register, and issuance of a request for public comment; EPA evaluation of the public comments; and EPA arrival at a final decision. EPA publishes its final decision in the Federal Register and, if the petition is approved, will issue a regulatory amendment. Successful petitions to amend 40 CFR 261 can be found in 40 CFR 261, Appendix IX, Table 1.

In order to be successful, the petitioner must:

- Demonstrate to the satisfaction of the EPA that the immobilized HLW produced by the private vendor does not meet any of the criteria under which the waste was listed as a hazardous or acutely hazardous waste. (40 CFR 260.22(a)). The demonstration must be made with respect to the waste mixture as a whole, and must apply to a specific waste generated at a specific facility and stored in a specific unit. (40 CFR 260.22(b))
- Conduct analyses not only for those constituents for which the listed waste contained in the mixture was listed, but also for other factors (including additional constituents) that could cause the waste mixture to be a hazardous waste. (40 CFR 260.22(b))
- Provide extensive information regarding the process that generated the waste (40 CFR 260.22(i))
- Provide extensive information regarding the laboratory and analytical methods used (40 CFR 260.22(i)).

The EPA can request any additional information which they may reasonably require in order to evaluate the petition.

The unique data required by the PHMC for the petition are highly dependent on the information that can be obtained from the private contractors, who are required by contract to comply with the land disposal restrictions (40 CFR 268). The analytical data and testing of product required for this delisting petition appear to be redundant to these requirements. Definitive estimates of scope, schedule, and resources cannot be developed until these redundancies are explored. Significant cost and schedule savings can occur if data developed by the private contractors, used to demonstrate compliance with the land disposal restrictions, can be used for the delisting petition.

4.2 SUMMARY OF DATA/INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

Following is a summary of the information required for the RCRA permit documentation under WAC 173-303, "Dangerous Waste Regulations."

4.2.1 Notice of Intent and Part A

The following information is required under WAC 173-303-281, -282 and -805 when submitting an NOI for expansion under interim status:

- Facility description
- Explanation of expansion
- Siting criteria
- 10-year summary of compliance violations at the Hanford Facility
- Demonstrated need for expansion
- Comparison of proposed expansion to overall unit capacity
- A SEPA environmental checklist
- 150-day public review of NOI prior to filing the Part A
- A TPA milestone M-20 submittal for submittal of the initial Part B
- Negotiation with Ecology for submittal of the final Part B into the Hanford Facility RCRA permit.

4.2.2 Part B

Following are general requirements for the Part B. These requirements are not considered all inclusive.

- A general description of the facility
- Chemical, biological, and physical analyses of the dangerous waste and hazardous debris to be handled at the facility. At a minimum, these analyses must contain all the information which must be known to treat, store or dispose of the wastes properly in accordance with WAC 173-303-600.
- A copy of the waste analysis plan required by WAC 173-303-300(5)
- A description of security procedures and equipment required by WAC 173-303-310, or a justification demonstrating the reasons for requesting a waiver of this requirement
- A copy of the general inspection schedule required by WAC 173-303-320(2) and 173-303-630(6)
- A description of the procedures used to comply with the preparedness and prevention requirements of WAC 173-303-340, or a justification of any request for a waiver(s) from these requirements
- A copy of the contingency plan required by WAC 173-303-350
- A description of the procedures, structures, or equipment used at the facility to:
 - Prevent hazards and contain spills in unloading/loading operations
 - Prevent runoff from dangerous waste handling areas to other areas of the facility or environment, or to prevent flooding
 - Prevent contamination of water supplies
 - Mitigate effects of equipment failure and power outages
 - Prevent undue exposure of personnel to dangerous waste
 - Prevent releases to the atmosphere.
- Vehicular traffic pattern, estimated volume, and control

- Seismic risk consideration. The owner or operator must identify the seismic risk zone in which the facility is intended to be located. It must be demonstrated that the facility is designed to resist seismic ground motion and that the design is sufficient to withstand the maximum horizontal acceleration of a design earthquake specified in the demonstration.
- An outline of both the introductory and continuing training programs that prepare persons to operate or maintain the TSD facility in a safe manner as required to demonstrate compliance with WAC 173-303-330. A brief description of how training will be designed to meet actual job tasks in accordance with the requirements in WAC 173-303-330(1)(d).
- A copy of the closure plan required by WAC 173-303-610(3) and 173-303-630(10)
- A topographic map meeting all applicable requirements in WAC 173-303-806(4)(a)(xviii).

Specific Container Requirements

- A description of the containment system to demonstrate compliance with WAC 173-303-630(7). Show at least:
 - Basic design parameters, dimensions, and materials of construction, including allowance for a 25-year, 24-hour storm
 - How the design promotes positive drainage control or how containers are kept from contact with standing liquids in the containment system
 - Capacity of the containment system relative to the volume of the largest container to be stored
 - Provisions for preventing or managing run-on
 - How accumulated liquids can be analyzed and removed to prevent overflow
 - A description of the building or other protective covering for extremely hazardous waste containers.
- For storage areas that store containers holding wastes that do not contain free liquids, a demonstration of compliance with WAC 173-303-630(7)(c), including:

- Test procedures and results or other documentation or information to show that the wastes do not contain free liquids
- A description of how the storage area is designed or operated to drain and remove liquids or how containers are kept from contact with standing liquids
- A description of procedures for labeling containers.

4.3 DISCUSSION OF ALTERNATIVES

The alternatives for permitting HLW canister storage are discussed below. The probability of success (High, Medium, Low) will follow each listed alternative.

1. Submit an NOI for expansion under interim status (adding a new unit to the Hanford facility RCRA permit) and submit a new Part A and Part B. (High)

Assumptions:

- a) An NOI will be submitted to increase the overall design capacity for canister storage.
 - b) New Part A and Part B permit applications will be written and submitted.
 - c) The Hanford Facility RCRA permit will be modified to include the new Part B permit application schedule. DOE/RL-91-28, *General Information Portion* (DOE-RL 1991), will also require modification.
2. Modify the existing Hanford Waste Vitrification Plant (HWVP) Part A, and submit an NOI for expansion. Write a new Part B permit application. (High)

Assumptions:

- a) The HWVP Part A will be modified by separating out vitrified waste canister storage at the CSB into its own Part A. Dangerous waste codes may be affected.
- b) An NOI will be submitted to increase the overall design capacity for storage of vitrified waste in canisters at the CSB.
- c) A new Part B permit application will be written and submitted.

- d) The Hanford Facility RCRA permit will be modified to include the new Part B permit application schedule. DOE/RL-91-28, *General Information Portion* (DOE-RL 1991), will also require modification.
3. Modify the Central Waste Complex (CWC) Part A and Part B Permit, and submit an NOI for expansion (the CWC will receive their final status permit in 1998). (Low)

Assumptions:

- a) An NOI will be submitted for an increase in overall design capacity.
 - b) The CWC Part A modification will be submitted and will include addition of canister storage of vitrified waste in the CSB. The modification is unlikely to affect dangerous waste codes.
 - c) The CWC Part B Permit will be modified (WAC 173-303-830 Class III Modification).
 - d) The Hanford Facility RCRA permit will be modified, including DOE/RL-91-28, *General Information Portion* (DOE-RL 1991).
4. Modify DST Part A and Part B permits, and submit an NOI for expansion (the DST system will receive their final status permit in 1999). (Low)

Assumptions:

- a) An NOI will be submitted for addition of a new waste management process.
- b) The DST Part A will be submitted, and will include addition of canister storage of vitrified waste in the CSB. Dangerous waste codes will be affected.
- c) The DST system Part B permit will be modified (WAC 173-303-830 Class III Modification).
- d) The Hanford Facility RCRA permit will be modified. DOE/RL-91-28, *General Information Portion* (DOE-RL 1991), will also require modification.

4.4 RECOMMENDED PERMITTING STRATEGY

The recommended permitting strategy for the HLW CSB is alternative #2. Negotiation with Ecology and EPA of TPA milestones for achieving final status prior to beginning CSB retrofitting may be required. Under interim status, hot operation of the CSB may begin without a final status permit. However, this issue is subject to negotiation with Ecology.

So that this task can be performed in the most cost effective manner, the scope of a delisting petition needs to be better defined. The Hanford Site has experience in delisting, and this experience can be tapped to better define this work. TWRS Environmental proposes to perform (or contract for) an evaluation of delisting requirements. After this evaluation is complete, and the scope is better defined, discussions with the private contractors could be initiated. These discussions would center on identifying the data each contractor will be providing to demonstrate compliance with LDR, and evaluating the most effective way to obtain the balance of the information needed for the petition.

4.5 PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

(See Appendix A).

5.0 THE CLEAN AIR ACT

The *Federal Clean Air Act of 1970* (42 USC 7401 et seq.) was enacted in 1970, amended in 1977, and overhauled and expanded in 1990.

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Solidified HLW, planned for interim storage in Vaults 2 and 3 of the CSB, is to be produced as part of the privatization effort to immobilize tank waste. A detailed review of the facility design, the storage process, the physical form of the emission sources, and regulatory requirements concluded that the CSB will not be a source of regulated emissions to the atmosphere. The solidified waste will be in the form of vitrified HLW and cesium. The cesium will result from low-level waste pre-treatment operations. Primary containment of the vitrified waste will be provided by hermetically sealed stainless steel canisters. Primary containment of the cesium will be provided by hermetically sealed stainless containers. Each canister/container will have been evacuated, sealed, decontaminated and surveyed before being transferred to the CSB.

Because these containment methods are used, no requirement exists for permitting the CSB under federal/State regulations.

5.2 SUMMARY OF DATA/INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

This conclusion was based on a detailed review of the project design criteria and State and federal regulatory requirements.

5.3 DISCUSSION OF ALTERNATIVES

No alternatives are needed.

5.4 RECOMMENDED PERMITTING STRATEGY

Confirmation from the Washington State Departments of Health and Ecology that the hermetically sealed canisters/containers do not constitute a source of regulated emissions will be obtained from each State agency in writing.

5.5 PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

(See Appendix A)

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6.0 TRANSPORTATION

The transportation of radioactive materials within Hanford Site boundaries in areas that are not accessible to the public is not currently subject to U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulation. Transportation and packaging operations are authorized and controlled by contractor-approved procedures and safety evaluations.

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The mechanism by which the transportation and packaging of radioactive materials is approved under the current PHMC program involves the application of requirements similar to those imposed by DOT and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for the transportation of these materials in the public domain. Packaging design is a primary element in identifying the applicable requirements and the extent to which the shipments of HLW to the CSB must be controlled. Packaging systems that afford the greatest degree of protection for the contents require the lowest degree of operational control.

In order that the applicable requirements and approvals may be fully identified, the packaging design must be fully defined. The maximum intended payload must also be defined. Other parameters that should be established before the necessary approvals can be obtained include the shipment route and frequency.

6.2 SUMMARY OF DATA/INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

The primary information required in order to proceed with authorization of the packaging system and the shipment campaign is as follows:

- Detailed design of the packaging system
- Description of the transportation system
- Detailed description of the bounding payload, including radioisotopic content, chemical constituents, physical properties, thermal properties, and mechanical properties
- Transport mode (highway or rail) and route
- Number and frequency of shipments.

6.3 DISCUSSION OF ALTERNATIVES

The basic alternatives for approval of the transportation aspects of the HLW Interim Storage Project are limited. One approach is to fully comply with DOT and NRC regulations that govern the transportation of Type B quantities of radioactive material. A second alternative is to design and operate a packaging and transportation system under the PHMC onsite Transportation Safety Program as defined in WHC-CM-2-14, *Hazardous Material Packaging and Shipping*.

The first alternative, full regulatory compliance for offsite shipping, requires the use of a certified packaging system. Unless a currently certified system is identified and is usable for this campaign, the selection of this alternative typically requires an effort of two to five years to obtain certification of the packaging design, along with significant cost to execute the process. Another difficulty that would be encountered if this alternative were selected is the necessity to fully characterize the material being shipped, a process that may not be completed until the production of the payload is well underway. Advantages of this alternative include the possession of a well-established pedigree from an independent regulatory agency that is obtained through a defined process. This approach is clearly conservative from a safety perspective.

The second alternative, approval under the onsite transportation safety program, is more flexible and deals with safety aspects of the operation that do not contribute to the evaluations performed in support of the first alternative. The flexibility of this alternative lies in the safety criteria, which are based on potential dose consequences corresponding to accident frequencies. The advantages of this alternative include the use of less expensive packaging systems that are less cumbersome to handle. The onsite packaging and transportation procedures can be developed to apply as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA) principles in a manner not permitted by the first alternative. A disadvantage of this approach is that the packaging system would not be approved for shipment offsite to a final storage location.

6.4 RECOMMENDED APPROVAL STRATEGY

The recommended approval strategy for the packaging and transportation system is to conduct the design and safety evaluations within the onsite transportation safety program as described in WHC-CM-2-14, taking full advantage of the flexibility and cost efficiency provided by this approach. The packaging design and safety evaluations should be conducted in parallel.

6.5 PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

(See Appendix A)

7.0 RADIATION PROTECTION STANDARDS/MONITORING

7.1 INTRODUCTION

DOE Order 5400.1, *General Environmental Protection Program*, and DOE Order 5400.5, *Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment*, require that monitoring be performed to determine the impact on the environment from activities that involve potential emission of radionuclides.

7.2 SUMMARY OF DATA OF INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

Both DOE orders require that baseline data be obtained prior to the start of a project, and that periodic monitoring be performed to determine if the environment is being affected. The baseline data required include:

- Background radiation levels at the project site and in surrounding areas, including on-site and off-site.
- Radionuclides present in flora, fauna, soil, wildlife, water, vadoze and ground water, agriculture products and animals, and, in some circumstances, members of the public.

7.3 DISCUSSION OF ALTERNATIVES

The three alternatives available for this project are: 1) gather the required information specifically for this project; 2) use information gathered by Spent Nuclear Fuels and routine monitoring of the Hanford Site; and 3) use routine monitoring data for the Hanford Site supplemented by project-specific data related to the location of the CSB and storage of the canisters.

Alternative 1, gathering the data specifically for this project, would duplicate a considerable amount of monitoring work that is routinely performed regarding the Hanford Site and facilities. Also, for much of the preferred 2-year baseline period, the Spent Nuclear Fuels project would be actively storing fuel in the CSB. This situation could bias the Hanford Site baseline data. Alternative 1 is judged to be the most expensive alternative, and has the longest schedule.

Alternative 2) makes use of existing data for the baseline and limits this project to ongoing monitoring. The ongoing monitoring can be accomplished by use of site programs and the specific monitoring established for storage by the Spent Nuclear Fuel project. It is not expected that storage of HLW canisters will require monitoring beyond that done by the

routine site programs. However, because TWRS will become the facility manager, TWRS will be obligated to perform the periodic monitoring associated with storage of the fuel canisters.

Alternative 3) makes use of existing data, from both the Site and Spent Nuclear Fuels, supplemented by data specific to storage of HLW canisters. Because very little data can be separated from the Spent Nuclear Fuels use of the Canister Storage Building this option is not viable.

7.4 RECOMMENDED STRATEGY

Use Alternative 2. Baseline data are required for this project; however, no specific action is needed because the same data are required for storage of the spent nuclear fuel or as part of other routine Hanford Site monitoring. The HLW canisters are not expected to have radioactive emissions; however, monitoring is provided by the radiation sampling system installed on the building ventilation system. This system is required for the spent nuclear fuel canisters as there is a potential for radioactive gas emissions.

Although not required by the DOE Orders, it is recommended that the below deck passive ventilation system have the capability to place an isokenetic or shrouded probe in the exhaust stack. This can be accomplished by adding two to four 2-inch-diameter openings to the stack. The openings would connect to 150-pound rated, raised face flanges with blank covers. These openings could also be used to confirm expected air flow. Expected cost is \$5,000 or less, installed.

7.5 PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

(See Appendix A)

8.0 REFERENCES

- 10 CFR 1021, 1992, "Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act," *Code of Federal Regulations*, as amended.
- 40 CFR 260, 1980, "Hazardous Waste Management System: General," *Code of Federal Regulations*, as amended.
- 40 CFR 261, 1980, "Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste," *Code of Federal Regulations*, as amended.
- 40 CFR 268, 1986, "Land Disposal Restrictions," *Code of Federal Regulations*, as amended.
- 62 FR 8692, 1996, "U.S. Department of Energy Record of Decision for the Tank Waste Remediation System, Hanford Site, Richland, Washington," *Federal Register*, Vol. 62, pp. 8692-8704, (February 26).
- DOE, 1988, *General Environmental Protection Program*, DOE Order 5400.1, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.
- DOE, 1990, *Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment*, DOE Order 5400.5, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.
- DOE, 1991, *General Information Portion*, DOE/RL-91-28, U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office, Richland, Washington.
- DOE, 1996a, *Final Environmental Impact Statement: Management of Spent Nuclear Fuel from the K-Basins at the Hanford Site, Richland, Washington*, DOE/EIS-0245-F, U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office, Richland, Washington.
- DOE, 1996b, *Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Tank Waste Remediation System*, DOE/EIS-0189F, U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office, Washington.
- DOE, 1996c, *Spent Nuclear Fuels/Final Environmental Impact Statement*, DOE/EIS-0245F, U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office, Richland, Washington.
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969*, 42 USC 4321 et seq.
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976*, 42 USC 6901 et seq.
- State Environmental Policy Act of 1971*, RCW 43.21C, Revised Code of Washington, et seq.

WAC 173-303, 1996, "Dangerous Waste Regulations," *Washington Administrative Code*, as amended.

WAC 197-11, 1986, "Washington State Environmental Policy Act Rules, Department of Ecology," *Washington Administrative Code*, as amended.

WHC-CM-2-14, *Hazardous Material Packaging and Shipping*, Westinghouse Hanford Company, Richland, Washington.

APPENDIX A

HIGH-LEVEL WASTE INTERIM STORAGE

PERMITTING PLAN COST AND SCHEDULE

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Activity Description		Early Start	Early Finish	Orig Dur	PY97	PY98	PY99	PY00	PY01	PY02	PY03
CSB Air Permit											
Prepare DOE-RL/DOE and DOE-RL/DOE Letter		08MAR97	11MAR97	4							
Obtain FDI Approval		12MAR97	20MAR97	13							
Obtain DOE-RL Approval		31MAR97	25APR97	20							
Obtain DOE-RL/DOE Approval		26APR97	15MAY97	14							
CSB SEP/AN/NEPA											
Prepare Briefing (SEPA)		17MAR98	30MAR98	10							
Request Meeting with Ecology (SEPA)		17MAR98	30MAR98	10							
Dry Run with DOE-RL (SEPA)		31MAR98	31MAR98	1							
Review Briefing (SEPA)		01APR98	06APR98	4							
Brief Ecology (SEPA)		07APR98	08APR98	2							
LWMC Prepare Letter (NEPA)		14APR98	16APR98	3							
LWMC Sign Letter (NEPA)		17APR98	17APR98	1							
LWMC Transmittal Letter to FDI (NEPA)		20APR98	20APR98	1							
CSB Notice of Intent (NOI)											
Prepare NOI for Review		02JUN98	16JUN98	31							
DOE-RL/Contractor Review		17JUL98	06AUG98	15							
Incorporate Comments		07AUG98	27AUG98	15							
PHMC Approval		28AUG98	10SEP98	9							
Transmittal to DOE-RL		11SEP98	11SEP98	1							
DOE-RL Approval		14SEP98	03OCT98	15							
Submit NOI to Ecology		05OCT98	05OCT98	1							

Project Start: 01/01/95
 Project End: 01/01/97
 Prep Date: 11/01/97
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Lockheed Martin Handford Corporation
 Canister Storage Building-Reming
 April 17, 1997

Sheet 1 of 4

	PY97	PY98	PY99	PY00	PY01	PY02	PY03
			PHMC Review Period				
Early Start							
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Activity Description	Early Start	Early Finish	OTB Dur
PHMC Receives Input from Private Vendors	01/OCT/97		0
PHMC Prepares Deleting Petition	01/OCT/97	31/MAR/98	124
PHMC Formal Review of Petition	01/APR/98	30/JUN/98	64
Incorporate PHMC Comments	01/JUL/98	31/JUL/98	21
DOE-RL Formal Review	03/AUG/98	30/SEP/98	42
Incorporate DOE Comments	01/OCT/98	30/OCT/98	22
PHMC Approval	02/NOV/98	19/NOV/98	14
DOE-RL Approval	20/NOV/98	07/JAN/99	30
Submit Petition to EPA		07/JAN/99	0
EPA Processes Petition	06/JAN/99	19/JUN/00	365

REPORT DATE 17APR97 RUN NO. 772
14:06

Canister Storage Building-Permitting
Lockheed Martin Hanford Corporation

PAGE NO. 1

DESCRIPTION	EARLY START	EARLY FINISH	RESOURCE	BUDGET QUANTITY	BUDGET COST
CSB Air Permit					
Prepare DOE-RL/WDOE and DOE-RL/WDOH Letter	06MAR97	11MAR97	77500010 77500000	16.00 8.00	997.28 229.36 1226.64
Obtain FDH Approval	12MAR97	28MAR97	77500010	25.00	1558.25 1558.25
Obtain DOE-RL Approval	31MAR97	25APR97	77500010	8.00	498.64 498.64
Obtain WDOE/WDOH Approval	28APR97	15MAY97	77500010	8.00	498.64 498.64 3782.17
CSB SEPA/NEPA					
Prepare Briefing (SEPA)	17MAR98	30MAR98	77500010	30.00	1920.30 1920.30
Request Meeting with Ecology (SEPA)	17MAR98	30MAR98			
Dry Run with DOE-RL (SEPA)	31MAR98	31MAR98	77500010	10.00	640.10 640.10
Revise Briefing (SEPA)	01APR98	06APR98	77500010	8.00	512.08 512.08
Brief Ecology (SEPA)	07APR98	08APR98	77500010	12.00	768.12 768.12
LMHC Prepare Letter (NEPA)	14APR98	16APR98	77500010	12.00	768.12 768.12
LMHC Sign Letter (NEPA)	17APR98	17APR98	77500010	7.20	460.87 460.87
LMHC Transmit Letter to FDH (NEPA)	20APR98	20APR98	77500010	0.80	51.21 51.21 5120.80
CSB Notice of Intent (NOI)					
Prepare NOI for Review	02JUN98	16JUL98	77500000 77500010 04E00940 31220010 07E00970 31220140	5.00 40.00 1.76 40.00 0.35 0.02	147.25 2560.40 2109.38 2472.00 419.48 23.97 7732.48
DOE-RL/Contractor Review	17JUL98	06AUG98	31220010	10.00	618.00 618.00

REPORT DATE 17APR97 RUN NO. 772
14:06

Canister Storage Building-Permitting
Lockheed Martin Hanford Corporation

PAGE NO. 2

DESCRIPTION	EARLY START	EARLY FINISH	RESOURCE	BUDGET QUANTITY	BUDGET COST
CSB Notice of Intent (NOI)					
Incorporate Comments	07AUG98	27AUG98	77500010 04E00940 31220010 07E00970 31220140	10.00 0.58 30.00 0.35 0.02	640.10 695.14 1854.00 419.48 23.97
					3632.69
PHMC Approval	28AUG98	10SEP98	77500010 31220010	20.00 20.00	1280.20 1236.00
					2516.20
Transmit to DOE-RL	11SEP98	11SEP98			
DOE-RL Approval	14SEP98	02OCT98	77500010 31220010 77500000	32.00 32.00 5.00	2048.96 1977.22 147.30
					4173.48
Submit NOI to Ecology	05OCT98	05OCT98			
Review Period	06OCT98	02MAR99			
Request for Legal Notice Announcement	06OCT98	06OCT98			
Legal Notice Publication Period	07OCT98	22OCT98			
					18672.85
Part A Permit Application					
Prepare Part A Form 3	02NOV98	15DEC98	77500010 31220010 77500000 07E00970 31220140	14.00 14.00 7.00 0.35 0.02	898.24 863.94 206.64 429.44 24.54
					2422.80
PHMC Formal Review	16DEC98	29DEC98	31210010	10.00	617.10
					617.10
Incorporate PHMC Comments	30DEC98	08JAN99	31210010	20.00	1234.20
					1234.20
DOE-RL Formal Review	11JAN99	22JAN99	31210010	10.00	617.10
					617.10
Incorporate DOE-RL Comments	25JAN99	01FEB99	31220010 07E00970 31220140 312204C0	10.00 0.35 0.02 0.01	617.10 429.44 24.54 12.27
					1083.35
PHMC Part A Certification	02FEB99	12FEB99	31210010	15.00	925.65
					925.65
Transmit Certified Part A to DOE-RL	12FEB99				

Canister Storage Building-Permitting Lockheed Martin Hanford Corporation					
REPORT DATE 17APR97 RUN NO. 772 14:06					
PAGE NO. 3					
DESCRIPTION	EARLY START	EARLY FINISH	RESOURCE	BUDGET QUANTITY	BUDGET COST
Part A Permit Application					
DOE-RL Certification	16FEB99	02MAR99	31210010	15.00	925.65
					925.65
Submit Part A Permit Application		03MAR99			
Ecology Review and Approval	03MAR99	01JUN99	31210010	10.00	617.10
					617.10
(M-90-12) Submit Revised CS Facility Part A		30JUN99			
					8442.95
Part B Permit Application Rev. 0					
Prepare Draft Text (Part B, Revision 0)	27MAY97	13FEB98	31210010 07E00970	1100.00 0.86	67113.61 1017.54
					68131.15
PHMC Receives Input from Private Vendors	17FEB98	17FEB98			
Revise Draft Text	18FEB98	15JUN98	31210010 07E00970	500.00 0.42	30900.00 503.37
					31403.37
Author Technical Review	16JUN98	30JUN98	31210010	17.00	1050.60
					1050.60
Incorporate Author Comments/Complete Draft	01JUL98	15JUL98	31210010	40.00	2472.00
					2472.00
PHMC Formal Review	16JUL98	14AUG98	31210010 41400060 31210140 312104C0	10.00 19.00 0.41 0.03	618.00 745.75 503.37 35.96
					1903.08
Incorporate PHMC Comments/Complete Draft	17AUG98	11SEP98	31210010	30.00	1854.00
					1854.00
DOE-RL Formal Review	14SEP98	13OCT98	31210010 41400060 31210140 312104C0	10.00 19.00 0.41 0.03	617.63 752.98 496.16 36.30
					1903.07
Incorporate DOE-RL Comments/Complete Draft	14OCT98	12NOV98	31210010 07E00970	30.00 0.41	1851.30 503.06
					2354.36
PHMC Part B Permit Application Certification	13NOV98	11DEC98	31210010	20.00	1234.20
					1234.20
Transmit Certified Permit B Permit App to DOE-RL		11DEC98			
DOE-RL Certification	14DEC98	13JAN99	31210010 41400060	10.00 37.00	617.10 1486.66

REPORT DATE 17APR97 RUN NO. 772
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Canister Storage Building-Permitting
Lockheed Martin Hanford Corporation

PAGE NO. 4

DESCRIPTION	EARLY START	EARLY FINISH	RESOURCE	BUDGET QUANTITY	BUDGET COST
Part B Permit Application Rev. 0					2103.76
Submit Part B Permit Application to Ecology	13JAN99				
Ecology Review	14JAN99	07MAY99			
Workshops	10MAY99	08MAR00	31210010	832.00	51606.24
					51606.24
					166015.83
Part B Permit Application Rev. 1					
Incorporate Workshops/Revise Text (Revision 1)	09MAR00	04MAY00	31210010 07E00970	120.00 0.79	7478.40 995.03
					8473.43
Author Technical Review	05MAY00	18MAY00	31210010	20.00	1246.40
					1246.40
Incorporate Author Comments/Comp Draft Permit	19MAY00	31MAY00	31210010	10.00	623.20
					623.20
PHMC Formal Review	01JUN00	27JUN00	31210010 47400060 31210140 312104C0	10.00 18.00 0.40 0.03	623.20 742.50 503.81 37.79
					1907.30
Incorporate PHMC Comments/Complete Draft Permit	28JUN00	20JUL00	31210010	30.00	1869.60
					1869.60
DOE-RL Formal Review	21JUL00	17AUG00	31210010 47400060 31210140 312104C0	10.00 18.00 0.40 0.03	623.20 742.50 503.81 37.79
					1907.30
Incorporate DOE-RL Comments/Comp Draft Permit	18AUG00	08SEP00	31210010 07E00970	30.00 0.40	1869.60 503.81
					2373.41
PHMC Part B Permit Application Certification	11SEP00	22SEP00	31210010	20.00	1246.40
					1246.40
Transmit Certified Part B Permit App to DOE-RL		22SEP00			
DOE-RL Certification	25SEP00	20OCT00	31210010 47400060	10.00 36.00	623.80 1514.70
					2138.50
Sub Permit Application Modification to Ecology		20OCT00			
(M-20-56) Submit CSB Part B Application-Ecology		29DEC00			
					21785.54

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Canister Storage Building-Permitting
Lockheed Martin Hanford Corporation

PAGE NO. 5

DESCRIPTION	EARLY START	EARLY FINISH	RESOURCE	BUDGET QUANTITY	BUDGET COST
Transportation and Packaging					
Safety Analysis Report for Packaging-Trans Cask	02OCT00	29MAR02	03E00930	191.83	250014.46
					250014.46
					250014.46
Listing Exclusion Application					
PHMC Receives Input from Private Vendors	01OCT97				
PHMC Prepares Delisting Petition	01OCT97	31MAR98	70310010	1820.00	116498.20
					116498.20
PHMC Formal Review of Petition	01APR98	30JUN98	70310010	480.00	30724.80
					30724.80
Incorporate PHMC Comments	01JUL98	31JUL98	70310010	240.00	15362.40
					15362.40
DOE-RL Formal Review	03AUG98	30SEP98	70310010	80.00	5120.80
					5120.80
Incorporate DOE Comments	01OCT98	30OCT98	70310010	160.00	10265.60
					10265.60
PHMC Approval	02NOV98	19NOV98	70310010	20.00	1283.20
					1283.20
DOE-RL Approval	20NOV98	07JAN99	70310010	20.00	1283.20
					1283.20
Submit Petition to EPA		07JAN99			
EPA Processes Petition	08JAN99	19JUN00	70310010	500.00	32223.01
					32223.01
					212761.21
					=====
					686595.81

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APPENDIX B

**ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS CHECKLIST FOR THE HIGH-LEVEL
WASTE STORAGE PROJECT CANISTER STORAGE BUILDING**

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From: LOCKHEED MARTIN HANFORD CORPORATION
Phone: 373-5399 R1-90
Date: 11-04-96

70100-96-004

ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS CHECKLIST FOR THE HIGH-LEVEL WASTE
STORAGE PROJECT CANISTER STORAGE BUILDING

	K. C. Burgard	H5-03		
cc:	B. G. Erlandson	R2-36	E. E. Mayer	H5-24
	F. M. P. Delozier	S7-85	R. B. Calmus	H5-27
	H. L. Boston	H5-24	K. S. Tollefson	S7-01
	C. C. Haas	S7-51	D. G. Baide	S2-48
	P. H. Miller	R1-51	R. K. P'Pool	S5-03
	MLD File/LB			

Please find attached the Environmental Requirements Checklist for the High-Level Waste Interim Storage Project. This checklist documents TWRS Environmental Compliance's evaluation of the required environmental permits, approvals, and/or other documentation necessary for this project, and lists the contact person for each requirement.

The High-Level Waste (HLW) Interim Storage Project plans on using the existing Spent Nuclear Fuels (SNF) Canister Storage building for interim storage of solidified (HLW) produced during the Phase 1 privatization effort. Solidified HLW includes canisters containing vitrified (glass) HLW and containers containing cesium separated from waste by ion exchange into resin during low-level waste pretreatment.

M. L. Deffenbaugh

Environmental Engineer
TWRS Environmental Compliance

MLD

Attachment

**SCOPE OF WORK FOR
HIGH-LEVEL WASTE INTERIM STORAGE PROJECT**

**EXPLANATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS
CHECKLIST AND NARRATIVE**

The following table identifies environmental permits, approvals, and/or requirements applicable to the project. Any "Yes" or "To Be Determined" answer in the applicability column will be further described in the narrative that follows the table. Some "No" answers may require special explanation and will have narrative associated with them. If this is the case, the words "See Narrative" will be stated in the applicability column. A contact is identified at the end of each evaluation to answer questions and/or provide additional information regarding the specific regulation in question.

The path forward for solidified high-level waste (HLW) interim storage entails use of the Spent Nuclear Fuels (SNF) Canister Storage Building (CSB) for interim storage of solidified HLW produced during the Phase I privatization effort (Calmus 1996). The CSB is designed as a "zero discharge" facility. Engineering assessments have indicated that excess CSB vaults (two southern most vaults 2 and 3) could, with some modification, be used for immobilized HLW interim storage (Jacobs 1996). A permitting checklist was developed for the SNF CSB construction and operation. However, this checklist was not developed with the intent to store Phase I HLW products. Therefore, this Environmental checklist will address the specific storage of Phase I HLW products in the CSB. This permitting checklist will provide the basis to develop a permitting plan concurrent with HLW Interim Storage Project CSB conceptual design.

This environmental checklist does not encompasses the storing of shipping port fuel, however, this is a living document that will evolve with the needs of the project.

ABBREVIATIONS and ACRONYMS

ADM	Action Description Memorandum
ALARA	As Low As Reasonably Achievable
AOP	Air Operating Permit
ARARs	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BARCT	Best Available Radioisotope Control Technology
BCCAA	Benton County Clean Air Authority
BFDHD	Benton-Franklin District Health Department
CAA	Clean Air Act
CDR	Conceptual Design Report
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbons
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRR	Cultural Resource Review
CX	Categorical Exclusion
DOE-HQ	U.S. Department of Energy-Headquarters
DOH	State of Washington Department of Health
DST	double-shell tank
EA	Environmental Assessment
Ecology	State of Washington Department of Ecology
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EIS/ODIS	Effluent Information System/Onsite Discharge Information System
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FR	Federal Register
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
gpd	gallons per day
HCRL	Hanford Cultural Resource Laboratory
HLAN	Hanford Local Area Network
HPA	Hydraulic Projects Approval
IB	Information Bulletin
IEU	insignificant emission units
LDUA	light duty utility arm
MEI	Maximum Exposed Individual
mrem	millirem
MTF	Memorandum-To-File
MWC	Municipal Waste Combustor
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NESHAPs	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NOC	Notice of Construction
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSR	New Source Review
POC	Point of Contact
PL	Public Law
PNNL	Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RL	U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
SST	single-shell tank
SWDP	State Waste Discharge Permit
TAPs	Toxic Air Pollutants
T-BACT	Best Available Control Technology for Toxics
TEDE	Total Effective Dose Equivalent
T-RACT	Reasonably Available Control Technology for Toxics
Tri-Party Agreement	Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order
TSD	Treatment, Storage, and/or Disposal
UIC	Underground Injection Control
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
UST	Underground Storage Tanks
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WHC	Westinghouse Hanford Company

Note: This applies to the complete POC checklist and may not apply in full to individual checklists.

Summary Checklist of Potential Permits/Approvals/Requirements
(4 sheets)

Environment-Media	Permit, Approval, Or Requirement	Regulation(s)	Regulatory Agency	Restriction	App. (Y or N)
NEPA	NEPA Documentation	10 CFR 1021	DOE	Title II Design (Projects); Procurement	Y
SEPA	SEPA	WAC 197-11	State Agency	License; Permit	See Narrative
CERCLA	ARARs	40 CFR 300 to 400	EPA	Construction	N
Nonrad. Air Emissions	New Source Review/NOC; Source Registration ¶ ¶	WAC 173-400-040; WAC 173-400-110;	Ecology;	Construction	N
	PSD	WAC 173-400-141	Ecology;	Construction	N
	TAPs	WAC 173-460-030; -040	Ecology	Construction	N
	Dangerous and/or Hazardous waste air emissions	WAC 173-303 -120(4)(e), -400(3), -690, and -691, 40CFR 264/265 Subpart CC	Ecology and EPA	Operations	N
Radioactive Air Emissions	NESHAPs	40 CFR 61, Subpart H	EPA	Construction	N
	Radiation Protection - Air Emissions	WAC 246-247-060	DOH	Construction; Operation	N
All Air Emissions	Air Operating Permit	WAC 173-401	Ecology; DOH; EPA	Operation	See Narrative
Asbestos	NOI	BCCAA Reg. 1, Article 8; 40 CFR 61, Subpart M	BCCAA	Before Working with Asbestos	N
Outdoor or Unconfined Burning	Burn Permit	WAC 173-425; BCCAA Reg. 1, Article 5	Hanford Fire Department BCCAA	Open Burning	N

Summary Checklist of Potential Permits/Approvals/Requirements
(4 sheets)

Environment-Media	Permit, Approval, Or Requirement	Regulation(s)	Regulatory Agency	Restriction	App. (Y or N)
Ozone Depleting Substances/ CFCs	Release Prevention; Recovery/Recycle; Certification Labeling	40 CFR 82	Ecology	Reporting; Training; Operation	N
Soil Column Waste Water Disposal	SWDP	WAC 173-216	Ecology	Operation	N
	Approval of Engr. Report, Plans & Specs., and O&M Manual	WAC 173-240	Ecology	Construction	N
	UIC Permit/ Registration	WAC 173-218	Ecology	Operation	N
Domestic Waste Water Disposal	Septic Systems < 14,500 gpd Capacity Design Approval	WAC 246-272	DOH	Construction	N
	Septic Systems > 14,500 gpd Capacity Design Approval	WAC 173-216; WAC 173-240	Ecology	Construction	N
	Pretreatment Permit	40 CFR 403; City Ordinance	City of Richland	Discharge to City Sewage Facility	N
	Operator Certification	WAC 173-230	Ecology	Operation	N
	Discharge Standards	WAC 173-221	Ecology	Discharge	N
Surface Waste Water Disposal	NPDES Permit	40 CFR 122	EPA	Operation	N
	Storm Water Discharge Under General Permit	57 FR No. 175	EPA	River Construction	N
	U.S. Dept. of Army Permit	33 CFR 325	USACE	River Construction	N
	Section 10 Permit	33 CFR 320; 33 CFR 322	USACE	River Construction	N

Summary Checklist of Potential Permits/Approvals/Requirements
(4 sheets)

Environment-Media	Permit, Approval, Or Requirement	Regulation(s)	Regulatory Agency	Restriction	App. (Y or N)
	Nationwide Permits	33 CFR 330	USACE	River Construction	N
	Hydraulic Projects Permit	WAC 220-110	WA State Dept. of Fisheries	River Construction	N
	Shoreline Development Permit	WAC 173-14 to -20	Benton County	River/Island Construction	N
	Aquatic Lands Lease	WAC 332-30	DNR	Construction	N
	Hanford Reach Study Act Notification	PL 100-605	U.S. Park Service	Construction within 1/4 mi. of River	N
	Water Quality Modification Permit	WAC 173-201	Ecology	River Construction	N
	Certification of NPDES Permit	40 CFR 121	Ecology	Operation	N
	Categorical Standards	40 CFR 405 to 471	EPA	Operation	N
Drinking Water Supply	Approval of Engr. Report, Plans & Specs.	WAC 246-290	DOH	Construction	N
	System ID. Number	WAC 246-290	DOH	Operation	N
	Operator Certification	WAC 246-292	DOH	Operation	N
Solid Waste	Solid Waste Handling Facility Permit	WAC 173-304	BFDHD	Construction	See Narrative
Dangerous Waste	Dangerous Waste Permit (RCRA Part A and B)	WAC 173-303-800 thru-860; 40 CFR 264; 40 CFR 265; 40 CFR 270	Ecology	Construction of New Facilities or Expansion of Existing Facilities	Y
	Construction or expansion of surface impoundments, waste piles, or landfill units	WAC 173-303-335	Ecology	Construction quality assurance plans, program, and certification	N
UST	Tank Permit	WAC 173-360	Ecology	Operation	N

Summary Checklist of Potential Permits/Approvals/Requirements
(4 sheets)

Environment-Media	Permit, Approval, Or Requirement	Regulation(s)	Regulatory Agency	Restriction	App. (Y or N)
All Media	Floodplain, Wetland Assessment	10 CFR 1022	DOE	Any Surface Disturbance	N
	Cultural Resource Review	36 CFR 800	DOE	Any Surface Disturbance; Modification of Bldgs. Eligible for Listing on Historical Register	N
	Excavation Permit	36 CFR 800	DOE	Any Excavation	N
	Ecological Compliance Review	10 CFR 1021; 50 CFR 402.6; DOE Order 5484.1	USFWS	Construction; Habitat Modification	N
	Preoperational Monitoring of Facilities, Sites, and Operations	DOE Order 5400.1	DOE	Operation	N
	Radiation Protection Standards	DOE Order 5400.5	DOE	Construction	Y

NEPA**NEPA Documentation - Title 10, CFR 1021**

A NEPA review is required for all proposed actions at the Hanford Site. Documentation of the completed NEPA review process could include an EIS, an EA or a CX. The EIS is required for proposed major federal actions that could significantly affect the quality of the human environment. In cases where the need for an EIS is uncertain, an EA is prepared. A CX is issued by RL if the proposed action clearly would have no significant impact on the quality of the human environment. However, most actions determined to be categorically excludable must be documented. A NEPA Documentation Request Checklist is available on Jetform on the Hanford Local Area Network that can be completed and forwarded to WHC NEPA Services to initiate the necessary review process. NEPA Documentation must be completed before starting Title II Design.

Note: All cultural resource surveys and ecological survey/reviews must be completed before any NEPA documentation is submitted to RL.

EVALUATION: DOE/EIS-0189F Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Tank Waste Remediation System, Volume Two, Appendix B, B.3.9.3.1: Phase 1: IMMOBILIZATION; par, 3; "The vitrified HLW would be placed directly into canisters. The HLW canisters (0.61-m [2-ft] diameter by 4.57-m [15-ft] long) would be placed in transportation casks and transported to the canister storage building for interim storage. The canisters would be removed from the transportation casks and placed into storage tubes at one of the canister storage building vaults."

This satisfies the NEPA requirements for a portion of the Phase I HLW products, (vitrified glass). However, the containers containing cesium separated during low-level waste pretreatment were not mentioned in the EIS and would need to be revisited. There is also a possibility that "Shipping Port Fuel" will be stored in 5% of vault B. Both of the products will require reevaluation, most likely an EA will have to be written.

For additional information contact M. L. Deffenbaugh (373-5399), or B. G. Erlandson (372-2678).

SEPA**SEPA Documentation - WAC 197-11**

SEPA is the State or local equivalent of NEPA that requires evaluation of environmental impacts associated with a project before it can be approved. A SEPA checklist is completed if required by Ecology (typically only if some state permit is needed). An EA under NEPA may substitute for the SEPA checklist. Ecology will determine if a State EIS is required or will issue a determination of nonsignificance.

EVALUATION: A SEPA checklist may be required for this action-although the Washington State Department of Ecology was a co-author of DOE/EIS-0.00F Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Tank Waste Remediation System. The Ecology Department may want to reevaluate the Canister Storage Building as it is earmarked to store Spent Nuclear Fuel High-Level Waste Canisters and Shipping Port Fuel. The ROD for the above mentioned EIS may not take into account all of these fuel types. For additional information please contact M L Deffenbaugh - or B G Erlandson -

DANGEROUS WASTE**Dangerous Waste Permit - WAC 173-303; 40 CFR 264, 265, 270**

Facilities that treat, store, or dispose of regulated dangerous waste must obtain the necessary dangerous waste permits. Whether a waste is a regulated dangerous waste must be determined in accordance with WAC 173-303-070 designation procedures. Existing Hanford Facility TSD units are obtaining permits in accordance with schedules and procedures identified in the Tri-Party Agreement. New Hanford Facility TSD units that are not identified in the Tri-Party Agreement will require development of a permitting plan to detail the strategies and schedules to be used for developing the necessary dangerous waste permits. This plan must be developed early in the project development phase. Strategies and schedules to be used for developing the necessary dangerous waste permits for new TSD units will need to be discussed with the appropriate regulatory agencies to gain their concurrence.

EVALUATION: The vitrified HLW will contain RCRA regulated constituents and hazardous components. Per Wendy R. Dixon, Asst Manager Environment, Safety & Health, Yucca Mountain Site Characterization Office. It is currently OCRWM's (Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management), policy that any spent nuclear fuel (SNF) or high-level radioactive waste (HLRW) that contains hazardous characteristics or is a listed waste as defined by RCRA may not be disposed of in the first NHPA-licensed repository.

According to Wendy, they have an EIS that is planned for completion in 1999 and it will reflect the same policy.

Also; Per DOC ID: E00000000-00811-1708-00001 Revision 02, "Waste Acceptance System Requirements Document". 3.2.3.1.1.14 Hazardous Waste Determination for HLW; DOE/OCRWM will only accept HLW that does not include components that are regulated as hazardous wastes under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) for disposal in the first geologic repository. The following requirements implement the decision documented in a memorandum from RW to Secretary O'Leary on 06/22/95.

A. The producer shall determine and report to DOE/OCRWM the presence or absence of any hazardous waste listed in 40CFR261.31 through 261.33, in the waste or in any feed stream proposed for storage or disposal. Any RCRA-listed component in a waste shall require the Producer to petition EPA and receive exemption to delist the waste. [40CFR261.20(b)] [40CFR262.11] [CRD 3.3.11.G]

LMHC efforts should be focused on assuring that the privatization vendor produces a waste form which is acceptable to OCRWM. If that waste is deemed non-hazardous and acceptable to them, then there will be no need to permit the CSB.

Some other DOE sites (West Valley and Savannah River), have delisted their high-level waste in preparation for delivery to Yucca Mountain. It would be prudent for that effort to start here in concert with all of the other permitting work for this project.

For additional information, please contact M. L. Deffenbaugh (373-5399) or B. G. Erlandson (372-2678).

Radiation Protection Standards - DOE Order 5400.5

This DOE Order establishes standards and requirements that must be followed to protect members of the public and environment against undue risk from radiation. The general environmental protection program requirements are established in DOE Order 5400.1.

DOE Order 5400.1 requires that all DOE Sites prepare an environmental monitoring plan. DOE/RL 91-50, Environmental Monitoring Plan, includes DOE/EH-0173T, Environmental Regulatory Guide for Radiological Effluent Monitoring and Environmental Surveillance, which provides specific guidance regarding environmental monitoring activities.

EVALUATION: A monitoring plan should be developed for the facility. For additional information, please call M. L. Deffenbaugh (373-5399), or B. G. Erlandson (373-3678).

ALL AIR EMISSIONS

Air Operating Permit - WAC 173-401

WAC 173-401 establishes the elements of a comprehensive Washington State air operating permit program consistent with the requirements of Title V of the Federal Clean Air Act. A sitewide permit is required for the Hanford facilities. This permit will address both radioactive and nonradioactive airborne emissions from all emission units that are above the listed threshold but are not limited to, criteria pollutants and hazardous air pollutants (including radionuclides). In this regulation, Ecology also has established thresholds for regulated pollutants below which emissions would be considered insignificant for the purposes of the operating permit program. Ecology has proposed new sections to Chapter 173-401 to define IEUs and activities. Categorically exempt units/activities may be omitted from the permit. Other IEU items/activities must be listed on the permit, but are exempt from the administrative requirements of the permit.

The permit will establish emission limits and conditions of operation restrictions for major sources on the Hanford Site. If a new NOC is required and an emission unit becomes operational after the permit is issued by the state, a permit revision will be required within 12 months after commencing operation. This application for modification shall be prepared in accordance with WAC 173-401-725. The NOC and permit modification can be sought concurrently. Any NOC application and associated documentation should be retained for future use in the Air Emissions Inventory that will be supporting the preparation of the title V Air Operating Permit application.

EVALUATION: Per internal correspondence # 93-RPB-079; From J. D. Bauer (RL), to D. B. Jansen (Ecology); "The sealed canisters will provide the primary confinement of the hazardous vitrified material. The vitrified material will be in a solid borosilicate glass form, and the filled canisters will have been evacuated, sealed, decontaminated and surveyed before being placed in the CSB. No regulated pollutants will be released from the sealed canisters."

Per DOH/RL/WHC/PNL Meeting Minutes # 88300-92-122; "Mr. Conklin stated that DOH agrees that the CSB will not be a source of emissions subject to construction approval, so long as the sealed canisters are verified to have no surface contamination before transfer from the Vitrification Building."

Conclusion; The CSB will not be a source of regulated emissions to the atmosphere. As a result, no requirement exists for permitting the CSB under the clean Air Act.

For additional information contact M. L. Deffenbaugh (373-5399), or B. G. Erlandson (372-2678).

SOLID WASTE

Solid Waste Handling Facility Permit - WAC 173-304

Solid waste TSD sites or facilities (i.e., landfills, land spreading, piles, surface impoundments, and recycling facilities) must obtain approval from Ecology via the comprehensive solid waste plan, and a permit from the jurisdictional health department before construction. All nonradioactive, nondangerous solid waste disposal at Hanford shall be in accordance with the substantive requirements of the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-304, "Minimum Functional Standards for Solid Waste Handling." WAC 173-351 does not apply to onsite DOE activities since the DOE is not a municipality.

EVALUATION: Any dangerous waste that is generated at the CSB during the normal operations of the facility will require management in a satellite accumulation area, or in accordance with the 90-day accumulation provisions of WAC 173-303-200. In addition, any suspect waste materials awaiting sampling/analysis results will need to be managed as dangerous waste until analysis is received. For additional information contact M. L. Deffenbaugh (373-5399), or B. G. Erlandson (372-2678).

REFERENCES

Calmus, 1996

Jacobs, 1996