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By Authority of Mr. B. F. Connelley
12-5-72

By J. H. Wells 11-21-94

Verified By Gerri Maley
11-21-94

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D. D. Streid
Design Department

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- #3 D.H. Lauder - G.G. Lail - 700 File
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December 9, 1947

234-5 PROJECT

SPECIFICATION LETTER 234-6, 235-6 (REVISION 1)

WASTE DISPOSAL

INTRODUCTION

This letter will outline the general requirements for disposal of wastes from the 234-5 Buildings. Provisions must be made for discarding all types of waste materials produced in the buildings whether contaminated or not contaminated. Process wastes such as sample can rinses, oxalate supernates, crucibles, slag, "skulls" cleaning solutions and sample discards, which are normally above limits for discard must be processed through Recovery. The following description of types of disposal units needed will include a definition of material to be handled.

SANITARY WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

The sewage entering the sanitary waste disposal system will originate from non-regulated facilities such as shower room drains and toilets throughout the building. A suitable septic tank and underground seepage arrangement should be installed for disposing of this waste.

WASTE WATER DITCH

Only innocuous liquids may be discarded into the waste water ditch via a retention basin. The waste water ditch need not be an independent facility but may join a similar service from the 231 Building. Waste water from cooling jackets or coils, steam drains, service equipment sewers, non-regulated sinks, drinking fountains, non-regulated floor drains and safety

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showers should first enter a retention basin consisting of two sections arranged so that one is being filled while the other is being sampled and emptied. Arrangements should then allow disposal of the basin contents to either the waste water ditch or to the underground crib system.

CONTAMINATED WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

Liquid wastes which may contain small amounts of plutonium must be discarded to an underground waste disposal system. These wastes will originate from regulated floor drains, regulated sinks, decontamination sinks, laboratory waste collection tanks, and condensate or other process waste collection tanks.

This waste disposal system will consist of a sump tank connected both to a settling tank and crib system and to underground storage tanks. All wastes will be collected in a 9' x 9' vertical stainless steel sump tank where they can be agitated, sampled, neutralized (if desired) and then transferred to the crib via the settling tank or directly to the underground storage facilities.

A sludge level indicator, sampling device and neutron monitor should be provided for the settling tank. The underground cribs must be vented and have facilities for liquid level determination. The underground storage tanks should have a combined capacity of 10,000 gallons and should be provided with equipment for agitating, sampling, emptying, and liquid and sludge level determination. These tanks and cribs should be so located that additional facilities can be added without breaking contaminated lines.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

Contaminated solid waste must be packaged in a manner which will prevent the spread of hazardous materials during transfer to a disposal area. Disposal will be made in a manner which conforms to the standards established for solid waste disposal by the "S" Department and H.I. Section of the Medical Department. Separate facilities are not necessary for the 234-5 Building if they are readily available elsewhere in the 200 West Area.

J. B. York
J. B. York
Technical Department

JBN:dg

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