**RCRA PERMIT FOR A HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
FACILITY PERMIT NUMBER NEV HW0101**

**ANNUAL SUMMARY/WASTE MINIMIZATION REPORT
CALENDAR YEAR 2011**

NEVADA NATIONAL SECURITY SITE, NEVADA

**Prepared for:
U.S. Department of Energy
National Nuclear Security Administration
Nevada Site Office
under Contract Number
DE-AC52-06NA25946**

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**ANNUAL SUMMARY/WASTE MINIMIZATION REPORT
CALENDAR YEAR 2011**

This report summarizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) identification number of each generator from which the Permittee received a waste stream; a description and quantity of each waste stream in tons and cubic feet received at the facility; the method of treatment, storage, and/or disposal for each waste stream; a description of the waste minimization efforts undertaken; a description of the changes in volume and toxicity of waste actually received; any unusual occurrences; and the results of tank integrity assessments. This Annual Summary/Waste Minimization Report is prepared in accordance with Section 2.13.3 of Permit Number NEV HW0101.

Facility Identification

EPA Identification Number – NV3890090001
Name/Address – Area 5 Radioactive Waste Management Site
Nevada National Security Site
Mercury, NV 89023

Reporting Period

This report covers calendar year 2011.

1.0 MIXED WASTE DISPOSAL UNIT

Generator's EPA Identification Number

EPA ID Number	Facility Name	Facility Location
ID4890008952	Idaho National Laboratory	Idaho Falls, Idaho
KY8890008982	Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant	Kevil, Kentucky
NM5890110518	Sandia National Laboratories	Albuquerque, New Mexico
NV3890090001	Nevada National Security Site	Mercury, Nevada
TN1890090003	TRU Waste Process Center	Oak Ridge, Tennessee
TN3890090001	B&W Y-12	Oak Ridge, Tennessee
TND987783065	Duratek/Energy Solutions	Oak Ridge, Tennessee
TNR000005397	Materials & Energy Corporation	Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Description and Quantity of Waste

EPA ID Number	Description	Tons	Cubic Feet
ID4890008952	Radioactive debris contaminated with metals, organics, and listed solvents generated from research and production of nuclear weapons and facility demolition	21.01	2,235

EPA ID Number	Description	Tons	Cubic Feet
	Radioactive debris and radioactive lead solids contaminated with metals and listed solvents generated from facility demolition and legacy cleanup	33.58	693
	Radioactive debris contaminated with metals generated during facility decontamination and demolition	52.04	883
	Radioactive debris contaminated with metals and listed solvents generated from research and production of nuclear weapons	27.28	387
	Radioactive debris contaminated with metals and listed solvents generated from research and production of nuclear weapons	7.62	162
	Radioactive debris contaminated with lead and radioactive lead solids generated during facility decontamination and decommissioning	9.93	244
	Radioactive soil contaminated with listed solvents and asbestos generated during facility decontamination and decommissioning	2.29	107
	Radioactive soil contaminated with listed solvents generated during facility decontamination and decommissioning	12.13	421
	Radioactive soil contaminated with listed solvents generated during facility decontamination and decommissioning	6.42	180
KY8890008982	Radioactive debris contaminated with metals generated during facility maintenance and facility decontamination and demolition	4.03	146
	Radioactive filter cake contaminated with listed solvents generated from the treatment of waste water generated during facility decontamination and decommissioning	2.07	97
NM5890110518	Radioactive classified debris and sealed radioactive sources contaminated with metals generated by research experiments	0.22	13
	Radioactive inorganic debris and radioactive lead solids contaminated with metals generated by research experiments	4.75	148
NV3890090001	Radioactive debris contaminated with lead and radioactive lead solids generated from research, production, and testing of nuclear weapons	3.71	288
	Radioactive debris contaminated with lead and radioactive lead solids generated during facility decontamination and decommissioning	1.29	120
	Radioactive electronic debris contaminated with metals generated from facility decontamination and demolition	2.13	135

EPA ID Number	Description	Tons	Cubic Feet
TN1890090003	Radioactive debris contaminated with metals and listed solvents and radioactive lead solids generated by research experiments and facility demolition	27.68	5,020
	Radioactive debris contaminated with metals and listed solvents and radioactive lead solids generated by research experiments and facility maintenance	4.52	872
TN3890090001	Radioactive classified electronic debris contaminated with metals generated from facility decontamination and demolition	27.22	8,057
TND987783065	Radioactive debris contaminated with mercury generated from research experiments and facility decontamination and demolition	54.77	1,778
TNR000005397	Radioactive debris and radioactive lead solids contaminated with metals and listed solvents generated from facility demolition and legacy cleanup	188.94	3,488
	Radioactive debris contaminated with metals and listed solvents and radioactive lead solids generated by research experiments, facility maintenance, and facility demolition	2.75	77
	Radioactive debris contaminated with metals and listed solvents generated from facility demolition and legacy cleanup	22.86	4,080
	Radioactive debris contaminated with metals, listed solvents, and asbestos generated from facility demolition and legacy cleanup	9.1	370
	Radioactive soils, solidified sludges, and solidified liquids contaminated with listed solvents and metals generated during facility demolition and legacy spill cleanup	48.67	1,399
	Radioactive soil contaminated with metals and listed solvents generated from retrieval of buried wastes	4.19	97
	Radioactive metal and listed solvent-contaminated soils, solidified sludges, and solidified liquids from facility demolition and legacy spill cleanup	76.27	2,319
	Radioactive media, process wastes, and laboratory waste contaminated with metals, listed solvents, and organics generated from spill cleanup and facility demolition	66.00	1,774
	Radioactive amalgamated mercury contaminated with listed solvents generated from facility demolition and spill cleanup	4.28	143
	Radioactive amalgamated mercury generated from facility demolition and spill cleanup	8.48	243

Method of Treatment, Storage, and/or Disposal

All waste was disposed of in the Mixed Waste Disposal Unit.

2.0 MIXED WASTE STORAGE UNIT**Generator's EPA Identification Number**

EPA ID Number	Facility Name	Facility Location
NV3890090001	Nevada National Security Site	Mercury, Nevada
TNR000005397	Materials & Energy Corporation	Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Description and Quantity of Waste

EPA ID Number	Description	Tons	Cubic Feet
NV3890090001	Radioactive debris contaminated with lead and radioactive lead solids generated from research, production, and testing of nuclear weapons	3.71	288
	Radioactive debris contaminated with lead and radioactive lead solids generated during facility decontamination and decommissioning	1.29	120
	Radioactive electronic debris contaminated with metals generated from facility decontamination and demolition	2.13	135
TNR000005397	Radioactive soil contaminated with metals and listed solvents generated from retrieval of buried wastes	4.19	97
	Radioactive metal and listed solvent-contaminated soils, solidified sludges, and solidified liquids from facility demolition and legacy spill cleanup	76.27	2,319
	Radioactive media, process wastes, and laboratory waste contaminated with metals, listed solvents, and organics generated from spill cleanup and facility demolition	66.00	1,774
	Radioactive amalgamated mercury contaminated with listed solvents generated from facility demolition and spill cleanup	4.28	143
	Radioactive amalgamated mercury generated from facility demolition and spill cleanup	8.48	243

Method of Treatment, Storage, and/or Disposal

All waste stored in the Mixed Waste Storage Unit was stored in bulk prior to onsite disposal.

3.0 HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE UNIT**Generator's EPA Identification Number**

EPA ID Number	Facility Name	Facility Location
NV3890090001	Nevada National Security Site	Mercury, Nevada

Description and Quantity of Waste/Method of Treatment, Storage, and/or Disposal

EPA ID Number	Description	Pounds	Date Received	Disposition as of 12/31/11
NV3890090001	Flammable Liquids	62	04/21/2011	Off site for disposal
	Non-Empty Aerosols	40	04/21/2011	Off site for disposal
	Spent Photo Chemicals	286	02/10/2011	Off site for disposal
	Lead Contaminated Solvent	631	08/16/2011	Stored at HWSU
	Flammable Liquids, Labpack	102	02/28/2011	Off site for disposal
	Weapons Cleaning Debris	90	04/04/2011	Off site for disposal
	Weapons Cleaning Debris	192	07/18/2011	Stored at HWSU
	Corrosive Liquid	189	12/12/2011	Stored at HWSU
	Unused Floor Cleaner	380	11/22/2011	Stored at HWSU
	Unused Fire Foam	20	11/22/2011	Stored at HWSU
	Non-Empty Aerosols	500	06/02/2011	Stored at HWSU
	Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous	3	01/19/2011	Off site for disposal
	Borated Water with Arsenic	3	06/13/2011	Stored at HWSU
	Mercury Containing Articles	6	03/23/2011	Off site for disposal
	PCB Contaminated Oil	480	05/19/2011	Stored at HWSU
	Solvent with Metals	185	11/21/2011	Stored at HWSU
	FROTH-PAK Kit, Part A Reactive	94	02/28/2011	Off site for disposal
	Lead Bricks	528	03/21/2011	Off site for disposal
	Spent O ₂ Gas Sensor	2	05/11/2011	Off site for disposal
	Spent Electronic Debris	180	03/23/2011	Off site for disposal
	Broken Lead-Acid Battery	166	03/10/2011	Off site for disposal
	Broken Lead-Acid Battery	37	07/26/2011	Stored at HWSU
	Fuel Contaminated Debris	36	11/09/2011	Stored at HWSU
	Lead Debris, Lead Bricks, and Circuit Boards	6,948	02/07/2011	On site for disposal
	Metals Contaminated Soil	57,086	06/02/2011	Stored at HWSU
	Broken Lead-Acid Batteries, Wet	391	11/30/2011	Stored at HWSU

HWSU = Hazardous Waste Storage Unit

PCB = Polychlorinated Biphenyl

4.0 EXPLOSIVES ORDNANCE DISPOSAL UNIT**Generator's EPA Identification Number**

EPA ID Number	Facility Name	Facility Location
NV3890090001	Nevada National Security Site	Mercury, Nevada

Description and Quantity of Waste

EPA ID Number	Description	Pounds	Disposal Date
NV3890090001	Rapid Fire Cutting Rod Ignition Cartridge	9	08/31/2011
	Primer Percussion M-82	0.25	08/31/2011
	Cartridge, Small Arms	10.5	08/31/2011
	Cartridge, Power Device	25	08/31/2011
	Small Arms Ammunition – Blank	7	08/31/2011
	Small Arms Ammunition – 50 Cal	237	08/31/2011
	Blasting Cap	4	08/31/2011
	Flares, Aerial	37	08/31/2011
	Grenade, Hand Incendiary	15	08/31/2011
	Simulator, Hand Grenade	6	08/31/2011

Method of Treatment, Storage, and/or Disposal

All waste was treated using detonation.

Description of Waste Minimization Efforts

The Annual Waste Minimization Summary Report is attached.

Description of the Changes in Volume and Toxicity

The Annual Waste Minimization Summary Report is attached.

Unusual Occurrence Reports

There were no unusual occurrence reports during this year.

Results of Tank Integrity Assessments

The results of the tank integrity assessment were submitted to the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection as part of the Construction Quality Assurance Report on November 30, 2010.

Certification Statement

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system and those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

Patrick M. Arnold

Original Signed by P. M. Arnold

2/16/12

Printed Name

Signature

Date

ATTACHMENT 1

**ANNUAL WASTE MINIMIZATION SUMMARY REPORT
CALENDAR YEAR 2011**

Introduction

This report summarizes the waste minimization efforts taken by National Security Technologies, LLC (NSTec), for the U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Site Office (NNSA/NSO), during calendar year (CY) 2011. This report was developed in accordance with the requirements of the Nevada National Security Site *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act* (RCRA) Permit (No. NEV HW0101), and as clarified in a letter dated April 21, 1995, from Paul Liebendorfer of the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) to Donald Elle of the U.S. Department of Energy, Nevada Operations Office.

The NNSA/NSO Pollution Prevention (P2) Program establishes processes to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated by NNSA/NSO activities and ensures that proposed methods of treatment, storage, and/or disposal of waste minimize potential threats to human health and the environment. The following information provides an overview of the P2 Program, major P2 accomplishments during the reporting year, a comparison of the current year waste generation to prior years, and a description of efforts undertaken during the year to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated by NNSA/NSO.

Pollution Prevention Program

It is a priority of NNSA/NSO to minimize the generation, release, and disposal of pollutants to the environment by implementing cost-effective P2 technologies, practices, and policies. A commitment to P2 minimizes the impact on the environment, improves the safety of operations and energy efficiency, and promotes the sustainable use of natural resources. To meet P2 goals, this commitment includes providing administrative support and financial resources. When economically feasible, source reduction is the preferred method, followed by reuse/recycling, treatment, and landfill disposal as a last resort.

NNSA/NSO requires contractors/laboratories to develop and maintain an Environmental Management System (EMS) per U.S. Department of Energy Order DOE O 436.1, "Departmental Sustainability." The EMS requires that contractors reduce or eliminate the generation of waste, the release of pollutants to the environment, and the use of Class I ozone-depleting substances. This requirement is achieved by source reduction, reuse, segregation, recycling, and procurement of recycled materials and environmentally preferable products and services. To minimize the generation of waste, project managers are required to incorporate waste minimization in the planning phase of their projects. Waste generating processes are assessed to determine if waste can be economically reduced or eliminated. Waste minimization activities determined to be cost-effective are incorporated into the project plan, and adequate funding is allocated to ensure their implementation.

For wastes for which source reduction is not feasible, an aggressive recycling program is maintained. Items recycled through the NNSA/NSO recycling program include paper, cardboard, aluminum cans, toner cartridges, inkjet cartridges, used oil, food waste from the cafeteria, tires, computers and software, scrap metal, rechargeable batteries, lead-acid batteries, and electric lamps (fluorescent, mercury vapor, metal halide, and high-pressure sodium).

As required by Executive Order 13423, "Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management," NNSA/NSO maintains an Environmentally Preferable Purchasing program where specific items designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must contain a percentage of recycled materials. By following these guidelines when procuring supplies, the market for recycled content products is stimulated, resources are saved, and the loop is closed on recycling.

The NNSA/NSO P2 Program also includes an employee and public awareness program. Awareness of P2 issues is accomplished by means of disseminating articles using electronic mail, contractor and NNSA/NSO newsletters, maintenance of a P2 intranet website, employee training courses, and participation at employee and community events. These activities are intended to increase awareness of

P2 and environmental issues, and point out the importance of P2 for improving environmental conditions in the workplace and community.

Major Pollution Prevention Accomplishments

- Sampling analysis performed on diesel fuel in an underground heating oil tank determined that the diesel fuel was contaminated with water and sediment, causing failures in the operation of the boilers. It was also determined that the diesel fuel had a flashpoint that was below the regulatory level, which would make the contents a hazardous waste if disposed. The organization researched fuel cleaning options and contracted a vendor that provided a service to clean the diesel fuel, remove the water and sediment, and return the diesel to the tank. The tank contained approximately 3,000 gallons of diesel fuel. The diesel was filtered through the fuel cleaning system and replaced in the tank. Approximately 300 gallons of water and sediment were removed from the 3,000 gallons of fuel.
- A facility was re-landscaped with xeric landscaping and drip system. Approximately 35,000 square feet of grass were replaced to achieve a reduction of 1,925,000 gallons of water annually.
- The Remote Sensing Laboratory–Nellis has two 300-ton chillers. Each has a large water tank that holds 516 gallons. In an effort to reduce water and chemical usage and maintain a safe operating condition for the equipment, a test was conducted to determine if increasing the number of cycles and re-using the water and chemicals one more time could accomplish a savings for both water and chemicals. Approximately 595,100 gallons of water and 165 gallons of chemical will be saved annually.
- As operations from nuclear testing wound down, much of the equipment and materials was no longer needed. In September 2000, the Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated radioanalytical laboratory on the Nevada Test Site (now the Nevada National Security Site) was closed; however, two rooms of the building were maintained because operations presented a unique low-level gamma radiation detection capability to DOE. These rooms were retained in the event a need was presented. In subsequent years, it became apparent that a need was not probable, and opportunities for excessing were considered. While the low-level counting rooms had been instrumental in supporting DOE operations during testing, the consequence was contamination of the rooms and equipment from the oxidation of lead bricks comprising the detector shielding. In 2004, Hazard Assessments and Lead Surveys were done in the rooms and the decision was made to restrict access and entry to the rooms under strict work controls and proceed with abating and excessing materials at the point funding was identified. Funding was allocated in 2011 with the work planning executed on an accelerated schedule; the release and sale of 525 lead bricks was achieved, and hazardous waste disposal was avoided.
- The Explosives Ordnance Disposal Unit (EODU) replaced three non-compliant explosives magazines. These magazines were destined for disposal in the landfill. It was determined that the magazines could be used as shelters to support EODU operations by providing locations to stage equipment and personnel during explosives activities. Each magazine weighs approximately 3,500 pounds; therefore, a total of 10,500 pounds was avoided from landfill.
- The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Decontamination and Decommissioning of the Pluto Disassembly Facility involved the demolition of a three-story (plus basement), 22,220-square-foot facility, and generated approximately 6,850 cubic yards of building rubble material. An aggressive waste minimization approach was used to allow beneficial reuse of the rubble as fill rather than disposal as low-level waste. This approach improved safety and minimized environmental impact.
- It was recognized that the Zone 2 Construction Compound had numerous chiller units that had not been used in some time and would not be used in the near term. It was determined that these chillers required remediation to prevent potential Freon releases to the environment. The units needed to be drained of oil, the Freon captured, and the units disposed in an approved landfill. An inventory was taken and a determination was made that 112 units needed to be remediated. From these units 1,700 gallons of Freon were captured and are available for future use.

- During remedial activities at Test Cell C, NSTec removed 19,780 pounds of lead bricks and lead sheets. Navarro-Intera (N-I) removed 13,220 pounds of lead bricks, lead sheets, and lead slag from several Soils and Industrial Sites Corrective Action Units. The elemental lead met the recycle acceptance criteria of TOXCO Materials Management Center located in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. NSTec and N-I coordinated and jointly shipped the lead materials to TOXCO for reuse as nuclear shielding within the DOE or U.S. commercial nuclear industry, avoiding disposal of 33,000 pounds of lead. Of these 33,000 pounds, 160 pounds would have been disposed as mixed waste.

Comparison of Waste Generated in Calendar Year 2011 to Prior Years

Waste generation activities are presented in two source categories:

1. Routine Waste is waste generated from ongoing operations (e.g., production, analytical, research and development laboratory operations, work for others, or any other periodic or recurring activity).
2. Cleanup Waste is waste generated from environmental restoration program activities, laboratory closeouts (e.g., discarding off-specification or out-of-date materials), spill cleanups, legacy wastes, wastes from decommissioning and demolition/transition operations, and all *Toxic Substance Control Act* (TSCA) wastes.

Table 1 compares radioactive waste generated on site in CY 2011 with prior years. The volume of routine and cleanup waste generated is dependent upon the number and scope of projects funded during the year.

Since 2007, routine transuranic (TRU) waste has been generated by the Joint Actinide Shock Physics Experimental Research (JASPER) project and is stored in Area 5 until it will be shipped to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant facility for disposal. Typically, DOE sites use waste disposal records as a means of tracking waste generation. However, since the JASPER waste has not yet been disposed, it is tracked and included with the quantities reported in Table 1.

Table 1. Radioactive Waste Generated

	Routine	Cleanup	Total
CY 2011	0.0 m ³	1,471.1 m ³	1,471.1 m ³
CY 2010	1.1 m ³	8,143.3 m ³	8,144.4 m ³
CY 2009	4.2 m ³	1,684.7 m ³	1,688.9 m ³
CY 2008	251.6 m ³	991.7 m ³	1,243.3 m ³
CY 2007	0.0 m ³	1,940.7 m ³	1,940.7 m ³

m³ = cubic meters

Table 2 compares the amount of hazardous waste generated in CY 2011 with the previous 4 years. Routine hazardous waste generation decreased in CY 2011. The volume of cleanup waste generated is dependent upon the number and scope of cleanup projects funded during the year.

Table 2. Hazardous Waste Generated

	Routine	Cleanup	Total
CY 2011	4.2 mtons	5.9 mtons	10.1 mtons
CY 2010	9.8 mtons	13.7 mtons	23.5 mtons
CY 2009	5.1 mtons	2.4 mtons	7.5 mtons
CY 2008	7.0 mtons	4.2 mtons	11.2 mtons
CY 2007	7.1 mtons	40.9 mtons	48.0 mtons

mtons = metric tons

Table 3 compares solid waste generation in CY 2011 to prior years. Both routine and cleanup solid waste generation were about the same from the previous year. The volume of cleanup waste generated is dependent upon the number and scope of cleanup projects funded during the year.

Table 3. Solid Waste Generated

	Routine	Cleanup	Total
CY 2011	1,518.2 mtons	1,936.3 mtons	3,454.5 mtons
CY 2010	1,504.7 mtons	2,043.9 mtons	3,548.6 mtons
CY 2009	1,963.8 mtons	4,049.2 mtons	6,013.0 mtons
CY 2008	2,654.1 mtons	5,027.0 mtons	7,681.1 mtons
CY 2007	2,355.2 mtons	5,723.7 mtons	8,078.9 mtons

Comparison of Volume and Toxicity Reductions of Waste in CY 2011 to Prior Years

P2 techniques and practices are implemented for all activities that may generate waste. These P2 activities result in reductions to the volume and/or toxicity of waste actually generated on site. Table 4 compares the amounts of radioactive, hazardous, and solid wastes reduced in CY 2011 to prior years.

Table 4. Waste Reduced through P2 Activities

	Radioactive Waste Reduced	Hazardous Waste Reduced	Solid Waste Reduced
CY 2011	0.07 mtons	121.0 mtons	760.5 mtons
**CY 2010	0.0 mtons	138.8 mtons	648.5 mtons
CY 2009	45.2 m ³	114.0 mtons	624.0 mtons
CY 2008	28.9 m ³	189.6 mtons	746.4 mtons
CY 2007	0.0 m ³	53.0 mtons	418.0 mtons

**Beginning with CY 2009, Radioactive Waste Reduced reported in mtons.

The following tables show an overview of the estimated volume reductions accomplished during CY 2011, through implementation of P2/waste minimization activities. Table 5 shows an estimated 121.0 mton reduction of RCRA, TSCA, and state-regulated hazardous waste. Table 6 shows an estimated 760.5 mton reduction of sanitary waste.

Table 5. CY 2011 Hazardous Waste Reductions

Waste Minimization Activity	Activity	Volume Reduction (mtons)
Recycle/Reuse	Bulk used oil and antifreeze sent to an offsite vendor for recycle	44.5
Recycle/Reuse	Lead acid batteries shipped to an offsite vendor for recycle	29.8
Recycle/Reuse	Refrigerant sent to an offsite vendor for recycle	0.09
Recycle/Reuse	Electronic equipment including computer towers, monitors, laptops, and televisions sent to an offsite vendor for recycle	20.0
Recycle/Reuse	Spent fluorescent light bulbs, mercury lamps, metal hydride lamps, and sodium lamps sent to an offsite vendor for recycle	0.94
Recycle/Reuse	Rechargeable batteries sent to an offsite vendor for recycle	0.19
Recycle/Reuse	Lead scrap metal sent to an offsite vendor for recycle	15.0
Recycle/Reuse	Diesel fuel #2 filtered and cleaned for reuse on site	10.5
TOTAL		121.0

Table 6. CY 2011 Solid Waste Reductions

Waste Minimization Type	Activity	Volume Reduction (mtons)
Recycle/Reuse	Mixed paper and cardboard sent off site for recycle	99.0
Recycle/Reuse	Single stream-mixed paper/cardboard/cans/plastic sent off site for recycle	234.2
Recycle/Reuse	Mixed paper and electronic media from Shred Day activities sent off site for recycle	21.9
Recycle/Reuse	Food waste from the cafeterias sent off site for reuse as compost	11.6
Recycle/Reuse	Shipping materials including pallets, Styrofoam, bubble wrap, and shipping containers reused on site	11.6
Recycle/Reuse	Spent toner cartridges sent off site for recycle	1.5
Recycle/Reuse	Aluminum cans and plastic sent off site for recycle	0.38
Recycle/Reuse	Tires sent off site for recycle	28.8
Recycle/Reuse	Ferrous and nonferrous metal sold as scrap for recycle	329.8
Recycle/Reuse	Electronic equipment sold for reuse	17.7
Recycle/Reuse	Communication devices returned to vendor for reuse	1.9
Recycle/Reuse	Office equipment and supplies relocated to new users through the Material Exchange Program, diverting them from landfill disposal	0.11
Recycle/Reuse	Spent brass from shooting range returned to vendor	2.0
TOTAL		760.5