LA-UR-16-21250
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Title: ADESH-IG-TOOL-101, WASTE MANAGEMENT GLOSSARY

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Intended for: Environmental Programs

Issued: 2016-03-01 (Rev.1) (Draft)

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ADESH-IG-TOOL-101	Revision: **0**	
Effective Date: 12/10/2015	Next Review Date: 12/10/2018	

Environment, Safety, Health Directorate

Instruction Guideline

Waste Management Glossary

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Derivative Classifier: ☒ **Unclassified or** ☐ **DUSA ENVPRO**

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REVISION HISTORY

Document Number and Revision *[Include revision number, beginning with Revision 0]*	**Effective Date** *[Document Control Coordinator inserts effective date]*	**Description of Changes** *[List specific changes made since the previous revision]*
ADESH-IG-TOOL-101 R0	12/10/2015	This document is formatted into a new template. This document supersedes the previous version, ADESH-TOOL-101, R1.

WASTE MANAGEMENT GLOSSARY

absorb: Take in or soak up by chemical or physical action.

absorption: The process or action by which one thing absorbs or is absorbed by another.

acceptable knowledge (AK): A waste stream characterization method that can be used to meet all or part of the waste analysis requirements appropriate for the waste media. The method may include documented process knowledge (PK) (i.e. knowledge of process; KOP), additional characterization data, and/or facility records of analysis (EPA, 1994A).

accumulated speculatively: When a material is accumulated before being recycled. A material is not accumulated speculatively, however, if the person accumulating it can show that the material is potentially recyclable and has a feasible means of being recycled; and that during the calendar year (commencing on January 1), the amount of material that is recycled, or transferred to a different site for recycling, equals at least 75 percent by weight or volume of the amount of the material accumulated at the beginning of the period. In calculating the percentage of turnover, the 75 percent requirement is to be applied to each material of the same type (e.g., slags from a single smelting process) that is recycled in the same way (i.e., from which the same material is recovered or that is used in the same way). Materials accumulating in units that would be exempt from regulation under 40 CFR §261.4(c) are not to be included in making the calculation. (Materials that are already defined as solid wastes also are not to be included in making the calculation.) Materials are no longer in this category once they are removed from accumulation for recycling.

active portion: That portion of a facility where treatment, storage, or disposal operations are being or have been conducted after the effective date (09/21/1984) of 40 CFR 261 and which is not a closed portion as defined in 40 CFR §260.10.

acute hazardous waste: Discarded commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates, off-specification commercial chemical products, or technical grades of the chemical that are identified in 40 CFR §261.33(e) as acute hazardous waste or hazardous wastes with a hazard code of “P”, or meet the definition in 40 CFR §261.11(1)(2) or any of the following "F" codes: F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 identified in 40 CFR §261.31(a). These wastes are subject to stringent quantity standards for accumulation and generation.

administratively controlled waste: Waste that is nonhazardous and nonradioactive that may not be disposed of at a commercial or municipal solid waste landfill. This includes, but is not limited to, classified waste, sensitive waste, certain New Mexico Special Wastes, and empty containers greater than 30 gallons.

adsorb (of a solid): To hold (molecules of a gas or liquid or solute) as a thin film on the outside surface or on internal surfaces within the material.

adsorption: The adhesion of atoms, ions, or molecules from a gas, liquid, or dissolved solid to a surface. This process creates a film of the adsorbate on the surface of the adsorbent.

ampule: An airtight vial made of glass, plastic, metal, or any combination of these materials.

ancillary equipment: Any device including, but not limited to, such devices as piping, fittings, flanges, valves, and pumps, that is used to distribute, meter, or control the flow of hazardous waste from its point of generation to a storage or treatment tank(s), between hazardous waste storage and treatment tanks to a point of disposal onsite, or to a point of shipment for disposal off-site.

aquifer: A geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation capable of yielding a significant amount of groundwater to wells or springs.

area of concern (AOC): Any area that may have had a release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents, which is not from a solid waste management unit.

As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA): An approach to radiological control to manage and control exposures (individual and collective) to the work force and to the general public at levels that are as low as is reasonable, taking into account social, technical, economic, practical, and public policy considerations.

asbestos containing material, regulated (RACM): RACM that contains more than 1% asbestos as determined using the method specified in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 40, Appendix A, Part 763, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) and includes:

- **asbestos waste:** Waste that contains more than 1% of any of the following naturally occurring crystalline minerals: chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite, actinolite, and anthrophyllite; may be friable or non-friable.
- **friable asbestos material:** Any material containing more than 1 percent asbestos, that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure;
- **category I non-friable asbestos containing material:** Asbestos containing packings, gaskets, resilient floor covering, and asphalt roofing products containing more than 1 percent asbestos;
- **category II non-friable asbestos containing material:** Any material, excluding category I non-friable asbestos containing material, containing more than one percent asbestos, that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized , or reduced to powder by hand; and
- **regulated asbestos waste:** Friable asbestos material; category I non-friable asbestos containing material that has become friable; category I non-friable asbestos containing material that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting or abrading; or category II non-friable asbestos containing material that has a high probability of becoming or has become broken, crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of excavation, renovation, demolition, storage, transportation, or while exposed during disposal operations.

ash: Ash that results from the incineration or transformation of solid waste and includes both fly ash and bottom ash, and ash from the incineration of densified-refuse-derived fuel and refuse-

derived fuel, but does not include fly ash waste, bottom ash waste, slag waste and flue gas emission control waste generated primarily from the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels and wastes produced in conjunction with the combustion of fossil fuels that are necessarily associated with the production of energy and that traditionally have been and actually are mixed with and are disposed of or treated at the same time with fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag or flue gas emission control wastes from coal combustion.

assessment: When used as a quality assurance term for the purposes of this document, P409, and other tools associated with P409, includes audits, surveillances, and inspections.

- **audit/evaluation**: A planned, documented activity performed to determine by investigation, examination, or evaluation of objective evidence the adequacy of and compliance with established procedures, instructions, drawings, and other applicable documents, and the effectiveness of implementation.
- **inspection:** An assessment of waste-related items, e.g. containers, labels, tags, waste areas, documents.
- **surveillance:** An assessment of waste-related activities, e.g. waste accumulation, placement in containers, container movement. Surveillance may also include systems and items when these are involved in the activity being surveilled.

Atomic Energy Act (AEA) of 1954: United States federal law that covers the laws for the development, regulation, and disposal of nuclear materials and facilities in the United States. It made it possible for the government to allow private companies to gain technical information (Restricted Data) about nuclear energy production and the production of fissile materials, allowing for greater exchange of information with foreign nations, and reversed certain provisions in the 1946 law which had made it impossible to patent processes for generating nuclear energy or fissile materials.

battery: A device consisting of one or more electrically connected electrochemical cells which is designed to receive, store, and deliver electric energy. An electrochemical cell is a system consisting of an anode, cathode, and an electrolyte, plus such connections (electrical and mechanical) as may be needed to allow the cell to deliver or receive electrical energy. The term battery also includes an intact, unbroken battery from which the electrolyte has been removed.

Biennial Report: A report (Form 8700-13A/B), per Section 3002(a)(6) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), submitted by generators of hazardous waste, which is due March 1 of even numbered years. The report includes the nature, quantities, and disposition of hazardous waste generated by the activities during the previous calendar year. In addition, section 3004(a)(2) of RCRA requires treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDFs) to submit a report on the wastes that they receive from off-site. The form includes information such as the facility's EPA ID number, the name and address of the facility, the quantity of hazardous waste sent to each TSDF in the U.S. and the manner in which the waste was treated during the previous year.

by-product: A material that is not one of the primary products of a production process and is not solely or separately produced by the production process. Examples are process residues such as slags or distillation column bottoms. The term does not include a co-product that is produced for the general public's use and is ordinarily used in the form it is produced by the process.

capacitor: A device for accumulating and holding an electric charge and consisting of conducting surfaces separated by a dielectric.

- **large, high voltage capacitor:** a capacitor that contains 1.36 kg (3 lb) or more of dielectric fluid and which operates at 2,000 volts (ac or dc) or higher.
- **large, low voltage capacitor:** a capacitor that contains 1.36 kg (3 lb) or more of dielectric fluid and which operates below 2,000 volts (ac or dc).
- **small capacitor:** a capacitor that contains less than 1.36 kg (3 lb) of dielectric fluid.

cathode ray tube (CRT): A vacuum tube, composed primarily of glass, which is the visual or video display component of an electronic device. A used, intact CRT means a CRT whose vacuum has not been released. A used, broken CRT means glass removed from its housing or casing whose vacuum has been released.

characteristic hazardous waste: Wastes characterized in any one of the four categories used in defining hazardous waste: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and toxicity.

characterization: The determination of a waste's physical, chemical, and radiological characteristics with sufficient accuracy to permit proper segregation, treatment, storage, and disposal according to the final treatment, storage, or disposal facility's (TSDF's) waste acceptance criteria (WAC).

chelating agent: Any of the amine polycarboxylic acids (e.g., EDTA, DTPA), hydroxycarboxylic acids, and polycarboxylic acids (e.g. citric acid, carbolic acid, and glucinic acid). (10 CFR §61.2)

chemical compatibility: A measure of how stable a substance is when mixed with another substance. If substances mix and do not change they are considered compatible. If substances mix and change or do not mix at all they are considered incompatible.

Class C Waste: Low-level waste that must meet rigorous waste form and stability requirements specified in 10 CFR 61 for land disposal and also requires additional measures to ensure the protection of inadvertent intruders.

classified waste: Classified matter determined by a generating group to be a waste that may include, but is not limited to, documents, film, parts or assemblies, safe or vault locking devices, computer tape, degaussed magnetic tape, metal parts, or classified shapes.

clean fill: Broken concrete, brick, rock, stone, glass, reclaimed asphalt pavement, or uncontaminated soil generated from construction and demolition activities. Reinforcement materials, which are an integral part of the fill, such as rebar, are included. Clean fill must not contain other solid waste or hazardous waste. Some construction and demolition debris may be considered clean fill, provided waste documentation exists, such as documented process knowledge, acceptable knowledge, or an approved Waste Stream Profile (WSP).

closed portion: That portion of a facility which an owner or operator has closed in accordance with the approved facility closure plan and all applicable closure requirements.

commercial hauler: A person transporting solid waste for hire by whatever means for the purpose of transfer, processing, storing, or disposing of the solid waste in a solid waste facility, except that

the term does not include an individual transporting solid waste generated on or from his residential premises for the purpose of disposing of it in a solid waste facility.

commercial solid waste: Includes all types of solid waste generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other nonmanufacturing activities, excluding residential, household, and industrial wastes. These wastes may be disposed at commercial or municipal solid waste facilities.

compactible waste: Materials that are capable of undergoing volume reduction, such as paper, plastic, and glass.

compatibility: Hazardous/mixed waste can be safely mixed with sorbent material and may not result in any of the following potential reactions: heat generation, fire or explosion, gas and flammable gas generation, fume or flammable fume generation, toxic dusts or mists, or corrosion or decay of the container, including the inner liner.

compressed gas – non liquefied: A gas, which when packaged under pressure for transportation is entirely gaseous at −50°C (−58°F) with a critical temperature less than or equal to −50°C (−58°F), is considered to be a non-liquefied compressed gas.

compressed gas – liquefied: A gas, which when packaged under pressure for transportation is partially liquid at temperatures above −50°C (−58°F), is considered to be a liquefied compressed gas. A liquefied compressed gas is further categorized as follows:

- *High pressure liquefied gas* which is a gas with a critical temperature between −50°C (−58°F) and + 65°C (149°F), and
- *Low pressure liquefied gas* which is a gas with a critical temperature above + 65°C (149°F).
- *Compressed gas in solution.* A *compressed gas in solution* is a non-liquefied compressed gas which is dissolved in a solvent.

Consent Order: The March 1, 2005 Compliance Order on Consent issued to the Permittees pursuant to the New Mexico Hazardous Waste Act (HWA) and the New Mexico Solid Waste Act requiring the Permittees to conduct Facility-wide investigations and cleanups of contaminants released to the environment.

construction and demolition debris: Materials generally considered to be not water soluble and nonhazardous in nature including, but not limited to, steel, glass, brick, concrete, asphalt roofing materials, pipe, gypsum wallboard, lumber and other materials discarded during the construction or destruction of a structure or project. It also includes rocks, soil, tree remains, trees, and other vegetative matter that normally results from land clearing.

corrosivity (D002): A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity if it is: (1) aqueous and has a pH of less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5 as determined by a pH meter using Method 9040C in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods” (SW-846), or (2) it is a liquid and corrodes steel (SAE 1020) at a rate greater than 6.35mm (0.250 inch) per year at a test temperature of 55 C (130 F) as determined by Method 1110A in SW-846.

contact-handled radioactive waste: Packaged waste with an external surface dose rate not exceeding 200 mrem/hr.

container: Any portable device in which a material is stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled.

containment building: A hazardous waste management unit that is used to store or treat hazardous waste under the provisions of subpart DD of 40 CFR 264 or 40 CFR 265.

contingency plan: A document setting out an organized, planned, and coordinated course of action to be followed in case of a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents which could threaten human health or the environment.

Corrective Action Management Unit (CAMU): An area within a facility that is designated by the Regional Administrator under 40 CFR 264 subpart S, for the purpose of implementing corrective action requirements under 40 CFR §264.101 and RCRA section 3008(h). A CAMU shall only be used for the management of remediation wastes pursuant to implementing such corrective action requirements at the facility.

debris: Solid material exceeding a 60 mm particle size that is intended for disposal and that is: A manufactured object; or plant or animal matter; or natural geologic material. However, the following materials are not debris: any material for which a specific treatment standard is provided in Subpart D, 40 CFR 268, namely lead acid batteries, cadmium batteries, and radioactive lead solids; process residuals such as smelter slag and residues from the treatment of waste, wastewater, sludges, or air emission residues; and intact containers of hazardous waste that are not ruptured and that retain at least 75% of their original volume. A mixture of debris that has not been treated to the standards provided by 40 CFR §268.45 and other material is subject to regulation as debris if the mixture is comprised primarily of debris, by volume, based on visual inspection.

decommissioning: The permanent removal from service of surface facilities or equipment.

decontamination: The removal of unwanted material (e.g., radioactive material) from personnel, equipment, or areas.

Department: The New Mexico Environment Department and any successor and predecessor agencies.

discharge: Spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping into water or in a location and manner where there is a reasonable probability that the discharged substance will reach surface or subsurface water. Discharges may be accidental or intentional.

disposal: The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including groundwaters.

disposal unit: Any unit at which hazardous waste is intentionally placed into or on any land or water and at which waste will remain after closure. The term disposal unit does not include corrective action management units into which remediation wastes are placed.

electronic waste (E-Waste): A term loosely applied to consumer and business electronic equipment that is near or at the end of its useful life. It includes, computers, computer peripherals, telephones, answering machines, radios, stereo equipment, tape players/recorders, phonographs,

video cassette players/recorders, compact disc players/recorders, calculators, and some appliances. Certain components of some electronic products contain materials that render them hazardous, depending on their condition and density.

elementary neutralization: Neutralizing (treatment) hazardous/mixed waste bearing ONLY the characteristic of corrosivity per 40 CFR §262.22 (i.e., it bears the D002 EPA Hazardous Waste Number only) and neutralization must occur in a tank, tank system, container, transport vehicle or vessel (as defined in 40 CFR §260.10).

elementary neutralization unit: A device which:

- Is used for neutralizing wastes that are hazardous only because they exhibit the corrosivity characteristic defined in 40 CFR §261.22, or they are listed in subpart D of 40 CFR 261 only for this reason; and
- Meets the definition of tank, tank system, container, transport vehicle, or vessel as defined in 40 CFR §260.10.

Eligible Naturally Occurring and/or Accelerator produced Radioactive Material (NARM): NARM that is eligible for the Transportation and Disposal Conditional Exemption. It is a NARM waste that contains RCRA hazardous waste, meets the waste acceptance criteria of, and is allowed by State NARM regulations to be disposed of at a low-level radioactive waste disposal facility (LLRWDF) licensed in accordance with 10 CFR 61 or NRC Agreement State equivalent regulations.

environmental restoration: A term used by the DOE to describe cleanup of DOE facilities and lands.

EPA hazardous waste number: As defined by regulations promulgated under the RCRA and New Mexico HWA, the number assigned by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to each type of hazardous waste listed in 40 CFR 261, Subparts C and D.

EPA identification number: The number assigned by EPA to each generator, transporter, and treatment, storage, or disposal facility.

Exception Report: A report that must be submitted to EPA by generators who send their waste off-site, if they fail to receive a copy of the manifest, signed and dated by the TSD facility within 45 days of the date the initial transported accepted the waste if they are a large quantity generator or within 60 days if they are a small quantity generator.

facility:

- All contiguous land, and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land, used for treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste, or for managing hazardous secondary materials prior to reclamation. A facility may consist of several treatment, storage, or disposal operational units (e.g., one or more landfills, surface impoundments, or combinations of them).
- For the purpose of implementing corrective action under 40 CFR §264.101 or §267.101, all contiguous property under the control of the owner or operator seeking a permit under Subtitle C of RCRA. This definition also applies to facilities implementing corrective action under RCRA Section 3008(h).

- Notwithstanding the above paragraph of this definition, a remediation waste management site is not a facility that is subject to 40 CFR §264.101, but is subject to corrective action requirements if the site is located within such a facility.
- Per LANL permit: The Los Alamos National Laboratory site comprised of approximately 40 square miles, located on the Pajarito Plateau in Los Alamos County in north central New Mexico, approximately 60 miles north-northeast of Albuquerque and 25 miles northwest of Santa Fe, and owned by the United States Department of Energy.

Federal Facility Compliance Act (FFCA): The law passed by Congress (Pub. L. 102-386 (1992), codified at 42 U.S.C. §§ 6903, 6924, 6927, 6939c, 6961, and 6965) that specifies that federal facilities, like the Facility, are subject to all civil and administrative penalties and fines, regardless of whether such penalties or fines are punitive or coercive in nature. These penalties and fines may be levied by the EPA, an authorized state such as New Mexico, or a court of competent jurisdiction. Further, it is the FFCA that requires federal facilities that generate or store mixed waste to submit a Site Treatment Plan (STP) for developing treatment capacities and

technologies to treat all the facility's mixed waste to the standards required for waste subject to the land disposal prohibitions set forth in § 3004 of RCRA, regardless of the time the waste was generated.

Federal Facility Compliance Order (FFCO): The Order dated October 4, 1995 issued by the Department to the Permittees requiring compliance with a Site Treatment Plan (STP) to provide for the treatment and off-site disposal of mixed wastes. It also exempts such wastes from the mandated regulatory one-year storage limitation.

FIFRA: The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136-136y).

fissile gram equivalent (FGE): The amount of fissile material that yields the same number of fission events as a gram of Pu-239.

fissile isotope: An isotope capable of undergoing fission by interacting with a slow neutron.

fissionable isotope: An isotope capable of undergoing fission by any process.

fluorescent light ballast: A device that electrically controls fluorescent light fixtures and includes a capacitor containing 0.1 kg or less of dielectric fluid.

free liquids: Liquids which readily separate from the solid portion of a waste under ambient temperature and pressure.

functionally equivalent component: A component which performs the same function or measurement and which meets or exceeds the performance specifications of another component.

general storage area: A PCB storage area that meets specific record-keeping and construction requirements, including secondary containment, for up to 90-day, on-site storage of PCB waste.

generator: Any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in 40 CFR 261 or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulation.

groundwater: Water below the land surface in a zone of saturation.

hazardous debris: Debris that contains a hazardous waste listed in subpart D of 40 CFR 261, or

that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in subpart C of 40 CFR 261. Any deliberate mixing of prohibited hazardous waste with debris that changes its treatment classification (i.e., from waste to hazardous debris) is not allowed under the dilution prohibition in 40 CFR §268.3.

hazardous secondary material: A secondary material (e.g., spent material, by-product, or sludge) that, when discarded, would be identified as hazardous waste under 40 CFR 261.

hazardous secondary material generator: Any person whose act or process produces hazardous secondary materials at the generating facility. **Generating facility** means all contiguous property owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the hazardous secondary material generator.

hazardous waste: A solid waste that is: 1) not excluded from regulation under 40 CFR §261.4(b); and 2) is either listed in 40 CFR 261, Subpart D, exhibits any of the characteristics identified in 40 CFR 261, Subpart C, or is a mixture of solid waste and one or more hazardous wastes listed in 40 CFR 261, Subpart D.

For purposes of corrective action, **"hazardous waste"** shall have the meaning set forth in the HWA, Section 74-4-3(K).

Hazardous waste may be a "**mixed waste**," which means it is waste that contains hazardous waste subject to the HWA and RCRA, and source, special nuclear, or byproduct material subject to the Atomic Energy Act, 42 USC § 2011, *et seq.*

hazardous waste constituent or hazardous constituent: means: 1) any constituent identified in 40 CFR 261 Appendix VII that caused EPA to list a hazardous waste in 40 CFR 261 Subpart D; or 2) any constituent identified in 40 CFR 261, Appendix VIII. For purposes of closure, post-closure, or corrective action, "hazardous constituent" and "hazardous waste constituent" also means any constituent identified in 40 CFR 264 Appendix IX, perchlorate, and nitrates.

hazardous waste determination: Method generators must undertake to determine if their solid waste is hazardous waste using the following method:

- Determine if the waste is excluded from regulation under 40 CFR §261.4.
- Determine if the waste is listed as a hazardous waste in subpart D of 40 CFR 261.11
- For purposes of compliance with 40 CFR 268, or if the waste is not listed in subpart D of 40 CFR 261, the generator must then determine whether the waste is identified in subpart C of 40 CFR 261 by either:
- Testing the waste according to the methods set forth in subpart C of 40 CFR 261, or according to an equivalent method approved by the Administrator under 40 CFR §260.21; or
- Applying knowledge of the hazard characteristic of the waste in light of the materials or the processes used.

hazardous waste management: The systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous waste.

Hazardous Waste Management Unit: A contiguous area of land on or in which hazardous waste is placed, or the largest area in which there is significant likelihood of mixing hazardous waste

constituents in the same area. A container alone does not constitute a unit; the unit includes containers and the land or pad upon which they are placed. At the Facility, hazardous waste management units include both permitted units and interim status units.

Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER): Training provided to personnel who participate in

- Clean-up operations conducted at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites;
- Corrective actions involving clean-up operations at sites covered by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) as amended (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.);
- Voluntary clean-up operations at sites recognized by federal, state, local, or other governmental body as uncontrolled hazardous waste sites;
- Operations involving hazardous wastes that are conducted at treatment, storage, and disposal facilities regulated by Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Parts 264 and 265 pursuant to RCRA, or by agencies under agreement with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to implement RCRA regulations; or
- Emergency response operations for releases of or substantial threats of releases of hazardous substances regardless of the location of the hazard.

high explosive (HE) waste: Any waste containing material having an amount of stored chemical energy that starts a violent reaction when initiated by impact, spark, or heat. This violent reaction is accompanied by a strong shock wave and the potential for propelling high- velocity particles.

high-level waste (HLW): The highly radioactive waste material resulting from the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel, including liquid waste produced directly in reprocessing and any solid material derived from such liquid waste that contains fission products in sufficient concentrations, and other highly radioactive material that is determined, consistent with existing law, to require permanent isolation.

incompatible waste: means a hazardous waste which is unsuitable for:

- Placement in a particular device or facility because it may cause corrosion or decay of containment materials (e.g., container inner liners or tank walls); or
- Commingling with another waste or material under uncontrolled conditions because the commingling might produce heat or pressure, fire or explosion, violent reaction, toxic dusts, mists, fumes, or gases, or flammable fumes or gases.

industrial solid waste: Solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes that is not hazardous waste regulated under Subtitle C of RCRA. Such waste may include, but is not limited to, waste resulting from the following processes: electric power generation; fertilizer/agricultural chemicals; food and related products/by-products; inorganic chemicals; iron and steel manufacturing; leather and leather products; nonferrous metals manufacturing/foundries; organic chemicals, plastics and resins manufacturing; pulp and paper industry; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; stone, glass, clay, and concrete products; textile manufacturing; transportation equipment, and water treatment. This term does not include mining waste or commercial solid waste.

industrial wastewater: Includes radioactive waste, chemical waste, high explosives waste, and other industrial waste that is not acceptable for discharge into the SWWS Plant.

infectious materials:

- The following human body fluids: semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva (in dental procedures), any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood, and all body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body fluids; or other potentially infectious material that may result from the performance of the employee's duties
- Any unfixed tissue or organ (other than intact skin) from a human, either living or dead
- HIV-containing cell or tissue cultures, organ cultures, and HIV- or HBV-containing culture medium or other solutions; and blood, organs, or other tissues from experimental animals infected with HIV or HBV

infectious waste: A limited class of substances that carry a ***probable risk of transmitting disease to humans,*** including but not limited to:

- Microbiological laboratory wastes including cultures and stocks of infectious agents from clinical research and industrial laboratories and disposable culture dishes and devices used to transfer, inoculate, and mix cultures
- Pathological wastes including human or animal tissues, organs, and body parts removed during surgery, autopsy, or biopsy
- Disposable equipment, instruments, utensils, and other disposable materials that require special precautions because of contamination by highly contagious diseases
- Human blood and blood products including waste blood, blood serum, and plasma
- Used sharps including used hypodermic needles, syringes, scalpel blades, Pasteur pipettes, and broken glass
- Contaminated animal carcasses, body parts, and bedding, especially those intentionally exposed to pathogens in research, in the production of biologicals or the "in vivo" testing of pharmaceuticals

inner liner: A continuous layer of material placed inside a tank or container which protects the construction materials of the tank or container from the contained waste or reagents used to treat the waste.

Interim Status Unit: Any hazardous waste management unit that was in operation before the effective date of the statutory or regulatory amendments that caused the unit to become subject to permitting requirements, that meets the requirements for interim status under § 3005(e) of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. § 6925(e), for which interim status has not been terminated pursuant to section 3005(e)(2) of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. § 6925(e)(2), and that has not been issued a permit by EPA or the Department.

investigation-derived waste (IDW): Waste generated from environmental restoration and monitoring or decontamination and demolition, including potentially contaminated soil, environmental samples, monitoring-well-produced water, rubble, and other construction debris.

knowledge of process (KOP): See "process knowledge (PK)"

lamp, also referred to as "universal waste lamp": The bulb or tube portion of an electric lighting device. A lamp is specifically designed to produce radiant energy, most often in the ultraviolet, visible, and infra-red regions of the electromagnetic spectrum. Examples of common universal waste electric lamps include, but are not limited to, fluorescent, high intensity discharge, neon, mercury vapor, high pressure sodium, incandescent and metal halide lamps.

land disposal: Placement of waste in or on the land, except in a corrective action management unit or staging pile, and includes without limitation, placement in a landfill such as a pit or a trench, surface impoundment, waste pile, or land treatment facility, or placement in a concrete vault or a shaft intended for disposal purposes.

Land Disposal Restriction (LDR) Treatment Standards: Treatment standards, under 40 CFR 268, that a RCRA hazardous waste must meet before it can be disposed of in a RCRA hazardous waste land disposal unit.

landfill: A disposal facility or part of a facility where hazardous waste is placed in or on land and which is not a pile, a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment, an underground injection well, a salt dome formation, a salt bed formation, an underground mine, a cave, or a corrective action management unit.

Large Quantity Handler of Universal Waste: A universal waste handler (as defined in this section) who accumulates 5,000 kilograms or more total of universal waste (batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment, or lamps, calculated collectively) at any time. This designation as a large quantity handler of universal waste is retained through the end of the calendar year in which the 5,000 kilogram limit is met or exceeded.

less than 90-day (<90-day) accumulation area: A designated space for accumulating hazardous or mixed waste in containers or tanks; the waste may not remain in the accumulation area longer than 90 days.

liquid waste: A waste material that is determined to contain free liquids, defined by the Paint Filter Test, described in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" (Subsection C of NMAC 9.8.11).

listed hazardous waste: Wastes listed as hazardous under RCRA but which have not been subjected to the Toxic Characteristics Listings Process because the dangers they present are considered self-evident.

low-level radioactive waste (LLW): Radioactive waste that is not high- level waste, spent nuclear fuel, transuranic waste, byproduct material (as defined in section 11e.(2) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended), or naturally occurring radioactive material.

major radionuclides: Radionuclides that are listed in a facility's WAC and that will be reported with specified accuracy when characterizing radioactive waste because they are important to that facility's performance assessment and/or safety analysis report.

manifest: The shipping document EPA Form 8700-22 (including, if necessary, EPA Form 8700-22A), or the electronic manifest, originated and signed in accordance with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 262 through 265.

manifest tracking number: The alphanumeric identification number (*i.e.*, a unique three letter suffix preceded by nine numerical digits), which is pre-printed in Item 4 of the Manifest by a registered source.

mercury-containing equipment: A device or part of a device (including thermostats, but excluding batteries and lamps) that contains elemental mercury integral to its function.

military munitions: All ammunition products and components produced or used by or for the U.S. Department of Defense or the U.S. Armed Services for national defense and security, including military munitions under the control of the Department of Defense, the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), and National Guard personnel. The term military munitions includes: confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot control agents, smokes, and incendiaries used by DOD components, including bulk explosives and chemical warfare agents, chemical munitions, rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, demolition charges, and devices and components thereof. Military munitions do not include wholly inert items, improvised explosive devices, and nuclear weapons, nuclear devices, and nuclear components thereof. However, the term does include non-nuclear components of nuclear devices, managed under DOE's nuclear weapons program after all required sanitization operations under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, have been completed.

mixed waste: Any waste containing hazardous waste and source, special nuclear, or by-product materials subject to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. The use of the generic term “mixed waste” shall refer to both mixed LLW waste and mixed TRU waste.

municipal solid waste: Household solid waste, commercial solid waste, and industrial solid waste or petroleum contaminated soils that are not a special waste.

municipal solid waste landfill: A solid waste facility that receives household waste and may also receive commercial solid waste, industrial solid waste, and construction and demolition debris, depending upon its permit.

Naturally Occurring and/or Accelerator-produced Radioactive Material (NARM): Radioactive materials that:

- Are naturally occurring and are not source, special nuclear, or byproduct materials (as defined by the AEA or
- Are produced by an accelerator. NARM is regulated by the States under State law, or by DOE (as authorized by the AEA) under DOE orders.

New Mexico Special Waste: The following types of Solid waste have unique handling, transportation, or disposal requirements to assure protection of the environment, public health, welfare, and safety: treated formerly characteristic hazardous waste; packing house and killing plant offal; asbestos waste; ash; infectious waste; sludge, except compost that meets the

provisions of 40 CFR §503; industrial Solid waste; spill of a chemical substance or commercial product; dry chemicals that when wetted become characteristically hazardous; and petroleum-contaminated soils.

newly-generated TRU waste: Waste generated after the development, approval, and implementation of a transuranic (TRU) waste characterization program that meets the requirements outlined in the Transuranic Waste Characterization Quality Assurance Program Plan. Newly generated TRU waste also includes any previously generated waste (retrievable stored waste) that undergoes any form of treatment, processing, or repackaging in accordance with the LANL Quality Assurance Project Plan.

no free liquids: Solvent-contaminated wipes may not contain free liquids as determined by Method 9095B (Paint Filter Liquids Test), included in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods" (EPA Publication SW-846), which is incorporated by reference, and that there is no free liquid in the container holding the wipes. No free liquids may also be determined using another standard or test method as defined by an authorized state.

no-known-owner waste: Sometimes designated as "orphan waste," this is any material or waste with an unknown origin, history, generator, or process that does not have a defined owner.

non-compactible waste: Materials not capable of being compacted or undergoing volume reduction, such as solid metal materials with minimum void space and metal bricks.

nonhazardous waste: Any waste that is not regulated as a hazardous waste by RCRA/HSWA but that may present a threat to human health or the environment and requires special administrative controls.

noninfectious biological waste: A biological waste that cannot be classified as an infectious substance or a regulated medical waste and is not subject to federal or state regulations on infectious waste, is not classified as an infectious substance or a regulated medical waste, and is not subject to federal or state regulations on infectious waste.

non-PCB transformer: Any transformer that contains less than 50 ppm PCBs. Any transformer that has been converted from a PCB transformer or a PCB-contaminated transformer cannot be categorized as a non-PCB transformer until it has been formally reclassified in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR §761.30.

non-putrescent: Not allowed to rot or decay due to the breakdown of organic matter.

non-routine waste: Waste that is generated or occurs on an unscheduled basis or is of unpredictable quantity and/or characteristics. Because of its unpredictable nature, this waste cannot be trended over an extended period of time.

NRC: The U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

off-site waste: Any hazardous waste transported to the Facility from off-site but does not include intra-Facility waste.

open burning: The combustion of any material without the following characteristics:

- Control of combustion air to maintain adequate temperature for efficient combustion,

- Containment of the combustion-reaction in an enclosed device to provide sufficient residence time and mixing for complete combustion, and
- Control of emission of the gaseous combustion products.

operator: The person(s) responsible for the overall operation of all or any portion of a solid waste facility.

orphan waste: See "no-owner waste."

overpack: A container used by a single shipper to provide protection or convenience in handling a package or to consolidate two or more packages.

owner: The person who owns a facility or part of a facility.

package: Packaging and its contents

packaging: A receptacle and any other components or materials necessary for the receptacle to perform its intended containment function in conformance with the minimum packing requirements of the Department of Transportation (DOT).

partial closure: The closure of a hazardous waste management unit in accordance with the applicable closure requirements of 40 CFR §264 and 40 CFR §265 at a facility that contains other active hazardous waste management units. For example, partial closure may include the closure of a tank (including its associated piping and underlying containment systems), landfill cell, surface impoundment, waste pile, or other hazardous waste management unit, while other units of the same facility continue to operate.

PCB article container: Any package, can, bottle, bag, barrel, drum, tank, or other device used to contain PCB articles or equipment, the internal and external surfaces of which has not been in direct contact with PCBs.

PCB articles: Any manufactured articles (other than PCB containers) that may contain or have been in direct contact with PCBs, e.g., capacitors, transformers, electric motors, pumps, and pipes.

PCB bulk remediation waste: Bulk remediation waste is any non-liquid waste or debris generated as a result of any "historical" PCB spill cleaned up under 40 CFR §761.61, including soil, sediments, dredged materials, sewage sludge, and industrial sludge.

PCB containers: Any package, can, bottle, bag, barrel, drum, tank, or other device that contains PCBs or PCB articles, the surface of which has been in direct contact with regulated PCBs.

PCB equipment: Any manufactured item (other than a PCB container or a PCB article container), which contains a PCB article or other PCB equipment. Examples: Microwave ovens, electronic equipment, and fluorescent light ballasts and fixtures.

PCB item: Any PCB article, article container, container, or equipment, any part of which deliberately or unintentionally contains or is contaminated with PCBs.

PCB leaking container: Any instance in which PCB articles, containers, or equipment have any PCBs on any portion of their external surfaces.

PCB storage area, temporary: A PCB storage area subject to an approved SPCC plan, designated for up to 30-day, on-site storage of PCB waste.

PCB transformer: Any transformer that contains 500 ppm PCBs or greater.

PCB waste: A waste containing the biphenyl molecule that has been chlorinated. PCB waste is regulated if the concentration of PCBs in the source material is greater than or equal to 50 ppm.

PCB-contaminated electrical equipment: Any electrical equipment that contains equal to or greater than 50 ppm but less than 500 ppm PCBs including but not limited to: transformers, capacitors (see **capacitor**), circuit breakers, reclosers, voltage regulators, switches, electromagnets, and cables. Oil-filled electrical equipment other than circuit breakers, reclosers, and cable whose PCB concentration is unknown must be assumed to be PCB-contaminated electrical equipment.

PCB-contaminated transformer: A transformer that contains equal to or greater than 50 ppm but less than 500 ppm PCBs.

performance assessment (PA): A systematic analysis of the potential risks posed by waste management systems to the public and environment, and a comparison of those risks to established performance objectives.

performance objectives (POs): Radiological standards that will be met by all DOE low-level radioactive waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs) to protect public health and safety.

permitted unit: A hazardous waste management unit: 1) that is not an interim status unit; and 2) that is authorized by this Permit and listed in Attachment J (*Hazardous Waste Management Units*), Table J-1 (*Active Portion of the Facility*), or Table J-2 (*Permitted Units Undergoing Post-Closure Care*).

person: An individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, Federal Agency, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body.

personnel or facility personnel: All persons who work at, or oversee the operations of, a hazardous waste facility, and whose actions or failure to act may result in noncompliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 264 or 265.

pesticide: Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, or intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant, other than any article that:

- Is a new animal drug under the *Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (*FFDCA) section 201(w), or
- Is an animal drug that has been determined by regulation of the Secretary of Health and Human Services not to be a new animal drug, or
- Is an animal feed under FFDCA section 201(x) that bears or contains any substances described in the above two paragraphs.

pharmaceutical-controlled substance: A drug or substance regulated by the New Mexico Controlled Substance Act that has a high potential to be abused by the human population and can lead to substance dependency.

pile: Any non-containerized accumulation of solid, nonflowing hazardous waste that is used for treatment or storage and that is not a containment building.

Pollution Prevention (P2): Source reduction, or preventing pollution at its source, before it is generated. It includes any practice that reduces the quantity and/or toxicity of pollutants entering a waste stream prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal. Examples include equipment or technology modifications, reformulation or redesign of products, substitution of less toxic raw materials, improvements in work practices, maintenance, worker training, and better inventory control.

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs): Halogenated organic compounds defined in accordance with 40 CFR §761.3.

portable container: Any moveable container, other than a tanker truck, used for transporting waste.

process knowledge (PK): Includes information about the process used to generate the waste, material inputs to the process, and the time period during which the waste was generated. PK is described in 40 CFR §264.13(a)(2) as data developed under 40 CFR 261 and existing published or documented data on a specific hazardous waste or hazardous waste generated from similar processes. PK may include off-site facility waste characterization data pertaining to a specific waste and laboratory analysis data performed prior to the effective date of applicable RCRA regulations.

pyrophoric material: A material that, under normal conditions, is liable to cause fires through friction or retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or that can be ignited readily and when ignited burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious transportation, handling, or disposal hazard.

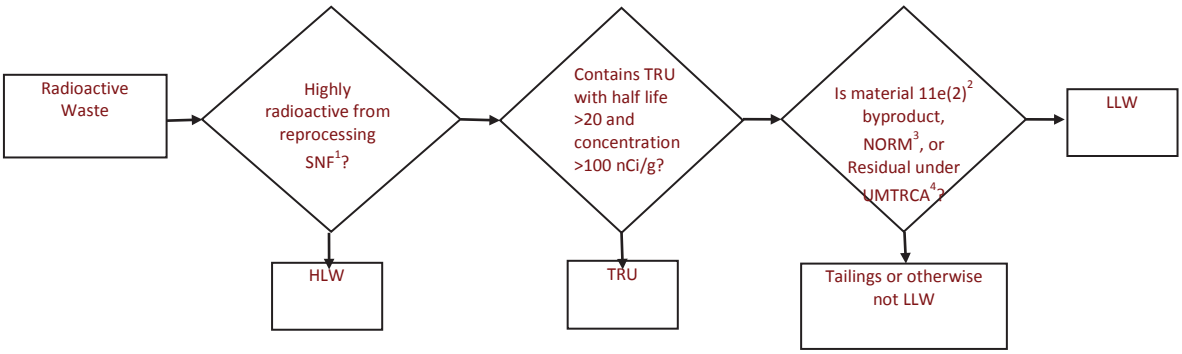
Radioactive Liquid Waste Collection System (RLWCS): A network of underground pipelines and associated equipment that carry radioactive liquid waste from Laboratory sites to the Radioactive Liquid Waste Treatment Facilities (RLWTF). The RLWCS was formerly referred to as the Acid or Industrial Waste Line.

Radioactive Liquid Waste Treatment Facility (RLWTF): The radioactive liquid waste treatment plants managed and operated by the FWO-RLW: the Main Plant at TA-50-1; the Pretreatment Plant in Room 60 and 60A at TA-50-1; and the pretreatment plant at TA-21-257 (DP-257).

Radioactive Waste Management Basis (RWMB; form, continuation sheet): Identifies physical and administrative controls for radioactive waste facilities, operations, and activities to ensure the protection of workers, the public, and the environment. The RWMB shall reference or define the conditions under which the facility may operate.

radioactive waste: Waste that has been determined to contain added radioactive material or activation products or concentrated naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM) by either monitoring and analysis, acceptable knowledge, or both; or does **not** meet radiological release criteria.

Radioactive Waste Definition Logic



1. Spent nuclear fuel.
2. Section 11e.(2) of the Atomic Energy Act governs the tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from any ore processed primarily for its source material content.
3. Naturally occurring radioactive material.
4. Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act.

radiolysis: The chemical breakdown of materials as a result of exposure to radiation.

reclaimed: When a material is processed to recover a usable product, or if it is regenerated. Examples are recovery of lead values from spent batteries and regeneration of spent solvents. In addition, for purposes of 40 CFR §§261.2(a)(2)(ii), 261.4(a)(23), and 261.4(a)(24) smelting, melting and refining furnaces are considered to be solely engaged in metals reclamation if the metal recovery from the hazardous secondary materials meets the same requirements as those specified for metals recovery from hazardous waste found in 40 CFR §266.100(d)(1)-(3), and if the residuals meet the requirements specified in 40 CFR §266.112.

recyclable materials: Materials that would otherwise become solid waste if not recycled and that can be collected, separated, processed, reclaimed or composted and placed in use in the form of raw materials, products or densified-refuse-derived fuels.

recycled: A material that is used, reused, or reclaimed. A material is reclaimed if it is processed to recover usable products or if it is regenerated. A material is used or reused if it is either employed as an ingredient in an industrial process to make a product or employed in a particular function or application as an effective substitute for a commercial product.

release: Any accidental or intentional spilling, leaking, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, pumping, escaping, leaching, or dumping of any hazardous waste or hazardous constituents inside a permitted unit or from a permitted unit to the environment, including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles containing hazardous waste or hazardous constituents.

remediation waste: All solid and hazardous wastes, and all media (including ground water, surface water, soils, and sediments) and debris, that are managed for implementing cleanup.

remediation waste management site: A facility where an owner or operator is or will be treating, storing or disposing of hazardous remediation wastes. A remediation waste management site is not a facility that is subject to corrective action under 40 CFR §264.101, but is subject to corrective action requirements if the site is located in such a facility.

remote-handled (RH) radioactive waste: Packaged waste with an external surface radiation dose rate exceeding 200 mrem/hr.

representative sample: A sample of a universe or whole (*e.g.*, waste pile, lagoon, groundwater) which can be expected to exhibit the average properties of the universe or whole.

residual liquid as applicable only to WIPP bound waste: Liquids in quantities of less than 1 volume percent of the waste container that result from liquid residues remaining in well-drained internal containers, condensation of moisture, and liquid separations resulting from sludge/resin settling.

retrievable transuranic (TRU) waste: Waste that is not classified by the DOE as permanently buried and that has been generated before the development and implementation of a TRU waste characterization program that meets the requirements outlined in the Transuranic Waste Characterization Quality Assurance Program Plan and that has been identified by the DOE as a candidate waste for retrieval.

routine waste: Waste produced from (1) any type of production operation, analytical and/or research and development laboratory operations; (2) treatment, storage, and disposal operations "work for others"; or (3) any other periodic and recurring work that is considered ongoing in nature. Such wastes arise from activities that occur regularly and that generate a waste stream of a predictable quantity and characterization and are not part of the Laboratory's environmental restoration activities.

run-off: Any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land from any part of a facility.

run-on: Any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land onto any part of a facility.

Safety Analysis Report (SAR): A report required by DOE Order 5480.1B or 5480.1B or that summarizes the hazards associated with the operations at a nonnuclear facility or a nonreactor nuclear facility, respectively, used to define minimum safety requirements.

sampling and analysis by approved methods: Sampling and analysis methods approved by the regulating agency and/or the TSDF.

sanitary waste: “Municipal solid waste” generated at a private household that may be disposed at a municipal solid waste landfill. No waste generated at the Laboratory is “municipal solid waste”: items normally classified as sanitary waste at home are commercial solid waste (see definition above) if generated at the Laboratory.

sanitary wastewater: Human excreta and water-carried wastes from typical plumbing fixtures and activities, including, but not limited to, wastes from toilets, sinks, water fountains, bath fixtures, clothes-and dish-washing machines, and floor drains. Water-carried waste from non- residential type sources shall be considered sanitary wastewater if the composition and concentrations of waste do not differ from typical domestic waste. Includes bathroom waste, kitchen waste, janitorial waste from non-rad areas, and de minimus quantities of cooling and boiler blowdown from equipment rooms and from other sources is acceptable for discharge into the SWWS Plant.

satellite accumulation area: A designated space for accumulating hazardous and mixed waste where the volume of hazardous waste may not exceed 55 gallons or the volume of acutely hazardous waste may not exceed one quart. The accumulation area must be located at or near the point of generation and be under the control of the generator/operator of the process generating the waste.

saturated zone: That part of the earth's crust in which all voids are filled with water.

scrap metal: Bits and pieces of metal parts (e.g.,) bars, turnings, rods, sheets, wire) or metal pieces that may be combined together with bolts or soldering (e.g., radiators, scrap automobiles, railroad box cars), which when worn or superfluous can be recycled. Types of scrap metal include:

- **excluded scrap metal:** Processed scrap metal, unprocessed home scrap metal, and unprocessed prompt scrap metal.
- **processed scrap metal:** Scrap metal which has been manually or physically altered to either separate it into distinct materials to enhance economic value or to improve the handling of materials. Processed scrap metal includes, but is not limited to scrap metal which has been baled, shredded, sheared, chopped, crushed, flattened, cut, melted, or separated by metal type (i.e., sorted), and, fines, drosses and related materials which have been agglomerated. (Note: shredded circuit boards being sent for recycling are not considered processed scrap metal. They are covered under the exclusion from the definition of solid waste for shredded circuit boards being recycled (40 CFR §261.4(a)(14)).
- **home scrap metal:** Scrap metal as generated by steel mills, foundries, and refineries such as turnings, cuttings, punchings, and borings.
- **prompt scrap metal:** Scrap metal as generated by the metal working/fabrication industries and includes such scrap metal as turnings, cuttings, punchings, and borings. Prompt scrap is also known as <u>industrial</u> or <u>new</u> scrap metal.

secondary job waste: Miscellaneous materials associated with waste processing that may be placed into daughter containers during repackaging or comingled with the primary waste stream.

secondary material: Miscellaneous materials associated with waste processing that are placed into primary or daughter drums during packaging or repackaging. Examples of secondary waste includes gloves, tools, rags, wipes (Kimwipes), plastic labels, tags, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), plastic sheeting used for contamination control, and original packaging material (e.g., plastic bags, plywood sheathing, rigid liner lids cut into pieces).

segregate: To separate waste from nonwaste materials; to sort waste according to type, such as sorting radioactive from nonradioactive waste or hazardous from nonhazardous waste.

sludge: Waste in a solid, semi-solid, or liquid physical form generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control device. Sludge does not include treated effluent from these plants/devices.

sludge: Any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant.

soil: Unconsolidated earth material composing the superficial geologic strata (material overlying bedrock), consisting of clay, silt, sand, or gravel size particles as classified by the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service, or a mixture of such materials with liquids, sludges or solids which is inseparable by simple mechanical removal processes and is made up primarily of soil by volume based on visual inspection. Any deliberate mixing of prohibited hazardous waste with soil that changes its treatment classification (i.e., from waste to contaminated soil) is not allowed under the dilution prohibition in 40 CFR §268.3.

solid waste: As defined by regulations promulgated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the HWA, unless otherwise excluded, is any discarded material, either abandoned, recycled, or inherently waste-like, including liquids, solids, semisolids, and contained gases. Solid waste can be simply Solid or special, hazardous, nonhazardous, radioactive (including transuranic), or mixed waste. Waste consisting solely of source, special nuclear, or byproduct material, as defined by the Atomic Energy Act, is exempt from the Solid waste regulations as defined by RCRA. Environmental media (for example soil or water) is not Solid waste unless it is destined for disposal. For the more extensive definition under regulations promulgated under the New Mexico Solid Waste Act, refer to 20 NMAC 9.1.105BV. Solid waste ***does not*** include:

- Drilling fluids, produced waters, and other nondomestic wastes associated with the exploration, development or production, transportation, storage, treatment or refinement of crude oil, natural gas, carbon dioxide gas or geothermal energy
- Fly ash waste, bottom ash waste, slag waste and flue gas emission control waste generated primarily from the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels and wastes produced in conjunction with the combustion of fossil fuels that are necessarily associated with the production of energy and that traditionally have been and actually are mixed with and are disposed of or treated at the same time with fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag or flue gas emission control wastes from coal combustion
- Waste from the extraction, beneficiation and processing of ores and minerals including phosphate rock and overburden from the mining of uranium ore, coal, copper, molybdenum, and other ores and minerals
- Agricultural waste including, but not limited to, manure and crop residues returned to the soil as fertilizer or soil conditioner
- Cement kiln dust waste
- Sand and gravel
- Solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage; or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges that are point sources subject to permits under Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. Section 1342; or source, special nuclear or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, 42 U.S.C. Section 2011 et seq.
- Densified-refuse-derived fuel
- Material except petroleum contaminated soils, regulated by Subtitle C or Subtitle I, 42 U.S.C. Section 6901 et seq. of the federal RCRA of 1976; substances regulated by the

federal Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 7 U.S.C. Section 136 et seq.; or low-level radioactive waste

- Source, special nuclear, or by-product materials subject to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954

solid waste dumpster: Large containers, which are designed to hold large volumes of consolidated trash. These containers are located outside buildings at the Laboratory.

Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU): Any discernable unit at which solid waste has been placed at any time and from which the New Mexico Environment Department determines there may be a risk of a release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents, irrespective of whether the unit was intended for the management of solid or hazardous waste. Such units include any area at LANL at which solid wastes have been routinely and systematically released; they do not include one-time spills (*see* 61 Fed. Reg. 19431, 19442-43 (May 1, 1996)).

solvent-contaminated wipe:

- A wipe that, after use or after cleaning up a spill, either:

  (i) Contains one or more of the F001 through F005 solvents listed in 40 CFR §261.31 or the corresponding P- or U- listed solvents found in 40 CFR §261.33;

  (ii) Exhibits a hazardous characteristic found in 40 CFR §261 subpart C when that characteristic results from a solvent listed in 40 CFR §261; and/or

  (iii) Exhibits only the hazardous waste characteristic of ignitability found in 40 CFR §261.21 due to the presence of one or more solvents that are not listed in 40 CFR §261.

- Solvent-contaminated wipes that contain listed hazardous waste other than solvents, or exhibit the characteristic of toxicity, corrosivity, or reactivity due to contaminants other than solvents, are not eligible for the exclusions at 40 CFR §261.4(a)(26) and 40 CFR §261.4(b)(18).

sorb: To either adsorb or absorb, or both.

sorbent: A material that is used to adsorp or absorb free liquids.

special waste landfill: A landfill that receives solid waste other than household waste. This includes, but is not limited to, commercial solid wastes or New Mexico Special Wastes as defined in 20 NMAC 9.2. A construction and demolition landfill is not a Special Waste landfill.

spent material: Any material that has been used and as a result of contamination can no longer serve the purpose for which it was produced without processing.

staging (radioactive waste): The accumulation of radioactive waste to facilitate transportation, treatment, and/or disposal. The staging start date begins when the final container for the waste has been filled and sealed as long as this is done in a timely manner. Staging must not exceed 90 days.

staging area (radioactive waste): A registered area designated for the routine staging of radioactive waste prior to transport to a storage area or treatment, storage and disposal facility (TSDF).

start date:

- Less Than 90 Day Area - The first date on which any amount of hazardous waste begins to accumulate in the container (i.e. the date waste was first placed in the container).
- Universal Waste Area - The earliest date that any universal waste in the container became a waste or was received.
- Permitted Storage Area - The start date for containers in permitted storage unit is the date the container is placed in storage at the permitted unit, if that is the first permitted unit it has been placed in.

storage area (radioactive waste): A registered area where certified waste containers are stored for up to one year. The temporary holding of radioactive waste for transfer to treatment, storage, or disposal elsewhere. Waste must be packaged for shipment in accordance with the LANL WAC.

supplemental sampling and analysis: Sampling and analysis methods that provide quality information but are not performed in accordance with approved methods.

suspect radioactive waste: Waste that is generated in an area where radioactive materials are present but that cannot be practicably verified as being nonradioactive.

tank: A stationary device, designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous waste which is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provide structural support.

tank system: A hazardous waste storage or treatment tank and its associated ancillary equipment and containment system.

Technical Safety Requirements (TSRs): The requirements (such as operating limits, surveillance requirements, administrative controls, and use and application instructions) that defines the conditions, safe boundaries, and management or administrative controls necessary to ensure the safe operation of a nuclear facility. {DOE 1992}

thermostat: A temperature control device that contains metallic mercury in an ampule attached to a bimetal sensing element, and mercury-containing ampules that have been removed from these temperature control devices in compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR §273.13(c)(2) or 40 CFR §273.33(c)(2).

transport vehicle: A motor vehicle or rail car used for the transportation of cargo by any mode. Each cargo-carrying body (trailer, railroad freight car, etc.) is a separate transport vehicle.

transportation: The movement of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

transporter: A person engaged in the offsite transportation of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

transuranic (TRU) waste: Radioactive waste containing more than 100 nanocuries (3700 becquerels) of alpha-emitting transuranic isotopes per gram of waste, with half-lives greater than 20 years, except for: (1) high-level radioactive waste; (2) waste that the Secretary of Energy has determined, with the concurrence of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, does not need the degree of isolation required by the 40 CFR 191 disposal regulations; or (3) waste

that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has approved for disposal on a case-by-case basis in accordance with 10 CFR 61 (DOE O 435.1).

transuranic (TRU) waste (LANL Permit): Waste of more than 100 nanocuries of alpha-emitting transuranic isotopes per gram of waste, with half-lives greater than 20 years, except for: 1) high-level radioactive waste; 2) waste that the DOE Secretary has determined, with the concurrence of the EPA Administrator, does not need the degree of isolation required by the disposal regulations; or 3) waste that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has approved for disposal on a case-by-case basis in accordance with 10 CFR Part 61 (*see* Pub. L. 102-579, § 2(18) (1992)).

treatability study: A study in which a hazardous waste is subjected to a treatment process to determine: (1) Whether the waste is amenable to the treatment process, (2) what pretreatment (if any) is required, (3) the optimal process conditions needed to achieve the desired treatment, (4) the efficiency of a treatment process for a specific waste or wastes, or (5) the characteristics and volumes of residuals from a particular treatment process. Also included in this definition for the purpose of the §261.4 (e) and (f) exemptions are liner compatibility, corrosion, and other material compatibility studies and toxicological and health effects studies. A “treatability study” is not a means to commercially treat or dispose of hazardous waste.

treatment: Any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize such waste, or so as to recover energy or material resources from the waste, or so as to render such waste non-hazardous, or less hazardous; safer to transport, store, or dispose of; or amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume.

treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs)**:** As defined by RCRA in 40 CFR 264 and 265, a TSDF is a permitted or interim status hazardous waste management unit where hazardous or mixed waste may be stored or treated prior to disposal. There are no active RCRA hazardous or mixed waste disposal units at the Laboratory. Waste subject to land disposal restrictions (40 CFR 268) will generally be subject to enforcement under the Federal Facilities Compliance Act if stored for more than one year.

universal waste: Certain of the following types of hazardous waste are subject to the universal waste requirements of 40 CFR 273 and 20 NMAC 4.1.1000; for example, batteries, pesticides, aerosol cans and mercury thermostats. The universal waste requirements ease some of the regulatory requirements for collecting and managing these common waste types.

universal waste handler: A generator of universal waste or the owner or operator of a facility, including all contiguous property, that receives universal waste from other universal waste handlers, that accumulates universal waste and sends universal waste to another universal waste handler or to a destination facility or to a foreign destination.

unknown waste: See “no-owner waste.”

used or reused: If a material is either:

- Employed as an ingredient (including use as an intermediate) in an industrial process to make a product (for example, distillation bottoms from one process used as feedstock in another process). However, a material will not satisfy this condition if distinct

components of the material are recovered as separate end products (as when metals are recovered from metal-containing secondary materials); or

- Employed in a particular function or application as an effective substitute for a commercial product (for example, spent pickle liquor used as phosphorous precipitant and sludge conditioner in wastewater treatment).

used oil: Any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used and as a result of such use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

used oil generator: Any person, by site, whose act or process produces used oil or whose act first causes used oil to become subject to regulation.

vadose zone: Earth material below the land surface and above ground water, or in between bodies of ground water.

verification sampling and analysis: The process of sampling and analysis performed for the purpose of establishing the validity of AK.

vessel: Includes every description of watercraft, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water.

waste acceptance criteria (WAC): Criteria that must be met before a waste is accepted for treatment, storage, or disposal. Waste acceptance criteria may involve the physical form of a waste, a waste's container, its radioactivity, packaging, labeling, etc.

waste certification program: A systematic, documented approach, used by a waste generator organization to ensure that waste is managed in a manner that provides reasonable assurance that the treatment, storage, and disposal facilities/ waste acceptance criteria are met.

waste characterization: The determination of a waste's physical, radiological, and chemical characteristics with sufficient accuracy to permit proper classification and management.

waste generators: Individuals and their line management (for example, research scientists or project managers) having direct responsibility for operations that generate waste. A waste generator may be a member of the organization responsible for the facility or site where the waste was generated. Waste generators have the responsibility for waste minimization, characterization, storage, and disposal of the waste they generate.

waste management coordinator (WMC): The individual responsible for coordinating waste management activities on behalf of waste generators, line managers, facility managers, field project leaders, waste management groups, and other Laboratory organizations. This individual also coordinates resolution of waste management issues on behalf of his/her waste-generating organization and reviews documents pertaining to the management of waste.

waste management: The planning, coordination, and direction of those functions related to generation, handling, treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal of waste, as well as associated surveillance and maintenance activities.

waste minimization: The use of source reduction and/or environmentally sound recycling methods prior to energy recovery, treatment, or disposal of wastes. EPA's preferred hierarchical

approach to materials management includes source reduction, recycling, energy recovery, treatment, and finally, disposal.

waste reduction: See waste minimization.

waste stream: Each waste material generated from a single process or from an activity that is similar in the materials from which it was generated, similar in its physical form and hazardous constituents, and distinguishable from other wastes by EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers and Land Disposal Restriction (LDR) status.

wipe: A woven or non-woven shop towel, rag, pad, or swab made of wood pulp, fabric, cotton, polyester blends, or other material.