

Allen, Pam, NMENV



**From:** Kliphuis, Trais, NMENV  
**Sent:** Thursday, July 12, 2012 11:54 AM  
**To:** Allen, Pam, NMENV  
**Subject:** FW: AMWTP Supercompactor  
**Attachments:** AMWTP Supercompactor.pdf

another

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**From:** Kliphuis, Trais, NMENV  
**Sent:** Thursday, June 28, 2012 2:44 PM  
**To:** 'Basabilvazo, George - DOE'  
**Subject:** FW: AMWTP Supercompactor

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**From:** Kieling, John, NMENV  
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 06, 2012 4:31 PM  
**To:** Kieling, John, NMENV; Kliphuis, Trais, NMENV  
**Cc:** Maestas, Ricardo, NMENV; Holmes, Steve, NMENV  
**Subject:** RE: AMWTP Supercompactor

Here is the attachment.

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**From:** Kieling, John, NMENV  
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 06, 2012 4:30 PM  
**To:** Kliphuis, Trais, NMENV  
**Cc:** Maestas, Ricardo, NMENV; Holmes, Steve, NMENV  
**Subject:** AMWTP Supercompactor

Trais,  
If you happen to be receiving e-mails (I hope not while you are away)...

I met with Secretary Martin this week regarding the AMWTP Supercompactor. He has been invited and would like you to be in attendance for a trip to Idaho to see the supercompactor and discuss with Idaho regulators the issues they had and how they overcame them. The trip would most likely be for two day during the second week of July. Since this is short notice that is why I wanted to inform you.

I know that this topic has come up in the past but not formally.

Hope you are having a great time in Hawaii!

John

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## AMWTP Supercompactor

### Proposed Change

Accept AMWTP supercompaction of TRU mixed waste as a compliant method for removal of WIPP-prohibited waste items such as liquids and aerosol cans without a WIPP permit modification.

### Process Description

The main facility at the Idaho National Laboratory (INL) Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Project (AMWTP) is the Treatment Facility (TF), which houses a supercompactor, and is intended to process most, if not all, of the AMWTP legacy debris waste.

The WIPP permit requires that AMWTP perform a WIPP-certified examination method (radiography or visual examination) to meet the data quality objectives, such as estimation of material parameter weights, and identification of prohibited items.

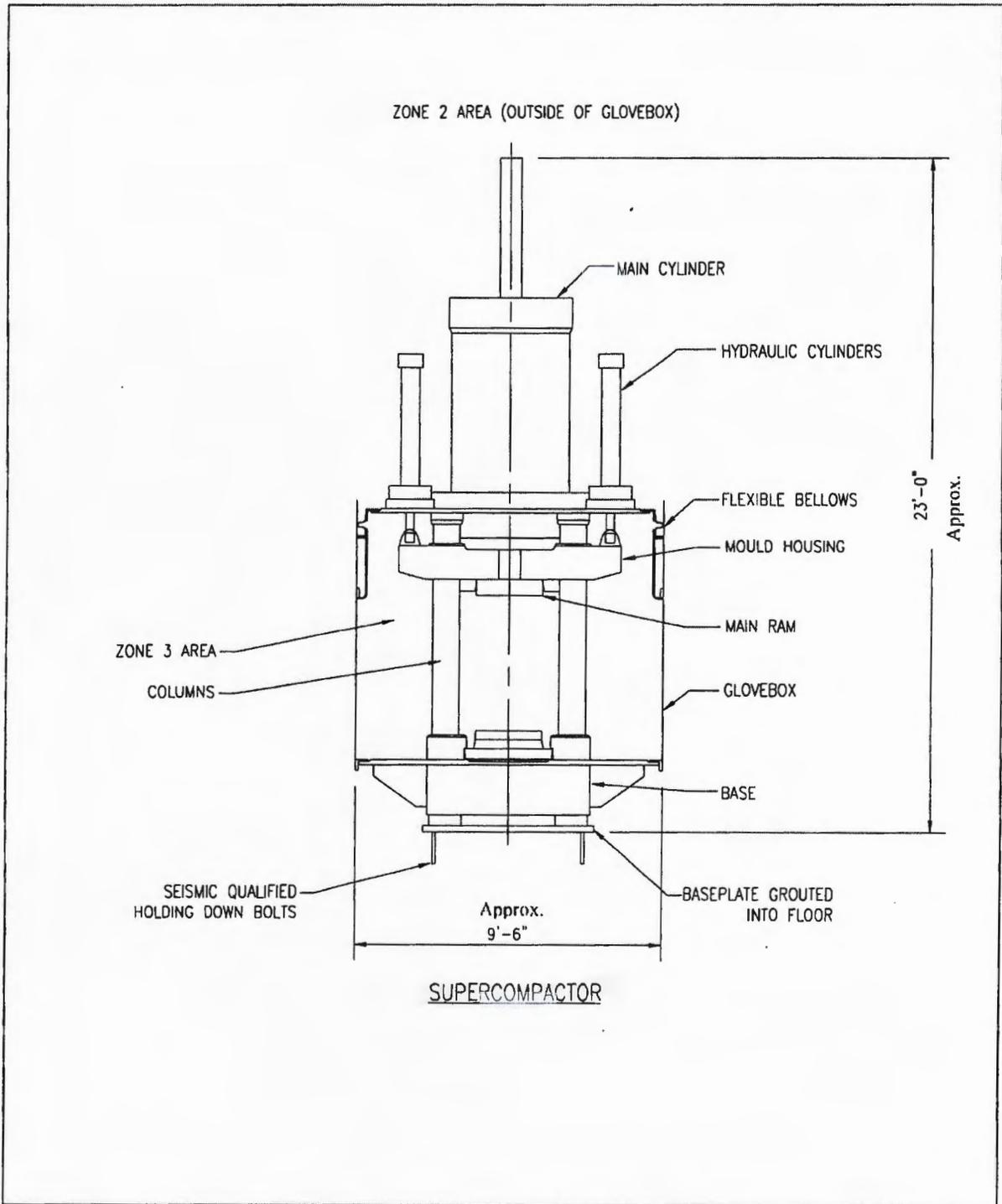
Currently, before any waste is introduced into the TF, it is assayed and radiographed in building 634. If the waste does not contain any prohibited items and is certifiable as is, the assay and the radiography are performed in accordance with the WIPP-certified procedures, and the container is routed for supercompaction via the direct feed path. If the waste contains prohibited items, the assay and the radiography are performed to TF waste acceptance procedures, and the waste is routed to the boxlines. In the boxlines, the waste is removed from the original containers, sort through the waste, remove and/or remediate any prohibited items, and then repackage the waste into compactable containers (silvers), using WIPP certified visual examination (VE) procedures to perform the NDE. Each silver is then assayed, and if acceptable, routed for supercompaction.

The problem with this current approach is that relatively few containers have no prohibited items, and thus almost all of the waste must be processed through the boxlines. As such, radiography is only performed in building 634 to identify the presence of prohibited items, and the VE in the boxlines to verify the absence of those same prohibited items, all prior to compaction. **The majority of the prohibited items are aerosol cans and liquids, both of which are treatable via compaction.** In fact, the State of Idaho currently permits AMWTP for compaction of mixed waste to treat liquids.

**Under the system proposed, AMWTP will still perform the WIPP-certified NDE prior to compaction in all cases, and issue non-conformance reports (NCRs) for any non-conformances identified. The NCRs that identify only aerosol cans or liquids as prohibited items will then be closed out once compaction has been performed; on the basis that compaction removed the prohibited item.**

There is at least one precedent for this system, based on work CCP performed while characterizing SRS waste. In that example, a WIPP-certified radiography procedure was used to identify prohibited items and issue the associated NCRs. The prohibited items were then removed (using a separate procedure also controlled under the WIPP certification), the radiography batch data report was updated, and the NCR cleared. Radiography was not repeated following remediation of the prohibited item. This proposal is analogous to that process. Using this precedent, a modification to the WIPP HWFP should not be required.

Description: Supercompactor	Site: Idaho Falls	Data Sheet No.: DZ410200
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<http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/562189-amwtp-hwma-rcra-permit-090811.pdf>



**Idaho  
Department of Environmental Quality**

## **AMWTP HWMA/RCRA Permit**

**Idaho National Laboratory  
EPA ID No. ID4890008952**

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Revised: September 08, 2011**

**Volume I of V**



