ENTERED

ROCKY FLATS SITE VISIT
Summary of Technical Issues

September 15 and 16, 1992

Participants:

Susan Collins, NMED
Paula Goggin, A.T. Kearney
Connie Walker, A.T. Kearney
Bob Kehrman, Westinghouse
Daryl Mercer, DOE
Jack Jenkins, Westinghouse
Larry Ledford, Westinghouse

ITEM	DISCUSSION	CONCLUSIONS/FURTHER ACTIONS
	September 15, 1992	
Introductory meeting and acquisition of badges, respirator fit test, and radiation dosimeters.	DOE provided the site visit schedule (Attachment A). A brief overview of waste management activities performed in Buildings 371, 774, 776, 374, 559 was provided; we will visit these Buildings during the tour. Facility representatives indicated that 1 yd^3 TRU waste/month is currently being generated at Rocky Flats, which consists mainly of trash and maintenance waste. Facility representatives stated that Rocky Flats Plant (RFP) currently has no pre-1988 waste stored on site. The supercompactor and advanced size reduction unit were not operating at the time of the site visit. TRU-mixed waste is stored in various locations throughout RFP. On September 28, 1992, RFP will perform a demonstration of the TRUPACT loading equipment. The group then proceeded to the respirator fit test area and to acquire radiation dosimeters.	None.

SEP 1992
RECEIVED
HAZARDOUS WASTE
PROGRAM

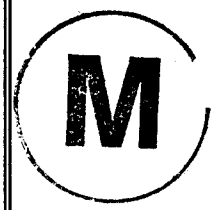
920917

ROCKY FLATS SITE VISIT (Con't.)

ITEM	DISCUSSION	CONCLUSIONS/FURTHER ACTIONS
TRU-waste management overview, G. L. Hickle.	Mr. Hickle provided a generalized overview of TRU-waste generating processes at RFP (Attachment B). Liquid (organic and inorganic) TRU-mixed waste is processed in Buildings 374 and 774, with Building 776 used for solid TRU waste processing (including Group I and II wastes). Waste assaying (for TRU components) is performed in Buildings 371, 569, 771, and 776, with waste shipment (and RTR) occurring in association with Building 664.	Mr. Hickle provided a generalized understanding of TRU-waste generation, although the emphasis was on current/ recent waste generation processes.
WEMS presentation, Linda Golden and Joan Smith.	Waste and Environmental Management System (WEMS) is a computerized tracking system initiated in 1989 which allows for management/tracking of waste drums currently on site at RFP. WEMS was designated by CDH to be the RFP waste inventory operating record. This tracking system provides for identification and tracking of each container, as well as compliance monitoring (including RCRA, see Attachment C). It will also ultimately include WEMS training, WSRIC data, and air emissions information.	RFP is in the process of adding RCRA Hazardous Waste codes to WEMS data base. Currently, RFP is "not required" to list hazardous constituent concentrations in WEMS (Attachment C). The SWEMS system preceded WEMS; SWEMS was developed in 1960 and did not include chemical data. Broke for lunch.
Discussion with Barbara Barry, CDH representative.	NMED asked whether Colorado had any formal agreement to accept waste back to RFP should the Test Phase fail. CDH representatives also asked whether NMED was considering various options should the Test Phase fail, including the possibility of allowing waste to remain at WIPP.	CDH representatives stated that no formal agreements have been made relative to waste management should the Test Phase fail, and public law has thus far only authorized WIPP through the Test Phase. NMED indicated that DOE is required to provide a closure plan within the application, and that clean closure is the most conservative option and must be considered.

ROCKY FLATS SITE VISIT (Con't.)

ITEM	DISCUSSION	CONCLUSIONS/FURTHER ACTIONS
WSRIC presentation, V. L. Church and Jackie Joyce.	Waste Stream and Residue Identification and Characterization (WSRIC) is a program designed and implemented to meet 40 CFR waste identification criteria. WSRIC began in 1986 with a "one time" examination of waste-generating processes, and currently includes development of waste-generating process flow diagrams for each building, which are continually updated. WSRIC then uses process knowledge to determine hazardous waste contents of each container of wastes generated, past and present, at RFP. Facility representatives indicate that RFP plans to evaluate 1600 waste streams next year (1993). If process knowledge cannot definitively determine hazardous waste contents of each drum, contents of these drums are to be chemically analyzed (Attachment D).	This system uses process knowledge and chemical characterization to determine hazardous waste contents of each drum. It is apparently unique to RFP. WIPP, DOE and Westing-house representatives did not indicate prior knowledge of this system. DOE represen-tatives also indicated that only 1980 and younger wastes will be used in bin-scale tests.
Tour of 664 TRUPACT-II Loading and RTR. 	Observed RTR tapes (RTR equipment was not operational at time of tour). Examined TRUPACT-II Loading area; over 2000 drums of waste (including TRU-mixed waste) were being stored in the building at the time of the site visit. Twenty drums selected for WIPP Test Phase were present in storage area, which were glass waste with a D008 hazardous waste code.	None.
Close-out meeting.	Facility representatives indicated we will visit the following buildings on September 16, 1992: 374, 371, 559, 776 (if possible), and 774.	None.

ITEM	DISCUSSION	CONCLUSIONS/FURTHER ACTIONS
	September 16, 1992	
Buildings 371 and 374 tours.	Buildings 374 and 371 are involved with aqueous waste management; these Buildings accept wastewater from various sources (i.e., laundry water) and processes the water (including neutralization and precipitation, Attachment E). Treatment produces a sludge which is solidified with cement, and which contains minor quantities of organics/metals. Analysis of total alpha and pH is performed to assure neutralization. Group I wastes are also managed in these buildings.	Produces a solidified sludge that has a homogeneous waste form, but could be heterogeneous relative to hazardous constituent content. Group I wastes (i.e., trash, combustibles) are accepted/ segregated into drums. Hazardous waste codes for Group I wastes are determined using generalized "conservative approach," wherein worst-case assumption of contents is assumed.
Building 774 tour.	Organic and inorganic aqueous wastes are processed in this building. Organic wastes from plutonium operators (i.e., lathe coolants) from 700 Building area are accepted, blended, and solidified with Envirostone (OASIS process). This building has an experimental microwave solidification unit and also processes small volumes of inorganic aqueous wastes via cement solidification.	Organic wastes are accepted from various sources, and blended in tank prior to solidification. Organic chemical analyses not performed; hazardous waste codes are determined by process knowledge.
Building 559 tour. 	Building 559 is an analytical laboratory in which samples that contain TRU materials are analyzed (Attachment E). The laboratory is also responsible for managing SUMA canisters used for headspace gas analysis, and analyses of gas using GC and GC/MS (facility representatives indicated that some of these analyses are performed in a Building 707 laboratory). Twenty-nine compounds are analyzed from the headspace gas samples; Tentatively Identified Compounds TIC(s) and estimated concentrations are also reported. The laboratory has a detailed Group I waste management system, using waste/residue travelers (Attachment F).	Group I hazardous waste content generated in this laboratory is determined by process knowledge.

ROCKY FLATS SITE VISIT (Con't.)

ITEM	DISCUSSION	CONCLUSIONS/FURTHER ACTIONS
Close-out meeting, Scott Anderson, John Rampe.	Not able to visit 776 (Supercompactor) Building, but facility representatives discussed supercompaction of wastes (Attachment E). NMED asked for waste management/bin packaging process flow diagrams available at RFP, as well as additional WSRIC data.	Requested data will be provided by DOE, who will initiate paperwork through appropriate channels.