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CERTIFIED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

July 22, 2014

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Allison M. Dorries, Division Leader
Environmental Protection Division
Los Alamos National Security, LLC
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Los Alamos, NM 87545

**RE: CLASS 1 PERMIT MODIFICATION: UPDATES ASSOCIATED WITH
ATTACHMENT D, CONTINGENCY PLAN, OF THE LOS ALAMOS
NATIONAL LABORATORY (LANL) HAZARDOUS FACILITY PERMIT
EPA ID#NM0890010515
LANL-14-013**

Dear Ms. Davis Lebak and Ms. Dorries:

The New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) received notice from the U.S. Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration and the Los Alamos National Security LLC, (collectively the Permittees) dated February 27, 2014 of a Class 1 Permit Modification: Update associated with Attachment D, contingency Plan, of the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) Hazardous Waste Facility Permit (Permit), and referenced by ENV-DO-14-0051/LAUR-14-20752.

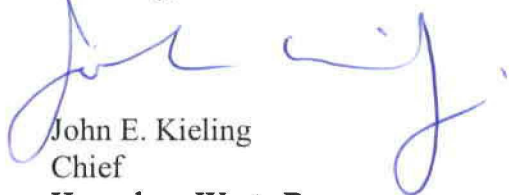
NMED has reviewed the permit modification request and the modifications have been incorporated into the Permit as requested by the Permittee in accordance with 20.4.1.900 NMAC (incorporating 40 CFR 270.42(a)(1)). The modifications have been posted to the NMED HWB website and are available as an electronic copy in the attached CD.

U1401931

Ms. Davis Lebak and Ms. Dorries
July 22, 2014
Page 2

Please contact Siona Briley at (505) 476-6049 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



John E. Kieling
Chief
Hazardous Waste Bureau

Attachments

Cc w/o attachments:

- D. Cobrain, NMED HWB
- T. Hall, NMED HWB
- S. Briley, NMED HWB
- G. Turner, NA-00-LA
- M. Haagenstad, ENV-RCRA, LANS, MS-K404

File: LANL-14-013 Reading and LANL Permit 2014

U1401931

ATTACHMENT D
CONTINGENCY PLAN

U1401931

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES	3
LIST OF FIGURES	4
GENERAL CONTINGENCY PLAN.....	5
D.1 HAZARDOUS AND MIXED WASTE EMERGENCY RESPONSE RESOURCES	5
D.1.1 Emergency Management Group	6
D.1.2 Hazardous Materials Response	8
D.1.3 Environmental Protection Division Response	9
D.1.3.1 Ecology Personnel	9
D.1.3.2 Meteorology and Air Quality Personnel	9
D.1.3.3 Hazardous Waste Compliance Personnel	9
D.1.3.4 Water Quality and Hydrology Personnel	9
D.1.4 Other Facility Response Resources	9
D.1.5 Contracted Response.....	10
D.1.5.1 Security Services	10
D.1.5.2 Maintenance Site Services	10
D.1.5.3 Los Alamos Fire Department	10
D.1.6 Facility Support.....	10
D.1.6.1 Health Physics Operations	10
D.1.6.2 Occupational Medicine Personnel	10
D.1.6.3 Industrial Hygiene and Safety Personnel	11
D.1.6.4 Contract Assurance Office	11
D.1.7 Outside Response Agencies	11
D.1.7.1 Los Alamos County Police Department	11
D.1.7.2 Los Alamos County Emergency Management Coordinator	11
D.1.7.3 Los Alamos Medical Center	12
D.2 EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS.....	12
D.2.1 Emergency Equipment.....	12
D.2.2 Emergency Communications	12
D.2.2.1 Fire Alarms	12
D.2.2.2 Power Dispatch	13

U1401931

D.2.2.3	Additional Communication Systems	13
D.3	CONTINGENCY PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	14
D.3.1	Requirements for Implementation	14
D.3.2	Emergency Notification	14
D.3.3	Emergency Manager Actions	15
D.4	SPILLS	16
D.4.1	Spill Control Procedures	17
D.4.1.1	Tank System Spill Control and Reporting	18
D.4.1.2	Tank System/Secondary Containment Repair and Closure	18
D.4.1.3	Certification of Major Repairs	18
D.4.2	Decontamination Verification	18
D.5	EXPLOSION	19
D.6	FIRE	20
D.7	UNPLANNED NONSUDDEN RELEASES	21
D.7.1	Responsibility	21
D.7.2	Nonsudden Releases	21
D.7.3	Nonsudden Release Surveillance	21
D.8	EXPOSURE TO HAZARDOUS OR MIXED WASTE	22
D.9	EVACUATION	22
D.9.1	Emergency Process Shutdown Prior To Evacuation	22
D.9.2	Evacuation Plan	22
D.10	SALVAGE AND CLEANUP	23
D.11	EMERGENCY RESPONSE RECORDS AND REPORTS	24
D.12	CONTINGENCY PLAN AMENDMENT	24
D.13	REFERENCES	25
TA 3		36
TA-50		40
TA-54		45
TA-55		55
TA-63		66

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
D-1	Los Alamos National Laboratory-Wide Emergency Equipment
D-2	Waste Analysis Parameters and Test Methods
D-3	Evacuation Determination and Reentry Conditions
TA-3, D-1	TA-3 Emergency Equipment
TA-50, D-1	TA-50 Emergency Equipment
TA-54, D-1	TA-54 Area L Emergency Equipment
TA-54, D-2	TA-54 Area G Emergency Equipment
TA-54, D-3	TA-54 West Emergency Equipment
TA-55, D-1	TA-55 Building 4, First Floor Emergency Equipment
TA-55, D-2	TA-55 Building 4 Basement Emergency Equipment
TA-55, D-3	TA-55 Container Storage Pad Emergency Equipment
TA-55, D-4	TA-55 Building 185 Emergency Equipment
TA-55, D-5	TA-55 Transuranic Waste Facility Emergency Equipment

U1401931

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>FIGURE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
D-1	General Hazardous and Mixed Waste Emergency Notification Structure

U1401931

ATTACHMENT D

GENERAL CONTINGENCY PLAN

This Attachment presents contingency measures applicable to all permitted hazardous or mixed waste management units. The Permittees shall implement the provisions of this Plan and the applicable provisions of Permit Part 2 (*General Facility Conditions*) immediately to minimize hazards whenever there is a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous or mixed waste or hazardous or mixed waste constituents that could threaten human health or the environment.

D.1 HAZARDOUS AND MIXED WASTE EMERGENCY RESPONSE RESOURCES

1. The management of hazardous and mixed waste emergency incidents at the Facility resides within Permittees' Emergency Operations-Emergency Management Group (EO-EM). During an emergency situation, line management (*i.e.*, the Line Manager of the affected area) works with an Emergency Manager serving as the EO-EM Duty Officer from the EO-EM Group. The Emergency Manager has primary responsibility for managing emergency response operations, directing the Emergency Operations Support Center (EOSC) to make appropriate notifications, and activating the emergency response organizations. The Emergency Manager has authority to assume the role of Incident Commander (IC) during an emergency and typically assumes full responsibility for management of the emergency response operations at the scene. (Personnel from other organizations, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Los Alamos Fire Department [LAFD], may also assume the role of IC, depending upon the type of emergency and responding organizations.) Additional Facility resources that may provide assistance in an emergency include personnel from health physics, industrial hygiene, environment compliance, emergency response, and radiation protection personnel at the Facility. These personnel as well as other resources are discussed in Attachment Sections D.1.2, D.1.3, and D.1.6 of this Attachment.

2. Laboratory-contracted support services and other agencies shall also be available for assistance during emergencies. These are discussed in Attachment Section D.1.5 and include the contracted services for security and the LAFD. These contracted services, if changed, shall be replaced and/or supplemented with functionally equivalent contracted services required to assume the same duties and responsibilities described in this section. Other outside response agencies are discussed in Section D.1.7 and include the Los Alamos Police Department (LAPD) and the Los Alamos Medical Center (LAMC). The LAPD and the LAMC each provide assistance under a memorandum of understanding with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE).

3. The Permittees shall use the Incident Command System (ICS) in response to all emergencies. The ICS is based on the on-scene management response structure protocols of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The NIMS is a national standard that provides a solid foundation for an effective and integrated emergency response both locally and nationally, if necessary.

4. The IC (*e.g.*, EO-EM Duty Officer) coordinates all groups and agencies responding to the emergency and personnel operating at the scene using the ICS. The General Hazardous Waste Emergency Notification Structure, illustrated on Figure D-1, is designed to expand and contract, as appropriate, to include the response groups/agencies needed to address any particular emergency. The EOSC provides notification to on-site and off-site groups and agencies for both response requests and information.

5. The IC may appoint and utilize a network of support personnel to assess, plan for, and mitigate emergencies. These personnel can include, but are not limited to, a Safety Officer, a Public Information Officer, and a Liaison Officer that report directly to the IC and are responsible for issues related to safety, information, and the interaction of various groups associated with the overall emergency. Also reporting directly to the IC are an Operations Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, and an Administrative Section Chief. The Operations Section Chief oversees the Fire Branch, the Emergency Medical Services Branch, and the Hazardous Waste Group, and is responsible for mitigating the emergency response. The Logistics Section Chief is responsible for providing support personnel and equipment necessary for the emergency response. The Planning Section Chief is responsible for planning the mitigation and recovery activities for the emergency. The Administrative Section Chief is responsible for keeping records of expenditures. These ICS positions are listed in Figure D-1. The appropriate ICS positions will be activated as the emergency warrants. During an emergency at the Facility, assistance may be provided to the IC and the IC's appointees by a large variety of response groups/agencies. The responsibilities and/or assistance available from the various response groups/agencies are discussed briefly in Attachment Sections D.1.2 through D.1.7 and the appropriate representatives will be contacted during an emergency as appropriate.

6. The Permittees shall provide a copy of this Contingency Plan and any revisions to each of the emergency response groups/agencies (including the LAPD, LAFD, LAMC, and the State of New Mexico's Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) Area 3 Emergency Management Coordinator).

D.1.1 Emergency Operations-Emergency Management Group

1. The Permittees shall delegate the authority and responsibility for administering and implementing the Facility's emergency management program to the Emergency Operations Division, which includes EO-EM. Emergency Operations Division personnel shall coordinate and issue the Facility's Los Alamos National Laboratory and Los Alamos Field Office Hazardous Materials Program Plan; EO-EM provides response coordination for emergencies. EM provides a 24-hour Emergency Operations Support Center (EOSC) for the Facility and a 24-hour Duty Officer to respond to emergencies, including hazardous and mixed waste releases. The Facility Emergency Manager (*i.e.*, the EO-EM Duty Officer) is the functional equivalent of the Emergency Coordinator (40 CFR § 264.55). The EO-EM maintains an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in a ready condition, should a center be required. The primary EOC is located at TA-69, Building 33 (TA-69-33). An alternate mobile EOC is equipped and ready for immediate deployment. Should an EOC be activated during an emergency, additional emergency personnel can be requested by the IC through the EOC.

2. Assignment as the EO-EM Duty Officer is rotated. The Duty Officer can be reached 24 hours a day by contacting the EOOSC at 667-6211.
3. The EO-EM Duty Officer will respond to emergency incidents involving the release of hazardous or mixed waste to the environment, including spills, fires, and explosions. With input from the appropriate Facility groups, the EO-EM Duty Officer shall initially assess the possible hazards to human health or the environment and, if assuming incident command, shall use whatever response personnel and/or emergency equipment necessary to control and contain the waste. In the event of an emergency, the EO-EM Duty Officer typically becomes the IC with full responsibility for field activities. As described previously, the exception to this is when on-site personnel can adequately address the emergency and maintain incident command internally.
4. The EO-EM Duty Officer responding to an emergency shall have access to various tools to include Emergency Actions Levels with prescribed protective actions and ChemLog with a current chemical inventory of the appropriate building(s) in the area in which the incident is occurring. These tools shall be maintained by the EOC with assistance from the facility manager where a waste management unit is located and shall be available at the EOC at TA-69; located on-site for use by emergency response personnel; and available to EO-EM Duty Officers by computer. The various response groups shall obtain specific information relating to the facilities involved (including the layout of all affected buildings; the location of evacuation routes, equipment, and personnel; properties of the materials/wastes managed at the facility; and the hazards associated with these materials/wastes) from other site-specific information.
5. The Permittees shall ensure that the names, addresses, and telephone numbers listed below are the current Primary and Alternate Emergency Managers.

Primary:

Brenda Andersen
3926 A Alabama
Los Alamos, NM
(H) 505-662-4173
(W) 505-667-6211
(C) 505-699-1144

U1401931

Alternates:

Ron Huerta
P.O. Box 923
Alcalde, NM
(H) 505-852-0286
(W) 505-667-6211
(C) 505-412-8434

Wil Martinez
120 A RA CR 92
Chimayo, NM
(H) 505-351-2340
(W) 505-667-6211
(C) 505-412-8135

Dave McClard
23 Ojito Drive
Española, NM
(H) 505-412-8945
(W) 505-667-6211
(C) 505-699-0803

6. To assure timely notifications and immediate response during an emergency, the Permittees shall ensure that the telephone numbers 911 or 667-6211 are contacted to obtain the on-call EO-EM Duty Officer.

D.1.2 Hazardous Materials Response

1. The Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Team is responsible for the aggressive mitigation of chemical, radiological, hazardous waste, and mixed waste emergencies, including field decontamination of responders and response equipment. At the request of the IC, the HAZMAT Team may provide limited field decontamination support for victims. The HAZMAT Team is capable of providing a decontamination station at the scene of a hazardous material incident to process people working in a contaminated area and is prepared to perform decontamination of personnel. The HAZMAT Team shall meet the training criteria for emergency response personnel specified in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 29, §1910.120(q)(6)(iii), (iv), and (v). The HAZMAT Team acts as part of the ICS reporting directly to IC, or the Operations Section Chief if the position is staffed.

2. During an emergency response, the HAZMAT Team may also provide site field monitoring to determine the nature and extent of contamination, provide information on correct handling of chemicals, make recommendations on protective clothing and equipment, and provide exposure and treatment information to responders. The field monitoring team leader supervises field monitoring activities to determine the boundaries of the potential release. The HAZMAT Team

may obtain resources from environmental monitoring groups, such as health physics and industrial hygiene personnel.

D.1.3 Environmental Protection Division and Waste Management Division Response

At the scene, representatives and technical advisors from Environmental Protection Division (ENV), Waste Management Division (WM), and other response personnel are coordinated by the IC. In addition to their post-emergency duties, they may also be responsible for on-scene emergency operations such as planning. Depending on the type of emergency and the associated hazards, an individual from the most relevant group in the ENV shall provide technical support and shall ensure the Permittees' compliance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

D.1.3.1 Ecology Personnel

Ecology personnel provide field surveys of soil, foodstuffs, and biota to determine environmental effects of exposure after an emergency.

D.1.3.2 Meteorology and Air Quality Personnel

Meteorology and air quality personnel provide field surveys of air to determine environmental impacts and dose equivalent to members of the public after a radiological emergency. In addition, they provide expertise in meteorology to project short- and long-term environmental effects of emergency conditions.

D.1.3.3 Hazardous Waste Compliance Personnel

Hazardous waste compliance personnel provide guidance on regulatory requirements for proper treatment, storage, and transportation of hazardous and mixed wastes to other Facility groups. After an emergency, waste management sampling personnel may provide field sampling (*e.g.*, of soil, spills, or potentially hazardous waste) to determine environmental effects of exposure.

D.1.3.4 Water Quality and Hydrology Personnel

After an emergency, water quality and hydrology personnel provide sampling of surface water runoff and sediments to determine the environmental effects of an emergency and perform assessments for regulatory reporting requirements. They also provide expertise in hydrogeology to establish short- and long-term environmental effects of emergency conditions.

D.1.4 Other Facility Response Resources

Emergency response personnel from the Plutonium Manufacturing and Technology Division at TA-55 are trained to respond to emergencies at that facility. Personnel from the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) Transuranic Program may provide guidance on proper treatment, storage, and transportation of hazardous and mixed waste at TA-50 and TA-54.

U1401931

D.1.5 Contracted Response

Contracted response groups' representatives may report directly to the Incident Command Post (ICP), if requested. If the IC deems it necessary, the IC may designate an Operations Section Chief to aid in the coordination and direction of these groups. In addition, contracted response groups may report to a staging area, with a representative going either to the ICP or, if activated, to the EOC.

D.1.5.1 Security Services

Security personnel provide security service to the Facility. During an emergency, these activities include maintaining security, directing traffic within the Facility, and controlling access to the emergency scene. Security personnel maintain the necessary equipment (such as crowd-control equipment and patrol vehicles) to perform these functions.

D.1.5.2 Maintenance Site Services

Maintenance Site Services (MSS) provides a maintenance support force to the Facility. This support force is under the Permittees' direction in an emergency. MSS also provides a representative to the Facility in the event of an emergency and participates, as necessary, in post-emergency cleanup under the direction of a Recovery Manager designated by the IC. The duties of the Recovery Manager are discussed in Attachment Section D.10

D.1.5.3 Los Alamos Fire Department

The LAFD provides fire protection and ambulance coverage for the residential communities of Los Alamos and White Rock and for the Facility. In the case of an emergency within the Facility, the LAFD coordinates fire suppression and Emergency Medical Services. The IC retains overall responsibility for the emergency response effort.

D.1.6 Facility Support

D.1.6.1 Health Physics Operations

Radiation protection personnel perform routine site evaluation and monitoring to determine radiological conditions in facilities. They also provide guidance on radiological decontamination. In addition, this group augments the assessment and monitoring functions of the HAZMAT Team.

D.1.6.2 Occupational Medicine Personnel

1. The Facility maintains its own medical facility operated by occupational medicine personnel. Occupational medicine personnel provide appropriate medical treatment for occupation-related illnesses and injuries and monitors employees to assess the effectiveness of health protection programs.

U1401931

2. Although occupational medicine personnel are not routinely involved with on-scene emergency response, the group maintains a central medical facility with a fully equipped emergency room and decontamination facilities at TA-3, Building 1411. The location of this and other emergency facilities are shown on Figure 49 in Attachment N (*Figures*). Medical staff at these facilities includes physicians, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, nurses, technicians, psychologists and counselors. All full-time medical providers and nurses receive radiation accident training. Occupational medicine personnel also maintain access to a database that provides the clinical staff with timely toxic exposure and treatment information.

D.1.6.3 Industrial Hygiene and Safety Personnel

Industrial hygiene and safety personnel assist occupational medicine personnel with their ability to obtain additional exposure and treatment information. In addition, they maintain computer access to the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health Technical Information Center and the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. During routine operations, these personnel perform site evaluations and field testing to determine the nature and extent of chemical contamination and specify protective clothing and equipment.

D.1.6.4 Performance Assurance Office

The Performance Assurance Office assists the facility manager in investigating all adverse environmental, safety, health, and operational occurrences (on-site and off-site), determining the causal factors, identifying the appropriate corrective actions, and assisting in the preparation of reports documenting the occurrence to DOE. This group tracks corrective actions associated with such occurrences and maintains the information in an on-site database.

D.1.7 Outside Response Agencies

During an emergency, outside response agencies report directly to the IC. A Liaison Officer or an Operations Section Chief, designated by the IC, may aid in coordinating and directing the groups responding to an emergency.

D.1.7.1 Los Alamos Police Department

The Los Alamos Police Department (LAPD) may assume IC under unique circumstances, but usually has only minimal interaction with the Facility in an on-site emergency. This interaction normally involves traffic control on DOE roads with public access, handling criminal activity, and criminal investigations.

D.1.7.2 Los Alamos County Emergency Management Coordinator

Los Alamos County has an agreement with the Facility's EO-EM to provide assistance in certain emergency situations. If an emergency occurs on Facility property that may affect the communities of Los Alamos and White Rock, EO-EM personnel will notify the Los Alamos County Consolidated Dispatch Center which in turn will notify the Los Alamos County

U1401931

Emergency Management Coordinator, who will coordinate necessary emergency actions throughout the county.

D.1.7.3 Los Alamos Medical Center

The Facility maintains a fully equipped decontamination room adjacent to the emergency room at LAMC. In the event that a case is sent to LAMC, support for the emergency room staff is provided by Facility occupational medical personnel. Radiation protection, industrial hygiene, and HAZMAT personnel also provide assistance to the emergency room staff; assistance from additional Facility resources is provided, as necessary. Assistance is coordinated through EO-EM personnel.

D.2 EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS

D.2.1 Emergency Equipment

The Permittees shall make available the lists of emergency equipment listed in Table D-1 for use at any of Permittees' hazardous or mixed waste management units. The list includes emergency equipment available in the HAZMAT vehicles and trailers as well as supplemental emergency equipment maintained by the LAFD, Maintenance Site Services, and occupational medicine personnel. A list of emergency equipment available for use at specific hazardous and/or mixed waste management units is identified in Attachment Tables TA-3, D-1; TA-50, D-1; TA-54, Area L, D-1; TA-54, Area G, D-2; TA-54 West, D-3; TA-55 Building 4 First Floor, D-1; TA-55 Building 4 Basement, D-2; TA-55 Container Storage Pad, D-3; TA-55 Building 185, D-4; and TA-63 Transuranic Waste Facility, D-5. Emergency equipment listed in these tables may be replaced and/or upgraded with functionally equivalent components and equipment, as necessary, for routine maintenance and repair.

D.2.2 Emergency Communications

The initial phase of an emergency may involve a small number of individuals at the affected area and that requires notification of the EO-EM Duty Officer, utilizing local communication equipment and/or systems. When responding to hazardous and/or mixed waste emergencies, the Permittees shall ensure that EO-EM personnel can provide communications between response units and emergency organizations.

D.2.2.1 Fire Alarms

Fire alarms are monitored 24 hours per day by trained personnel in the EOSC. Both the primary and backup buildings where the monitoring takes place have emergency power systems. The EO-EM Duty Officer is notified when there is confirmed fire or smoke via the Los Alamos County Consolidated Dispatch Center.

U1401931

D.2.2.2 Power Dispatch

The Permittees shall maintain the Power Dispatch facility 24 hours a day. Alarms at this facility are connected to Facility experiments, equipment, and/or buildings to record outages and hazardous conditions. Any conditions that activate these alarms shall be reported immediately to the building management or to the Los Alamos County Consolidated Dispatch Center operator for notification and response.

D.2.2.3 Additional Communication Systems

Internal communication systems at the Facility include:

1. Preprogrammed telephone system
2. Private telephone lines
3. A variety of frequency modulated very high frequency simplex repeater systems, including:
 - Multiple base stations
 - Mobile and hand-held units
 - Links to New Mexico public safety agencies
4. An ultrahigh frequency radio system, including:
 - Multiple antenna sites
 - Mobile and base units
 - Links with the LAPD, the LAFD, and the State Medical System
5. A 400-megahertz trunked radio system that includes a link with the LAFD
6. Transmission and reception (through the EOC) for:
 - Secure telephone
 - Secure fax
 - Secure still video
 - Secure videoconference system (to all DOE EOCs and DOE Headquarters)
7. Access to all radio systems outlined above (through the EOC).
8. Mass Notification System

2. Off-site communications with federal, state, tribal, county, and other agencies are available through the following:

1. A preprogrammed telephone system
2. Private telephone lines
3. Two NAWAS stations
4. Mass Notification System

3. The Permittees' EOC, maintained by EO-EM personnel, operates radio systems on key Facility and off-site channels. Emergency personnel responding to on-site incidents have the benefit of wide-area radio coverage using EOC facilities. The EO-EM Duty Officer is responsible for activating whatever support personnel, equipment, or services are needed 24 hours a day.

U1401931

D.3 CONTINGENCY PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The following sections discuss requirements used to implement this Plan, emergency notification, EO-EM Duty Officer activities and actions to be taken in response to fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents into the environment at the Facility.

D.3.1 Requirements for Implementation

1. The decision to implement this Plan depends upon whether an emergency exists, which for the purposes of this section is defined as an imminent or actual incident arising from fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents that could threaten human health or the environment. The EO-EM Duty Officer or IC will use the guidelines listed below to decide whether to implement this Plan. The Permittees shall investigate all adverse environmental, safety, health, and operational occurrences (on-site and off-site) resulting in implementation of the contingency plan to determine causal factors and identify the appropriate corrective actions.

2. This Plan shall be implemented immediately in the following situations involving releases or potential releases of hazardous or mixed waste:

1. Spills:
 - If a hazardous or mixed waste spill cannot be contained with secondary containment or application of sorbents
 - If a hazardous or mixed waste spill causes the release of flammable material, creating a fire or explosion hazard
 - If a hazardous or mixed waste spill results in toxic fumes that threaten human health
2. Explosions:
 - If an unplanned explosion involving hazardous or mixed waste occurs
 - If an imminent danger of an explosion involving hazardous or mixed waste exists.
3. Fires:
 - If a fire involving hazardous or mixed waste occurs
 - If any building, grass, forest, or nonhazardous waste fire exists that threatens to volatilize or ignite hazardous or mixed waste.
4. Other Acts of Force Majeure
 - If an earthquake or other natural disaster threatens containment integrity, including precipitation that threatens to move spilled material off site.

D.3.2 Emergency Notification

1. Emergency notification requires immediate notification of 667-6211 or EM personnel upon discovery of an imminent or actual incident involving hazardous and/or mixed waste. During nonworking hours, personnel will report all imminent or actual incidents involving hazardous and/or mixed waste to the Emergency Manager at 667-6211. In the case of fire, notification of these individuals is superseded by the Facility fire alarm system. A fire is reported by dialing 911, activating automatic alarms, or activating a fire alarm pull box. All fire alarms alert EOSC

U1401931

who alerts the EO-EM Duty Officer and the Los Alamos County Consolidated Dispatch Center, who contacts the LAFD.

2. Upon recognition of a hazardous or mixed waste emergency, the first arriving emergency-trained person will become the Facility Command Leader. Once EO-EM personnel are notified of the emergency, the EO-EM Duty Officer will proceed to the scene and be briefed by the Facility Command Leader, building/area personnel, and/or other emergency units/teams. The EO-EM Duty Officer will then assume the position of IC. If necessary, the IC may recommend activation of the EOC and the emergency management team. The IC will assign ICS positions and update the EOSC and request necessary resources. The EOSC will notify the appropriate emergency response groups. The IC may determine from the list of response groups described in Attachment Sections D.1.2 through D.1.7 which groups to contact in an emergency. Each response group maintains an on-call person and/or a call-down procedure to respond to emergencies.

3. EO-EM personnel shall be notified of any potential hazardous or mixed waste emergency. The IC will use whatever means are available (including the assistance of other response groups, computer data searches, and sampling) to determine if a hazardous or mixed waste emergency exists.

4. The Facility Emergency Manager or his or her designee shall make best efforts to timely communicate the nature of the emergency and the hazards that may be present to any outside response agency whose assistance may be required.

D.3.3 Emergency Manager Actions

1. Upon notification of an emergency incident, the EO-EM Duty Officer may:
 1. Make an initial assessment of the incident and, in conjunction with the Facility Command Leader, obtain resources to determine the source, quantities, and types of hazardous and/or mixed waste involved and the areal extent of any released materials.
 2. Request resources needed and have EOSC staff begin notifications.
 3. Proceed directly to the scene.
 4. Assess the nature of the incident (*e.g.*, through communication with the IC).
 5. Assume incident command after a direct briefing with the Facility Command Leader.
 6. Based on the guidelines in Attachment Section D.3.1 of this Plan, determine if implementation of this Plan is warranted.
 7. Activate the EOC, if necessary.
2. Upon deciding to implement this Plan, the IC will, when appropriate:
 1. Assess the hazards to human health and the environment, including both direct and indirect effects, such as generation of toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases and/or hazards of runoff of water or chemicals used for fire suppression. An individual designated by the IC will use the guidelines in Section D.3.1 to assess the hazards to human health and the environment. If any of the criteria under Section D.3.1 are met

U1401931

and if the responsible Line Manager (or his/her designee) has not already accomplished evacuation of the area, the IC will initiate shelter in place or evacuation of the immediate area.

2. Direct the EOSC staff to initiate protective actions and immediately notify appropriate response groups and personnel as per the EO-EM Guidelines. The Los Alamos County Emergency Coordinator may activate one or more of the following community alert mechanisms: reverse 911, the AM 1490 KRSN radio, or the cable television capture system, site wide area network radios, and public radio and television channels.
 3. In the case of fire or release of any type, make reasonable efforts to confirm that all response personnel at the scene are aware of actual or imminent special hazards associated with hazardous or mixed waste.
 4. In emergency situations, contact the appropriate ENV representative to notify the Department's Hazardous Waste Bureau and the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802, reporting:
 - The name and telephone number of the ENV representative
 - The name and address of the facility
 - The time and type of incident
 - The name and quantity of material involved, to the extent known
 - The extent of injuries, if any
 - The possible hazards to human health or the environment outside the facility.
 5. When an emergency occurs at hazardous or mixed waste treatment units, ensure that appropriate Facility personnel monitor for leaks, pressure buildup, gas generation, or equipment ruptures.
3. Once control of the emergency is established, the IC will take all reasonable measures to minimize the occurrence, recurrence, or spread of fires, explosions, or releases. In addition, the IC will delegate cleanup and decontamination responsibilities to the Recovery Manager. These responsibilities may include:
1. Arranging for site cleanup.
 2. Assisting with arrangements for proper handling of recovered waste, contaminated soil, or contaminated surface/groundwater.
 3. Assisting with arrangements for decontamination of equipment, as needed.
 4. Arranging for replacement and/or repair of equipment, as needed.
 5. Requesting that testing is conducted to verify successful cleanup.
4. The Permittees shall report implementation of this Plan in accordance with Permit Sections 1.9.12, 1.9.13, and 2.11.6.3.

D.4 SPILLS

1. Sudden releases may include spills of hazardous or mixed waste that pose a significant threat to human health or the environment. Spill incidents resulting in a sudden release of hazardous or

U1401931

mixed waste that present a potential threat to human health or the environment, as listed in Attachment Section D.3.1, require implementation of this Plan.

2. Hazardous and mixed wastes are stored on site at the Facility in a variety of containers. The general steps in handling hazardous and/or mixed waste spills are as follows:

1. Isolate the immediate area and deny entry to all unauthorized personnel;
2. Contain the spill by spreading sorbents or forming temporary dikes to prevent further migration (performed by properly trained personnel, if safe);
3. Monitor the spill area and sample the spilled waste and contaminated media.
4. Package the waste and contaminated media in sound containers;
5. Decontaminate the area and all involved equipment and personnel (followed by testing to assure adequate cleanup); and
6. Remove the waste and contaminated media (performed by appropriate waste management personnel).

3. The IC will determine the steps to be taken for spill mitigation. If initial mitigation of the spill is necessary and can be accomplished safely (by appropriately trained personnel) before the Emergency Manager arrives, a qualified member of the affected area's operating group will serve as the Facility Command Leader.

4. The Permittees shall ensure that hazardous and/or mixed waste spills are stabilized and cleaned up. During spill control and cleanup, all personnel shall wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). Monitoring will be conducted to ensure that chemical and, as appropriate, radiological exposure is minimized. The collected material may be treated as hazardous or mixed waste, depending on the components present. Runoff from spills of listed hazardous or mixed waste that have migrated outside hazardous waste management areas must be contained and managed as hazardous or mixed waste, as appropriate. If the spill was from a characteristic hazardous or mixed waste and if it is determined by analysis that the runoff does not exhibit the characteristic (*i.e.*, ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and/or toxicity), the runoff need not be managed as characteristic waste. Temporary dikes may be constructed to contain runoff.

D.4.1 Spill Control Procedures

When a flammable organic solvent spill, a highly acidic spill, or a highly caustic spill has been stabilized with the contents of an organic solvent spill kit, an acid spill kit, or a caustic spill kit, respectively, the resulting material may be sorbed using a nonbiodegradable sorbent. Nonbiodegradable sorbent can be used to control any spill if it is known to be compatible with the spilled material. Appropriate containers or packaging shall be used to collect all spilled material and contaminated sorbent. Attachment Tables TA-3, D-1; TA-50, D-1; TA-54, Area L, D-1; TA-54, Area G, D-2; TA-54 West, D-3; TA-55 Building 4 First Floor, D-1; TA-55 Building 4 Basement, D-2; TA-55 Container Storage Pad, D-3; TA-55 Building 185, D-4; and TA-63 Transuranic Waste Facility, D-5 list emergency equipment available for spill control at specific units. The ultimate disposition of any contaminated sorbent or waste material shall be

U1401931

determined by appropriate waste management personnel, and in accordance with hazardous waste management regulatory requirements.

D.4.1.1 Tank System Spill Control and Reporting

1. The Permittees shall remove a tank system from service immediately using approved shutdown procedures if a leak or spill occurs from the tank system or its secondary containment system or if the system is determined to be unfit for use. Further addition of waste to the tank system or containment system will cease and the system shall be visually inspected to determine the cause of the leak or spill. If a leak occurs from a tank system, as much of the waste as is necessary to prevent further release of waste will be removed within 24 hours after detection or as early as practicable, and the system will be inspected and repaired. All released waste will be removed within 24 hours or as soon as possible if a leak occurs to a tank's containment system.
2. If a spill from a tank is not immediately contained and cleaned up and exceeds a quantity of one pound, the release will be reported to the Department within 24 hours of its detection in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR § 264.196(d)(1). In addition, the Permittees shall report in accordance with Permit Section 1.9.12 and 2.11.6.3. That report shall describe the likely migration route of the release; soil characteristics at the site; monitoring and sampling data relevant to the release; proximity to down gradient drinking water, surface water, and populated areas; and response actions taken or planned.

D.4.1.2 Tank System/Secondary Containment Repair and Closure

If the integrity of a tank system, including its secondary containment, has not been damaged by a spill, the system may be returned to service. Service may not resume until after all released waste is removed and repairs, if necessary, are made. Any tank system that cannot satisfy the criteria described above shall undergo closure in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR § 264.197.

D.4.1.3 Certification of Major Repairs

If a tank system undergoes extensive repairs (*e.g.*, installation of an internal liner, tank system piping retrofit), the tank system will not be returned to service until a certification by an independent, qualified registered professional engineer is obtained, verifying that the repaired system is capable of handling wastes without release for the intended life of the system. This certification will be submitted to the Department within seven days after returning the tank system to use.

D.4.2 Decontamination Verification

1. Decontamination will be accomplished at the spill site by removal of all contaminated material. After the spilled material has been sorbed, the material will be containerized. If the spill occurs on a concrete or asphaltic-concrete area, water or an appropriate solvent will be used to clean the area. Liquids (*i.e.*, spilled material and cleaning water or solvents used to clean a spill) may be sorbed with a compatible, nonbiodegradable sorbent and containerized. If a spill is

from an identifiable source, the spilled material may be characterized as a newly-generated waste using acceptable knowledge or may be analyzed, as applicable, for the hazardous waste constituents known to be components of the waste managed at that unit. Analytical method(s) given in Table D-3 will be utilized, as appropriate. If the spill is from other than an identifiable source, the spilled material will be analyzed for the appropriate parameters listed in Table D-3. All personnel conducting decontamination verification will wear appropriate PPE. Radiation protection personnel will conduct health physics monitoring whenever mixed waste is involved to ensure that radiation exposure is maintained as low as reasonably achievable. Any hazardous or mixed waste collected from decontamination activities will be handled appropriately.

2. In order to establish baseline data, a sample of decontamination water or solvent (and nonbiodegradable sorbent material, as applicable) will be taken prior to the start of the decontamination effort. A sample of the final washwater (or the used sorbent) will then be taken. The baseline samples and final washwater/used sorbent samples will be analyzed for the applicable parameters given in Attachment Table D-2. If the decontamination samples contain hazardous constituents that are not present in the baseline samples the decontamination procedure shall be repeated. An alternative demonstration of decontamination may be proposed and justified to the Department, who will evaluate the proposed alternative in accordance with the standards and guidance currently in effect. If the proposed alternative is accepted, decontamination levels will meet the levels approved by the Department. Each sample will be collected with an appropriate sampling device (*e.g.*, a thief or trier) as specified in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods" (EPA, 1986), and approved updates, as applicable.

3. If a hazardous/mixed waste spill occurs on soil, any free liquid present will be collected and containerized. Liquids may be sorbed with a compatible nonbiodegradable sorbent prior to containerization. For such a spill, contaminated soil will either be excavated and containerized or remediated in situ. Industrial health and safety personnel will conduct industrial hygiene monitoring and, if mixed waste is involved, radiation protection personnel will conduct health physics monitoring, if deemed necessary, to minimize exposure during soil removal or remediation operations. Excavation or remediation will continue until soil contaminant concentrations are at a level approved by the Department.

4. If a hazardous/mixed waste spill occurs in an area with flooring, the floor will either be removed in lieu of decontamination, or the floor will be decontaminated. If the decision is made to decontaminate the floor, swipe samples or other types of sampling appropriate for the contaminant will be collected at random and characterized for decontamination verification. If, after several decontamination efforts, it is subsequently determined that the affected floor area cannot be decontaminated, the floor material will be removed. In all cases, wastes generated during the decontamination and/or removal process will be managed appropriately.

D.5 EXPLOSION

1. Explosions and resultant releases may result in a significant threat to human health or the environment. The potential exists for hazardous or mixed waste to be released during an

U1401931

explosion. Implementation of this Plan is required whenever there is an explosion at a permitted unit.

2. In the event of an explosion at the Facility, all personnel will immediately evacuate the area. Any injured personnel will be decontaminated at the site, if required and if time allows. An LAFD ambulance will transport these personnel to LAMC for treatment. If an injury is severe and requires immediate medical evacuation, the injured person will be wrapped to contain contamination, if necessary. In the case of an actual or potential explosion, on-site personnel will contact EO-EM personnel immediately so that the Emergency Manager can ensure that all necessary emergency response personnel are alerted. The LAFD is notified automatically upon fire alarm activation. The Emergency Manager assumes incident command and will remain near but at a safe distance from the site in order to inform personnel responding to the explosion of the known hazards.

3. If a fire results from an explosion, the LAFD Senior Officer will, upon arrival at the scene, evaluate all available information and determine the appropriate firefighting methods and tactics. The LAFD Senior Officer will direct firefighting operations as the acting IC until EM formally assumes command.

D.6 FIRE

1. Fires and resultant releases of hazardous or mixed waste may result in a significant threat to human health or the environment. Implementation of this Plan is required whenever there is a fire at a permitted unit.

2. Fire alarms will be sounded automatically or manually to alert personnel that a fire hazard exists and to evacuate the area immediately if in the vicinity. Information related to the various fire alarms at the specific units is included in Attachment Tables TA-3, D-1; TA-50, D-1; TA-54, Area L, D-1; TA-54, Area G, D-2; TA-54 West, D-3; TA-55 Building 4 First Floor, D-1; TA-55 Building 4 Basement, D-2; TA-55 Container Storage Pad, D-3; TA-55 Building 185, D-4; and TA-63 Transuranic Waste Facility, D-5.

3. Depending on the size of the fire and the fuel source, portable fire extinguishers may be used. However, Facility policy does not encourage the use of portable fire extinguishers by employees unless they are properly trained. Instead, Facility policy encourages immediate evacuation of the area and notification of the Los Alamos County Emergency Coordinator by dialing 911. For any fire, including a fire that involves hazardous or mixed waste, the responsible Line Manager and EO-EM personnel must be contacted immediately. The Emergency Manager will alert the LAFD and all other necessary emergency response personnel. If the fire spreads or increases in intensity, all personnel must follow protective actions as designated by the Emergency Manager. The Emergency Manager assumes incident command and will remain near the scene to advise personnel responding to the fire of the known hazards.

4. Upon arrival at the scene, the LAFD Senior Officer will evaluate all available information and determine the appropriate firefighting methods and tactics. The LAFD Senior Officer will direct firefighting operations as the acting IC until EO-EM Duty Officer formally assumes command.

D.7 UNPLANNED NONSUDDEN RELEASES

Nonsudden releases include those incidents that, if uncontrolled, impact the environment over a long period of time. Such incidents include minor leaks from containers and loss of secondary containment integrity.

D.7.1 Responsibility

Appropriate Facility personnel are responsible for correction of a nonsudden release from a hazardous or mixed waste unit if the correction can be performed safely with normal maintenance and management procedures. Personnel from EO-EM may provide assistance in mitigating releases. Any correction methods for nonsudden releases that have resulted in an impact to the environment will be coordinated with the Department.

D.7.2 Nonsudden Releases

1. In general, the response to a nonsudden release will be to contain the release, to correct the cause of the release, and to clean up any release to a level that protects human health and the environment.
2. Appropriate Facility personnel shall conduct regularly scheduled inspections to detect failure of containment at the unit(s) addressed in this Permit. Secondary containment systems shall be inspected regularly to ensure that the integrity of the containment systems has not deteriorated. If an inspection reveals that containers are leaking or that secondary containment has deteriorated, Facility personnel shall ensure that maintenance or replacement of containment is performed, as appropriate. Inspections will be conducted in accordance with the facility's inspection plan.

D.7.3 Nonsudden Release Surveillance

1. In addition to routine inspection and site-specific sampling and testing, the Permittees shall maintain an area-wide environmental monitoring network. Monitoring and sampling locations for various types of measurements are organized into three main groups. Regional monitoring stations located within the counties surrounding Los Alamos County are placed up to 80 kilometers (50 miles) from the Facility. These stations serve to determine background conditions. Perimeter stations are generally located within four kilometers (2.5 miles) of the Facility boundary and document conditions in residential areas surrounding the Facility. On-site stations, most of which are accessible only to employees during normal working hours, are within the Facility boundary.
2. Different types of surveillance sampling conducted at these stations include measuring radiation and collecting samples of air particulates, surface waters, groundwater, soil, sediment, and foodstuffs for subsequent analysis. Additional samples provide information about particular events, such as major runoff events and nonroutine releases. Data from these efforts are used for comparison with standards, for determining background levels, and for radiation dose calculations.

D.8 EXPOSURE TO HAZARDOUS OR MIXED WASTE

1. If a person is exposed to hazardous or mixed waste, the affected person, a co-worker, or line management will notify EO-EM personnel. Appropriate first aid should be administered immediately. An EO-EM representative will make appropriate notifications as soon as possible so that exposure levels and decontamination requirements can be established. The affected person will then be transported to the occupational medical facility or to LAMC for evaluation. If possible, the material involved in the exposure will be ascertained, and the information will be given to the medical staff.
2. Other potential exposures will necessitate evacuation of the area, if appropriate, or under any of the following conditions:
 1. Irritation of the eyes, breathing passages, or skin
 2. Difficulty in breathing
 3. Nausea, lightheadedness, vertigo, or blurred vision.
3. The affected person will be transferred to the occupational medical facility or to LAMC if there is a serious injury. An industrial health and safety, radiation protection, or HAZMAT representative will attempt to ascertain what, if any, exposure occurred and what corrective measure is appropriate.

D.9 EVACUATION

A permitted unit shall be evacuated upon the voice command to evacuate the area or upon the sounding of the evacuation or fire alarm. The IC may call for sheltering in place when evacuation is impractical due to significant airborne hazards. Shelter in place may be possible in a designated area or in a building where all exterior windows and doors may be closed and outdoor air ventilation equipment turned off. Once the airborne hazard has decreased, personnel would then be evacuated.

D.9.1 Emergency Process Shutdown Prior To Evacuation

Personnel are instructed to shut down equipment prior to evacuating a building/area unless an immediate building/area evacuation is announced or signaled. To ensure efficient shutdown, training and exercises addressing the shutdown process are performed. In the case of an immediate evacuation, a selected team may shut down designated equipment in an evacuated area upon approval of command. The team will be equipped with proper equipment and PPE. If they are on location, radiation protection, industrial health and safety, and/or HAZMAT personnel will provide advice and assistance.

D.9.2 Evacuation Plan

1. Emergency situations may warrant the shutdown and evacuation of areas or buildings in order to protect personnel and property, to anticipate the emergency condition, or to enhance the appropriate response. Attachment Table D-3 lists the criteria for evacuation, persons responsible for initiating evacuations, and reentry conditions.

2. To initiate the evacuation of a building/area, the evacuation or fire alarm is sounded and/or the public address (PA) system may be used. Evacuation alarms cannot be silenced and reset by site personnel. Only the Fire Alarm Maintenance Section and the LAFD Battalion Chief can silence and reset alarms. To evacuate a portion of a building or area, use of the PA system may be more appropriate. The PA system will notify the occupants of the area to be evacuated and will advise personnel throughout the building of the existence of a problem in a specific area. Once evacuation has been initiated and if conditions allow, personnel will turn off all equipment that could contribute to the hazard if left unattended. All personnel will then proceed from the affected area to the assembly/muster area.
3. In the event of evacuation of a building, an outbuilding, or an outlying work area, the responsible Line Manager (or his/her designee) will determine a control point at the closest safe location (*e.g.*, considering wind direction). The designated area will be outside the affected area and will serve as an assembly/muster area where the Line Manager (or designee) can oversee evacuation operations and work to prevent further spread of the hazard.
4. As personnel exit an affected building/area, a primary sweep of the building/area may be performed to ensure that all personnel have evacuated. If the building/area is evacuated, a Group Leader designee will take attendance at the assembly/muster area and report personnel accountability to the IC. The evacuation procedure is as follows:
 1. The person discovering the accident or emergency will call 911 if the event is life-threatening or LAFD is required, or 667-6211 for all other evacuations. The person will then notify line management.
 2. Site-specific BEPs and/or emergency action procedures will be followed concerning evacuation, sweep, personnel accountability, and equipment shutdown procedures.
5. A responsible on-site person may direct the initial evacuation and the fire alarm system may be activated. EO-EM personnel will be notified and dispatched immediately. A responsible on-site person may implement and direct the evacuation process until the EO-EM Duty Officer or LAFD arrives at the scene to assume that responsibility.

D.10 SALVAGE AND CLEANUP

1. Appropriate representatives from the ENV groups will survey the affected area before salvage and cleanup begin. They will conduct visual inspections and sampling, as appropriate, of the affected area to determine whether cleanup is complete. If gases or fumes, electrical or radiological problems, or other conditions present a hazardous situation, personnel or selected teams equipped with proper PPE will reenter the area to perform designated decontamination tasks, repairs, and salvage to allow the return to normal operations. After an emergency, the IC will turn the operation over to a designated Recovery Manager, who will:
 1. Provide for proper handling of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from a spill, fire, or explosion. Contaminated material will be managed appropriately and temporarily stored at one of the hazardous or mixed waste storage areas at the Facility. Waste management personnel will be responsible for

U1401931

determining the final disposition of the waste. This determination will be made in compliance with hazardous waste management regulations.

2. Arrange to monitor for damage or improper operation of the unit and associated equipment as a result of the emergency or of plant shutdown in response to the emergency.
3. Arrange for site cleanup procedures to be completed and ensure that no waste that may be incompatible with the released material is treated or stored in the same area.
4. Ensure that emergency equipment is cleaned, decontaminated, and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed. Equipment will be inspected visually and then sampled, if necessary, to determine the type and degree of contamination and to determine appropriate cleanup measures.

2. Prior to resuming operations, the Permittees shall verify that the previously mentioned tasks have been performed. The Permittees shall notify appropriate state and local authorities that cleanup procedures are completed and that emergency equipment is clean and fit for its intended use.

3. The IC assumes the coordination of post-emergency actions (particularly during the time period immediately following the emergency) until a Recovery Manager is appointed. The Recovery Manager then assumes this coordination role. The Recovery Manager is the functional equivalent of the Emergency Coordinator for post-emergency actions. The post-emergency actions include cleanup operations, vital equipment repair, or interim hazard-removal operations (such as arranging for demolition of unstable walls). The services of affected operational organizations, ENV groups, maintenance personnel, and other on-site resources will also be used to estimate cleanup costs and operational impact.

D.11 EMERGENCY RESPONSE RECORDS AND REPORTS

The Permittees shall ensure that any emergency that requires implementation of this Plan will be documented and reported in accordance with Permit Section 1.9.12, 1.9.13, and 2.11.6.3. This information will be maintained in the facility operating record.

D.12 CONTINGENCY PLAN AMENDMENT

The Permittees shall review this Plan at a minimum annually. The Plan will be amended immediately if determined to be inadequate to handle releases (spills, explosions, and/or fires) and whenever:

1. The facility permit is revised;
2. There is change in the design or operation of the facility (*e.g.*, quantities of waste handled and handling techniques) that increases the likelihood of an emergency and requires changes in emergency response;
3. The Primary Emergency Manager changes; and
4. The list of emergency equipment changes significantly.

D.13 REFERENCES

EPA, 1986 and all approved updates, "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," *EPA-SW-846*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

LANL, 2013. *The Los Alamos National Laboratory and Los Alamos Field Office Hazardous Material Program Emergency EO-DO-PLAN-100; 2010, LANL Emergency Procedures and Protective Actions, P1201-4*. Los Alamos National Laboratory, Emergency Operations Division, Los Alamos, New Mexico

LANL, 2002, "Los Alamos National Laboratory General Part B Permit Renewal Application", Revision 2.0, August 2002, LA-UR-03-5923, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

U1401931

Table D-1

**Los Alamos National Laboratory-Wide Emergency Equipment
Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Vehicles and Associated Emergency Equipment**

HAZMAT vehicles and trailers are located at Technical Area (TA) 64, Building 39 (TA-64-39). They are available to the Emergency Operations Division's Emergency Response Group (EO-ER) for emergency response to all of the TAs at the Facility. EO-ER is responsible for maintaining the supplies of appropriate emergency equipment in each vehicle and trailer.

The HAZMAT vehicles and trailers are equipped with safety and emergency equipment, personal protective clothing, and other supplies, which may include, but are not limited to, some or all of the following:

- Assorted personal protective equipment, T-shirts, and gloves
- Safety goggles, safety glasses, and face shields
- Boots and booties
- Totally encapsulating suits and boots
- Level A and B suits
- Flash suits
- Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and SCBA bottles
- Respirators and cartridges
- Hazardous chemical reference books and other reference materials
- Shovels
- Siphon pumps
- Assorted spill kits and sorbents
- Neutralizing solutions: acids, bases, and caustics
- Two-way radios, cellular phones, facsimile, and other communication equipment
- Bottles of leak detector and leak repair kits
- Emergency repair packs
- HAZMAT bags
- Gas detectors and chemical monitoring equipment
- Radiological monitoring equipment
- Sponges and cleaners
- Warning signs and barricade tape
- Traffic control barriers
- Flashlights
- Cameras and film
- Knives
- Portable power supplies
- Warning and signal horns
- Harnesses and belts

U1401931

Decontamination equipment
Sampling equipment
Lifting equipment and vetter bags
Assorted tools, tape, and other supplies
Non-sparking tools
Biological detection equipment
Chemical vacuums
Sandia foam
Plugging and diking equipment
Sample van equipped with a glovebox and analysis equipment
Environmental continuous air monitoring equipment
Robot
National Atmospheric Release Advisory Center-Internet Client (NARAC Client)
Hotspot plume modeling program
Mass decontamination trailer with tent and supplies
Portable decontamination trailer
Portable structures
Tents
Trucks
Trailers
International Shipping Units
Portable hot water heater
Forklift
Automated external defibrillators

Supplemental Emergency Equipment and Personnel Available From the Los Alamos Fire Department (LAFD)

Supplemental emergency equipment available from the LAFD may include, but is not limited to, some or all of the following:

Fire engines
Mini-tankers with compressed air foam capability
Modular ambulances
Rescue vehicles
Crash-Fire-Rescue (CFR) unit
Water tankers with compressed air foam capability
Incident Command vehicles
SCBA units
SCBA air tanks
Remote air system for confined space rescue
Ladder truck with pump
Personnel with Hazardous Material First Response Operational Level training
Personnel with Basic Emergency Medical Technician training

Personnel with Advanced Life Support training

Supplemental Emergency Equipment and Personnel from Maintenance and Site Services (MSS)

Supplemental emergency equipment may include, but is not limited to, some or all of the following:

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

Pickups, 1/2 through 3/4 ton
Trucks, 1 through 3 ton
Vans, panels, and carryalls
Buses

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

Graders
Loaders
Snowplows and snow blowers
Bulldozers
Scrapers
Semitrailers
Chain saws
Street flushers
Mobile transceivers
Generators
Handsets (2-way)
Pageboys (1-way)
Welders
Mobile site logistics support equipment/associated heavy equipment
Fully equipped spill response unit
Utilities equipment and emergency utility support
Fuel trucks
Light banks
Dump trucks
Backhoes
Potable water trucks
Cranes
Forklifts

TRAINED PERSONNEL

Heavy equipment operators
Dispatchers
Mechanics

U1401931

Power saw operators
Radio and telephone operators
Truck drivers
Rodent/Pest Control personnel
HAZMAT response/cleanup personnel
Welders
Electricians

Emergency Equipment and Personnel at the Occupational Medicine Clinic Occupational Medicine Group (OM)

At TA-3 (SM-1411) Central Clinic

Emergency equipment and supplies available from OM may include, but are not limited to, some or all of the following:

PERSONNEL

Physicians
Physician Assistants
Nurse Practitioners
Nurses
X-ray Technician
Clinical Laboratory Technicians
Clinical Testing Technicians
Clinical Psychologist
Counselors

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT-PORTABLE

Multichannel emergency receiver-base station
Two-way radio on the State Med Net, the Facility Emergency Management channel, and the Facility Health-Safety Net
Cardiac monitors and defibrillators
Crash cart emergency equipment with E-tank oxygen (O₂)
Portable physicians' bag with medications
Portable suction unit
Portable stretchers (ambulance, gurney, folding)
Wheelchairs
O₂ tanks
Manual resuscitators
Intravenous (IV) stands
IV solutions
Otosopes/ophthalmoscopes
Portable sphygmomanometers
Stethoscopes

Anticontamination apparel
Eye irrigation solution
First-aid kits
Extrication and cervical collars, crutches, canes
Suture sets
Protective apparel
Morgan lens irrigation sets
Decontamination equipment (portable)

SUPPLIES-GENERAL

Bedding/pillows
Rescue blankets
Burn blankets
Thermal/icing pouches
Multitrauma dressings, surgical and first aid supplies
Disposable ice bags

SPECIAL FACILITIES - NONPORTABLE

Fully equipped decontamination room at the Occupational Medicine Clinic
Completely equipped emergency room with ambulance entrance
Emergency lighting system
Complete X-ray suite
Protective clothing and wound counters
12-lead electrocardiograph
Fully equipped crash cart with Life Pak defibrillator/external pacer, intubation equipment, emergency medications
Fully equipped decontamination room at Los Alamos Medical Center (LAMC) adjacent to the LAMC emergency room

TRANSPORTATION

Full ambulance service is available within minutes to the central facility.

COMMUNICATION

Base station on State Medical Net and Los Alamos Fire Department trunked radio system.

U1401931

Table D-2
Waste Analysis Parameters and Test Methods^a

Parameter	Test Method	Reference ^b
Ignitability	Pensky-Martens closed-cup method Setaflash closed-cup method Ignitability of solids	(L, S) SW1010, SW1020A (S) SW1030 (L, S) ASTM D93-02a
Reactivity	Test method to determine hydrogen cyanide released from waste Test method to determine hydrogen sulfide released from waste	(L, S) SW, Section 7.3
Corrosivity	Electrometric (pH of aqueous solution)	(L) SW9040B
Toxicity characteristic (TC)	Toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) extraction	(S) SW1311
TC Metals:	Graphite furnace atomic absorption (AA) spectroscopy, gaseous hydride AA, or direct aspiration AA, manual cold-vapor technique	
Arsenic		(L, S) SW7060A, SW7061A
Barium		(L, S) SW7080A, SW7081
Cadmium		(L, S) SW7130, SW7131A
Chromium		(L, S) SW7190, SW7191
Lead		(L, S) SW7420, SW7421
Selenium		(L, S) SW7740, SW7741A
Silver		(L, S) SW7760A, SW7761
Mercury	Manual cold-vapor technique	(L) SW7470A, (S) SW7471A
Volatile organics	Gas chromatography (GC)/mass spectrometry (MS) GC/MS capillary column technique	(L, S) SW8260B
Semivolatile organics	GC/MS GC/MS capillary column technique	(L, S) SW8270C ^c (S) SW8275A
Organochlorine Pesticides	Thermal extraction/GC/MS	(L, S) SW8081A
Chlorinated Herbicides	GC	(L, S) SW8151A
Cyanide, free and total	Distillation and colorimetric ultraviolet	(L, S) SW9010B, SW9012A
Total chromium	Colorimetric method for hexavalent chromium	(L, S) SW7196A
Sulfide	Colorimetric titration	(L, S) SW9030B

U1401931

Table D-2 (Continued)

Parameter	Test Method	Reference ^b
Total RCRA metals ^{cd}	Acid digestion Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy	(L) SW3010A, (S) SW3050B (L, S) SW6010B
Arsenic		(L, S) SW6010B
Barium		(L, S) SW6010B
Cadmium		(L, S) SW6010B
Chromium		(L, S) SW6010B
Lead		(L, S) SW6010B
Selenium		(L, S) SW6010B
Silver		(L, S) SW6010B
Mercury	Manual cold-vapor technique	(L) SW7470A, (S) SW7471A
Free liquids	Paint Filter Liquids Test	(L, S) SW9095A

^a At Los Alamos National Laboratory, current analytical capabilities include limited analyses of mixed waste samples. These analyses include gross alpha, beta, and gamma screening.

^b "A" (*e.g.*, A006) refers to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1984, "Sampling and Analysis Methods for Hazardous Waste Combustion," *EPA-600/8-84-002*.

"ASTM" refers to American Society for Testing and Materials standards.

"SW" refers to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1986 and all approved updates, "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," *SW-846*.

(L) refers to liquid waste.

(S) refers to solid waste.

^c See also atomic absorption methods. Total metals may be substituted for TCLP metals, if appropriate.

^d RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

U1401931

Table D-3
Evacuation Determination and Re-Entry Conditions

Reason for Evacuation	Evacuation Determination Made by	Reentry Conditions^a
Fire	¹ Fire or evacuation alarm, Line Manager or alternate, Lead Engineer, Senior Staff Member present, Senior Technician, or Emergency Manager	Following survey by the person designated by the IC ^b
Explosion	Same as 1 above	Same as above
Loss of ventilation	² Line Manager or alternate, Senior Staff Member, Lead Engineer, or Senior Technician, or Emergency Manager	Same as above
Loss of electric power	Same as 2 above	Same as above
Extensive contamination	Same as 2 above or health physics representative	Same as above
Airborne contamination	Same as 2 above or Radiation Monitor	Same as above
Escape or release of toxic or hazardous gas or fumes	Line Manager or alternate, Senior Staff Member, Lead Engineer, Senior Technician, or Emergency Manager	Same as above
Bomb or bomb threat	EO-EM ^c or security personnel , R&D ^d Section Leader or alternate, Senior Staff Member, or Lead Engineer	Same as above

^a All reentries are authorized by the EO-EM Incident Commander.

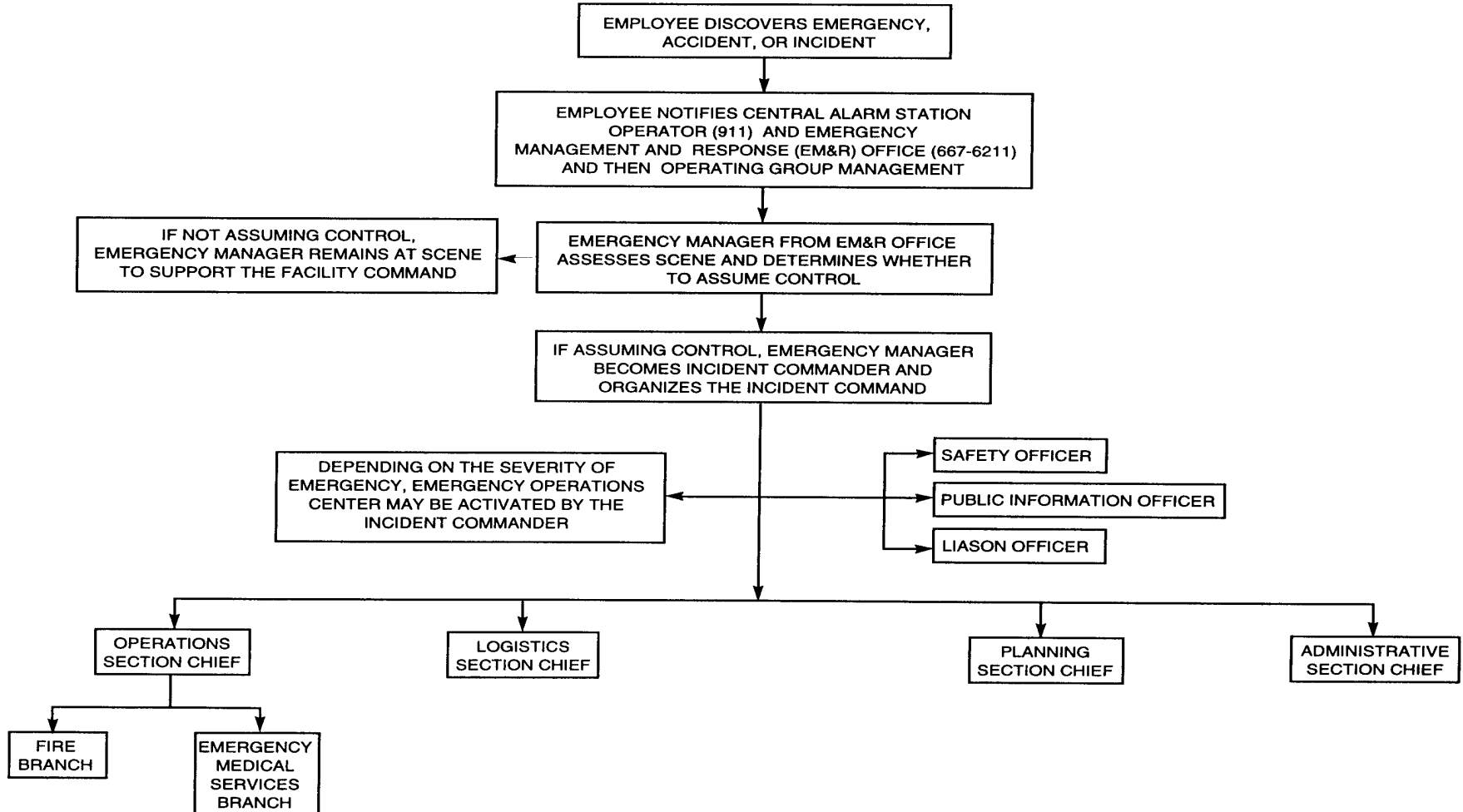
^b "IC" refers to the Incident Commander as defined in 29 CFR § 1910.120.

^c "EO-EM" refers to the Emergency Management Group.

^d "R&D" refers to the Research and Development Section

U1401931

Figure D-1
General Hazardous Waste Emergency Notification Structure



U1401931

TA-3
ATTACHMENT D
CONTINGENCY PLAN

U1401931

TA-3
ATTACHMENT D
CONTINGENCY PLAN

Specific information on emergency response resources and release prevention/mitigation at TA-3 is provided below.

The CMR Building at the Facility has a facility-specific Emergency Management Plan (EMP) to ensure that emergency planning and preparedness for the CMR Building are commensurate with the facility and the nature of work performed there and to provide sufficient subject matter experts at the facility, should an emergency occur.

The EMP establishes the CMR Facility Emergency Response Organization, which is comprised of a facility Emergency Response Team (ERT), Facility Incident Command (FIC), and the CMR Operations Center. The CMR ERT is a 2 member group of volunteer facility personnel trained to provide initial response to emergencies. The FIC is comprised of division and line managers and key personnel who respond to pre-designated locations for the purpose of initial command and control of events that occur during CMR Building emergencies. The CMR Operations Center is the emergency communications focal point and has the responsibility of development and maintenance of alarm response instructions, notification lists, and call-out lists. When mitigation of the emergency is beyond the capabilities of CMR or when injuries occur or could potentially occur due to the emergency, EO-EM and the EO-EM Duty Officer is required to respond.

“The CMR Facility Emergency Management Plan Training for CMR Workers” (LANL, 1999), includes information on emergency equipment (*see* Table TA-3, D-1 of this Attachment Section); evacuation routes and primary and secondary evacuation assembly areas; and evacuation procedures for the FIC, persons wearing anti-C clothing, and persons in non-anti-C clothing. The CMR EMP also includes emergency categorization, lists of potential facility emergencies, their associated alarms, and the appropriate response to the emergency and/or the alarms. Evacuation routes, evacuation area locations, and emergency equipment are subject to change.

REFERENCES

LANL, 1999, “The CMR Facility Emergency Management Plan Training for CMR Workers,” Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico

LANL, 1998, “Los Alamos National Laboratory General Part B Permit Application,” Revision 1.0, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

U1401931

Table D-1
TA-3
Emergency Equipment

FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Dry chemical fire extinguishers are available in Rooms 9010, 9020, and 9030.

Description of General Capabilities:

Each fire extinguisher has a 10-pound minimum capacity and may be used by any qualified employee in the event of a small fire.

Nine fire hydrants are located around the outside perimeter of Technical Area (TA) 3, Building 29 (TA-3-29). The nearest fire hydrants to Rooms 9010, 9020, and 9030 are located on the south side of Wing 9 and west of Wing 5.

Description of General Capabilities:

The fire hydrants supply water at an adequate volume and pressure to satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR § 264.32(d).

Fire alarm pull boxes are located in Rooms 9010 and 9020.

Description of General Capabilities:

Manually-operated fire alarms may be activated by any employee in the event of fire to notify the Los Alamos Fire Department (LAFD) and security personnel.

Sprinkler systems are located in Rooms 9010, 9020, and 9030.

Automatic thermal alarm systems are located in Rooms 9010, 9020, and 9030.

Description of General Capabilities:

The sprinkler systems and thermal alarm systems are heat activated. Security personnel and the LAFD are alerted when a system has been activated.

SPILL CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Spill control kits are located in Rooms 9010, 9020, and 9030. Spill kits include (but are not limited to) sorbent pillows, and/or absorbent.

Description of General Capabilities:

Sorbent is used in the event of a small spill.

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Telephones are located in the north enclosure of Room 9010, in Room 9020, and in Room 9030.

Paging phones and evacuation alarms are located in Rooms 9010, 9020, and 9030.

U1401931

Description of General Capabilities:

Telephones are used for internal and external communication and have paging capabilities. The evacuation alarm is a pulsating sound that can be heard over the public address system. The fire alarm is a double slow-whoop sound.

DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT

Emergency shower and eyewash stations are located in the two enclosures in Rooms 9010, 9020, and in Room 9030.

Safety data sheets (SDS) are available hard copy or via online database.

Description of General Capabilities:

Emergency shower and eyewash stations are used by personnel who receive a chemical splash to the skin or eyes. Specific SDSs for the chemicals should be obtained prior to working with hazardous or mixed waste to determine if the application of water is indicated for decontamination.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Personnel at TA-3-29 are required to use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) to protect themselves from hazards found in the workplace under normal conditions. This PPE may include gloves, steel-toed shoes, and safety glasses. Additional PPE may be required during an unusual hazardous situation or during sampling activities.

Self-contained breathing apparatus are made available if necessary in the event of an emergency by HAZMAT Personnel.

Room 9102 is a change room with protective clothing available.

Full-mask negative pressure respirators are available as needed; radioactive particulate filters are available.

OTHER

See Table D-1 of this Contingency Plan for equipment available in the Hazardous Materials Response Group vehicles and trailers.

U1401931

TA-50
ATTACHMENT D
CONTINGENCY PLAN

U1401931

TA-50
ATTACHMENT D
CONTINGENCY PLAN

Specific information on emergency response resources and release prevention/mitigation at TA-50 is provided below.

Emergency equipment currently available for use at the permitted units at TA-50-69 are included in Table D-1 below. A list of emergency equipment (including spill equipment) available from the EO-EM and EO-ER is presented in Table D-1 in this Attachment.

Hazardous and mixed waste spills are managed by type and severity of the incident. If a hazardous/mixed waste spill occurs, the Incident Commander evaluates the type and severity of the spill and determines if assistance from EO-EM personnel is required. If not, the spill is managed internally by TA-50 personnel.

REFERENCES

LANL, 1998, "Los Alamos National Laboratory General Part B Permit Application," Revision 1.0, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

LANL, 2002, "Los Alamos National Laboratory Technical Area 50 Part B Permit Renewal Application", Revision 3.0, August 2002, LA-UR-02-4739, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico

U1401931

Table D-1
TA-50
EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT

- **FIRE EXTINGUISHERS**

Description of General Capabilities

The fire extinguishers are portable, manually operated units and may be used by any employee in case of fire. They consist of Class ABC or BC rated.

Locations

2 fire extinguishers are located in TA-50-69, Indoor Unit (Room 102)

1 fire extinguisher is located at the TA-50-69, Outdoor Unit

- **FIRE ALARM PULL BOXES CONNECTED TO THE CENTRAL ALARM STATION**

Description of General Capabilities

Fire alarms may be activated by any employee in the event of fire to notify the Central Alarm Station. Upon activation, fire alarm horns and strobes provide audible and visual signals for personnel notification. The fire alarm is a pulsing sound.

Locations

Three fire alarm pull stations are located in the TA-50-69, Indoor Unit. Personnel working at the TA-50-69, Outdoor Unit may use the pull stations at TA-50-69 in the event of a fire.

- **AUTOMATIC FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM**

Description of General Capabilities

A wet-pipe automatic sprinkler system that is hydraulically designed for ordinary hazard Group II coverage is in place throughout TA-50-69. This system is activated at 100°C (212°F).

Locations

Throughout TA-50-69, as described above.

- **FIRE HYDRANT**

Description of General Capabilities

Fire hydrants provide water for fire fighting. All fire hydrants are supplied by an 8-inch (in.) water line connected to the 12-in. water main on Pecos Drive.

Location

A fire hydrant is located approximately 55 ft west of TA-50-69.

U1401931

SPILL CONTROL EQUIPMENT

- **SPILL CONTROL EQUIPMENT**

Description of General Capabilities

The spill control kits may contain items such as absorbents (*i.e.*, pillows and pigs) or weighted tarps. The EO-EM or EO-ER provides additional spill control and clean up equipment as needed.

Spill Control Kit Location

The spill kits are located in TA-50-69 and at the TA-50-69 Outdoor Unit

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Description of General Capabilities

Telephones for internal and external communication are available for use by employees. Alphanumeric pagers or cellular phones with page/text capabilities are also utilized by employees. Employees can be notified of an emergency situation and appropriate response actions through the use of a text message sent to the pagers or phones, or via two-way radios that may also be utilized for communication. Employees can reach emergency personnel in the time of an emergency through cellular telephones and two-way radios. Fire alarms are activated in the event of a fire. The fire alarm is a double slow whoop sound. When working at the permitted units, personnel will have immediate access to emergency communication equipment either directly or through visual or voice contact with another employee.

Location of Communication Equipment

Personnel working at the permitted units at TA-50-69, will carry cellular phones, pagers, or two-way radios, or will have immediate access to communication equipment through visual or voice contact with another employee.

DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT

- **SAFETY SHOWERS**

Description of General Capabilities

Safety showers are available to personnel who receive a chemical splash to the skin.

Location of Safety Showers

A safety shower is located in TA-50-69, Room 102. One standard shower is located adjacent to the change room in TA-50-69.

- **EYEWASHES**

Description of General Capabilities

Eyewashes are available to personnel who receive a chemical splash to the eye(s). Specific SDSs for the chemicals being managed are available hard copy or via online

U1401931

database to personnel working with hazardous or mixed waste to determine if the application of water is indicated for decontamination.

Location of Eyewashes and Safety Data Sheets

An eyewash is located in the TA-50-69, Indoor Unit (Room 102). A portable eyewash station will be available during active waste management operations at the Outdoor Unit if waste with free liquids is being managed.

- **PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**

Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) will be worn to protect from hazards found in the workplace under normal conditions. This PPE may include gloves, steel-toed shoes, and safety glasses. Additional PPE may be required during an unusual hazardous situation and may be found in the spill kits at various locations throughout the site.

- **OTHER**

Continuous air monitors, giraffe monitors, or other appropriated air monitoring equipment (as determine by health physics personnel) may be located in the container storage units for detection of airborne radioactive constituents.

U1401931

TA-54
ATTACHMENT D
CONTINGENCY PLAN

U1401931

TA-54
ATTACHMENT D
CONTINGENCY PLAN

Specific information on emergency response resources and release prevention/mitigation at TA-54 is provided below.

Listings of emergency equipment currently available for use at Area L, Area G, and TA-54 West are presented in Tables D-1 through D-3 below.

REFERENCES

LANL, 2002, "Los Alamos National Laboratory General Part B Permit Renewal Application", Revision 2.0, August 2002, LA-UR-03-5923, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico

LANL, 2003, "Los Alamos National Laboratory Technical Area 54 Part B Permit Renewal Application", Revision 3.0, June 2003, LA-UR-03-3579, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico

U1401931

TABLE D-1
TA-54 AREA L
Emergency Equipment

FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Class ABC and BC rated fire extinguishers are located at Area L. Class D rated fire extinguishers are available at Area L if combustible metals are being managed. A dry-pipe sprinkler system is located at TA-54-215.

Dry chemical fire-suppression systems are located in storage sheds TA-54-68, TA-54-69, and TA-54-70.

Description of General Capabilities:

Fire extinguishers may be used by any qualified employee in the event of a small fire. The automatic dry-pipe sprinkler system is heat activated. Security personnel and the Los Alamos Fire Department (LAFD) are alerted when this system has been activated.

Fire alarm pull boxes are located inside TA-54-37, TA-54-39, TA-54-51, TA-54-60, TA-54-117, TA-54-210, and TA-54-221.

Description of General Capabilities:

Fire alarms may be activated by any employee in the event of a fire to notify the LAFD and security personnel.

Fire hydrants are located near the main site entrance to Area L and at the southeast corner of TA-54-62 inside Area L. These fire hydrants supply water at an adequate volume and pressure to satisfy 40 CFR § 264.32(d).

Freeze-proof faucets are located east of TA-54-31.

SPILL CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Spill equipment at TA-54 Area L includes the following:

- Shovels
- Oversized drums
- Absorbent (various locations on site)
- Heavy equipment from Area G available for any emergencies at Area L

Spill kits are located throughout Area L. Each kit includes bags of absorbent, caustic neutralizer, acid neutralizer, and an inventory of tools and supplies.

U1401931

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Alpha numeric emergency pagers, cellular telephones with page/text capabilities, and/or two-way radios are given to employees working in the area. Personnel will carry cellular telephones, pagers or two-way radios or will have immediate access to communication equipment through visual or voice contact with another employee.

A fire alarm pull box is located at TA-54-215.

Emergency paging system-loud speaker located throughout the site. Evacuation alarms are located adjacent to the fence line crash gates at Area L, at the northeast end of TA-54-32, the exterior west end of TA-54-215 and at TA-54-62.

Additional equipment includes two-way radios and cellular telephones.

Description of General Capabilities:

External and internal Laboratory communications which may be used in emergency situations are listed.

Fire alarm may be activated by any employee in the event of a fire to notify the LAFD and security personnel.

Employees can be notified of an emergency situation and appropriate response actions through the use of a text message sent on the emergency alpha-numeric pagers or cellular telephones with page/text capabilities.

The evacuation alarm is a pulsating sound that can be heard throughout Area L. The fire alarm is a double slow-whoop sound.

The emergency paging system can be utilized to alert workers of an emergency situation as well as appropriate response actions.

DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT

Emergency shower and eyewash stations are located immediately east of TA-54-31, at TA-54-215, at TA-54-39, and outside TA-54-39.

Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) are available hard copy or via online database at the facility.

Description of General Capabilities:

Emergency shower and eyewash stations are used by personnel who receive a chemical splash to the skin or eyes. Specific SDSs for the chemical(s) should be obtained prior to working with the chemical to determine if the application of water is indicated for decontamination.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Personnel at Area L are required to use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) to protect themselves from the hazards found in the workplace under normal conditions. This PPE

U1401931

may include gloves, steel-toed shoes, and safety glasses. Additional PPE may be required during an unusual hazardous situation or during sampling activities.

Spill kits throughout Area L may contain PPE items such as: gloves, goggles, safety glasses, coveralls, and face shields.

Table D-2
TA-54 AREA G
Emergency Equipment

FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT

ABC and/or BC rated fire extinguishers are available at TA-54-8, TA-54-33, TA-54-48, TA-54-49, TA-54-153, TA-54-224, TA-54-229, TA-54-230, TA-54-231, TA-54-232, TA-54-283, TA-54-375, and TA-54-412, and on Pads 1, 9 and 10.

Description of General Capabilities:

These portable, manually operated fire extinguishers may be used by any qualified employee in the event of a small fire. For larger fires, security personnel and the Los Alamos Fire Department (LAFD) are alerted.

Flame or smoke detection equipment and fire alarm pull stations will be located within structures at TA-54-229, TA-54-230, TA-54-231, and TA-54-232.

Dry-chemical fire suppression systems are available at TA-54-1027, TA-54-1028, TA-54-1030, and TA-54-1041.

A dry-pipe fire suppression system is available at TA-54-412.

Fire alarm pull stations are available at TA-54-33, TA-54-48, TA-54-49, TA-54-153, TA-54-224, TA-54-229, TA-54-230, TA-54-231, TA-54-232, TA-54-283, TA-54-375, and TA-54-412.

Description of General Capabilities:

Fire alarms may be activated by any employee in the event of a fire to notify the LAFD and security personnel. Security personnel and LAFD are also notified upon activation of the flame or smoke detectors.

Several fire hydrants are located in Area G. These fire hydrants will supply water at an adequate volume and pressure to satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 264.32(d)

SPILL CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Spill control stations and/or portable spill kits are located at TA-54-8, TA-54-33, TA-54-48, TA-54-49, TA-54-153, TA-54-224, TA-54-229, TA-54-230, TA-54-231, TA-54-232, TA-54-283, TA-54-375, and TA-54-412.

Each spill kit generally includes bags of absorbent and an inventory of tools and supplies.

U1401931

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Alpha-numeric emergency pagers are given to employees working in the area. Additional equipment includes portable two-way radios and cellular telephones. Personnel will carry cellular telephones, pagers, two-way radios or will have immediate access to communication equipment through visual or voice contact with another employee.

Emergency paging system- loud speakers located throughout the site.

Evacuation alarm buttons are located at or near TA-54-33, TA-54-48, TA-54-49, TA-54-153, TA-54-224, TA-54-229, TA-54-230, TA-54-231, TA-54-232, TA-54-283, TA-54-375, TA-54-412, Pads 1, 9 and 10 and at various muster stations.

Description of General Capabilities:

Loud speakers, paging telephones equipped with public address capabilities, and alarms located throughout Area G can be used to notify personnel of an emergency. The emergency paging system can also be utilized to alert workers of appropriate response actions. Evacuation alarms have horns mounted on telephone poles throughout Area G that emit an audible alarm that can be heard throughout Area G. Employees can also be notified of an emergency situation and appropriate response action through the use of a text message sent on the emergency alpha-numeric pagers or cellular telephone, or by two-way radio.

DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT

Portable eyewash stations are located at permitted units located at TA-54 Area G during waste management operations involving free liquids.

One permanent, hard-plumbed eyewash station and a safety shower is located in TA-54-33.

Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) are available hard copy or via online database.

Description of General Capabilities:

Emergency shower and eyewash stations are used by personnel who receive a chemical splash to the skin or eyes. Specific SDSs for the chemical(s) being managed should be obtained prior to working with hazardous or mixed waste to determine if the application of water is indicated for decontamination.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Personnel at Area G are required to use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) to protect themselves from the hazards found in the workplace under normal conditions. This PPE may include gloves, steel-toed shoes, and safety glasses. Additional PPE may be required during an unusual hazardous situation and can be found in the spill kits or at various locations throughout the site.

U1401931

OTHER

Continuous air monitors and giraffe monitors (or other appropriate air monitoring equipment) are located in many of the container storage units for detection of airborne radioactive constituents.

Heavy equipment available on site includes:

- Scraper
- Back hoe
- Bulldozer
- Front-end loader

Vehicles available to evacuate personnel from Area G include:

- All-terrain vehicles
- Pickup truck
- Flat-bed truck
- Micro trucks
- Vans

U1401931

TABLE D-3
TA-54 WEST
Emergency Equipment

FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT

ABC and/or BC fire extinguishers are available at TA-54-38 in the high and low bays and at the outdoor container storage unit.

Description of General Capabilities:

Fire extinguishers may be used by any employee in the event of a small fire. Security personnel and the Los Alamos Fire Department (LAFD) are alerted when the automatic dry-pipe sprinkler system has been activated.

A pre-action sprinkler system is available throughout TA-54-38, including the loading dock area. The sprinkler system is activated by loss of nitrogen pressure (e.g., an open sprinkler) anywhere in the system or by heat detection in the high bay and at the loading dock and by smoke detection in the remainder of the building.

Fire alarm pull boxes are available inside TA-54-38 at the main entrance, in the high bay, and in the low bay.

Description of General Capabilities:

Fire alarms may be activated by any employee in the event of a fire to notify the LAFD and security personnel.

A fire hydrant is located west of TA-54-38 near the entrance to TA-54 West. This fire hydrant supplies water at adequate volume and pressure to satisfy 40 CFR § 264.32(d).

A wall hydrant is located on the west side of TA-54-38.

Freeze-proof faucets are located on the west, south, and east sides of TA-54-38.

SPILL CONTROL EQUIPMENT

A mobile response kit is located at TA-54-38. The kit includes absorbent socks, pillows, and sheets; goggles; and large plastic bags.

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Evacuation alarm buttons are located at the high bay, the low bay, and the main entrance to TA-54-38.

Public address (PA) capabilities are located in TA-54-38 in the high bay, in the low bay, and outside the main entrance.

U1401931

Alpha-numeric emergency pagers are given to employees working in the area.

Additional equipment includes portable two-way radios and cellular phones. Personnel will carry cellular telephones, pagers, or two-way radios or will have immediate access to communication equipment through visual or voice contact with another employee.

Description of General Capabilities:

PA capabilities for internal communication are available for use by any employee. Employees can be notified of an emergency situation and appropriate response actions through the use of a text message sent on the emergency alpha-numeric pagers, cellular telephones, or by two-way radio. The evacuation alarm can be heard throughout TA-54-38. The fire alarm is a double slow-whoop sound. Fire and evacuation alarms are activated in the event of a fire or evacuation. The emergency PA can be utilized to alert workers of an emergency situation as well as appropriate response actions.

DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT

Safety showers and portable eyewash stations are located in TA-54-38 in the high bay and on the loading dock. The portable eyewash stations will be present during active waste management operations involving free liquids at these locations.

Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) are available hard copy or via online database.

Description of General Capabilities:

Safety showers and eyewashes are used by personnel who receive a chemical splash to the skin or to the eyes. Specific SDSs for the chemical(s) being managed should be obtained prior to working with mixed waste to determine if the application of water is indicated for decontamination.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Personnel at TA-54 West are required to use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) to protect themselves from the hazards found in the workplace under normal conditions. This PPE includes gloves, steel-toed shoes, and safety glasses. Additional PPE may be required during an unusual hazardous situation and can be found in the spill kits or at various locations throughout the site or at adjacent TA-54 facilities.

Gloves and goggles are found in the spill kits located at TA-54-38.

All workers located within the operating limits of a crane (fixed or mobile) wear hard hats.

U1401931

TA-55
ATTACHMENT D
CONTINGENCY PLAN

U1401931

TA-55
ATTACHMENT D
CONTINGENCY PLAN

Specific information on emergency response resources and release prevention/mitigation at TA-55 is provided below.

Emergency equipment currently available for use at TA-55 are included as Tables D-1 through D-4 in this Attachment. A list of emergency equipment (including spill control equipment) available from the TA-55 Emergency Management Team is presented in Table D-1 of this Attachment's General Section. Emergency equipment discussed in this Plan may be replaced and/or upgraded with functionally equivalent components and equipment as necessary for routine maintenance and repairs.

Hazardous waste spills are managed by type and severity of the incident. If a hazardous waste spill occurs, the facility line management evaluates the type and severity of the spill and determines if assistance from EO-EM and the EO-EM Duty Officer is required. If not, the spill is managed internally by TA-55 personnel.

REFERENCES

LANL, 2002, "Los Alamos National Laboratory General Part B Permit Renewal Application", Revision 2.0, August 2002, LA-UR-03-5923, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico

LANL, 2003, "Los Alamos National Laboratory Technical Area 54 Part B Permit Renewal Application", Revision 3.0, June 2003, LA-UR-03-3579, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico

U1401931

Table D-1
TA-55 Building 4, First Floor
Emergency Equipment

FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Dry-chemical fire extinguishers are located in Room 401.

Description of General Capabilities:

The fire extinguishers are portable, manually-operated units and can be used by any employee in case of fire. The fire extinguishers in Room 401 are for use only in case of fire outside the gloveboxes.

Fire alarm pull boxes and push button stations are available in Room 401.

Description of General Capabilities:

Fire alarms can be activated by any employee in the event of fire to notify the Central Alarm Station.

An automatic fire suppression sprinkler system is located in Room 401.

Automatic thermal alarms are located in the gloveboxes in Room 401.

Fire hydrants are located outdoors on the north, south, and west sides of TA-55-4.

SPILL CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Room 401 provides secondary containment for the storage tank system and cementation unit.

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Telephones are located in Room 401. The telephones are capable of handling incoming/outgoing calls and paging.

A telephone is located at each of the two west exit doors of TA-55-4.

Two-way radios are available from the TA-55 Operations Center located at TA-55, Building 0004, Room 218, for personnel working in Room 401.

Alarms at TA-55-4:

The fire alarm is a zone-wide whooping sound. If a drop-box pushbutton station is used, a zone-wide, high-pitched constant tone will be activated and then switch to the standard whooping sound.

The evacuation alarm is a facility-wide mid-range pulsating tone.

U1401931

The continuous air monitor alarm is a local high-pitched pulsating tone.

The ventilation alarm is a local slow, repeating chime tone.

The public address system may also be used to announce an evacuation.

DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT

Safety showers and eyewash stations are located in Room 401.

Description of General Capabilities:

Safety showers and eyewashes are available for decontamination of personnel who receive a chemical splash to the skin or eyes.

Electronic versions of Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) are available in Room 401 and at TA-55-4, the TA-55 Operations Center located at TA-55, Building 0004, Room 218, for personnel working in Room 401.

Specific SDSs may be obtained prior to working with any hazardous waste to determine if the application of water is indicated for decontamination.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) are located in the southside hallway outside of Room 401, in the northside hallway of TA-55-4, and in TA-55-3, Room 179. The SCBAs are available for personnel working in or near Room 401.

Change/decontamination rooms with protective clothing available are located on the first floor of TA-55-4 and in TA-55-3. Protective clothing is also available in a locker located in the hallway near Room 401 for use by personnel working in or near Room 401.

Respirators located in TA-55-3 (Room 107) and in TA-55-4 (Room 515) are available for all personnel working in or near TA-55-4. Respirators are re-issued on a regular basis to TA-55-4 personnel for radiation work. These respirators are stored in the personnel's individual lockers. Combination gas canisters (particulate, organic, and acid) are available in TA-55-4 (Room 515).

OTHER:

If transportation is needed for evacuation, vehicles may be obtained through the EO-EM or EO-ER.

U1401931

TABLE D-2
TA-55 Building 4 Basement
Emergency Equipment

FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Halon, dry chemical, and/or carbon dioxide fire extinguishers are available near B40, B05, K13, B45, and the Vault.

Description of General Capabilities:

The fire extinguishers are portable, manually-operated units and can be used by any employee in case of fire.

Fire alarm pull boxes are located at B05, K13, B45, the Vault, and on each side of the fire door.

Description of General Capabilities:

Fire alarms can be activated by any employee in the event of fire to notify the Central Alarm System.

An automatic fire suppression sprinkler system is located throughout the basement at TA-55-4, including the Vault and the office and corridor associated with the Vault.

Fire hydrants are located outdoors on the north, south, and west sides of TA-55-4.

SPILL CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Self-containment pallets or cabinets are provided for containers of liquid and/or potentially liquid-bearing wastes stored at B40, K13, and the Vault.

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Telephones and intercom stations are located throughout the basement of TA-55-4. The telephones are capable of handling both incoming and outgoing calls. The intercom system is connected to the TA-55-4 Operations Center and allows the Operations Center to easily mobilize emergency response support.

Two-way radios are available from the TA-55 Operations Center located at TA-55, Building 0004, room 218, for personnel working in the basement at TA-55-4.

Personal pagers are issued to and carried by assigned personnel working in the basement of TA-55-4. These pagers are accessed by telephone.

Alarms at TA-55-4:

The fire alarm is an area-wide whooping sound.

U1401931

The evacuation alarm is a facility-wide mid-range pulsating tone.

The continuous air monitor alarm is a local high-pitched pulsating tone.

The ventilation alarm is a local slow, repeating chime tone.

The public address system activated from the TA-55-4 Operations Center may be used to announce an evacuation.

A site-wide paging system activated from the TA-55-4 Operations Center can be heard throughout TA-55-4.

DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT

Eyewashes are located throughout the basement of TA-55-4.

Description of General Capabilities:

The eyewash stations are available for decontamination of personnel who receive a chemical splash to the eyes.

Safety showers are located near B40, K13 and in the office for the Vault.

Description of General Capabilities:

The safety showers are available for decontamination of personnel who receive a chemical splash to the skin.

Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) are available at TA-55-4. Specific SDSs may be obtained prior to working with any hazardous waste to determine if the application of water is indicated for decontamination.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Change/decontamination rooms with protective clothing available are located on the first floor of TA-55-4 and in TA-55-3.

Respirators located in TA-55-4 and in TA-55-3 are available for all personnel working in or near TA-55-4. Particulate and toxic gas canisters are available in TA-55-4.

Self-contained breathing apparatus are located in the TA-55, Basement.

OTHER:

If transportation is needed for evacuation, vehicles may be obtained through the EO-EM or EO-ER.

Forklifts stored in the basement are available for use in the basement and are stored near the north basement doorway.

TABLE D-3
TA-55 CONTAINER STORAGE PAD
Emergency Equipment

FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT

A dry chemical fire extinguisher is located on the Container Storage Pad.

Description of General Capabilities:

The fire extinguishers are portable, manually-operated units and can be used by any employee in case of fire.

Fire hydrants are located along the north, south, and west sides of TA-55-4.

One fire hydrant is located just south of the Container Storage Pad.

Fire alarm pull boxes are located in TA-55-42 at the northwest corner of TA-55-4.

One fire alarm pull box is located outside on the south side of TA-55-4.

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

A telephone is located on the east side of TA-55-11, and additional phones are located in TA-55-185 and on the south side of TA-55-4.

Two-way radios are available from the TA-55 Operations Center located at TA-55, Building 0004, Room 218, for personnel working at the Container Storage Pad.

Personal pagers are issued to and carried by assigned personnel working at the Container Storage Pad. These pagers are accessed by telephone.

Alarms at TA-55:

The fire alarm is an area-wide whooping sound.

The evacuation alarm is a facility-wide mid-range pulsating tone.

The public address (PA) system activated from the TA-55-4 Operations Center may be used to announce an evacuation. PA speakers are located on the west side of TA-55-4.

Two intercom systems to the TA-55-4 Operations Center are located on the south and north sides of TA-55-4.

DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT

A safety shower and eyewash station are located outdoors on the Container Storage Pad.

U1401931

Description of General Capabilities:

The safety shower and eyewash are available for personnel who receive a chemical splash to the skin or eyes.

Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) are available at TA-55-2. Specific SDSs may be obtained prior to working with any hazardous waste to determine if the application of water is indicated for decontamination.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Change rooms with protective clothing available are located on the first floor of TA-55-4 and in TA-55-3.

Respirators are located in TA-55-4 and in TA-55-3 for all personnel working in or near TA-55-4.

OTHER:

If transportation is needed for evacuation, vehicles may be obtained through EO-EM or EO-ER. Two forklifts are available for NPI-7 use.

U1401931

TABLE D-4
TA-55 BUILDING 185
Emergency Equipment

FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT:

Fire hydrants are located along the north, south, and west sides of TA-55, Building 4 (TA-55-4).

One fire alarm pull box is located inside TA-55-185.

Fire alarm pull boxes are located in TA-55, Building 42, at the northwest corner of TA-55-4.

One fire alarm pull box is located outside on the south side of TA-55-4.

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT:

One telephone is located inside TA-55-185.

A telephone is located on the east side of TA-55-11 and additional phones are located in TA-55-185 and on the south side of TA-55-4.

Two-way radios are available from the TA-55 Operations Center located at TA-55, Building 0004, and Room 218 for personnel working at TA-55-185.

Personal pagers are issued to and carried by assigned personnel working at TA-55-185. These pagers are accessed by telephone.

Alarms at TA-55-4:

The fire alarm is an area-wide whooping sound.

The evacuation alarm is a facility-wide mid-range pulsating tone.

The public address (PA) system activated from the TA-55-4 Operations Center may be used to announce an evacuation.

PA speakers are located on the west side of TA-55-4 near TA-55-185. Intercom systems to the TA-55-4 Operations Center are located on the south and north sides of TA-55-4.

DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT:

TA-55-185 will be equipped with a portable safety shower and eyewash station before wastes are managed there.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Change rooms with protective clothing available are located in TA-55-3.

U1401931

Respirators located in TA-55-4 and in TA-55-3 are available for all personnel working in or near TA-55-185.

OTHER:

If transportation is needed for evacuation, vehicles may be obtained through EO-EM or EO-ER.

A forklift, pallet jack or drum handler is available inside of TA-55-185.

Two forklifts are available to NPI-7.

U1401931

TABLE D-5
TA-63 Transuranic Waste Facility
Emergency Equipment

FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT

ABC and/or BC rated fire extinguishers are available at TA-63-145, TA-63-149, TA-63-150, TA-63-151, TA-63-152, TA-63-153, TA-63-154, TA-63-155, TA-63-156, and TA-63-157.

Description of General Capabilities:

These portable, manually operated fire extinguishers may be used by any qualified employee in the event of a small fire. For larger fires, security personnel and the Los Alamos Fire Department (LAFD) must be alerted.

Flame or smoke detection equipment and fire alarm pull stations are located within structures at TA-63-149, TA-63-150, TA-63-151, TA-63-152, TA-63-153, and TA-63-154.

Dry-pipe fire suppression systems are available at TA-63-149, TA-63-150, TA-63-151, TA-63-152, TA-63-153, and TA-63-154.

Fire alarm pull stations are available at TA-63-145, TA-63-149, TA-63-150, TA-63-151, TA-63-152, TA-63-153, TA-63-154, TA-63-155, TA-63-156, and TA-63-157.

Description of General Capabilities:

Fire alarms may be activated by any employee in the event of a fire to notify the LAFD and security personnel. Security personnel and LAFD are also notified upon activation of the flame or smoke detectors.

Two fire hydrants are located in TWF. These fire hydrants supply water at an adequate volume and pressure to satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 264.32(d)

SPILL CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Spill control stations and/or portable spill kits are located at TA-63-145, TA-63-149, TA-63-150, TA-63-151, TA-63-152, TA-63-153, TA-63-154, TA-63-155, TA-63-156, and TA-63-157. Each spill kit generally includes bags of absorbent and an inventory of tools and supplies.

U1401931

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Telephones and the public address system are located inside the Operations Support Building.

Description of General Capabilities:

Telephones for internal and external communication are available for use by any employee. Employees can be notified of an emergency situation and appropriate response action through the public address system.

Fire alarm pull stations are located in the storage buildings, the receiving canopy, and at operations support building.

Description of General Capabilities:

Manually-operated fire alarms may be activated by any employee in the event of a fire to alert TWF site personnel, LANL Emergency Response Personnel, and the LAFD.

Fire and public address system alarms

Description of General Capabilities:

The fire and public address system are activated or used to provide a sound signal to alert personnel of fires or the need to clear the area.

DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT

Eyewash/emergency shower stations and SDSs are available in the storage buildings and the Operation Support Building. SDS information is maintained where appropriate for personnel accessibility and are used for chemicals that will be needed to support operations or emergency activities.

Description of General Capabilities:

Eyewashes and emergency showers may be used by personnel who receive a chemical splash to the eyes or body. Specific SDSs should be reviewed prior to working with chemicals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Personnel at TWF are required to use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) protect themselves from hazards found under normal conditions. This PPE may include gloves, steel toe shoes, and eye protection, additional PPE may be required during unusual hazardous situations. First aid kits and hearing protection are also available.

U1401931

Description of General Capabilities:

To prevent undue exposure of personnel to hazardous or mixed waste, personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for the waste containers being managed is worn by all on-site personnel at the TWF (see section 2.5.6). First aid kits may be used by personnel who sustain minor injuries at the unit in the course of operations. Hearing protection may be used by operations personnel to mitigate noise impacts.

U1401931

ATTACHMENT D
CONTINGENCY PLAN

U1401931

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES 3

LIST OF FIGURES 4

GENERAL CONTINGENCY PLAN..... 5

D.1 HAZARDOUS AND MIXED WASTE EMERGENCY RESPONSE RESOURCES 5

 D.1.1 Emergency Management Group 6

 D.1.2 Hazardous Materials Response 8

 D.1.3 Environmental Protection Division Response 9

 D.1.3.1 Ecology Personnel 9

 D.1.3.2 Meteorology and Air Quality Personnel 9

 D.1.3.3 Hazardous Waste Compliance Personnel 9

 D.1.3.4 Water Quality and Hydrology Personnel 10

 D.1.4 Other Facility Response Resources 10

 D.1.5 Contracted Response..... 10

 D.1.5.1 Security Services 10

 D.1.5.2 Maintenance Site Services 10

 D.1.5.3 Los Alamos Fire Department 10

 D.1.6 Facility Support..... 11

 D.1.6.1 Health Physics Operations 11

 D.1.6.2 Occupational Medicine Personnel 11

 D.1.6.3 Industrial Hygiene and Safety Personnel 11

 D.1.6.4 Contract Assurance Office 11

 D.1.7 Outside Response Agencies 12

 D.1.7.1 Los Alamos County Police Department 12

 D.1.7.2 Los Alamos County Emergency Management Coordinator 12

 D.1.7.3 Los Alamos Medical Center 12

D.2 EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS 12

 D.2.1 Emergency Equipment..... 12

 D.2.2 Emergency Communications 13

 D.2.2.1 Fire Alarms 13

 D.2.2.2 Power Dispatch 13

U1401931

D.2.2.3	Additional Communication Systems	13
D.3	CONTINGENCY PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	14
D.3.1	Requirements for Implementation	14
D.3.2	Emergency Notification	15
D.3.3	Emergency Manager Actions	16
D.4	SPILLS	17
D.4.1	Spill Control Procedures	18
D.4.1.1	Tank System Spill Control and Reporting	18
D.4.1.2	Tank System/Secondary Containment Repair and Closure	19
D.4.1.3	Certification of Major Repairs	19
D.4.2	Decontamination Verification	19
D.5	EXPLOSION	20
D.6	FIRE	21
D.7	UNPLANNED NONSUDDEN RELEASES	21
D.7.1	Responsibility	21
D.7.2	Nonsudden Releases	22
D.7.3	Nonsudden Release Surveillance	22
D.8	EXPOSURE TO HAZARDOUS OR MIXED WASTE	22
D.9	EVACUATION	23
D.9.1	Emergency Process Shutdown Prior To Evacuation	23
D.9.2	Evacuation Plan	23
D.10	SALVAGE AND CLEANUP	24
D.11	EMERGENCY RESPONSE RECORDS AND REPORTS	25
D.12	CONTINGENCY PLAN AMENDMENT	25
D.13	REFERENCES	25
TA 3		39
TA-50		43
TA-54		48
TA-55		59
TA-63		66

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
D-1	Response Groups and Agencies Available to the Emergency Management and Response Office for Guidance and/or Emergency Assistance
D-2	Los Alamos National Laboratory-Wide Emergency Equipment
D- 3 <u>2</u>	Waste Analysis Parameters and Test Methods
D- 4 <u>3</u>	Evacuation Determination and Reentry Conditions
TA-3, D-1	TA-3 Emergency Equipment
TA-50, D-1	TA-50 Emergency Equipment
TA-54, D-1	TA-54 Area L Emergency Equipment
TA-54, D-2	TA-54 Area G Emergency Equipment
TA-54, D-3	TA-54 West Emergency Equipment
TA-55, D-1	TA-55 Building 4, First Floor Emergency Equipment
TA-55, D-2	TA-55 Building 4 Basement Emergency Equipment
TA-55, D-3	TA-55 Container Storage Pad Emergency Equipment
TA-55, D-4	TA-55 Building 185 Emergency Equipment
TA-55, D-5	TA-55 Transuranic Waste Facility Emergency Equipment

U1401931

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>FIGURE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
D-1	General Hazardous and Mixed Waste Emergency Notification Structure

U1401931

ATTACHMENT D GENERAL CONTINGENCY PLAN

This Attachment presents contingency measures applicable to all permitted hazardous or mixed waste management units. The Permittees shall implement the provisions of this Plan and the applicable provisions of Permit Part 2 (*General Facility Conditions*) immediately to minimize hazards whenever there is a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous or mixed waste or hazardous or mixed waste constituents that could threaten human health or the environment.

D.1 HAZARDOUS AND MIXED WASTE EMERGENCY RESPONSE RESOURCES

1. The management of hazardous and mixed waste emergency incidents at the Facility resides within Permittees' ~~Emergency Operations~~-Emergency Management Group (EO-EM). During an emergency situation, line management (*i.e.*, the ~~Group Leader-Line Manager~~ of the affected area) works with ~~an Emergency Manager serving as the EO-EM Duty Officer~~~~Emergency Manager~~ from the EO-EM Group. The Emergency Manager has primary responsibility for managing emergency response operations, directing the Emergency Operations Support Center (EOSC) to make appropriate notifications, and activating the emergency response organizations. The Emergency Manager has authority to assume the role of Incident Commander (IC) during an emergency and typically assumes full responsibility for management of the emergency response operations at the scene. (Personnel from other organizations, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Los Alamos Fire Department [LAFD], may also assume the role of IC, depending upon the type of emergency and responding organizations.) Additional Facility resources that may provide assistance in an emergency include personnel from health physics, industrial hygiene, environment compliance, emergency response, and radiation protection personnel at the Facility. These personnel as well as other resources are discussed in Attachment Sections D.1.2, D.1.3, and D.1.6 of this Attachment.

2. Laboratory-contracted support services and other agencies shall also be available for assistance during emergencies. These are discussed in Attachment Section D.1.5 and include the contracted services for security and the LAFD. These contracted services, if changed, shall be replaced and/or supplemented with functionally equivalent contracted services required to assume the same duties and responsibilities described in this section. Other outside response agencies are discussed in Section D.1.7 and include the Los Alamos ~~County~~-Police Department (LA~~C~~PD) and the Los Alamos Medical Center (LAMC). The LA~~C~~PD and the LAMC each provide assistance under a memorandum of understanding with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE).

3. The Permittees shall use the Incident Command System (ICS) in response to all emergencies. The ICS is based on the on-scene management ~~response~~ structure protocols of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The NIMS is a national standard that provides ~~a solid foundation for an effective and consistency in terminology/methodology and allows for an~~ integrated emergency response both locally and nationally, if necessary.

4. The IC (~~e.g., e.g., EO-Duty~~EM Duty Emergency Manager/Officer) coordinates all groups and agencies responding to the emergency and personnel operating at the scene using the ICS. The General Hazardous Waste Emergency Notification Structure, illustrated on Figure D-1, is designed to expand and contract, as appropriate, to include the response groups/agencies needed to address any particular emergency. The EOOSC provides notification to on-site and off-site groups and agencies for both response requests and information.

5. The IC may appoint and utilize a network of support personnel to assess, plan for, and mitigate emergencies. These personnel can include, but are not limited to, a Safety Officer, a Public Information Officer, and a Liaison Officer that report directly to the IC and are responsible for issues related to safety, information, and the interaction of various groups associated with the overall emergency. Also reporting directly to the IC are an Operations Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, and an Administrative Section Chief. The Operations Section Chief oversees the Fire Branch, ~~and the Emergency Medical Services Branch, Branch, and the Hazardous Waste Group,~~ and is responsible for mitigating the actual emergency response. The Logistics Section Chief is responsible for providing support personnel and equipment necessary for the emergency response. The Planning Section Chief is responsible for planning the ~~active~~ mitigation and recovery activities for the emergency. The Administrative Section Chief is responsible for keeping records of expenditures. These ICS positions are listed in Figure D-1. ~~In some instances, sThe appropriate ICS positions will be activatedome or all of these positions may be activated,~~ as the emergency warrants. During an emergency at the Facility, assistance may be provided to the IC and the IC's appointees by a large variety of response groups/agencies. The responsibilities and/or assistance available from the various response groups/agencies are ~~listed in Attachment Table D-1 and~~ discussed briefly in Attachment Sections D.1.2 through D.1.7 and the appropriate representatives will be contacted during an emergency as appropriate.

6. The Permittees shall provide a copy of this Contingency Plan and any revisions to each of the emergency response groups/agencies (including the LA~~CPD~~, LAFD, LAMC, and the State of New Mexico's Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) Area 3 Emergency Management Coordinator).

D.1.1 Emergency Operations-Emergency Management Group

1. The Permittees shall delegate the authority and responsibility for administering and implementing the Facility's emergency management program to the Emergency Operations Division, which includes EO-EM-EM personnel. Emergency Operations Division personnel shall coordinate and issue the Facility's Los Alamos National Laboratory and Los Alamos ~~Site~~Field Office Hazardous Materials Program ~~Plan; Plan;~~ while EO-EM provides response coordination for emergencies. EM provides a 24-hour Emergency Operations Support Center (EOOSC) for the Facility and a 24-hour Duty Emergency Manager/Officer to respond to emergencies, including hazardous and mixed waste releases. The Facility Emergency Manager (*i.e., the EO-EM Duty Officer*) is the functional equivalent of the Emergency Coordinator (40 CFR § 264.55). The EO-EM maintains an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in a ready condition, should a center be required. The primary EOC is located at TA-69, Building 33 (TA-69-33). An alternate mobile

EOC ~~is located at TA-49-113~~ equipped and ready for immediate deployment. Should an EOC be activated during an emergency, additional emergency personnel can be requested by the IC through the EOC.

2. Assignment as the EO-EM Duty (~~i.e., primary~~) Emergency Manager Officer is rotated. The Duty ~~Officer~~ Emergency Manager can be reached 24 hours a day by contacting the EOOSC at 667-6211.

3. The EO-EM Duty Emergency Manager Officer will respond to emergency incidents involving the release of hazardous or mixed waste to the environment, including spills, fires, and explosions. With input from the appropriate Facility groups, the EO-EM Duty Officer ~~Emergency Manager~~ shall initially assess the possible hazards to human health or the environment and, if assuming incident command, shall use whatever response personnel and/or emergency equipment necessary to control and contain the waste. In the event of an emergency, the ~~Emergency Manager~~ EO-EM Duty Officer typically becomes the IC with full responsibility for field activities. As described previously, the exception to this is when on-site personnel can adequately address the emergency and maintain incident command internally.

4. The EO-EM Duty Officer ~~Emergency Manager~~ responding to an emergency shall have access to various tools to include Emergency Actions Levels with prescribed protective actions and ChemLog with a current chemical inventory a copy of the appropriate building(s) ~~emergency plan(s) (BEP) for in~~ the area in which the incident is occurring. These ~~plan~~ tools shall be maintained by the EOC with assistance from the facility manager where a waste management unit is located and shall be available at the EOC at TA-69; ~~they are also~~ located on-site for use by emergency response personnel; and available to EO-EM Duty Officers by computer. The various response groups shall obtain specific information relating to the facilities involved (including the layout of all affected buildings; the location of evacuation routes, equipment, and personnel; properties of the materials/wastes managed at the facility; and the hazards associated with these materials/wastes) from ~~the BEP(s) and~~ other site-specific information.

5. The Permittees shall ensure that the names, addresses, and telephone numbers listed below are the current Primary and Alternate Emergency Managers.

Primary:

Brenda Andersen
3926 A Alabama
Los Alamos, NM
(H) 505-662-4173
(W) 505-667-6211
(C) 505-699-1144

Alternates:

~~Manny L'Esperance
13 Paseo Patron
Los Alamos, NM
(H) 505-660-9799
(W) 505-667-6211
(C) 505-699-1383~~

~~Joseph Boyet
125 CR 120
Española, NM
(H) 505-753-6108
(W) 505-667-6211
(C) 505-412-9997~~

Ron Huerta
P.O. Box -923
Alcalde, NM
(H) 505-852-0286
(W) 505-667-6211
(C) 505-412-8434

Wil Martinez
120 A RA CR 92
Chimayo, NM
(H) 505-351-2340
(W) 505-667-6211
(C) 505-412-8135

Dave McClard
23 Ojito Drive
Española, NM
(H) 505-412-8945
(W) 505-667-6211
(C) 505-699-0803

6. To assure timely notifications and immediate response during an emergency, the Permittees shall ensure that the telephone numbers 911 or 667-6211 are contacted to obtain the on-call EO-EM Duty ~~Emergency Manager~~Officer.

D.1.2 Hazardous Materials Response

1. The Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Team is responsible for the aggressive mitigation of chemical, radiological, hazardous waste, and mixed waste emergencies, including field decontamination of responders and response equipment. At the request of the IC, the HAZMAT

Team may provide limited field decontamination support for victims. The HAZMAT Team is capable of providing a decontamination station at the scene of a hazardous material incident to process people working in a contaminated area and is prepared to perform decontamination of personnel. The HAZMAT Team shall meet the training criteria for emergency response personnel specified in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 29, §1910.120(q)(6)(iii), (iv), and (v). The HAZMAT Team acts as part of the ICS reporting directly to IC, or through the EOSC via the Operations Section Chief if the position is staffed. ~~The field monitoring team leader supervises field monitoring activities.~~

2. During an emergency response, the HAZMAT Team may also provide site field monitoring to determine the nature and extent of contamination, provide information on correct handling of chemicals, make recommendations on protective clothing and equipment, and provide exposure and treatment information to responders. The field monitoring team leader supervises field monitoring activities to determine the boundaries of the potential release. The HAZMAT Team may obtain resources from environmental monitoring groups, such as health physics and industrial hygiene personnel.

D.1.3 Environmental Protection Division and Waste Management Division Response

At the scene, representatives and technical advisors from Environmental Protection Division (ENV), Waste Management Division (WM), and other response personnel are coordinated by the IC. In addition to their post-emergency duties, they may also be responsible for on-scene emergency operations such as planning. Depending on the type of emergency and the associated hazards, an individual from the most relevant group in the ENV shall provide technical support and shall ensure the Permittees' compliance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

D.1.3.1 Ecology Personnel

Ecology personnel provide field surveys of soil, foodstuffs, and biota to determine environmental effects of exposure after an emergency.

D.1.3.2 Meteorology and Air Quality Personnel

Meteorology and air quality personnel provide field surveys of air to determine environmental impacts and dose equivalent to members of the public after a radiological emergency. In addition, they provide expertise in meteorology to project short- and long-term environmental effects of emergency conditions.

D.1.3.3 Hazardous Waste Compliance Personnel

Hazardous waste compliance personnel provide guidance on regulatory requirements for proper treatment, storage, and transportation of hazardous and mixed wastes to other Facility groups. After an emergency, ~~hazardous waste compliance~~ waste management sampling personnel may

provide field sampling (e.g., of soil, spills, or potentially hazardous waste) to determine environmental effects of exposure.

D.1.3.4 Water Quality and Hydrology Personnel

After an emergency, water quality and hydrology personnel provide sampling of surface water runoff and sediments to determine the environmental effects of an emergency and perform assessments for regulatory reporting requirements. They also provide expertise in hydrogeology to establish short- and long-term environmental effects of emergency conditions.

D.1.4 Other Facility Response Resources

Emergency response personnel from the Plutonium Manufacturing and Technology Division at TA-55 are trained to respond to emergencies at that facility. Personnel from the ~~Waste Disposition Project~~ Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) Transuranic Program may provide guidance on proper treatment, storage, and transportation of hazardous and mixed waste at TA-50 and TA-54.

D.1.5 Contracted Response

Contracted response groups' representatives may report directly to the Incident Command Post (ICP), if requested. If the IC deems it necessary, the IC may designate an Operations Section Chief to aid in the coordination and direction of these groups. In addition, contracted response groups may report to a staging area, with a representative going either to the ~~IC Post~~ ICP or, if activated, to the EOC.

D.1.5.1 Security Services

Security personnel provide security service to the Facility. During an emergency, these activities include maintaining security, directing traffic within the Facility, and controlling access to the emergency scene. Security personnel maintain the necessary equipment (such as crowd-control equipment and patrol vehicles) to perform these functions.

D.1.5.2 Maintenance Site Services

Maintenance Site Services (MSS) provides a maintenance support force to the Facility. This support force is under the Permittees' direction in an emergency. MSS also provides a representative to the Facility in the event of an emergency and participates, as necessary, in post-emergency cleanup under the direction of a Recovery Manager designated by the IC. The duties of the Recovery Manager are discussed in Attachment Section D.10

D.1.5.3 Los Alamos Fire Department

The LAFD provides fire protection and ambulance coverage for the residential communities of Los Alamos and White Rock and for the Facility. In the case of an emergency within the

Facility, the LAFD coordinates fire suppression and Emergency Medical Services. The IC retains overall responsibility for the emergency response effort.

D.1.6 Facility Support

D.1.6.1 Health Physics Operations

Radiation protection personnel perform routine site evaluation and monitoring to determine radiological conditions in facilities. They also provide guidance on radiological decontamination. In addition, this group augments the assessment and monitoring functions of the HAZMAT Team.

D.1.6.2 Occupational Medicine Personnel

1. The Facility maintains its own medical facility operated by occupational medicine personnel. Occupational medicine personnel provide appropriate medical treatment for occupation-related illnesses and injuries and monitors employees to assess the effectiveness of health protection programs.
2. Although occupational medicine personnel are not routinely involved with on-scene emergency response, the group maintains a central medical facility with a fully equipped emergency room and decontamination facilities at TA-3, Building 1411. The location of this and other emergency facilities are shown on Figure 49 in Attachment N (*Figures*). Medical staff at these facilities includes physicians, physician's assistants, nurse practitioners, nurses, technicians, psychologists and counselors. All full-time ~~physicians~~ medical providers and nurses receive radiation accident training. Occupational medicine personnel also maintain access to a database that provides the clinical staff with timely toxic exposure and treatment information.

D.1.6.3 Industrial Hygiene and Safety Personnel

Industrial hygiene and safety personnel assist occupational medicine personnel with their ability to obtain additional exposure and treatment information. In addition, they maintain computer access to the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health Technical Information Center and the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. During routine operations, these personnel perform site evaluations and field testing to determine the nature and extent of chemical contamination and specify protective clothing and equipment.

D.1.6.4 ~~Contract Performance~~ Assurance Office

The ~~Contract Performance~~ Assurance Office assists the facility manager in investigating all adverse environmental, safety, health, and operational occurrences (on-site and off-site), determining the causal factors, identifying the appropriate corrective actions, and assisting in the preparation of reports documenting the occurrence to DOE. This group tracks corrective actions associated with such occurrences and maintains the information in an on-site database.

D.1.7 Outside Response Agencies

During an emergency, outside response agencies report directly to the IC. A Liaison Officer or an Operations Section Chief, designated by the IC, may aid in coordinating and directing the groups responding to an emergency.

D.1.7.1 Los Alamos ~~County~~ Police Department

The Los Alamos ~~County~~ Police Department (LA~~CPD~~) may assume IC under unique circumstances, but usually has only minimal interaction with the Facility in an on-site emergency. This interaction normally involves traffic control on DOE roads with public access, handling criminal activity, and criminal investigations.

D.1.7.2 Los Alamos County Emergency Management Coordinator

Los Alamos County has an agreement with the Facility's EO-EM to provide assistance in certain emergency situations. If an emergency occurs on Facility property that may affect the communities of Los Alamos and White Rock, EO-EM personnel will notify the Los Alamos County Consolidated Dispatch Center which in turn will notify the Los Alamos County Emergency Management Coordinator, who will coordinate necessary emergency actions throughout the county.

D.1.7.3 Los Alamos Medical Center

The Facility maintains a fully equipped decontamination room adjacent to the emergency room at LAMC. In the event that a case is sent to LAMC, support for the emergency room staff is provided by Facility occupational medical personnel. Radiation protection, industrial hygiene, and HAZMAT personnel also provide assistance to the emergency room staff; assistance from additional Facility resources is provided, as necessary. Assistance is coordinated through EO-EM personnel.

D.2 EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS

D.2.1 Emergency Equipment

The Permittees shall make available the lists of emergency equipment listed in Table D-~~12~~ for use at any of Permittees' hazardous or mixed waste management units. The list includes emergency equipment available in the HAZMAT vehicles and trailers as well as supplemental emergency equipment maintained by the LA~~CFD~~, Maintenance Site Services, and occupational medicine personnel. A list of emergency equipment available for use at specific hazardous and/or mixed waste management units is identified in Attachment Tables TA-3, D-1; TA-50, D-1; TA-54, Area L, D-1; TA-54, Area G, D-2; TA-54 West, D-3; TA-55 ~~Vault Building 4 First Floor~~, D-1; TA-55 Building 4 Basement, D-2; TA-55 Container Storage Pad, D-3; ~~and~~ TA-55 Building 185, D-4; ~~and~~ TA-63 Transuranic Waste Facility, D-5. Emergency equipment listed in these tables may be replaced and/or upgraded with functionally equivalent components and equipment, as necessary, for routine maintenance and repair.

D.2.2 Emergency Communications

The initial phase of an emergency may involve a small number of individuals at the affected area ~~and that~~; requires notification of the ~~EO-EM Duty Officer~~~~Emergency Manager~~, and utiliz~~ing~~e local communication equipment and/or systems. When responding to hazardous and/or mixed waste emergencies, the Permittees shall ensure that ~~EO-EM~~ personnel can provide communications between response units and emergency organizations.

D.2.2.1 Fire Alarms

Fire alarms are monitored 24 hours per day by trained personnel ~~in the EO-EM~~. Both the primary and backup buildings where the monitoring takes place have emergency power systems. The ~~EO-EM Duty Officer~~~~Emergency Manager~~ is notified when there is confirmed fire or smoke via the Los Alamos County Consolidated Dispatch Center.

D.2.2.2 Power Dispatch

The Permittees shall maintain the Power Dispatch facility 24 hours a day. Alarms at this facility are connected to Facility experiments, equipment, and/or buildings to record outages and hazardous conditions. Any conditions that activate these alarms shall be reported immediately to the building management or to the Los Alamos County Consolidated Dispatch Center operator for notification and response.

D.2.2.3 Additional Communication Systems

Internal communication systems at the Facility include:

1. Preprogrammed telephone system
 2. Private telephone lines
 3. A variety of frequency modulated very high frequency simplex repeater systems, including:
 - Multiple base stations
 - Mobile and hand-held units
 - Links to New Mexico public safety agencies
 4. An ultrahigh frequency radio system, including:
 - Multiple antenna sites
 - Mobile and base units
 - Links with the ~~LA~~CPD, the LAFD, and the State Medical System
 5. A 400-megahertz trunked radio system that includes a link with the LAFD
 6. Transmission and reception (through the EOC) for:
 - Secure telephone
 - Secure fax
 - Secure still video
 - Secure videoconference system (to all DOE EOCs and DOE Headquarters)
- Access to all radio systems outlined above (through the EOC).

~~7.~~ 8. Mass Notification System

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2. Off-site communications with federal, state, tribal, county, and other agencies are available through the following:

1. A preprogrammed telephone system
2. Private telephone lines
3. Two NAWAS stations
- ~~3-4.~~ Mass Notification System

3. The Permittees' EOC, maintained by EO-EM personnel, operates radio systems on key Facility and off-site channels. Emergency personnel responding to on-site incidents have the benefit of wide-area radio coverage using EOC facilities. The EO-EM Duty Officer ~~Emergency Manager~~ is responsible for activating whatever support personnel, equipment, or services are needed 24 hours a day.

D.3 CONTINGENCY PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The following sections discuss requirements used to implement this Plan, emergency notification, ~~emergency manager actions~~, EO-EM Duty Officer activities and actions to be taken in response to fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents into the environment at the Facility.

D.3.1 Requirements for Implementation

1. The decision to implement this Plan depends upon whether an emergency exists, which for the purposes of this section is defined as an imminent or actual incident arising from fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents that could threaten human health or the environment. The EO-EM Duty Officer ~~Emergency Manager~~ or IC will use the guidelines listed below to decide whether to implement this Plan. The Permittees shall investigate all adverse environmental, safety, health, and operational occurrences (on-site and off-site) resulting in implementation of the contingency plan to determine causal factors and identify the appropriate corrective actions.

2. This Plan shall be implemented immediately in the following situations involving releases or potential releases of hazardous or mixed waste:

1. Spills:
 - If a hazardous or mixed waste spill cannot be contained with secondary containment or application of sorbents
 - If a hazardous or mixed waste spill causes the release of flammable material, creating a fire or explosion hazard
 - If a hazardous or mixed waste spill results in toxic fumes that threaten human health
2. Explosions:
 - If an unplanned explosion involving hazardous or mixed waste occurs
 - If an imminent danger of an explosion involving hazardous or mixed waste exists.
3. Fires:
 - If a fire involving hazardous or mixed waste occurs

- If any building, grass, forest, or nonhazardous waste fire exists that threatens to volatilize or ignite hazardous or mixed waste.
4. Other Acts of Force Majeure
- If an earthquake or other natural disaster threatens containment integrity, including precipitation that threatens to move spilled material off site.

D.3.2 Emergency Notification

1. Emergency notification requires immediate notification of 667-6211 or EM personnel upon discovery of an imminent or actual incident involving hazardous and/or mixed waste. During nonworking hours, personnel will report all imminent or actual incidents involving hazardous and/or mixed waste to the Emergency Manager at 667-6211. In the case of fire, notification of these individuals is superseded by the Facility fire alarm system. A fire is reported by dialing 911, activating automatic alarms, or activating a fire alarm pull box. All fire alarms alert EOSC who alerts the EO-EM Duty Officer ~~the~~ and the Los Alamos County Consolidated Dispatch Center, who contacts the LAFD ~~and the Duty Emergency Manager~~.

2. Upon recognition of a hazardous or mixed waste emergency, the first arriving emergency-trained person will become the Facility Command Leader. Once EO-EM personnel are notified of the emergency, the EO-EM Duty Officer ~~Emergency Manager~~ will proceed to the scene and be briefed by the Facility Command Leader, building/area personnel, and/or other emergency units/teams. The EO-EM Duty Officer ~~Emergency Manager~~ will then assume the position of IC. If necessary, the IC may recommend activation of that the EOC be activated ~~and that the necessary members of the emergency management team be determined~~. The IC will assign form an ICS positions and update contact the Emergency Operations Support Center and request necessary resources. The EOSC will notify the appropriate emergency response groups. The IC may determine from the list of response groups described in Attachment Sections D.1.2 through D.1.7 ~~Table D-1~~ which groups to contact in an emergency. Each response group maintains an on-call person and/or a call-down procedure to respond to emergencies.

3. EO-EM personnel shall be notified of any potential hazardous or mixed waste emergency. The IC will use whatever means are available (including the assistance of other response groups, computer data searches, and sampling) to determine if a hazardous or mixed waste emergency exists.

4. The Facility Emergency Manager or his or her designee shall make best efforts to timely communicate the nature of the emergency and the hazards that may be present to any outside response agency whose assistance may be required ~~provided~~.

U1401931

D.3.3 Emergency Manager Actions

1. Upon notification of an emergency incident, the ~~EO-EM Duty Officer~~ Emergency Manager may:
 1. Make an initial assessment of the incident and, in conjunction with the Facility Command Leader~~IC~~, obtain resources to determine the source, quantities, and types of hazardous and/or mixed waste involved and the areal extent of any released materials.
 2. Request resources needed and have EO~~S~~C staff begin notifications.
 3. Proceed directly to the scene.
 4. Assess the nature of the incident (*e.g.*, through communication with the IC).
 5. Assume incident command after a direct briefing with the Facility Command Leader.
 6. Based on the guidelines in Attachment Section D.3.1 of this Plan, determine if implementation of this Plan is warranted.
 7. Activate the EOC, if necessary.
2. Upon deciding to implement this Plan, the IC will, when appropriate:
 1. Assess the hazards to human health and the environment, including both direct and indirect effects, such as generation of toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases and/or hazards of runoff of water or chemicals used for fire suppression. An individual designated by the IC will use the guidelines in Section D.3.1 to assess the hazards to human health and the environment. If any of the criteria under Section D.3.1 are met and if the responsible ~~Group Leader~~ Line Manager (or his/her designee) has not already accomplished evacuation of the area, the IC will initiate shelter in place or evacuation of the immediate area.
 2. Direct the EO~~S~~C staff to initiate protective actions and immediately notify appropriate response groups and personnel as per the EO-EM Guidelines. The Los Alamos County Emergency Coordinator may activate one or more of the following community alert mechanisms: reverse 911, the AM 1490 KRSN radio, or the cable television capture system, site wide area network radios, and public radio and television channels.
 3. In the case of fire or release of any type, make reasonable efforts to confirm that all response personnel at the scene are aware of actual or imminent special hazards associated with hazardous or mixed waste.
 4. In emergency situations, contact the appropriate ENV representative to notify the Department's Hazardous Waste Bureau and the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802, reporting:
 - The name and telephone number of the ENV representative
 - The name and address of the facility
 - The time and type of incident
 - The name and quantity of material involved, to the extent known
 - The extent of injuries, if any
 - The possible hazards to human health or the environment outside the facility.

U1401931

5. When an emergency occurs at hazardous or mixed waste treatment units, ensure that appropriate Facility personnel monitor for leaks, pressure buildup, gas generation, or equipment ruptures.
3. Once control of the emergency is established, the IC will take all reasonable measures to minimize the occurrence, recurrence, or spread of fires, explosions, or releases. In addition, the IC will delegate cleanup and decontamination responsibilities to the Recovery Manager. These responsibilities may include:
1. Arranging for site cleanup.
 2. Assisting with arrangements for proper handling of recovered waste, contaminated soil, or contaminated surface/groundwater.
 3. Assisting with arrangements for decontamination of equipment, as needed.
 4. Arranging for replacement and/or repair of equipment, as needed.
 5. Requesting that testing is conducted to verify successful cleanup.
4. The Permittees shall report implementation of this Plan in accordance with Permit Sections 1.9.12, 1.9.13, and 2.11.6.3.

D.4 SPILLS

1. Sudden releases may include spills of hazardous or mixed waste that pose a significant threat to human health or the environment. Spill incidents resulting in a sudden release of hazardous or mixed waste that present a potential threat to human health or the environment, as listed in Attachment Section D.3.1, require implementation of this Plan.
2. Hazardous and mixed wastes are stored on site at the Facility in a variety of containers. The general steps in handling hazardous and/or mixed waste spills are as follows:
 1. Isolate the immediate area and deny entry to all unauthorized personnel;
 2. Contain the spill by spreading sorbents or forming temporary dikes to prevent further migration (performed by properly trained personnel, if safe);
 3. Monitor the spill area and sample the spilled waste and contaminated media.
 4. Package the waste and contaminated media in sound containers;
 5. Decontaminate the area and all involved equipment and personnel (followed by testing to assure adequate cleanup); and
 6. Remove the waste and contaminated media (performed by appropriate waste management personnel).
3. The IC will determine the steps to be taken for spill mitigation. If initial mitigation of the spill is necessary and can be accomplished safely (by appropriately trained personnel) before the Emergency Manager arrives, a qualified member of the affected area's operating group will serve as the Facility Command Leader.
4. The Permittees shall ensure that hazardous and/or mixed waste spills are stabilized and cleaned up. During spill control and cleanup, all personnel shall wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). Monitoring will be conducted to ensure that chemical and, as

appropriate, radiological exposure is minimized. The collected material may be treated as hazardous or mixed waste, depending on the components present. Runoff from spills of listed hazardous or mixed waste that have migrated outside hazardous waste management areas must be contained and managed as hazardous or mixed waste, as appropriate. If the spill was from a characteristic hazardous or mixed waste and if it is determined by analysis that the runoff does not exhibit the characteristic (*i.e.*, ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and/or toxicity), the runoff need not be managed as characteristic waste. Temporary dikes may be constructed to contain runoff.

D.4.1 Spill Control Procedures

When a flammable organic solvent spill, a highly acidic spill, or a highly caustic spill has been stabilized with the contents of an organic solvent spill kit, an acid spill kit, or a caustic spill kit, respectively, the resulting material may be sorbed using a nonbiodegradable sorbent. Nonbiodegradable sorbent can be used to control any spill if it is known to be compatible with the spilled material. Appropriate containers or packaging shall be used to collect all spilled material and contaminated sorbent. Attachment Tables TA-3, D-1; TA-50, D-1; TA-54, Area L, D-1; TA-54, Area G, D-2; TA-54 West, D-3; TA-55 ~~Vault~~Building 4 First Floor, D-1; TA-55 Building 4 Basement, D-2; TA-55 Container Storage Pad, D-3; ~~and~~ TA-55 Building 185, D-4; ~~and TA-63 Transuranic Waste Facility, D-5~~ list emergency equipment available for spill control at specific units. The ultimate disposition of any contaminated sorbent or waste material shall be determined by appropriate waste management personnel, and in accordance with hazardous waste management regulatory requirements.

D.4.1.1 Tank System Spill Control and Reporting

1. The Permittees shall remove a tank system from service immediately using approved shutdown procedures if a leak or spill occurs from the tank system or its secondary containment system or if the system is determined to be unfit for use. Further addition of waste to the tank system or containment system will cease and the system shall be visually inspected to determine the cause of the leak or spill. If a leak occurs from a tank system, as much of the waste as is necessary to prevent further release of waste will be removed within 24 hours after detection or as early as practicable, and the system will be inspected and repaired. All released waste will be removed within 24 hours or as soon as possible if a leak occurs to a tank's containment system.
2. If a spill from a tank is not immediately contained and cleaned up and exceeds a quantity of one pound, the release will be reported to the Department within 24 hours of its detection in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR § 264.196(d)(1). In addition, the Permittees shall report in accordance with Permit Section 1.9.12 and 2.11.6.3. That report shall describe the likely migration route of the release; soil characteristics at the site; monitoring and sampling data relevant to the release; proximity to down gradient drinking water, surface water, and populated areas; and response actions taken or planned.

D.4.1.2 Tank System/Secondary Containment Repair and Closure

If the integrity of a tank system, including its secondary containment, has not been damaged by a spill, the system may be returned to service. Service may not resume until after all released waste is removed and repairs, if necessary, are made. Any tank system that cannot satisfy the criteria described above shall undergo closure in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR § 264.197.

D.4.1.3 Certification of Major Repairs

If a tank system undergoes extensive repairs (*e.g.*, installation of an internal liner, tank system piping retrofit), the tank system will not be returned to service until a certification by an independent, qualified registered professional engineer is obtained, verifying that the repaired system is capable of handling wastes without release for the intended life of the system. This certification will be submitted to the Department within seven days after returning the tank system to use.

D.4.2 Decontamination Verification

1. Decontamination will be accomplished at the spill site by removal of all contaminated material. After the spilled material has been sorbed, the material will be containerized. If the spill occurs on a concrete or asphaltic-concrete area, water or an appropriate solvent will be used to clean the area. Liquids (*i.e.*, spilled material and cleaning water or solvents used to clean a spill) may be sorbed with a compatible, nonbiodegradable sorbent and containerized. If a spill is from an identifiable source, the spilled material may be characterized as a newly-generated waste using acceptable knowledge or may be analyzed, as applicable, for the hazardous waste constituents known to be components of the waste managed at that unit. Analytical method(s) given in Table D-3 will be utilized, as appropriate. If the spill is from other than an identifiable source, the spilled material will be analyzed for the appropriate parameters listed in Table D-3. All personnel conducting decontamination verification will wear appropriate PPE. Radiation protection personnel will conduct health physics monitoring whenever mixed waste is involved to ensure that radiation exposure is maintained as low as reasonably achievable. Any hazardous or mixed waste collected from decontamination activities will be handled appropriately.

2. In order to establish baseline data, a sample of decontamination water or solvent (and nonbiodegradable sorbent material, as applicable) will be taken prior to the start of the decontamination effort. A sample of the final washwater (or the used sorbent) will then be taken. The baseline samples and final washwater/used sorbent samples will be analyzed for the applicable parameters given in Attachment Table D-~~23~~23. If the decontamination samples contain hazardous constituents that are not present in the baseline samples the decontamination procedure shall be repeated. An alternative demonstration of decontamination may be proposed and justified to the Department, who will evaluate the proposed alternative in accordance with the standards and guidance currently in effect. If the proposed alternative is accepted, decontamination levels will meet the levels approved by the Department. Each sample will be collected with an appropriate sampling device (*e.g.*, a thief or trier) as specified in "Test Methods

for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods" (EPA, 1986), and approved updates, as applicable.

3. If a hazardous/mixed waste spill occurs on soil, any free liquid present will be collected and containerized. Liquids may be sorbed with a compatible nonbiodegradable sorbent prior to containerization. For such a spill, contaminated soil will either be excavated and containerized or remediated in situ. Industrial health and safety personnel will conduct industrial hygiene monitoring and, if mixed waste is involved, radiation protection personnel will conduct health physics monitoring, if deemed necessary, to minimize exposure during soil removal or remediation operations. Excavation or remediation will continue until soil contaminant concentrations are at a level approved by the Department.

4. If a hazardous/mixed waste spill occurs in an area with flooring, the floor will either be removed in lieu of decontamination, or the floor will be decontaminated. If the decision is made to decontaminate the floor, swipe samples or other types of sampling appropriate for the contaminant will be collected at random and characterized for decontamination verification. If, after several decontamination efforts, it is subsequently determined that the affected floor area cannot be decontaminated, the floor material will be removed. In all cases, wastes generated during the decontamination and/or removal process will be managed appropriately.

D.5 EXPLOSION

1. Explosions and resultant releases may result in a significant threat to human health or the environment. The potential exists for hazardous or mixed waste to be released during an explosion. Implementation of this Plan is required whenever there is an explosion at a permitted unit.

2. In the event of an explosion at the Facility, all personnel will immediately evacuate the area. Any injured personnel will be decontaminated at the site, if required and if time allows. An LAFD ambulance will transport these personnel to LAMC for treatment. If an injury is severe and requires immediate medical evacuation, the injured person will be wrapped to contain contamination, if necessary. In the case of an actual or potential explosion, on-site personnel will contact EO-EM personnel immediately so that the Emergency Manager can ensure that all necessary emergency response personnel are alerted. The LAFD is notified automatically upon fire alarm activation. The Emergency Manager assumes incident command and will remain near but at a safe distance from the site in order to inform personnel responding to the explosion of the known hazards.

3. If a fire results from an explosion, the LAFD Senior Officer will, upon arrival at the scene, evaluate all available information and determine the appropriate firefighting methods and tactics. The LAFD Senior Officer will direct firefighting operations as the acting IC until EM formally assumes command.

D.6 FIRE

1. Fires and resultant releases of hazardous or mixed waste may result in a significant threat to human health or the environment. Implementation of this Plan is required whenever there is a fire at a permitted unit.
2. Fire alarms will be sounded automatically or manually to alert personnel that a fire hazard exists and to evacuate the area immediately if in the vicinity. Information related to the various fire alarms at the specific units is included in Attachment Tables TA-3, D-1; TA-50, D-1; TA-54, Area L, D-1; TA-54, Area G, D-2; TA-54 West, D-3; TA-55 ~~Building 4 First Floor Vault~~, D-1; TA-55 Building 4 Basement, D-2; TA-55 Container Storage Pad, D-3; ~~and~~ TA-55 Building 185, D-4; ~~and~~ TA-63 ~~Transuranic Waste Facility, D-5~~.
3. Depending on the size of the fire and the fuel source, portable fire extinguishers may be used. However, Facility policy does not encourage the use of portable fire extinguishers by employees unless they are properly trained. Instead, Facility policy encourages immediate evacuation of the area and notification of the Los Alamos County Emergency Coordinator by dialing 911. For any fire, including a fire that involves hazardous or mixed waste, the responsible ~~Line Manager~~~~Group Leader~~ and EO-EM personnel must be contacted immediately. The Emergency Manager will alert the LAFD and all other necessary emergency response personnel. If the fire spreads or increases in intensity, all personnel must follow protective actions as designated by the Emergency Manager. The Emergency Manager assumes incident command and will remain near the scene to advise personnel responding to the fire of the known hazards.
4. Upon arrival at the scene, the LAFD Senior Officer will evaluate all available information and determine the appropriate firefighting methods and tactics. The LAFD Senior Officer will direct firefighting operations as the acting IC until EO-EM ~~Duty Officer~~ formally assumes command.

D.7 UNPLANNED NONSUDDEN RELEASES

Nonsudden releases include those incidents that, if uncontrolled, impact the environment over a long period of time. Such incidents include minor leaks from containers and loss of secondary containment integrity.

D.7.1 Responsibility

Appropriate Facility personnel are responsible for correction of a nonsudden release from a hazardous or mixed waste unit if the correction can be performed safely with normal maintenance and management procedures. Personnel from EO-EM may provide assistance in mitigating releases. Any correction methods for nonsudden releases that have resulted in an impact to the environment will be coordinated with the Department.

D.7.2 Nonsudden Releases

1. In general, the response to a nonsudden release will be to contain the release, to correct the cause of the release, and to clean up any release to a level that protects human health and the environment.
2. Appropriate Facility personnel shall conduct regularly scheduled inspections to detect failure of containment at the unit(s) addressed in this Permit. Secondary containment systems shall be inspected regularly to ensure that the integrity of the containment systems has not deteriorated. If an inspection reveals that containers are leaking or that secondary containment has deteriorated, Facility personnel shall ensure that maintenance or replacement of containment is performed, as appropriate. Inspections will be conducted in accordance with the facility's inspection plan.

D.7.3 Nonsudden Release Surveillance

1. In addition to routine inspection and site-specific sampling and testing, the Permittees shall maintain an area-wide environmental monitoring network. Monitoring and sampling locations for various types of measurements are organized into three main groups. Regional monitoring stations located within the counties surrounding Los Alamos County are placed up to 80 kilometers (50 miles) from the Facility. These stations serve to determine background conditions. Perimeter stations are generally located within four kilometers (2.5 miles) of the Facility boundary and document conditions in residential areas surrounding the Facility. On-site stations, most of which are accessible only to employees during normal working hours, are within the Facility boundary.
2. Different types of surveillance sampling conducted at these stations include measuring radiation and collecting samples of air particulates, surface waters, groundwater, soil, sediment, and foodstuffs for subsequent analysis. Additional samples provide information about particular events, such as major runoff events and nonroutine releases. Data from these efforts are used for comparison with standards, for determining background levels, and for radiation dose calculations.

D.8 EXPOSURE TO HAZARDOUS OR MIXED WASTE

1. If a person is exposed to hazardous or mixed waste, the affected person, a co-worker, or line management will notify EO-EM personnel. Appropriate first aid should be administered immediately. An EO-EM representative will make appropriate notifications as soon as possible so that exposure levels and decontamination requirements can be established. The affected person will then be transported to the occupational medical facility or to LAMC for evaluation. If possible, the material involved in the exposure will be ascertained, and the information will be given to the medical staff.
2. Other potential exposures will necessitate evacuation of the area, if appropriate, or under any of the following conditions:

1. Irritation of the eyes, breathing passages, or skin
2. Difficulty in breathing
3. Nausea, lightheadedness, vertigo, or blurred vision.

3. The affected person will be transferred to the occupational medical facility or to LAMC if there is a serious injury. An industrial health and safety, radiation protection, or HAZMAT representative will attempt to ascertain what, if any, exposure occurred and what corrective measure is appropriate.

D.9 EVACUATION

A permitted unit shall be evacuated upon the voice command to evacuate the area or upon the sounding of the evacuation or fire alarm. The IC may call for sheltering in place when evacuation is impractical due to significant airborne hazards. Shelter in place may be possible in a designated area or in a building where all exterior windows and doors may be closed and outdoor air ventilation equipment turned off. Once the airborne hazard has decreased, personnel would then be evacuated.

D.9.1 Emergency Process Shutdown Prior To Evacuation

Personnel are instructed to shut down equipment prior to evacuating a building/area unless an immediate building/area evacuation is announced or signaled. To ensure efficient shutdown, training and exercises addressing the shutdown process are performed. In the case of an immediate evacuation, a selected team may shut down designated equipment in an evacuated area upon approval of command. The team will be equipped with proper equipment and PPE. If they are on location, radiation protection, industrial health and safety, and/or HAZMAT personnel will provide advice and assistance.

D.9.2 Evacuation Plan

1. Emergency situations may warrant the shutdown and evacuation of areas or buildings in order to protect personnel and property, to anticipate the emergency condition, or to enhance the appropriate response. Attachment Table D-34 lists the criteria for evacuation, persons responsible for initiating evacuations, and reentry conditions.

2. To initiate the evacuation of a building/area, the evacuation or fire alarm is sounded and/or the public address (PA) system may be used. Evacuation alarms cannot be silenced and reset by site personnel. Only the Fire Alarm Maintenance Section and the LAFD Battalion Chief can silence and reset alarms. To evacuate a portion of a building or area, use of the PA system may be more appropriate. The PA system will notify the occupants of the area to be evacuated and will advise personnel throughout the building of the existence of a problem in a specific area. Once evacuation has been initiated and if conditions allow, personnel will turn off all equipment that could contribute to the hazard if left unattended. All personnel will then proceed from the affected area to the assembly/muster area.

3. In the event of evacuation of a building, an outbuilding, or an outlying work area, the responsible ~~Line Manager~~~~Group Leader~~ (or his/her designee) will determine a control point at the closest safe location (*e.g.*, considering wind direction). The designated area will be outside the affected area and will serve as an assembly/muster area where the ~~Line Manager~~~~Group Leader~~ (or designee) can oversee evacuation operations and work to prevent further spread of the hazard.

4. As personnel exit an affected building/area, a primary sweep of the building/area may be performed to ensure that all personnel have evacuated. If the building/area is evacuated, a Group Leader designee will take attendance at the assembly/muster area and report personnel accountability to the IC. The evacuation procedure is as follows:

1. The person discovering the accident or emergency will call 911 if the event is life-threatening or LAFD is required, or 667-6211 for all other evacuations. The person will then notify line management.
2. Site-specific BEPs and/or emergency action procedures will be followed concerning evacuation, sweep, personnel accountability, and equipment shutdown procedures.

5. A responsible on-site person may direct the initial evacuation and the fire alarm system may be activated. ~~EO-EM~~ personnel will be notified and dispatched immediately. A responsible on-site person may implement and direct the evacuation process until the ~~EO-EM~~ Duty ~~Officer~~~~Emergency Manager~~ or LAFD arrives at the scene to assume that responsibility.

D.10 SALVAGE AND CLEANUP

1. Appropriate representatives from the ENV groups will survey the affected area before salvage and cleanup begin. They will conduct visual inspections and sampling, as appropriate, of the affected area to determine whether cleanup is complete. If gases or fumes, electrical or radiological problems, or other conditions present a hazardous situation, personnel or selected teams equipped with proper PPE will reenter the area to perform designated decontamination tasks, repairs, and salvage to allow the return to normal operations. After an emergency, the IC will turn the operation over to a designated Recovery Manager, who will:

1. Provide for proper handling of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from a spill, fire, or explosion. Contaminated material will be managed appropriately and temporarily stored at one of the hazardous or mixed waste storage areas at the Facility. Waste management personnel will be responsible for determining the final disposition of the waste. This determination will be made in compliance with hazardous waste management regulations.
2. Arrange to monitor for damage or improper operation of the unit and associated equipment as a result of the emergency or of plant shutdown in response to the emergency.
3. Arrange for site cleanup procedures to be completed and ensure that no waste that may be incompatible with the released material is treated or stored in the same area.
4. Ensure that emergency equipment is cleaned, decontaminated, and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed. Equipment will be inspected visually and then sampled,

if necessary, to determine the type and degree of contamination and to determine appropriate cleanup measures.

2. Prior to resuming operations, the Permittees shall verify that the previously mentioned tasks have been performed. The Permittees shall notify appropriate state and local authorities that cleanup procedures are completed and that emergency equipment is clean and fit for its intended use.

3. The IC assumes the coordination of post-emergency actions (particularly during the time period immediately following the emergency) until a Recovery Manager is appointed. The Recovery Manager then assumes this coordination role. The Recovery Manager is the functional equivalent of the Emergency Coordinator for post-emergency actions. The post-emergency actions include cleanup operations, vital equipment repair, or interim hazard-removal operations (such as arranging for demolition of unstable walls). The services of affected operational organizations, ENV groups, maintenance personnel, and other on-site resources will also be used to estimate cleanup costs and operational impact.

D.11 EMERGENCY RESPONSE RECORDS AND REPORTS

The Permittees shall ensure that any emergency that requires implementation of this Plan will be documented and reported in accordance with Permit Section 1.9.12, 1.9.13, and 2.11.6.3. This information will be maintained in the facility operating record.

D.12 CONTINGENCY PLAN AMENDMENT

The Permittees shall review this Plan at a minimum annually. The Plan will be amended immediately if determined to be inadequate to handle releases (spills, explosions, and/or fires) and whenever:

1. The facility permit is revised;
2. There is change in the design or operation of the facility (*e.g.*, quantities of waste handled and handling techniques) that increases the likelihood of an emergency and requires changes in emergency response;
3. The Primary Emergency Manager changes; and
4. The list of emergency equipment changes significantly.

D.13 REFERENCES

EPA, 1986 and all approved updates, "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," *EPA-SW-846*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

[LANL, 2013. The Los Alamos National Laboratory and Los Alamos Field Office Hazardous Material Program Emergency EO-DO-PLAN-100; 2010, LANL Emergency Procedures and Protective Actions, PI201-4. Los Alamos National Laboratory, Emergency Operations Division, Los Alamos, New Mexico](#)

Los Alamos National Laboratory
Hazardous Waste Permit
~~April 2014~~December 2013

~~LANL, 2002, "Los Alamos National Laboratory Emergency Management Plan," LIR 403-00-01.0, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Emergency Management and Response Office, Los Alamos, New Mexico.~~

LANL, 2002^a, "Los Alamos National Laboratory General Part B Permit Renewal Application", Revision 2.0, August 2002, LA-UR-03-5923, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

U1401931

Table D-1
Response Groups and Agencies Available to the
Emergency Management Group for
Guidance and/or Emergency Assistance

Facility^a -Controlled Response Group	Telephone	Responsibilities
Health Physics Personnel	665-7797	Provides routine guidance on radiological decontamination. Provides routine site evaluation and monitoring to determine the nature and extent of contamination (radiological).
Occupational Medicine	667-0660	Provides emergency medical treatment.
Industrial Hygiene and Safety Personnel	606-0295 667-5231	Provides guidance on industrial hygiene equipment and operational safety. Provides routine site evaluation/support field testing to determine the nature and extent of contamination (chemical).
Contractor Assurance Office	665-8206	Reports occurrences and tracks follow-up actions.
Hazardous Materials Response (HAZMAT)	665-5237	Provides emergency site evaluation/field monitoring (chemical and radiological). Specifies protective clothing and equipment. Dispatches Hazardous Materials Response Team. Provides support for chemical, radiological, hazardous, and mixed waste incidents and decontamination of responders and response equipment.
Meteorology & Air Quality Personnel	665-8855	Provides information on meteorological conditions.
Water Quality and Hydrology Personnel	667-0666	Provides information on hydrologic conditions.
Hazardous Waste Compliance Personnel	667-0666	Provides guidance on regulatory requirements. Provide guidance on proper treatment, storage, and off-site shipment of hazardous and mixed waste. Conducts field surveys to determine spread of contamination and adequacy of cleanup.

U1401931

Facility^a - Controlled Response Group	Telephone	Responsibilities
Ecology Personnel	665-8855	Provide information on biotic conditions.
Security Personnel	667-4531	Provide traffic control and security.
Maintenance and Site Services	667-5702	Dispatches maintenance personnel and equipment. Assists in waste cleanup under direction of the Recovery Manager.
TA-55 Operations Division	667-3030	Provides initial emergency site evaluation at Technical Area (TA) 55 and conducts activities related to the prevention, notification, and control of emergencies at TA 55. In the event of an emergency at TA 55, monitors for leaks, pressure buildup, gas generation, or equipment ruptures, if necessary. Maintains and operates TA 55 Emergency Response Team. Writes TA 55 emergency plans and procedures.
Dynamic and Energetic Materials Division	667-5653	Provides information and/or assistance during emergencies at TA 14, TA 15, TA 36, and TA 39.
Los Alamos County Fire Department	911 662-8301	Dispatches firefighting personnel and equipment and provides Emergency Medical Services.
Los Alamos County Police Department	662-8222	Provides traffic control on public access roads.
Los Alamos Medical Center^e	662-4201	Provides medical services. Provides and maintains Emergency Room.
Facility controlled Response Group; Maintenance services	667-5702	Dispatches maintenance personnel and assists in waste cleanup under the direction of the Recovery Manager.

^a — Los Alamos National Laboratory.

^e — Medical services related to hazardous and mixed waste injuries are provided under the direction of HSR 2.

U1401931

Table D-12

**Los Alamos National Laboratory-Wide Emergency Equipment
Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Vehicles and Associated Emergency Equipment**

HAZMAT vehicles and trailers are located at Technical Area (TA) 64, Building 39 (TA-64-39). They are available to the [Emergency Operations Division's](#) Emergency Response Group ([EO-ER](#)) for emergency response to all of the TAs at the Facility. [EO-ER](#) is responsible for maintaining the supplies of appropriate emergency equipment in each vehicle and trailer.

The HAZMAT vehicles and trailers are equipped with safety and emergency equipment, personal protective clothing, and other supplies, which may include, but are not limited to, some or all of the following:

- Assorted personal protective equipment, T-shirts, and gloves
- Safety goggles, safety glasses, and face shields
- Boots and booties
- Totally encapsulating suits and boots
- Level A and B suits
- Flash suits
- Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and SCBA bottles
- Respirators and cartridges
- Hazardous chemical reference books and other reference materials
- Shovels
- Siphon pumps
- Assorted spill kits and sorbents
- Neutralizing solutions: acids, bases, and caustics
- Two-way radios, cellular phones, facsimile, and other communication equipment
- Bottles of leak detector and leak repair kits
- Emergency repair packs
- HAZMAT bags
- Gas detectors and chemical monitoring equipment
- Radiological monitoring equipment
- Sponges and cleaners
- Warning signs and barricade tape
- Traffic control barriers
- Flashlights
- Cameras and film
- Knives
- Portable power supplies
- Warning and signal horns
- Harnesses and belts

Decontamination equipment
Sampling equipment
Lifting equipment and vetter bags
Assorted tools, tape, and other supplies
Non-sparking tools
Biological detection equipment
Chemical vacuums
Sandia foam
Plugging and diking equipment
Sample van equipped with a glovebox and analysis equipment
Environmental continuous air monitoring equipment
Robot
National Atmospheric Release Advisory Center-Internet Client (NARAC Client)
Hotspot plume modeling program
Mass decontamination trailer with tent and supplies
Portable decontamination trailer
Portable structures
Tents
Trucks
Trailers
International Shipping Units
Portable hot water heater
Forklift
Automated external defibrillators

Supplemental Emergency Equipment and Personnel Available From the Los Alamos Fire Department (LAFD)

Supplemental emergency equipment available from the LAFD may include, but is not limited to, some or all of the following:

Fire engines
Mini-tankers with compressed air foam capability
Modular ambulances
Rescue vehicles
Crash-Fire-Rescue (CFR) unit
Water tankers with compressed air foam capability
Incident Command vehicles
SCBA units
SCBA air tanks
Remote air system for confined space rescue
Ladder truck with pump
Personnel with Hazardous Material First Response Operational Level training
Personnel with Basic Emergency Medical Technician training

Personnel with Advanced Life Support training

Supplemental Emergency Equipment and Personnel from Maintenance and Site Services (MSS)

Supplemental emergency equipment may include, but is not limited to, some or all of the following:

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

- Pickups, 1/2 through 3/4 ton
- Trucks, 1 through 3 ton
- Vans, panels, and carryalls
- Buses

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

- Graders
- Loaders
- Snowplows and snow blowers
- Bulldozers
- Scrapers
- Semitrailers
- Chain saws
- Street flushers
- Mobile transceivers
- Generators
- Handsets (2-way)
- Pageboys (1-way)
- Welders
- Mobile site logistics support equipment/associated heavy equipment
- Fully equipped spill response unit
- Utilities equipment and emergency utility support
- Fuel trucks
- Light banks
- Dump trucks
- Backhoes
- Potable water trucks
- Cranes
- Forklifts

TRAINED PERSONNEL

- Heavy equipment operators
- Dispatchers
- Mechanics

Power saw operators
Radio and telephone operators
Truck drivers
Rodent/Pest Control personnel
HAZMAT response/cleanup personnel
Welders
Electricians

**Emergency Equipment and Personnel at the Occupational Medicine Clinic Occupational
Medicine Group (OM)**

At TA-3 (SM-1411) Central Clinic

Emergency equipment and supplies available from OM may include, but are not limited to, some or all of the following:

PERSONNEL

Physicians
Physicians' Assistants
Nurse Practitioners
Nurses
X-ray Technician
Clinical Laboratory Technicians
Clinical Testing Technicians
Clinical Psychologist
Counselors

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT-PORTABLE

Multichannel emergency receiver-base station
Two-way radio on the State Med Net, the Facility Emergency Management channel, and the Facility Health-Safety Net
Cardiac monitors and defibrillators
Crash cart emergency equipment with E-tank oxygen (O₂)
Portable physicians' bag with medications
Portable suction unit
Portable stretchers (ambulance, gurney, folding)
Wheelchairs
O₂ tanks
Manual resuscitators
Intravenous (IV) stands
IV solutions
Otosopes/ophthalmoscopes
Portable sphygmomanometers
Stethoscopes

Anticontamination apparel
Eye irrigation solution
First-aid kits
Extrication and cervical collars, crutches, canes
Suture sets
Protective apparel
Morgan lens irrigation sets
Decontamination equipment (portable)

SUPPLIES-GENERAL

Bedding/pillows
Rescue blankets
Burn blankets
Thermal/icing pouches
Multitrauma dressings, surgical and first aid supplies
Disposable ice bags

SPECIAL FACILITIES - NONPORTABLE

Fully equipped decontamination room at the Occupational Medicine Clinic
Completely equipped emergency room with ambulance entrance
Emergency lighting system
Complete X-ray suite
Protective clothing and wound counters
12-lead electrocardiograph
Fully equipped crash cart with Life Pak defibrillator/external pacer, intubation equipment, emergency medications
Fully equipped decontamination room at Los Alamos Medical Center (LAMC) adjacent to the LAMC emergency room

TRANSPORTATION

Full ambulance service is available within minutes to the central facility.

COMMUNICATION

Base station on State Medical Net and Los Alamos Fire Department trunked radio system.

Table D-32
Waste Analysis Parameters and Test Methods^a

Parameter	Test Method	Reference ^b
Ignitability	Pensky-Martens closed-cup method Setaflash closed-cup method Ignitability of solids	(L, S) SW1010, SW1020A (S) SW1030 (L, S) ASTM D93-02a
Reactivity	Test method to determine hydrogen cyanide released from waste Test method to determine hydrogen sulfide released from waste	(L, S) SW, Section 7.3
Corrosivity	Electrometric (pH of aqueous solution)	(L) SW9040B
Toxicity characteristic (TC)	Toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) extraction	(S) SW1311
TC Metals:	Graphite furnace atomic absorption (AA) spectroscopy, gaseous hydride AA, or direct aspiration AA, manual cold-vapor technique	
Arsenic		(L, S) SW7060A, SW7061A
Barium		(L, S) SW7080A, SW7081
Cadmium		(L, S) SW7130, SW7131A
Chromium		(L, S) SW7190, SW7191
Lead		(L, S) SW7420, SW7421
Selenium		(L, S) SW7740, SW7741A
Silver		(L, S) SW7760A, SW7761
Mercury	Manual cold-vapor technique	(L) SW7470A, (S) SW7471A
Volatile organics	Gas chromatography (GC)/mass spectrometry (MS) GC/MS capillary column technique	(L, S) SW8260B
Semivolatile organics	GC/MS GC/MS capillary column technique	(L, S) SW8270C ^c (S) SW8275A
Organochlorine Pesticides	Thermal extraction/GC/MS	(L, S) SW8081A
Chlorinated Herbicides	GC	(L, S) SW8151A
Cyanide, free and total	Distillation and colorimetric ultraviolet	(L, S) SW9010B, SW9012A
Total chromium	Colorimetric method for hexavalent chromium	(L, S) SW7196A
Sulfide	Colorimetric titration	(L, S) SW9030B

Table D-32 (Continued)

Parameter	Test Method	Reference ^b
Total RCRA metals ^{cd}	Acid digestion Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy	(L) SW3010A, (S) SW3050B (L, S) SW6010B
Arsenic		(L, S) SW6010B
Barium		(L, S) SW6010B
Cadmium		(L, S) SW6010B
Chromium		(L, S) SW6010B
Lead		(L, S) SW6010B
Selenium		(L, S) SW6010B
Silver		(L, S) SW6010B
Mercury	Manual cold-vapor technique	(L) SW7470A, (S) SW7471A
Free liquids	Paint Filter Liquids Test	(L, S) SW9095A

^a At Los Alamos National Laboratory, current analytical capabilities include limited analyses of mixed waste samples. These analyses include gross alpha, beta, and gamma screening.
^b "A" (e.g., A006) refers to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1984, "Sampling and Analysis Methods for Hazardous Waste Combustion," *EPA-600/8-84-002*.
"ASTM" refers to American Society for Testing and Materials standards.
"SW" refers to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1986 and all approved updates, "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," *SW-846*.
(L) refers to liquid waste.
(S) refers to solid waste.
^c See also atomic absorption methods. Total metals may be substituted for TCLP metals, if appropriate.
^d RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Table D-43
Evacuation Determination and Re-Entry Conditions

Reason for Evacuation	Evacuation Determination Made by	Reentry Conditions ^a
Fire	¹ Fire or evacuation alarm, <u>Line Manager</u> Group Leader or alternate, Lead Engineer, Senior Staff Member present, Senior Technician, or Emergency Manager	Following survey by the person designated by the IC ^b
Explosion	Same as 1 above	Same as above
Loss of ventilation	² Group Leader <u>Line Manager</u> or alternate, Senior Staff Member, Lead Engineer, or Senior Technician, or Emergency Manager	Same as above
Loss of electric power	Same as 2 above	Same as above
Extensive contamination	Same as 2 above or health physics representative	Same as above
Airborne contamination	Same as 2 above or Radiation Monitor	Same as above
Escape or release of toxic or hazardous gas or fumes	<u>Line Manager</u> Group Leader or alternate, Senior Staff Member, Lead Engineer, Senior Technician, or Emergency Manager	Same as above
Bomb or bomb threat	<u>EO-EM</u> ^c or security personnel, R&D ^d Section Leader or alternate, Senior Staff Member, or Lead Engineer	Same as above

^a All reentries are authorized by the EO-EM Incident Commander.

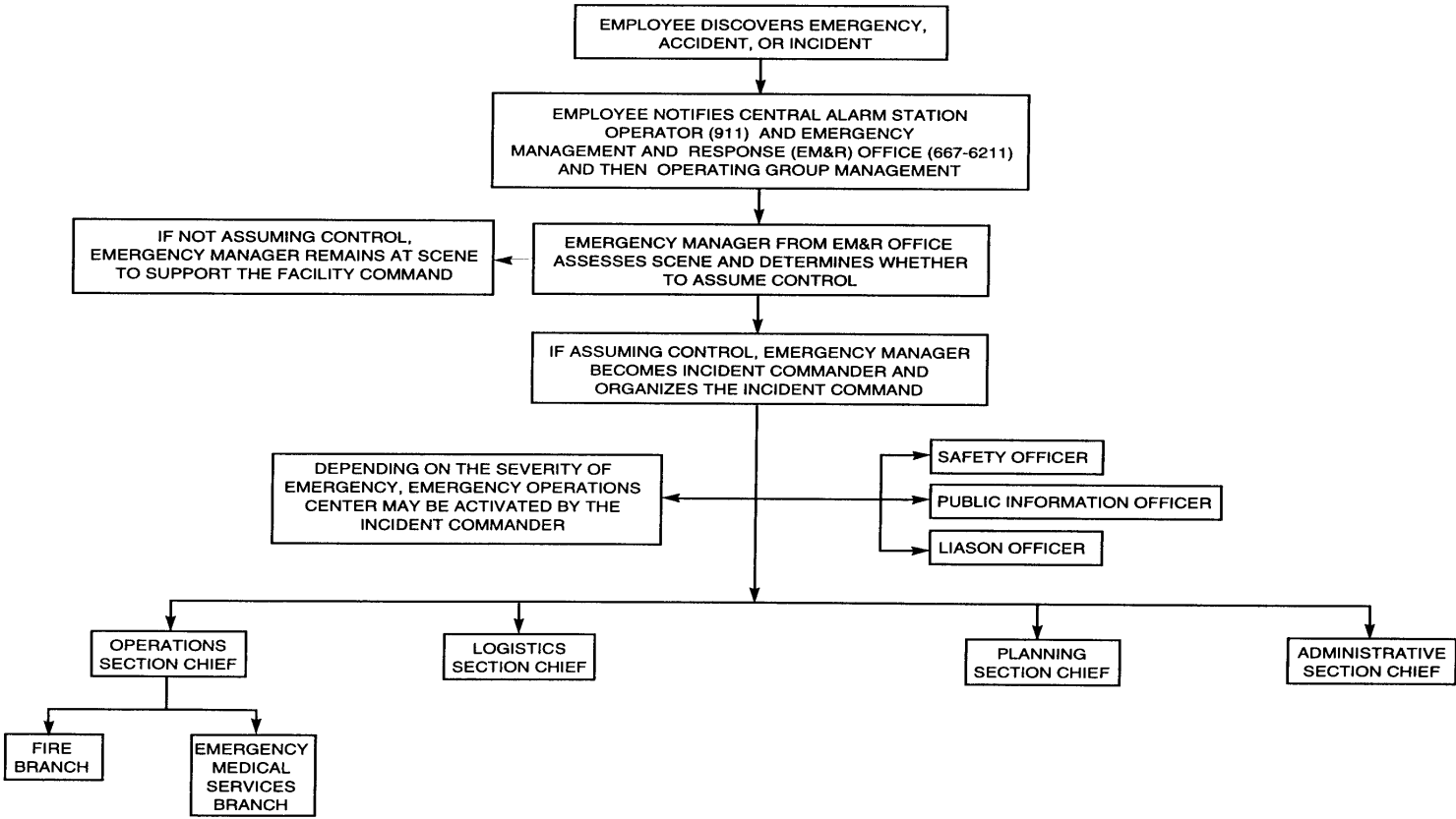
^b "IC" refers to the Incident Commander as defined in 29 CFR § 1910.120.

^c "EO-EM" refers to the Emergency Management Group.

^d "R&D" refers to the Research and Development Section

U1401931

Figure D-1
General Hazardous Waste Emergency Notification Structure



TA-3
ATTACHMENT D
CONTINGENCY PLAN

U1401931

TA-3
ATTACHMENT D
CONTINGENCY PLAN

Specific information on emergency response resources and release prevention/mitigation at TA-3 is provided below.

The CMR Building at the Facility has a facility-specific Emergency Management Plan (EMP) to ensure that emergency planning and preparedness for the CMR Building are commensurate with the facility and the nature of work performed there and to provide sufficient subject matter experts at the facility, should an emergency occur.

The EMP establishes the CMR Facility Emergency Response Organization, which is comprised of a facility Emergency Response Team (ERT), Facility Incident Command (FIC), and the CMR Operations Center. The CMR ERT is a ~~15~~ 20 member group of volunteer facility personnel trained to provide initial response to emergencies. The FIC is comprised of division and line managers and key personnel who respond to pre-designated locations for the purpose of initial command and control of events that occur during CMR Building emergencies. The CMR Operations Center is the emergency communications focal point and has the responsibility of development and maintenance of alarm response instructions, notification lists, and call-out lists. When mitigation of the emergency is beyond the capabilities of CMR or when injuries occur or could potentially occur due to the emergency, EO-EM and the EO-EM Duty Officer is required to respond.

“The CMR Facility Emergency Management Plan Training for CMR Workers” (LANL, 1999), includes information on emergency equipment (*see* Table TA-3, D-1 of this Attachment Section); evacuation routes and primary and secondary evacuation assembly areas; and evacuation procedures for the FIC, persons wearing anti-C clothing, and persons in non-anti-C clothing. The CMR EMP also includes emergency categorization, lists of potential facility emergencies, their associated alarms, and the appropriate response to the emergency and/or the alarms. Evacuation routes, evacuation area locations, and emergency equipment are subject to change.

REFERENCES

LANL, 1999, “The CMR Facility Emergency Management Plan Training for CMR Workers,” Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico

LANL, 1998, “Los Alamos National Laboratory General Part B Permit Application,” Revision 1.0, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Table D-1
TA-3
Emergency Equipment

FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Dry chemical fire extinguishers are available in Rooms 9010, 9020, and 9030.

Description of General Capabilities:

Each fire extinguisher has a 10-pound minimum capacity and may be used by any qualified employee in the event of a small fire.

Nine fire hydrants are located around the outside perimeter of Technical Area (TA) 3, Building 29 (TA-3-29). The nearest fire hydrants to Rooms 9010, 9020, and 9030 are located on the south side of Wing 9 and west of Wing 5.

Description of General Capabilities:

The fire hydrants supply water at an adequate volume and pressure to satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR § 264.32(d).

Fire alarm pull boxes are located in Rooms 9010 and 9020.

Description of General Capabilities:

Manually-operated fire alarms may be activated by any employee in the event of fire to notify the Los Alamos Fire Department (LAFD) and security personnel.

Sprinkler systems are located in Rooms 9010, 9020, and 9030.

Automatic thermal alarm systems are located in Rooms 9010, 9020, and 9030.

Description of General Capabilities:

The sprinkler systems and thermal alarm systems are heat activated. Security personnel and the LAFD are alerted when a system has been activated.

SPILL CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Spill control kits are located in Rooms 9010, 9020, and 9030. Spill kits include (but are not limited to) sorbent pillows, and/or absorbent.

Description of General Capabilities:

Sorbent is used in the event of a small spill.

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Telephones are located in the north enclosure of Room 9010, in Room 9020, and in Room 9030.

Paging phones and evacuation alarms are located in Rooms 9010, 9020, and 9030.

Description of General Capabilities:

Telephones are used for internal and external communication and have paging capabilities. The evacuation alarm is a pulsating sound that can be heard over the public address system. The fire alarm is a double slow-whoop sound.

DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT

Emergency shower and eyewash stations are located in the two enclosures in Rooms 9010, 9020, and in Room 9030.

~~Material s~~Safety data sheets (~~M~~MSDS) are available hard copy or via online database.

Description of General Capabilities:

Emergency shower and eyewash stations are used by personnel who receive a chemical splash to the skin or eyes. Specific ~~M~~MSDSs for the chemicals should be obtained prior to working with hazardous or mixed waste to determine if the application of water is indicated for decontamination.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Personnel at TA-3-29 are required to use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) to protect themselves from hazards found in the workplace under normal conditions. This PPE may include gloves, steel-toed shoes, and safety glasses. Additional PPE may be required during an unusual hazardous situation or during sampling activities.

Self-contained breathing apparatus are ~~available in hallway outside of Room A130~~
~~(Administrative Wing)~~made available if necessary in the event of an emergency by HAZMAT
Personnel.

Room 9102 is a change room with protective clothing available.

Full-mask negative pressure respirators are available as needed; radioactive particulate filters are available.

OTHER

See Table D-~~12~~ of this Contingency Plan for equipment available in the Hazardous Materials Response Group vehicles and trailers.

U1401931

TA-50
ATTACHMENT D
CONTINGENCY PLAN

U1401931

TA-50
ATTACHMENT D
CONTINGENCY PLAN

Specific information on emergency response resources and release prevention/mitigation at TA-50 is provided below.

Emergency equipment currently available for use at the permitted units at TA-50-69 CSUs are included in Table D-1 below. A list of emergency equipment (including spill equipment) available from the ~~Emergency Management Group EO-EM and EO-ER~~ is presented in Table D-1 in this Attachment.

Hazardous and mixed waste spills are managed by type and severity of the incident. If a hazardous/mixed waste spill occurs, the Incident Commander evaluates the type and severity of the spill and determines if assistance from ~~EO-EM the Facility's Emergency Management Group~~ personnel is required. If not, the spill is managed internally by TA-50 personnel.

REFERENCES

LANL, 1998, "Los Alamos National Laboratory General Part B Permit Application," Revision 1.0, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

LANL, 2002, "Los Alamos National Laboratory Technical Area 50 Part B Permit Renewal Application", Revision 3.0, August 2002, LA-UR-02-4739, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico

U1401931

Table D-1
TA-50
EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT

- **FIRE EXTINGUISHERS**

Description of General Capabilities

The fire extinguishers are portable, manually operated units and may be used by any employee in case of fire. They consist of Class ABC or BC rated.

Locations

2 fire extinguishers are located in TA-50-69, Indoor ~~Container Storage Unit (CSU)~~ (Room—,102)

1 fire extinguisher is located at the TA-50-69, Outdoor ~~CSU Unit~~

- **FIRE ALARM PULL BOXES CONNECTED TO THE CENTRAL ALARM STATION**

Description of General Capabilities

Fire alarms may be activated by any employee in the event of fire to notify the Central Alarm Station. Upon activation, fire alarm horns and strobes provide audible and visual signals for personnel notification. The fire alarm is a pulsing sound.

Locations

Three fire alarm pull stations are located in the TA-50-69, Indoor ~~CSU Unit~~. Personnel working at the TA-50-69, Outdoor ~~Unit CSU~~ may use the pull stations at TA-50-69 in the event of a fire.

- **AUTOMATIC FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM**

Description of General Capabilities

A wet-pipe automatic sprinkler system that is hydraulically designed for ordinary hazard Group II coverage is in place throughout TA-50-69. This system is activated at 100°C (212°F).

Locations

Throughout TA-50-69, as described above.

- **FIRE HYDRANT**

Description of General Capabilities

Fire hydrants provide water for fire fighting. All fire hydrants are supplied by an 8-inch (in.) water line connected to the 12-in. water main on Pecos Drive.

Location

A fire hydrant is located approximately 55 ft west of TA-50-69.

SPILL CONTROL EQUIPMENT

- **SPILL CONTROL EQUIPMENT**

Description of General Capabilities

The spill control kits may contain items such as absorbents (*i.e.*, pillows and pigs) or weighted tarps. The ~~Emergency Management and Response Group~~ EO-EM or EO-ER provides additional spill control and clean up equipment as needed.

Spill Control Kit Location

The spill kits are located in TA-50-69 and at the TA-50-69 Outdoor ~~CSU~~Unit

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Description of General Capabilities

Telephones for internal and external communication are available for use by ~~any~~ employees. Alphanumeric pagers or cellular phones with page/text capabilities are also utilized by employees. Employees can be notified of an emergency situation and appropriate response actions through the use of a text message sent to the pagers or phones, ~~or~~ via two-way radios ~~that~~ may also be utilized for communication. Employees can reach emergency personnel in the time of an emergency through cellular telephones and two-way radios. Fire alarms are activated in the event of a fire. The fire alarm is a double slow whoop sound. When working at ~~the CSU~~ the permitted units, personnel will have immediate access to emergency communication equipment either directly or through visual or voice contact with another employee.

Location of Communication Equipment

~~Telephones are located in TA 50 69.~~ Personnel working at the permitted units at TA-50-69, ~~Outdoor CSU have access to the phone outside Room 104,~~ will carry cellular phones, pagers, or two-way radios, or will have immediate access to communication equipment through visual or voice contact with another employee.

DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT

- **SAFETY SHOWERS**

Description of General Capabilities

Safety showers are available to personnel who receive a chemical splash to the skin.

Location of Safety Showers

A safety shower is located in TA-50-69, Room 102. One standard shower is located adjacent to the change room in TA-50-69.

- **EYEWASHES**

Description of General Capabilities

Eyewashes are available to personnel who receive a chemical splash to the eye(s). Specific ~~M~~SDSs for the chemicals being managed are available hard copy or via online database to personnel working with hazardous or mixed waste to determine if the application of water is indicated for decontamination.

Location of Eyewashes and ~~Material~~ Safety Data Sheets

An eyewash is located in the TA-50-69, Indoor ~~CSU-Unit~~ (Room 102). A portable eyewash station will be available during active waste management operations at the Outdoor ~~CSU-Unit~~ if waste with free liquids is being managed.

- **PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**

Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) will be worn to protect from hazards found in the workplace under normal conditions. This PPE may include gloves, steel-toed shoes, and safety glasses. Additional PPE may be required during an unusual hazardous situation and may be found in the spill kits at various locations throughout the site.

- **OTHER**

Continuous air monitors, giraffe monitors, or other appropriated air monitoring equipment (as determine by health physics personnel) may be located in the container storage units for detection of airborne radioactive constituents.

U1401931

TA-54
ATTACHMENT D
CONTINGENCY PLAN

U1401931

TA-54
ATTACHMENT D
CONTINGENCY PLAN

Specific information on emergency response resources and release prevention/mitigation at TA-54 is provided below.

Listings of emergency equipment currently available for use at Area L, Area G, and TA-54 West are presented in Tables D-1 through D-3 below.

REFERENCES

LANL, 2002, "Los Alamos National Laboratory General Part B Permit Renewal Application", Revision 2.0, August 2002, LA-UR-03-5923, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico

LANL, 2003, "Los Alamos National Laboratory Technical Area 54 Part B Permit Renewal Application", Revision 3.0, June 2003, LA-UR-03-3579, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico

U1401931

TABLE D-1
TA-54 AREA L
Emergency Equipment

FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Class ABC and BC rated fire extinguishers are located at Area L. Class D rated fire extinguishers are available at Area L if combustible metals are being managed. A dry-pipe sprinkler system is located at TA-54-215.

Dry chemical fire-suppression systems are located in storage sheds TA-54-68, TA-54-69, and TA-54-70.

Description of General Capabilities:

Fire extinguishers may be used by any qualified employee in the event of a small fire. The automatic dry-pipe sprinkler system is heat activated. Security personnel and the Los Alamos Fire Department (LAFD) are alerted when this system has been activated.

Fire alarm pull boxes are located inside TA-54-37, TA-54-39, TA-54-51, TA-54-60, TA-54-117, TA-54-210, and TA-54-221.

Description of General Capabilities:

Fire alarms may be activated by any employee in the event of a fire to notify the LAFD and security personnel.

Fire hydrants are located near the main site entrance to Area L and at the southeast corner of TA-54-62 inside Area L. These fire hydrants supply water at an adequate volume and pressure to satisfy 40 CFR § 264.32(d).

Freeze-proof faucets are located east of TA-54-31.

SPILL CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Spill equipment at TA-54 Area L includes the following:

- Shovels
- Oversized drums
- Absorbent (various locations on site)
- Heavy equipment from Area G available for any emergencies at Area L

Spill kits are located throughout Area L. Each kit includes bags of absorbent, caustic neutralizer, acid neutralizer, and an inventory of tools and supplies.

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Alpha numeric emergency pagers, ~~or~~ cellular telephones with page/text capabilities, and/or two-way radios are given to employees working in the area. Personnel will carry cellular telephones, pagers or two-way radios or will have immediate access to communication equipment through visual or voice contact with another employee. Telephones are located in TA-54-32, TA-54-55, TA-54-62, and TA-54-1058.

A fire alarm pull boxes are is locatelocated at TA-54-215.

Emergency paging system-loud speaker located throughout the site. Evacuation alarms are located adjacent to the fence line crash gates at Area L, at the northeast end of TA-54-32, the exterior west end of TA-54-215 and at TA-54-62.

Additional equipment includes two-way radios and cellular telephones.

Description of General Capabilities:

External and internal Laboratory communications which may be used in emergency situations are listed.

Fire alarm may be activated by any employee in the event of a fire to notify the LAFD and security personnel.

Employees can be notified of an emergency situation and appropriate response actions through the use of a text message sent on the emergency alpha-numeric pagers or cellular telephones with page/text capabilities.

The evacuation alarm is a pulsating sound that can be heard throughout Area L. The fire alarm is a double slow-whoop sound.

The emergency paging system can be utilized to alert workers of an emergency situation as well as appropriate response actions. ~~Also personnel will carry cellular telephones, pagers or two-way radios or will have immediate access to communication equipment through visual or voice contact with another employee.~~

DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT

Emergency shower and eyewash stations are located immediately east of TA-54-31, at TA-54-215, ~~at TA-54-35, and~~ at TA-54-39, and outside TA-54-39.

~~Material~~ Safety Data Sheets (~~M~~SDSs) are available hard copy or via online database at the facility.

Description of General Capabilities:

Emergency shower and eyewash stations are used by personnel who receive a chemical splash to the skin or eyes. Specific ~~M~~SDSs for the chemical(s) should be obtained prior to working with the chemical to determine if the application of water is indicated for decontamination.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Personnel at Area L are required to use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) to protect themselves from the hazards found in the workplace under normal conditions. This PPE may include gloves, steel-toed shoes, and safety glasses. Additional PPE may be required during an unusual hazardous situation or during sampling activities.

Spill kits throughout Area L may contain PPE items such as: gloves, goggles, safety glasses, coveralls, and face shields.

Table D-2
TA-54 AREA G
Emergency Equipment

FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT

ABC and/or BC rated fire extinguishers are available at TA-54-8, TA-54-33, TA-54-48, TA-54-49, TA-54-153, TA-54-224, TA-54-229, TA-54-230, TA-54-231, TA-54-232, TA-54-283, TA-54-375, and TA-54-412, and on Pads 1, 9 and 10.

Description of General Capabilities:

These portable, manually operated fire extinguishers may be used by any qualified employee in the event of a small fire. For larger fires, security personnel and the Los Alamos Fire Department (LAFD) are alerted.

Flame or smoke detection equipment and fire alarm pull stations will be located within structures at TA-54-229, TA-54-230, TA-54-231, and TA-54-232.

Dry-chemical fire suppression systems are available at TA-54-1027, TA-54-1028, TA-54-1030, and TA-54-1041.

A dry-pipe fire suppression system is available at TA-54-412.

Fire alarm pull stations are available at TA-54-33, TA-54-48, TA-54-49, TA-54-153, TA-54-224, TA-54-229, TA-54-230, TA-54-231, TA-54-232, TA-54-283, TA-54-375, and TA-54-412.

Description of General Capabilities:

Fire alarms may be activated by any employee in the event of a fire to notify the LAFD and security personnel. Security personnel and LAFD are also notified upon activation of the flame or smoke detectors.

Several fire hydrants are located in Area G. These fire hydrants will supply water at an adequate volume and pressure to satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 264.32(d)

SPILL CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Spill control stations and/or portable spill kits are located at TA-54-8, TA-54-33, TA-54-48, TA-54-49, TA-54-153, TA-54-224, TA-54-229, TA-54-230, TA-54-231, TA-54-232, TA-54-283, TA-54-375, and TA-54-412.

Each spill kit generally includes bags of absorbent and an inventory of tools and supplies.

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Alpha-numeric emergency pagers are given to employees working in the area. Additional equipment includes portable two-way radios and cellular telephones. Personnel will carry cellular telephones, pagers, two-way radios or will have immediate access to communication equipment through visual or voice contact with another employee.

Emergency paging system- loud speakers located throughout the site.

Evacuation alarm buttons are located at or near TA-54-33, TA-54-48, TA-54-49, TA-54-153, TA-54-224, TA-54-229, TA-54-230, TA-54-231, TA-54-232, TA-54-283, TA-54-375, TA-54-412, Pads 1, 9 and 10 and at various muster stations.

~~Additional equipment includes portable two-way radios and cellular telephones.~~

Description of General Capabilities:

Loud speakers, paging telephones equipped with public address capabilities, and alarms ~~are~~ located throughout Area G can be used to notify personnel of an emergency. The emergency paging system can also be utilized to alert workers of appropriate response actions. ~~Paging telephones are equipped with public address capabilities.~~ Evacuation alarms have horns mounted on telephone poles throughout Area G ~~that emit.~~ ~~The evacuation alarm is an~~ audible alarm that can be heard throughout Area G. Employees can also be notified of an emergency situation and appropriate response action through the use of a text message sent on the emergency alpha-numeric pagers or cellular telephone, or by two-way radio. ~~The emergency paging system can be utilized to alert workers of an emergency situation as well as appropriate response actions.~~

DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT

Portable eyewash stations are located ~~at permitted units located TA-54~~ Area G CSUs during waste management operations involving free liquids.

One permanent, hard-plumbed eyewash station and a safety shower is located in TA-54-33.

~~Material~~ Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) are available hard copy or via online database.

Description of General Capabilities:

Emergency shower and eyewash stations are used by personnel who receive a chemical splash to the skin or eyes. Specific ~~MSDSs~~ for the chemical(s) being managed should be obtained prior to working with hazardous or mixed waste to determine if the application of water is indicated for decontamination.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Personnel at Area G are required to use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) to protect themselves from the hazards found in the workplace under normal conditions. This PPE

may include gloves, steel-toed shoes, and safety glasses. Additional PPE may be required during an unusual hazardous situation and can be found in the spill kits or at various locations throughout the site.

OTHER

Continuous air monitors and giraffe monitors (or other appropriate air monitoring equipment) are located in many of the container storage units for detection of airborne radioactive constituents.

Heavy equipment available on site includes:

- Scraper
- Back hoe
- Bulldozer
- Front-end loader

Vehicles available to evacuate personnel from Area G include:

- All-terrain vehicles
- Pickup truck
- Flat-bed truck
- Micro trucks
- Vans

TABLE D-3
TA-54 WEST
Emergency Equipment

FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT

ABC and/or BC fire extinguishers are available at TA-54-38 in the high and low bays and at the outdoor container storage unit.

Description of General Capabilities:

Fire extinguishers may be used by any employee in the event of a small fire. Security personnel and the Los Alamos Fire Department (LAFD) are alerted when the automatic dry-pipe sprinkler system has been activated.

A pre-action sprinkler system is available throughout TA-54-38, including the loading dock area. The sprinkler system is activated by loss of nitrogen pressure (e.g., an open sprinkler) anywhere in the system or by heat detection in the high bay and at the loading dock and by smoke detection in the remainder of the building.

Fire alarm pull boxes are available inside TA-54-38 at the main entrance, in the high bay, and in the low bay.

Description of General Capabilities:

Fire alarms may be activated by any employee in the event of a fire to notify the LAFD and security personnel.

A fire hydrant is located west of TA-54-38 near the entrance to TA-54 West. This fire hydrant supplies water at adequate volume and pressure to satisfy 40 CFR § 264.32(d).

A wall hydrant is located on the west side of TA-54-38.

Freeze-proof faucets are located on the west, south, and east sides of TA-54-38.

SPILL CONTROL EQUIPMENT

A mobile response kit is located at TA-54-38. The kit includes absorbent socks, pillows, and sheets; goggles; and large plastic bags.

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Evacuation alarm buttons are located at the high bay, the low bay, and the main entrance to TA-54-38.

U1401931

~~Telephones with p~~Public address (PA) capabilities are located in TA-54-38 in the high bay, in the low bay, and outside the main entrance. ~~An emergency telephone is also located outside the main entrance.~~

-

Alpha-numeric emergency pagers are given to employees working in the area.

Additional equipment includes portable two-way radios and cellular phones. Personnel will carry cellular telephones, pagers, or two-way radios or will have immediate access to communication equipment through visual or voice contact with another employee.

Description of General Capabilities:

~~Telephones with~~PA capabilities for internal ~~and external~~ communication are available for use by any employee. Employees can be notified of an emergency situation and appropriate response actions through the use of a text message sent on the emergency alpha-numeric pagers, cellular telephones, or by two-way radio. The evacuation alarm can be heard throughout TA-54-38 ~~and TA 54-34~~. The fire alarm is a double slow-whoop sound. Fire and evacuation alarms are activated in the event of a fire or evacuation. The emergency ~~paging phone~~PA can be utilized to alert workers of an emergency situation as well as appropriate response actions.

DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT

Safety showers and portable eyewash stations are located in TA-54-38 in the high bay and on the loading dock. The portable eyewash stations will be present during active waste management operations involving free liquids at these locations.

~~Material~~Safety Data Sheets (~~M~~SDSs) are available hard copy or via online database.

Description of General Capabilities:

Safety showers and eyewashes are used by personnel who receive a chemical splash to the skin or to the eyes. Specific ~~M~~SDSs for the chemical(s) being managed should be obtained prior to working with mixed waste to determine if the application of water is indicated for decontamination.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Personnel at TA-54 West are required to use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) to protect themselves from the hazards found in the workplace under normal conditions. This PPE includes gloves, steel-toed shoes, and safety glasses. Additional PPE may be required during an unusual hazardous situation and can be found in the spill kits or at various locations throughout the site or at adjacent TA-54 facilities.

Gloves and goggles are found in the spill kits located at TA-54-38.

|
All workers located within the operating limits of a crane (fixed or mobile) wear hard hats.

U1401931

TA-55
ATTACHMENT D
CONTINGENCY PLAN

U1401931

TA-55
ATTACHMENT D
CONTINGENCY PLAN

Specific information on emergency response resources and release prevention/mitigation at TA-55 is provided below.

Emergency equipment currently available for use at TA-55 are included as Tables D-1 through D-4 in this Attachment. A list of emergency equipment (including spill control equipment) available from the TA-55 Emergency ~~Response Group Management Team~~ is presented in Table D-12 of this Attachment's General Section. Emergency equipment discussed in this Plan may be replaced and/or upgraded with functionally equivalent components and equipment as necessary for routine maintenance and repairs.

Hazardous waste spills are managed by type and severity of the incident. If a hazardous waste spill occurs, the facility line management evaluates the type and severity of the spill and determines if assistance from the Facility's Emergency Management and Response Group ~~EO-EM and the EO-EM Duty Officer~~ is required. If not, the spill is managed internally by TA-55 personnel.

REFERENCES

LANL, 2002, "Los Alamos National Laboratory General Part B Permit Renewal Application", Revision 2.0, August 2002, LA-UR-03-5923, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico

LANL, 2003, "Los Alamos National Laboratory Technical Area 54 Part B Permit Renewal Application", Revision 3.0, June 2003, LA-UR-03-3579, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico

Table D-1
TA-55 Building 4, First Floor
Emergency Equipment

FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Dry-chemical fire extinguishers are located in Room 401.

Description of General Capabilities:

The fire extinguishers are portable, manually-operated units and can be used by any employee in case of fire. The fire extinguishers in Room 401 are for use only in case of fire outside the gloveboxes.

Fire alarm pull boxes and push button stations are available in Room 401.

Description of General Capabilities:

Fire alarms can be activated by any employee in the event of fire to notify the Central Alarm Station.

An automatic fire suppression sprinkler system is located in Room 401.

Automatic thermal alarms are located in the gloveboxes in Room 401.

Fire hydrants are located outdoors on the north, south, and west sides of TA-55-4.

SPILL CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Room 401 provides secondary containment for the storage tank system and cementation unit.

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Telephones are located in Room 401. The telephones are capable of handling incoming/outgoing calls and paging.

A telephone is located at each of the two west exit doors of TA-55-4.

Two-way radios are available from the ~~Nuclear Materials Technology Facility Incident Command located at TA-55-3~~ Operations Center located at TA-55, Building 0004, Room 218179, for personnel working in Room 401.

Alarms at TA-55-4:

The fire alarm is a zone-wide whooping sound. If a drop-box pushbutton station is used, a zone-wide, high-pitched constant tone will be activated and then switch to the standard whooping sound.

The evacuation alarm is a facility-wide mid-range pulsating tone.

The continuous air monitor alarm is a local high-pitched pulsating tone.

The ventilation alarm is a local slow, repeating chime tone.

The public address system may also be used to announce an evacuation.

DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT

Safety showers and eyewash stations are located in Room 401.

Description of General Capabilities:

Safety showers and eyewashes are available for decontamination of personnel who receive a chemical splash to the skin or eyes.

Electronic versions of Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) are available in Room 401 and at TA-55-4, the TA-55 Operations Center located at TA-55, Building 0004, Room 218, for personnel working in Room 401.

Specific MSDSs may be obtained prior to working with any hazardous waste to determine if the application of water is indicated for decontamination.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) are located in the southside hallway outside of Room 401, in the northside hallway of TA-55-4, and in TA-55-3, Room 179. The SCBAs are available for personnel working in or near Room 401.

Change/decontamination rooms with protective clothing available are located on the first floor of TA-55-4 and in TA-55-3. Protective clothing is also available in a locker located in the hallway near Room 401 for use by personnel working in or near Room 401.

Respirators located in TA-55-3 (Room 107) and in TA-55-4 (Room 515) are available for all personnel working in or near TA-55-4. Respirators are re-issued on a regular basis to TA-55-4 personnel for radiation work. These respirators are stored in the personnel's individual lockers. Combination gas canisters (particulate, organic, and acid) are available in TA-55-4 (Room 515).

OTHER:

If transportation is needed for evacuation, vehicles may be obtained through the Emergency Management and Response Group EO-EM or EO-ER.

U1401931

TABLE D-2
TA-55 Building 4 Basement
Emergency Equipment

FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Halon, dry chemical, and/or carbon dioxide fire extinguishers are available near B40, B05, K13, B45, and the Vault.

Description of General Capabilities:

The fire extinguishers are portable, manually-operated units and can be used by any employee in case of fire.

Fire alarm pull boxes are located at B05, K13, B45, the Vault, and on each side of the fire door.

Description of General Capabilities:

Fire alarms can be activated by any employee in the event of fire to notify the Central Alarm System.

An automatic fire suppression sprinkler system is located throughout the basement at TA-55-4, including the Vault and the office and corridor associated with the Vault.

Fire hydrants are located outdoors on the north, south, and west sides of TA-55-4.

SPILL CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Self-containment pallets or cabinets are provided for containers of liquid and/or potentially liquid-bearing wastes stored at B40, K13, and the Vault.

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Telephones and intercom stations are located throughout the basement of TA-55-4. The telephones are capable of handling both incoming and outgoing calls. The intercom system is connected to the TA-55-4~~3~~ Operations Center and allows the Operations Center to easily mobilize emergency response support.

Two-way radios are available from the TA-55 Operations Center located at TA-55, Building 0004, room 218~~Nuclear Materials Technology Facility Incident Command located at TA-55-3, Room 179~~, for personnel working in the basement at TA-55-4.

Personal pagers are issued to and carried by assigned personnel working in the basement of TA-55-4. These pagers are accessed by telephone.

Alarms at TA-55-4:

The fire alarm is an area-wide whooping sound.

The evacuation alarm is a facility-wide mid-range pulsating tone.

The continuous air monitor alarm is a local high-pitched pulsating tone.

The ventilation alarm is a local slow, repeating chime tone.

The public address system activated from the TA-55-43 Operations Center may be used to announce an evacuation.

A site-wide paging system activated from the TA-55-43 Operations Center can be heard throughout TA-55-4.

DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT

Eyewashes are located throughout the basement of TA-55-4.

Description of General Capabilities:

The eyewash stations are available for decontamination of personnel who receive a chemical splash to the eyes.

Safety showers are located near B40, K13 and in the office for the Vault.

Description of General Capabilities:

The safety showers are available for decontamination of personnel who receive a chemical splash to the skin.

~~Material~~ Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) are available at TA-55-441. Specific ~~M~~SDSs may be obtained prior to working with any hazardous waste to determine if the application of water is indicated for decontamination.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Change/decontamination rooms with protective clothing available are located on the first floor of TA-55-4 and in TA-55-3.

Respirators located in TA-55-4 and in TA-55-3 are available for all personnel working in or near TA-55-4. Particulate and toxic gas canisters are available in TA-55-4.

Self-contained breathing apparatus are located in the TA-55, Basement.

OTHER:

If transportation is needed for evacuation, vehicles may be obtained through the EO-EM or EO-ER Emergency Management and Response Group.

Forklifts stored in the basement are available for use in the basement and are stored near the north basement doorway.

TABLE D-3
TA-55 CONTAINER STORAGE PAD
Emergency Equipment

FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT

A dry chemical fire extinguisher is located on the Container Storage Pad.

Description of General Capabilities:

The fire extinguishers are portable, manually-operated units and can be used by any employee in case of fire.

Fire hydrants are located along the north, south, and west sides of TA-55-4.

One fire hydrant is located just south of the Container Storage Pad.

Fire alarm pull boxes are located in TA-55-42 at the northwest corner of TA-55-4.

One fire alarm pull box is located outside on the south side of TA-55-4.

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

A telephone is located on the east side of TA-55-11, and additional phones are located in TA-55-185 and on the south side of TA-55-4.

Two-way radios are available from the [TA-55 Operations Center located at TA-55, Building 0004, Room 218](#) ~~Nuclear Materials Technology (NMT) Facility Incident Command located at TA-55-3, Room 179~~, for personnel working at the Container Storage Pad.

Personal pagers are issued to and carried by assigned personnel working at the Container Storage Pad. These pagers are accessed by telephone.

Alarms at TA-55:

The fire alarm is an area-wide whooping sound.

The evacuation alarm is a facility-wide mid-range pulsating tone.

The public address (PA) system activated from the TA-55-~~43~~ Operations Center may be used to announce an evacuation. PA speakers are located on the west side of TA-55-4.

Two intercom systems to the TA-55-~~43~~ Operations Center are located on the south and north sides of TA-55-4.

DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT

A safety shower and eyewash station are located outdoors on the Container Storage Pad.

Description of General Capabilities:

The safety shower and eyewash are available for personnel who receive a chemical splash to the skin or eyes.

~~Material~~-Safety Data Sheets (~~M~~SDSs) are available at TA-55-2. Specific ~~M~~SDSs may be obtained prior to working with any hazardous waste to determine if the application of water is indicated for decontamination.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Change rooms with protective clothing available are located on the first floor of TA-55-4 and in TA-55-3.

Respirators are located in TA-55-4 and in TA-55-3 for all personnel working in or near TA-55-4.

OTHER:

If transportation is needed for evacuation, vehicles may be obtained through ~~the Emergency Management and Response Group~~. ~~EO-EM or EO-ER.~~

Two forklifts are available for ~~NMT-7~~NPI-7 use.

U1401931

TABLE D-4
TA-55 BUILDING 185
Emergency Equipment

FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT:

Fire hydrants are located along the north, south, and west sides of TA-55, Building 4 (TA-55-4).

One fire alarm pull box is located inside TA-55-185.

Fire alarm pull boxes are located in TA-55, Building 42, at the northwest corner of TA-55-4.

One fire alarm pull box is located outside on the south side of TA-55-4.

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT:

One telephone is located inside TA-55-185.

A telephone is located on the east side of TA-55-11 and additional phones are located in TA-55-185 and on the south side of TA-55-4.

Two-way radios are available from the ~~TA-55 Operations Nuclear Materials Technology (NMT) Facility Incident Command located~~ Center located at ~~TA-55, Building 0004, and Room 218 TA-55-3, Room 179,~~ for personnel working at TA-55-185.

Personal pagers are issued to and carried by assigned personnel working at TA-55-185. These pagers are accessed by telephone.

Alarms at TA-55-4:

The fire alarm is an area-wide whooping sound.

The evacuation alarm is a facility-wide mid-range pulsating tone.

The public address (PA) system activated from the TA-55-43 Operations Center may be used to announce an evacuation.

PA speakers are located on the west side of TA-55-4 near TA-55-185. Intercom systems to the TA-55-34 Operations Center are located on the south and north sides of TA-55-4.

DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT:

TA-55-185 will be equipped with a portable safety shower and eyewash station before wastes are managed there.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Change rooms with protective clothing available are located in TA-55-3.

Respirators located in TA-55-4 and in TA-55-3 are available for all personnel working in or near TA-55-185.

OTHER:

If transportation is needed for evacuation, vehicles may be obtained through ~~the Emergency Management and Response Group~~EO-EM or EO-ER.

A forklift, pallet jack or drum handler is available inside of TA-55-185.

Two forklifts are available to NPI-7/NMT-7.

TABLE D-5
TA-63 Transuranic Waste Facility
Emergency Equipment

FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT

ABC and/or BC rated fire extinguishers are available at TA-63-145, TA-63-149, TA-63-150, TA-63-151, TA-63-152, TA-63-153, TA-63-154, TA-63-155, TA-63-156, and TA-63-157.

Description of General Capabilities:

These portable, manually operated fire extinguishers may be used by any qualified employee in the event of a small fire. For larger fires, security personnel and the Los Alamos Fire Department (LAFD) must be alerted.

Flame or smoke detection equipment and fire alarm pull stations are located within structures at TA-63-149, TA-63-150, TA-63-151, TA-63-152, TA-63-153, and TA-63-154.

Dry-pipe fire suppression systems are available at TA-63-149, TA-63-150, TA-63-151, TA-63-152, TA-63-153, and TA-63-154.

Fire alarm pull stations are available at TA-63-145, TA-63-149, TA-63-150, TA-63-151, TA-63-152, TA-63-153, TA-63-154, TA-63-155, TA-63-156, and TA-63-157.

Description of General Capabilities:

Fire alarms may be activated by any employee in the event of a fire to notify the LAFD and security personnel. Security personnel and LAFD are also notified upon activation of the flame or smoke detectors.

Two fire hydrants are located in TWF. These fire hydrants supply water at an adequate volume and pressure to satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 264.32(d)

SPILL CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Spill control stations and/or portable spill kits are located at TA-63-145, TA-63-149, TA-63-150, TA-63-151, TA-63-152, TA-63-153, TA-63-154, TA-63-155, TA-63-156, and TA-63-157. Each spill kit generally includes bags of absorbent and an inventory of tools and supplies.

U1401931

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Telephones and the public address system are located inside the Operations Support Building.

Description of General Capabilities:

Telephones for internal and external communication are available for use by any employee. Employees can be notified of an emergency situation and appropriate response action through the public address system.

Fire alarm pull stations are located in the storage buildings, the receiving canopy, and at operations support building.

Description of General Capabilities:

Manually-operated fire alarms may be activated by any employee in the event of a fire to alert TWF site personnel, LANL Emergency Response Personnel, and the LAFD.

Fire and public address system alarms

Description of General Capabilities:

The fire and public address system are activated or used to provide a sound signal to alert personnel of fires or the need to clear the area.

DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT

Eyewash/emergency shower stations and ~~M~~SDSs are available in the storage buildings and the Operation Support Building. ~~M~~SDS information is maintained where appropriate for personnel accessibility and are used for chemicals that will be needed to support operations or emergency activities.

Description of General Capabilities:

Eyewashes and emergency showers may be used by personnel who receive a chemical splash to the eyes or body. Specific ~~M~~SDSs should be reviewed prior to working with chemicals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Personnel at TWF are required to use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) protect themselves from hazards found under normal conditions. This PPE may include gloves, steel toe shoes, and eye protection, additional PPE may be required during unusual hazardous situations. First aid kits and hearing protection are also available.

Description of General Capabilities:

To prevent undue exposure of personnel to hazardous or mixed waste, personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for the waste containers being managed is worn by all on-site personnel at the TWF (see section 2.5.6). First aid kits may be used by personnel who sustain minor injuries at the unit in the course of operations. Hearing protection may be used by operations personnel to mitigate noise impacts.

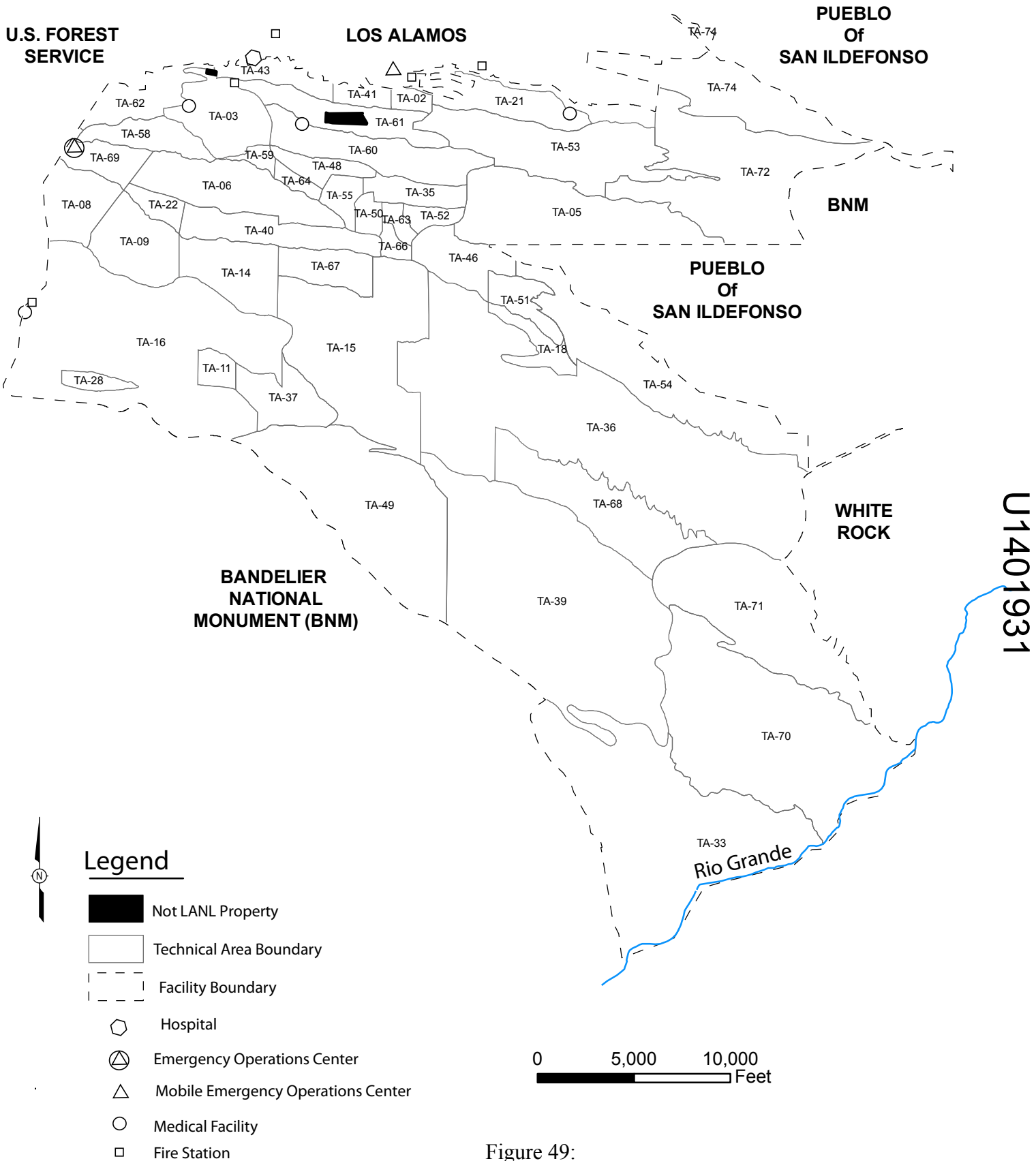


Figure 49:
Emergency Facilities at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART 1: GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS..... 11

- 1.1 AUTHORITY11
- 1.2 PERMITTEES AND PERMITTED ACTIVITY11
- 1.3 CITATIONS11
- 1.4 EFFECT OF PERMIT12
 - 1.4.1 Effect of this Permit on Interim Status Units.....12
- 1.5 EFFECT OF INACCURACIES IN PERMIT APPLICATION12
- 1.6 PERMIT ACTIONS.....13
 - 1.6.1 Duration of Permit13
 - 1.6.2 Permit Modification13
 - 1.6.3 Reserved.....14
 - 1.6.4 Permit Suspension, Termination, and Revocation and Re-Issuance.....14
 - 1.6.5 Permit Re-Application14
 - 1.6.6 Continuation of Expiring Permit.....14
 - 1.6.7 Permit Review by the Department.....14
- 1.7 PERMIT CONSTRUCTION.....14
 - 1.7.1 Severability14
- 1.8 DEFINITIONS.....15
- 1.9 DUTIES AND REQUIREMENTS.....18
 - 1.9.1 Duty to Comply.....18
 - 1.9.2 Enforcement.....19
 - 1.9.3 Transfer of Permit19
 - 1.9.4 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense.....19
 - 1.9.5 Duty to Mitigate.....20
 - 1.9.6 Proper Operation and Maintenance20
 - 1.9.7 Duty to Provide Information.....20
 - 1.9.8 Inspection and Entry20
 - 1.9.9 Sampling and Records21
 - 1.9.9.1 Representative Sampling 21
 - 1.9.10 Reporting Planned Changes21
 - 1.9.11 Reporting Anticipated Noncompliance.....21
 - 1.9.12 24 Hour and Subsequent Reporting21
 - 1.9.12.1 24 Hour Oral Report 22
 - 1.9.12.2 Five Day Written Report..... 22
 - 1.9.13 Written Reporting of a Non-threatening Release.....23
 - 1.9.14 Other Noncompliance23
 - 1.9.15 Omissions or Misstatements in Applications or Other Reports.....24
 - 1.9.16 Signatory requirement.....24
 - 1.9.17 Submissions to the New Mexico Environment Department.....24
 - 1.9.18 Approval of Submittals24
 - 1.9.19 Extensions of Time25

U1401931

1.9.20	Confidential Information	25
1.9.21	New or Modified Permitted Units.....	25
1.10	INFORMATION REPOSITORY	25
1.10.1	PUBLIC ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE	27
1.11	GENERAL DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION TO BE MAINTAINED AT THE FACILITY	27
1.12	COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN.....	27
1.13	PUBLIC NOTIFICATION VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL (E-MAIL)	28
1.14	DISPUTE RESOLUTION	29
1.14.1	Notice to the Department	29
1.14.2	Agreement or Disagreement between Parties	29
1.14.3	Final Decision of the Department	29
1.14.4	Actions Not Affected by Dispute.....	29
1.14.5	Available Remedies Reserved	30
1.15	COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE.....	30
1.16	TRANSFER OF LAND OWNERSHIP.....	30
1.16.1	Determination of Need for Further Action.....	31
1.16.2	Restricted Use.....	31
1.16.3	Enforceability against Transferee	32
1.16.4	EPA Institutional Controls Tracking System.....	32
1.16.5	Transfer of Facility Property to another Federal Agency	32
1.17	NOTICE OF DEMOLITION ACTIVITIES.....	33
1.17.1	Content and Format of Notice.....	33
1.17.2	Demolition Activities Update	33
1.17.3	Actions	34
PART 2: GENERAL FACILITY CONDITIONS		35
2.1	DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF THE FACILITY.....	35
2.2	AUTHORIZED WASTES.....	35
2.2.1	Hazardous Waste from Off-Site Sources	35
2.2.2	Hazardous Waste from Foreign Sources.....	36
2.2.3	PCB -Contaminated Waste	36
2.3	LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	36
2.3.1	Hazardous Waste Storage	36
2.3.2	Prohibition on Dilution	37
2.3.3	Documentation of Exclusion or Exemption.....	37
2.4	WASTE ANALYSIS	38
2.4.1	General Waste Characterization Requirements	38
2.4.2	Sampling and Analysis for Hazardous Wastes	39
2.4.3	Acceptable Knowledge	40
2.4.4	Waste Received from Off-Site.....	41
2.4.5	Treatment-Derived Waste.....	41
2.4.6	Reserved.....	41
2.4.7	Waste Characterization Review	41

U1401931

2.4.8	Waste Characterization for Compliance with RCRA Air Emission Requirements	42
2.4.9	Waste Characterization for Compliance with Land Disposal Restrictions	43
2.5	SECURITY	44
2.5.1	Warning Signs.....	44
2.6	GENERAL INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS.....	45
2.6.1	Inspection Schedule	45
2.6.2	Repair of Equipment and Structures.....	45
2.6.3	Inspection Logs and Records.....	46
2.7	PERSONNEL TRAINING	46
2.8	SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IGNITABLE, REACTIVE, OR INCOMPATIBLE WASTE	47
2.8.1	Ignitable and Reactive Waste Precautions.....	47
2.8.2	Incompatible Waste Precautions.....	48
2.9	WASTE MINIMIZATION PROGRAM.....	49
2.10	PREPAREDNESS AND PREVENTION.....	50
2.10.1	Required Equipment	50
2.10.2	Testing and Maintenance of Equipment	51
2.10.3	Access to Communications or Alarm System	51
2.10.4	Spill Response.....	51
2.10.5	Arrangements with Local Authorities.....	52
2.11	CONTINGENCY PLAN	52
2.11.1	Implementation of Contingency Plan	52
2.11.2	Content of the Contingency Plan	53
2.11.3	Distribution	54
2.11.4	Amendments to Plan.....	54
2.11.5	Emergency Manager	55
2.11.6	Required Emergency Procedures	55
2.11.6.1	Immediate Actions.....	55
2.11.6.2	Release, Fire, or Explosion	56
2.11.6.3	Reporting Findings.....	56
2.11.6.4	Mitigative Measures.....	57
2.11.6.5	Monitoring	57
2.11.7	Post-Emergency Procedures	57
2.11.8	Need for Further Corrective Action.....	57
2.11.9	Notification and Record Keeping	58
2.12	RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING	58
2.12.1	Manifest Systems	58
2.12.2	Facility Operating Record.....	58
2.12.3	Availability of Facility Operating Record	60
2.12.4	Record Retention	61
2.12.5	Biennial Report	61
PART 3: STORAGE IN CONTAINERS.....		63

U1401931

3.1	GENERAL CONDITIONS	63
3.2	CONDITION OF CONTAINERS.....	63
3.3	ACCEPTABLE STORAGE CONTAINERS	64
3.4	COMPATIBILITY OF WASTE WITH CONTAINERS.....	64
3.5	MANAGEMENT OF CONTAINERS	64
3.5.1	Storage Configuration and Minimum Aisle Space	65
3.6	WASTE CONTAINER LABELING.....	65
3.7	CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS	65
3.7.1	Containers with Free Liquids.....	66
3.7.2	Containers without Free Liquids.....	67
3.8	INSPECTION SCHEDULES AND PROCEDURES	67
3.9	VOLATILE ORGANIC AIR EMISSIONS.....	68
3.10	TA-3 CONTAINER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS	69
3.10.1	General Operating Conditions	69
3.10.2	Secondary Containment	69
3.11	TA-50 CONTAINER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS	69
3.11.1	General Operating Conditions	69
3.11.2	Preventing Hazards in Loading/Unloading.....	69
3.11.3	Preventing Run-on	69
3.12	TA-54 CONTAINER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS	70
3.12.1	General Operating Conditions	70
3.12.2	Preventing Run-on and Run-off.....	71
3.12.2.1	Domes 153 & 283	71
3.12.2.2	Storage Shed 8	71
3.12.2.3	TA-54-33.....	71
3.12.3	Secondary Containment	71
3.12.3.1	TA-54-32.....	71
3.12.3.2	TA-54-35.....	71
3.12.3.3	TA-54-36.....	72
3.12.3.4	TA-54-58.....	72
3.12.3.5	TA-54-39 and Containment Pad	72
3.12.3.6	Storage Sheds 144, 145, 146, and 177	72
3.12.3.7	Dome 224.....	72
3.13	TA-55 CONTAINER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS	73
3.13.1	General Operating Conditions	73
3.14	TA-63 CONTAINER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS	73
3.14.1	General Operating Conditions	73
3.14.2	Retention Basin.....	75
3.14.3	Subsurface Vapor Monitoring.....	77
PART 4: TA-55 STORAGE IN TANKS AND TREATMENT BY STABILIZATION.....		84
4.1	GENERAL CONDITIONS	84
4.2	EXISTING TANK SYSTEM INTEGRITY	84

U1401931

4.3	REPLACEMENT TANK SYSTEM AND STABILIZATION UNIT COMPONENTS	84
4.4	TANK SYSTEMS AND STABILIZATION UNIT CONTAINMENT	85
4.5	IGNITABLE, REACTIVE, OR INCOMPATIBLE WASTES	87
4.6	TA-50 RADIOACTIVE LIQUID WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY.....	87
PART 5: (RESERVED).....		88
PART 6: (RESERVED).....		90
PART 7: (RESERVED).....		92
PART 8: (RESERVED).....		94
PART 9: CLOSURE		96
9.1	INTRODUCTION	96
9.1.1	Regulated Units.....	96
9.1.2	Indoor Units	96
9.1.3	Outdoor Units.....	97
9.2	CLOSURE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS	97
9.2.1	Clean Closure.....	97
9.2.2	Inability to Achieve Clean Closure Performance Standards.....	97
9.2.2.1	Indoor Units	98
9.2.2.2	Outdoor Units Co-located with Regulated Units	98
9.2.2.3	Other Outdoor Units	98
9.3	CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR REGULATED UNITS	99
9.4	CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR INDOOR AND OUTDOOR UNITS	99
9.4.1	Closure Schedule	99
9.4.1.1	Time Allowed for Closure	100
9.4.2	Removal of Hazardous Waste.....	100
9.4.3	Decontamination and Removal.....	100
9.4.3.1	Decontamination of Surfaces, Structures, and Related Equipment	100
9.4.3.2	Removal of Structures, Related Equipment, and Pads	100
9.4.4	Decontamination Verification and Soil Sampling	101
9.4.4.1	Decontamination Verification and Soil Sampling Activities.....	101
9.4.5	Management and Disposal Procedures for Waste Generated During Closure.....	101
9.4.6	Records Review and Structural Assessment.....	102
9.4.6.1	Records Review	102
9.4.6.2	Structural Assessment.....	102
9.4.7	Closure Plans	103
9.4.7.1	Sampling and Analysis Plan	103
9.4.8	Amendment of the Closure Plan	105
9.4.9	Variance to Decontamination Verification Standards	105
9.5	CLOSURE CERTIFICATION REPORT TO THE DEPARTMENT.....	106

U1401931

PART 10: POST-CLOSURE CARE..... 108

10.1 POST-CLOSURE CARE.....108

10.1.1 Post-Closure Care Plan109

10.1.2 Amendment of the Post-Closure Care Plan109

10.2 NOTICES AND CERTIFICATIONS.....110

10.2.1 Notification Requirements110

10.2.2 Record Requirements.....110

10.2.3 Completion of Post-Closure Requirements111

PART 11: CORRECTIVE ACTION 112

11.1 CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE CONSENT ORDER112

11.2 CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE PERMIT112

11.2.1 Identification of SWMUs and AOCs Requiring Corrective Action.....113

11.3 GENERAL CONDITIONS113

11.3.1 Groundwater Monitoring113

11.3.1.1 Notification of Detections..... 114

11.3.1.2 Source Identification and Corrective Action 115

11.3.2 Groundwater Monitoring Reporting115

11.3.3 Corrective Action Beyond the Facility Boundary116

11.3.4 Off-Site Access116

11.3.5 Newly Discovered Releases.....116

11.3.6 Field Activities.....116

11.3.7 Health and Safety Plan.....116

11.3.8 Recordkeeping117

11.4 CLEANUP LEVELS117

11.4.1 Groundwater Cleanup Levels117

11.4.1.1 Groundwater Cleanup Level for Perchlorate 118

11.4.2 Soil and Sediment118

11.4.2.1 Soil Cleanup Levels 118

11.4.2.2 Soil Cleanup Levels for Polychlorinated Biphenyls..... 119

11.4.3 Surface Water Cleanup Levels.....119

11.5 ECOLOGICAL RISK EVALUATION.....119

11.6 VARIANCE FROM CLEAN-UP LEVELS119

11.6.1 Water Quality Standards120

11.6.2 Other Cleanup Levels120

11.7 PERMIT MODIFICATION FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION COMPLETE120

11.7.1 Long-term Monitoring and Maintenance of SWMUs and AOCs.....121

11.8 CORRECTIVE ACTION PROCEDURES121

11.8.1 Release Assessment121

11.8.1.1 Release Assessment Report 121

11.8.1.2 Requirement to Proceed..... 122

11.8.2 Interim Measures122

U1401931

11.8.2.1	Department-Initiated Interim Measures	122
11.8.2.2	Permittees-Initiated Interim Measures	122
11.8.3	Emergency Interim Measures	123
11.8.4	IM Work Plan Requirements	123
11.8.4.1	Interim Measures Implementation	123
11.8.5	Corrective Action Investigations	124
11.8.5.1	Investigation Work Plan	124
11.8.5.2	Corrective Action Investigation Reports	125
11.8.5.3	Risk Assessment	126
11.8.6	Corrective Measures Evaluation	126
11.8.6.1	General	126
11.8.6.2	Corrective Measures Evaluation Report	126
11.8.6.3	Cleanup Standards	127
11.8.6.4	Remedy Evaluation Criteria.....	127
11.8.6.5	Approval of Corrective Measures Evaluation Report.....	129
11.8.6.6	Relationship to Corrective Action Requirements	129
11.8.6.7	Statement of Basis.....	129
11.8.7	Corrective Measures Implementation	130
11.8.7.1	General	130
11.8.7.2	Corrective Measures Implementation Plan.....	130
11.8.7.3	Health and Safety Plan.....	131
11.8.7.4	Progress Reports	131
11.8.8	Remedy Completion	131
11.8.8.1	Remedy Completion Report	131
11.8.9	Accelerated Clean-up Process.....	132
11.8.9.1	Accelerated Corrective Measures Work Plan	133
11.8.9.2	Accelerated Corrective Measures Implementation.....	133
11.8.10	Well Completion Report.....	133
11.9	APPROVAL OF SUBMITTALS	133
11.10	METHODS AND PROCEDURES.....	133
11.10.1	Standard Operating Procedures.....	134
11.10.2	Investigation, Sampling, and Analysis Methods.....	134
11.10.2.1	Introduction and Purpose	134
11.10.2.2	Field Exploration Activities	135
11.10.2.3	Sub-Surface Features/Utility Geophysical Surveys.....	135
11.10.2.4	Drilling and Soil, Rock, and Sediment Sampling	135
11.10.2.5	Sample Point and Structure Location Surveying	141
11.10.2.6	Subsurface Vapor-Phase Monitoring and Sampling.....	141
11.10.2.7	Groundwater Monitoring	142
11.10.2.8	Groundwater Sampling	143
11.10.2.9	Sample Handling.....	146
11.10.2.10	In-Situ Testing	147
11.10.2.11	Decontamination Procedures	148
11.10.2.12	Field Equipment Calibration Procedures	148

11.10.2.13	Collection and Management of Investigation Derived Waste	149
11.10.2.14	Documentation of Field Activities.....	149
11.10.3	Chemical Analyses.....	150
11.10.3.1	Laboratory QA/QC Requirements	151
11.10.3.2	Review of Field and Laboratory QA/QC Data	154
11.10.3.3	Blanks, Field Duplicates, Reporting Limits, and Holding Times... ..	155
11.10.3.4	Representativeness and Comparability	156
11.10.3.5	Laboratory Reporting, Documentation, Data Reduction, and Corrective Action.....	156
11.10.4	Site-Specific Human Health Risk Assessment	157
11.10.4.1	Human Health Risk Assessment Methods	157
11.10.5	Site-Specific Ecological Risk Assessment Methods.....	160
11.10.6	Determination of Background.....	160
11.10.6.1	Comparing Site Data to Background	161
11.11	MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS	161
11.11.1	Types of Monitoring Wells.....	161
11.11.2	Drilling Methods.....	161
11.11.2.1	Hollow-Stem Auger	163
11.11.2.2	Air Rotary/Air Down-The-Hole Hammer/ODEX	163
11.11.2.3	Water Rotary and Mud Rotary.....	164
11.11.2.4	Dual-Wall Reverse Circulation.....	165
11.11.2.5	Resonant Sonic.....	165
11.11.2.6	Cryogenic.....	165
11.11.3	Well Construction/Completion Methods	166
11.11.3.1	Well Construction Materials	166
11.11.3.2	Well Construction Techniques.....	166
11.11.3.3	Well Screen and Filter Pack Design	169
11.11.3.4	Annular Sealant.....	170
11.11.4	Well Development	171
11.11.5	Surface Completion	172
11.11.6	Well Abandonment	173
11.11.7	Documentation.....	174
11.12	REPORTING REQUIREMENTS	175
11.12.1	General.....	175
11.12.2	Investigation Work Plan	176
11.12.2.1	Title Page	176
11.12.2.2	Executive Summary (Abstract).....	176
11.12.2.3	Table of Contents.....	176
11.12.2.4	Introduction.....	176
11.12.2.5	Background.....	177
11.12.2.6	Site Conditions.....	177
11.12.2.7	Scope of Activities	178
11.12.2.8	Investigation Methods.....	178
11.12.2.9	Monitoring and Sampling Program	178

U1401931

11.12.2.10	Schedule	178
11.12.2.11	Tables	178
11.12.2.12	Figures.....	179
11.12.2.13	Appendices.....	180
11.12.3	Investigation Report.....	180
11.12.3.1	Title Page	180
11.12.3.2	Executive Summary (Abstract).....	181
11.12.3.3	Table of Contents	181
11.12.3.4	Introduction.....	181
11.12.3.5	Background.....	181
11.12.3.6	Scope of Activities	181
11.12.3.7	Field Investigation Results.....	182
11.12.3.8	Site Conditions.....	182
11.12.3.9	Exploratory Drilling or Excavation Investigations	182
11.12.3.10	Exploratory and Monitoring Well Boring Geophysical Logging ...	183
11.12.3.11	Subsurface Conditions	183
11.12.3.12	Monitoring Well Construction and Boring or Excavation Abandonment.....	183
11.12.3.13	Groundwater Conditions	183
11.12.3.14	Surface Water Conditions	184
11.12.3.15	Surface Air and Subsurface Vapor Conditions.....	184
11.12.3.16	Materials Testing Results.....	184
11.12.3.17	Pilot Testing Results	184
11.12.3.18	Regulatory Criteria.....	184
11.12.3.19	Site Contamination.....	185
11.12.3.20	Conclusions.....	188
11.12.3.21	Recommendations.....	188
11.12.3.22	Tables.....	188
11.12.3.23	Figures.....	189
11.12.3.24	Appendices.....	190
11.12.4	Periodic Monitoring Report	191
11.12.4.1	Title Page	191
11.12.4.2	Executive Summary (Abstract).....	191
11.12.4.3	Table of Contents	192
11.12.4.4	Introduction.....	192
11.12.4.5	Scope of Activities	192
11.12.4.6	Regulatory Criteria.....	192
11.12.4.7	Monitoring Results.....	192
11.12.4.8	Analytical Data Results.....	193
11.12.4.9	Remediation System Monitoring	193
11.12.4.10	Summary	193
11.12.4.11	Tables	193
11.12.4.12	Figures.....	194
11.12.4.13	Appendices.....	195

U1401931

11.12.5	Risk Assessment Report	195
11.12.5.1	Title Page	196
11.12.5.2	Executive Summary (Abstract).....	196
11.12.5.3	Table of Contents	196
11.12.5.4	Introduction.....	196
11.12.5.5	Background	196
11.12.5.6	Site Description.....	197
11.12.5.7	Sampling Results	197
11.12.5.8	Conceptual Site Model.....	197
11.12.5.9	Risk Screening Levels.....	198
11.12.5.10	Risk Assessment Results.....	198
11.12.5.11	Conclusions and Recommendations	199
11.12.5.12	Tables	199
11.12.5.13	Figures.....	199
11.12.5.14	Appendices.....	200
11.12.6	Corrective Measures Evaluation Report	200
11.12.6.1	Title Page	200
11.12.6.2	Executive Summary (Abstract).....	201
11.12.6.3	Table of Contents	201
11.12.6.4	Introduction.....	201
11.12.6.5	Background	201
11.12.6.6	Site Conditions.....	202
11.12.6.7	Potential Receptors	202
11.12.6.8	Regulatory Criteria.....	203
11.12.6.9	Identification of Corrective Measures Options.....	203
11.12.6.10	Evaluation of Corrective Measures Options	203
11.12.6.11	Selection of Preferred Corrective Measure.....	204
11.12.6.12	Design Criteria to Meet Cleanup Objectives	205
11.12.6.13	Schedule.....	205
11.12.6.14	Tables	205
11.12.6.15	Figures.....	206
11.12.6.16	Appendices.....	207

U1401931

PART 1: GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

1.1 AUTHORITY

This Permit is issued pursuant to the authority of the New Mexico Environment Department (Department) under the New Mexico Hazardous Waste Act (HWA), NMSA 1978, §§ 74-4-1 through 74-4-14, in accordance with the New Mexico Hazardous Waste Management Regulations (HWMR), 20.4.1 NMAC.

Pursuant to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 6901 to 6992k, and 40 CFR Part 271 and Part 272 Subpart GG, the State of New Mexico, through the Department, is authorized to administer and enforce the state hazardous waste management program under the HWA in lieu of the federal program.

This Permit contains terms and conditions that the Department has determined are necessary to protect human health and the environment (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

1.2 PERMITTEES AND PERMITTED ACTIVITY

The Secretary of the New Mexico Environment Department issues this Permit for hazardous waste management at the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) to the United States Department of Energy (DOE), the owner and co-operator of LANL (EPA ID Number NM 0890010515), and Los Alamos National Security, LLC (LANS), co-operator of LANL.

This Permit authorizes DOE and LANS (the Permittees) to manage, store, and treat hazardous waste at LANL, and establishes the general and specific standards for these activities, pursuant to the HWA and the HWMR. This Permit also establishes standards for closure and post-closure care of permitted units at LANL pursuant to the HWA and HWMR.

1.3 CITATIONS

Whenever this Permit incorporates by reference a provision of the 20.4.1 NMAC or Title 40 CFR, the Permit shall be deemed to incorporate the citation by reference, including all subordinate provisions of the cited provision, and make binding the full text of the cited provision.

Hazardous waste management regulations are cited throughout this Permit. The federal Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, 40 CFR Parts 260 through 273, are generally cited rather than the New Mexico Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, 20.4.1 NMAC. The federal regulations are cited because only the federal regulations set forth the detailed regulatory requirements; the State regulations incorporate by reference, with certain exceptions, the federal regulations in their entirety. Citing only the federal regulations also serves to avoid encumbering each citation with references to two sets of

U1401931

regulations. However, it is the State regulations that are legally applicable and enforceable. Therefore, for the purpose of this Permit, and enforcement of its terms and conditions, all references to provisions of federal regulations that have been incorporated into the State regulations shall be deemed to include the State incorporation of those provisions.

1.4 EFFECT OF PERMIT

As to those activities specifically authorized or otherwise specifically addressed under this Permit, compliance with this Permit during its term shall constitute compliance, for purposes of enforcement, with Subtitle C of RCRA and the HWA, and the implementing regulations at 40 CFR Parts 264, 266, and 268 except for those requirements that become effective by statute after the Permit has been issued (*see* 40 CFR § 270.4).

Compliance with this Permit shall not constitute a defense to any order issued or any action brought under: §§ 74-4-10, 74-4-10.1, or 74-4-13 of the HWA; §§ 3008(a), 3008(h), 3013, 7002(a)(1)(B), or 7003 of RCRA; §§ 104, 106(a), or 107, of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601 to 9675; or any other federal, state or local law providing for protection of public health or the environment.

This Permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege, nor authorize any injury to persons or property, any invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local laws or regulations. Compliance with this Permit does not relieve Permittees from the responsibility of complying with all applicable state or federal laws and regulations (*see* 40 CFR §§ 270.4, 270.30(g) and 270.32(b)(1)).

1.4.1 Effect of this Permit on Interim Status Units

For the interim status units listed in Table J-1 that the Permittees do not choose to operate, the Permittees shall submit to the Department within 180 days of the effective date of this Permit either a notice of intent to close in accordance with a current closure plan, or a revised closure plan. These documents shall indicate that the closure of these interim status units shall be initiated in accordance with 40 CFR § 265.113(a) no later than 270 days of the effective date of this Permit.

For the interim status units listed in Table J-1 that the Permittees propose to permit, the Permittees shall submit to the Department 180 days of the effective date of this Permit a permit modification request in accordance with 40 CFR § 270.42 that includes all applicable information required at 40 CFR §§ 270.10, 270.11, 270.14, and 270.23 for each unit.

1.5 EFFECT OF INACCURACIES IN PERMIT APPLICATION

This Permit is based on information submitted in the Permittees' Application. The Application has numerous iterations; however this Permit is based on:

U1401931

- (1) the Part A Application dated November 2013;
- (2) the General Part B Permit Application dated August 2003;
- (3) the TA-3-29 CMR Part B Application dated September 1999;
- (4) the TA-50 Part B Permit Application dated August 2002;
- (5) the TA-54 Part B Permit Application dated June 2003;
- (6) the TA-55 Part B Permit Application dated September 2003; and
- (7) the TA-63 Permit Modification Request dated August 2011.

Any inaccuracies found in the Application may be grounds for the termination, revocation and re-issuance, or modification of the Permit in accordance with 40 CFR §§ 270.41 through 270.43, which are incorporated herein by reference, and for enforcement action.

The Permittees shall inform the Department of any deviation from, or changes in, the information contained in the Application that would affect the Permittees' ability to comply with this Permit. Upon knowledge of such deviations, the Permittees shall, within 30 days, provide this information in writing to the Department in accordance with Permit Sections 1.9.14 and 1.9.15 and 40 CFR §§ 270.30(1)(11) and 270.43(a)(2), which are incorporated herein by reference.

1.6 PERMIT ACTIONS

1.6.1 Duration of Permit

This Permit shall be effective for a fixed term of ten years from its effective date. The effective date of this Permit shall be 30 days after notice of the Department's decision has been served on the Permittees or such later time as the Department may specify (*see* 40 CFR § 270.50(a)).

1.6.2 Permit Modification

This Permit may be modified for both routine and significant changes as specified in 40 CFR §§ 270.41 through 270.43, and any modification shall conform to the requirements specified in these regulations. The filing of a permit modification request by the Permittees, or the notification by the Permittees of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay the applicability or enforceability of any permit condition (*see* 40 CFR § 270.30(f)).

U1401931

1.6.3 Reserved

1.6.4 Permit Suspension, Termination, and Revocation and Re-Issuance

This Permit may be suspended, terminated, or revoked and re-issued for cause as specified in § 74-4-4.2 of the HWA and 40 CFR §§ 270.41 and 270.43.

1.6.5 Permit Re-Application

If the Permittees intend to continue an activity regulated by this Permit after the expiration date of this Permit, the Permittees shall submit a complete application for a new permit at least 180 days before the expiration date of this Permit unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Department in compliance with 40 CFR §§ 270.10(h) and 270.30(b). The Department will not grant permission for an application for a new permit that is submitted later than the expiration date of this Permit (*see* 40 CFR § 270.10(h)).

1.6.6 Continuation of Expiring Permit

If the Permittees have submitted a timely and complete application for renewal of this Permit, in compliance with 40 CFR §§ 270.10 and 270.13 through 270.28 and Permit Section 1.6.5, this Permit shall remain in effect until the effective date of the new permit if, through no fault of the Permittees, the Department has not issued a new permit on or before the expiration date of this Permit (*see* 40 CFR § 270.51).

1.6.7 Permit Review by the Department

The Department will review the closure and post-closure requirements associated with the land disposal units addressed in this Permit five years after the effective date of Permit issuance and may modify this Permit as necessary pursuant to § 74-4-4.2 of the HWA and 40 CFR §§ 270.41 and 270.50(d). Such modification shall not extend the effective term of this Permit. Nothing shall preclude the Department from reviewing and modifying any portion of this Permit, in accordance with applicable requirements, at any time during its term.

1.7 PERMIT CONSTRUCTION

1.7.1 Severability

The provisions of this Permit are severable. If any provision of this Permit, or any application of any provision of this Permit, to any circumstance is held invalid the application of such provision to other circumstances and the remainder of this Permit shall not be affected thereby.

U1401931

1.8 DEFINITIONS

Terms used in this Permit shall have the same meanings as those in the HWA, RCRA, and their implementing regulations unless this Permit specifically provides otherwise. Where a term is not defined in the HWA, RCRA, implementing regulations, or this Permit, the meaning of the term shall be determined by a standard dictionary reference, EPA guidelines or publications, or the generally accepted scientific or industrial meaning of the term.

Acceptable Knowledge is defined at Permit Attachment C (*Waste Analysis Plan*), Section C.3.1.1.

Active Portion means that portion of a facility where treatment, storage, or disposal operations are being or have been conducted after the effective date of 40 CFR Part 261 and which is not a closed portion as defined in 40 CFR § 260.10.

Aquifer means 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) means any area that may have had a release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents, which is not from a solid waste management unit.

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

Day means a calendar day unless otherwise specified. **Business day** means Monday through Friday, other than a federal or State legal holiday.

Department means the New Mexico Environment Department and any successor and predecessor agencies.

Discharge means the accidental or intentional spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of hazardous waste into or on any land or water.

Disposal means 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 means any unit at the Facility 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.

U1401931

Facility means 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) means 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) means 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.

Foreign Source means a hazardous waste source outside of the United States.

Groundwater means water below the land surface in a zone of saturation.

Hazardous Constituent or Hazardous Waste Constituent means: 1) any constituent identified in 40 CFR Part 261 Appendix VII that caused EPA to list a hazardous waste in 40 CFR Part 261 Subpart D; or 2) any constituent identified in 40 CFR Part 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 Part 264 Appendix IX, perchlorate, and nitrates.

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

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

U1401931

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.

Interim Status Unit means 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.

Land Disposal means 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.

Off-Site Waste means any hazardous waste transported to the Facility from off-site but does not include intra-Facility waste.

Partial Closure means the closure of a portion of a permitted hazardous waste management unit, in accordance with the applicable closure requirements of 40 CFR Part 264 at a facility that contains other active hazardous waste management units.

Permit means this document including all attachments hereto and all modifications to the Permit.

Permitted Unit means 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*).

Release means 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.

Representative Sample means 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.

Secretary means the Secretary of the New Mexico Environment Department or his or her designee.

U1401931

Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) means any discernable unit at which solid waste has been placed at any time and from which the 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 the Facility 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)).

Storage means the holding of hazardous waste for a temporary period, at the end of which the waste is treated, disposed of, or stored elsewhere.

Transuranic (TRU) Waste means 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)).

Waste Stream means 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.

1.9 DUTIES AND REQUIREMENTS

1.9.1 Duty to Comply

The Permittees shall comply with all conditions in this Permit, except to the extent and for the duration such noncompliance is authorized in a temporary emergency permit pursuant to 40 CFR § 270.61. Any Permit noncompliance, except under the terms of an emergency permit, constitutes a violation of the HWA and RCRA and is grounds for enforcement or other Department action and may subject the Permittees to an administrative or civil enforcement action, including civil penalties and injunctive relief, as provided in Permit Section 1.9.2, or permit modification, suspension, termination, or revocation, or denial of a permit application or modification request under § 74-4-4.2 of the HWA and 40 CFR §§ 270.41 and 270.43.

No delegation or assignment of the Permittees' responsibilities under this permit can be made to any person or entity, including a separately organized agency, without the expressed permission of the Department; this prohibition does not preclude the Permittees' use of contractors for remediation.

U1401931

The Permittees shall not allow any person or entity which currently exists or may be created, including a separately organized agency, to interfere with the performance of their obligations or responsibilities under this Permit.

1.9.2 Enforcement

Any violation of a condition in this Permit may subject the Permittees or their officers, employees, successors, and assigns to:

- 1) a compliance order under § 74-4-10 of the HWA or § 3008(a) of RCRA (42 U.S.C. § 6928(a));
- 2) an injunction under § 74-4-10 of the HWA or § 3008(a) of RCRA (42 U.S.C. § 6928(a)), or § 7002(a) of RCRA (42 U.S.C. § 6972(a));
- 3) civil penalties under § 74-4-10 of the HWA or §§ 3008(a) and (g) of RCRA (42 U.S.C. §§ 6928(a) and (g)), or § 7002(a) of RCRA (42 U.S.C. § 6972(a));
- 4) criminal penalties under § 74-4-11 of the HWA or §§ 3008(d), (e), and (f) of RCRA (42 U.S.C. §§ 6928(d), (e), and (f)); or
- 5) some combination of the foregoing.

The list of authorities in this paragraph is not exhaustive and the Department reserves the right to take any action authorized by law to enforce the requirements of this Permit.

1.9.3 Transfer of Permit

The Permittees shall not transfer this Permit to any person except after prior written approval of the Department. The Department will require modification or revocation and re-issuance of the Permit, as specified in 40 CFR §§ 270.40(b) and 270.41(b)(2), to identify the new Permittees and incorporate other applicable requirements under the HWA, RCRA, and their implementing regulations. The prospective new Permittee shall file a disclosure statement with the Department, if applicable and as specified at § 74-4-4.7 of the HWA, prior to modification or revocation and re-issuance of the Permit.

Before transferring ownership or operation of the Facility, the Permittees shall notify the new owner and operator in writing of all applicable requirements of this Permit and 40 CFR §§ 264.12(c) and 270.30(l)(3), which are incorporated herein by reference.

1.9.4 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

The Permittees shall not use as a defense to an enforcement action that the Permittees must reduce permitted activities in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Permit (*see* 40 CFR § 270.30(c)).

U1401931

1.9.5 Duty to Mitigate

In the event of noncompliance with this Permit, the Permittees shall take all reasonable steps to minimize releases of hazardous wastes and hazardous constituents to the environment and shall carry out such measures as are reasonable to prevent significant adverse impacts on human health or the environment (*see* 40 CFR § 270.30(d)).

1.9.6 Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Permittees shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control and related appurtenances which are installed or used by the Permittees to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls including appropriate quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with this Permit (*see* 40 CFR § 270.30(e)).

1.9.7 Duty to Provide Information

The Permittees shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable time as specified by the Department, any relevant information which the Department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, suspending, terminating, or revoking this Permit or to determine compliance with this Permit.

The Permittees shall also furnish to the Department, upon request, copies of records that are required to be kept by this Permit. Information and records requested by the Department pursuant to this condition shall be provided in a paper or an electronic format acceptable to the Department. In the event the requested information is not immediately available due to security restrictions, the Permittees shall provide the information as soon as reasonably possible (*see* 40 CFR § 270.30(h)).

This Permit condition shall not be construed to limit in any manner the Department's authority under § 74-4-4.3 of the HWA, § 3007(a) of RCRA, or other applicable law (*see* 40 CFR §§ 264.74(a) and 270.30(h)).

1.9.8 Inspection and Entry

The Permittees shall allow authorized representatives of the Department, upon the presentation of credentials and at reasonable times, and under the conditions of this Permit, to:

- (1) enter upon the Permittees' premises where the permitted unit or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept;
- (2) have access to and photograph any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required;

- (3) inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required;
- (4) have access to, and copy, any records that must be kept; and
- (5) sample or monitor, for the purposes of ensuring Permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the HWA or RCRA, any substances or parameters at any location.

(see 40 CFR § 270.30(i))

In the event that entry, access, or the ability to photograph or sample is not immediately available due to security or safety restrictions, the Permittees shall provide needed entry, photographs, or samples as soon as reasonably possible.

1.9.9 Sampling and Records

1.9.9.1 Representative Sampling

All samples and measurements taken by the Permittees under any condition in this Permit shall be representative of the medium, waste, or other material being sampled. To obtain a representative waste sample, the Permittees shall use an appropriate method from 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix I or an equivalent method approved by the Department. Laboratory methods must be those specified in the most current edition of *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste Physical/Chemical Methods (SW-846)*, or an equivalent method, as specified in Attachment C (*Waste Analysis Plan*) and Permit Section 2.4.

1.9.10 Reporting Planned Changes

The Permittees shall give advance written notice to the Department as soon as possible, of any planned physical alterations or additions to any permitted unit at the Facility (see 40 CFR § 270.30(1)(1)).

1.9.11 Reporting Anticipated Noncompliance

The Permittees shall give advance written notice to the Department of any planned changes to any permitted unit at the Facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with Permit requirements (see 40 CFR § 270.30(1)(2)).

1.9.12 24 Hour and Subsequent Reporting

The Permittees shall report to the Department, both orally and in writing, any noncompliance that may endanger human health or the environment and any incident that requires implementation of Attachment D (*Contingency Plan*) (see 40 CFR § 270.30(1)(6)). This report shall be submitted in accordance with Permit Sections 1.9.12.1 and 1.9.12.2.

U1401931

1.9.12.1 24 Hour Oral Report

The Permittees shall make an initial oral report within 24 hours after the time the Permittees become aware of the noncompliance or the incident specified in Permit Section 1.9.12. The oral report shall include, at a minimum, the following information:

- (1) a description of the occurrence and its cause including:
 - a. name, address, and telephone number of the owner and operator;
 - b. name, address, and telephone number of the Facility;
 - c. date, time, and type of incident;
 - d. name and quantity of materials involved;
 - e. the extent of injuries, if any;
 - f. an assessment of actual or potential hazards to the environment and human health outside the Facility, where this is applicable; and
 - g. the estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident (*see* 40 CFR § 270.30(1)(6)(ii));
- (2) information concerning the release of any hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituent which may endanger public drinking water supplies (*see* 40 CFR § 270.30(1)(6)(i)(a)); and
- (3) any information of a release or discharge of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents, or of a fire or explosion at a permitted unit, which may threaten the environment or human health inside or outside the permitted unit (*see* 40 CFR § 270.30(1)(6)(i)(b)).

The oral report shall be made by calling the Department's Hazardous Waste Bureau's main telephone number during regular business hours, or by calling the New Mexico Department of Public Safety dispatch telephone number during non-business hours, and requesting that the report be forwarded to the Department spill number.

1.9.12.2 Five Day Written Report

The Permittees shall submit a written report within five days after the time the Permittees become aware of the noncompliance or incident under Permit Section 1.9.12. The Permittees must include in the written report the information required in Permit Section 1.9.12.1(1)(a-g) and the following information:

- (1) the period of the noncompliance or incident including exact dates and times, and, if the noncompliance or incident has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to be corrected; and

U1401931

- (2) steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance, incident or imminent hazard (*see* 40 CFR §§ 270.30(1)(6)(iii) and 270.32(b)(2)).

The Permittees shall include in the report a description of the spill response activities as required in Permit Section 2.10.4.

The Department may allow submittal of the written report within 15 calendar days in lieu of the five day requirement above if justifiable cause is provided in advance.

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list of the report of non-compliance or incident in accordance with Permit Section 1.13.

1.9.13 Written Reporting of a Non-threatening Release

The Permittees shall report to the Department in the submittal referenced in Permit Section 1.9.14 any release from or at a permitted unit that the Permittees do not deem a threat to human health or the environment. The written report shall include a description of the occurrence and its cause including the following information:

- (1) name, address, and telephone number of the owner and operator;
- (2) name, address, and telephone number of the Facility;
- (3) date, time, and type of incident;
- (4) name and quantity of materials involved; and
- (5) the estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.

The Permittees shall include in the report a description of the spill response activities as required in Permit Section 2.10.4 (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

1.9.14 Other Noncompliance

The Permittees shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Permit Section 1.9.11. This report shall be submitted to the Department annually by December 1 for the year ending the previous September 30. These reports shall contain the information listed in Permit Section 1.9.12.2 and 40 CFR § 270.30(1)(10), which is incorporated herein by reference. The Permittees shall notify the Department in writing if there were no instances of noncompliance during the reporting period. This notice shall be submitted to the Department by December 1 for the year ending the previous September 30.

U1401931

1.9.15 Omissions or Misstatements in Applications or Other Reports

Whenever the Permittees become aware that they have failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or have submitted incorrect information in a permit application or a report to the Department, the Permittees shall promptly report such facts or information in compliance with 40 CFR § 270.30(1)(11), which is incorporated herein by reference.

1.9.16 Signatory requirement

The Permittees shall sign and certify all applications, reports, or information submitted to the Department and required by this Permit in compliance with 40 CFR §§ 270.11 and 270.30(k), which are incorporated herein by reference.

1.9.17 Submissions to the New Mexico Environment Department

The Permittees shall submit all written reports, notifications, or other submissions required by this Permit to be submitted to the Department by certified mail or hand-delivery to:

Bureau Chief
Hazardous Waste Bureau
New Mexico Environment Department
2905 Rodeo Park Drive East, Building 1
Santa Fe, NM 87505-6303

The Permittees shall ensure that any notice, deliverable, or other requirement that under the terms of this Permit would be due on a Saturday, Sunday, or a state or federal holiday shall be due the first business day following the Saturday, Sunday, or state or federal holiday.

1.9.18 Approval of Submittals

All documents that the Permittees prepare under the terms of this Permit and submit to the Department that are subject to the requirements of 20.4.2 NMAC shall be subject to the procedures set forth therein. Documents requiring Department approval that are not subject to the requirements of 20.4.2 NMAC may be reviewed and approved, approved with modifications or directions, disapproved, denied, or rejected by the Department.

Upon the Department's written approval, all submittals and associated schedules shall become enforceable as part of this Permit in accordance with the terms of the Department's written approval, and such documents, as approved, shall control over any contrary or conflicting requirements of this Permit. This provision does not affect any public process that is otherwise required by this Permit, the HWA, or its implementing regulations.

U1401931

1.9.19 Extensions of Time

The Permittees may seek an extension of time in which to perform a requirement of this Permit, for good cause, by sending a written request for extension of time and proposed revised schedule to the Department. The request shall state the length of the requested extension and describe the basis for the request. The Department will respond in writing to any request for extension following receipt of the request. If the Department denies the request for extension, it will state the reasons for the denial.

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list of all Department approved extensions of time in accordance with Permit Section 1.13.

1.9.20 Confidential Information

The Permittees may claim that any information required by this Permit or otherwise submitted to the Department is confidential pursuant to the provisions of §§ 74-4-4.3(D) and (F) of the HWA and 40 CFR §§ 260.2 and 270.12.

1.9.21 New or Modified Permitted Units

The Permittees may not treat or store hazardous waste at a new permitted unit or in a modified portion of an existing permitted unit except as provided in 40 CFR § 270.42 until the Permittees have complied with the requirements of 40 CFR §§ 270.30(1)(2)(i) and (ii).

1.10 INFORMATION REPOSITORY

The Permittees shall establish both an electronic Information Repository (IR) accessible through the internet on the Permittees' environmental web site and a physical IR containing paper documents. (See 40 CFR § 124.33(d))

The Permittees shall ensure that the electronic and physical IRs contain, unless specified otherwise, the following documents:

- (1) The Permittees' Part A and Part B Permit Applications associated with the permit renewal;
- (2) A link to this Permit as it appears on the Department's website (electronic IR only);
- (3) Permit modification requests associated with this Permit submitted pursuant to 40 CFR § 270.42 and any associated Department responses;
- (4) The Waste Minimization Report submitted pursuant to Permit Section 2.9;
- (5) The Biennial Report submitted pursuant to Permit Section 2.12.5;
- (6) Corrective action documents submitted pursuant to Permit Part 11;

- (7) Notices of deficiency or disapproval (NODs), NOD responses, final approval letters, and Department directions associated with the documents identified in Paragraphs 1, 3 and 6, above; and
- (8) Notices of violation (NOV), administrative compliance orders, responses required by the Department, and Department directions associated with this Permit.

(See 40 CFR § 124.33(c))

Within 180 days of the effective date of this Permit, the Permittees shall establish the electronic IR, and inform the Department of the location, nature, and normal business hours of the physical IR. (See 40 CFR §§124.33 and 270.30(m))

The Permittees shall add new documents to the IR within ten days after the documents are submitted to, or received from, the Department. (See 40 CFR § 124.33(f))

The Permittees shall inform the public of the existence of each IR by the following methods:

- (9) written notice to all individuals on the facility mailing list 30 days after the IR becomes operational;
- (10) public notice in area newspapers, including the *Santa Fe New Mexican*, the *Albuquerque Journal*, the *Rio Grande Sun*, the *Taos News*, and the *Los Alamos Monitor* when the IR becomes operational;
- (11) continuous notice on the Permittees' environmental home page of the existence of the IRs; and
- (12) in the public notice for any of the Permittees' requested permit modifications.

(See 40 CFR § 124.33(e))

The Permittees shall ensure that the electronic IR includes an electronic index of the documents contained in the IR that identifies each document by title, publication date, author, and any identification number, such as a Los Alamos Unrestricted Release (LAUR) number. The Permittees shall ensure that all documents maintained in the electronic IR are searchable by title, date, author, identification number, and individual words and phrases, and that all such documents are printable.

The Permittees shall conduct annual training to inform inexperienced computer users of how they can access and utilize the electronic IR. The Permittees shall inform the public of this training 30 days prior to the training by methods specified in Permit Section 1.10(9) through (11). The Permittees shall document the training content and all efforts to inform the public in the Facility Operating Record.

U1401931

1.10.1 PUBLIC ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE

The Permittees shall provide data from environmental media (*i.e.*, soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater, air and biota) collected under this Permit and incorporated into LANL databases to the public database through updates on a no less than monthly basis.

1.11 GENERAL DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION TO BE MAINTAINED AT THE FACILITY

The Permittees shall maintain at the Facility the following documents and all amendments, revisions, and modifications to these documents:

- (1) this Permit, including all attachments;
- (2) a topographic map as required by 40 CFR § 270.13(l) and this Permit;
- (3) the Waste Analysis Plan as required by 40 CFR § 264.13(b) and this Permit;
- (4) the Inspection Plan (*see* 40 CFR § 264.15(b)); and
- (5) a copy of emergency response agreements including all Memorandums of Agreement, Memorandums of Understanding, and Mutual Aid Agreements.

The above-mentioned list is not intended to be exhaustive.

The Permittees shall maintain the documents referenced in this Permit Section in a paper or an electronic format acceptable to the Department.

1.12 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

The Permittees shall establish and implement a Community Relations Plan (CRP) to describe how the Permittees will keep communities and interested members of the public informed of Permit-related activities, including waste management, closure, post-closure, and corrective action (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)). The CRP shall explain how communities and interested members of the public can participate in Permit-related activities.

The CRP must describe how the Permittees will:

- (1) establish an open working relationship with communities and interested members of the public;
- (2) establish a productive government to government relationship with local tribes and pueblos (including the Pueblos of San Ildefonso, Santa Clara, Jemez, and Cochiti);

U1401931

- (3) keep communities and interested members of the public informed of permit actions of interest (*e.g.*, clean-up activities, implementation of the Contingency Plan, Permit modification requests);
- (4) minimize disputes and resolve differences with communities and interested members of the public;
- (5) provide a mechanism for the timely dissemination of information in response to individual requests; and
- (6) provide a mechanism for communities and interested members of the public to provide feedback and input to the Permittees.

The DOE shall consult on a government-to-government basis with the tribes and pueblos and both Permittees shall communicate with and solicit comments from communities and interested members of the public when developing the CRP in an effort to ensure the program is responsive to their needs. The Permittees shall document in the Facility Operating Record all consultations, communications, agreements, and disagreements between the Permittees and all participating entities, with the approval of those entities, regarding the development of the CRP. The CRP shall specify how the DOE will consult on a government-to-government basis with the tribes and pueblos, and how the Permittees will solicit comments from communities and interested members of the public annually concerning how they may be made better informed of the issues related to this Permit. The CRP shall specify that the Permittees will, on or before September 1 of each year, post on the Permittees' web site a compilation of all such comments, including any statements of disagreement, with the approval of those entities in a manner set forth in the CRP.

The Permittees shall not document in the Facility Operating Record or post on the Permittees' web site consultations, communications, agreements, and disagreements between the DOE and tribes and pueblos unless those tribes and pueblos specifically request that the information be included in the Facility Operating Record or be posted on the Permittees' web site.

The Permittees shall implement and post the CRP on the Permittees' web site within 180 days of the effective date of this Permit (*see* Permit Attachment I (*Compliance Schedule*)). The Permittees shall maintain the CRP until the termination of this Permit.

1.13 PUBLIC NOTIFICATION VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL (E-MAIL)

The Permittees shall notify individuals by e-mail of submittals as specified in this Permit. The Permittees shall maintain a list of individuals who have requested e-mail notification and send such notices to persons on that list. The notice shall be sent within seven days of the submittal date and shall include a direct link to the specific document to which it relates.

The Permittees shall provide a link on the internet on the Permittees' environmental home page (<http://www.lanl.gov/environment>) whereby members of the public may submit a request to be placed on the e-mail notification list. In the event that the environmental home page stops operation, the Permittees shall use their best efforts to fully restore the page and its operation as soon as possible.

1.14 DISPUTE RESOLUTION

In the event the Permittees disagree, in whole or in part, with a condition or disapproval of any submittal, the Permittees may seek dispute resolution.

1.14.1 Notice to the Department

To invoke dispute resolution, the Permittees shall notify the Department in writing within 30 days of receipt of the Department's approval with conditions or disapproval of a submittal. Such notice shall set forth the specific matters in dispute, the position the Permittees assert should be adopted, the basis for the Permittees' position, and any matters considered necessary for the Department's determination.

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list of invocation of dispute resolution in accordance with Permit Section 1.13.

1.14.2 Agreement or Disagreement between Parties

The Department and the Permittees shall have 30 days from the Department's receipt of notification provided under Permit Section 1.14.1 to meet or confer to resolve any disagreement. In the event an agreement is reached, the Permittees shall comply with the terms of such agreement or, if appropriate, submit a revised submittal and implement the submittal in accordance with the agreement, including the schedule specified in the agreement.

1.14.3 Final Decision of the Department

If an agreement is not reached within the 30 day period, the Department will notify the Permittees in writing of its decision on the dispute, and the Permittees shall comply with the terms and conditions of the decision. Such a decision shall be the final decision of the Department Secretary resolving the dispute and shall be incorporated as an enforceable part of this Permit. The Permittees shall comply with the terms of such decision including any schedule specified in the decision.

1.14.4 Actions Not Affected by Dispute

With the exception of those conditions under dispute, the Permittees shall proceed to take any action required by those portions of the submission and of this Permit that the Department determines not to be affected by the dispute.

U1401931

1.14.5 Available Remedies Reserved

If an agreement is not reached within the 30 day period, the Permittees may seek any available legal remedy, including judicial review of the matter. Whether a disputed decision is final for purposes of judicial review shall be determined according to established principles of administrative law.

1.15 COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

The Permittees shall submit documents to the Department for its approval, or perform other actions required by this Permit, in accordance with the schedule provided in Attachment I (*Compliance Schedule*) (see 40 CFR § 270.33(a)). If the action is not itself the submittal of a written document, the Permittees shall submit to the Department a written notification of their compliance with the schedule no later than 14 days following the scheduled date.

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list in accordance with Permit Section 1.13 of any such submittal or notification under this Permit Section (1.15) and Attachment I as established on the effective date of this Permit.

Schedules required to be submitted by the conditions of this Permit are, upon approval of the Department, incorporated into this Compliance Schedule by reference and become an enforceable condition of this Permit. Such schedules are not subject to e-mail notification requirements under Permit Section 1.13.

1.16 TRANSFER OF LAND OWNERSHIP

The provisions of this Permit Section shall apply to any transfer in fee of Facility property subject to the requirements of this Permit to another entity. This Section does not apply to Facility property subject to requirements of Section III.Y of the Consent Order.

DOE shall not transfer any land without submitting a notice to the Department. DOE shall submit the notice at least 120 days prior to the proposed effective date of transfer. At a minimum, the notice shall include an update of the Facility boundaries, as indicated in Figures 1, 2, and 3 in Attachment N (*Figures*), at an appropriate scale to fully illustrate the boundaries of the transferred property and the modified Facility boundary.

The notice for transfer of land ownership for part of the Facility shall:

- (1) identify the boundaries of the land proposed for transfer by providing the Department with a boundary survey certified by a registered professional surveyor;
- (2) provide the new owner's name, address, telephone number, and status as a federal, state, private, public, or other entity;

- (3) describe the location and identity of any unit subject to this permit including existing solid waste management units and areas of concern or permitted units, on the land proposed for transfer;
- (4) describe any known or suspected presence of hazardous waste, hazardous constituents, or radioactive waste in soil, sediment, surface water, or groundwater at any depth within the boundaries of the land proposed for transfer;
- (5) describe the status of any past, present, or planned investigations or remediation of contamination of soil or groundwater at any depth within the boundaries of the land proposed for transfer;
- (6) comply with the requirements of § 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9620(h); and
- (7) state any applicable restriction (*e.g.*, “the property shall not be used for any purpose other than [specify and define the use scenario on which DOE has based its cleanup of the property]. That means that the property shall not be used for [specify and define less restrictive uses].”).

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list of the notice for transfer of land ownership in accordance with Permit Section 1.13.

1.16.1 Determination of Need for Further Action

The Department will determine whether closure, post-closure, and any corrective actions implemented by the Permittees with regard to the property are protective of human health and the environment in light of the transferee’s intended use of the property. If the Department determines that the closure, post-closure care activities, or the corrective actions are not sufficiently protective in light of the transferee’s intended use, the Department will notify the Permittees whether additional actions are necessary. The Permittees must ensure the transferee is made aware of any remaining obligations associated with the property. Upon receipt of a determination that no (future) post-closure and corrective action activities are necessary, DOE may transfer the property and shall submit a permit modification request to reflect the Facility’s new boundary.

1.16.2 Restricted Use

When DOE transfers property that has been remediated to a level less protective than that deemed by the Department appropriate for a residential use scenario, DOE shall include in the deed a restriction that limits future use of the property to the particular use scenario on which the Permittees have based their cleanup of the property (*e.g.*, if the property was cleaned based on an industrial use scenario, future use of the property would be limited to industrial use). The language of the deed restriction governing future land use necessarily will differ for each deed, depending upon the facts and circumstances of the

U1401931

property being transferred. Such restriction shall, at a minimum, be consistent with the following language:

The property shall not be used for any purpose other than [specify and define the use scenario on which DOE has based its cleanup of the property]. That means that the property shall not be used for [specify and define less restrictive uses].

At least 60 days prior to transfer, DOE shall provide the Department the opportunity to review and comment upon the language of the proposed deed restriction limiting future land use. The Department may provide comments on such proposed language.

1.16.3 Enforceability against Transferee

The covenant required by CERCLA § 120(h)(3)(A)(ii), and the deed restriction described in Permit Section 1.16.2 (to the extent the property is not remediated for unrestricted use), are requirements within the meaning of CERCLA § 310(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. § 9659(a)(1). The contract of sale between the DOE and the transferee will state that the parties to the contract agree that the deed restriction to be set forth in the deed is a requirement within the meaning of CERCLA § 310(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. § 9659(a)(1). DOE shall ensure such statement within the Contract of Sale will survive the transfer of the deed. The deed transferring title from DOE to the transferee shall state that the restriction on land use set forth in the deed is intended to be an equitable servitude, that both the Department and the transferor are beneficiaries of the equitable servitude, that the parties intend for the restriction on land use to run with the land and to bind subsequent transferees, and that such restriction is enforceable by the Department and the transferor against any subsequent transferee that fails to comply with its terms. The deed shall be recorded in the appropriate recording office in the chain of title of the property to give notice of the use restriction to subsequent transferees of the property.

1.16.4 EPA Institutional Controls Tracking System

For any deed transferring title from DOE to the transferee that contains a restriction on future land use, the Permittees shall, within 90 days of transfer of the property, notify EPA Region 6 of the transfer and identify for EPA the location of the property that is the subject of the transfer.

1.16.5 Transfer of Facility Property to another Federal Agency

If the operational control of any portion of the Facility, subject to the requirements of this Permit, will be transferred from DOE to another agency, department, or instrumentality of the United States, the Permittees shall provide written notice of such operational transfer to the Department at least 120 days prior to the transfer. If, however, the Permittees learn of such decision fewer than 120 days prior to the transfer, the Permittees shall provide written notice under Permit Section 1.16 to the Department as soon thereafter as is reasonably practicable.

1.17 NOTICE OF DEMOLITION ACTIVITIES

On or before September 30 of each year, the Permittees shall provide notice to the Department of buildings and other fixed structures that may contain hazardous material scheduled to be demolished in the following federal fiscal year (October 1 through September 30). This notice shall be provided at least 30 days prior to demolition of any such building or structure.

1.17.1 Content and Format of Notice

The Notice under this Permit Section shall include a list in the form of a table that contains the following general information for each building or fixed structure that may contain hazardous material to be demolished, to the extent it is available at the time it is submitted:

- (1) The Technical Area (TA) and building number;
- (2) A brief statement of current and historic uses of the building or fixed structure;
- (3) The approximate dates of operations of the building or fixed structure;
- (4) A list of any solid waste management units (SWMU) or Areas of Concern (AOC) within 50 feet of the footprint of the building or fixed structure;
- (5) The categories (*e.g.*, chemical residues, RCRA metals, asbestos, high explosives residues, mixed waste) of potential wastes expected to be present in the building or fixed structure;
- (6) The date or the quarter in which the demolition is scheduled to begin or anticipated to begin; and
- (7) Any buildings or fixed structures identified in the previous fiscal year that were not demolished.

The list shall be accompanied by an attachment that shall describe the processes or conditions that may result in the presence of hazardous material in each building or fixed structure.

1.17.2 Demolition Activities Update

On or before the last day of each quarter (December 31, March 30, June 30, and September 30), the Permittees shall update the list to include any additional buildings and fixed structures that may contain hazardous material scheduled for demolition, or shall notify the Department in writing that no such additional demolitions have been scheduled.

U1401931

1.17.3 Actions

Based on the list, the Department may identify in writing those buildings or fixed structures for which it requires notice.

If a demolition completion report is prepared for any building or fixed structure identified by the Department, the Permittees shall provide to the Department a copy of the report within 30 days after such final report is written.

U1401931

PART 2: GENERAL FACILITY CONDITIONS

2.1 DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF THE FACILITY

The Permittees shall design, construct, maintain, and operate the Facility to minimize the possibility of fire, explosion, or any unplanned, sudden, or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents to air, soil, groundwater, or surface water that could threaten human health or the environment (*see* 40 CFR § 264.31).

2.2 AUTHORIZED WASTES

The Permittees shall accept, store, treat, or otherwise manage at permitted units at the Facility only those hazardous wastes the Permittees proposed to manage at the units in the Permit Application, which are those wastes bearing the EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers (*i.e.*, waste codes) listed in Attachment B (*Part A Application*), unless otherwise prohibited by this Permit.

2.2.1 Hazardous Waste from Off-Site Sources

The Permittees may accept, store, treat or otherwise manage at permitted units at the Facility only the following hazardous wastes from off-site sources:

- (1) Treatment-derived waste or residues from wastes generated at the Facility, sent off site for treatment at a facility referenced in Attachment L (*Listing of Off-Site Facilities*), and subsequently returned to the Facility prior to final disposition off-site. Such wastes or waste residues may be managed at the Facility only subject to the following conditions:
 - a. for wastes with no available site for final disposal, the Permittees shall provide written notice to the Department that there is no available site for final disposal within five days of receipt of treatment-derived waste or waste residues at the Facility; or
 - b. for wastes with an available final disposal path, the Permittees shall store the wastes for no more than 60 days and shall ship the wastes off site.

Requests to modify of the list of Attachment L (*Listing of Off-Site Facilities*) shall be Class 1 permit modification requests.

The Permittees shall provide e-mail notification pursuant to Permit Section 1.13 of the written notice under Permit Section 2.2.1(1)a.

- (2) Hazardous waste generated by the Permittees at TA-57 (the Fenton Hill site);

U1401931

- (3) Hazardous waste generated by the Permittees as a result of investigation or remediation of a solid waste management unit (SWMU) or area of concern (AOC) listed in Attachment K (*Listing of SWMUs and AOCs*); and
- (4) Mixed waste sealed sources sent to the Facility. Such waste may be managed at the Facility only subject to the following conditions:
 - a. The Permittees shall only accept mixed waste sealed sources that have a defense determination and meet Waste Acceptance Criteria that will allow the waste to be sent to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) for final disposal, as provided in Conditions II.C-1 (WAP) and II.C-3 (TSDF-WAC) of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit for WIPP (No. NM4890139088);
 - b. The Permittees may accept an annual volume of no more than one 55-gallon drum equivalent of mixed waste sealed sources during the term of this Permit, except that during one of the first three years of the term of this Permit, the Permittees may accept no more than two 55-gallon drum equivalents of mixed waste sealed sources, and that the Permittees may request an increase in the maximum annual volume through a Class 2 permit modification pursuant to 40 CFR § 270.42(b), which is incorporated herein by reference; and
 - c. All mixed waste sealed sources described in this Permit Section shall not be stored at the Facility for longer than one year.

2.2.2 Hazardous Waste from Foreign Sources

The Permittees shall not accept, store, treat, or otherwise manage at permitted units at the Facility hazardous wastes from foreign sources.

2.2.3 PCB -Contaminated Waste

The Permittees shall not store liquid hazardous wastes containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) at concentrations greater than or equal to 50 parts per million (ppm) unless such storage is in compliance with 40 CFR § 268.50(f).

2.3 LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS

2.3.1 Hazardous Waste Storage

The Permittees shall not store hazardous wastes beyond one year from the date that the wastes were first placed into storage at a permitted unit unless the Permittees are able to demonstrate to the Department that one of the following conditions exists:

U1401931

- (1) storage is solely for the purpose of accumulating such quantities of hazardous waste restricted from land disposal as necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal (*see* 40 CFR § 268.50(a)(2));
- (2) the waste meets all of the applicable treatment standards under the Land Disposal Restrictions in 40 CFR Part 268, Subpart D, which are incorporated herein by reference; or
- (3) that a mixed waste is documented on the Site Treatment Plan (STP) database under the Federal Facility Compliance Order (FFCO) and such storage is otherwise in compliance with all requirements of the STP and FFCO.

(*see* 40 CFR §§ 268.50(b) and (e))

Except as provided in items 1 through 3 above, waste shall not be stored at a permitted unit for more than one year (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

The Permittees shall ensure that each container of hazardous waste that is placed in storage at a permitted unit is clearly marked to identify the date the period of storage began (*see* 40 CFR § 268.50(a)(2)(i)).

The Permittees shall ensure that each tank at a permitted unit into which hazardous waste is placed is clearly marked to identify the date the period of accumulation began, or ensure such information for each tank is recorded and maintained in the Facility Operating Record at the permitted unit (*see* 40 CFR § 268.50(a)(2)(ii)).

2.3.2 Prohibition on Dilution

The Permittees shall not dilute a waste that is prohibited from land disposal or the residue from treatment of a prohibited waste as a substitute for treatment as specified at 40 CFR § 268.3, which is incorporated herein by reference. Dilution to avoid an applicable treatment standard includes, but is not limited to, the addition of solid waste to reduce a hazardous constituent's concentration or ineffective treatment that does not destroy, remove, or permanently immobilize hazardous constituents. Aggregating or mixing wastes as part of a legitimate treatment process is not prohibited dilution for purposes of this Permit.

2.3.3 Documentation of Exclusion or Exemption

The Permittees shall place a one-time notice in the Facility Operating Record for any land disposal prohibited wastes that the Permittees determine are excluded from the definition of hazardous or solid waste or determine are exempted from Subtitle C regulation under 40 CFR §§ 261.2 through 261.6 subsequent to the point of generation (*see* 40 CFR § 268.7(a)(7)). Exemptions required to be documented include, but are not limited to, hazardous waste managed in wastewater treatment systems subject to the Clean Water Act (CWA) as specified at 40 CFR §§ 264.1(g)(6) and 260.10, which are incorporated

herein by reference. The Facility's on-site files shall include in this documentation a description of the process that generated the waste, the justification for its exemption or exclusion, and a description of the final disposition of the waste.

2.4 WASTE ANALYSIS

2.4.1 General Waste Characterization Requirements

The Permittees shall accept, store, treat, or otherwise manage at permitted units at the Facility only those hazardous waste streams that have been fully characterized in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR § 264.13, which is incorporated herein by reference, the conditions in this Permit Part, and Attachment C (*Waste Analysis Plan*).

At a minimum, the Permittees shall obtain and document all of the information that must be known to treat, store, or otherwise manage a hazardous waste stream in accordance with 40 CFR Parts 264 and 268 including, but not limited to:

- (1) all applicable EPA hazardous waste numbers;
- (2) waste characterization necessary to determine whether the waste stream is prohibited from land disposal;
- (3) waste characterization necessary to prevent the mixing or placing of incompatible wastes in the same container (*see* 40 CFR §§ 264.17 and 264.177) or tank system (*see* 40 CFR § 264.199), and to prevent the impairment of containers (*see* 40 CFR § 264.172), tanks, and secondary containment systems for tanks by incompatible wastes (*see* 40 CFR § 264.193(c)(1));
- (4) waste characterization necessary to prevent accidental or spontaneous ignition or reaction of ignitable or reactive wastes, including, but not limited to, ignition or reaction in containers (*see* 40 CFR § 264.17) and tank systems (*see* 40 CFR § 264.198);
- (5) whether the waste is a mixed waste (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2));
- (6) whether the waste contains free liquids;
- (7) the waste stream name;
- (8) the unique waste stream identifier;
- (9) the waste stream generation location (*e.g.* building and room number); and
- (10) a detailed description of the waste stream generation process that includes all relevant material inputs or other information that identifies the chemical content and physical form of the waste.

U1401931

The Permittees shall characterize waste streams by using current Department-approved sampling and analysis methods, acceptable knowledge, or a combination of the two. When acceptable knowledge is insufficient to fully characterize a waste stream, the Permittees shall utilize sampling and analysis to complete that characterization.

The Permittees shall maintain all waste characterization information in the Facility Operating Record. For records that contain waste characterization information concerning any hazardous or mixed wastes managed under this Permit, which are required to be archived elsewhere at the Facility (*e.g.*, laboratory record books), the Permittees shall maintain a traceable identifier to this documentation to facilitate access by the Permittees and the Department (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)). The Permittees shall maintain waste characterization documentation in accordance with the record retention requirements in Permit Section 2.12.2.

2.4.2 Sampling and Analysis for Hazardous Wastes

The Permittees shall perform all sampling and analytical procedures used for waste characterization in accordance with Department-approved laboratory analytical methods, including the most recent version of *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods* (U.S. EPA Publication SW-846) and Tables C-16, C-17, and C-18 in Attachment C (*Waste Analysis Plan*). The Permittees shall ensure that samples collected and analyzed for waste characterization are representative of the chemical composition of the entire volume of the waste stream.

The Permittees shall ensure that procedures used to collect a representative sample of a waste stream preserve its original physical form and composition and ensure prevention of contamination or changes in concentration of the constituents to be analyzed.

The Permittees shall implement a quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) program to ensure that sample collection and analytical procedures used to support waste characterization required under this Permit are technically accurate and statistically valid. This QA/QC program must comply with the requirements in SW-846. The Permittees shall identify and perform the appropriate number of control samples associated with each sample collected (*e.g.*, trip and field blanks, field duplicates, field spikes). The Permittees shall maintain a record in the Facility Operating Record of all QA/QC procedures utilized in the sampling and analysis of a waste stream.

When performing laboratory analysis, the Permittees, or a laboratory under contract to the Permittees, shall analyze the appropriate number of method blanks, laboratory duplicates, and laboratory control samples to assess the quality of the data resulting from laboratory analytical programs.

If the Permittees use an independent contract laboratory to conduct waste analyses, the Permittees shall require the analytical laboratory to conduct such analysis in accordance with the waste analysis conditions set forth in Permit Part 2.4 and Attachment C (*Waste*

U1401931

Analysis Plan), Section C.3 (*Characterization Procedures*). Copies of contracts or other documentation identifying the independent laboratory and showing that the analytical laboratory is required to operate in accordance with the waste analysis conditions shall be kept in the Facility Operating Record (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

The Permittees may propose to the Department an analytical method that deviates from Department-approved methods. The Permittees must submit a written request to the Department for review and approval 90 days prior to using the proposed sampling or analytical procedure. This request must include the following information:

- (1) a statement of the need and justification for the proposed action;
- (2) a full description of the alternative method (*i.e.*, a standard operating procedure) including all procedural steps and equipment used in the method;
- (3) a description of the types of wastes, or waste matrices, for which the proposed method may be used;
- (4) comparative analytical data obtained from using the proposed method with those obtained from using the Department-approved relevant or corresponding methods in Attachment C (*Waste Analysis Plan*);
- (5) a demonstration that the proposed analytical procedure is equal to, or superior to, the corresponding methods in Attachment C (*Waste Analysis Plan*) in terms of its sensitivity, accuracy, and precision (*i.e.*, reproducibility);
- (6) an assessment of any factors which may interfere with or limit the use of the proposed method; and
- (7) a description of the QA/QC procedures necessary to ensure the sensitivity, accuracy, and precision of the proposed method.

The Permittees shall obtain written approval from the Department of the alternative method before substituting it for an approved method under this Permit, except that a change requested to conform with agency guidance or regulations shall be a Class 1 permit modification (*see* 40 CFR § 270.42 Appendix 1).

2.4.3 Acceptable Knowledge

The Permittees may use acceptable knowledge to characterize waste in lieu of, or to supplement, sampling and analysis. The Permittees shall document all uses of acceptable knowledge, and include in the acceptable knowledge documentation all of the background information assembled and used in the characterization process relevant to the decision to use acceptable knowledge (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)). The record must document the resolution of any data discrepancies between different sources of acceptable knowledge. Acceptable knowledge documentation must be maintained in an

U1401931

auditable form in the Facility Operating Record. The Permittees shall assign a traceable identifier to this documentation to facilitate both access to this information and its verification by the Permittees and the Department.

2.4.4 Waste Received from Off-Site

If a hazardous waste stream is received at the Facility from an off-site facility identified at Permit Section 2.2.1, the Permittees shall obtain from the facility a detailed characterization of a representative sample of the waste. If acceptable knowledge is used for the waste characterization, the Permittees shall require the facility to provide all acceptable knowledge documentation used to characterize the waste stream (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)). In addition, the Permittees shall ensure that all applicable waste characterization requirements specified in Permit Section 2.4 have been met and documented.

The Permittees shall ensure that the waste matches the identity of the waste designated on the accompanying manifest or shipping paper. If discrepancies between the waste received from an off-site treatment facility and the information on the manifest are found, the Permittees shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR § 264.72, which is incorporated herein by reference, to resolve the discrepancies.

2.4.5 Treatment-Derived Waste

The Permittees shall characterize treatment-derived wastes generated both on-site and off-site by determining whether the treatment residues meet the applicable treatment standard in accordance with 40 CFR § 268.7(b), which is incorporated herein by reference, unless the Permittees have documented that the purpose of the treatment process is not to attain the applicable treatment standard. The Permittees shall ensure adherence to notification and recordkeeping requirements specified at 40 CFR § 268.7(b)(3)(ii). If the waste remains a hazardous waste, the Permittees shall further characterize it in compliance with the applicable requirements of Permit Section 2.4.1.

2.4.6 Reserved

2.4.7 Waste Characterization Review

The Permittees shall ensure that the initial characterization of any hazardous waste stream managed under this Permit is reviewed or repeated to verify that the characterization is accurate and up to date (*see* 40 CFR § 264.13(b)(4)). The Permittees shall document this review in the Facility Operating Record.

The Permittees shall perform the following:

- (1) Annually reevaluate all hazardous waste streams generated to verify the accuracy of initial and subsequent characterization results. The annual reevaluation shall

U1401931

- be required no later than one year from the date of initial characterization of the hazardous waste stream or one year from the last annual reevaluation;
- (2) Recharacterize hazardous wastes whenever there is a change in the waste-generating processes which includes a change in the status of the waste for purposes of Land Disposal Restrictions or when analytical results indicate a change in the waste stream;
 - (3) Annually verify the waste characterization of one percent of hazardous waste streams characterized solely by acceptable knowledge (*see* 40 CFR §§ 264.13(b)(4) and 270.32(b)(2)). Such waste characterization verification shall be performed by quantitative chemical analyses appropriate for the waste as specified in Attachment C (*Waste Analysis Plan*). The one percent of wastes whose characterization is to be verified shall be determined in relation to the total number of unique waste streams characterized solely by acceptable knowledge and managed at TA-54 in the previous calendar year. The waste streams whose characterization is to be verified shall be chosen without further bias and the selection procedure shall be documented in the Facility Operating Record. Wastes not required to undergo this annual verification and not to be counted toward the total number of wastes managed in the previous year include mixed transuranic wastes, hazardous debris, and hazardous wastes that are hazardous only because they are listed at 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart D; and
 - (4) Recharacterize a hazardous waste stream whenever the Permittees are notified by a receiving off-site facility that the characterization of a hazardous waste they obtained from the Permittees' Facility does not match a pre-approved waste analysis certification or accompanying waste manifest or shipping paper. The Permittees shall notify the Department in writing within three days of their receipt of the notice of the discrepancy from a receiving facility.

2.4.8 Waste Characterization for Compliance with RCRA Air Emission Requirements

The Permittees shall characterize hazardous wastes managed in containers and tanks to determine the average volatile organic compound (VOC) concentration relative to 500 parts per million by weight (ppmw) at the point of waste origination in compliance with 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart CC. The Permittees shall determine the average VOC concentration either by utilizing acceptable knowledge or by using the procedures specified in 40 CFR § 264.1083(a), which is incorporated herein by reference. The Permittees shall review and update this determination at least once every 12 months following the date of the initial determination in compliance with 40 CFR § 264.1082(c)(1), which is incorporated herein by reference.

U1401931

The Permittees shall not be required to control air pollutant emissions from a container or tank and thus shall not be required to characterize the waste for its average VOC concentration in the following circumstances:

- (1) if the container or tank stores mixed waste (*see* 40 CFR § 264.1080(b)(6));
- (2) if the container storing the wastes has a total capacity of less than 0.1 cubic meter (approximately 26 gallons)(*see* 40 CFR § 264.1080(b)(2)); or
- (3) if a tank has stopped receiving hazardous waste and is undergoing closure (*see* 40 CFR § 264.1080(b)(3)).

The Permittees shall not be required to determine the average VOC concentration of wastes if control of air pollution emissions from containers is achieved utilizing the container construction specifications and operation requirements specified in 40 CFR § 264.1086(b), which is incorporated herein by reference.

2.4.9 Waste Characterization for Compliance with Land Disposal Restrictions

The Permittees shall ensure that before any hazardous waste is managed at a permitted unit a determination has been made as to whether the waste has to be treated before it can be land disposed (*see* 40 CFR § 268.7(a)). The Permittees must characterize waste designated to be disposed of at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) to determine whether it is subject to the land disposal prohibitions, except that such waste is not required to be characterized to determine all applicable underlying hazardous constituents listed in 40 CFR § 268.48.

When using laboratory analysis as part of a hazardous waste characterization pursuant to Attachment C (Waste Analysis Plan), Section C.3.1.2, the Permittees shall require the laboratory to report concentrations of all hazardous constituents listed at 40 CFR § 268.48, *Table UTS* that the analytical test method used is capable of measuring, as specified at the most recent version of the U.S. EPA's *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes (SW-846)*. When performing this laboratory analysis the Permittees will not be required to perform sample preparation or determinative procedures other than those performed routinely for the target analytes.

When performing or obtaining laboratory analysis to demonstrate that a waste meets its applicable treatment standard concentrations specified in 40 CFR § 268.40, *Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes*, in compliance with 40 CFR §§ 268.7(a) and (b), which are incorporated herein by reference, the Permittees shall ensure that analytical method practical quantification limits are not higher than the applicable treatment standard (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)).

The Permittees shall characterize treatment-derived wastes by determining whether the waste is a hazardous or mixed waste in compliance with the requirements in Permit Section 2.4.1 and in compliance with the notification and recordkeeping requirements

U1401931

specified in 40 CFR § 268.7(b)(3)(ii), *Treatment Facility Paperwork Requirements Table*, which is incorporated herein by reference.

The Permittees shall characterize treatment-derived wastes, including those wastes that are formerly characteristic and no longer hazardous or mixed waste, to determine whether the waste meets the applicable treatment standard specified at 40 CFR §§ 268.40, 268.45, 268.48, and 268.49, in compliance with 40 CFR § 268.7(b), which is incorporated herein by reference. Pursuant to 40 CFR § 268.7(b)(3)(ii), the Permittees shall characterize treatment-derived wastes to determine the presence of any constituents of concern for hazardous waste codes F001 through F005, F039, and the presence of underlying hazardous constituents in characteristic wastes as defined at 40 CFR § 268.2(i), which is incorporated herein by reference.

2.5 SECURITY

The Permittees shall prevent the unknowing entry and minimize the possibility for the unauthorized entry of persons or livestock onto the permitted units at the Facility (*see* 40 CFR § 264.14).

The Permittees shall ensure the permitted units' security by implementing the following measures:

- (1) 24-hour surveillance system continuously monitoring and controlling entry into the permitted units at the Facility; or
- (2) controlled entry into the permitted units at all times via gates, stations, or other means (*e.g.*, attendants, locks, prohibited or controlled roadway access).

The Permittees shall maintain and ensure the effectiveness of all security fences, entry gates, and entry stations surrounding the permitted units as specified in Figures 4 through 10 and 55 in Attachment N (*Figures*).

2.5.1 Warning Signs

The Permittees shall post bilingual warning signs (in English and Spanish) at all gates and perimeter fences, where present, around the permitted units (*see* 40 CFR § 264.14(c)). Signs shall be posted in sufficient numbers to be visible at all angles of approach as well as from a distance of at least 25 feet. The Permittees shall include on the signs the following or an equivalent warning:

**DANGER – UNAUTHORIZED PERSONNEL KEEP OUT (PELIGRO – SE
PROHIBE LA ENTRADA A PERSONAS NO AUTORIZADAS)**

The Permittees shall post warning signs in the appropriate dialect of Tewa in a manner equivalent to the bilingual warning signs in English and Spanish along shared boundaries with the Facility's permitted units and the Pueblo of San Ildefonso (PO WHO GEH).

The Permittees shall post signs requested by Santa Clara Pueblo (Kha-'Po). The Permittees shall include on the signs the following warning:

Wi-i ts'uni pi' – (DO NOT ENTER)

2.6 GENERAL INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

The Permittees shall inspect all the permitted units for malfunctions, deterioration, operator errors, and discharges which may cause or may lead to:

- (1) a release of hazardous constituents to the environment; or
- (2) a threat to human health.

(see 40 CFR § 264.15(a))

Inspections shall be conducted of all waste management structures, base materials, containers, monitoring equipment, safety and emergency equipment, security devices, and operating equipment that are important in preventing, detecting, and responding to environmental or human health hazards associated with hazardous wastes (see 40 CFR § 264.15(b)(1)).

The Permittees shall implement the inspection program for the permitted units in compliance with the operating schedule, recordkeeping, and response action commitments in Attachment E (*Inspection Plan*).

The Permittees shall maintain Attachment E (*Inspection Plan*) at the administrative office of all applicable permitted units or at the permitted unit. The Permittees' ability to access an electronic version of this Permit's inspection requirements at the above locations shall be deemed to satisfy this Permit condition.

2.6.1 Inspection Schedule

The Permittees shall conduct inspections to identify problems in time to correct them before they harm human health or the environment (see 40 CFR § 264.15(a)). The Permittees shall inspect the permitted units and all associated structures and equipment, in compliance with the inspection schedules contained in Attachment E (*Inspection Plan*).

The Permittees shall inspect areas subject to spills, such as loading and unloading areas, daily when in use (see 40 CFR § 264.15(b)(4)).

2.6.2 Repair of Equipment and Structures

The Permittees shall remedy any deterioration or malfunction of equipment or structures discovered during an inspection which may lead to an environmental or human health hazard. The Permittees shall mitigate such deterioration or malfunction within 24 hours

U1401931

of discovery of the problem. The Permittees shall immediately implement remedial action where a hazard is imminent or has already occurred (*see* 40 CFR § 264.15(c)).

2.6.3 Inspection Logs and Records

The Permittees shall record the results of inspections on the *Hazardous Waste Facility Inspection Record Form* in Attachment E (*Inspection Plan*) for each inspection conducted in accordance with Permit Section 2.6 and Attachment E. At a minimum, the Permittees shall produce a handwritten record of the date and time of the inspection, an identification of the permitted unit and associated structures or equipment, the name of the inspector, a notation of the observations made, and the date and nature of any repairs or other remedial actions taken (*see* 40 CFR § 264.15(d)). The Permittees shall ensure that these records are clearly legible, all handwritten information is in ink, and errors are crossed out with a single line, initialed, and dated by the individual making the correction. The Permittees shall maintain the inspection logs and records in a paper format. The Permittees may transfer the inspection logs and records into an electronic format acceptable to the Department. The paper format shall be retained for the period of time specified in Permit Section 2.12.2.

The Permittees shall record the following observations or actions in the Facility Operating Record:

- (1) the results of any preventive maintenance activities including, but not limited to, maintenance on floors, secondary containment structures, unit drainage structures, and fire protection equipment at a permitted unit;
- (2) any malfunctions and deterioration of such structures or equipment;
- (3) any errors affecting waste containment or compliance with this Permit;
- (4) the locations, dimensions, and repairs of all identified cracks or gaps in floors or base materials;
- (5) any discharges of hazardous waste, hazardous constituents, or fire suppression systems at a permitted unit; and
- (6) any occurrences that might cause or exacerbate contamination of a permitted unit.

The Permittees shall maintain inspection logs in the Facility Operating Record as specified in Permit Section 2.12.2.

2.7 PERSONNEL TRAINING

The Permittees shall ensure that all Facility personnel who are involved in hazardous waste management activities regulated under this Permit successfully complete all training programs in compliance with the training requirements of 40 CFR § 264.16, which is

U1401931

incorporated herein by reference, as well as the training requirements in Attachment F (*Personnel Training Plan*).

2.8 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IGNITABLE, REACTIVE, OR INCOMPATIBLE WASTE

The Permittees shall manage ignitable, reactive, and incompatible hazardous wastes in containers and tanks in compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR §§ 264.17, 264.176, 264.177, 264.198, and 264.199, which are incorporated herein by reference, and Permit Parts 3 and 4. The Permittees shall ensure that containers holding ignitable or reactive wastes are located at least 15 meters from the facility boundary defined as the technical area (TA) specific boundary identified in Figures 11, 22, 24, and 38 in Permit Attachment N (*Figures*). At TA-63, the Permittees shall ensure that containers holding ignitable or reactive waste are located at least 15 meters from the TWF fence line, as shown in Figure 55 in Permit attachment N (*Figures*) (*see* 40 CFR §§ 264.176 and 270.32(b)(2)).

The Permittees shall take precautions during the treatment or storage of ignitable or reactive waste, the mixing of incompatible waste, or the mixing of incompatible wastes and other materials to prevent reactions that could lead to or cause the following:

- (1) generation of extreme heat, pressure, fire, explosions, or violent reactions;
- (2) production of uncontrolled toxic mist, fumes, dusts, or gases in sufficient quantities to threaten human health or the environment;
- (3) production of uncontrolled inflammable fumes or gases in sufficient quantities to pose a risk of fire or explosions;
- (4) damage to the structural integrity of the container, tank, permitted unit, or other structure associated with the permitted unit; and
- (5) a threat to human health or the environment.

(*see* 40 CFR § 264.17(b))

2.8.1 Ignitable and Reactive Waste Precautions

The Permittees shall prevent accidental ignition or reaction of ignitable or reactive wastes by taking the following precautions:

- (1) ensure there are no sources of open flames in, on, or around the container or tank;
- (2) segregate and separate ignitable or reactive wastes and protect them from sources of ignition or reaction such as cutting and welding, frictional heat, sparks (*e.g.*, static, electrical, mechanical), spontaneous ignition, and radiant heat;

U1401931

- (3) maintain adequate clearance around fire hydrants at permitted units;
- (4) use only non-sparking tools when managing hazardous waste containers that contain ignitable or reactive wastes;
- (5) ensure appropriate lightning protection is provided for all storage and treatment units;
- (6) perform ongoing inspection, testing, and maintenance of fire protection equipment to determine appropriate test criteria and preventative maintenance activities;
- (7) confine smoking and open flames to designated areas that are a minimum of 50 feet from areas where ignitable or reactive wastes are handled;
- (8) stack containers of ignitable and reactive wastes no more than 2 drums high to comply with the National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*; and
- (9) ensure that each permitted unit's fire suppression system is compatible with the hazardous waste being stored or treated at the permitted unit.

The Permittees shall assume that all drums with volume capacities between 55 and 110 gallons that hold mixed transuranic wastes and that are not vented, and standard waste boxes that hold mixed transuranic waste and are not vented, contain hydrogen gas and the associated wastes are subject to the conditions of this Permit Section (2.8.1).

2.8.2 Incompatible Waste Precautions

The Permittees shall ensure that a storage container holding a hazardous waste that is incompatible with any waste or other materials stored nearby in other containers must be separated from the other materials (or waste) or is protected from them by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device not to include the container, in order to, in the event of leakage from containers under conditions normally incident to storage, prevent the commingling of the incompatible wastes or materials (*see* 40 CFR § 264.177(c)).

The Permittees shall ensure that incompatible wastes or materials are not stored within or on the same secondary containment structure.

The Permittees shall ensure that incompatible wastes or materials are not stored so that a release or spill of these wastes might commingle in a fire suppression water holding area or tank.

The Permittees shall ensure that all waste and materials are segregated and stored in accordance with the Department of Transportation's (DOT) compatibility groupings or classes contained in 49 CFR § 177.848 (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

The Permittees shall not store cyanides and cyanide mixtures or solutions with acids if a mixture of the materials could generate hydrogen cyanide. The Permittees shall not store Class 8 (corrosive) liquids above or adjacent to Class 4 (flammable) or Class 5 (oxidizing) wastes except when it is known that the mixture of the wastes could not cause a fire or a dangerous evolution of heat or gas.

The Permittees shall ensure that hazardous wastes are not placed in an unwashed container (*see* 40 CFR § 264.177(b)) or tank (*see* 40 CFR § 264.199(b)) that previously held an incompatible waste or material.

2.9 WASTE MINIMIZATION PROGRAM

The Permittees shall implement and maintain a waste minimization program to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous wastes generated at the Facility (*see* 40 CFR § 264.73(b)(9)). The waste minimization program shall include proposed, practicable methods of treatment and storage currently available to the Permittees to minimize the present and future threat to human health and the environment. The Waste Minimization Program shall include the following items:

- (1) written policies or statements that outline goals, objectives, and methods for source reduction and recycling of hazardous waste at the Facility;
- (2) employee training or incentive programs designed to identify and implement source reduction and recycling opportunities for all hazardous wastes;
- (3) source reduction or recycling measures implemented in the last five years or planned for the next federal fiscal year;
- (4) estimated dollar amounts of capital expenditures and operating costs devoted to source reduction and recycling of hazardous waste;
- (5) factors which have prevented implementation of source reduction or recycling;
- (6) summary of additional waste minimization efforts that could be implemented at the Facility that analyzes the potential for reducing the quantity and toxicity of each waste stream through production process changes, production reformulations, recycling, and all other appropriate means including an assessment of the technical feasibility, cost, and potential waste reduction for each option;
- (7) flow charts and/or tables summarizing all hazardous waste streams produced by the Facility by quantity, type, building or area, and program; and
- (8) demonstration of the need to use those processes which produce a particular hazardous waste due to a lack of alternative processes, available technology, or available alternative processes that would produce less volume or less toxic waste.

U1401931

The Permittees shall submit to the Department a report regarding progress made in the waste minimization program in the previous year. The report shall address items (1)-(8) above, shall show changes from the previous report, and shall be submitted annually by December 1 for the year ending the previous September 30.

2.10 PREPAREDNESS AND PREVENTION

The Permittees shall maintain and operate each permitted unit in a manner that minimizes the possibility of fire, explosion or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituent to the air, soil, or surface water that could threaten human health or the environment (*see* 40 CFR § 264.31). In addition to the general preparedness and prevention requirements identified here, the Permittees shall comply with the TA-specific preparedness and prevention requirements and shall maintain the equipment identified in Attachment A (*Technical Area Unit Descriptions*) and Attachment D (*Contingency Plan*).

2.10.1 Required Equipment

At a minimum, the Permittees shall maintain at the Facility and at each permitted unit the internal communication and alarm system devices, fire control equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment listed in the tables in Attachment A (*Technical Area Unit Descriptions*) and Attachment D (*Contingency Plan*) (*see* 40 CFR § 264.32(b)(2)). The Permittees shall ensure that any changes to the emergency equipment lists adhere to the permit modification requirements at 40 CFR §§ 270.41 through 270.43.

The Permittees shall maintain spill kits at each permitted container storage and tank unit as specified in Attachment D (*Contingency Plan*). These spill kits shall be capable of mitigating small containable spills of acidic, caustic, inflammable, and otherwise hazardous waste present at the unit. For larger spills, the Permittees shall have plugging and diking equipment, siphon pumps, and loaders readily available at the Facility.

The Permittees shall ensure that there is adequate water pressure and volume available to each permitted unit to provide for fire suppression (*see* 40 CFR § 264.32(d)).

The Permittees shall operate and maintain the area-wide environmental monitoring network as specified in Section D.7.3 of Attachment D (*Contingency Plan*).

At permitted units where equipment is necessary to mitigate the effects of a power outage, the Permittees shall maintain batteries, generators, or some other form of backup power supply capable of operating equipment including evacuation alarms, emergency communication equipment, automatic fire suppression systems, and emergency lights. (*See* 40 CFR §§ 270.14(b)(8)(iv) and 270.32(b)(2))

The Permittees shall ensure that it is possible to provide fuel to backup generators under adverse conditions.

U1401931

2.10.2 Testing and Maintenance of Equipment

The Permittees shall test the equipment listed in Section E.1.1 of Attachment E (*Inspection Plan*) in accordance with the schedule identified in Attachment E to ensure its functionality in the event of an emergency. The Permittees shall maintain the equipment specified in Permit Section 2.10.1 to ensure its proper operation in the event of an emergency (*see* 40 CFR § 264.33). This equipment shall undergo inspection in accordance with Attachment E (*Inspection Plan*). The Permittees shall document such inspections in the Facility Operating Record in accordance with this Permit Part.

If testing or inspections identify any missing or nonfunctioning communication equipment, alarm system, fire protection component, spill control, or decontamination equipment, the Permittees shall ensure it is promptly repaired or provide substitute equipment. The Permittees shall ensure that employees and contractors working in the area are notified of the presence of substitute equipment and, if necessary, provide them with training in its use (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)). The Permittees shall document in the Facility Operating Record instances of such notifications and trainings. The Permittees shall ensure that malfunctioning equipment is clearly marked as out of use and that the location of the substitute equipment is clearly posted on or adjacent to the faulty equipment (*see* 40 CFR §§ 264.31 and 270.32(b)(2)).

2.10.3 Access to Communications or Alarm System

Whenever an employee is present at a permitted unit and the unit contains hazardous waste, the Permittees shall ensure that all personnel at the unit have immediate access to an internal alarm or emergency communication device either directly or through visual or voice contact with another employee (*see* 40 CFR § 264.34(a)). The Permittees shall ensure that communication devices are easily accessible without personnel having to enter another building (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

The Permittees shall ensure that any employee working alone at a permitted unit is capable of summoning external emergency assistance and shall have immediate access to a device, such as a hand-held two-way radio, a cell phone, or a landline telephone (*see* 40 CFR § 264.34(b)). The Permittees shall ensure that communication devices are easily accessible without personnel having to enter another building (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

2.10.4 Spill Response

The Permittees shall ensure that spills of hazardous wastes, including small localized spills that can be managed without the assistance of emergency management personnel, are managed utilizing, at a minimum, the following procedures:

- (1) isolate the immediate area and deny entry to all unauthorized personnel;
- (2) contain the spill (*e.g.*, spreading sorbents, forming temporary dikes);

- (3) define the nature and extent of the spilled waste;
- (4) package the spilled waste and contaminated materials in containers; and
- (5) decontaminate the area, all clean-up equipment, and personnel.

2.10.5 Arrangements with Local Authorities

The Permittees shall maintain its preparedness and prevention agreement with the Los Alamos County Emergency Services Division and support agreements with the Los Alamos Fire Department, the Los Alamos Police Department, and the Los Alamos Medical Center (*see* 40 CFR § 264.37).

The Permittees shall provide the Chief of the Los Alamos Fire Department (LAFD) with information that would ensure that emergency response personnel are at all times familiar with the potential hazards in performing their duties associated with the hazardous wastes at LANL's permitted hazardous waste management units. This information shall be specific to each permitted unit and at a minimum include:

- (1) Waste types, *e.g.*, ignitable, reactive, corrosive;
- (2) Waste names that identify principle hazardous chemical constituents;
- (3) Approximate quantities of each waste type; and
- (4) General location of waste types.

The Permittees' Emergency Management and Emergency Group Leader Planning and Preparedness Team Leader shall annually sign a certification stating that the LAFD has been provided with this information to the satisfaction of the Chief of the LAFD. These certification statements shall be maintained in the Facility Operating Record.

2.11 CONTINGENCY PLAN

2.11.1 Implementation of Contingency Plan

The Permittees shall immediately implement Attachment D (*Contingency Plan*) whenever there is an incident (such as a fire, an explosion, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents) at a permitted unit that threatens human health or the environment (*see* 40 CFR § 264.51(b)).

The Contingency Plan shall be implemented immediately and without consideration to potential threat to human health and the environment if any of the following hazards occur at a permitted unit:

- (1) release of a hazardous waste:

U1401931

- a. that cannot be contained with secondary containment or application of sorbents;
 - b. of inflammable material creating a fire or explosion hazard; or
 - c. that results in toxic fumes;
- (2) explosion:
- a. if an unplanned explosion involving hazardous waste occurs; or
 - b. if an imminent danger of an explosion involving hazardous waste exists;
- (3) fire:
- a. if a fire involving hazardous waste occurs; or
 - b. if any building, grass, forest, or non-hazardous waste fire exists that threatens to volatilize, react, or ignite hazardous waste.

The Permittees shall ensure that an adequate number of trained emergency response personnel are available at all times, including but not limited to, holidays, nights, and weekends.

2.11.2 Content of the Contingency Plan

The Permittees shall maintain the Contingency Plan to ensure that it at all times includes the following for each permitted unit:

- (1) a description of the actions Facility personnel shall take to respond to fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents to air, soil, and surface water at a permitted unit;
- (2) a description of all arrangements agreed upon by local police and fire departments, hospitals, federal, state, and local emergency response teams, and tribal governments to coordinate emergency services;
- (3) a description of all contracts with emergency response contractors and equipment suppliers;
- (4) the names and phone numbers (*i.e.*, office, home, cell, pager) of a primary and alternate individual assigned to act as Emergency Manager;
- (5) a list of all on-site emergency equipment associated with each permitted unit including fire control, spill control, communication, decontamination, and personal protective equipment including a description of where this equipment is located, and a physical description of each item; and

U1401931

- (6) an evacuation plan, including a description of the signal(s) to be used to begin evacuation as well as primary and alternate evacuation routes, for personnel at a permitted unit where there is a possibility that evacuation may be necessary.

2.11.3 Distribution

The Permittees shall maintain copies of the Contingency Plan, including all revisions and amendments, at or in the following locations:

- (1) each permitted unit;
- (2) the Emergency Management and Response Office; and
- (3) the Facility Operating Record.

The Permittees shall distribute copies of the current Contingency Plan to all entities with which the Permittees have emergency Memorandums of Understanding or Mutual Assistance Agreements, including:

- (4) the Los Alamos County Emergency Management Coordinator;
- (5) the Los Alamos Fire Department;
- (6) the Los Alamos County Police Department; and
- (7) the Los Alamos Medical Center.

The Permittees shall also distribute copies of the current Contingency Plan to the State of New Mexico's Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) Area 3 Emergency Coordinator.

The Permittees shall distribute the Contingency Plan within ten days of the effective date of this Permit and within ten days of receipt of any Department approval to a modification of the Contingency Plan. The Permittees shall ensure that all copies of the Contingency Plan distributed outside the Facility are sent by certified mail with a return receipt, or by an equivalent method, to ensure distribution. A record of compliance with this requirement shall be maintained in the Facility Operating Record (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

The Permittees shall ensure that evacuation routes for a permitted unit are prominently posted at each permitted unit (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

2.11.4 Amendments to Plan

Pursuant to 40 CFR § 264.54, which is incorporated herein by reference, the Permittees shall review the Contingency Plan and amend the Plan, if necessary, whenever:

- (1) this Permit is revised;
- (2) the Permittees' Emergency Management Plan is revised;

U1401931

- (3) a Building Emergency Plan for a building which houses a permitted unit is changed and that change is contrary to a requirement in the Contingency Plan;
- (4) the Contingency Plan fails during a drill or an emergency;
- (5) the Permittees modify a permitted unit in either its design, construction, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances in a manner that increases the potential for fires, explosions, or releases of hazardous wastes or hazardous waste constituents;
- (6) the permitted unit design or operation affects the emergency response;
- (7) the Permittees modify the list of Emergency Managers;
- (8) the Permittees modify the list of emergency response equipment; or
- (9) the Permittees review and evaluate their emergency response resources and capabilities with respect to hazardous waste management and find deficiencies.

The Permittees shall ensure that all amendments to the Contingency Plan adhere to the permit modification requirements at 40 CFR §§ 270.41 through 270.43, which are incorporated herein by reference, including the modification classifications at 40 CFR § 270.42 Appendix 1, Category B.6, which is incorporated herein by reference.

The Permittees shall ensure that all primary and alternate Emergency Managers listed in Attachment D (*Contingency Plan*), Section D.1.1, review the Contingency Plan at a minimum annually and log each review in the Facility Operating Record (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

2.11.5 Emergency Manager

The Permittees shall designate an Emergency Manager or Incident Commander equivalent to the Emergency Coordinator required at 40 CFR § 264.55, which is incorporated herein by reference, who shall be responsible for coordinating all emergency response measures related to the management of hazardous wastes. An Emergency Manager shall be on call at all times, be familiar with the Contingency Plan, and shall have the authority to commit promptly the personnel and financial resources needed to implement the Contingency Plan (*see* 40 CFR § 264.55).

The Permittees shall notify the Department in writing of changes to the personnel designated as Emergency Managers and referenced in Attachment D (*Contingency Plan*), Section D.1.1, and their telephone numbers. This notification shall be a Class 1 permit modification.

2.11.6 Required Emergency Procedures

2.11.6.1 Immediate Actions

In the event of an imminent or actual emergency situation, building or area personnel shall immediately activate the internal facility alarm or communication systems to notify

U1401931

all potentially affected facility personnel. The Emergency Manager shall ensure that the appropriate federal, tribal, state, and local agencies with designated response roles are notified and shall implement the other requirements specified in 40 CFR § 264.56, which is incorporated herein by reference, and the Contingency Plan. The Permittees shall ensure that one individual shall be named Incident Commander and others shall be identified in the order that they will assume that responsibility as alternates to the Incident Commander.

2.11.6.2 Release, Fire, or Explosion

The Emergency Manager shall, in the event of a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or constituents:

- (1) as soon as practicable, identify the character source, amount, and areal extent of any released materials by observation, review of facility records, or by chemical analysis (*see* 40 CFR § 264.56(b)); and
- (2) assess possible hazards to human health or the environment that may result from the release, fire, or explosion including both direct and indirect effects of the release, fire, or explosion (*e.g.*, the effects of any toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases that are generated, or the effects of any hazardous surface water run-off from water or chemical agents used to control fire and heat induced explosions) (*see* 40 CFR § 264.56(c)).

2.11.6.3 Reporting Findings

In the event that the Emergency Manager determines that there has been a release, fire, or explosion that may threaten human health or the environment outside the boundaries of the Facility, he or she shall report the findings as follows:

- (1) if an assessment indicates that evacuation of local areas may be advisable, he or she shall immediately notify the appropriate local and tribal authorities and shall be available to assist appropriate officials in deciding whether local areas should be evacuated (*see* 40 CFR § 264.56(d)(1)); and
- (2) immediately notify either the government official designated as the on-scene coordinator for that geographical area, the New Mexico Department of Public Safety dispatcher (505-827-9329), or the 24-hour National Response Center (800-424-8802) (*see* 40 CFR § 264.56(d)(2)). This notification shall include:
 - a. the name and telephone number of the person reporting the incident;
 - b. the specific Facility location where the incident occurred;
 - c. the time and type of incident;
 - d. the name and quantities, to the extent known, of materials involved;
 - e. the extent of any injuries, if any; and

U1401931

- f. the possible hazards to human health and the environment outside the Facility.

2.11.6.4 Mitigative Measures

When the Contingency Plan is implemented under Permit Section 2.11.1, the Emergency Manager shall take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fires, explosions, and releases do not occur, recur, or spread to other hazardous wastes at the facility. These measures shall include, where applicable, stopping processes and operations, collecting and containing released wastes, and removing or isolating containers (*see* 40 CFR § 264.56(e)).

2.11.6.5 Monitoring

When the Contingency Plan is implemented under Permit Section 2.11.1, the Emergency Manager shall utilize available air monitoring resources, as appropriate, to measure and characterize any air emissions both inside and outside the Facility boundary caused by a fire, explosion, or release to the atmosphere (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

In the event that the Facility stops operations in response to a fire, release, or explosion, the Emergency Manager shall monitor for leaks, pressure buildup, gas generation, or ruptures in valves, pipes, or other equipment as appropriate (*see* 40 CFR § 264.56(f)).

2.11.7 Post-Emergency Procedures

Immediately after an emergency in which the Contingency Plan was implemented, the Emergency Manager shall provide for the treatment, storage, or disposal of recovered wastes, contaminated soils or surface water, or any other material or contaminated environmental media that resulted from the fire, explosion, or release at the Facility (*see* 40 CFR § 264.56(g)).

The Emergency Manager shall ensure that in the affected areas of the Facility:

- (1) no waste that may be incompatible with the released material is treated, stored, or disposed of in the impacted area until cleanup procedures are completed; and
- (2) all emergency equipment listed in the Contingency Plan is cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.

(*see* 40 CFR § 264.56(h))

2.11.8 Need for Further Corrective Action

If, after implementation of the Contingency Plan in response to a release of a hazardous waste or hazardous constituent, the Department determines the spill has not been entirely remediated and that corrective action may be required to address the release, the

U1401931

Department may require the Permittees to conduct corrective action pursuant to Permit Part 11 (*Corrective Action*) (*see* Permit Section 11.3.5).

2.11.9 Notification and Record Keeping

The Permittees shall notify the Department of implementation of the Contingency Plan in compliance with Permit Section 1.9.12 (*see* 40 CFR § 264.56(i)).

The Permittees shall notify the Department, local authorities, and tribal governments before operations resume in the Facility's affected areas that the Facility is in compliance with Permit Section 2.11.7 (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

For purposes of a permitted unit closure, the Permittees shall document in the Facility Operating Record all instances where an indoor fire suppression system has been activated resulting in fire suppressants contacting a waste storage pad regardless of whether the activation of the fire suppression system is due to an emergency, emergency testing, or the result of an accident or break in a system (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

2.12 RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

The Permittees shall comply with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements specified throughout this Permit and at 40 CFR § 264.73, which is incorporated herein by reference.

2.12.1 Manifest Systems

The Permittees shall comply with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements associated with manifests in accordance with 40 CFR §§ 264.71, 264.72, and 264.76, which are incorporated herein by reference, whenever a shipment of hazardous waste is either received at, or initiated from, the Facility.

2.12.2 Facility Operating Record

The Permittees shall maintain a written Facility Operating Record for the operations of each permitted unit at the Facility until the Department has approved either the closure certification statement or, if the unit enters post-closure care, the post-closure certification statement with respect to such unit as specified in Permit Sections 9.5 and 10.2.3 respectively (*see* 20.4.1.500 and 501 NMAC). For documents that address the entire Facility (*e.g.*, certifications of a Facility program to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous waste), the Permittees shall maintain these documents throughout the active life of the Facility including the post-closure care period.

Unless specifically prohibited by this Permit, an electronic record in a format acceptable to the Department and capable of producing a paper copy shall be deemed to be a written record (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)). Any substantive alterations made to the electronic record shall be documented, dated, and made part of the Facility Operating Record.

U1401931

The Permittees shall incorporate, as soon as it becomes available, into the Facility Operating Record the following information:

- (1) a description of the hazardous waste received and the methods and dates of treatment and storage at each permitted unit in accordance with Appendix I of 40 CFR Part 264, which is incorporated herein by reference;
- (2) the location of each type of hazardous waste within each permitted unit and the total quantity of all wastes and waste types at each unit (the location shall be identified as one of the permitted units listed in Attachment J (*Hazardous Waste Management Units*) and any associated structure (*e.g.*, room, dome));
- (3) records and results of waste analyses and waste determinations that are performed pursuant to Permit Section 2.4, Attachment C (*Waste Analysis Plan*), and 40 CFR §§ 264.1083, 268.7, and 268.9, which are incorporated herein by reference;
- (4) incident reports and details of all incidents that required the implementation of Attachment D (*Contingency Plan*), any instance of fire, explosion, spill, or release from, or at, a permitted unit regardless of whether the incident required implementation of the Contingency Plan or Permit Part 11 (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2));
- (5) records and results of inspections as required in Permit Section 2.6 and Attachment E (*Inspection Plan*);
- (6) monitoring, testing, analytical data, and response actions when required by 40 CFR §§ 264.191, 264.193, 264.195, 264.602, 264.1063(d) through 264.1063(i), 264.1064, and 264.1082 through 264.1090, which are incorporated herein by reference;
- (7) notices to off-site generators as specified in 40 CFR § 264.12(b), which is incorporated herein by reference;
- (8) (reserved);
- (9) an annual certification stating a Facility program is in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous waste generated;
- (10) for treated wastes, the information contained in the notice and certification required under 40 CFR § 268.7(b), which is incorporated herein by reference;
- (11) if applicable, for hazardous wastes left in the ground after closure (*i.e.*, disposal units), the information required of a treatment facility under 40 CFR § 268.7(b), which is incorporated herein by reference;

U1401931

- (12) for stored wastes, the notice (or information contained in the notice for wastes generated on-site) and certification required at 40 CFR § 268.7, which is incorporated herein by reference;
- (13) all monitoring reports and records required by this Permit, including but not limited to:
 - a. records of all monitoring data used to complete Permit Application(s);
 - b. all data gathered or generated during the closure or post-closure process; and
 - c. all laboratory reports, drilling logs, bench-scale or pilot scale data;
- (14) documentation demonstrating distribution of the Contingency Plan in accordance with Permit Section 2.11.3;
- (15) documentation demonstrating the installation and maintenance of secondary containment system coatings or sealants as required at Permit Section 3.7.1(4) and 4.4(4);
- (16) personnel training records including both introductory and continuing training programs used to prepare employees to safely operate and maintain a permitted unit in compliance with 40 CFR § 264.16(d), which is incorporated herein by reference, and this Permit;
- (17) documentation of notifications and trainings associated with alternate emergency equipment as required at Permit Section 2.10.2; and
- (18) documentation of all instances where an indoor fire suppression system has been activated resulting in fire suppressants contacting a waste storage pad.

2.12.3 Availability of Facility Operating Record

The Permittees shall furnish and make reasonably available for inspection, upon request by any officer, employee, or representative of the Department, the Facility Operating Record and all other records required under 40 CFR Part 264 or this Permit (*see* 40 CFR § 264.74(a) and pursuant to 74-4-4.3 NMSA 1978). Information and records requested by the Department pursuant to this condition shall be made available for inspection in a paper or electronic format, or both, as specified by the Department (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

U1401931

2.12.4 Record Retention

The Permittees shall retain all records required by this Permit during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the Facility or as required by the Department (*see* 40 CFR § 264.74(b)).

2.12.5 Biennial Report

The Permittees shall submit a biennial report, which includes all of the information specified in 40 CFR § 264.75, which is incorporated herein by reference, to the Department by March 1 of each even numbered year.

U1401931

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U1401931

PART 3: STORAGE IN CONTAINERS

3.1 GENERAL CONDITIONS

- (1) The Permittees shall store and otherwise manage containers of hazardous waste in accordance with 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart I, which is incorporated herein by reference, and Attachment A (*Technical Area Unit Descriptions*).
- (2) The Permittees shall only store hazardous waste containers at the permitted units identified as utilizing waste process code S01 and specified in Attachment J (*Hazardous Waste Management Units*), Table J-1 (*Active Portion of the Facility*). The Permittees are authorized to store only those wastes identified by EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers (waste codes) listed in Attachment B (*Part A Application*) and identified as utilizing waste process code S01. The Permittees shall not store containers of hazardous waste in excess of the maximum capacities for each permitted container storage unit (CSU) identified in Attachment J, Table J-1. However, for purposes of compliance with secondary containment requirements, the holding of a hazardous waste container within a permitted unit for a period not to exceed 24 hours, for transportation, treatment, characterization, or packaging, shall not be deemed storage.
- (3) The Permittees shall ensure that the figures in Attachment N (*Figures*) and in the closure plans in Attachment G accurately reflect the location of all buildings and structures, regardless of whether they manage hazardous waste, at hazardous waste management units. The Permittees may change the location of a building or structure at a hazardous waste management unit only in accordance with a Class 1 permit modification requirements at 40 CFR § 270.42(a). Any change to the location of a building or structure within which hazardous waste is managed shall be a Class 1 modification with prior approval of the Department (*see* 40 CFR § 270.42(a)(2)). Any change to the location of a building or structure within which hazardous waste has not been managed shall be a Class 1 modification without prior approval (*see* 40 CFR § 270.42(a)(1)).

3.2 CONDITION OF CONTAINERS

The Permittees shall ensure that all containers used to store hazardous wastes subject to this Permit are in good condition (*e.g.*, no severe rusting or apparent structural defects) in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.171, which is incorporated herein by reference. If a container is not in good condition or begins to leak, the Permittees shall transfer the waste from such a container into a container that is in good condition within 24 hours of discovery of the problem, and in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.171.

U1401931

3.3 ACCEPTABLE STORAGE CONTAINERS

The Permittees shall only use containers that comply with 40 CFR Part 264 Subpart I (*Use and Management of Containers*) for storage of hazardous waste at permitted units. Prior to shipment of hazardous waste, containers must comply with Department of Transportation (DOT) shipping container regulations (*see 49 CFR § 173 - Shippers - General Requirements for Shipment and Packaging*, and 49 CFR § 178 - *Specifications for Packaging*).

Solid, oversize items (*e.g.*, glovebox, glovebox parts, vacuum pumps, tanks, duct work, piping, HEPA filters) contaminated with hazardous wastes that cannot be containerized in the waste containers referenced in the previous paragraph shall be subject to this Permit Part. These items shall be wrapped in plastic with a minimum of two layers of plastic to prevent dispersion of contaminating material.

3.4 COMPATIBILITY OF WASTE WITH CONTAINERS

The Permittees shall use containers made of, or lined with, materials that are compatible with and will not react with the hazardous waste to be stored, so that the ability of the container to contain the waste is not impaired (*see 40 CFR § 264.172*).

3.5 MANAGEMENT OF CONTAINERS

- (1) The Permittees shall ensure that all containers are kept closed during storage except when waste is added to or removed from the container or when a container's contents need to be repackaged (*see 40 CFR § 264.173(a)*). The Permittees shall not open, handle, or store a container holding hazardous waste in a manner that may rupture the container or cause the container to leak (*see 40 CFR § 264.173(b)*).
- (2) The Permittees shall establish and maintain lines of demarcation which identify the boundaries of all permitted CSUs. The line may be identified by paint, tape, or other permanent, visible marking on the floor or base material (*see 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)*). Permanent fences marking the unit boundary, or rooms or buildings whose walls constitute the boundary of the permitted units, satisfy this requirement.
- (3) The Permittees shall ensure that drums stored in movable buildings (*e.g.*, modular buildings, transportainers) with non-grated floors are stored on wheeled drum dollies, steel pallets, or are otherwise elevated.
- (4) The Permittees shall ensure that when waste containers are moved during storage, the location of each hazardous waste and the quantity at each location is documented in accordance with Permit Section 2.12 (*see 40 CFR § 264.73(b)(2)*).

U1401931

3.5.1 Storage Configuration and Minimum Aisle Space

- (1) The Permittees shall maintain adequate aisle space at all times to allow the unobstructed movement of personnel, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment within the permitted units. Additionally, emergency egress aisles with a minimum aisle space of two feet must be maintained at all personnel doors (*see* 40 CFR § 264.35).
- (2) The Permittees are authorized to stack containers greater than or equal to 30 gallons of hazardous waste to no more than three containers high. Stacked containers of this volume shall be palletized, and each layer shall be bound together (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).
- (3) The Permittees shall ensure that hazardous waste containers stored outdoors are not stored within five feet of the perimeter (*i.e.*, permitted unit boundary) fence, within five feet of any permanent structure, or within five feet of a paved or unpaved roadway.
- (4) The Permittees shall store hazardous waste gas cylinders in cylinder racks, baskets, or on specially constructed pallets that provide support and restraint.
- (5) The Permittees shall ensure that hazardous waste containers that are stored outdoors and are not being actively managed are protected from contact with precipitation using weather protective equipment (*e.g.*, containment shell, secured tarp) or are protected by the design of the equipment (*e.g.*, transportainer, Transuranic Waste Package Transporter II container) (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

3.6 WASTE CONTAINER LABELING

- (1) The Permittees shall ensure that all containers storing hazardous waste have a “Hazardous Waste” label (*see* 40 CFR § 262.34(a)(3)) that lists the generator’s name, address, and EPA Identification number, the date the container was placed in storage at the permitted unit (*see* 40 CFR § 262.34(a)(2)), and all applicable EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s) (*see* 40 CFR § 268.50(a)(2)(i)). All containers holding mixed waste shall be labeled “Radioactive.” Records for all containers will be maintained in accordance with Permit Section 2.12.
- (2) The Permittees shall ensure that containers holding free liquids have a “free liquids” label. The free liquids reference may be included on a label identifying other waste characteristics (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

3.7 CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

The Permittees shall store containers of hazardous waste in a manner that prevents contact with any accumulated liquids (*see* 40 CFR § 264.175(b)(2)).

U1401931

3.7.1 Containers with Free Liquids

- (1) The Permittees shall maintain secondary containment systems in all permitted units used to store wastes which contain free liquids in compliance with 40 CFR § 264.175, which is incorporated herein by reference. The Permittees shall maintain controls to prevent run-on into the permitted unit. These controls shall consist of ground features such as berms and sloping.
- (2) The Permittees shall remove spilled or leaked waste and accumulated precipitation from sumps or secondary containment systems. If the sumps or secondary containment system are the sole means of secondary containment the Permittees must remove the spilled or leaked waste and/or accumulated precipitation in liquid form within 24 hours of detection or immediately if necessary to prevent overflow of the secondary containment system. Otherwise, the Permittees must remove the spilled or leaked waste and/or accumulated precipitation in any form in as timely a manner as is necessary to prevent overflow of the containment system and shall, while the system's capacity is diminished, measure the system daily to demonstrate that the system retains sufficient capacity to contain 10% of the volume of containers or the volume of the largest container holding free liquids, which ever is greater. (*see* 40 CFR §§ 264.175(b)(4) and (5)). The Permittees shall document this measurement in the Facility Operating Record. Requests for extension of time for any deadline under this subparagraph may be made by e-mail.
- (3) The Permittees shall maintain the base of secondary containment systems to ensure they are impervious in order to contain leaks, spills, and/or accumulated precipitation until the collected liquids are detected and removed. The Permittees shall ensure that the secondary containment system have adequate structural strength to withstand the stresses of daily operations (*see* 40 CFR § 264.175(b)(1)).
- (4) If a coating or sealant is used as a component of a secondary containment system, the Permittees shall maintain documentation in the Facility Operating Record that the coating or sealant was applied and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. This documentation shall include a copy of the manufacturer's specifications as well as a certification stating the Permittees' installation and maintenance procedures were in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. If the base of the containment unit has expansion or construction joints, the Permittees shall install and maintain chemically resistant water stops, which are embedded in the concrete, or equivalent external systems (*e.g.* sealant systems) (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).
- (5) If a flexible liner is used as a secondary containment system after July 1, 2014, the Permittees shall maintain documentation in the Facility Operating Record that the flexible liner was installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. This documentation shall include a copy of the manufacturer's specifications as well as a certification stating that the Permittees' installation and

U1401931

maintenance procedures have been conducted in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

- (6) Unless waste is removed or another form of secondary containment is provided, the Permittees shall repair any damage to a secondary containment system within 15 days of detecting the problem. The Permittees shall perform any concrete or asphalt repair using an appropriate repair method (*e.g.*, ACI standards or manufacturer's recommendations), which will prevent future damage at the location (*see* 40 CFR §§ 264.15(c), 270.32(b)(2)). The Permittees shall apply coatings or sealants, if applicable, to the repaired area before waste storage activities resume. The Permittees must record any damage or repair to containment systems in the inspection logs required by Permit Section 2.6.3.
- (7) The Permittees shall ensure that the number of 55-gallon drums stored on a secondary containment pallet does not exceed the design capacity of the pallet.
- (8) The Permittees shall ensure that all metal secondary containment pallets have a chemically-resistant coating equivalent to urethane. The Permittees shall maintain the chemical-resistant coating in accordance with Permit Section 3.7.1 and the manufacturer's specifications.

3.7.2 Containers without Free Liquids

- (1) For container storage areas that will store only wastes without free liquids (*see* Attachment J (*Hazardous Wastes Management Units*), Table J-1 (*Active Portion of the Facility*)), the Permittees shall ensure that:
 - a. the storage areas are sloped or otherwise designed and operated to drain and remove liquid resulting from precipitation or other liquids (*see* 40 CFR § 264.175(c)(1)); or
 - b. the containers are elevated or otherwise protected from contact with accumulated liquids (*see* 40 CFR § 264.175(c)(2)).
- (2) The Permittees shall comply with the secondary containment requirements for hazardous wastes that do not contain free liquids and have the following waste codes: F020, F021, F022, F023, F026 and F027 (*see* 40 CFR § 264.175(d)(1)).
- (3) The Permittees shall ensure that the permitted units identified in Attachment J (*Hazardous Waste Management Units*), Table J-1 (*Active Portion of the Facility*), as managing "non-liquid wastes only" only manage non-liquid wastes.

3.8 INSPECTION SCHEDULES AND PROCEDURES

- (1) The Permittees shall inspect the permitted CSUs at least weekly for evidence of leaks or deterioration of the containment system by corrosion, cracking, differential settlement or other factors (*see* 40 CFR § 264.174).

U1401931

- (2) The Permittees shall store containers in a manner that allows the containers to be inspected for leaks, corrosion, deterioration, and for container labels to be read without moving them (*see* 40 CFR §§ 264.174 and 270.32(b)(2)).

3.9 VOLATILE ORGANIC AIR EMISSIONS

- (1) The Permittees shall control air pollutant emissions from each hazardous waste container at a permitted unit in accordance with the applicable regulations in 40 CFR Part 264 Subpart CC. The Permittees shall also manage hazardous wastes subject to emission controls in accordance with Attachment E (*Inspection Plan*).
- (2) The Permittees shall not be required to control air pollutant emissions from a container in accordance with the exemptions in 40 CFR §§ 264.1080(b)(1) through (8).
- (3) If the Permittees claim an exemption from air pollution emission controls due to a container holding radioactive mixed waste, the Permittees shall clearly label the container in accordance with Permit Section 3.6.
- (4) A suitable method to control container air pollution emissions is the utilization of the container construction specifications and operation requirements specified in 40 CFR § 264.1086(b). This emission control method is met if the containers adhere to the following requirements:
 - a. the containers have a capacity of greater than 0.1 cubic meters and less than 0.46 cubic meters (approximately 119 gallons);
 - b. the containers meet U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) specifications under 49 CFR Part 178;
 - c. the containers are kept closed during storage; and
 - d. the containers are inspected weekly to ensure lids and openings are securely closed and there is no possibility of air emissions (*see* 40 CFR §§ 264.1086(c)(3) and (4)).
- (5) All containers that are not exempted under 40 CFR 264, Subpart CC, shall be subject to Container Level 1 requirements, except that the Permittees shall identify containers subject to Container Level 2 controls on a list in the Facility Operating Record.
- (6) Containers may be opened for the purpose of adding or removing waste or as otherwise allowed at 40 CFR § 264.1086(c)(3), which is incorporated herein by reference.
- (7) The Permittees shall characterize hazardous wastes subject to emission controls in accordance with Permit Section 2.4 (*Waste Analysis*) and Attachment C (*Waste Analysis Plan*).

U1401931

3.10 TA-3 CONTAINER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

3.10.1 General Operating Conditions

The Permittees shall ensure that storage of hazardous or mixed waste in containers at TA-3-29 occurs only in the CSU in Rooms 9010, and portions of Rooms 9020, and 9030 identified in Attachment A (*Technical Area Unit Descriptions*) and Attachment J (*Hazardous Waste Management Units*), Table J-1 (*Active Portion of the Facility*).

3.10.2 Secondary Containment

The Permittees shall paint the floors in Rooms 9010, 9020, and 9030 within the TA-3-29 permitted unit with an epoxy sealant. The sealant must be maintained in accordance with Permit Section 3.7.1 of this Part and the manufacturer's specifications.

3.11 TA-50 CONTAINER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

3.11.1 General Operating Conditions

- (1) The Permittees shall ensure that storage of hazardous or mixed waste in containers at TA-50 occurs only in two areas: 1) an indoor storage area located in Building 69 (TA-50-69), Rooms 102 and 103; and 2) an outdoor storage area (TA-50-69, Outdoor) located south/southeast of Building 69, comprised of an asphalt pad and modular transportainer units, as identified in Attachment A (*Technical Area Unit Descriptions*) and Attachment J (*Hazardous Waste Management Units*).
- (2) The Permittees shall ensure that ignitable wastes will not be stored inside the glovebox located within the indoor permitted unit.
- (3) The Permittees shall at all times maintain a fire access lane between the TA-50-69 Outdoor and Indoor permitted units (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

3.11.2 Preventing Hazards in Loading/Unloading

The Permittees shall not load or unload waste at TA-50 during severe weather conditions.

3.11.3 Preventing Run-on

The Permittees shall prevent surface water run-on from contacting stored waste containers at the TA-50 permitted units.

The Permittees shall annually inspect and when necessary maintain the drainage swales located south of the permitted unit between the permitted unit and Material Disposal Area (MDA) C, and located on the west side of the permitted unit between Pecos Drive and the TA-50 fence line, to ensure that potential run-on is directed away from the permitted units (*see* 40 CFR § 264.175(c)(1)).

U1401931

3.12 TA-54 CONTAINER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

3.12.1 General Operating Conditions

The Permittees shall ensure that storage of hazardous waste in containers at TA-54 occurs only in the permitted unit at Area L, the nine permitted units at Area G, the two permitted units at TA-54 West, and as identified in Attachment A (*Technical Area Unit Descriptions*) and Attachment J (*Hazardous Waste Management Units*).

Area G

- (1) The Permittees shall remove all fluids above the HDPE liner at Area G, Dome 224 within 24 hours of discovery (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)). The Permittees shall include a record of the evacuation in the Facility's Operating Record including a complete chemical analysis of the fluid.
- (2) The Permittees shall ensure that at Area G, all containers storing hazardous waste with free liquids are stored on secondary containment pallets, except inside the following structures: Domes 230, and Sheds 144, 145, 146, 177, 1027, 1028, 1029, and 1041.

Area L

- (1) The 10,000 gallon holding tank at Area L, Dome 215 shall be inspected monthly and any detected fluids shall be characterized and removed within 3 days. The Permittees shall include a record of all holding tank inspections and evacuations in the Facility's Operating Record, including a complete chemical analysis of the tank contents (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).
- (2) The Permittees shall ensure that at Area L, all containers storing hazardous waste with free liquids are stored on secondary containment pallets, except when inside the following structures: Sheds 31, 68, 69, 70; concrete pad with canopy TA-54-32; concrete pads TA-54-35 and TA-54-36; building TA-54-39 (Room 101 and South Containment Pad), and modular unit TA-54-58.

TA-54 West

The Permittees may store mixed TRU wastes in sealed Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) certified Type-B shipping containers at the TA-54 West Outdoor permitted unit without secondary containment and weather protection.

The Permittees may use the Outdoor Pad excess storage capacity listed in Attachment J, Table J-1, only as specified in Permit Attachment A, Section A.4.3.2 (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

U1401931

The Permittees shall send a notification to the Secretary upon using the excess storage capacity that provides justification for its use. The Permittees shall send the notification to the e-mail notification list as specified in Permit Section 1.13.

3.12.2 Preventing Run-on and Run-off

3.12.2.1 Domes 153 & 283

The Permittees shall repair the 6-inch-high, 8-inch-wide curb at the perimeter of Domes 153 and 283 to prevent run-on/run-off to and from the permitted unit.

3.12.2.2 Storage Shed 8

The Permittees shall repair the 6-inch high, 8-inch-wide curb at Storage Shed 8 in as timely a manner as possible to prevent run-on/run-off to and from the permitted unit. The concrete slab on the south side of the shed shall be sloped away from the shed's foundation to prevent run-on. If the concrete slab is damaged, the Permittees shall repair the slab to prevent run-on to the permitted unit.

3.12.2.3 TA-54-33

The Permittees shall repair the 6-inch-high, 8-inch-wide concrete curb at the perimeter of the dome at TA-54-33 to prevent run-on/run-off to and from the permitted unit. The concrete floors of Rooms 100, 100A, 100B, 100C, and 105 shall slope inward to prevent run-off. If the concrete floors are damaged, the Permittees shall repair the floor(s) to prevent run-off from the permitted unit.

3.12.3 Secondary Containment

3.12.3.1 TA-54-32

The Permittees shall treat the concrete sumps with chemical-resistant epoxy filler-sealer and protective coating, providing an impervious seal to contain any potential leaks, spills, or accumulation of precipitation. The Permittees shall maintain the chemical-resistant epoxy and protective coating in accordance with Permit Section 3.7.1 and the manufacturer's specifications.

3.12.3.2 TA-54-35

The Permittees shall treat the concrete berms and the base of the concrete pad with chemical-resistant epoxy filler-sealer and protective coating, providing an impervious seal to contain any potential leaks, spills, or accumulation of precipitation. The Permittees shall maintain the chemical-resistant epoxy and protective coating in accordance with Permit Section 3.7.1 and the manufacturer's specifications.

U1401931

3.12.3.3 TA-54-36

The Permittees shall treat the concrete berms and the base of the concrete pad with chemical-resistant epoxy filler-sealer and protective coating, providing an impervious seal to contain any potential leaks, spills, or accumulation of precipitation. The Permittees shall maintain the chemical-resistant epoxy and protective coating in accordance with Permit Section 3.7.1 and the manufacturer's specifications.

3.12.3.4 TA-54-58

The Permittees shall treat the concrete berms and the base of the concrete pad with chemical-resistant epoxy filler-sealer and protective coating, providing an impervious seal to contain any potential leaks, spills, or accumulation of precipitation. The Permittees shall maintain the chemical-resistant epoxy and protective coating in accordance with Permit Section 3.7.1 and the manufacturer's specifications.

3.12.3.5 TA-54-39 and Containment Pad

3.12.3.5.i Room 101

The Permittees shall treat the curb and floor of this 878 square foot room with chemical-resistant epoxy filler-sealer and protective coating, providing an impervious seal to contain any potential leaks, spills, or accumulation of precipitation. The Permittees shall maintain the chemical-resistant epoxy and protective coating in accordance with Permit Section 3.7.1 and the manufacturer's specifications.

3.12.3.5.ii Containment Pad

The Permittees shall treat the concrete floor and curb with chemical-resistant epoxy filler-sealer and protective coating, providing an impervious seal to contain any potential leaks, spills, or accumulation of precipitation. The Permittees shall maintain the chemical-resistant epoxy and protective coating in accordance with Permit Section 3.7.1 and the manufacturer's specifications.

3.12.3.6 Storage Sheds 144, 145, 146, and 177

The Permittees shall ensure the interior of each shed and sump is treated with chemically-resistant epoxy paint. The Permittees shall maintain the chemically-resistant epoxy paint in accordance with Permit Section 3.7.1 of this Permit Part and the manufacturer's specifications.

3.12.3.7 Dome 224

The Permittees shall not rely on the engineered high-density polyethylene (HDPE) liner in Dome 224 as a method of secondary containment and shall instead store all hazardous waste containers holding free liquids on secondary containment pallets.

U1401931

3.13 TA-55 CONTAINER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

3.13.1 General Operating Conditions

The Permittees shall ensure that storage of hazardous or mixed waste in containers at TA-55 occurs only in the permitted units B45, B40, B05, K13, the vault located at TA-55-4, TA-55-185, and the outdoor container storage pad located northwest of TA-55-4, and as identified in Attachment A (*Technical Area Unit Descriptions*) and Attachment J (*Hazardous Waste Management Units*).

3.14 TA-63 CONTAINER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

3.14.1 General Operating Conditions

The Permittees shall ensure that storage and characterization of hazardous waste in containers at the Transuranic Waste Facility (TWF) occurs only on the permitted unit pad at TA-63, and as identified in Attachment A (*Technical Area Unit Descriptions*) and Attachment J (*Hazardous Waste Management Units*). This includes five storage buildings, the storage and characterization building, the characterization trailers, and the outside areas of the concrete pad within the unit boundary subject to the provisions of Permit Section 3.5.1, *Storage Configuration and Minimum Aisle Space*.

- (1) The Permittees shall store all hazardous waste containers known or suspected of holding free liquids on secondary containment pallets. If containers with free liquid are stored in the characterization trailers without secondary containment pallets for longer than 24 hours, the Permittees shall follow the reporting conditions of Permit Section 1.9.14, Other Noncompliance.
- (2) The Permittees shall not store containers with ignitable or reactive waste (E.P.A. Hazardous Waste Numbers D001 or D003) within 15 meters of the permitted unit's security fence shown in Figure 55 (*see* 40 CFR §264.176 and §270.32(b)(2)).
- (3) The Permittees shall only accept TRU and mixed TRU waste containers at the TWF if they are closed and equipped with filter vents approved for containers destined for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. The Permittees shall not open waste containers during storage or characterization at the TWF, although the Permittees may replace filter vents on TRU and mixed TRU waste containers if necessary (*see* 40 CFR §270.32(b)(2)).
- (4) The Permittees shall not accept the following waste for storage at the TWF:
 - a. Remote-handled TRU waste

U1401931

- b. Waste containers that are known or suspected to contain greater than 1% free liquid, as defined in 40 CFR § 260.10
- c. Mixed waste generated prior to December 31, 2015 (*see* 40 CFR §270.32(b)(2))

U1401931

3.14.2 Retention Basin

The Permittees shall inspect the retention basin as required by Permit Section 2.6, *General Inspection Requirements*, and in accordance with Permit Attachment E, *Inspection Plan*, for evidence of contamination and deterioration during each inspection. The Permittees shall record inspection results and any remediation in the Operating Record. Any decontamination of the retention basin will be subject to the provisions of Permit Attachment D, *Contingency Plan*.

- (1) The Permittees shall control run-on and run-off as specified in Permit Attachment A, Section A.6.9., *Control of Run-on/Run-off*. Run-off collected in the retention basin shall be evaluated before discharge. If the run-off is known to be or potentially contaminated with hazardous waste constituents from a spill, leak, or other release, it shall be sampled.

If sampling and analysis are required due to known or suspected contamination, the Permittees shall collect a water sample within 24 hours of discovery of the known or suspected contamination. The analytical testing shall include all appropriate methods based on the composition of waste stored at the unit. If the run-off present in the retention basin is determined to be hazardous waste, the Permittees shall implement Attachment D, *Contingency Plan*, and manage the waste spill as required by Permit Section D.4. The Permittees shall use the analytical results, together with information from the Operating Record, to characterize the water in accordance with Permit Attachment C, *Waste Analysis Plan*. The Permittees shall record the type and quantity of waste water present in the retention basin, the date of the incident, and the date of removal of the waste water in the Operating Record.

If the Permittees determine that the storm water is not hazardous waste, but that it is contaminated with hazardous waste constituents, the Permittees shall ensure the storm water meets the applicable clean-up requirements in Permit Section 11.4.3, *Surface Water Clean-up Levels*, prior to discharge.

If the Permittees determine that the storm water is not contaminated with hazardous waste constituents, the Permittees shall manage the storm water in accordance with *The Multi-Sector General Permit For Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity* (MSGP) for the facility.

- (2) Within 24 hours of a fire event, the Permittees shall collect a sample of fire suppression water collected in the retention basin and analyze it for any hazardous waste constituents managed at the facility. If the fire suppression water present in the retention basin is determined to be hazardous waste, the Permittees shall manage the waste water as required by Attachment D, *Contingency Plan*. The Permittees shall use the analytical results, together with information from the Operating Record, to characterize the water in accordance with Permit

U1401931

Attachment C, *Waste Analysis Plan*. The Permittees shall record the type and quantity of waste water present in the retention basin, the date of the incident, and the date of removal of the waste water in the Operating Record.

If the Permittees determine that the fire suppression water is not a hazardous waste, the Permittees shall ensure the water meets the applicable clean-up requirements in Permit Section 11.4.3, *Surface Water Clean-up Levels*, prior to discharge.

U1401931

3.14.3 Subsurface Vapor Monitoring

The Permittees shall monitor subsurface vapors to evaluate for releases from Material Disposal Area (MDA) C. If soil vapors are determined to present a potential risk to site workers, then the Permittees shall initiate corrective action as necessary to protect human health.

The subsurface vapor monitoring network is described in Permit Attachment A, Section A-6-10, and Figure 56 in Attachment N (Figures). Vapor monitoring well construction must be completed and at least one vapor sample collected from each well sampling port prior to the start of operations at the TWF. Vapor samples must then be collected quarterly during the first year of operation. After the first year of sampling, the Permittees may propose an alternate sampling frequency for subsequent years, in a permit modification request, based on the evaluation of data from the pre-operational and quarterly samples, as well as relevant vapor monitoring data collected from nearby vapor-monitoring locations. All vapor samples shall be analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and samples shall be collected in appropriate sample canisters and submitted for analysis of VOCs using EPA Method TO-15. The Permittees must submit a vapor monitoring work plan to the Department for approval no less than 90 days after the effective date of this Permit. The Permittees are required to submit a letter report no later than 60 days following each sample collection event detailing the sampling procedure, analytical results, and any deviations from the Department approved work plan.

The Department utilized the methodology described below to determine appropriate soil gas screening levels (SGSLs) for all vapor-phase hazardous constituents detected in the subsurface at MDA C. Required detection and action levels for analytical data are consistent with the lowest SGSLs.

The SGSL levels for constituents detected at MDA C are provided as action levels in Tables 3.14.3.1, 3.14.3.2 and 3.14.3.3 at the end of this Section (3.14.3). The SGSL values were calculated using a generalized equation derived from Equation 19 in the EPA's "User's Guide to Evaluating Subsurface Vapor Intrusion Into Buildings" (February 22, 2004, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC), and the methodology outlined in "Guidance for the Evaluation and Mitigation of Subsurface Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air (Vapor Intrusion Guidance)" (October 2011, Department of Toxic Substances Control, California Environmental Protection Agency). The equation is as follows:

$$SGSL = IARL / \alpha$$

Where:

SGSL = Soil gas screening level

IARL = Risk-based screening level for industrial workers indoor air

α = Attenuation factor (ratio of indoor air concentration to soil gas concentration)

The industrial air screening level from the May 2013 EPA Regional Screening Level

U1401931

(RSL) Tables, adjusted to a 1e-05 cancer risk, was applied for the indoor air concentration (IARL) (<http://www.epa.gov/region9/superfund/prg/rsl-table.html>). The attenuation coefficients were derived via utilization of EPA advanced soil gas Johnson and Ettinger model for sampling depths of 5, 25, and 60 feet below ground surface. http://www.epa.gov/oswer/riskassessment/airmodel/johnson_ettinger.htm). If the IARLs change for any constituent in Tables 3.13.3.1, 3.14.3.2 and 3.14.3.3, the Permittees shall calculate a revised SGSL using the attenuation factors identified in the Table. The revised SGSLs will be included in the letter report required by this Section.

If sample results, reported in accordance with Permit Section 11.10.3, indicate that volatile organic constituents are present at concentrations above soil gas screening levels at any port in any of the vapor detection network wells, the Permittees must:

- (1) Notify NMED in writing within 24 hours of detection;
- (2) Resample the wells as soon as is practicable within ten business days to confirm results. Confirmatory samples must be processed on a rush basis at the analytical laboratory;
- (3) If the confirmatory analytical sample results verify the accuracy of the initial sample results, the Permittees must notify NMED in writing within 24 hours of confirmation in order to discuss whether subsurface mitigation measures are required to protect human health.

The Respondents shall notify the Department in writing within fifteen days after review of the analytical data if the data indicate any of the following:

- (1) Detection of a contaminant in a vapor monitoring well if that contaminant has not previously been detected in the well.
- (2) Detection of a contaminant in a vapor monitoring well at a concentration that exceeds one-half the soil gas screening level, if that contaminant has not previously exceeded one-half such screening level in the well.
- (3) Detection of a contaminant in a vapor monitoring well at a concentration that exceeds one-half the soil gas screening level and that has increased for the third consecutive sampling of that well.

The written notification shall be submitted to the Department in a letter report that includes, at a minimum, in table format, the date or dates of the sampling event, the well designation, the location of the well, a list of the analytical data that triggered the reporting requirement, any known issues with sample quality, and the specific category for which the data is reported under this Section (3.14.3). The Permittees may submit a proposal for further sampling or investigation or, alternately, the Department may require further investigation. Any further sampling or investigation would be performed in

U1401931

accordance with the corrective action required under 2005 Order on Consent or Permit
Part 11.

U1401931

Table 3.14.3.1. Current Soil Gas Screening Levels for Selected VOCs at sampling ports located 5 feet below ground surface (as amended)

Constituent	Infinite source building attenuation coefficient α at 5 ft bgs (unitless) ^a	USEPA Industrial Indoor Air RSL ^b ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Soil-gas Screening Level for 5 ft bgs Sampling Depth ^c ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
Acetone	5.12E-04	1.40E+05	2.73E+08
Benzene	4.69E-04	1.60E+01	3.41E+04
Methyl bromide	4.43E-04	2.20E+01	4.97E+04
Methylethylketone (2-butanone)	4.57E-04	2.20E+04	4.81E+07
Carbon disulfide	4.91E-04	3.10E+03	6.31E+06
Carbon tetrachloride	4.52E-04	2.00E+01	4.42E+04
Chlorobenzene	4.43E-04	2.20E+02	4.97E+05
Chloroform	4.91E-04	5.30E+00	1.08E+04
Methyl chloride (chloromethane)	5.14E-04	3.90E+02	7.59E+05
Dichlorodifluoromethane	4.29E-04	4.40E+02	1.03E+06
1,1-Dichloroethane	4.45E-04	7.70E+01	1.73E+05
1,1-Dichloroethylene	4.72E-04	8.80E+02	1.86E+06
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene ^d	4.44E-04	2.60E+02	5.85E+05
1,2-Dichloropropane	4.53E-04	1.20E+01	2.65E+04
Ethylbenzene	4.47E-04	4.90E+01	1.10E+05
4-Ethyltoluene ^d	4.68E-04	2.20E+04	4.70E+07
2-Hexanone	5.59E-04	1.30E+02	2.32E+05
Methylene chloride	4.87E-04	2.60E+03	5.34E+06
Styrene	4.39E-04	4.40E+03	1.00E+07
Tetrachloroethylene	4.41E-04	1.80E+02	4.08E+05
Toluene	4.68E-04	2.20E+04	4.70E+07
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	4.52E-04	1.30E+05	2.87E+08
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	4.52E-04	2.20E+04	4.86E+07
Trichloroethylene	4.54E-04	8.80E+00	1.94E+04
Trichlorofluoromethane	4.68E-04	3.10E+03	6.63E+06
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	4.15E-04	3.10E+01	7.47E+04
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene ^d	4.14E-04	3.10E+01	7.49E+04
Vinyl chloride (chloroethene)	4.93E-04	2.80E+01	5.68E+04
Xylenes (total)	4.52E-04	4.40E+02	9.73E+05
o-Xylene	4.68E-04	4.40E+02	9.41E+05
p-Xylene	4.50E-04	4.40E+02	9.77E+05
m-Xylene	4.37E-04	4.40E+02	1.01E+06

^a Attenuation coefficients were derived via utilization of USEPA (2004) advanced soil-gas Johnson and Ettinger model for a sampling depth of 5 feet below ground surface (ft bgs).

^b RSL = Regional Screening Level, USEPA Region 9, May 2013, adjusted to a 1E-05 cancer risk. $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter. More conservative of cancer or noncancer risk applied.

^c Final soil gas screening levels were calculated by dividing the RSL by the attenuation coefficient (RSL/α). This methodology is derived from Equation 19 in USEPA's (2004) User's Guide to Evaluating Subsurface Vapor Intrusion Into Buildings.

^d RSLs were not available for these constituents and the following surrogate values were applied: trans-1,2-dichloroethylene was used as a surrogate for cis-1,2-dichloroethylene; toluene was used as a surrogate for 4-ethyltoluene; 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene was used as a surrogate for 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene.

U1401931

Table 3.14.3.2. Current Soil Gas Screening Levels for Selected VOCs at sampling ports located 25 feet below ground surface (as amended)

Constituent	Infinite source building attenuation coefficient α at 25 ft bgs (unitless) ^a	USEPA Industrial Indoor Air RSL ^b ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Soil-gas Screening Level for 25 ft bgs Sampling Depth ^c ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
Acetone	2.57E-04	1.40E+05	5.44E+08
Benzene	2.06E-04	1.60E+01	7.76E+04
Methyl bromide	1.80E-04	2.20E+01	1.22E+05
Methylethylketone (2-butanone)	1.94E-04	2.20E+04	1.13E+08
Carbon disulfide	2.30E-04	3.10E+03	1.35E+07
Carbon tetrachloride	1.89E-04	2.00E+01	1.06E+05
Chlorobenzene	1.81E-04	2.20E+02	1.22E+06
Chloroform	2.30E-04	5.30E+00	2.30E+04
Methyl chloride (chloromethane)	2.60E-04	3.90E+02	1.50E+06
Dichlorodifluoromethane	1.69E-04	4.40E+02	2.61E+06
1,1-Dichloroethane	1.83E-04	7.70E+01	4.21E+05
1,1-Dichloroethylene	2.09E-04	8.80E+02	4.20E+06
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene ^d	1.82E-04	2.60E+02	1.43E+06
1,2-Dichloropropane	1.90E-04	1.20E+01	6.32E+04
Ethylbenzene	1.84E-04	4.90E+01	2.66E+05
4-Ethyltoluene ^d	2.04E-04	2.20E+04	1.08E+08
2-Hexanone	3.35E-04	1.30E+02	3.88E+05
Methylene chloride	2.26E-04	1.20E+04	5.31E+07
Styrene	1.77E-04	4.40E+03	2.49E+07
Tetrachloroethylene	1.79E-04	4.70E+02	2.63E+06
Toluene	2.04E-04	2.20E+04	1.08E+08
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	1.89E-04	1.30E+05	6.86E+08
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1.89E-04	2.20E+04	1.16E+08
Trichloroethylene	1.91E-04	3.00E+01	1.57E+05
Trichlorofluoromethane	2.04E-04	3.10E+03	1.52E+07
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1.57E-04	3.10E+01	1.97E+05
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene ^d	1.56E-04	3.10E+01	1.98E+05
Vinyl chloride (chloroethene)	2.33E-04	2.80E+01	1.20E+05
Xylenes (total)	1.89E-04	4.40E+02	2.33E+06
o-Xylene	2.04E-04	4.40E+02	2.15E+06
p-Xylene	1.87E-04	4.40E+02	2.35E+06
m-Xylene	1.75E-04	4.40E+02	2.51E+06

^a Attenuation coefficients were derived via utilization of USEPA (2004) advanced soil-gas Johnson and Ettinger model for a sampling depth of 25 feet below ground surface (ft bgs).

^b RSL = Regional Screening Level, USEPA Region 9, May 2013, adjusted to a 1E-05 cancer risk. $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter. More conservative of cancer or noncancer risk applied.

^c Final soil gas screening levels were calculated by dividing the RSL by the attenuation coefficient (RSL/α). This methodology is derived from Equation 19 in USEPA's (2004) User's Guide to Evaluating Subsurface Vapor Intrusion Into Buildings.

^d RSLs were not available for these constituents and the following surrogate values were applied: trans-1,2-dichloroethylene was used as a surrogate for cis-1,2-dichloroethylene; toluene was used as a surrogate for 4-ethyltoluene; 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene was used as a surrogate for 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene.

U1401931

Table 3.14.3.3. Current Soil Gas Screening Levels for Selected VOCs at sampling ports located 60 feet below ground surface (as amended)

Constituent	Infinite source building attenuation coefficient α at 60 ft bgs (unitless) ^a	USEPA Industrial Indoor Air RSL ^b ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Soil-gas Screening Level for 60 ft bgs Sampling Depth ^c ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
Acetone	1.38E-04	1.40E+05	1.02E+09
Benzene	1.04E-04	1.60E+01	1.54E+05
Methyl bromide	8.85E-05	2.20E+01	2.49E+05
Methylethylketone (2-butanone)	9.68E-05	2.20E+04	2.27E+08
Carbon disulfide	1.19E-04	3.10E+03	2.59E+07
Carbon tetrachloride	9.39E-05	2.00E+01	2.13E+05
Chlorobenzene	8.87E-05	2.20E+02	2.48E+06
Chloroform	1.19E-04	5.30E+00	4.44E+04
Methyl chloride (chloromethane)	1.39E-04	3.90E+02	2.80E+06
Dichlorodifluoromethane	8.18E-05	4.40E+02	5.38E+06
1,1-Dichloroethane	8.99E-05	7.70E+01	8.56E+05
1,1-Dichloroethylene	1.06E-04	8.80E+02	8.30E+06
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene ^d	8.93E-05	2.60E+02	2.91E+06
1,2-Dichloropropane	9.41E-05	1.20E+01	1.28E+05
Ethylbenzene	9.08E-05	4.90E+01	5.40E+05
4-Ethyltoluene ^d	1.03E-04	2.20E+04	2.14E+08
2-Hexanone	1.97E-04	1.30E+02	6.60E+05
Methylene chloride	1.17E-04	2.60E+03	2.23E+07
Styrene	8.66E-05	4.40E+03	5.08E+07
Tetrachloroethylene	8.76E-05	1.80E+02	2.05E+06
Toluene	1.03E-04	2.20E+04	2.14E+08
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	9.39E-05	1.30E+05	1.38E+09
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	9.39E-05	2.20E+04	2.34E+08
Trichloroethylene	9.49E-05	8.80E+00	9.27E+04
Trichlorofluoromethane	1.03E-04	3.10E+03	3.01E+07
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	7.53E-05	3.10E+01	4.12E+05
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene ^d	7.49E-05	3.10E+01	4.14E+05
Vinyl chloride (chloroethene)	1.21E-04	2.80E+01	2.31E+05
Xylenes (total)	9.38E-05	4.40E+02	4.69E+06
o-Xylene	1.03E-04	4.40E+02	4.27E+06
p-Xylene	9.27E-05	4.40E+02	4.74E+06
m-Xylene	8.55E-05	4.40E+02	5.15E+06

^a Attenuation coefficients were derived via utilization of USEPA (2004) advanced soil-gas Johnson and Ettinger model for a sampling depth of 60 feet below ground surface (ft bgs).

^b RSL = Regional Screening Level, USEPA Region 9, May 2013, adjusted to a 1E-05 cancer risk. $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter. More conservative of cancer or noncancer risk applied.

^c Final soil gas screening levels were calculated by dividing the RSL by the attenuation coefficient (RSL/α). This methodology is derived from Equation 19 in USEPA's (2004) User's Guide to Evaluating Subsurface Vapor Intrusion Into Buildings.

^d RSLs were not available for these constituents and the following surrogate values were applied: trans-1,2-dichloroethylene was used as a surrogate for cis-1,2-dichloroethylene; toluene was used as a surrogate for 4-ethyltoluene; 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene was used as a surrogate for 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene.

U1401931

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U1401931

**PART 4: TA-55 STORAGE IN TANKS AND TREATMENT
BY STABILIZATION**

4.1 GENERAL CONDITIONS

- (1) The Permittees shall store mixed waste in tanks in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart J, which is incorporated herein by reference and this Permit Part. The Permittees shall treat mixed waste by stabilization in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart X, which is incorporated herein by reference and this Permit Part.
- (2) The Permittees shall, in accordance with this Permit Part, maintain and operate the mixed waste storage tank unit, the stabilization unit, all ancillary equipment as defined in 40 CFR § 260.10, and the associated secondary containment system at TA-55 as described at Attachment A (*Technical Area Unit Descriptions*).
- (3) The Permittees shall store mixed waste only in the tank systems associated with the permitted unit identified with process code S02 in Attachment J (*Hazardous Waste Management Units*), Table J-1 (*Active Portion of the Facility*). The Permittees shall treat mixed waste by stabilization only in the permitted unit identified with process code T04 in Attachment J, Table J-1. The Permittees shall not store or treat mixed waste in quantities that exceed the operating capacities identified in Table J-1.
- (4) The Permittees shall store in the tank unit and treat in the stabilization unit only those wastes with the EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers listed in association with the applicable storage tank unit and stabilization unit in Attachment B (*Part A Application*).
- (5) The Permittees shall ensure that mixed wastes or treatment reagents are not placed in the storage tank or stabilization units if they could cause the units, their ancillary equipment, or the containment system to rupture, leak, corrode, or otherwise fail (*see* 40 CFR § 264.194(a)).

4.2 EXISTING TANK SYSTEM INTEGRITY

The Permittees shall maintain in the Facility Operating Record the written integrity assessments of the existing tank unit system provided with the Permittees' Permit Application.

4.3 REPLACEMENT TANK SYSTEM AND STABILIZATION UNIT COMPONENTS

- (1) The Permittees shall ensure either that storage tank or stabilization system repairs are performed in accordance with 40 CFR §§ 264.196(e)(2) through (4), or that

U1401931

the system be closed in accordance with the conditions of this Permit and 40 CFR § 264.197, which is incorporated herein by reference.

- (2) During the replacement of tank unit systems and stabilization unit ancillary equipment the Permittees shall ensure that proper handling procedures are adhered to in order to prevent damage to the units, their components, or any ancillary equipment (*see* 40 CFR § 264.192(b)). Replacement equipment shall be made of the same or similar materials as those described in Attachment A (*Technical Area Unit Descriptions*).
- (3) The Permittees shall ensure that prior to replacing a portion of the tank or stabilization unit systems, a registered engineer trained and experienced in the proper installation of tank systems or components inspects the system in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR § 264.192(b). A record of this inspection shall be maintained in the Facility Operating Record.
- (4) If the Permittees repair the storage tank unit or the stabilization unit systems, the Permittees shall certify that the system is capable of handling mixed wastes without release for the intended life of the system in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR § 264.196(f), which is incorporated herein by reference. This certification must be submitted to the Department within seven days after returning the tank system to use.
- (5) Replacement tanks, their ancillary equipment, and stabilization unit ancillary equipment shall be tested for tightness prior to being placed into use (*see* 40 CFR § 264.192(d)). If a replacement tank, tank ancillary equipment or the stabilization unit ancillary equipment is found not to be tight, all repairs necessary to remedy the leak(s) in the system shall be performed prior to the system being placed into use.
- (6) The Permittees shall obtain and keep in the Facility Operating Record the written statements required at 40 CFR § 264.192, which is incorporated herein by reference.

4.4 TANK SYSTEMS AND STABILIZATION UNIT CONTAINMENT

- (1) The Permittees shall ensure that the tank and stabilization units have an associated secondary containment system that conforms to the requirements specified at 40 CFR § 264.193, which is incorporated herein by reference. The Permittees shall consider the walls and floor of Room 401 as the secondary containment system for the storage tank and the stabilization units.
- (2) The Permittees shall use appropriate controls and practices to prevent spills and overflows from the storage tank unit, the stabilization unit, or their associated containment system in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.194(b), which is incorporated herein by reference.

- (3) The Permittees shall ensure that spilled, leaked, or otherwise accumulated liquids are removed from the secondary containment system, including but not limited to the sumps, within 24 hours of detection of the spill, leak, or accumulation. The Permittees may seek an extension of time if the Permittees can demonstrate that removal of the released waste or accumulated liquids cannot be accomplished within 24 hours (*see* 40 CFR § 264.193(c)(4)). Such a determination must be made within 24 hours of detection of the spill, leak of the released waste. The Permittees shall notify the Department of any accumulated liquids within the secondary containment system within five days of detection of such liquids (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).
- (4) The Permittees shall ensure that the secondary containment system comprised in part by floor, wall, or joint sealants, is installed and maintained in accordance with the sealant manufacturer's recommendations, and shall maintain documentation of this fact in the Facility Operating Record. This documentation shall include a copy of the manufacturer's recommendations and a certification from a registered engineer stating the Permittees' installation and maintenance procedures were performed in accordance with the recommendations.
- (5) Secondary containment systems utilizing sealants existing at the time of this Permit's issuance but not having associated sealant manufacturer's recommendations or an associated certification statement shall be re-sealed within 90 days of the effective date of this Permit (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).
- (6) The Permittees shall ensure that all tank and stabilization unit ancillary equipment have secondary containment in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.193(f), which is incorporated herein by reference. Above ground waste piping, including welded flanges, joints, and connections, shall be inspected for leaks each operating day (*i.e.*, each day that waste is present in a tank or stabilization unit).
- (7) The Permittees shall ensure that a storage tank unit, stabilization unit, secondary containment system, or a portion of these units or systems, from which there has been a leak or spill, or which is unfit for use, is removed from service immediately and otherwise complies with the requirements of 40 CFR § 264.196, which is incorporated herein by reference.
- (8) The Permittees shall ensure that any release of mixed waste from a storage tank or stabilization unit to the environment (*e.g.*, soil, surface water, groundwater, atmosphere) is reported to the Department by e-mail or facsimile within 24 hours of its detection (*see* 40 CFR § 264.196(d)). Within 30 days of detection of a release to the environment, the Permittees shall submit a written report to the Department containing the information at 40 CFR § 264.196(d)(3), which is incorporated herein by reference.

U1401931

- (9) The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list of the written report under 40 CFR § 264.196(d)(3) in accordance with Permit Section 1.13.

4.5 IGNITABLE, REACTIVE, OR INCOMPATIBLE WASTES

The Permittees shall ensure that the mixed waste storage tank and stabilization units do not manage ignitable or reactive waste.

The Permittees shall ensure that incompatible wastes, or wastes and other materials that are incompatible, are not placed in the same tank system or stabilization unit (*see* 40 CFR § 264.199).

4.6 TA-50 RADIOACTIVE LIQUID WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY

The Permittees shall discharge all treated wastewater from the TA-50 Radioactive Liquid Waste Treatment Facility (RLWTF) through the outfall permitted under Section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act, or as otherwise authorized by the terms of an applicable Clean Water Act permit that regulates the treatment and use of wastewater. If the Permittees intentionally discharge through a location other than the permitted outfall or as otherwise authorized, they will fail to comply with this requirement, and as a consequence the wastewater treatment unit exemption under 40 CFR § 264.1(g)(6) will no longer apply to the RLWTF. The Permittees shall not accept listed hazardous wastes as specified at 40 CFR Part 261 Subpart D at the RLWTF.

U1401931

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U1401931

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U1401931

PART 9: CLOSURE

9.1 INTRODUCTION

This Permit Part addresses the three categories of permitted units at the Facility. They are identified as follows:

- (1) regulated units (*i.e.*, material disposal areas G, H, L);
- (2) indoor units (structures and related equipment); and
- (3) outdoor units (asphalt or concrete pads and related structures and equipment):
 - a. co-located with a regulated unit; and
 - b. not co-located with a regulated unit.

Attachment J (*Hazardous Waste Management Units*), Table J-1 (*Active Portion of the Facility*), identifies the category of each permitted unit in the column titled *Type of Unit*.

This Permit does not address the closure of interim status units.

The Permittees shall adhere to the closure performance standards in Permit Section 9.2 for all the permitted units addressed in this Permit Section.

The Permittees shall close the permitted storage and treatment units in accordance with the requirements in 40 CFR §§ 264.110 through 264.116, 264.178, and 264.197 (which are incorporated herein by reference), this Permit Part (9), and the procedures described in the permitted unit-specific closure plans in Attachment G (*Closure Plans*).

9.1.1 Regulated Units

The regulated units shall not accept hazardous or mixed waste and shall undergo closure. The Permittees shall adhere to the closure performance standards in Permit Section 9.2 and the closure requirements in Permit Sections 9.3 and 9.5 for the closure of these units.

9.1.2 Indoor Units

Indoor units are buildings (*e.g.*, TA-54-412 DVRS), structures (*e.g.*, storage sheds, domes, transportainers, canopies, trailers, and permacons), or rooms within a building (*e.g.*, TA-3 Room 9010). The Permittees shall comply with the specific closure requirements in Permit Sections 9.4 and 9.5 for these units and comply with the closure performance standards in Permit Section 9.2.

U1401931

9.1.3 Outdoor Units

Outdoor units are pads which are constructed of either asphalt or concrete and include, at some units, buildings, structures, or both, situated thereon. There are two distinct types of outdoor units addressed by this Permit:

- (1) asphalt or concrete storage pads co-located with a regulated unit (*i.e.*, outdoor storage unit) (*e.g.*, TA-54 Area L); and
- (2) asphalt storage pads not co-located with a regulated unit (*i.e.*, outdoor storage unit) (*e.g.*, TA-50-69 Outdoor Unit).

The Permittees shall comply with the specific closure requirements in Permit Sections 9.4 and 9.5 for these units and adhere to the closure performance standards in Permit Section 9.2.

Any building or structure, or its associated equipment, situated on an outdoor unit shall meet the specific closure requirements in Permit Sections 9.4 and 9.5 and meet the closure performance standard in Permit Section 9.2.

9.2 CLOSURE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

The Permittees shall meet the following closure performance standards for permitted units identified in Permit Section 9.1.

9.2.1 Clean Closure

To achieve clean closure, the Permittees must:

- (1) remove all hazardous waste residues and hazardous constituents; and
- (2) ensure contaminated media do not contain concentrations of hazardous constituents greater than the clean-up levels established in accordance with Permit Sections 11.4 and 11.5. For soils the cleanup levels shall be established based on residential use. The Permittees must also demonstrate that there is no potential to contaminate groundwater.

9.2.2 Inability to Achieve Clean Closure Performance Standards

If the Permittees are unable to achieve any one of the clean closure standards in Permit Section 9.2.1, they must:

- (1) control hazardous waste residues, hazardous constituents, and, as applicable, contaminated media such that they do not exceed a total excess cancer risk of 10^{-5} for carcinogenic substances and, for non-carcinogenic substances, a target Hazard Index of 1.0 for human receptors, and meet Ecological Screening Levels established under Permit Section 11.5;
- (2) minimize the need for further maintenance; and

- (3) control, minimize, or eliminate, to the extent necessary to protect human health and the environment, the post-closure escape of hazardous waste, hazardous constituents, leachate, contaminated run-off, or hazardous waste decomposition products to the ground, groundwater, surface waters, or atmosphere

(see 40 CFR § 264.111).

The Permittees may remove any structure pursuant to Permit Section 9.4.3.2 instead of attaining the closure performance standards under this Permit Part (9) for that structure.

9.2.2.1 Indoor Units

The Permittees shall notify the Department in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.112 if the closure performance standard at Permit Section 9.2.1(1) or (2) is not attainable for an indoor unit (see Permit Section 9.1.2). The notification shall include a demonstration that justifies the Permittees' inability to achieve the standard. The Permittees shall concurrently submit a permit modification request in accordance with 40 CFR §§ 264.112 and 270.42 that describes the measures that will be taken to ensure compliance with the closure performance standards at Permit Sections 9.2.2(1) through (3), and a post-closure plan, if necessary, to maintain the measures. The Permittees shall conduct any post-closure care in accordance with Permit Part 10 (*Post-Closure Care*).

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list, in accordance with Permit Section 1.13, of the notice to the Department provided under this Permit Section (9.2.2.1).

9.2.2.2 Outdoor Units Co-located with Regulated Units

The Permittees may petition the Department for alternative closure requirements in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.110(c) if the closure performance standards at Permit Sections 9.2.1(1) and (2) are not attainable for an outdoor unit (including associated indoor structures) co-located with a regulated unit (see Permit Section 9.1.3(1)).

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list, in accordance with Permit Section 1.13, of the petition to the Department provided under this Permit Section (9.2.2.2).

9.2.2.3 Other Outdoor Units

The Permittees shall notify the Department in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.112(c) if the closure performance standards at Permit Sections 9.2.1(1) and (2) are not attainable for an outdoor unit (including associated structures) *not* co-located with a regulated unit (see Permit Section 9.1.3(2)). The notification shall include a demonstration that justifies the Permittees' inability to achieve the standard. The Permittees shall concurrently submit a permit modification request in accordance with 40 CFR §§ 264.112 and 270.42 that describes the measures that will be taken to ensure compliance with the closure

U1401931

performance standards at Permit Sections 9.2.2(1) through (3), and a post-closure plan, if necessary, to maintain the measures. The Permittees shall conduct any post-closure care in accordance with Permit Part 10 (*Post-Closure Care*).

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list, in accordance with Permit Section 1.13, of the notice to the Department under this Permit Section (9.2.2.3).

9.3 CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR REGULATED UNITS

Closure of the regulated units must meet the corrective action requirements of the March 1, 2005 Compliance Order on Consent (Consent Order). The Consent Order is an enforceable document that sets forth alternative closure requirements in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.110(c). The Permittees shall propose remedies in the Corrective Measures Evaluation Report under the Consent Order that achieve compliance with the closure performance standards at 40 CFR § 264.111. Fulfilling the requirements of the approved Corrective Measures Implementation Plan under the Consent Order shall also satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart G.

9.4 CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR INDOOR AND OUTDOOR UNITS

This section specifies the closure requirements for indoor and outdoor (asphalt and concrete pad) permitted units.

9.4.1 Closure Schedule

The Permittees shall notify the Department in writing at least 45 days prior to the date on which they expect to begin closure of a permitted unit in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.112(d)(1), which is incorporated herein by reference. The beginning of closure is marked by initiating removal of waste from a permitted unit for the purpose of closure. In accordance with 40 CFR § 264.112(d)(2), incorporated herein by reference, the date when the Permittees begin closure shall be no later than 30 days after the date on which a permitted unit receives the known final volume of hazardous wastes, or if there is a reasonable possibility that the permitted unit will receive additional hazardous wastes, no later than one year after the date on which the unit received the most recent volume of hazardous wastes. In accordance with 40 CFR § 264.113(a), within 90 days after receiving the permitted unit's final volume of hazardous waste, the Permittees shall remove or treat, as applicable, in accordance with the approved closure plan, all hazardous waste from a permitted unit.

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list, in accordance with Permit Section 1.13, of the notice to the Department provided under this Permit Section (9.4.1).

U1401931

9.4.1.1 Time Allowed for Closure

The Permittees shall complete all closure activities in compliance with this Permit Part within 180 days after receiving the final volume of hazardous waste at a permitted unit unless an extension is approved by the Department (*see* 40 CFR §§ 264.113(a)(1) and (2) or 264.113(b)(1) and (2), which are incorporated herein by reference).

9.4.2 Removal of Hazardous Waste

Within 90 days after receiving the final volume of hazardous waste at a permitted unit, the Permittees shall treat or remove from the unit all hazardous waste in accordance with 40 CFR §§ 264.112 through 114, which are incorporated herein by reference.

9.4.3 Decontamination and Removal

The Permittees shall decontaminate, remove, or both, all structures and related equipment and materials (*e.g.*, asphalt pads) in accordance with this Permit Part and the requirements for closure plans in 40 CFR §§ 264.112(b)(4) and 264.114.

9.4.3.1 Decontamination of Surfaces, Structures, and Related Equipment

The Permittees shall decontaminate by pressure-washing or steam-cleaning the floors, walls (up to 11 feet from the floor, or another height approved by the Department), and ceilings (lower than 11 feet high, or another height approved by the Department), of all surfaces and structures at permitted indoor and outdoor units as well as all related equipment (*e.g.*, railings, stairs, secondary containment pallets, piping). If such methods are not practicable, the Permittees shall propose to the Department, for its approval, an alternative decontamination method in their closure plans.

To achieve the performance standards for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), the Permittees shall decontaminate all structures and related equipment at indoor and outdoor permitted units at least twice. The Permittees shall identify and provide rationale in the sampling and analysis plan for the permitted unit and the structures and related equipment that do not undergo this type of decontamination.

The Permittees shall identify in each permitted unit's closure plan what surfaces, structures, and related equipment from the permitted unit will be decontaminated and the methods by which they will be decontaminated.

The Permittees are not required to decontaminate the outdoor permitted unit asphalt pads.

9.4.3.2 Removal of Structures, Related Equipment, and Pads

The Permittees shall ensure that structures and related equipment at permitted indoor and outdoor units that cannot be decontaminated in accordance with Permit Section 9.4.3.1

U1401931

are removed (or containerized) in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.114, which is incorporated herein by reference, and managed in compliance with Permit Section 9.4.5.

The Permittees shall identify in the closure plans for each permitted unit the structures and related equipment that will be removed from the units.

After the Permittees conduct the structural assessment (in accordance with Permit Section 9.4.6) of an outdoor permitted unit constructed of asphalt, the Permittees shall remove the asphalt pad in its entirety.

9.4.4 Decontamination Verification and Soil Sampling

The Permittees shall verify that each indoor permitted unit has been decontaminated, that soils beneath each outdoor and indoor (as applicable) permitted unit are free of contamination, and that each indoor structure associated with an outdoor permitted unit has been decontaminated. Except for VOCs, the Permittees shall verify decontamination of surfaces (*e.g.*, walls, equipment, benches, pipes, doors) and that environmental media are free of contamination through sampling and analysis.

The Permittees may collect wipe samples for radionuclide analysis for use as indicators of contaminant releases in units where radionuclides were stored. The Permittees shall not, however, use these as surrogates for validation of attainment of a closure performance standard at a permitted unit (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

9.4.4.1 Decontamination Verification and Soil Sampling Activities

Wipe, chip, and liquid sampling shall be used, as appropriate, to verify the absence of hazardous constituents after decontamination of surfaces, structures, and related equipment at indoor and outdoor permitted units. Samples shall be analyzed for metals, SVOCs, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Decontamination shall be considered verified and the clean closure performance standards in Permit Section 9.2.1 achieved when samples have hazardous constituent concentrations that are less than the detection limits for the analytical methods in the approved unit-specific closure plan.

Soils underlying pads at outdoor and indoor (as applicable) permitted units shall be sampled for total metals, VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, and explosive compounds, as applicable.

All sampling activities shall be conducted in accordance with the Department-approved closure plans.

9.4.5 Management and Disposal Procedures for Waste Generated During Closure

By removing any hazardous wastes or hazardous waste constituents during closure, the Permittees may become a generator of hazardous waste. The Permittees shall manage and dispose of any waste generated from closure of indoor and outdoor permitted units

U1401931

closed in compliance with this Permit Part and all applicable state, federal, and local requirements for wastes generated during closure activities (*see* 40 CFR § 264.114). These wastes include, but are not limited to:

- (1) demolition debris;
- (2) asphalt and concrete pads;
- (3) containerized waste; and
- (4) decontamination waste.

All decontamination waters used on structures and related equipment shall be containerized, characterized, and managed in compliance with all applicable regulations.

9.4.6 Records Review and Structural Assessment

The Permittees shall conduct a records review (review) for, and a structural assessment (assessment) of, each permitted unit prior to closure. The findings of the review and the assessment may result in a change(s) to the sampling and analysis plan (SAP) for the permitted units. If the Permittees update a SAP, they shall submit a permit modification request to the Department to amend the closure plan in accordance with Permit Section 9.4.8 and include the updated SAP in the amended closure plan.

9.4.6.1 Records Review

The Permittees shall review the permitted unit's Facility Operating Record, including but not limited to, inspection and contingency plan implementation records. The Permittees shall as a result of the review, update the list of constituents (*see* Permit Section 9.4.7.1(3), *List of Hazardous Constituents*) in the SAP, as necessary, to accurately reflect at the time of closure the hazardous wastes managed at the unit. The Review shall occur within ten days of the completed removal or treatment of all waste from the permitted unit (*see* 40 CFR 270.32(b)).

The Permittees shall determine whether any spills or releases, defects, deterioration, damage, or hazards (*e.g.*, damage to the flooring or other building materials) affecting waste containment occurred or developed during the operational life of the unit during which hazardous waste was managed. If the records indicate any such incidents, the Permittees shall include the locations of the incidents, as well as applicable sampling methods and procedures, in the updated SAP for purposes of the spill release assessment (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

9.4.6.2 Structural Assessment

The structural assessment is an assessment of a unit's physical condition and shall occur within ten days of the completed removal or treatment of all waste from the permitted unit (*see* 40 CFR 270.32(b)). The Permittees shall notify the Department at least 30 days prior to the scheduled assessment so the Department may have the opportunity to participate in the assessment. The notification shall include the date on which the

Permittees expect to conduct the assessment. If the assessment reveals any evidence of a release (*e.g.*, stains) or damage (*e.g.*, cracks, gaps, chips) to the flooring or building materials, the Permittees must incorporate these locations for sampling, and include appropriate sampling procedures, in the updated SAP (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

9.4.7 Closure Plans

The Permittees shall submit to the Department for its approval a closure plan for each permitted unit in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.112, incorporated herein by reference, and include in it all of the requirements addressed in this Permit Part, as applicable. Closure plans for indoor and outdoor permitted units (*see* Permit Sections 9.1.2 and 9.1.3) are contained in Attachment G (*Closure Plans*).

The closure plans shall, at a minimum, describe how each permitted unit will be closed to meet the closure performance standards in Permit Section 9.2.

The closure plan shall include a SAP in accordance with Permit Section 9.4.7.1.

The schedule for each closure plan (*see* 40 CFR § 264.112(b)(6)) shall meet the requirements of Permit Section 9.4.1.

9.4.7.1 Sampling and Analysis Plan

The Permittees shall develop a SAP that:

- (1) verifies decontamination of surfaces, structures, and all related equipment; and
- (2) determines whether a release of hazardous constituents to any environmental media has occurred.

All SAPs shall, at a minimum, include:

(3) *List of Hazardous Constituents.* A list of hazardous constituents to be sampled and analyzed shall be submitted for each permitted unit. The list shall include all hazardous constituents as defined in Permit Section 1.8. The Permittees may propose to the Department in the SAP a list of constituents limited only to those contained within the hazardous wastes managed at the permitted unit, if the Permittees can demonstrate that the Facility Operating Record is complete with respect to the history of hazardous waste management operations at the permitted unit undergoing closure. The list of hazardous constituents shall be utilized to select the analytical methods capable of detecting those constituents.

(4) *Site Plan for Verification and Soil Samples.* The site plan shall include:

- a. a figure depicting the boundaries of the permitted unit and verification and soil sampling locations. The locations shall include, but not be limited to, where applicable:

U1401931

- discharge points (*e.g.*, storm water run-off locations);
 - sumps and catch basins;
 - secondary containment areas;
 - conveyance systems (*e.g.*, pipe drains, drainage swales);
 - locations of spills or other releases of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents during operation of the unit;
 - loading and unloading areas;
 - other potential release locations; and
 - Permit required sampling grid location points (*see* Permit Sections 9.4.7.1.i and 9.4.7.1.ii; and
- b. rationale for the number and locations of samples.
- (5) *Type of Samples.* The type of samples to be collected (*e.g.*, wipe, core, chip, soil) and the rationale for the selection of sample types must be identified.
- (6) *Sampling Methods.* A description of the approved *EPA SW-846* sampling methods and procedures that will be used to collect each type of sample must be included.
- (7) *Analytical Methods.* A description of the approved *EPA SW-846* laboratory analytical methods that will be used to measure hazardous constituent concentrations must be included.
- (8) *Quality Assurance and Quality Control Procedures.* The SAP must include a description of the quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures that include, but are not limited to:
- a. duplicates, trip blanks, equipment blanks;
 - b. a description of methods for decontamination of re-usable sampling equipment; and
 - c. a description of all sample preservation, handling, labeling, and chain-of-custody procedures.

9.4.7.1.i Decontamination Verification Sampling Grid for Indoor Units or Structures

The Permittees shall collect one verification sample as described at Section 9.4.4.1 every 250 square feet or less in loading and unloading zones and one verification sample every 900 square feet or less on floors, walls (up to 11 feet from the floor, or another height approved by the Department), and ceilings (lower than 11 feet high, or another height approved by the Department). If the permitted unit (*e.g.*, TA-54 Area G storage shed 8) or the structures related to the permitted unit (*e.g.*, modular unit 35 at TA-54 Area L) have walls with areas less than 900 square feet, the Permittees shall collect at least one verification sample from each wall, floor, and, if applicable, ceiling. If the Permittees have proposed an alternative decontamination method pursuant to Permit Section 9.4.3.1,

U1401931

the Permittees shall also propose an alternative sampling method in their closure plan. The Permittees shall collect samples at all additional locations identified in Permit Section 9.4.7.1.ii. where applicable.

9.4.7.1.ii Soil Sampling for Outdoor Storage Units

The Permittees shall collect soil samples at the outdoor storage units from the soils below the sub-grade, from the soils beneath the pad at the interface of fill and native soil or tuff, and from the following locations:

- (1) One sample for every 250 square feet in loading and unloading zones;
- (2) One sample for every 900 square feet under the pad;
- (3) One sample at each discharge point (storm water run-off locations);
- (4) One sample at the discharge point of any underground piping;
- (5) One sample directly beneath all sumps and catch basins;
- (6) One sample at all secondary containment areas;
- (7) One sample at all joints and intersections of piping; and
- (8) One sample every 30 feet beneath the axis of the lowest portions of any open conveyance drainage system in any permitted unit that has sloped flooring

(see 40 CFR § 270.32(b)).

9.4.8 Amendment of the Closure Plan

The Permittees shall submit a permit modification request (see 40 CFR § 264.112(c) and Part 270) to seek authorization of a change in the approved closure plan upon the occurrence of events listed in 40 CFR § 264.112(c)(2), which is incorporated herein by reference. The request must include a copy of the amended closure plan and all proposed modifications to the plan.

The Permittees shall amend a permitted unit's closure plan whenever:

- (1) newly identified hazardous constituents are determined to have been managed at the unit; and
- (2) new sampling locations are determined as a result of the records review and structural assessment (see Permit Section 9.4.6)

(see 40 CFR §§ 264.112(c)(2)(iii)).

9.4.9 Variance to Decontamination Verification Standards

The Permittees may seek approval of a variance from the decontamination verification wipe standards in Permit Section 9.4.4.1 for surfaces and related equipment at indoor and

U1401931

outdoor units by submitting to the Department a written request for a determination that attainment of the standards are impracticable because of the inherent properties of the materials subjected to wipe sampling. The request shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) a statement of the proposed variance;
- (2) a discussion of decontamination activities performed in accordance with the SAP;
- (3) a discussion of the properties of the equipment or surface pertinent to the requested variance;
- (4) the analytical data demonstrating the effectiveness of decontamination, as well as the analytical data demonstrating the chemical or physical properties of the equipment or surface that inhibit attainment of the standards;
- (5) a justification for why further decontamination beyond the requirements in the SAP would not be effective;
- (6) all other supporting documentation and analyses; and
- (7) any other information requested by the Department.

9.5 CLOSURE CERTIFICATION REPORT TO THE DEPARTMENT

At the completion of closure of any permitted unit, the Permittees shall submit, by registered mail, a closure report (Report) for Department review and approval. The Report shall document that the permitted unit has been closed in compliance with the specifications in this Permit Part and the approved closure plans. The Report shall summarize all activities conducted during closure including, but not limited to, the following:

- (1) the results of all investigations;
- (2) remediation waste management;
- (3) decontamination;
- (4) decontamination verification and soil sampling activities; and
- (5) results of all chemical analyses and other characterization activities.

The Permittees shall submit the Report to the Department no later than 60 days after completion of closure of a permitted unit. The Department may require interim reports that document the progress of closure. The certification must be signed by the Permittees and by an independent professional engineer registered in the State of New Mexico (*see* 40 CFR § 264.115).

The report will document the permitted unit's closure and contain, at a minimum, the following information:

- (6) a copy of the certification pursuant to 40 CFR § 264.115;

U1401931

- (7) any variance, and the reason for the variance, from the activities approved in this closure plan;
- (8) documentation of the structural assessment and records review conducted under this Permit Part 9;
- (9) a summary of all sampling results, showing:
 - a. sample identification;
 - b. sampling location;
 - c. data reported;
 - d. detection limit for each analyte;
 - e. a measure of analytical precision (*e.g.*, uncertainty, range, variance);
 - f. identification of analytical procedure;
 - g. identification of analytical laboratory;
- (10) a QA/QC statement on analytical data validation and decontamination verification;
- (11) the location of the file of supporting documentation, including:
 - a. field logbooks;
 - b. laboratory sample analysis reports;
 - c. QA/QC documentation;
 - d. chain-of-custody forms;
- (12) storage or disposal location of hazardous waste resulting from closure activities;
- (13) a copy of the Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment Reports, if a site-specific risk assessment was conducted pursuant to Permit Sections 11.10.4 and 11.10.5 for the permitted unit; and
- (14) a certification statement of the accuracy of the Closure Report.

If the Permittees leave waste in place, they shall submit to the Department a survey plat as required by 40 CFR § 264.116 in conjunction with the closure certification report.

U1401931

PART 10: POST-CLOSURE CARE

10.1 POST-CLOSURE CARE

The Permittees shall conduct all post-closure care activities in accordance with the provisions in 40 CFR §§ 264.117 through 264.120, which are incorporated herein by reference.

In accordance with 40 CFR § 264.117(a)(1), post-closure care for any permitted unit subject to these requirements must begin after completion of closure of the unit, continue for 30 years after that date, and must consist of at least the following:

- (1) monitoring and reporting in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subparts F, N, and X; and
- (2) maintenance and monitoring of waste containment systems in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subparts F, N, and X.

Any time preceding closure of a permitted unit subject to post-closure care requirements, or at any time during the post-closure period, the Department may, in accordance with the permit modification procedures in 40 CFR Parts 124 and 270:

- (3) shorten the post-closure care period applicable to the permitted unit if all disposal units have been closed, if it is found that the reduced period is sufficient to protect human health and the environment; or
- (4) extend the post-closure care period applicable to the permitted unit if it is found that the extended period is necessary to protect human health and the environment.

(see 40 CFR §§ 264.117(a)(2)(i) and (ii))

The Permittees shall conduct all post-closure care activities in accordance with the provisions of the Department-approved post-closure care plans at Attachment H (*Post-Closure Plans*) (see 40 CFR § 264.117(d)).

The Permittees shall submit a request to modify this Permit in accordance with 40 CFR § 270.42 to conduct post-closure care. The request shall be submitted to the Department no later than 90 days from the date that the Permittees or the Department determine that the permitted unit will be closed with waste in place. The Permittees shall submit with the permit modification request a copy of the post-closure care plan (see 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

U1401931

10.1.1 Post-Closure Care Plan

The Permittees shall ensure that the post-closure care plan identifies all the activities after closure of each permitted unit for which clean closure is not achieved, and the frequency of these activities, including but not limited to:

- (1) A description of the planned monitoring activities and frequencies at which they will be performed to comply with 40 CFR Part 264, Subparts F, N, and X;
- (2) A description of the planned maintenance activities, and frequencies at which they will be performed to ensure:
 - a. the integrity of the cap and final cover or other containment systems in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subparts F, N, and X;
 - b. the function of the monitoring equipment in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subparts F, N, and X;
- (3) The name, address and phone number of the person(s) or office to contact regarding the unit during the post-closure care period;
- (4) Sampling and analysis of waste, contaminated media, or both, during the post-closure period;
- (5) Security requirements during the post-closure period;
- (6) Inspection requirements, including schedules;
- (7) The alternative requirements, if any, under 40 CFR § 264.110(c), that apply to the closed unit, or a reference to the enforceable document containing those requirements: and
- (8) Post-closure care plans shall define the beginning date and duration of post-closure care in accordance with this Permit Section 10.1.

(see 40 CFR §§ 264.118(a) and (b))

After final closure has been certified, the person or office specified in Permit Section 10.1.1.3 of the Permit Part shall keep the approved post-closure care plan during the remainder of the post-closure period (see 40 CFR § 264.118(c)).

10.1.2 Amendment of the Post-Closure Care Plan

The Permittees shall submit a request for a permit modification in accordance with 40 § CFR 264.118(d) to authorize a change in the approved post-closure care plan. The written request must include a copy of the amended post-closure care plan for review and approval by the Department.

U1401931

The Permittees may submit a request to the Department to modify the permit to amend the post-closure care plan at any time during the life of the unit or the post-closure care period (*see* 40 CFR § 264.118(d)(1)).

The Permittees shall submit a request for a permit modification to authorize a change in the approved post-closure care plan whenever:

- (1) changes in the operating plans or facility design affect the approved post-closure care plan;
- (2) there is a change in the expected year of final closure;
- (3) events which occur during the active life of the facility affect the approved post-closure care plan; or
- (4) the Permittees request the Department to apply alternative requirements to a regulated unit under 40 CFR § 264.110(c).

(*see* 40 CFR § 264.118(d)(2)(i-iv))

10.2 NOTICES AND CERTIFICATIONS

10.2.1 Notification Requirements

The Permittees shall maintain in the Facility Operating Record copies of all documentation submitted to the local zoning authority or the authority with jurisdiction over local land use. The Permittees shall submit to the Department a record of the type, location, and quantity of hazardous wastes and hazardous constituents remaining within each permitted unit. For hazardous wastes disposed of before January 12, 1981, the Permittees shall identify the type, location, and quantity of the hazardous wastes in accordance with all records retained (*see* 40 CFR §§ 264.119(a) and 270.32(b)(2)).

10.2.2 Record Requirements

The Permittees shall maintain documentation of certification of closure of all hazardous waste management units in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.119(b), which is incorporated herein by reference (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

The Permittees shall record a notation on the deed to the Facility property, or on some other instrument that is normally examined during the title search, that will in perpetuity notify any potential purchaser of the property of the following:

- (1) the land has been used to manage hazardous wastes;
- (2) its use is restricted under 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart G; and
- (3) the survey plat and record of the type, location, and quantity of hazardous wastes managed at the permitted unit at the Facility have been filed with the Department.

(*see* 40 CFR §§ 264.119(b)(1) and 270.32(b)(2))

U1401931

10.2.3 Completion of Post-Closure Requirements

No later than 60 days after completion of the established post-closure care period for each permitted unit required to conduct post-closure care, the Permittees shall submit to the Department, by registered mail, a certification that the post-closure care for the hazardous waste management unit was performed in accordance with the requirements of the approved Post-Closure Care Plan. The certification must be signed by the Permittees and an independent, New Mexico registered professional engineer. Documentation supporting the independent, registered professional engineer's certification must be furnished to the Department in conjunction with the certification (*see* 40 CFR §§ 264.120 and 270.32(b)(2)).

U1401931

PART 11: CORRECTIVE ACTION

11.1 CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE CONSENT ORDER

The Department and the Permittees have agreed to a Compliance Order on Consent (Consent Order) dated March 1, 2005, which requires the Permittees to conduct corrective action at all solid waste management units (SWMUs) and Areas of Concern (AOCs), at the Facility to fulfill the requirements of 40 CFR § 264.101. The Consent Order is an enforceable document pursuant to 40 CFR §§ 264.90(f), 264.110(c), and as defined in 40 CFR § 270.1(c)(7). Nothing in this Permit Part shall be construed to constitute a change to the Consent Order.

11.2 CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE PERMIT

The Permittees shall conduct corrective action under this Permit (or other enforceable document) rather than under the Consent Order, in the following circumstances:

- (1) new releases and newly discovered releases of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents from hazardous waste management units at the Facility;
- (2) the closure and post-closure care requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart G, as they apply to hazardous waste management units at the Facility;
- (3) implementation of the controls, including long-term monitoring, for any SWMUs or AOCs on Attachment K (*Listing of SWMUs and AOCs*), Table K-2 (*Corrective Action Complete with Controls*); and
- (4) any corrective action conducted under this Part (11) to address releases of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents that occur or are discovered after the date on which the Consent Order terminates.

(see § III.W.1 of the Consent Order)

In circumstances where Corrective Action is required under the Permit, the Permittees shall conduct corrective action pursuant to this Permit in accordance with §§ 74-4-4(A)(5)(h) and (i) and 74-4-4.2(B) of the HWA. The Permittees shall coordinate all corrective action conducted under this Permit with corrective action conducted under the Consent Order. Corrective action for releases from hazardous waste management units that commingle with releases originating from other sources shall be conducted under the Consent Order. Any SWMU or AOC for which corrective action is required that is not subject to corrective action under the Consent Order shall be subject to corrective action under this Permit Part and 40 CFR §§ 264.100 and 264.101, which are incorporated herein by reference.

U1401931

11.2.1 Identification of SWMUs and AOCs Requiring Corrective Action

Attachment K, Table K-1 (*SWMUs and AOCs Requiring Corrective Action*) lists SWMUs and AOCs at the Facility for which corrective action is required under the Consent Order. If any additional SWMUs or AOCs are discovered while the Consent Order is in effect, corrective action for such units shall be conducted under the Consent Order. Table K-1 will be modified to include any newly identified SWMUs and AOCs for tracking purposes.

Attachment K, Table K-2 lists SWMUs and AOCs at the Facility for which corrective action is complete with controls.

Attachment K, Table K-3 (*Corrective Action Complete without Controls*) lists SWMUs at the Facility for which corrective action is complete without controls and that do not require monitoring.

Attachment J, Table J-1 (*Active Portion of the Facility*) lists hazardous waste management units at the Facility and their status (*e.g.*, interim status, permitted operating, closed).

11.3 GENERAL CONDITIONS

11.3.1 Groundwater Monitoring

The Permittees shall conduct groundwater monitoring for all regulated units, as defined in 40 CFR § 264.90(a)(2), at the Facility subject to the groundwater monitoring requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart F and subject to corrective action under Permit Section 11.2.

The Permittees shall coordinate such monitoring with the monitoring conducted under the Interim Facility Wide Groundwater Monitoring Plans, and any Department-approved Long-term Groundwater Monitoring Plans for the Facility, as approved under the Consent Order. So long as the Consent Order is in effect, fulfilling the groundwater monitoring requirements of the Consent Order shall fulfill the groundwater monitoring requirements of 40 CFR §§ 264.90 through 100.

The Permittees shall notify the Department, in writing, of any new detections of hazardous waste and hazardous waste constituents in groundwater at any location for which analytical data was received during the previous month as described in Permit Section 11.3.1.1. For purposes of this Permit Section (11.3), “hazardous constituent” includes explosive compounds, any toxic pollutant identified at 20.6.2.7.WW NMAC and any contaminant listed in 20.6.2.3103 NMAC. Such detections of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents shall also be highlighted in the periodic groundwater monitoring report submitted to the Department, in accordance with Permit Section 11.3.2, summarizing the groundwater monitoring results for the appropriate monitoring period.

11.3.1.1 Notification of Detections

By the fifteenth day of each month, the Permittees shall review the analytical data from all groundwater monitoring conducted under this Permit that was received during the previous month, and shall record the date of such review in the Operating Record. If the fifteenth day of a month is a non-business day, then the review shall be conducted by the next business day.

The Permittees shall notify the Department orally within one business day after review of the analytical data if such data show detection of a contaminant in a well screen interval or spring at a concentration that exceeds the groundwater cleanup levels established in Permit Section 11.4.1 if that contaminant has not previously exceeded such water quality standard or cleanup level in such well screen interval or spring.

The Permittees shall notify the Department in writing within fifteen days after review of the analytical data if the data show any of the following:

- (1) Detection of a hazardous constituent that is an organic compound in a spring or screened interval of a well if that hazardous constituent has not previously been detected in the spring or screened interval;
- (2) Detection of a hazardous constituent that is a metal or other inorganic compound at a concentration above the background level in a spring or screened interval of a well if that hazardous constituent has not previously exceeded the background level in the spring or screened interval;
- (3) Detection of a hazardous constituent in a spring or screened interval of a well at a concentration that exceeds one-half the cleanup level established in Permit Section 11.4.1, if that hazardous constituent has not previously exceeded one-half such standard or screening level in the spring or screened interval;
- (4) Detection of perchlorate in a spring or screened interval of a well at a concentration of 2 µg/L or greater if perchlorate at such concentration has not previously been detected in the spring or screened interval;
- (5) Detection of a hazardous constituent that is a metal or other inorganic compound in a spring or screened interval of a well at a concentration that exceeds two times the background level for the third consecutive sampling of the spring or screened interval; and
- (6) Detection of a hazardous constituent in a spring or screened interval of a well at a concentration that exceeds one-half the cleanup level established in Permit Section 11.4.1 and that has increased for the third consecutive sampling of that spring or screened interval.

The written notification shall be submitted to the Department in a letter report in table format that includes, but is not limited to, the date or dates of the sampling event, an identification of the well or spring, the location of the well or spring, the depth of the screened interval of the well or zone sampled, a list of the analytical data that triggered

U1401931

the reporting requirement, any known issues with sample quality, and the specific category for which the data is reported under this Permit Section (11.3.1.1).

Previous data to be evaluated under this Permit Section (11.3.1.1) to determine whether specified levels have been exceeded, or to determine trends in data for three consecutive samples shall include only data acquired after September 30, 2009. For the purpose of the notice requirements of this Permit Section (11.3.1.1), the background level of a contaminant shall be the most recent Department-approved 95 percent upper tolerance limit for the background for that contaminant set forth in the *Groundwater Background Investigation Report* approved by the Department, including any approved revisions, as it may be revised or replaced with another document.

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list of groundwater analytical data reported under this Permit Section (11.3.1.1) in accordance with Permit Section 1.13.

11.3.1.2 Source Identification and Corrective Action

The Permittees shall provide written notification to the Department if a detected concentration exceeds the cleanup levels established in Permit Section 11.4.1, within seven business days of discovery of the exceedance in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.99(h)(1). The Permittees shall include in the notification whether or not they intend to attempt to make a determination that the source of the detected hazardous constituent is not the regulated unit, in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.99(i)(1). The Permittees shall submit a report to the Department within 90 days of such determination that demonstrates that the source of the detected hazardous constituent is not the regulated unit, in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.99(i)(2).

If the source of the detection is the regulated unit, the Permittees shall determine the nature and extent of the release in accordance with Permit Section 11.8.5, and take all steps necessary to contain and otherwise mitigate the release. The Permittees shall conduct a corrective measures evaluation (CME) in accordance with the procedures included in Permit Section 11.8.6 (*Corrective Measures Evaluation*), if the Department determines that such evaluation is necessary in order to select a remedy to achieve the cleanup levels included in Permit Section 11.4.1.

11.3.2 Groundwater Monitoring Reporting

The Permittees shall submit to the Department periodic monitoring reports in accordance with the schedule in the Interim Facility Wide Groundwater Monitoring Plan (IFGMP) or the Department-approved Long-term Groundwater Monitoring Plans. The reports shall be prepared in accordance with Permit Section 11.12. The Permittees shall submit to the Department periodic groundwater monitoring reports for all groundwater monitoring data generated pursuant to this Permit. The Permittees shall propose a schedule for such reporting to the Department for approval. Such reporting shall be coordinated with, and may be combined with, the reporting conducted under § IV.A.6 of the Consent Order.

11.3.3 Corrective Action Beyond the Facility Boundary

The Permittees shall notify the Department, orally and in writing in accordance with Permit Section 1.9.12, upon discovering that a release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents has migrated beyond the Facility boundary or has the potential to migrate beyond the Facility boundary.

In the event that hazardous waste or hazardous constituents migrate beyond the Facility boundary, the Permittees shall implement corrective action beyond the Facility boundary as necessary to protect human health and the environment, unless the Permittees demonstrate to the Department that, despite the Permittees' best efforts, the Permittees are unable to obtain the necessary permission to undertake such actions. The Permittees are not relieved of any responsibility to clean up a release that has migrated beyond the Facility boundary where off-site access has been denied. On-site measures to address such releases shall be taken, to be determined on a case-by-case basis (*see* 40 CFR § 264.101(c)).

11.3.4 Off-Site Access

To the extent that any corrective action requirement of this Permit requires access to property not owned or controlled by the Permittees, the Permittees shall use their best efforts to obtain access from the present owners of such property to conduct the required activities and to allow the Department access to such property to oversee such activities. In the event that the Permittees do not obtain such access, the Permittees shall notify the Department in writing regarding its best efforts and its failure to obtain such access.

11.3.5 Newly Discovered Releases

The Permittees shall notify the Department, orally and in writing in accordance with Permit Section 1.9.12, upon discovery of any previously unknown release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents into soil, sediment, surface water, or groundwater. The Department may determine that further investigation of the release is needed. The Department may also determine that corrective action is needed to address the release. If the Department makes such a determination, it will notify the Permittees in writing.

11.3.6 Field Activities

The Permittees shall notify the Department in writing of any field sampling or other field activities undertaken pursuant to any corrective action requirement of this Permit, and shall allow the Department to collect split samples upon request of the Department. For such sampling or other field activities, the Permittees shall notify the Department no less than 15 days prior to the commencement of such sampling.

11.3.7 Health and Safety Plan

The Permittees shall prepare Health and Safety Plans for all field activities. The Health and Safety Plans shall be prepared in accordance with all applicable provisions of this

U1401931

Permit and all local, State and federal regulations and be developed as stand-alone documents.

11.3.8 Recordkeeping

The Permittees shall maintain all monitoring data, including sampling procedures, records of field measurements, laboratory analytical data, quality assurance/quality control documents, chain-of-custody records, well completion reports and periodic monitoring reports in the Facility Operating Record for a minimum of three years after the end of the operating life of the Facility and a minimum of three years after the end of any post-closure care periods.

11.4 CLEANUP LEVELS

The Department and the New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission (WQCC) have separately specified certain cleanup goals and methods of calculating cleanup levels. The Department has also specified certain reporting requirements for sites where corrective action is required in response to releases to the environment. In general, the Department has selected a human health target risk level of 10^{-5} for carcinogenic substances and a Hazard Index (HI) of 1.0 for non-carcinogenic substances as cleanup goals for establishing site-specific cleanup levels for one or more contaminants for which toxicological data are published. The Permittees shall follow the cleanup and screening levels described in this Permit Part in implementing the corrective action requirements of this Permit. In addition, cleanup levels for the protection of the environment shall address ecological risk consistent with the Department's guidance for assessing ecological risk as specified in Permit Section 11.5.

11.4.1 Groundwater Cleanup Levels

The cleanup levels for all contaminants in groundwater shall be the WQCC groundwater quality standards, 20.6.2.3103 NMAC, the cleanup levels for toxic pollutants calculated in accordance with 20.6.2.7.WW NMAC, and the drinking water maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) adopted by EPA under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 300f to 300j-26) or the New Mexico Environmental Improvement Board (EIB), 20.7.10 NMAC. If both a WQCC water quality standard and an MCL have been established for an individual substance, then the lower of the levels shall be the cleanup level for that substance.

The most recent version of NMED's Tap Water Screening Levels listed in Table A-1 of *Technical Background Document for Development of Soil Screening Levels* (as updated) shall be used to establish the cleanup level if either a WQCC standard or an MCL has not been established for a specific substance. In the absence of an NMED tap water screening level then the EPA *Regional Screening Levels for Chemical Contaminants at Superfund Sites* (RSLs) for tap water shall be used. If no WQCC groundwater standard or MCL has been established for a contaminant for which toxicological information is published, the Permittees shall use a target excess cancer risk level of 10^{-5} for carcinogenic substances and a HI of 1.0 for non-carcinogenic substances as the basis for

proposing a cleanup level for the contaminant. If the background concentration of an inorganic constituent, as established in accordance with Permit Section 11.10.6, exceeds the standard then the cleanup level is the background concentration for that specific substance. Any cleanup level based on a risk assessment must be submitted to the Department for its review and approval.

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list in accordance with Permit Section 1.13 of a submittal to the Department under this Permit Section (11.4.1).

11.4.1.1 Groundwater Cleanup Level for Perchlorate

If, during the term of this Permit, the WQCC adopts a groundwater quality standard for perchlorate, or EPA or the EIB adopts an MCL for perchlorate, such standard or MCL shall be the cleanup level in accordance with Permit Section 11.4.1. If perchlorate is detected, the Permittees shall evaluate the nature and extent of the perchlorate contamination. In the absence of a groundwater quality standard or MCL, if perchlorate is detected at concentrations at or greater than 4 µg/L, then the cleanup level shall be established using a HI of 1.0 in accordance with Permit Section 11.4.1 above.

11.4.2 Soil and Sediment

The cleanup levels for soil and sediments shall be the cleanup levels for soil set forth in this Permit Section (11.4.2). Should the Permittees be unable to achieve the Soil Cleanup Levels established under Permit Section 11.4.2.1, they shall conduct risk assessments in accordance with Permit Sections 11.10.4 and 11.10.5. Any cleanup level based on a risk assessment must be submitted to the Department for its review and approval.

11.4.2.1 Soil Cleanup Levels

The Department has specified soil-screening levels that are based on a target total excess cancer risk of 10^{-5} for carcinogenic substances and, for non-carcinogenic substances, a target HI of 1.0 for residential, industrial land use, and the construction worker scenarios. If the potential for migration to groundwater is applicable for a site, the Department may determine that a dilution attenuation factor (DAF) of one or greater, as calculated using the Department-approved methods, for contaminated soils is appropriate to achieve clean closure. This approach may apply at sites where the migration of contaminants through the soil column to groundwater has occurred or when the Department determines that the potential exists for migration of contaminants through the soil column to groundwater. Soil cleanup levels shall be the target soil screening levels listed in the Department's *Technical Background Document for Development of Soil Screening Levels* (as updated). If a Department soil screening level has not been established for a substance for which toxicological information is published, the soil cleanup level shall be established using the most recent version of the EPA RSL for residential and industrial soil for compounds designated as "n" (non-carcinogen effects) or ten times the EPA RSL for compounds designated "c" (carcinogen effects). The cumulative risk shall not exceed a total excess

cancer risk of 10^{-5} for carcinogenic substances and, for non-carcinogenic substances, a target HI of 1.0 at sites where multiple contaminants are present.

If the current and reasonably foreseeable future land use is one for which the Department has not established soil screening levels, the Permittees may propose cleanup levels to the Department based on a risk assessment and a target excess cancer risk level of 10^{-5} for carcinogenic substances or an HI of 1.0, based on current and reasonably foreseeable future land use (e.g., residential, recreational, industrial, construction worker).

11.4.2.2 Soil Cleanup Levels for Polychlorinated Biphenyls

The soil cleanup level for PCBs is either a default concentration of 1 milligram per kilogram (mg/kg) or a risk-based PCB concentration level established through performing a health risk assessment using a target excess cancer risk level of 10^{-5} for carcinogenic substances or an HI of 1.0. (NMED *Risk-based Remediation of Polychlorinated Biphenyls at RCRA Corrective Action Sites* (as updated)).

11.4.3 Surface Water Cleanup Levels

The Permittees shall comply with the surface water quality standards outlined in the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. §§ 1251 to 1387), the New Mexico WQCC Regulations (20.6.2 NMAC), and the State of New Mexico Standards for Interstate and Intrastate Surface Waters (20.6.4 NMAC).

11.5 ECOLOGICAL RISK EVALUATION

Screening for ecological risk shall be conducted using the LANL Ecological Screening Levels (ESLs), which are included in LANL's *Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment Methods*, (as updated and approved by the Department). In the absence of ESLs, the Permittees may use U.S. EPA's ECO-SSLs with the Department approval. If the LANL's ESL database does not contain a screening value for the receptor or contaminant, the Permittees shall derive a screening level using the methodology in the Department's *Guidance for Assessing Ecological Risks Posed by Chemicals: Screening-Level Ecological Risk Assessment* (as updated) or in LANL's *Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment Methods*. Ecological risk at each site shall be evaluated in a manner consistent with the Department's *Guidance for Assessing Ecological Risks Posed by Chemicals: Screening-Level Ecological Risk Assessment* (as updated) and, if appropriate, *Assessing Ecological Risks Posed by Radionuclides: Screening-Level Radioecological Risk Assessment* (as updated).

11.6 VARIANCE FROM CLEAN-UP LEVELS

The Permittees may seek a variance from a particular cleanup level in accordance with this Permit Section (11.6).

U1401931

11.6.1 Water Quality Standards

For a cleanup level based on a water quality standard set by the WQCC, the Permittees may seek approval of an alternative abatement standard in accordance with the process specified in the WQCC Regulations, 20.6.2.4103.E and F NMAC.

11.6.2 Other Cleanup Levels

For all other cleanup levels, the Permittees may seek approval of a variance from a cleanup level by submitting to the Department a written request for a determination that attainment of the cleanup level is impracticable. The request must include a demonstration that attaining the cleanup level is technically or physically impossible or otherwise impractical using potential corrective action remedies. The request shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) a discussion of the effectiveness of potential corrective action remedies;
- (2) a discussion of whether the proposed variance would result in a present or future hazard to public health or the environment;
- (3) proposed alternate cleanup levels that are practical, based on potential corrective action remedies and a site-specific risk assessment;
- (4) all supporting documentation and analyses; and
- (5) any other information requested by the Department.

If the Department approves the Permittees' impracticability demonstration, it will notify the Permittees in writing, and such notice will describe the specific action to be taken by the Permittees.

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list of a request under this Permit Section (11.6.2), in accordance with Permit Section 1.13.

11.7 PERMIT MODIFICATION FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION COMPLETE

The Permittees may submit to the Department a request for a Class 3 permit modification to change the status of a SWMU or AOC from "corrective action required" to "corrective action complete." The permit modification will move the SWMU or AOC from Attachment K (*Listing of SMWUs and AOCs*), Table K-1 (*SWMUs and AOCs Requiring Corrective Action*) to Attachment K, Table K-2 (*Corrective Action Complete with Controls*) or Attachment K, Table K-3 (*Corrective Action Complete without Controls*) pursuant to the terms of this Permit.

The Department's determination that corrective action is complete for a SWMU or AOC placed on either the *Corrective Action Complete with Controls* list or the *Corrective Action Complete without Controls* list will be subject to the Department's reservation of rights for new information or unknown conditions. In the event the Department seeks to require additional work at any SWMU or AOC contained on either of the two lists, the

U1401931

Department will initiate a permit modification to remove the SWMU or AOC from the corrective action complete lists.

11.7.1 Long-term Monitoring and Maintenance of SWMUs and AOCs

The Permittees shall submit a Long-term Monitoring and Maintenance Plan as part of the permit modification request, as described in Permit Section 11.7, to change the status of a SWMU or AOC from corrective action required (*i.e.*, listed in Attachment K, Table K-1) to corrective action complete with controls (*i.e.*, listed in Attachment K, Table K-2). The Plan shall describe the combination of ongoing measures required to ensure protection of human health and the environment, such as maintenance of physical or institutional controls, monitoring of environmental media, or other measures. Upon approval, such plans shall be included in Attachment O (*Long-term Monitoring and Maintenance Plans*).

11.8 CORRECTIVE ACTION PROCEDURES

The Permittees shall conduct corrective action at sites where releases of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents have occurred. If corrective action is necessary to protect human health or the environment, the Department will direct the Permittees to complete one or more of the requirements included in this Permit Section (11.8). The conditions listed below apply to all corrective action conducted under this Permit unless otherwise specified in Permit Part 9 (*Closure*).

11.8.1 Release Assessment

11.8.1.1 Release Assessment Report

If required by the Department, the Permittees shall submit a Release Assessment Report for newly discovered releases from any Permitted unit. Any revisions to the Release Assessment Report required by the Department shall be submitted within 30 calendar days of receipt of the Department's comments on the Release Assessment Report.

The Release Assessment Report shall, at a minimum, include the following information:

- (1) location of unit(s) on a topographic map of appropriate scale, as required under 40 CFR § 270.14(b)(19);
- (2) designation of type and function of unit(s);
- (3) general dimensions, capacities and structural description of unit(s) (supply any available plans/drawings);
- (4) dates that the unit(s) was operated;
- (5) all available site history information;
- (6) specifications of all wastes that have been managed at/in the unit(s) to the extent available. Include any available data on hazardous waste or hazardous constituents in the wastes; and

- (7) all available information pertaining to any release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents from such unit(s) (to include ground water data, soil analyses, air, and surface water data).

11.8.1.2 Requirement to Proceed

The Department will review the Release Assessment Report to determine whether any further investigative action is required. The Department will notify the Permittees of the need for confirmatory sampling, if necessary, or notify the Permittees that an Investigation Work Plan is required in accordance with the requirements in Permit Section 11.8.5.1. The Department will notify the Permittees of any corrective action complete decision.

11.8.2 Interim Measures

11.8.2.1 Department-Initiated Interim Measures

Upon written notification by the Department, the Permittees shall prepare and submit an Interim Measures (IM) Work Plan where the Department determines that interim measures are necessary to minimize or prevent the migration of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents and limit actual or potential human and environmental exposure to hazardous waste or hazardous constituents while long term corrective action remedies are evaluated and implemented. The Permittees shall submit its IM Work Plan to the Department within 30 calendar days of the Department's notification, unless another time period is specified by the Department. Such interim measures may be conducted concurrently with any required corrective action. The Permittees shall prepare and submit IM Work Plans in accordance with the work plan format included in Permit Section 11.12 (*Reporting Requirements*).

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list of a submittal made under this Permit Section (11.8.2.1), in accordance with Permit Section 1.13.

11.8.2.2 Permittees-Initiated Interim Measures

The Permittees may initiate interim measures at a unit by notifying the Department, in writing, at least 30 calendar days prior to beginning the Interim Measures. The Department will approve the Permittees-initiated IM, conditionally approve the IM, or require submittal of an IM Work Plan for the Department approval prior to implementation of the IM.

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list of a submittal made under this Permit Section (11.8.2.2), in accordance with Permit Section 1.13.

U1401931

11.8.3 Emergency Interim Measures

The Permittees may determine, during implementation of site investigation activities, that emergency interim measures are necessary to address an immediate threat of harm to human health or the environment. The Permittees shall notify the Department within one business day of discovery of the facts giving rise to the threat, and shall propose emergency interim measures to address the threat. If the Department approves the emergency interim measures in writing, the Permittees may implement the proposed emergency interim measures without submitting an IM Work Plan. If circumstances arise resulting in an immediate threat to human health or the environment such that initiation of emergency interim measures are necessary prior to obtaining written approval from the Department, the Permittees shall notify the Department within one business day of taking the emergency interim measure. The notification shall contain a description of the emergency situation, the types and quantities of contaminants involved, the emergency interim measures taken, and contact information for the emergency coordinator handling the situation. The notification shall also include a written statement justifying the need to take the emergency action without prior written approval from the Department. This requirement shall not be construed to conflict with 40 CFR §§ 264.1(g)(8) or 270.61.

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list of a submittal made under this Permit Section (11.8.3), in accordance with Permit Section 1.13.

11.8.4 IM Work Plan Requirements

The IM Work Plan shall ensure that the interim measures are designed to mitigate any current or potential threat(s) to human health or the environment and is consistent with, and integrated into, any final corrective measures at the Facility. The IM Work Plan shall include the interim measures objectives, procedures for implementation (including any designs, plans, or specifications), and schedules for implementation.

11.8.4.1 Interim Measures Implementation

11.8.4.1.i Implementation and Completion of Approved IM Work Plan

The Permittees shall implement interim measures required under Permit Section 11.8.2 in accordance with the Department-approved IM Work Plan. The Permittees shall complete interim measures within 180 calendar days of the start of implementation of the interim measure. The Permittees may submit a written request to the Department to extend the period for implementation of the interim measure. The request must provide justification for the extension and a proposed schedule for completion of the interim measure. The Department will notify the Permittees, in writing, of the approval or disapproval of the request within 30 calendar days of receipt of the IM implementation extension request.

U1401931

11.8.4.1.ii Notification of Changes

The Permittees shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned changes, reductions or additions to the IM Work Plan required by the Department under Permit Section 11.8.2.1 or initiated by the Permittees in accordance with Permit Section 11.8.2.2.

11.8.4.1.iii Interim Measures Reports

The Permittees shall submit to the Department for review and approval, within 90 calendar days of completion of interim measures, an IM Report summarizing the results of interim measure implementation. The IM Report shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:

- (1) a description of interim measures implemented;
- (2) summaries of results;
- (3) summaries of all problems encountered during IM investigations;
- (4) summaries of accomplishments and/or effectiveness of interim measures; and,
- (5) copies of all relevant laboratory/monitoring data, maps, logs, and other related information.

11.8.5 Corrective Action Investigations

11.8.5.1 Investigation Work Plan

11.8.5.1.i Investigation Work Plan Submittal

The Permittees shall submit to the Department Investigation Work Plans for permitted or interim status units where the Department determines that corrective action is necessary to investigate releases to the environment.

11.8.5.1.ii Investigation Work Plan Requirements

Investigation Work Plans shall meet the requirements specified in Permit Section 11.12 (*Reporting Requirements*). Investigation Work Plans shall include schedules of implementation and completion of specific actions necessary to determine the nature and extent of contamination and the potential pathways of contaminant releases to the air, soil, surface water, and ground water. The Permittees shall provide sufficient justification and associated documentation that a release is not probable or has already been characterized if a unit or a media/pathway associated with a unit (ground water, surface water, soil, subsurface gas, or air) is not included in an Investigation Work Plan. Such deletions of a unit, medium, or pathway from the work plan(s) are subject to the approval of the Department. The Permittees shall provide sufficient written justification for any omissions or deviations from the minimum requirements specified in Permit Section 11.12 (*Reporting Requirements*). Such omissions or deviations are subject to the

U1401931

approval of the Department. In addition, Investigation Work Plans shall include all investigations necessary to ensure compliance with 40 CFR § 264.101.

11.8.5.1.iii Historical Documents

The Permittees shall submit to the Department a summary of the historical information and assessment of potential contaminant releases relating to each unit in conjunction with the unit-specific Investigation Work Plan including the most complete, legible, extant (*i.e.*, existing) copies of all associated photographic imprints, maps, figures, drawings, tables, attachments, enclosures, appendices and other relevant supporting documentation. Such summaries shall be submitted as separate documents and not as part of the site-specific Investigation Work Plans.

11.8.5.1.iv Investigation Work Plan Implementation

The Permittees shall implement Investigation Work Plans as approved by the Department. The Permittees shall notify the Department at least 15 days prior to any permit or corrective action-related field activity (*e.g.*, drilling, sampling).

11.8.5.2 Corrective Action Investigation Reports

The Permittees shall prepare and submit to the Department Investigation Reports for the investigations conducted in accordance with Investigation Work Plans submitted under Permit Section 11.8.5.1. The Permittees shall submit the Investigation Reports to the Department for review and approval in accordance with the schedules included in its approved Investigation Work Plans.

The Investigation Reports shall include an analysis and summary of all required investigations conducted under this Permit. The summary shall describe the type and extent of contamination at each unit investigated, including sources and migration pathways, identify all hazardous waste or constituents present in all media, and describe actual or potential receptors. The Investigation Report shall also describe the extent of contamination (qualitative and quantitative) in relation to background levels for the area. If the Investigation Report concludes that further work is necessary, the report shall include a schedule for submission of a work plan for the next phase of investigation.

11.8.5.2.i Cleanup Levels

The Investigation Reports shall identify the applicable cleanup levels in accordance with Permit Sections 11.4 through 11.6 for each hazardous waste or hazardous constituent found at each unit where corrective action is required. The Permittees shall propose in the Investigation Report or in a subsequent Risk Assessment or Corrective Measures Evaluation appropriate cleanup levels for those hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents without established cleanup levels based upon human and ecological risk.

U1401931

11.8.5.2.ii Requirement to Proceed

Based upon the Department's review of the Investigation Report, the Department will notify the Permittees of the need for further investigative action, if necessary, and inform the Permittees, if not already notified, of the need for a Corrective Measures Evaluation. The Department will notify the Permittees if corrective action is complete. If the Department determines that further investigation is necessary, the Department will require the Permittees to submit a work plan for approval that includes a proposed schedule for additional investigation(s).

11.8.5.3 Risk Assessment

The Permittees shall attain the cleanup goals outlined in Permit Sections 11.4 through 11.6. If the Department determines that the cleanup levels included in Permit Sections 11.4 and 11.5 cannot be achieved at a site, the Department will require performance of risk analyses to establish alternative cleanup levels. Such risk analyses shall be prepared in the format included in the Permit Section 11.12 (*Reporting Requirements*). The Permittees shall submit to the Department for approval a Risk Assessment Report in accordance with this Permit Section (11.8.5.3) according to the schedule set forth by the Department for sites where risk analyses are conducted.

11.8.6 Corrective Measures Evaluation

11.8.6.1 General

The Department will require corrective measures at a unit if the Department determines, based on the Investigation Report and other relevant information available to the Department, that there has been a release of contaminants into the environment at the site and that corrective action is necessary to protect human health or the environment from such a release. Upon making such a determination, the Department will notify the Permittees in writing. The Department will specify a date for the submittal of the necessary reports and evaluations in the written notification.

11.8.6.2 Corrective Measures Evaluation Report

Following written notification from the Department that a corrective measures evaluation is required, the Permittees shall submit to the Department for approval a Corrective Measures Evaluation Report. The Permittees shall follow the Corrective Measures Evaluation Report format outlined in Permit Section 11.12 (*Reporting Requirements*). The corrective measures evaluation shall evaluate potential remedial alternatives and shall recommend a preferred remedy that will be protective of human health and the environment and that will attain the appropriate cleanup goals. The Corrective Measures Evaluation Report shall, at a minimum, comply with Permit Section 11.12 (*Reporting Requirements*) and include the following:

- (1) a description of the location, status, and current use of the site;

U1401931

- (2) a description of the history of site operations and the history of releases of contaminants;
- (3) a description of site surface conditions;
- (4) a description of site subsurface conditions;
- (5) a description of on- and off-site contamination in all affected media;
- (6) an identification and description of all sources of contaminants;
- (7) an identification and description of contaminant migration pathways;
- (8) an identification and description of potential receptors;
- (9) a description of cleanup standards or other applicable regulatory criteria;
- (10) an identification and description of a range of remedy alternatives;
- (11) remedial alternative pilot or bench scale testing results;
- (12) a detailed evaluation and rating of each of the remedy alternatives, applying the criteria set forth in Permit Section 11.8.6.4 including costs for long-term monitoring and maintenance (*Reporting Requirements*);
- (13) an identification of a proposed preferred remedy or remedies;
- (14) design criteria of the selected remedy or remedies; and
- (15) a proposed schedule for implementation of the preferred remedy.

11.8.6.3 Cleanup Standards

Following written notification from the Department that a corrective measures evaluation is required, the Permittees shall submit to the Department for approval a Corrective Measures Evaluation Report. The Permittees shall follow the Corrective Measures Evaluation Report format outlined in Permit Section 11.12 (*Reporting Requirements*). The corrective measures evaluation shall evaluate each of the remedy alternatives. The Permittees shall select corrective measures that are capable of achieving the clean-up standards and goals outlined in Permit Sections 11.4 through 11.6 (*Clean-up Levels*) including, as applicable, approved alternative clean-up goals established by a risk assessment.

11.8.6.4 Remedy Evaluation Criteria

11.8.6.4.i Threshold Criteria

The Permittees shall evaluate each of the remedy alternatives for the following threshold criteria. To be selected, the remedy alternative must:

- (1) be protective of human health and the environment;
- (2) attain media cleanup standards;

- (3) control the source or sources of releases so as to reduce or eliminate, to the extent practicable, further releases of contaminants that may pose a threat to human health and the environment; and
- (4) comply with applicable standards for management of wastes.

11.8.6.4.ii Remedial Alternative Evaluation Criteria

The Permittees shall evaluate each of the remedy alternatives for the factors described in this Permit Section (11.8.6.4). These factors shall be balanced in proposing a preferred alternative.

11.8.6.4.iii Long-term Reliability and Effectiveness

The remedy shall be evaluated for long-term reliability and effectiveness. This factor includes consideration of the magnitude of risks that will remain after implementation of the remedy; the extent of long-term monitoring, or other management or maintenance that will be required after implementation of the remedy; the uncertainties associated with leaving contaminants in place; and the potential for failure of the remedy. The Permittees shall give preference to a remedy that reduces risks with little long-term management, and that has proven effective under similar conditions.

11.8.6.4.iv Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume

The remedy shall be evaluated for its reduction in the toxicity, mobility, and volume of contaminants. The Permittees shall give preference to a remedy that uses treatment to more completely and permanently reduce the toxicity, mobility, and volume of contaminants.

11.8.6.4.v Short-Term Effectiveness

The remedy shall be evaluated for its short-term effectiveness. This factor includes consideration of the short-term reduction in existing risks that the remedy would achieve; the time needed to achieve that reduction; and the short-term risks that might be posed to the community, workers, and the environment during implementation of the remedy. The Permittees shall give preference to a remedy that quickly reduces short-term risks, without creating significant additional risks.

11.8.6.4.vi Implementability

The remedy shall be evaluated for its implementability or the difficulty of implementing the remedy. This factor includes consideration of installation and construction difficulties; operation and maintenance difficulties; difficulties with cleanup technology; permitting and approvals; and the availability of necessary equipment, services, expertise, and storage and disposal capacity. The Permittees shall give preference to a remedy that can be implemented quickly and easily, and poses fewer and lesser difficulties.

U1401931

11.8.6.4.vii Cost

The remedy shall be evaluated for its cost. This factor includes a consideration of both capital costs, and operation and maintenance costs. Capital costs shall include, without limitation, construction and installation costs; equipment costs; land development costs; and indirect costs including engineering costs, legal fees, permitting fees, startup and shakedown costs, and contingency allowances. Operation and maintenance costs shall include, without limitation, operating labor and materials costs; maintenance labor and materials costs; replacement costs; utilities; monitoring and reporting costs; administrative costs; indirect costs; and contingency allowances for the entire anticipated post-closure care or long term monitoring period. All costs shall be calculated based on their net present value. Permittees shall give preference to a remedy that is less costly, but does not sacrifice protection of health and the environment.

11.8.6.5 Approval of Corrective Measures Evaluation Report

The Department will review and approve the Corrective Measures Evaluation Report in accordance with Permit Section 11.9. If the Department disapproves the Corrective Measures Evaluation Report, the Department will notify the Permittees in writing of the Corrective Measures Evaluation Report's deficiencies and specify a due date for submission of a revised Corrective Measures Evaluation Report. Upon receipt of such notification of disapproval, the Permittees shall submit to the Department, within the specified time, a revised Corrective Measures Evaluation Report that corrects the deficiencies. If the Department approves the Corrective Measures Evaluation Report, the Department will notify the Permittees in writing.

11.8.6.6 Relationship to Corrective Action Requirements

The Corrective Measures Evaluation shall serve as a Corrective Measures Study for the purposes of RCRA compliance [*see* 55 Fed. Reg. 30875-77 (July 27, 1990) (proposed 40 CFR §§ 264.520 through 264.524)].

11.8.6.7 Statement of Basis

Upon approval of the Corrective Measures Evaluation Report, the Department will select a remedy or remedies for the unit. The Department may choose a different remedy from that recommended by the Permittees. The Department will issue a Statement of Basis for selection of the remedy, and will receive public comment on the remedy. The public comment period will extend for at least 45 days from the date of the public notice of the Statement of Basis. The Department will provide an opportunity for a public hearing on the remedy, at which all interested persons will be given a reasonable chance to submit data, views or arguments orally or in writing and to examine witnesses testifying at the hearing. The comment period will automatically be extended to the close of the public hearing. The public hearing will follow the hearing requirements under section 20.4.1.901.F NMAC. The Department will select a final remedy and issue a response to public comments to all commenters, after the end of the public comment period. In selecting a remedy, the Department will follow the public participation requirements

U1401931

applicable to remedy selection under 40 CFR §§ 270.41 through 270.42 and 20.4.1.901 NMAC.

The administrative record for the Facility will be made available to the public for review at the Department's offices in Santa Fe, New Mexico. All significant written and signed comments, including e-mailed comments, will be considered by the Department prior to approving a final remedy or remedies.

The Department's decision on the final remedy or remedies shall follow the requirements under section 20.4.1.901 NMAC, Secretary's Decision. The Department will issue a response to public comments at the time of the Department's final decision.

11.8.7 Corrective Measures Implementation

11.8.7.1 General

The Permittees shall implement the final remedy selected by the Department.

11.8.7.2 Corrective Measures Implementation Plan

Within 90 days after the Department's selection of a final remedy, or as otherwise specified by the schedule contained in the approved Corrective Measure Evaluation Report or as specified by a schedule required by the Department in the written approval notification, the Permittees shall submit to the Department for approval a Corrective Measures Implementation Plan outlining the design, construction, operation, maintenance, and performance monitoring for the selected remedy, and a schedule for its implementation. The implementation plan shall be submitted to the Department for review in accordance with the procedures in Permit Section 11.9. The Corrective Measures Implementation Plan shall, at a minimum, include the following elements:

- (1) a description of the selected final remedy;
- (2) a description of the cleanup goals and remediation system objectives;
- (3) an identification and description of the qualifications of all persons, consultants, and contractors that will be implementing the remedy;
- (4) detailed engineering design drawings and systems specifications for all elements of the remedy;
- (5) a construction work plan;
- (6) an operation and maintenance plan;
- (7) the results of any remedy pilot tests;
- (8) a plan for monitoring the performance of the remedy, including sampling and laboratory analysis of all affected media;
- (9) a waste management plan;

- (10) a proposed schedule for submission to the Department of periodic progress reports; and
- (11) a proposed schedule for implementation of the remedy.

11.8.7.3 Health and Safety Plan

The Permittees shall conduct all activities in accordance with a site-specific or facility-wide Health and Safety Plan during all construction, operation, maintenance, and monitoring activities conducted during corrective measures implementation.

11.8.7.4 Progress Reports

The Permittees shall submit to the Department progress reports in accordance with the schedule approved in the Corrective Measures Implementation Plan. The progress reports shall, at a minimum, include the following information:

- (1) a description of the remedy work completed during the reporting period;
- (2) a summary of problems, potential problems, or delays encountered during the reporting period;
- (3) a description of actions taken to eliminate or mitigate the problems, potential problems, or delays;
- (4) a discussion of the remedy work projected for the next reporting period, including all sampling events;
- (5) copies of the results of all monitoring, including sampling and analysis, and other data generated during the reporting period; and
- (6) copies of all waste disposal records generated during the reporting period.

11.8.8 Remedy Completion

11.8.8.1 Remedy Completion Report

Within 90 days after completion of remedy, the Permittees shall submit to the Department a Remedy Completion Report. The report shall, at a minimum, include the following items:

- (1) a summary of the work completed;
- (2) a statement, signed by a registered professional engineer, that the remedy has been completed in accordance with the Department approved work plan for the remedy;
- (3) as-built drawings and specifications signed and stamped by a registered professional engineer;
- (4) copies of the results of all monitoring, including sampling and analysis, and other data generated during the remedy implementation, if not already submitted in a progress report;

- (5) copies of all waste disposal records, if not already submitted in a progress report; and
- (6) a certification, signed by a responsible official of DOE/LANS (owner/operator), stating: "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision according to a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

11.8.9 Accelerated Clean-up Process

If the Permittees identify a corrective action or measure that, if implemented voluntarily, will reduce risks to human health and the environment to levels acceptable to the Department, will reduce cost and/or will achieve cleanup of a SWMU, AOC or other contaminated location, ahead of schedule, the Permittees may implement the corrective measure as provided in this Permit Section (11.8.9), in lieu of the process established in Permit Section 11.8. The accelerated cleanup process shall be used at sites to implement presumptive remedies (*see* 61 Fed. Reg. 19432, 19439-40)(May 1, 1996) at small-scale and relatively simple sites where groundwater contamination is not a component of the accelerated cleanup, where the remedy is considered to be the final remedy for the site, and where the field work will be accomplished within 180 days of the commencement of field activities. The proposed accelerated cleanup will be documented in an Accelerated Corrective Measure Work Plan, which shall include:

- (1) a description of the proposed remedial action, including details of the unit or activity that is subject to the requirements of this Permit;
- (2) an explanation of how the proposed cleanup action is consistent with the overall corrective action objectives and requirements of this Permit;
- (3) the methods and procedures for characterization and remediation sample collection and analyses; and
- (4) a schedule for implementation and reporting on the proposed cleanup action.

The Permittees shall notify the Department of the planned accelerated corrective measure a minimum of 30 days prior to the commencement of any accelerated field activity. The notification shall include the submittal of the Plan if not already submitted to the Department.

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list of a notification made under this Permit Section (11.8.9), in accordance with Permit Section 1.13.

11.8.9.1 Accelerated Corrective Measures Work Plan

The Permittees shall obtain approval of an Accelerated Corrective Measures Work Plan prior to implementation. The Permittees shall prepare the Work Plan in general accordance with the requirements of Permit Section 11.12 (*Reporting Requirements*). The Work Plan shall be submitted to the Department for review in accordance with the procedures in Permit Section 11.9. If the Department disapproves the Accelerated Corrective Measures Work Plan, the Department will notify the Permittees in writing of the Plan's deficiencies and specify a due date for submission of a revised Accelerated Corrective Measures Work Plan. The Permittees shall include an implementation schedule in the revised Accelerated Corrective Measures Work Plan.

11.8.9.2 Accelerated Corrective Measures Implementation

The Permittees shall implement the accelerated corrective measures in accordance with the approved Accelerated Corrective Measures Work Plan. Within 90 days of completion of the accelerated corrective measures, the Permittees shall submit to the Department for approval a Remedy Completion Report in a format approved by the Department in general accordance with Permit Section 11.12 (*Reporting Requirements*). If upon review, the Department identifies any deficiencies in the Remedy Completion Report, the Department will notify the Permittees in writing.

11.8.10 Well Completion Report

The Permittees shall submit to the Department a well completion summary fact sheet within 30 days of completion of each intermediate-perched and regional aquifer well. Installation of all wells shall be considered complete when the well casing has been installed to its final position and the casing rim can be measured relative to the ground surface. Well development must be completed within 30 days of the completion of well installation. The 120-day clock for well completion report submittal for regional aquifer wells will begin 30 days after well completion, as defined above. The details of all drilling and well construction for alluvial depth wells shall be included in the site- or canyon-specific investigation reports. Investigation reports that document the results of the site-specific investigations shall be prepared in accordance with the format described in Section 11.12 of this Permit.

11.9 APPROVAL OF SUBMITTALS

All documents shall be subject to the review and approval procedures described in Permit Section 1.9.18.

11.10 METHODS AND PROCEDURES

The Permittees shall submit to the Department, for review and written approval, site-specific work plans for sites prior to the commencement of field activities where environmental investigation, corrective action, sampling or monitoring is being conducted or proposed. The site-specific work plans shall include the methods to be used to conduct

U1401931

all activities at each site or unit and shall be prepared in accordance with the format described in the Permit Section 11.12 (*Reporting Requirements*). The Permittees shall provide notification to the Department of corrective action field activities a minimum of 15 days prior to commencing the activity.

The methods used to conduct investigation, remediation, and monitoring activities shall be sufficient to fulfill the requirements of this Permit and provide accurate data for the evaluation of site conditions, the nature and extent of contamination and contaminant migration, and for remedy selection and implementation, where necessary. The methods presented in this Permit Section (11.10) are minimum requirements for environmental investigation and sampling, and are not intended to include all methods that may be necessary to fulfill the requirements of this Permit. The methods for conducting investigations, corrective actions, and monitoring at the Facility must be determined based on the conditions and contaminants that exist at each site or unit.

11.10.1 Standard Operating Procedures

The Permittees shall provide a brief description of investigation, sampling or analytical methods and procedures in documents submitted to the Department that includes sufficient detail to evaluate the quality of the acquired data. Facility standard operating procedures (SOPs) shall not be substituted for such descriptions.

11.10.2 Investigation, Sampling, and Analysis Methods

11.10.2.1 Introduction and Purpose

This Permit Section (11.10.2) provides minimum requirements for field investigations, sample collection, handling and screening procedures, field and laboratory sample analysis, and quality assurance procedures for samples of the medium being investigated or tested at the Facility.

The purpose of this Permit Section is to: 1) provide minimum requirements for drilling and sample collection in exploratory borings and other excavations; 2) provide minimum requirements for sampling of the target media; 3) provide minimum requirements for monitoring of groundwater and vadose zone conditions; and 4) identify minimum required screening, analytical, and quality assurance procedures that shall be implemented during field sampling activities and laboratory analyses.

The quality assurance procedures referenced in the previous paragraph include: 1) the Facility investigation data quality objectives; 2) the requirements for QA/QC to be followed during field investigations and by the analytical laboratories; and 3) the methodology for the review and evaluation of the field and laboratory QA/QC results and documentation.

11.10.2.2 Field Exploration Activities

Exploratory borings shall be advanced at locations specified in the Department approved site-specific work plans. The Department may require additional exploratory borings to fulfill the requirements of this Permit. Any additional boring locations, if required, will be determined or approved by the Department. The depths and locations of all exploratory and monitoring well borings shall be specified in the site-specific work plans submitted to the Department for approval prior to the start of the respective field activities. The Department must approve proposed unit aggregates grouped for the purpose of site investigation, remediation, and/or monitoring activities.

11.10.2.3 Sub-Surface Features/Utility Geophysical Surveys

The Permittees shall conduct surveys to locate underground utilities, pipelines structures, drums, debris, and other buried features, including buried waste, in the shallow subsurface prior to the start of field exploration activities. The methods used to conduct the surveys, such as magnetometer, ground penetrating radar, resistivity, or other methods, shall be selected based on the characteristics of the site and the possible or suspected underground structures. The results of the surveys shall be included in the investigation reports submitted to the Department.

11.10.2.4 Drilling and Soil, Rock, and Sediment Sampling

11.10.2.4.i Drilling

Exploratory and monitoring well borings shall be drilled using the most effective, proven, and practicable method for recovery of undisturbed samples and potential contaminants. The Department shall approve the drilling methods selected for advancement of each boring prior to the start of field activities. Based on the drilling conditions, the borings shall be advanced using one of the following methods:

- (1) hollow-stem auger;
- (2) air rotary;
- (3) mud rotary;
- (4) percussion hammer;
- (5) sonic;
- (6) dual wall air rotary;
- (7) direct Push Technology (DPT);
- (8) cryogenic; and
- (9) cable tool.

Hollow-stem auger or DPT drilling methods are preferred if vapor-phase or VOC contamination is known or suspected to be present. The type of drilling fluid used, if

U1401931

necessary, shall be approved by the Department prior to the start of drilling activities or prior to use at any site.

All drilling equipment shall be in good working condition and capable of performing the assigned task. Drilling rigs and equipment shall be operated by properly trained, experienced, and responsible crews. The Permittees are responsible for ensuring that contaminants from another site or facility are not introduced into the site under investigation due to malfunctioning equipment or poor site maintenance. The drilling equipment shall be properly decontaminated before drilling each boring.

Exploratory borings shall be advanced to unit- and location-specific depths specified or approved by the Department. The Permittees shall propose drilling depths in the site-specific work plans submitted for each subject area. Unless otherwise specified by the Department, the borings shall be advanced to the following minimum depths:

- (1) in all borings, 25 ft below the deepest detected contamination based on field screening, laboratory analyses, and/or previous investigations at the site;
- (2) 20 ft below the base of disposal units if contamination is not detected;
- (3) five ft below the base of shallow structures such as tanks, piping or building sumps, or other building structures;
- (4) 50 ft below the deepest known intermediate perched groundwater zone;
- (5) 50 ft below the top of the regional aquifer; and
- (6) depths specified by the Department based on regional or unit specific data needs.

The Permittees shall notify the Department as early as practicable if conditions arise or are encountered that do not allow the advancement of borings to the depths specified by the Department or proposed in an approved work plan so that alternative actions may be discussed. Precautions shall be taken to prevent the migration of contaminants between geologic, hydrologic, or other identifiable zones during drilling and well installation activities. Contaminant zones shall be isolated from other zones encountered in the borings.

The drilling and sampling shall be accomplished under the direction of a qualified engineer or geologist who shall maintain a detailed log of the materials and conditions encountered in each boring. Both sample information and visual observations of the cuttings and core samples shall be recorded on the boring log. Known site features and/or site survey grid markers shall be used as references to locate each boring prior to surveying the location as described in Permit Section 11.10.2.5. The boring locations shall be measured to the nearest foot, and locations shall be recorded on a scaled site map upon completion of each boring.

Trenching and other exploratory excavation methods shall follow the applicable general procedures outlined in this Permit Section. The particular methods proposed for use by the Permittees for exploratory excavation and sampling at any specific unit shall be included in the site-specific investigation work plan submitted to the Department. The

Department will include any changes or additional requirements for conducting exploratory excavation and sampling activities at the subject unit in its response to the Permittees after review of the investigation work plans.

11.10.2.4.ii Soil and Rock Sampling

Relatively undisturbed discrete soil and rock samples shall be obtained, where possible, during the advancement of each boring for the purpose of logging, field screening, and analytical testing. Generally, the samples shall be collected at the following intervals and depths:

- (1) at 5-ft intervals, 10-ft intervals, continuously, or as approved by the Department;
- (2) at the depth immediately below the base of the disposal unit or facility structure;
- (3) at the maximum depth of each boring;
- (4) at the depths of contacts or first encounter, observed during drilling, with geologic units of different lithology, changes in structural or textural characteristics, or zones of relatively higher or lower permeability;
- (5) of soil or rock types relatively more likely to sorb or retain contaminants than surrounding lithology;
- (6) at the depth of the first encounter, during drilling, with shallow or intermediate saturated zones;
- (7) at intervals suspected of being source or contaminated zones;
- (8) at the top of the regional aquifer; and
- (9) at other intervals approved or required by the Department.

The sampling interval for the borings may be modified, or samples may be obtained from a specific depth, based on field observations. A decontaminated split-barrel sampler lined with brass sleeves, a coring device, or other method approved by the Department shall be used to obtain samples during the drilling of each boring.

A split barrel sampler lined with brass sleeves or a coring device is the preferred sampling method for borehole soil, rock, and sediment sampling. The following procedures should be followed if a split barrel sampler is used. Upon recovery of the sample, one or more brass sleeves shall be removed from the split barrel sampler and the open ends of the sleeves covered with Teflon tape or foil and sealed with plastic caps fastened to the sleeves with tape for shipment to the analytical laboratory. If brass sleeves are not used, a portion of the sample shall be placed in pre-cleaned, laboratory-prepared sample containers for laboratory chemical analysis. The remaining portions of the sample shall be used for logging and field screening, as described in Permit Sections 11.10.2.4.v and 11.10.2.4.vi, respectively.

Discrete samples shall be collected for field screening and laboratory analyses. Homogenization of discrete samples collected for analyses other than for VOC and

SVOC analyses shall be performed by the analytical laboratory, if necessary. The Permittees may submit site-specific, alternative methods for homogenization of samples in the field to the Department for review and written approval.

Samples to be submitted for laboratory analyses shall be selected based on: 1) the results of the field screening or mobile laboratory analyses; 2) the position of the sample relative to groundwater, suspected releases, or site structures; 3) the sample location relative to former or altered site features or structures; 4) suspected migration pathways and the stratigraphy encountered in the boring; and 5) the specific objectives and requirements of this Permit and the approved site-specific work plan. The proposed number of samples and analytical parameters shall be included as part of the site-specific work plan submitted to the Department for approval prior to the start of field investigation activities at each unit. The work plans shall allow for flexibility in modifying the project-specific tasks based on information obtained during the course of the investigation. Modifications to site-specific work plan tasks must be pre-approved in writing by the Department.

11.10.2.4.iii Sediment Sampling

Sediment samples shall be collected in the same manner as described in Permit Section 11.10.2.4.ii for soil and rock sampling where borings are drilled to explore alluvial subsurface conditions. The sampling device shall be a decontaminated, hand-held stainless steel coring device, shelly tube, thin-wall sampler, or other device approved by the Department where sediment sampling is conducted without the use of the drilling methods described in Permit Section 11.10.2.4.i. The samples shall be transferred to pre-cleaned laboratory prepared containers for submittal to the laboratory. Samples obtained for volatiles analysis shall be collected using shelly tubes, thin-wall samplers, or other device approved by the Department. The ends of the samplers shall be lined with Teflon tape or aluminum foil and sealed with plastic caps fastened to the sleeves with tape for shipment to the analytical laboratory.

The physical characteristics of the sediment (such as mineralogy, ASTM soil classification, AGI (American Geological Institute) rock classification, moisture content, texture, color, presence of stains or odors, and/or field screening results), depth where each sample was obtained, method of sample collection, and other observations shall be recorded in the field log.

11.10.2.4.iv Drill Cuttings (Investigation Derived Waste)

Drill cuttings, excess sample material and decontamination fluids, and all other investigation derived waste (IDW) shall be contained and characterized using methods based on the boring location, boring depth, drilling method, and type of contaminants suspected or encountered. Proposed IDW management shall be included with the unit-specific investigation work plan submitted to the Department for approval prior to the start of field investigations. The Department shall approve the method of containment for drill cuttings prior to the start of drilling activities. Borings not completed as groundwater or vapor monitoring wells shall be properly abandoned in accordance with the methods listed in Permit Section 11.11.6 or other method approved by the Department. Borings completed

U1401931

as groundwater monitoring wells shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements described in Permit Section 11.11.3.2 (*Well Construction Techniques*).

11.10.2.4.v Logging of Soil/Rock and Sediment Samples

Samples obtained from all exploratory borings and excavations shall be visually inspected and the soil or rock type classified in general accordance with ASTM D2487 (Unified Soil Classification System) and D2488, or AGI Methods for soil and rock classification. Detailed logs of each boring shall be completed in the field by a qualified engineer or geologist. Additional information, such as the presence of water-bearing zones and any unusual or noticeable conditions encountered during drilling shall be recorded on the logs. Field boring logs, test pit logs, and field well construction diagrams shall be converted to the format acceptable for use in final reports submitted to the Department. If requested, draft boring logs, test pit logs, and well construction diagrams shall be submitted to the Department for review within 30 days after the completion of each boring or monitoring well.

11.10.2.4.vi Soil, Rock, and Sediment Sample Field Screening

Samples obtained from borings shall be screened in the field for evidence of the potential presence of contaminants. Field screening results shall be recorded on the exploratory boring and excavation logs. Field screening results are used as a general guideline to determine the nature and extent of possible contamination. In addition, screening results shall be used to aid in the selection of soil, rock, sediment, and vapor-phase samples for laboratory analysis. The Department recognizes that field screening alone will not detect the possible presence or full nature and extent of all contaminants that may be encountered at the site.

The primary screening methods to be used shall include: 1) visual examination; 2) headspace vapor screening for VOCs; and 3) metals screening using X-ray fluorescence (XRF). Additional screening for site- or release-specific characteristics such as pH, High Explosives (HE), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH), nitrates, or for other specific compounds using field test kits shall be conducted where appropriate.

Headspace vapor screening shall target VOCs and shall be conducted by placing a soil or rock sample in a plastic sample bag or a foil-sealed container allowing space for ambient air. The container shall be sealed and then shaken gently to expose the soil or rock to the air trapped in the container. The sealed container shall be allowed to rest for a minimum of five minutes while vapors equilibrate. Vapors present within the sample bag headspace will then be measured by inserting the probe of the instrument in a small opening in the bag or through the foil. The maximum value and the ambient air temperature shall be recorded on the field boring or test pit log for each sample. The monitoring instruments shall be calibrated each day to the manufacturer's standard for instrument operation. A photo-ionization detector (PID) equipped with a 10.6 or higher electron volt (eV) lamp, combustible gas indicator, or other instrument approved by the Department shall be used for VOC field screening. The limitations, precision, and

calibration procedures of the instrument to be used for VOC field screening shall be included in the site-specific investigation work plan prepared for each unit.

XRF may be used to screen soil, rock, or sediment samples for the presence of metals. XRF screening requires proper sample preparation and proper instrument calibration. Sample preparation and instrument calibration procedures shall be documented in the field logs. The methods and procedures for sample preparation and instrument calibration shall be approved by the Department prior to the start of field activities. Field XRF screening results for selected metals may be used in lieu of laboratory analyses upon written approval by the Department; however, the results shall, at a minimum, be confirmed by laboratory analyses at a frequency of 20 percent (1 sample per every 5 analyzed by XRF analysis).

Field screening results are site- and boring-specific and the results vary with instrument type, media screened, weather conditions, moisture content, soil or rock type, and type of contaminant. The Permittees shall record on the field logs all conditions capable of influencing the results of field screening. The Permittees shall submit to the Department conditions potentially influencing field screening results as part of the site-specific investigation, remediation, or monitoring reports.

At a minimum, the Permittees shall submit the samples with the greatest apparent degree of contamination, based on field observations and field screening, for laboratory analysis. The Permittees shall also use the location of the sample relative to groundwater, stratigraphic units or contacts, and the proximity to significant site or subsurface features or structures as a guideline for sample selection. In addition, the Permittees shall submit the samples with no or little apparent contamination, based on field screening, for laboratory analysis if the intention is to confirm that the base (or other depth interval) of a boring or other sample location is not contaminated.

11.10.2.4.vii Soil, Rock, and Sediment Sample Types

The Permittees shall collect soil, rock, and sediment samples at the frequencies outlined in the site-specific investigation, corrective action, or monitoring work plans for each unit, or other site submitted by the Permittees for review and written approval by the Department. The samples collected shall be representative of the media and site conditions being investigated or monitored. The Permittees shall collect QA/QC samples to monitor the validity of the soil, rock, and sediment sample collection procedures. Field duplicates will be collected at a rate of ten percent. The Permittees shall collect equipment blanks from all sampling apparatus at a frequency of ten percent for chemical analysis. Equipment blanks shall be collected at a frequency of one per day if disposable sampling equipment is used. The Permittees shall collect field blanks at a frequency of one per day for each medium (with the exception of air samples) at each unit, or other site. Reagent blanks shall be used if chemical analytical procedures requiring reagents are employed in the field as part of the investigation or monitoring program. The resulting data will provide information on the variability associated with sample collection, handling, and laboratory analysis operations. The blanks and duplicates shall

be submitted for laboratory analyses associated with the project-specific contaminants, data quality concerns, and media being sampled.

11.10.2.5 Sample Point and Structure Location Surveying

The horizontal and vertical coordinates of the top of each monitoring well casing and the ground surface at each monitoring well location shall be determined by a registered New Mexico professional land surveyor in accordance with the State Plane Coordinate System (§§ 47-1-49 through 56 NMSA 1978)). The surveys shall be conducted in accordance with Sections 500.1 through 500.12 of the Regulations and Rules of the Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Surveyors Minimum Standards for Surveying in New Mexico. Horizontal positions shall be measured to the nearest 0.1-ft, and vertical elevations shall be measured to the nearest 0.01-ft. The Permittees shall prepare site map(s), certified by a registered New Mexico professional land surveyor, presenting all surveyed locations and elevations including relevant site features and structures for submittal with all associated reports to the Department.

Site attributes (*e.g.*, soil sample locations, sediment sample locations, springs, outfalls, pertinent structures, monitoring stations, as well as staked out sampling grids), shall be located by using the global positioning system (GPS), another the Department-approved surveying system, or by using a registered New Mexico Registered Land Surveyor using the methods described in the paragraph above. If using GPS, horizontal locations shall be measured to the nearest 0.5 ft. The Permittees shall provide the Department a statement of accuracy for survey data upon request.

11.10.2.6 Subsurface Vapor-Phase Monitoring and Sampling

Samples of subsurface vapors shall be collected from vapor monitoring points from both discrete zones, selected based on investigation and field screening results, and as total well subsurface vapor samples where required by the Department. Subsurface vapor samples shall be collected using methods approved by the Department that will produce reliable and representative results from the zones subject to investigation or monitoring.

During subsurface drilling explorations at sites where there is a potential for vapor-phase contamination to be present, soil gas samples shall be obtained at the Department-approved intervals for field screening and/or laboratory analyses. An inflatable packer shall be dropped to isolate the bottom two to three feet of the borehole. The isolated portion of the borehole shall be purged by slowly removing approximately five times the volume of the annular space beneath the packer, followed by a VOC measurement using a PID equipped with a 11.7 eV lamp, a combustible gas indicator or other instrument approved by the Department. The data shall be logged and also used for determining the samples to be sent to an analytical laboratory.

The Permittees shall, as directed by the Department, collect vapor samples for field measurement of the following during subsurface vapor monitoring activities:

- (1) percent oxygen;

- (2) organic vapors (using a photo-ionization detector with an 11.7 eV (electron volt) lamp, a combustible vapor indicator or other method approved by the Department);
- (3) percent carbon dioxide;
- (4) static subsurface pressure; and
- (5) other parameters (such as carbon monoxide and hydrogen sulfide) as required by the Department.

The Permittees also shall collect vapor samples for laboratory analysis of the following as required:

- (6) percent moisture;
- (7) VOCs; and
- (8) other analytes required by the Department.

Vapor samples analyzed by the laboratory for percent moisture and VOCs shall be collected using SUMMA canisters or other sample collection method approved by the Department. The samples shall be analyzed for VOC concentrations by EPA Method TO-15, as it may be updated or equivalent VOC analytical method.

Field vapor measurements, the date and time of each measurement, and the instrument used shall be recorded on a vapor monitoring data sheet. The instruments used for field measurements shall be calibrated daily in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and as described in Permit Section 11.10.2.12. The methods used to obtain vapor-phase field measurements and samples shall be approved by the Department in writing prior to the start of air monitoring at each Facility site where vapor-phase monitoring is conducted.

11.10.2.7 Groundwater Monitoring

11.10.2.7.i Groundwater Levels

Groundwater level measurements shall be obtained at intervals required by the Department. Groundwater levels also shall be obtained prior to purging in preparation for a sampling event. Measurement data and the date and time of each measurement shall be recorded on a site monitoring data sheet. The depth to groundwater shall be measured to the nearest 0.01 feet. The depth to groundwater shall be recorded relative to the surveyed well casing rim or other surveyed datum.

Groundwater levels shall be measured in all wells at the facility (or the number of wells otherwise specified in a Department approved groundwater monitoring work plan) within 14 days of the commencement of the monitoring activities. The Permittees shall conduct periodic measuring events, the schedule for which shall be provided in the groundwater monitoring work plans.

11.10.2.8 Groundwater Sampling

Groundwater samples shall initially be obtained from newly installed monitoring wells between ten and 30 days after completion of well development. Groundwater monitoring and sampling shall be conducted at an interval approved by the Department after the initial sampling event. The Permittees shall sample all saturated zones screened to allow entry of groundwater into each monitoring well during each sampling event (or as otherwise specified in the Department approved groundwater monitoring work plan). All requests for variances from the groundwater sampling schedule shall be submitted to the Department, in writing, no less than 30 days prior to the start of scheduled monitoring and sampling events. Groundwater samples shall be collected from all saturated zones, where possible, within exploratory borings not intended to be completed as monitoring wells prior to abandonment of the borings.

U1401931

Water samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the Department-approved groundwater monitoring work plan for one or more of the following general chemistry parameters as required by the Department:

nitrate/nitrite	sulfate	chloride	sodium
dissolved CO ₂	alkalinity	carbonate/bicarbonate	boron
fluoride	manganese	calcium	silicon
ferric/ferrous iron	ammonia	potassium	phosphorus/phosphate
sulfide	bromide	magnesium	methane
TKN	total organic carbon	total dissolved solids	

11.10.2.8.i Well Purging

All zones in each monitoring well shall be purged by removing groundwater prior to sampling and in order to ensure that formation water is being sampled. Purge volumes shall be determined by monitoring, at a minimum, groundwater pH, specific conductance, dissolved oxygen concentrations, turbidity, redox potential, and temperature during purging of volumes and at measurement intervals approved by the Department in writing. The groundwater quality parameters shall be measured using a flow-through cell and instruments approved by the Department in writing. The volume of groundwater purged, the instruments used, and the readings obtained at each interval shall be recorded on the field monitoring log. In general, water samples may be obtained from the well after the measured parameters of the purge water have stabilized to within ten percent for three consecutive measurements. Well purging may also be conducted in accordance with the Department’s Position Paper “Use of Low-Flow and other Non-Traditional Sampling Techniques for RCRA Compliant Groundwater Monitoring” (October 30, 2001). The Permittees may submit, to the Department for approval, a written request for a variance from the described methods of well purging for individual wells no later than 90 days prior to scheduled sampling activities. The Department will respond to the request, in writing, within 60 days of receipt of the variance request.

11.10.2.8.ii Groundwater Sample Collection

Groundwater samples shall be obtained from each well after a sufficient amount of water has been removed from the well casing to ensure that the sample is representative of formation water. Groundwater samples shall be obtained using methods approved by the Department within 24 hours of the completion of well purging. Sample collection methods shall be documented in the field monitoring reports. The samples shall be transferred to the appropriate, clean, laboratory-prepared containers provided by the analytical laboratory. Sample handling and chain-of-custody procedures are described in

U1401931

Permit Section 11.10.2.9. Decontamination procedures shall be established for reusable water sampling equipment as described in Permit Section 11.10.2.11.

All purged groundwater and decontamination water shall be temporarily stored at satellite accumulation areas, transfer stations, or less-than-90-day storage areas in labeled 55-gallon drums or other containers approved by the Department until proper characterization and disposal can be arranged. The methods for disposal of purge/decontamination water shall be approved by the Department prior to removal from the temporary storage area. Disposable materials shall be handled as described in Permit Section 11.10.2.13.

Groundwater samples intended for metals analysis shall be submitted to the laboratory as total metals samples. If required by the Department, the Permittees shall obtain groundwater samples for dissolved metals analysis to be filtered using disposable in-line filters with a 0.45 micron or other mesh size approved by the Department.

11.10.2.8.iii Surface Water Sample Collection

Surface water samples shall be collected using methods approved by the Department. Samples shall be collected in clean laboratory-prepared sampling containers. The methods and instruments used to measure field parameters shall be approved by the Department prior to conducting surface water sampling. The sampling and monitoring techniques used and the measurements obtained shall be recorded in the field monitoring reports.

11.10.2.8.iv Groundwater and Surface Water Sample Types

Groundwater samples shall be collected from each monitoring well and surface water samples shall be collected at predetermined locations. Field duplicates, field blanks, equipment rinsate blanks, reagent blanks, if necessary, and trip blanks shall be obtained for quality assurance during groundwater and surface water sampling activities. The samples shall be handled as described in Permit Section 11.10.2.9.

Field duplicate surface water and groundwater samples shall be obtained at a frequency of ten percent. At a minimum, one duplicate sample per sampling event shall always be obtained.

Field blanks shall be obtained at a frequency of no less than one per day per site or unit. Field blanks shall be generated by filling sample containers in the field with deionized water and submitting the samples, along with the groundwater or surface water samples, to the analytical laboratory for the appropriate analyses.

Equipment rinsate blanks shall be obtained for chemical analysis at the rate of five percent but no fewer than one rinsate blank per sampling day. Equipment rinsate blanks shall be collected at a rate of one per sampling day if disposable sampling apparatus is used. Rinsate samples shall be generated by rinsing deionized water through unused or decontaminated sampling equipment. The rinsate sample then shall be placed in the

appropriate sample container and submitted with the groundwater or surface water samples to the analytical laboratory for the appropriate analyses.

Reagent blanks shall be obtained at a frequency of ten percent but no fewer than one per day per unit if chemical analyses requiring the use of chemical reagents are conducted in the field during water sampling activities.

Trip blanks shall accompany laboratory sample bottles and shipping and storage containers intended for VOC analyses. Trip blanks shall consist of a sample of analyte-free deionized water prepared by the laboratory and placed in an appropriate sample container. The trip blank shall be prepared by the analytical laboratory prior to the sampling event and shall be kept with the shipping containers and placed with other water samples obtained from the site each day. Trip blanks shall be analyzed at a frequency of one for each shipping container of samples.

11.10.2.9 Sample Handling

At a minimum, the following procedures shall be used at all times when collecting samples during investigation, corrective action, and monitoring activities unless otherwise specified in a Department-approved work plan:

- (1) neoprene, nitrile, or other protective gloves shall be worn when collecting samples. New disposable gloves shall be used to collect each sample;
- (2) all samples collected of each medium for chemical analysis shall be transferred into clean sample containers supplied by the project analytical laboratory with the exception of soil, rock, and sediment samples obtained in brass sleeves, shelby tubes, thin wall samplers, or in Encore™ samplers. Upon recovery of the sample collected using split barrel samplers with brass sleeves, the brass sleeves shall be removed from the split barrel sampler and the open ends of the sleeves shall be lined with Teflon tape or foil and sealed with plastic caps. The caps shall be fastened to the sleeve with tape for storage and shipment to the analytical laboratory. Samples collected in shelby tubes or thin wall samplers shall be capped in a similar fashion. The sample depth and the top of the sample shall be clearly marked. Sample container volumes and preservation methods shall be in accordance with EPA *SW-846* and established industry practices for use by accredited analytical laboratories. Sufficient sample volume shall be obtained for the laboratory to complete the method-specific QC analyses on a laboratory-batch basis; and
- (3) sample labels and documentation shall be completed for each sample following procedures included in the site-specific work plans approved by the Department. Immediately after the samples are collected, they shall be stored in a cooler with ice or other appropriate storage method until they are delivered to the analytical laboratory. Standard chain-of-custody procedures, as described in Permit Section 11.10.2.14.ii, shall be followed for all samples collected. All samples shall be submitted to the laboratory soon enough to allow the laboratory to conduct the

analyses within the method holding times. All samples shall be submitted to the laboratory within 48 hours after their collection.

Shipment procedures shall include the following:

- (4) individual sample containers shall be packed to prevent breakage and transported in a sealed cooler with ice or other suitable coolant or other EPA or industry-wide accepted method. The drainage hole at the bottom of the cooler shall be sealed and secured in case of sample container leakage. Temperature blanks shall be included with each shipping container;
- (5) each cooler or other container shall be delivered directly to the analytical laboratory;
- (6) glass bottles shall be separated in the shipping container by cushioning material to prevent breakage;
- (7) plastic containers shall be protected from possible puncture during shipping using cushioning material;
- (8) the chain-of-custody form and sample request form shall be shipped inside the sealed storage container to be delivered to the laboratory;
- (9) chain-of-custody seals shall be used to seal the sample-shipping container in conformance with EPA protocol; and
- (10) signed and dated chain-of-custody seals shall be applied to each cooler prior to transport of samples from the site.

11.10.2.10 In-Situ Testing

In-situ permeability tests, remediation system pilot tests, stream flow tests, and other tests conducted to evaluate site and subsurface conditions shall be designed to accommodate specific site conditions and to achieve the test objectives. The testing methods shall be approved, in writing, by the Department prior to implementation. The tests shall be conducted in order to appropriately represent site conditions and in accordance with USGS, ASTM or other methods generally accepted by the industry. Detailed logs of all relevant site conditions and measurements shall be maintained during the testing events. If requested, a summary of the general test results, including unexpected or unusual test results and equipment failures or testing limitations shall be reported to the Department within 30 days of completion of the test. The summary shall be presented in a format acceptable to the Department and in general accordance with the report formats outlined in Permit Section 11.12 (*Reporting Requirements*). A report summarizing the results of each test shall be submitted to the Department within 120 days of completion of each test.

11.10.2.11 Decontamination Procedures

The objective of the decontamination procedures is to minimize the potential for cross-contamination. A designated decontamination area shall be established for decontamination of drilling equipment, reusable sampling equipment and well materials. The drilling rig shall be decontaminated prior to entering the site or unit. Drilling equipment or other exploration equipment that may come in contact with the borehole shall be decontaminated by steam cleaning, by hot-water pressure washing, or by other method approved by the Department prior to drilling each new boring.

Sampling or measurement equipment, including but not limited to, stainless steel sampling tools, split-barrel or core samplers, well developing or purging equipment, groundwater quality measurement instruments, water level measurement instruments, and reusable vapor sampling equipment shall be decontaminated in accordance with the following procedures or other applicable methods approved by the Department before each sampling attempt or measurement:

- (1) brush equipment with a wire or other suitable brush, if necessary or practicable, to remove large particulate matter;
- (2) rinse with potable tap water;
- (3) wash with nonphosphate detergent or other detergent approved by the Department (examples include Fantastik™, Liqui-Nox®) followed by a tap water rinse;
- (4) rinse with 0.1 molar nitric acid (to remove trace metals, if necessary) followed by a tap water rinse;
- (5) rinse with methanol (to remove organic compounds, if necessary) followed by a tap water rinse;
- (6) rinse with potable tap water; and
- (7) double rinse with deionized water.

All decontamination solutions shall be collected and stored temporarily as described in Permit Section 11.10.2.13. Decontamination procedures and the cleaning agents used shall be documented in the daily field log.

11.10.2.12 Field Equipment Calibration Procedures

Field equipment requiring calibration shall be calibrated to known standards, in accordance with the manufacturers' recommended schedules and procedures. At a minimum, calibration checks shall be conducted daily, or at other intervals approved by the Department, and the instruments shall be recalibrated, if necessary. Calibration measurements shall be recorded in the daily field logs. If field equipment becomes inoperable, its use shall be discontinued until the necessary repairs are made. In the interim, a properly calibrated replacement instrument shall be used.

U1401931

11.10.2.13 Collection and Management of Investigation Derived Waste

Investigation derived waste (IDW) includes general refuse, drill cuttings, excess sample material, water (decontamination, development and purge), and disposable equipment generated during the course of investigation, corrective action, or monitoring activities. All IDW shall be properly characterized and disposed of in accordance with all Federal, State, and local rules and regulations for storage, labeling, handling, transport, and disposal of waste. The Permittees shall include a description of anticipated management of IDW as part of the applicable work plan submitted to the Department for approval prior to disposal of any IDW produced during investigation, corrective action, or monitoring activities. The Permittees may submit a request to the Department to dispose of IDW on a case-by-case basis prior to submittal of the applicable work plan.

All water generated during sampling and decontamination activities shall be temporarily stored at satellite accumulation areas or transfer stations in labeled 55-gallon drums or other containers approved by the Department until proper characterization and disposal can be arranged. The IDW may be characterized for disposal based on the known or suspected contaminants potentially present in the waste. The methods for waste characterization and disposal of IDW shall be approved by the Department prior to removal from the temporary storage area.

11.10.2.14 Documentation of Field Activities

11.10.2.14.i General

Daily field activities, including observations and field procedures, shall be recorded on appropriate forms. The original field forms shall be maintained at the Facility. Copies of the completed forms shall be maintained in a bound and sequentially numbered field file for reference during field activities. Indelible ink shall be used to record all field activities. Photographic documentation of field activities shall be performed, as appropriate. The daily record of field activities shall include the following:

- (1) site or unit designation;
- (2) date;
- (3) time of arrival and departure;
- (4) field investigation team members including subcontractors and visitors;
- (5) weather conditions;
- (6) daily activities and times conducted;
- (7) observations;
- (8) record of samples collected with sample designations and locations specified;
- (9) photographic log;
- (10) field monitoring data, including health and safety monitoring if conditions arise that require modification of required work;

- (11) equipment used and calibration records, if appropriate;
- (12) list of additional data sheets and maps completed;
- (13) an inventory of the waste generated and the method of storage or disposal; and
- (14) signature of personnel completing the field record.

11.10.2.14.ii Sample Custody

All samples collected for analysis shall be recorded in the field report or data sheets. Chain-of-custody forms shall be completed at the end of each sampling day, prior to the transfer of samples off site, and shall accompany the samples during shipment to the laboratory. A signed and dated custody seal shall be affixed to the lid of the shipping container. Upon receipt of the samples at the laboratory, the custody seals will be broken, the chain-of-custody form shall be signed as received by the laboratory, and the conditions of the samples shall be recorded on the form. The original chain-of-custody form shall remain with the laboratory and copies shall be returned to the relinquishing party. The Permittees shall maintain copies of all chain-of-custody forms generated as part of sampling activities. Copies of the chain-of-custody records (either paper copies or electronically scanned in PDF format) shall be included with all draft and final laboratory reports submitted to the Department.

11.10.3 Chemical Analyses

The Permittees shall submit all samples for laboratory analysis to accredited contract laboratories. The laboratories shall use the most recent EPA and industry-accepted extraction and analytical methods for chemical analyses for target analytes as the testing methods for each medium sampled. The Permittees shall use the most sensitive laboratory methods (with the lowest detection limits) available unless specific conditions preclude their use.

The Permittees shall submit a list of analytes and analytical methods to the Department, for review and written approval as part of each site-specific investigation, corrective action, or monitoring work plan. The detection limits for each method shall be less than applicable background, screening, and regulatory cleanup levels. The preferred method detection limits are a maximum of 20 percent of the cleanup, screening, or background levels. Analyses conducted with detection limits that are greater than applicable background, screening, and regulatory cleanup levels shall be considered data quality exceptions and the reasons for the elevated detection limits shall be reported to the Department. These data cannot be used for statistical analyses. All analytical data (non-detects, estimated blanks, and detects) shall be included in the electronic or magnetic copy of the investigation report in Microsoft™ Excel format with qualifiers as attached from the analytical laboratory. The summary tables shall include only detects of the data based on the corresponding qualifiers. The Permittees shall not censor the data based on detection limits, quantitation limits, or measurement uncertainty.

11.10.3.1 Laboratory QA/QC Requirements

The following requirements for laboratory QA/QC procedures shall be considered the minimum QA/QC standards for the laboratories employed by the Permittees that provide analytical services for environmental investigation, corrective action, and monitoring activities conducted at the Facility. The Permittees shall provide the names of the contract analytical laboratories and copies of the laboratory quality assurance manuals to the Department within 90 days of awarding a contract for analytical services to any contract laboratory.

11.10.3.1.i Quality Assurance Procedures

Contract analytical laboratories shall maintain internal quality assurance programs in accordance with EPA and industry-wide accepted practices and procedures. At a minimum, the laboratories shall use a combination of standards, blanks, surrogates, duplicates, matrix spike/matrix spike duplicates (MS/MSD), blank spike/blank spike duplicates (BS/BSD), and laboratory control samples to demonstrate analytical QA/QC. The laboratories shall establish control limits for individual chemicals or groups of chemicals based on the long-term performance of the test methods. In addition, the laboratories shall establish internal QA/QC that meets EPA's laboratory certification requirements. The specific procedures to be completed are identified in the following sections.

11.10.3.1.ii Equipment Calibration Procedures and Frequency

The laboratories' equipment calibration procedures, calibration frequency, and calibration standards shall be in accordance with the EPA test methodology requirements and documented in the laboratories' quality assurance and SOP manuals. All instruments and equipment used by the laboratory shall be operated, calibrated, and maintained according to manufacturers' guidelines and recommendations. Operation, calibration, and maintenance shall be performed by personnel who have been properly trained in these procedures. A routine schedule and record of instrument calibration and maintenance shall be kept on file at the laboratory.

11.10.3.1.iii Laboratory QA/QC Samples

Analytical procedures shall be evaluated by analyzing reagent or method blanks, surrogates, MS/MSDs, BS/BSDs, and laboratory duplicates, as appropriate for each method. The laboratory QA/QC samples and frequency of analysis to be completed shall be documented in the cited EPA or DOE test methodologies. At a minimum, the laboratory shall analyze laboratory blanks, MS/MSDs, BS/BSDs, and laboratory duplicates at a frequency of one in twenty for all batch runs requiring EPA test methods and at a frequency of one in ten for non-EPA test methods. Laboratory batch QA/QC samples shall be specific to the project.

U1401931

11.10.3.1.iv Laboratory Deliverables

The laboratory analytical data package submitted to the Department shall be prepared in accordance with EPA-established Level II analytical support protocol. The laboratory analytical data package kept on file at the Facility shall be prepared in accordance with EPA-established Level III or IV analytical support protocol. The following shall be provided by the contract analytical laboratories to the Permittees in the analytical laboratory reports submitted to the Permittees either electronically, magnetically or in hard (paper) copy for each project:

- (1) transmittal letter, including information about the receipt of samples, the testing methodology performed, any deviations from the required procedures, any problems encountered in the analysis of the samples, any data quality exceptions, and any corrective actions taken by the laboratory relative to the quality of the data contained in the report;
- (2) sample analytical results, including sampling date; date of sample extraction or preparation; date of sample analysis; dilution factors and test method identification; soil, rock, or sediment sample results in consistent units (mg/kg) or micrograms per kilogram in dry-weight basis; water sample results in consistent units (milligrams per liter or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)); vapor sample results in consistent units (ppm or $\mu\text{g/m}^3$); and detection limits for undetected analytes. Results shall be reported for all field samples, including field duplicates and blanks, submitted for analysis;
- (3) method blank results, including detection limits for undetected analytes;
- (4) surrogate recovery results and corresponding control limits for samples and method blanks (organic analyses only);
- (5) MS/MSD and/or BS/BSD spike concentrations, percent recoveries, relative percent differences (RPDs), and corresponding control limits;
- (6) laboratory duplicate results for inorganic analyses, including relative percent differences and corresponding control limits;
- (7) sample chain-of-custody documentation;
- (8) holding times and conditions;
- (9) conformance with required analytical protocol(s);
- (10) instrument calibration;
- (11) blanks;
- (12) detection/quantitation limits;
- (13) recoveries of surrogates;
- (14) variability for duplicate analyses;
- (15) completeness; and
- (16) data report formats.

U1401931

The following data deliverables for organic compounds shall be required from the laboratory:

- (17) a cover letter referencing the procedure used and discussing any analytical problems, deviations, and modifications, including signature from authority representative certifying to the quality and authenticity of data as reported;
- (18) report of sample collection, extraction, and analysis dates, including sample holding conditions;
- (19) tabulated results for samples in units as specified, including data qualification in conformance with EPA protocol, and definition of data descriptor codes;
- (20) reconstructed ion chromatograms and mass spectra for gas chromatograph/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) analyses for each sample and standard calibration;
- (21) selected ion chromatograms and mass spectra of detected target analytes for each sample and calibration with associated library/reference spectra;
- (22) gas chromatograph/electron capture device (GC/ECD) and/or gas chromatograph/flame ionization detector (GC/FID) chromatograms for each sample and standard calibration;
- (23) raw data quantification reports for each sample and calibrations, including areas and retention times for analytes, surrogates, and internal standards;
- (24) a calibration data summary reporting calibration range used and a measure of linearity [include decafluorotriphenylphosphine (DFTPP) and p-bromofluorobenzene (BFB) spectra and compliance with tuning criteria for GC/MS];
- (25) final extract volumes (and dilutions required), sample size, wet-to-dry weight ratios, and instrument practical detection/quantitation limit for each analyte;
- (26) analyte concentrations with reporting units identified, including data qualification in conformance with the CLP Statement of Work (SOW) (include definition of data descriptor codes);
- (27) quantification of analytes in all blank analyses, as well as identification of method blank associated with each sample;
- (28) recovery assessments and a replicate sample summary, including all surrogate spike recovery data with spike levels/concentrations for each sample and all MS/MSD results (recoveries and spike amounts); and
- (29) report of tentatively identified compounds with comparison of mass spectra to library/reference spectra.

The following data deliverables for inorganic compounds shall be required from the laboratory:

- (30) a cover letter referencing the procedure used and discussing any analytical problems, deviations, and modifications; including signature from authority representative certifying to the quality and authenticity of data as reported;

- (31) report of sample collection, digestion, and analysis dates, with sample holding conditions;
- (32) tabulated results for samples in units as specified, including data qualification in conformance with the CLP SOW (including definition of data descriptor codes);
- (33) results of all method QA/QC checks, including inductively coupled plasma (ICP) Interference Check Sample and ICP serial dilution results;
- (34) tabulation of instrument and method practical detection/quantitation limits;
- (35) raw data quantification report for each sample;
- (36) a calibration data summary reporting calibration range used and a measure of linearity, where appropriate;
- (37) final digestate volumes (and dilutions required), sample size, and wet-to-dry weight ratios;
- (38) quantification of analytes in all blank analyses, as well as identification of method blank associated with each sample; and
- (39) recovery assessments and a replicate sample summary, including post-digestate spike analysis; all MS data (including spike concentrations) for each sample, if accomplished; all MS results (recoveries and spike amounts); and laboratory control sample analytical results).

The Permittees shall present summary tables of these data and Level II QA/QC results to the Department in the formats described in Permit Section 11.12 (*Reporting Requirements*). The raw analytical data, including calibration curves, instrument calibration data, data calculation work sheets, and other laboratory support data for samples from this project, shall be compiled and kept on file at the Facility for reference. The Permittees shall make the data and all Level III or Level IV QA/QC data available to the Department upon request.

11.10.3.2 Review of Field and Laboratory QA/QC Data

The Permittees shall evaluate the sample data, field, and laboratory QA/QC results for acceptability with respect to the data quality objectives (DQOs). Each group of samples shall be compared with the DQOs and evaluated using data validation guidelines contained in EPA guidance documents, the latest version of *SW-846*, and industry-accepted QA/QC methods and procedures.

The Permittees shall require the laboratory to notify the Facility project manager of data quality exceptions within one business day of discovery in order to allow for sample re-analysis, if possible. The Facility project manager shall contact the Department within one business day of receipt of laboratory notification of data quality exceptions that may affect the ability to meet the objectives of the investigation or compliance activity in order to discuss the implications and determine whether the data will still be considered acceptable or if sample re-analysis or resampling is necessary. The Facility project manager shall summarize the results of the discussion with the Department project leader

regarding the data quality exceptions in a memorandum. The Permittees shall submit the memorandum to the Department by fax or electronic mail within three business days of the conclusion of the data quality discussion.

11.10.3.3 Blanks, Field Duplicates, Reporting Limits, and Holding Times

11.10.3.3.i Blanks

The analytical results of field blanks and field rinsate blanks shall be reviewed to evaluate the adequacy of the equipment decontamination procedures and the possibility of cross-contamination caused by decontamination of sampling equipment. The analytical results of trip blanks shall be reviewed to evaluate the possibility for contamination resulting from the laboratory-prepared sample containers or the sample transport containers. The analytical results of laboratory blanks shall be reviewed to evaluate the possibility of contamination caused by the analytical procedures. If contaminants are detected in field or laboratory blanks, the sample data shall be qualified, as appropriate.

11.10.3.3.ii Field Duplicates

Field duplicates shall consist of 2 samples either split from the same sample device or collected sequentially. Field duplicate samples shall be collected at a minimum frequency of 10 percent of the total number of samples submitted for analysis. RPDs for field duplicates shall be calculated. A precision of no more than 20 percent for duplicates shall be considered acceptable for soil, rock, and sediment sampling conducted at the Facility. The analytical DQO for precision shall be used for water duplicates.

11.10.3.3.iii Method Reporting Limits

Method reporting limits for sample analyses for each medium shall be established at the lowest level practicable for the method and analyte concentrations and shall not exceed soil, groundwater, surface water, or vapor emissions background levels, cleanup standards, and screening levels. The preferred method detection limits are a maximum of 20 percent of the background, screening, or cleanup levels. Detection limits that exceed established soil, groundwater, surface water, or air emissions cleanup standards, screening levels, or background levels and are reported as “not detected” shall be considered data quality exceptions and an explanation for the exceedance and its acceptability for use shall be provided.

11.10.3.3.iv Holding Times

The Permittees shall review the sampling, extraction, and analysis dates to confirm that extraction and analyses were completed within the recommended holding times, as specified by EPA protocol. Appropriate data qualifiers shall be noted if holding times were exceeded.

U1401931

11.10.3.4 Representativeness and Comparability

11.10.3.4.i Representativeness

Representativeness is a qualitative parameter related to the degree to which the sample data represent the relevant specific characteristics of the media sampled. The Permittees shall implement procedures to assure representative samples are collected and analyzed, such as repeated measurements of the same parameter at the same location over several distinct sampling events. The Permittees shall note any procedures or variations that may affect the collection or analysis of representative samples and shall qualify the data.

11.10.3.4.ii Comparability

Comparability is a qualitative parameter related to whether similar sample data can be compared. To assure comparability, the Permittees shall report analytical results in appropriate units for comparison with other data (past studies, comparable sites, screening levels, and cleanup standards), and shall implement standard collection and analytical procedures. Any procedure or variation that may affect comparability shall be noted and the data shall be qualified.

11.10.3.5 Laboratory Reporting, Documentation, Data Reduction, and Corrective Action

Upon receipt of each laboratory data package, data shall be evaluated against the criteria outlined in the previous sections. Any deviation from the established criteria shall be noted and the data will be qualified. A full review and discussion of analytical data QA/QC and all data qualifiers shall be submitted as appendices or attachments to investigation and monitoring reports prepared in accordance with Permit Section 11.12 (*Reporting Requirements*). Data validation procedures for all samples shall include checking the following, when appropriate:

- (1) holding times;
- (2) detection limits;
- (3) field equipment rinsate blanks;
- (4) field blanks;
- (5) field duplicates;
- (6) trip blanks;
- (7) reagent blanks;
- (8) laboratory duplicates;
- (9) laboratory blanks;
- (10) laboratory matrix spikes;
- (11) laboratory matrix spike duplicates;

- (12) laboratory blank spikes;
- (13) laboratory blank spike duplicates; and
- (14) surrogate recoveries.

If significant quality assurance problems are encountered, appropriate corrective action shall be implemented. All corrective action shall be defensible and the corrected data shall be qualified.

11.10.4 Site-Specific Human Health Risk Assessment

Should the Permittees be unable to meet the cleanup levels in Permit Section 11.4, they shall conduct a site-specific risk assessment in accordance with current and acceptable EPA, Regional EPA, and Department guidance and methodology (as updated). If the Department determines that a human health risk assessment work plan is necessary, the Permittees shall submit to the Department for its review and approval a workplan that includes, at a minimum, the site-specific exposure assumptions and any additional sampling needed to support the risk assessment. The Permittees shall prepare a Human Health Risk Assessment Report in support of corrective action, and, if necessary, for closure in accordance with Permit Part 9.

11.10.4.1 Human Health Risk Assessment Methods

A risk assessment may be required for human receptors that are potentially exposed to site-related chemicals in environmental media. The risk assessment shall contain a conceptual site model (CSM), which shall aid in understanding and describing each site. The CSM shall address the following components:

- (1) identification of suspected sources;
- (2) identification of contaminants;
- (3) identification of contaminant releases;
- (4) identification of transport mechanisms;
- (5) identification of affected media;
- (6) identification of land use scenarios;
- (7) identification of potential receptors under current land use scenario;
- (8) identification of potential receptors under future land use scenario; and
- (9) identification of potential routes of exposure.

Potential human receptors under current and/or future land use scenarios may include residential, industrial, construction, and recreational. Other special receptors may be required on a site-specific basis.

11.10.4.1.i Exposure Pathways

The identification of exposure pathways shall include a discussion of all potential pathways and justify whether the pathways are complete. Pathways that shall be considered include soil, groundwater, air, surface water, sediment, and biota. An evaluation of the potential for contaminants to migrate from soil to groundwater shall also be provided. The risk assessment shall also address exposure mechanisms for each exposure pathway, including ingestion, inhalation, dermal, and inhalation of volatile organic compounds volatilized from soil and/or groundwater.

11.10.4.1.ii Data Quality Assurance

The risk assessment shall include an evaluation of analytical data and the usability of the data in the assessment. Data validation shall be conducted in accordance with current EPA guidelines. The evaluation of data shall also include a comparison of detection limits with appropriate and current risk-based screening levels, if MDLs are inconsistent and do not achieve the requirements of Permit Section 11.10.3 (Chemical Analyses).

11.10.4.1.iii Constituents of Potential Concern

Appropriate EPA and/or the Department guidance shall be used to identify constituents of potential concern (COPCs). With the exception of chemicals attributed to field or laboratory contamination, all analytes detected in sampled media (*i.e.*, soil, air, surface water, groundwater, biota, and/or sediment) shall be retained or eliminated as COPCs using one or more of the following processes:

- (1) site attribution analysis;
- (2) essential nutrients; and/or
- (3) risk-based toxicity screen.

Unless sufficient evidence and special circumstances can be provided by the Permittees, all detected organics not attributable to field or laboratory contamination shall be retained and treated as site-related chemicals.

Inorganics detected in site media shall be compared to an appropriate background data set to determine if concentrations are present at levels significantly above background. The site attribution analysis may consist of a tiered approach as follows:

- (4) comparison of maximum site concentrations to a background reference value (*e.g.*, upper tolerance limit, UTL);
- (5) if the site maximum exceeds the background reference value, and sample size is sufficient, statistically compare the site data set to the background data set using appropriate statistical analyses (*e.g.*, Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test). If the sampling size is not sufficient to perform statistical analysis, a comparison of the maximum site concentration to the maximum background concentrations shall be used;

U1401931

- (6) conduct a graphical analysis of site data and background data (*e.g.*, histograms and/or box and whisker plots);
- (7) conduct a geochemical analysis of site data to a background reference chemical; and/or
- (8) evaluate essential nutrients and compare to recommended daily allowances and/or upper intake limits.

All inorganics for which the site attribution analyses indicate are present above natural background shall be retained as COPCs for the risk assessments.

11.10.4.1.iv Exposure Point Concentrations

The Permittees shall determine exposure point concentrations (EPCs) that are representative of the concentrations of chemicals in each given medium to which a receptor may be exposed. Current EPA methodology for handling non-detects and replicates in the risk assessment shall be applied. EPA recommends a 95% or greater estimate of the upper confidence limit ($UCL \geq 95\%$) on the arithmetic mean be used as an EPC for chronic exposures. If conditions are identified where acute exposures must be evaluated, the maximum detected site concentration shall be used as the EPC.

The EPCs shall be determined using statistical analyses that are data distribution and size dependent. EPA and/or the Department accepted guidance and methodologies shall be used, such as the ProUCL software.

EPCs shall be calculated for soil, groundwater, surface water, sediment, and biota.

EPA does not recommend estimating intakes for the air inhalation pathway, but rather compares estimated volatile/particulate air concentrations adjusted for exposure frequencies, duration, and time. For inhalation of volatiles/particulates from soil, EPCs shall be determined based upon the current EPA and/or Department methodology, based upon the volatilization factor or particulate emission factor. Indoor air concentrations shall be determined using EPA and Department accepted approaches, such as the EPA-recommended Johnson and Ettinger model.

11.10.4.1.v Toxicity Assessment

The Permittees shall use the most recently available toxicity factors to calculate carcinogenic and noncarcinogenic risks/hazards based upon the currently acceptable hierarchy of sources for toxicity data.

11.10.4.1.vi Risk Characterization

The Permittees shall quantitatively estimate the potential for carcinogenic (risk) and non-carcinogenic (hazard) effects for all chemicals with toxicity data and provide a discussion of uncertainties associated with the risk assessment. Cumulative effects for risk and hazard for all media and pathways shall be determined.

For those chemicals without toxicity data, appropriate surrogate data may be applied. If surrogate toxicity data are not available, risks/hazards shall be qualitatively addressed in the uncertainties section of the report.

11.10.4.1.vii Uncertainties

The Permittees shall provide an uncertainties section that discusses all assumptions, professional judgments, and data which may result in uncertainties in the final estimates of risk and hazard. The uncertainties shall also discuss whether risks/hazards may have been under or overestimated due to the assumptions made in the assessment.

11.10.5 Site-Specific Ecological Risk Assessment Methods

If the screening level ecological risk assessment indicates unacceptable risk, then the Permittees shall conduct a site-specific ecological risk assessment. If the Department determines that an ecological risk assessment work plan is necessary, the Permittees shall submit to the Department for its review and approval a work plan that includes, at a minimum, the site-specific exposure assumptions and any additional sampling needed to support the risk assessment. In addition, the Permittees shall prepare a site-specific Ecological Risk Assessment Report in support of corrective action, and, if necessary, for closure in accordance with Permit Part 9 (*Closure*). The assessment shall be conducted using EPA and/or the Department approved guidance and methodologies. The ecological risk assessment shall follow the same methodologies outlined above in the human health risk assessment for determining constituent of potential ecological concern (COPEC) and data quality assurance.

11.10.6 Determination of Background

The Permittees shall determine an appropriate background data set for inorganic constituents at the site. The Permittees shall determine whether one or more background data sets are appropriate depending on soil types and geology at the site. Background concentrations for groundwater shall be collected from upgradient wells. The background data set shall be representative of natural conditions unaffected by site activities and shall be statistically defensible. A sufficient number of background samples shall be collected for use in the risk assessment, including conducting site attribution analyses and comparison of data sets.

The Permittees shall provide summary statistics for background metals concentrations in each medium of concern and include the following information:

- (1) number of detects;
- (2) total number of samples;
- (3) frequency of detection;
- (4) minimum detected concentration;
- (5) maximum detected concentration;

- (6) minimum sample quantitation limit (SQL);
- (7) maximum SQL;
- (8) arithmetic mean;
- (9) median;
- (10) standard deviation; and
- (11) coefficient of variation.

The Permittees shall determine the 95% upper tolerance limit (UTL) for each metal using a distribution-based statistical method.

11.10.6.1 Comparing Site Data to Background

The 95% UTL for each metal shall be used as the background reference value for use in screening assessments and determining whether metals are present in the subject media (*e.g.*, soil, groundwater, surface water, sediment) due to site activities. The site maximum detected concentration shall be compared to the 95% UTL for each metal. If the site maximum detected concentration is greater than the background reference value, then additional site attribution analyses shall be conducted.

Site attribution analyses shall be conducted in accordance with Permit Section 11.10.4.1.iii and current EPA and/or the Department accepted guidance. The site attribution analyses shall consist of a statistical comparison of the background data set to the site data set, if sufficient samples are available, using distribution based tests such as the Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test.

If the results of the site attribution analyses indicate that the metal is present at the site above naturally occurring levels, then the Permittees shall include that metal as a site contaminant.

11.11 MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

11.11.1 Types of Monitoring Wells

Two types of groundwater monitoring wells may be installed at the Facility: single completion (containing one screened interval) and with Department approval, double-screened wells. General drilling procedures are presented in Permit Section 11.11.2 and monitoring well construction requirements are presented in Permit Section 11.11.3.

11.11.2 Drilling Methods

Groundwater monitoring wells and piezometers must be designed and constructed in a manner which will yield high quality samples, ensure that the well will last the duration of the project, and ensure that the well will not serve as a conduit for contaminants to migrate between different stratigraphic units or aquifers. The design and construction of

U1401931

groundwater monitoring wells shall comply with the guidelines established in various EPA RCRA guidance, including, but not limited to:

- (1) U.S. EPA, RCRA Groundwater Monitoring: Draft Technical Guidance, EPA/530-R-93-001 (November 1992);
- (2) U.S. EPA, RCRA Groundwater Monitoring Technical Enforcement Guidance Document, OSWER-9950.1 (September 1986); and
- (3) Aller, L., Bennett, T.W., Hackett, G., Petty, R.J., Lehr, J.H., Sedoris, H., Nielsen, D.M., and Denne, J.E., Handbook of Suggested Practices for the Design and Installation of Groundwater Monitoring Wells, EPA 600/4-89/034 (1989).

A variety of methods are available for drilling monitoring wells. While the selection of the drilling procedure is usually based on the site-specific geologic conditions, the following issues shall also be considered:

- (4) drilling shall be performed in a manner that minimizes impacts to the natural properties of the subsurface materials;
- (5) contamination and cross-contamination of groundwater and aquifer materials during drilling shall be avoided;
- (6) the drilling method shall allow for the collection of representative samples of rock, unconsolidated materials, and soil;
- (7) the drilling method shall allow the Permittees to determine when the appropriate location for the screened interval(s) has been encountered; and
- (8) the drilling method shall allow for the proper placement of the filter pack and annular sealants. The borehole diameter shall be at least 4 inches larger in diameter than the nominal diameter of the well casing and screen to allow adequate space for placement of the filter pack and annular sealants.

The drilling method shall allow for the collection of representative groundwater samples. Drilling fluids (which includes air) shall be used only when minimal impact to the surrounding formation and groundwater can be ensured.

A brief description of the different drilling methods that may be appropriate for the construction of monitoring wells at the Facility follows. Many of these methods may be used alone, or in combination, to install monitoring wells at the Facility. While the selection of the specific drilling procedure will usually depend on the site-specific geologic conditions, justification for the method selected must be provided to the Department.

11.11.2.1 Hollow-Stem Auger

The hollow-stem continuous flight auger consists of a hollow, steel shaft with a continuous, spiraled steel flight welded onto the exterior site of the stem. The stem is connected to an auger bit and, when rotated, transports cuttings to the surface. The hollow stem of the auger allows drill rods, split-spoon core barrels, Shelby tubes, and other samplers to be inserted through the center of the auger so that samples may be retrieved during the drilling operations. The hollow stem also acts to temporarily case the borehole, so that the well screen and casing (riser) may be inserted down through the center of the augers once the desired depth is reached, minimizing the risk of possible collapse of the borehole. A bottom plug or pilot bit can be fastened onto the bottom of the augers to keep out most of the soils and/or water that have a tendency to clog the bottom of the augers during drilling. Drilling without a center plug is acceptable provided that the soil plug, formed in the bottom of the auger, is removed before sampling or installing well casings. The soil plug can be removed by washing out the plug using a side discharge rotary bit, or augering out the plug with a solid-stem auger bit sized to fit inside the hollow-stem auger. In situations where heaving sands are a problem, potable water may be poured into the augers to equalize the pressure so that the inflow of formation materials and water shall be held to a minimum when the bottom plug is removed. The hollow-stem auger method is best suited for drilling shallow overburden wells.

11.11.2.2 Air Rotary/Air Down-The-Hole Hammer/ODEX

The air rotary method consists of a drill pipe or drill stem coupled to a drill bit that rotates and cuts through soils and rock. The cuttings produced from the rotation of the drilling bit are transported to the surface by compressed air, which is forced down the borehole through the drill pipe and returns to the surface through the annular space (between the drill pipe and the borehole wall). The circulation of the compressed air not only removes the cuttings from the borehole but also helps to cool the drill bit. The use of air rotary drilling is best suited for hard-rock formations. In soft unconsolidated formations, casing is driven to keep the formation from caving. When using air rotary, the air compressor shall have an in-line filter system to filter the air coming from the compressor. The filter system shall be inspected regularly to insure that the system is functioning properly. In addition, a cyclone velocity dissipater or similar air containment/dust-suppression system shall be used to funnel the cuttings to one location instead of allowing the cuttings to discharge uncontrolled from the borehole. Air rotary that employs the dual-tube (reverse circulation) drilling system is acceptable because the cuttings are contained within the drill stem and are discharged through a cyclone velocity dissipater to the ground surface.

The injection of air into the borehole during air rotary drilling has the potential to alter the natural properties of the subsurface. This can occur through air-stripping of the VOCs in both soil and groundwater in the vicinity of the borehole, altering the groundwater geochemical parameters (*e.g.*, pH and redox potential), and potentially increasing biodegradation of organic compounds in the aquifer near the borehole. These

factors may prevent the well from yielding groundwater samples that are representative of in-situ conditions.

In hard, abrasive, consolidated rock, a down-the-hole hammer may be more appropriate than the air rotary method. In this method, compressed air is used to actuate and operate a pneumatic hammer as well as lift the cuttings to the surface and cool the hammer bit. One drawback of the down-the-hole hammer is that oil is required in the air stream to lubricate the hammer-actuating device, and this oil could potentially contaminate the soil in the vicinity of the borehole and the aquifer.

The ODEX method is a variation of the air rotary method in which a casing-driving technique is used in combination with air rotary drilling. With the ODEX system, the drill bit extends outward and reams a pilot hole large enough for a casing assembly to slide down behind the drill bit assembly. As a result, casing is advanced simultaneously while drilling the hole.

11.11.2.3 Water Rotary and Mud Rotary

The water and mud rotary drilling methods consist of rotary drilling techniques where water or drilling mud is used as the circulating fluid. In both methods, the circulating fluid is pumped down through the drill pipe and is returned back up the borehole through the annular space. The circulating fluid stabilizes the borehole, cools the drill bit, and carries the drill cuttings up to the surface. While the water and mud rotary drilling techniques are rapid and effective drilling methods, the recognition of water-bearing zones is hampered by the addition of water into the system. Mud rotary drilling methods are discouraged if the well is to be used for monitoring of water quality.

Mud rotary drilling is similar to water rotary drilling with the exception that mud additives are added to the water to change the properties (*e.g.*, density, viscosity, yield point, gel strength, fluid-loss-control effectiveness, and lubricity) of the circulating fluid. Drilling muds provide greater borehole stabilization than water alone. There are several types of mud presently available, including bentonite, barium sulfate, organic polymers, cellulose polymers, and polyacrylamides. While drilling muds enhance the stability of the borehole and allow for drilling in formations not appropriate to other methods, they can adversely affect the hydrologic properties and geochemistry of the aquifer. For example, drilling fluid invasion and the buildup of borehole filter cake may reduce the effective porosity of the aquifer in the vicinity of the borehole. In addition, bentonite drilling muds may affect the pH of groundwater and organic polymer drilling muds have been observed to facilitate bacterial growth, which reduces the reliability of sampling results. If polymer emulsions are to be used in the drilling program at the Facility, polymer dispersion agents shall be used at the completion of the drilling program to remove the polymers from the boreholes. For example, if EZ Mud® is used as a drilling additive, a dispersant (*e.g.*, BARAFOS® or five percent sodium hypochlorite) shall be used to disperse and chemically break down the polymer prior to developing and sampling the well. If drilling fluids are used as part of well installation, the Permittees must demonstrate that all data acquired from the well is representative of existing

U1401931

subsurface conditions using methods approved by the Department. The Department may require additional sampling and testing periodically to ensure that the data collected is not affected by residual drilling fluids.

11.11.2.4 Dual-Wall Reverse Circulation

The dual-wall reverse circulation drilling method utilizes a double-wall drill pipe and has the reverse circulation of other conventional rotary drilling methods. The circulating fluid (water or air) is pumped down the borehole between the outer and inner drill pipe, and returns up the inner drill pipe. Cuttings are lifted to the surface through the inner drill pipe. The inner drill pipe rotates the bit, and the outer drill pipe acts as a casing and stabilizes the borehole. Typically, a tri-cone bit is used when drilling through unconsolidated formations and a down-the-hole hammer is used in hard rock.

The dual-wall reverse circulation rotary method is one of the better methods available for obtaining representative and continuous formation samples while drilling. If a roller cone bit is used, the formation that is being drilled is located only a few inches ahead of the double-wall pipe. As a result, the cuttings observed at the surface represent no more than one foot of the formation at any point in time.

When drilling with air, an in-line filter shall be used to remove oil or other impurities from the airstream. However, if a down-the-hole hammer is used, it must be used with caution since it requires oil in the airstream to lubricate the hammer. This could possibly introduce contaminants to the borehole and aquifer.

11.11.2.5 Resonant Sonic

Resonant sonic drilling is a method that uses a sonic drill head to produce high-frequency, high-force vibrations in a steel drill pipe. The vibrations in the pipe create a cutting action at the bit face, which allows a continuous core of the formation to move into a core barrel. The method requires no drilling fluid, drills very fast (up to one ft/sec in certain formations), drills at any angle through all formations (rock, clay, sand, boulders, permafrost, glacial till), and yields virtually no cuttings in the drilling process. While there are numerous advantages to this process, the primary disadvantage is the cost of the method. This drilling method has been proven and used at various facilities.

11.11.2.6 Cryogenic

Cryogenic drilling is a technique that uses standard air rotary drilling methods, but employs cold nitrogen gas as the circulating fluid instead of compressed air. The use of nitrogen gas as the circulation fluid freezes the borehole wall while drilling, which stabilizes unconsolidated sediments and prevents potential cross-contamination of different water-bearing zones. In addition, the method produces fewer cuttings than liquid based drilling methods, requires minimal equipment modifications to existing drill rigs, and does not add contaminants to the borehole during the drilling process due to the benign nature of nitrogen gas. The method is especially applicable for drilling through

alternating hard (competent) and soft (unconsolidated) formations. This drilling method has been tested by the DOE and proposed for future use at various DOE facilities.

11.11.3 Well Construction/Completion Methods

11.11.3.1 Well Construction Materials

Well construction materials shall be selected based on the goals and objectives of the proposed monitoring program and the geologic conditions at the site. When selecting well construction materials, the primary concern shall be selecting materials that will not contribute foreign constituents or remove contaminants from the groundwater. Other factors to be considered include the tensile strength, compressive strength, and collapse strength of the materials; length of time the monitoring well will be in service; and the material's resistance to chemical and microbiological corrosion. Generally, if the monitoring program requires the analysis of only organic constituents, stainless steel should be used. However, if the monitoring program requires only inorganic constituent analyses, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) materials may be used. PVC should not be used for monitoring wells where organic constituents will be analyzed due to its potential for sorption and leaching of contaminants.

Well screen and casing materials acceptable for the construction of RCRA monitoring wells include stainless steel (304 or 316), rigid PVC (meeting American National Standards Institute/National Sanitation Foundation Standard 14), and fluoropolymer materials (polytetrafluoroethylene, fluorinated ethylene propylene, and polyvinylidene). In addition, there are other materials available for the construction of monitoring wells including acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS), fiberglass-reinforced plastic (FRP), black iron, carbon steel, and galvanized steel, but these materials are not recommended for use in long term monitoring wells due to their low resistance to chemical attack and potential contribution of contamination to the groundwater. However, these materials may be used in the construction of monitoring wells where they will not be in contact with the groundwater that will be sampled (*e.g.*, carbon steel pipe used as surface casing).

11.11.3.2 Well Construction Techniques

11.11.3.2.i Single-cased Wells

The borehole shall be bored, drilled, or augered as close to vertical as possible, and checked with a plumb bob, level, or appropriate downhole logging tool. Slanted boreholes shall not be acceptable unless specified in the design. The borehole shall be of sufficient diameter so that well construction can proceed without major difficulties. To assure an adequate size, a minimum two-inch annular space is required between the casing and the borehole wall (or the hollow-stem auger wall). The two-inch annular space around the casing will allow the filter pack, bentonite seal, and annular grout to be placed at an acceptable thickness. Also, the two-inch annular space will allow up to a 1.5-inch outer diameter tremie pipe to be used for placing the filter pack, bentonite seal, and grout at the specified intervals.

It may be necessary to over-drill the borehole so that any soils that have not been removed (or that have fallen into the borehole during augering or drill stem retrieval) will fall to the bottom of the borehole below the depth where the filter pack and well screen are to be placed. Normally, three to five ft is sufficient for over-drilling shallow wells. Deep wells may require deeper over-drilling. The borehole can also be over-drilled to allow for an extra space for a well sump to be installed. If the borehole is over-drilled deeper than desired, it can be backfilled to the designated depth with bentonite pellets or the filter pack.

The well casings (riser assembly) should be secured to the well screen by flush-jointed threads or other appropriate connections and placed into the borehole and plumbed by the use of centralizers, a plumb bob, or a level. No petroleum-based lubricating oils or grease shall be used on casing threads. Teflon tape can be used to wrap the threads to insure a tight fit and minimize leakage. No glue of any type shall be used to secure casing joints. Teflon "O" rings can also be used to ensure a tight fit and minimize leakage. "O" rings made of materials other than Teflon are not acceptable if the well will be sampled for organic compound analyses. Before the well screen and casings are placed at the bottom of the borehole, at least six inches of filter material shall be placed at the bottom to serve as a firm footing. The string of well screen and casing should then be placed into the borehole and plumbed. If centralizers are used, they shall be placed below the well screens and above the bentonite annular seals so that the placement of the filter pack, overlying bentonite seal, and annular grout will not be hindered. Centralizers placed in the wrong locations can cause bridging during material placement. If installing the well screen and casings through hollow-stem augers, the augers shall be slowly extracted as the filter pack, bentonite seal, and grout are tremied or poured into place. The gradual extraction of the augers will allow the materials being placed in the augers to flow out of the bottom of the augers into the borehole. If the augers are not gradually extracted, the materials will accumulate at the bottom of the augers causing potential bridging problems. After the string of well screen and casing is plumb, the filter material shall be placed around the well screen (preferably by the tremie pipe method) up to the designated depth. After the filter pack has been installed, the bentonite seal shall be placed directly on top of the filter pack up to the designated depth or a minimum of two ft above the filter pack, whichever is greater. After the bentonite seal has hydrated for the specified time, the annular grout shall be pumped by the tremie method into the annular space around the casings (riser assembly) up to within two feet of the ground surface or below the frost line, whichever is greater. The grout shall be allowed to cure for a minimum of 24 hours before the surface pad and protective casing are installed. After the surface pad and protective casing are installed, bumper guards (guideposts) shall be installed (if necessary).

11.11.3.2.ii Double-cased Wells

Double-cased wells should be constructed when there is reason to believe that interconnection of two aquifers by well construction may cause cross contamination, or when flowing sands make it impossible to install a monitoring well using conventional methods. A pilot borehole should be advanced through the overburden and the

contaminated zone into a clay, confining layer, or bedrock. An outer casing (surface or pilot casing) shall be placed into the borehole and sealed with grout. The borehole and outer casing should extend into tight clay a minimum of two ft or into competent bedrock a minimum of one foot. The total depth into the clay or bedrock will vary depending upon the plasticity of the clay and the extent of weathering and fracturing of the bedrock. The size of the outer casing shall be of sufficient inside diameter to contain the inner casing and the two-inch annular space. In addition, the borehole shall be of sufficient size to contain the outer casing and the two-inch minimum outer annular space, if applicable.

The outer casing shall be grouted by the tremie method from the bottom of the borehole to within two ft of the ground surface. The grout shall be pumped into the annular space between the outer casing and the borehole wall. This can be accomplished by either placing the tremie pipe in the annular space and pumping the grout from the bottom of the borehole to the surface, or placing a grout shoe or plug inside the casing at the bottom of the borehole and pumping the grout through the bottom grout plug and up the annular space on the outside of the casing. The grout shall consist of a Type I Portland cement and bentonite or other approved grout to provide a rigid seal. A minimum of 24 hours shall be allowed for the grout plug (seal) to cure before attempting to drill through it. When drilling through the seal, care shall be taken to avoid cracking, shattering, and washing out of the seal. If caving conditions exist so that the outer casing cannot be sufficiently sealed by grouting, the outer casing shall be driven into place and a grout seal placed in the bottom of the casing.

11.11.3.2.iii Bedrock Wells

The installation of monitoring wells into bedrock can be accomplished in two ways. The first method is to drill or bore a pilot borehole through the soil overburden into the bedrock. An outer casing is installed into the borehole by setting it into the bedrock, and grouting it into place. After the grout has set, the borehole can be advanced through the grout seal into the bedrock. The preferred method of advancing the borehole into the bedrock is rock coring. Rock coring makes a smooth, round hole through the seal and into the bedrock without cracking or shattering the seal. Roller cone bits are used in soft bedrock, but extreme caution should be taken when using a roller cone bit to advance through the grout seal in the bottom of the borehole because excessive water and bit pressure can cause cracking, eroding (washing), and/or shattering of the seal. Low volume air hammers may be used to advance the borehole, but they have a tendency to shatter the seal because of the hammering action. If the structural integrity of the grout seal is in question, a pressure test can be utilized to check for leaks. If the seal leaks, the seal is not acceptable. When the drilling is complete, the finished well will consist of an open borehole from the ground surface to the bottom of the well. The major limitation of open borehole bedrock wells is that the entire bedrock interval serves as the monitoring zone.

The second method is to install the outer surface casing and drill the borehole into bedrock, and then install an inner casing and well screen with the filter pack, bentonite

seal, and annular grout. The well is completed with a surface protective casing and concrete pad. This well installation method gives the flexibility of isolating the monitoring zone(s) and minimizing inter-aquifer flow. In addition, it gives structural integrity to the well, especially in unstable areas (*e.g.*, steeply dipping shales) where the bedrock has a tendency to shift or move when disturbed.

11.11.3.3 Well Screen and Filter Pack Design

Well screens and filter packs shall be designed to accurately sample the aquifer zone that the well is intended to sample, minimize the passage of formation materials (turbidity) into the well, and ensure sufficient structural integrity to prevent the collapse of the intake structure. The selection of the well screen length depends upon the objective of the well. Piezometers and wells where only a discrete flow path is monitored are generally completed with short screens (two ft or less). While monitoring wells are usually constructed with longer screens (usually five to ten ft), they shall be kept to the minimum length appropriate for intercepting a contaminant plume. The screen slot size shall be selected to retain from 90 to 100 percent of the filter pack material in artificially filter packed wells, and from 50 to 100 percent of the formation material in naturally packed wells. All well screens shall be factory wire-wrapped or machine slotted.

A filter pack shall be used when: 1) the natural formation is poorly sorted; 2) a long screen interval is required or the screen spans highly stratified geologic materials of widely varying grain sizes; 3) the natural formation is uniform fine sand, silt, or clay, 4) the natural formation is thin-bedded; 5) the natural formation is poorly cemented sandstone; 6) the natural formation is highly fractured or characterized by relatively large solution channels; 7) the natural formation is shale or coal that will act as a constant source of turbidity to groundwater samples; or 8) the diameter of the borehole is significantly greater than the diameter of the screen. The use of natural formation material as a filter pack is only recommended when the natural formation materials are relatively coarse-grained, permeable, and uniform in grain size.

Filter pack materials shall consist of clean, rounded to well-rounded, hard, insoluble particles of siliceous composition (industrial grade quartz sand or glass beads). The required grain-size distribution or particle sizes of the filter pack materials shall be selected based upon a sieve analysis of the aquifer materials or the formation to be monitored, or the characteristics of the aquifer materials using information acquired during previous investigations.

Where sieve analyses are used to select the appropriate filter pack particle size, the results of a sieve analysis of the formation materials are plotted on a grain-size distribution graph, and a grain-size distribution curve is generated. The 70 percent retained grain size value should be multiplied by a factor between four and six (four for fine, uniform formations and six for coarse, non-uniform formations). A second grain-size distribution curve is then drawn on the graph for this new value, ensuring that the uniformity coefficient does not exceed 2.5. The filter pack that shall be used will fall within the area defined by these two curves.

Once the filter pack size is determined, the screen slot size shall be selected to retain at least 90 percent of the filter pack material. The Permittees may propose the use of a pre-determined well screen slot size and filter pack for monitoring wells in the site-specific work plans submitted to the Department.

The filter pack shall be installed in a manner that prevents bridging and particle-size segregation. Filter packs placed below the water table shall be installed by the tremie pipe method. Filter pack materials shall not be poured into the annular space unless the well is shallow (*e.g.*, less than 30 ft deep) and the filter pack material can be poured continuously into the well without stopping. At least two inches of filter pack material shall be installed between the well screen and the borehole wall, and two ft of material shall extend above the top of the well screen. A minimum of six-inches of filter pack material shall also be placed under the bottom of the well screen to provide a firm footing and an unrestricted flow under the screened area. In deep wells (*e.g.*, greater than 200 ft deep), the filter pack may not compress when initially installed. As a result, filter packs may need to be installed as high as five ft above the screened interval in these situations. The precise volume of filter pack material required shall be calculated and recorded before placement, and the actual volume used shall be determined and recorded during well construction. Any significant discrepancy between the calculated and actual volume shall be explained. Prior to installing the filter pack annular seal, a one to two-ft layer of chemically inert fine sand shall be placed over the filter pack to prevent the intrusion of annular sealants into the filter pack.

11.11.3.4 Annular Sealant

The annular space between the well casing and the borehole must be properly sealed to prevent cross-contamination of samples and the groundwater. The materials used for annular sealants shall be chemically inert with respect to the highest anticipated concentration of chemical constituents expected in the groundwater at the Facility. In general, the permeability of the sealing material shall be one to two orders of magnitude lower than the least permeable parts of the formation in contact with the well. The precise volume of annular sealants required shall be calculated and recorded before placement, and the actual volume shall be determined and recorded during well construction. Any significant discrepancy between the calculated volume and the actual volume shall be explained.

During well construction, an annular seal shall be placed on top of the filter pack. This seal shall consist of a high solids (10-30 percent) bentonite material in the form of bentonite pellets, granular bentonite, or bentonite chips. The bentonite seal shall be placed in the annulus through a tremie pipe if the well is deep (greater than 30 ft), or by pouring directly down the annulus in shallow wells (less than 30 ft). If the bentonite materials are poured directly down the annulus (which is an acceptable method only in wells less than 30 feet deep), a tamping device shall be used to ensure that the seal is emplaced at the proper depth and the bentonite has not bridged higher in the well casing. The bentonite seal shall be placed above the filter pack a minimum of two ft vertical thickness. The bentonite seal shall be allowed to completely hydrate in conformance

with the manufacturer's specifications prior to installing the overlying annular grout seal. The time required for the bentonite seal to completely hydrate will differ with the materials used and the specific conditions encountered, but is generally a minimum of four to 24 hours.

A grout seal shall be installed on top of the filter pack annular seal. The grout seal may consist of a high solids (30 percent) bentonite grout, a neat cement grout, a cement/bentonite grout, or other suitable seal material that is approved by the Department. The grout shall be pumped under pressure (not gravity fed) into the annular space by the tremie pipe method, from the top of the filter pack annular seal to within a few feet of the ground surface. The tremie pipe shall be equipped with a side discharge port (or bottom discharge for grouting at depths greater than 100 feet) to minimize damage to the filter pack or filter pack annular bentonite seal during grout placement. The grout seal shall be allowed to cure for a minimum of 24 hours before the concrete surface pad is installed. All grouts shall be prepared in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. High solids (30 percent) bentonite grouts shall have a minimum density of 10 pounds per gallon (as measured by a mud balance) to ensure proper setup. Cement grouts shall be mixed using six and one-half to seven gallons of water per 94-pound bag of Type I Portland cement. Bentonite (five to ten percent) may be added to delay the setting time and reduce the shrinkage of the grout.

11.11.4 Well Development

All monitoring wells shall be developed to create an effective filter pack around the well screen, correct damage to the formation caused by drilling, remove fine particles from the formation near the borehole, and assist in restoring the natural water quality of the aquifer in the vicinity of the well. Development stresses the formation around the screen, as well as the filter pack, so that mobile fines, silts, and clays are pulled into the well and removed. Development is also used to remove any foreign materials (*e.g.*, water, drilling mud) that may have been introduced into the borehole during the drilling and well installation activities, and to aid in the equilibration that will occur between the filter pack, well casing, and the formation water. The development of a well is extremely important to ensuring the collection of representative groundwater samples.

Newly installed monitoring wells shall not be developed for at least 48 hours after the surface pad and outer protective casing are installed. This will allow sufficient time for the well materials to cure before the development procedures are initiated. A new monitoring well shall be developed until the column of water in the well is free of visible sediment, and the pH, temperature, turbidity, and specific conductivity have stabilized. In most cases, the above requirements can be satisfied. However, in some cases, the pH, temperature, and specific conductivity may stabilize but the water remains turbid. In this case, the well may still contain well construction materials, such as drilling mud in the form of a mud cake or formation soils that have not been washed out of the borehole. Thick drilling mud cannot be flushed out of a borehole with one or two well volumes of flushing. Instead, continuous flushing over a period of several days may be necessary to complete the well development. If the well is pumped dry, the water level shall be

allowed to sufficiently recover before the next development period is initiated. The common methods used for developing wells include:

- (1) pumping and over-pumping;
- (2) backwashing;
- (3) surging (with a surge block);
- (4) bailing;
- (5) jetting; and
- (6) airlift pumping.

These development procedures can be used, either individually or in combination, to achieve the most effective well development. However, the most favorable well development methods include pumping, over-pumping, bailing, surging, or a combination of these methods. Well development methods and equipment that alter the chemical composition of the groundwater shall not be used. Development methods that involve adding water or other fluids to the well or borehole, or that use air to accomplish well development should be avoided, if possible. Approval shall be obtained from the Department prior to introducing air, water, or other fluids into the well for the purpose of well development. If water is introduced to a borehole during well drilling and completion, then the same or greater volume of water shall be removed from the well during development. In addition, the volume of water withdrawn from a well during development shall be recorded, and the Permittees shall use their best efforts to avoid pumping wells dry during development activities.

11.11.5 Surface Completion

Monitoring wells may be completed either as flush-mounted wells, or as above-ground completions. A surface seal shall be installed over the grout seal and extended vertically up the well annulus to the land surface. The lower end of the surface seal shall extend a minimum of 1 foot below the frost line to prevent damage from frost heaving. The composition of the surface seal shall be neat cement or concrete. In above-ground completions, a three-foot wide, four-inch thick concrete surface pad shall be installed around the well at the same time the protective casing is installed. The surface pad shall be sloped so that drainage will flow away from the protective casing and off the pad. In addition, a minimum of one inch of the finished pad shall be below grade or ground elevation to prevent washing and undermining by soil erosion.

A locking protective casing shall be installed around the well casing (riser) to prevent damage or unauthorized entry. The protective casing shall be anchored in the concrete surface pad below the frost line and extend several inches above the well riser stickup. A weep hole shall be drilled into the protective casing just above the top of the concrete surface pad to prevent water from accumulating and freezing inside the protective casing around the well riser. A cap shall be placed on the well riser to prevent tampering or the entry of foreign materials, and a lock shall be installed on the protective casing to provide security. If the wells are located in an area that receives traffic, a minimum of three

bumper guards consisting of steel pipes three to four inches in diameter and a minimum of five-foot length should be installed. The bumper guards should be installed to a minimum depth of two feet below the ground surface in a concrete footing and extend a minimum of three feet above ground surface. The pipes should be filled with concrete to provide additional strength. The pipes should be painted a bright color to reduce the possibility of vehicular damage.

If flush-mounted completions are required (*e.g.*, in active roadway areas), a protective structure such as a utility vault or meter box should be installed around the well casing. In addition, measures should be taken to prevent the accumulation of surface water in the protective structure and around the well intake. These measures should include outfitting the protective structure with a steel lid or manhole cover that has a rubber seal or gasket, and ensuring that the bond between the cement surface seal and the protective structure is watertight.

11.11.6 Well Abandonment

All well abandonment must be conducted in accordance with 19.27.4 NMAC. Wells are usually abandoned when they are no longer required in the monitoring network or when they are damaged beyond repair. The goal of well abandonment is to seal the borehole in such a manner that the well cannot act as a conduit for migration of contaminants from the ground surface to the aquifer or between aquifers. To properly abandon a well, the preferred method is to completely remove the well casing and screen from the borehole, clean out the borehole, and backfill with a cement or bentonite grout, neat cement, or concrete. The well abandonment procedure must also comply with current EPA well abandonment guidance.

For wells with small diameter casing, abandonment shall be accomplished by overdrilling the well with a large diameter hollow-stem auger. After the well has been overdrilled, the well casing and grout can be lifted out of the ground with a drill rig, and the remaining filter pack can be drilled out. The open borehole can then be pressure grouted (via the tremie pipe method) from the bottom of the borehole to the ground surface. After the grout has cured, the top two ft of the borehole shall be filled with concrete to insure a secure surface seal.

Several other well abandonment procedures are available for wells with larger diameter screens and casings. One method is to force a drill stem with a tapered wedge assembly or a solid-stem auger into the well casing and pull the casing out of the ground. However, if the casing breaks or the well cannot be pulled from the ground, the well will have to be grouted in place. To abandon a well in place, a tremie pipe shall be placed at the lowest point in the well (at the bottom of the screen or in the well sump). The entire well is then pressure grouted from the bottom of the well upward. The pressurized grout will be forced out through the well screen into the filter pack and up the inside of the well casing sealing off all breaks and holes in the casing. Once the well is grouted, the casing is cut off even with the ground surface and covered with concrete.

If a PVC well cannot be abandoned due to internal casing damage (*e.g.*, the tremie pipe cannot be extended to the bottom of the screen), it may be necessary to drill out the casing with a roller cone or drag bit using the wet rotary drilling method, or grind out the casing using a solid-stem auger equipped with a carbide tooth bit. Once the casing is removed, the open borehole can be cleaned out and pressure grouted from the bottom of the borehole upward.

11.11.7 Documentation

All information on the design, construction, and development of each monitoring well shall be recorded and presented on a boring log, a well construction log, and well construction diagram. The well construction log and well construction diagram shall include the following information:

- (1) well name/number;
- (2) date/time of well construction;
- (3) borehole diameter and well casing diameter;
- (4) well depth;
- (5) casing length;
- (6) casing materials;
- (7) casing and screen joint type;
- (8) screened interval(s);
- (9) screen materials;
- (10) screen slot size and design;
- (11) filter pack material and size;
- (12) filter pack volume (calculated and actual);
- (13) filter pack placement method;
- (14) filter pack interval(s);
- (15) annular sealant composition;
- (16) annular sealant placement method;
- (17) annular sealant volume (calculated and actual);
- (18) annular sealant interval(s);
- (19) surface sealant composition;
- (20) surface seal placement method;
- (21) surface sealant volume (calculated and actual);
- (22) surface sealant interval;
- (23) surface seal and well apron design and construction;

- (24) well development procedure and turbidity measurements;
- (25) well development purge volume(s) and stabilization parameter measurements;
- (26) type and design and construction of protective casing;
- (27) well cap and lock;
- (28) ground surface elevation;
- (29) survey reference point elevation on well casing;
- (30) top of monitoring well casing elevation; and
- (31) top of protective steel casing elevation.

11.12 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

11.12.1 General

The purpose of this Permit Section is to provide the reporting requirements and report formats for corrective action activities at all SWMUs, AOCs, and permitted units required under this Permit. This Permit Section is not intended to provide reporting requirements for every potential corrective action conducted at the Facility; therefore, the formats for all types of reports are not presented below. The described formats include the general reporting requirements and formats for site-specific investigation work plans, investigation reports, periodic monitoring reports, risk assessment reports, and corrective measures evaluations. The Permittees shall generally consider the reports to be the equivalents of RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) work plans, RFI reports, periodic monitoring reports, risk assessments, Corrective Measures Study (CMS) plans, and CMS reports, for the purposes of RCRA compliance. The Permittees shall include detailed, site-specific requirements in all SWMU, AOC, permitted unit and facility-wide investigation work plans, investigation reports, monitoring reports, and corrective measures evaluations. All plans and reports shall be prepared with technical and regulatory input from the Department. All work plans, reports and other documents shall be submitted to the Department in the form of two paper copies and one copy in electronic or other format acceptable to the Department. The Permittees shall submit maps and figures in a format specified by the Department (*e.g.*, *.shp, *.dwg).

The reporting requirements listed in this attachment do not include all sections that may be necessary to complete each type of report listed and may include sections that are not relevant for a specific site action. The Permittees or the Department may determine that additional sections may be needed to address additional site-specific issues or information collected during corrective action or monitoring activities not listed below. However, the Permittees must submit variations of the general report format and the formats for reports not listed in this Permit Section (11.12) in outline form to the Department for approval prior to submittal of the reports. The Department will approve or disapprove, in writing, the proposed report outline within 90 days of receipt of the outline. If the Department disapproves the report outline, the Department will notify the Permittees, in writing, of the outline's deficiencies and will specify a date for submittal of

a revised report outline. All reports submitted by the Permittees shall follow the general approach and limitations for data presentation described in this attachment.

11.12.2 Investigation Work Plan

The Permittees shall prepare work plans for site investigations or corrective action activities at the Facility using the general outline below. The minimum requirements for describing proposed activities within each section are included. All research, locations, depths and methods of exploration, field procedures, analytical results, data collection methods, and schedules shall be included in each work plan. In general, interpretation of data acquired during previous investigations shall be presented only in the background sections of the work plans. The other text sections of the work plans shall be reserved for presentation of anticipated site-specific activities and procedures relevant to the project. The general work plan outline is described below.

11.12.2.1 Title Page

The title page shall include the type of document; Facility name; Area designation; SWMU or AOC name, site, and any other unit name; and the submittal date. A signature block providing spaces for the names and titles of the responsible DOE and LANS representatives shall be provided on the title page in accordance with 40 CFR § 270.11(d)(1).

11.12.2.2 Executive Summary (Abstract)

The executive summary or abstract shall provide a brief summary of the purpose and scope of the investigation to be conducted at the subject site. The Facility, SWMU or AOC name, permitted unit reference, site name, any other unit name, location, and Area designation shall be included in the executive summary.

11.12.2.3 Table of Contents

The table of contents shall list all text sections, tables, figures, and appendices or attachments included in the work plan. The corresponding page numbers for the titles of each section of the work plan shall be included in the table of contents.

11.12.2.4 Introduction

The introduction shall include the Facility name, area designation, unit location, and unit status (*e.g.*, closed, corrective action). General information on the current site usage and status shall be included in this section. A brief description of the purpose of the investigation and the type of site investigation to be conducted shall be provided in this section.

U1401931

11.12.2.5 Background

The background section shall describe relevant background information. This section shall briefly summarize historical site uses by the U.S. Government and any other entity, including the locations of current and former site structures and features. A labeled figure shall be included in the document showing the locations of current and former site structures and features. The locations of pertinent subsurface features such as pipelines, underground tanks, utility lines, and other subsurface structures shall be included in the background summary and labeled on the figure, unless none exist.

This section shall identify potential receptors, including groundwater, and include a brief summary of the type and characteristics of all waste and all contaminants managed or released at the site, the known and possible sources of contamination, the history of releases or discharges of contamination, and the known extent of contamination. This section shall include brief summaries of results of previous investigations, if conducted, including references to pertinent figures, data summary tables, and text in previous reports. At a minimum, detections of contaminants encountered during previous investigations shall be presented in table format, with an accompanying figure showing sample locations. References to previous reports shall include page, table, and figure numbers for referenced information. Summary data tables and site plans showing relevant investigation locations shall be included in the Tables and Figures sections of the document, respectively.

11.12.2.6 Site Conditions

11.12.2.6.i Surface Conditions

A section on surface conditions shall provide a brief detailed description of current site topography, features and structures including a description of topographic drainages, man-made drainages, vegetation, erosional features, and basins. It shall also include a detailed description of current site usage and any current operations at the site. In addition, descriptions of features located in surrounding sites that may have an impact on the subject site regarding sediment transport, surface water run-off, or contaminant fate and transport shall be included in this section.

11.12.2.6.ii Subsurface Conditions

A section on subsurface conditions shall provide a brief, detailed description of the site conditions observed during previous subsurface investigations, including relevant soil horizons, stratigraphy, presence of groundwater, and other relevant information. A site plan showing the locations of all borings and excavations advanced during previous investigations shall be included in the Figures section of the work plan. A brief description of the anticipated stratigraphic units that may be encountered during the investigation may be included in this subsection if no previous investigations have been conducted at the site.

11.12.2.7 Scope of Activities

A section on the scope of activities shall briefly describe a list of all anticipated activities to be performed during the investigation including background information research, health and safety requirements that may affect or limit the completion of tasks, drilling, test pit or other excavations, well construction, field data collection, survey data collection, chemical analytical testing, aquifer testing, remediation system pilot tests, and IDW storage and disposal.

11.12.2.8 Investigation Methods

A section on investigation methods shall provide a description of all anticipated locations and methods for conducting the activities to be performed during the investigation. This section shall include research methods, health and safety practices that may affect the completion of tasks, drilling methods, test pit or other excavation methods, sampling intervals and methods, well construction methods, field data collection methods, geophysical and land survey methods, field screening methods, chemical analytical testing, materials testing, aquifer testing, pilot tests, and other proposed investigation and testing methods. This information may also be summarized in table format, if appropriate.

11.12.2.9 Monitoring and Sampling Program

A section on monitoring and sampling shall provide a description of the groundwater, ambient air, subsurface vapor, remediation system, engineering controls, and other monitoring and sampling programs currently being implemented at the site.

11.12.2.10 Schedule

A section shall set forth the anticipated schedule for completion of field investigation, pilot testing, and monitoring and sampling activities. In addition, this section shall set forth a schedule for submittal of reports and data to the Department including a schedule for submitting all status reports and preliminary data.

11.12.2.11 Tables

The following summary tables may be included in the investigation work plans, if previous investigations have been conducted at the site:

- (1) summaries of regulatory criteria, background, and applicable cleanup levels (may be included in the analytical data tables instead of as separate tables);
- (2) summaries of historical field survey location data;
- (3) summaries of historical field screening and field parameter measurements of soil, rock, sediments, groundwater, surface water, and air quality data;

- (4) summaries of historical soil, rock, or sediment laboratory analytical data shall include the analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions that could influence interpretation of the data;
- (5) summaries of historical groundwater elevation and depth to groundwater data. The table shall include the monitoring well depths, the screened intervals in each well, and the dates and times measurements were taken;
- (6) summaries of historical groundwater laboratory analytical data. The analytical data tables shall include the analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions that could influence interpretation of the data;
- (7) summary of historical surface water laboratory analytical data. The analytical data tables shall include the analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions that could influence interpretation of the data;
- (8) summary of historical air sample screening and chemical analytical data. The data tables shall include the screening instruments used, laboratory analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions that could influence interpretation of the data; and
- (9) summary of historical pilot or other test data, if applicable, including units of measurement and types of instruments used to obtain measurements.

Data presented in the tables shall include information on dates of data collection, analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions. The analytical data tables shall include only detected analytes and data quality exceptions that could potentially mask detections.

11.12.2.12 Figures

The following figures shall be included with each investigation work plan for each site, including presentation of data where previous investigations have been conducted. All figures must include an accurate bar scale and a north arrow. An explanation shall be included on each figure for all abbreviations, symbols, acronyms, and qualifiers. All maps shall contain a date of preparation.

- (1) a vicinity map showing topography and the general location of the site relative to surrounding features and properties;
- (2) a site plan that presents pertinent site features and structures, underground utilities, well locations, and remediation system locations and details. Off-site well locations and other relevant features shall be included on the site plan, if appropriate. Additional site plans may be required to present the locations of relevant off-site well locations, structures, and features;
- (3) figures showing historical and proposed soil boring or excavation locations and sampling locations;
- (4) figures presenting historical soil sample field screening and laboratory analytical data if applicable;

- (5) figures presenting the locations of all existing and proposed borings and vapor monitoring well locations;
- (6) figures showing all existing and proposed wells and piezometers, presenting historical groundwater elevation data, and indicating groundwater flow directions;
- (7) figures presenting historical groundwater laboratory analytical data, if applicable. The chemical analytical data corresponding to each sampling location can be presented in tabular form on the figure or as an isoconcentration map;
- (8) figures presenting historical and proposed surface water sample locations and field measurement data, if applicable;
- (9) figures presenting historical surface water laboratory analytical data, if applicable;
- (10) figures showing historical and proposed air or vapor sampling locations and presenting historical air quality data, if applicable;
- (11) figures presenting historical pilot and other testing locations and data, where applicable, including site plans and graphic data presentation; and
- (12) figures presenting geologic cross-sections, based on outcrop and borehole data acquired during previous investigations, if applicable.

11.12.2.13 Appendices

A description of IDW management shall be included as an appendix to the investigation work plan. The results of historical investigations required in this Permit shall be submitted with the investigation work plan as a separate document. Additional appendices may be necessary to present additional data or documentation not listed above.

11.12.3 Investigation Report

The Permittees shall prepare investigation reports at the Facility using the general outline below. The Investigation Report shall be the reporting mechanism for presenting the results of completed Investigation Work Plans. This Permit Section (11.12.3) describes the minimum requirements for reporting on site investigations. All data collected during each site investigation event in the reporting period shall be included in the reports. In general, interpretation of data shall be presented only in the background, conclusions and recommendations sections of the reports. The other text sections of the reports shall be reserved for presentation of facts and data without interpretation or qualifications. The general report outline is provided below.

11.12.3.1 Title Page

The title page shall include the type of document; Facility name; Area designation; SWMU or AOC name, site, and any other unit name; and the submittal date. A signature block providing spaces for the names and titles of the responsible DOE and LANS

representatives shall be provided on the title page in accordance with 40 CFR § 270.11(d)(1).

11.12.3.2 Executive Summary (Abstract)

The executive summary or abstract shall provide a brief summary of the purpose, scope, and results of the investigation; site names; location; and area designation. In addition, this section shall include a brief summary of conclusions included in the report based on the investigation data collected and recommendations for future investigation, monitoring, remedial action or site closure.

11.12.3.3 Table of Contents

The table of contents shall list all text sections, subsections, tables, figures, and appendices or attachments included in the report. The corresponding page numbers for the titles of each section of the report shall be included in the table of contents.

11.12.3.4 Introduction

The introduction section shall include the Facility name, area designation, unit location, and unit status (*e.g.*, closed, corrective action). General information on the site usage and status shall be included in this section. A brief description of the purpose of the investigation, the type of site investigation conducted, and the type of results presented in the report also shall be provided in this section.

11.12.3.5 Background

The background section shall describe relevant background information. This section shall briefly summarize historical site uses by the U.S. Government and any other entity, including the locations of current and former site structures and features. A labeled figure shall be included in the document showing the locations of current and former site structures and features. The locations of any subsurface features such as pipelines, underground tanks, utility lines, and other subsurface structures shall be included in the background summary and labeled on the figure, as appropriate. In addition, this section shall include a brief summary of the possible sources of contamination, the history of releases or discharges of contamination, the known extent of contamination, and a general summary of the results of previous investigations including references to previous reports. The references to previous reports shall include page, table, and figure numbers for referenced information. A site plan, showing relevant investigation locations, and summary data tables shall be included in the Figures and Tables sections of the document, respectively.

11.12.3.6 Scope of Activities

A section on the scope of activities shall briefly describe all activities performed during the investigation event including background information research, implemented health and safety measures that affected or limited the completion of tasks, drilling, test pit or

U1401931

other excavation methods, well construction methods, field data collection, survey data collection, chemical analytical testing, aquifer testing, remediation system pilot tests, and IDW storage or disposal.

11.12.3.7 Field Investigation Results

A section shall provide a summary of the procedures used and the results of all field investigation activities conducted at the site including the dates that investigation activities were conducted, the type and purpose of field investigation activities performed, field screening measurements, logging and sampling results, pilot test results, construction details, and conditions observed. Field observations or conditions that altered the planned work or may have influenced the results of sampling, testing, and logging shall be reported in this section. The following sections shall be included.

11.12.3.8 Site Conditions

11.12.3.8.i Surface Conditions

A section on surface conditions shall provide a brief detailed description of current site topography, features and structures including a description of topographic drainages, man-made drainages, vegetation, erosional features, and basins. It shall also include a detailed description of current site usage and any current operations at the site. In addition, descriptions of features located in surrounding sites that may have an impact on the subject site regarding sediment transport, surface water run-off, or contaminant fate and transport shall be included in this section.

11.12.3.8.ii General Subsurface Conditions

A section on subsurface conditions shall provide a brief, detailed description of the general site conditions observed during the subsurface investigations, including relevant soil horizons, stratigraphy, presence of groundwater, and other relevant information. A site plan showing the locations of all borings and excavations advanced during the investigation and, as applicable, previous investigations shall be included in the Figures section of the work plan. A brief description of the stratigraphic units that were observed during the investigation shall be included in this subsection if no previous investigations have been conducted at the site.

11.12.3.9 Exploratory Drilling or Excavation Investigations

A section shall describe the locations, methods, and depths of subsurface explorations. The description shall include the types of equipment used, the logging procedures, the soil or rock classification system used to describe the observed materials, exploration equipment decontamination procedures, and conditions encountered that may have affected or limited the investigation.

A description of the site conditions observed during subsurface investigation activities shall be included in this section, including soil horizon and stratigraphic information.

Site plans showing the locations of all borings and excavations shall be included in the Figures Section of the report. Boring and test pit logs for all exploratory borings and test pits shall be presented in an appendix or attachment to the report.

11.12.3.10 Exploratory and Monitoring Well Boring Geophysical Logging

A section shall describe the methods, dates of measurement, depth intervals measured, and the results of geophysical logging. The relative merits and limitations of each geophysical logging method employed shall be discussed, along with any field conditions or instrument malfunctions that occurred that may have affected the results of the geophysical logging.

11.12.3.11 Subsurface Conditions

A section on subsurface conditions shall describe known subsurface lithology and structures, based on observations made during the current and previous subsurface investigations, including interpretation of geophysical logs and as-built drawings of man-made structures. A description of any known locations of pipelines and utility lines and observed geologic structures shall also be included in this section. A site plan showing boring and excavation locations and the locations of the site's above- and below-ground structures shall be included in the Figures Section of the report. In addition, cross-sections shall be constructed, if appropriate, to provide additional visual presentation of site or regional subsurface conditions.

11.12.3.12 Monitoring Well Construction and Boring or Excavation Abandonment

A section shall describe the methods and details of monitoring well construction and the methods used to abandon or backfill exploratory borings and excavations. The description shall include the dates of well construction, boring abandonment, or excavation backfilling. In addition, well construction diagrams shall be included in an appendix or attachment with the associated boring logs for monitoring well borings. The Permittees may submit well abandonment reports as an appendix to the investigation report.

11.12.3.13 Groundwater Conditions

A section shall describe groundwater conditions observed beneath the subject site and relate local groundwater conditions to regional groundwater conditions. A description of the depths to water, aquifer thickness, and groundwater flow directions shall be included in this section for alluvial groundwater, shallow perched groundwater, intermediate perched groundwater, and regional groundwater, as appropriate to the investigation. Figures showing well locations, surrounding area, and groundwater elevations and flow directions for each hydrologic zone shall be included in the Figures Section of the report.

U1401931

11.12.3.14 Surface Water Conditions

A section shall describe surface water conditions and include a description of surface water run-off, drainage, surface water sediment transport, and contaminant transport in surface water as suspended load and as a dissolved phase in surface water via natural and man-made drainages, if applicable. A description of contaminant fate and transport shall be included, if appropriate.

11.12.3.15 Surface Air and Subsurface Vapor Conditions

A section shall describe surface air and subsurface vapor monitoring and sampling methods used during the site investigation. It shall also describe observations made during the site investigation regarding subsurface flow pathways and the subsurface air-flow regime.

11.12.3.16 Materials Testing Results

A section shall discuss the materials testing results, such as core permeability testing, grain size analysis, or other materials testing results. Sample collection methods, locations, and depths shall also be included. Corresponding summary tables shall be included in the Tables Section of the report.

11.12.3.17 Pilot Testing Results

A section shall discuss the results of any pilot tests. Pilot tests are typically conducted after initial subsurface investigations are completed and the need for additional investigation or remediation has been evaluated. Pilot tests, including aquifer tests and remediation system pilot tests, shall be addressed through separate work plans and pilot test reports. The format for pilot test work plans and reports shall be approved by the Department prior to submittal.

11.12.3.18 Regulatory Criteria

A section shall set forth the cleanup standards, risk-based screening levels, and risk-based cleanup goals for each pertinent medium at the subject site. The appropriate cleanup levels for each site shall be included if site-specific levels have been established at separate Facility sites or units. A table summarizing the applicable cleanup standards or levels or inclusion of applicable cleanup standards or levels in the data tables shall be included as part of the document. The risk assessment, if conducted, shall be presented in a separate document or in an appendix to this report. If cleanup or screening levels calculated in the Department-approved risk evaluation are employed, the risk evaluation document shall be referenced and shall include pertinent page numbers for referenced information.

U1401931

11.12.3.19 Site Contamination

A section shall provide a description of sampling intervals and methods for detection of surface and subsurface contamination in soils, rock, sediments, groundwater, and surface water, and as vapor-phase contamination. Only factual information shall be included in this section. Interpretation of the data shall be reserved for the summary and conclusions sections of the report. Tables summarizing all sampling, testing, and screening results for detected contaminants shall be prepared in a format approved by the Department. The tables shall be presented in the Tables Section of the report.

11.12.3.19.i Soil, Rock, and Sediment Sampling

A section shall describe the sampling of soil, rock, and sediment. It shall include the dates, locations and methods of sample collection; sampling intervals; sample logging methods; screening sample selection methods; and laboratory sample selection methods including the collection depths for samples submitted for laboratory analyses. A site plan showing the sample locations shall be included in the Figures Section of the report.

11.12.3.19.ii Soil, Rock, and Sediment Sample Field Screening Results

A section shall describe the field screening methods used during the investigation and the field screening results. Field screening results also shall be presented in summary tables in the Tables Section of the document. The limitations of field screening instrumentation and any conditions that influenced the results of field screening shall be discussed in this section.

11.12.3.19.iii Soil, Rock, and Sediment Sampling Analytical Results

A section shall summarize the results of laboratory analysis for soil, rock, and sediment samples. It shall also describe the analytical methods used and provide a comparison of the analytical results to background levels, cleanup standards, or established cleanup levels for the site. The laboratory results also shall be presented in summary tables in the Tables Section of the document. Field conditions and sample collection methods that could potentially affect the analytical results shall be described in this section. If appropriate, soil analytical data shall be presented with sample locations on a site plan and included in the Figures Section of the report.

11.12.3.19.iv Groundwater Sampling

A section on groundwater sampling shall describe the dates, locations, depths, and methods of sample collection; methods for sample logging; and methods for screening and laboratory sample selection. A map showing all sites and surrounding area well locations shall be included in the Figures Section of the report.

U1401931

11.12.3.19.v Groundwater General Chemistry

A section on the general groundwater chemistry shall describe the results of measurement of field purging parameters and field analytical measurements. Field parameter measurements and field analytical results also shall be presented in summary tables in the Tables Section of the document. The limitations of field measurement instrumentation and any conditions that may have influenced the results of field screening shall be discussed in this section. As determined by the Permittees and the Department, relevant water chemistry concentrations shall be presented as data tables or as iso-concentration contours on a map included in the Figures Section of the report.

11.12.3.19.vi Groundwater Chemical Analytical Results

A section shall summarize the results of groundwater chemical analyses. It shall describe the groundwater chemical analytical methods and analytical results. It shall also provide a comparison of the data to cleanup standards or established cleanup levels for the site. The rationale or purpose for altering or modifying the groundwater sampling program outlined in the site investigation work plan shall also be provided in this section. Field conditions shall be described in this section that may have affected the analytical results during sample collection. Tables summarizing the groundwater laboratory, field, and field sample QA/QC chemical analytical data; applicable cleanup levels; and modifications to the groundwater sampling program shall be provided in the Tables Section of the report. Relevant contaminant concentrations shall be presented as individual analyte concentrations, data tables, or as isoconcentration contours on a map included in the Figures Section of the report.

11.12.3.19.vii Surface Water Sampling

A section shall describe the surface water sampling and shall include the dates, times, locations, depths, and methods of sample collection. It shall also describe methods for sample logging, sample-screening methods, and laboratory sample selection methods. A map showing all surface-water sampling locations shall be included in the Figures Section of the report.

11.12.3.19.viii Surface Water General Chemistry

A section on the surface water general chemistry shall describe the results of measurement of field parameters and field analytical measurements. Field parameter measurements and field analytical results also shall be presented in summary tables in the Tables Section of the document. The limitations of field measurement instrumentation and any conditions that influenced the results of field screening shall be discussed in this Section. Relevant water chemistry concentrations shall be presented as data tables on a map included in the Figures Section of the report.

U1401931

11.12.3.19.ix Surface Water Chemical Analytical Results

A section shall summarize the results of surface water chemical analyses. It shall describe the analytical methods and analytical results, and provide a comparison of the data to the cleanup standards or established background or cleanup levels for the site. The rationale or purpose for altering or modifying the surface-water sampling program outlined in the site investigation work plan also shall be provided in this section. Field conditions that may have affected the analytical results during sample collection shall be described in this section. Tables summarizing the surface water laboratory, field, and analytical field sample QA/QC analytical data; applicable cleanup levels; and modifications to the surface-water sampling program shall be provided in the Tables Section of the report. Relevant contaminant concentrations shall be presented as individual analyte concentrations or as data tables on a map included in the Figures Section of the report.

11.12.3.19.x Air and Subsurface Vapor Sampling

A section shall describe the air and subsurface vapor sampling. It shall describe the dates, locations, depths or elevations above ground surface, methods of sample collection, methods for sample logging, and methods for laboratory sample selection. A map showing all air sampling locations shall be provided in the Figures Section of the report.

11.12.3.19.xi Air and Subsurface Vapor Field Screening Results

A section shall describe the air and subsurface vapor field screening results. It shall describe the field screening methods used for ambient air and subsurface vapors during the investigation. Field screening results shall also be presented in summary tables in the Tables Section of the report. The locations of ambient air and subsurface vapor screening sample collection shall be presented on a site plan included in the Figures Section of the report. The limitations of field screening instrumentation and any conditions that influenced the results of field screening shall be discussed in this Section.

11.12.3.19.xii Air and Subsurface Vapor Laboratory Analytical Results

A section shall describe the results of air and subsurface vapor laboratory analysis. It shall describe the air sampling laboratory analytical methods and analytical results, and provide a comparison of the data to emissions standards or established cleanup or emissions levels for the site. The rationale or purpose for altering or modifying the air monitoring or sampling program outlined in the site investigation work plan also shall be provided in this section. Field conditions that may have affected the analytical results during sample collection shall be described in this section. Tables summarizing the air sample laboratory, field, and analytical field sample QA/QC data; applicable cleanup levels or emissions standards; and modifications to the air sampling program shall be provided in the Tables Section of the report. Relevant contaminant concentrations shall be presented as individual analyte concentrations, data tables, or as iso-concentration contours on a map included in the Figures Section of the report.

11.12.3.20 Conclusions

A section shall provide a brief summary of the investigation activities and a discussion of the conclusions of the investigation conducted at the site. In addition, this section shall provide a comparison of the results to applicable cleanup or screening levels, and to relevant historical investigation results and analytical data. Potential receptors, including groundwater, shall be identified and discussed. An explanation shall be provided with regard to data gaps. A risk assessment may be included as an appendix to the investigation report; however, the risk assessment shall be presented in the Risk Assessment format described in Permit Section 11.12.5. References to the risk assessment shall be presented only in the summary and conclusions sections of the Investigation Report.

11.12.3.21 Recommendations

A section shall discuss the need for further investigation, corrective measures, risk assessment and monitoring, or recommendations for corrective action completed, based on the conclusions provided in the Conclusions section. It shall include explanations regarding additional sampling, monitoring, and site closure. A corresponding schedule for further action regarding the site shall also be provided. No action recommendations shall include the anticipated schedule for submittal of a petition for a permit modification.

11.12.3.22 Tables

A section shall provide the following summary tables as applicable:

- (1) tables summarizing regulatory criteria, background levels, and applicable cleanup levels (this information may be included in the analytical data tables instead of as separate tables);
- (2) tables summarizing field survey location data. Separate tables shall be prepared for well locations and individual medium sampling locations except where the locations are the same for more than 1 medium;
- (3) tables summarizing field screening and field parameter measurements of soil, rock, sediments, groundwater, surface water, and air quality data;
- (4) a table summarizing soil, rock, and/or sediment laboratory analytical data. It shall include the analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions that would influence interpretation of the data;
- (5) a table summarizing the groundwater elevations and depths to groundwater. The table shall include the monitoring well depths and the screened intervals in each well;
- (6) a table summarizing the groundwater laboratory analytical data. The analytical data tables shall include the analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions that would influence interpretation of the data;

U1401931

- (7) a table summarizing the surface water laboratory analytical data. The analytical data tables shall include the analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions that would influence interpretation of the data;
- (8) a table summarizing the air sample screening and laboratory analytical data. The data tables shall include the screening instruments used, laboratory analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions that would influence interpretation of the data;
- (9) tables summarizing the pilot test data, if applicable, including units of measurement and types of instruments used to obtain measurements; and
- (10) a table summarizing any materials test data.

With prior approval from the Department, the Permittees may combine one or more of the tables. Data presented in the tables shall include the current data, dates of data collection, analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions. The summary analytical data tables shall include only detected analytes and data quality exceptions that could potentially mask detections.

11.12.3.23 Figures

A section shall provide the following figures as applicable:

- (1) a vicinity map showing topography and the general location of the subject site relative to surrounding features and properties;
- (2) a site plan that presents any pertinent site features and structures, underground utilities, well locations, and remediation system location(s) and details. Off-site well locations and other relevant features shall be included on the site plan. Additional site plans may be required to present the locations of relevant off-site well locations, structures and features;
- (3) figures showing boring or excavation locations and sampling locations;
- (4) figures presenting soil sample field screening and laboratory analytical data;
- (5) figures displaying the locations of all newly installed and existing wells and borings;
- (6) figures presenting monitoring well and piezometer locations, groundwater elevation data, and groundwater flow directions;
- (7) figures presenting groundwater laboratory analytical data, including any past data requested by the Department. The laboratory analytical data corresponding to each sampling location may be presented in table form on the figure or as an isoconcentration map;
- (8) figures presenting surface water sample locations and field measurement data including any past data requested by the Department;

- (9) figures presenting surface water laboratory analytical data including any past data requested by the Department. The laboratory analytical data corresponding to each sampling location may be presented in table form on the figure;
- (10) figures showing air sampling locations and presenting air quality. The field screening or laboratory analytical data corresponding to each sampling location may be presented in table form on the figure or as an isoconcentration map;
- (11) figures presenting geologic cross-sections based on outcrop and borehole data; and
- (12) figures presenting pilot test locations and data, where applicable, including site plans or graphic data presentation.

All figures shall include an accurate bar scale and a north arrow. An explanation shall be provided on each figure for all abbreviations, symbols, acronyms, and qualifiers. All maps shall have a date.

11.12.3.24 Appendices

Each investigation report shall include the following appendices. Additional appendices may be necessary to present data or documentation not listed below.

11.12.3.24.i Field Methods

An appendix shall provide detailed descriptions of the methods used to acquire field measurements of each medium that was surveyed or tested during the investigation. This appendix shall include exploratory drilling or excavation methods, the methods and types of instruments used to obtain field screening, field analytical or field parameter measurements, instrument calibration procedures, sampling methods for each medium investigated, decontamination procedures, sample handling procedures, documentation procedures, and a description of field conditions that affected procedural or sample testing results. Methods of measuring and sampling during pilot tests shall be reported in this appendix, if applicable. Geophysical logging methods shall be discussed in a separate section of this appendix. Investigation derived waste (IDW) storage and disposal methods shall also be discussed in this appendix. Copies of IDW disposal documentation shall be provided in a separate appendix.

11.12.3.24.ii Boring/Test Pit Logs and Well Construction Diagrams

An appendix shall provide boring logs, test pit logs, or other excavation logs, and well construction details. In addition, a key to symbols and a soil or rock classification system shall be included in this appendix. Geophysical logs shall be provided in a separate section of this appendix.

11.12.3.24.iii Analytical Program

An appendix shall discuss the analytical methods, a summary of data quality objectives, and the data quality review procedures. A summary of data quality exceptions and their

effect on the acceptability of the field and laboratory analytical data with regard to the investigation and the site status shall be included in this appendix along with references to the case narratives provided in the laboratory reports.

11.12.3.24.iv Analytical Reports

An appendix shall provide the contract laboratory final analytical data reports generated for the investigation. The reports shall include all chain-of-custody records and Level II QA/QC results provided by the laboratory. The final laboratory reports and data tables shall be provided electronically in a format approved by the Department. Paper copies (or copies electronically scanned in PDF format) of all chain-of-custody records shall be provided with the reports.

11.12.3.24.v Other Appendices

Other appendices containing additional information shall be included as required by the Department or as otherwise appropriate.

11.12.4 Periodic Monitoring Report

The Permittees shall use the following guidance for preparing periodic monitoring reports. The reports shall present the reporting of periodic groundwater, surface water, vapor, and remediation system monitoring at the Facility. The following sections provide a general outline for monitoring reports, and also provide the minimum requirements for reporting for specific Facility sites, areas, and regional monitoring. All data collected during each monitoring and sampling event in the reporting period shall be included in the reports. In general, interpretation of data shall be presented only in the background, conclusions, and recommendations sections of the reports. The other text sections of the reports shall be reserved for presentation of facts and data without interpretation or qualifications.

11.12.4.1 Title Page

The title page shall include the type of document; Facility name; area designation; SWMU or AOC name, site, watershed, and any other unit name; and the submittal date. A signature block providing spaces for the names and titles of the responsible DOE and LANS representatives shall be provided on the title page in accordance with 40 CFR § 270.11(d)(1).

11.12.4.2 Executive Summary (Abstract)

The executive summary or abstract shall provide a brief summary of the purpose, scope, and results of the monitoring conducted at the subject site during the reporting period. The area (*e.g.*, Plume-front, Facility-wide) SWMU, AOC and site name, location, and/or area designation shall be included in the executive summary. In addition, this section shall include a brief summary of conclusions based on the monitoring data collected.

11.12.4.3 Table of Contents

The table of contents shall list all text sections, subsections, tables, figures, and appendices or attachments included in the report. The corresponding page numbers for the titles of each section of the report shall be included in the table of contents.

11.12.4.4 Introduction

The introduction section shall include the Facility name, area designation physical area and/or, unit location, and unit status as applicable (*e.g.* closed, corrective action). General information on the site usage and status shall be included in this section. A brief description of the purpose of the monitoring, type of monitoring conducted, and the type of results presented in the report also shall be provided in this section.

11.12.4.5 Scope of Activities

A section on the scope of activities shall briefly describe all activities performed during the monitoring event or reporting period including field data collection, analytical testing, remediation system monitoring, if applicable, and purge/decontamination water storage and disposal.

11.12.4.6 Regulatory Criteria

A section on regulatory criteria shall provide information regarding applicable cleanup standards, risk-based screening levels and risk-based cleanup goals for the subject site. A separate table summarizing the applicable screening levels or standards or inclusion of the applicable cleanup standards or screening levels in the data tables can be substituted for this section. The appropriate cleanup or screening levels for each site shall be included, if site-specific levels have been established at separate sites. Risk-based evaluation procedures, if used to calculate cleanup or screening levels, must either be included as an attachment or referenced. The specific document and page numbers must be included for all referenced materials.

11.12.4.7 Monitoring Results

A section shall provide a summary of the results of monitoring conducted at the site. This section shall include the dates and times that monitoring was conducted, the measured depths to groundwater, directions of groundwater flow, field air and water quality measurements, contaminant surveys, static pressures, field measurements, and a comparison to previous monitoring results. Field observations or conditions that may influence the results of monitoring shall be reported in this section. Tables summarizing vapor-monitoring parameters, groundwater elevations, depths to groundwater measurements, and other field measurements can be substituted for this section. The tables shall include all information required in Permit Section 11.12.4.11.

U1401931

11.12.4.8 Analytical Data Results

A section shall discuss the results of the chemical analyses. It shall provide the dates of sampling, the analytical methods, and the analytical results. It shall also provide a comparison of the data to previous results and to background levels, cleanup standards, or established cleanup levels for the site. The rationale or purpose for altering or modifying the monitoring and sampling program shall be provided in this section. A table summarizing the laboratory analytical data, QA/QC data, applicable cleanup levels, and modifications to the sampling program can be substituted for this section. The tables shall include all information required in Permit Section 11.12.4.11.

11.12.4.9 Remediation System Monitoring

A section shall discuss the remediation system monitoring. It shall summarize the remediation system's capabilities and performance. It shall also provide monitoring data, treatment system discharge sampling requirements, and system influent and effluent sample analytical results. The dates of operation, system failures, and modifications made to the remediation system during the reporting period shall also be included in this section. A summary table may be substituted for this section. The tables shall include all information required in Permit Section 11.12.4.11.

11.12.4.10 Summary

A summary section shall provide a discussion and conclusions of the monitoring conducted at the site. In addition, this section shall provide a comparison of the results to applicable cleanup levels, and to relevant historical monitoring and laboratory analytical data. An explanation shall be provided with regard to data gaps. A discussion of remediation system performance, monitoring results, modifications, if applicable, and compliance with discharge requirements shall be provided in this section. Recommendations and explanations regarding future monitoring, remedial actions, or site closure, if applicable, shall also be included in this section.

11.12.4.11 Tables

A section shall provide the following summary tables for the media sampled:

- (1) a table summarizing the regulatory criteria (a Regulatory Criteria text section may be substituted for this table or the applicable cleanup levels may be included in the analytical data tables);
- (2) a table summarizing groundwater elevations and depths to groundwater data. The table shall include the monitoring well depths, the screened intervals in each well, and the dates and times of measurements;
- (3) a table summarizing field measurements of surface water quality data;
- (4) a table summarizing field measurements of vapor monitoring data (must include historical vapor monitoring data as described above);

- (5) a table summarizing field measurements of groundwater quality data (must include historical water quality data as described above);
- (6) a table summarizing vapor sample analytical data (must include historical vapor sample analytical data as described above);
- (7) a table summarizing surface water analytical data (must include historical surface water analytical data as described above);
- (8) a table summarizing groundwater analytical data (must include historical groundwater analytical data as described above); and
- (9) a table summarizing remediation system monitoring data, if applicable (must include historical remediation system monitoring data as described above).

With prior approval from the Department, the Permittees may combine one or more of the tables. Data presented in the tables shall include the current sampling and monitoring data plus data from the three previous monitoring events or, if data from less than three monitoring events is available, data acquired during previous investigations. Remediation system monitoring data also shall be presented. The dates of data collection shall be included in the tables. Summary tables may be substituted for portions of the text. The analytical data tables shall include only detected analytes and data quality exceptions that could potentially mask detections.

11.12.4.12 Figures

The section shall include the following figures:

- (1) a vicinity map showing topography and the general location of the subject site relative to surrounding features or properties;
- (2) a site plan that presents pertinent site features and structures, well and piezometer locations, and remediation system location(s) and features. Off-site well locations and pertinent features shall be included on the site plan, if practical. Additional site plans may be required to present the locations of relevant off-site well locations, structures, and features;
- (3) figures presenting the locations of piezometer, monitoring and other well locations, groundwater elevation data, and groundwater flow directions;
- (4) figures presenting groundwater analytical data for the current monitoring event. The analytical data corresponding to each sampling location may be presented as individual concentrations or in table form on the figure or as an iso-concentration map;
- (5) figures presenting surface water sampling locations and analytical data for the current monitoring period if applicable;
- (6) figures presenting vapor sampling locations and analytical data for the current monitoring event if applicable. The analytical data corresponding to each sampling location may be presented as individual concentrations or in table form on the figure or as an iso-concentration map; and

- (7) figures presenting geologic cross-sections based on outcrop and borehole data, if applicable.

All figures shall include an accurate bar scale and a north arrow. An explanation shall be provided on each figure for all abbreviations, symbols, acronyms, and qualifiers. All figures shall have a date.

11.12.4.13 Appendices

Each monitoring report shall include the following appendices. Additional appendices may be necessary to present data or documentation not listed below.

11.12.4.13.i Field Methods

An appendix shall include the methods used to acquire field measurements of groundwater elevations, vapor and water quality data, and vapor, surface water and groundwater samples. It shall include the methods and types of instruments used to measure depths to water, air or headspace parameters, flow measurements, and water quality parameters. In addition, decontamination, well purging techniques, well sampling techniques, and sample handling procedures shall be provided in this appendix. Methods of measuring and sampling remediation systems shall be reported in this appendix, if applicable. Purge and decontamination water storage and disposal methods shall also be presented in this appendix. Copies of purge and decontamination water disposal documentation shall be provided in a separate appendix, if applicable.

11.12.4.13.ii Analytical Program

An appendix shall discuss the analytical program. It shall include the analytical methods, a summary of data quality objectives, and data quality review procedures. A summary of data quality exceptions and their effect on the acceptability of the analytical data with regard to the monitoring event and the site status shall be included in this appendix along with references to case narratives provided in the laboratory reports.

11.12.4.13.iii Analytical Reports

An appendix shall provide the analytical reports and shall include the contract laboratory final chemical analytical data reports generated during this reporting period. The reports must include all chain-of-custody records and Level II QA/QC results provided by the laboratory. The laboratory final reports and data tables shall be provided electronically in a format approved by the Department. Paper copies (or electronically scanned in PDF format) of all chain-of-custody records shall be provided with the reports.

11.12.5 Risk Assessment Report

The Permittees shall prepare risk assessment reports for sites requiring corrective action at the Facility using the format listed below. This Permit Section (11.12.5) provides a general outline for risk assessments and also lists the minimum requirements for

U1401931

describing risk assessment elements. In general, interpretation of data shall be presented only in the Background, Conceptual Site Model, and Conclusions and Recommendations Sections of the reports. The other text sections of the Risk Assessment report shall be reserved for presentation of sampling results from all investigations, conceptual and mathematical elements of the risk assessment, and presentations of toxicity information and screening values used in the risk assessment. The general risk assessment outline, applicable to both human health and ecological risk assessments, is provided below.

11.12.5.1 Title Page

The title page shall include the type of document; Facility name; Area designation; SWMU or AOC name, site, and any other unit name; and the submittal date. A signature block providing spaces for the names and titles of the responsible DOE and LANS representatives shall be provided on the title page in accordance with 40 CFR § 270.11(d)(1).

11.12.5.2 Executive Summary (Abstract)

The executive summary or abstract section shall provide a brief summary of the purpose and scope of the risk assessment of the subject site. The executive summary shall also briefly summarize the conclusions of the risk assessment. The Facility, SWMU, AOC, and site names; location; and Area designation shall be included in the executive summary.

11.12.5.3 Table of Contents

The table of contents shall list all text sections, subsections, tables, figures, and appendices or attachments included in the risk assessment. The corresponding page numbers for the titles of each unit of the report shall be included in the table of contents.

11.12.5.4 Introduction

The introduction section shall include the Facility name, area designation, unit location, and unit status (*e.g.*, closed, corrective action). General information on the current site usage and status shall be included in this section.

11.12.5.5 Background

The background section shall describe relevant background information. This section shall briefly summarize historical site uses by the U.S. Government and any other entity, including the locations of current and former site structures and features. A labeled figure shall be included in the document showing the locations of current and former site structures and features.

U1401931

11.12.5.6 Site Description

A section shall describe current site topography, features and structures including topographic drainages, man-made drainages, erosional features, current site uses, and other data relevant to assessing risk at the site. Depth to groundwater and direction of groundwater flow shall be included in this section. The presence and location of surface water bodies such as any springs or wetlands shall be noted in this section. Photographs of the site may be incorporated into this section. Ecological features of the site shall be described here, including type and amount of vegetative cover, observed and expected wildlife receptors, and level of disturbance of the site. A topographical map of the site and vicinity of the site showing habitat types, boundaries of each habitat, and any surface water features shall be included in the Figures Section of the document.

11.12.5.7 Sampling Results

A section shall discuss the results of the sampling at the site. It shall include a description of the history of releases of contaminants, the known and possible sources of contamination, and the vertical and lateral extent of contamination present in each medium. This section shall include summaries of sampling results of all investigations including site plans (included in the Figures Section of the report) showing locations of detected contaminants. This section shall reference pertinent figures, data summary tables, and references in previous reports. References to previous reports shall include page, table, and figure numbers for referenced information. Summaries of sampling data shall include for each constituent: the maximum value detected, the detection limit, the 95 percent upper confidence level (UCL) of the mean value detected (if applicable to the data set), and whether the 95 percent UCL of the mean was calculated based on a normal or lognormal distribution. Background values used for comparison to inorganic constituents at the site shall be presented here. The table of background values should appear in the Tables Section of the document and include actual values used as well as the origin of the values (*e.g.* Facility-wide, UCL, upper tolerance level (UTL)). This section shall also include a discussion of how “non-detect” sample results were handled in the averaging of data.

11.12.5.8 Conceptual Site Model

A section shall present the conceptual site model. It shall include information on the expected fate and transport of contaminants detected at the site. This section shall provide a list of all sources of contamination at the site. Sources that are no longer considered to be ongoing but represent the point of origination for contaminants transported to other locations shall be included. The discussion of fate and transport shall address potential migration of each contaminant in each medium, potential breakdown products and their migration, and anticipated pathways of exposure for human or ecological receptors. Diagrammatic representations of the conceptual site model shall appear in the Figures Section of the document.

For human health risk assessments, the conceptual site model shall include the current and reasonably foreseeable future land use and residential land use for all risk

U1401931

assessments. All values for exposure parameters and the source of those values shall be included in table format and presented in the Tables Section of the document.

Conceptual site models presented for ecological risk assessments shall identify assessment endpoints and measurement receptors for the site. The discussion of the model shall explain how the measurement receptors for the site are protective of the wildlife receptors identified by the Permittees in the Site Description Section (*see* Permit Section 11.12.5.6).

11.12.5.9 Risk Screening Levels

A section shall present the actual screening values used for each contaminant for comparison to all human health and ecological risk screening levels. The Department's SSLs for residential and industrial soil shall be used to screen soil for human health using EPA's *Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund (RAGS), Volume I, Part A, 1989* as updated. For those contaminants not appearing on the Department's SSL table, the EPA Region 6 soil screening value adjusted to meet the Department's risk goal of 10^{-5} for total risk for carcinogens shall be used to screen the site for human health risks. Screening for ecological risk shall be conducted using U.S. EPA's ECO-SSLs, or derive a screening level using the methodology in the Department's *Guidance for Assessing Ecological Risks Posed by Chemicals: Screening-Level Ecological Risk Assessment*. (Version 2.0)(July 2008). If no valid toxicological studies exist for a particular receptor or contaminant, the contaminant/receptor combination shall be addressed using qualitative methods. If a Department-approved site-specific risk scenario is used for the human health risk assessment, this section shall include all toxicity information and exposure assessment equations used for the site-specific scenario as well as the sources for that information. Other regulatory levels applicable to screening the site, such as drinking water Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), shall also be included in this section.

11.12.5.10 Risk Assessment Results

A section shall present all risk values, hazard quotients (HQ), and HIs for human health based on current and reasonably foreseeable future land use. Where the current or reasonably foreseeable future land use is not residential, risk values, HQs, and HIs for a residential land use scenario shall also be calculated and reported. The residential scenario shall be used for comparison purposes only, unless the land use becomes residential. This section shall also present the HQ and HI for each contaminant for each ecological receptor.

11.12.5.10.i Uncertainty analysis

A section shall include discussion of qualitative, semi-quantitative, and quantitative uncertainty in the risk assessment and estimate the potential impact of the various uncertainties.

U1401931

11.12.5.11 Conclusions and Recommendations

A section shall include the interpretation of the results of the risk assessment and any recommendations for future disposition of the site. This section may include additional information and considerations that the Permittees believe are relevant to the analysis of the site.

11.12.5.12 Tables

A section shall provide the following summary tables, as appropriate:

- (1) a table presenting background values used for comparison to inorganic constituents at the site. The table shall include actual values used as well as the origin of the values (Facility-wide, UCL, UTL, or maximum);
- (2) a table summarizing sampling data shall include, for each constituent, all detected values above background, the maximum value detected, the 95 percent UCL of the mean value detected (if applicable to the data set), and whether that 95 percent UCL of the mean was calculated based on a normal or lognormal distribution;
- (3) a table of all screening values used and the sources of those values.
- (4) a table presenting all risk values, HQs, and HIs under current and reasonably foreseeable future land use for human health;
- (5) if residential use is not a current or reasonably foreseeable future land use, a table presenting all risk values, HQs, and HIs under a residential land use scenario for human health shall be included for comparison purposes;
- (6) a table presenting the HQ and HI for each contaminant for each ecological receptor; and
- (7) a table presenting values for exposure parameters and the source of the values.

With prior approval from the Department, the Permittees may combine one or more of the tables. Data presented in the summary tables shall include information on detection limits and significant data quality exceptions. The analytical data tables shall include only detected analytes and data quality exceptions that could potentially mask detections.

11.12.5.13 Figures

A section shall present the following figures for each site, as appropriate:

- (1) a vicinity map showing topography and the general location of the subject site relative to surrounding features or properties;
- (2) for human health risk assessments, a site plan that presents pertinent site features and structures, underground utilities, well locations, and remediation system location(s) and its details. Off-site well locations and other relevant features shall be included on the site plan if practical. Additional site plans may be required to present the locations of relevant off-site well locations, structures, and features;

- (3) for ecological risk assessments, a topographical map of the site and vicinity of the site showing habitat types, boundaries of each habitat, and any surface water features; and
- (4) conceptual site model diagrams for both human health and ecological risk assessments.

With prior approval from the Department, the Permittees may combine one or more of the figures. All figures shall include an accurate bar scale and a north arrow. An explanation shall be provided on each figure for all abbreviations, symbols, acronyms, and qualifiers.

11.12.5.14 Appendices

Each risk assessment report shall include appendices containing supporting data. Appendices may include the results of statistical analyses of data sets and comparisons of data, full sets of results of all sampling investigations at the site, or other data as appropriate.

11.12.6 Corrective Measures Evaluation Report

The Permittees shall prepare corrective measures evaluations for sites requiring corrective measures using the format listed below. This Permit Section (11.12.6) provides a general outline for corrective measures evaluations and also lists the minimum requirements for describing corrective measures when preparing these documents. All investigation summaries, site condition descriptions, corrective action goals, corrective action options, remedial options selection criteria, and schedules shall be included in the corrective measures evaluations. In general, interpretation of historical investigation data and discussions of prior interim activities shall be presented only in the background sections of the corrective measures evaluations. At a minimum, detections of contaminants encountered during previous site investigations shall be presented in the corrective measures evaluations in table format with an accompanying site plan showing sample locations. The other text sections of the corrective measures evaluations shall be reserved for presentation of corrective action-related information regarding anticipated or potential site-specific corrective action options and methods relevant to the project. The general corrective measures evaluation outline is provided below.

11.12.6.1 Title Page

The title page shall include:

- (1) the type of document;
- (2) facility name;
- (3) area designation;
- (4) SWMU or AOC name, site, and any other unit name; and
- (5) the submittal date.

A signature block providing spaces for the names and titles of the responsible DOE and LANS representatives shall be provided on the title page in accordance with 40 CFR § 270.11(d)(1).

11.12.6.2 Executive Summary (Abstract)

This executive summary or abstract shall provide a brief summary of the purpose and scope of the corrective measures evaluation to be conducted at the subject site. The executive summary or abstract shall also briefly summarize the conclusions of the evaluation. The SWMU, AOC, and site names, location, and Area designation shall be included in the executive summary.

11.12.6.3 Table of Contents

The table of contents shall list all text sections, subsections, tables, figures, and appendices or attachments included in the corrective measures evaluation. The corresponding page numbers for the titles of each section of the report shall be included in the table of contents.

11.12.6.4 Introduction

The Introduction Section shall include the Facility name, Area designation, site location, and site status (*e.g.* closed, corrective action). General information on the current site usage and status shall be included in this Section. A brief description of the purpose of the corrective measures evaluation and the corrective action objectives for the project also shall be provided in this Section.

11.12.6.5 Background

The Background Section shall describe the relevant background information. This Section shall briefly summarize historical site uses by the U.S. Government and any other entity, including the locations of current and former site structures and features. A labeled figure shall be included in the document showing the locations of current and former site structures and features. The locations of any subsurface features such as pipelines, underground tanks, utility lines, and other subsurface structures shall be included in this Section and labeled on the site plan, as appropriate.

This Section shall include contaminant and waste characteristics, a brief summary of the history of contaminant releases, known and possible sources of contamination, and the vertical and lateral extent of contamination present in each medium. This Section shall include brief summaries of results of previous investigations, including references to pertinent figures, data summary tables, and text in previous reports. References to previous reports shall include page, table, and figure numbers for referenced information. Summary tables and site plans showing relevant investigation locations shall be referenced and included in the Tables and Figures Sections of the document, respectively.

11.12.6.6 Site Conditions

11.12.6.6.i Surface Conditions

A section on surface conditions shall describe current and historic site topography, features, and structures, including a description of topographic drainages, man-made drainages, vegetation, and erosional features. It shall also include a description of current uses of the site and any current operations at the site. This section shall also include a description of those features that could potentially influence corrective action option selection or implementation such as archeological sites, wetlands, or other features that may affect remedial activities. In addition, descriptions of features located in surrounding sites that may have an effect on the subject site regarding sediment transport, surface water run-off or contaminant transport shall be included in this section. A site plan displaying the locations of all pertinent surface features and structures shall be included in the Figures Section of the corrective measures evaluation.

11.12.6.6.ii Subsurface Conditions

A section on subsurface conditions shall describe the site conditions observed during previous subsurface investigations. It shall include relevant soil horizon and stratigraphic information, groundwater conditions, fracture data, and subsurface vapor information. A site plan displaying the locations of all borings and excavations advanced during previous investigations shall be included in the Figures Section of the corrective measures evaluation. A brief description of the stratigraphic units anticipated to be present beneath the site may be included in this section if stratigraphic information is not available from previous investigations conducted at the site.

11.12.6.7 Potential Receptors

11.12.6.7.i Sources

A section shall provide a list of all sources of contamination at the subject site where corrective measures are to be considered or required. Sources that are no longer considered to be releasing contaminants at the site, but may be the point of origination for contaminants transported to other locations, shall be included in this section.

11.12.6.7.ii Pathways

A section shall describe potential migration pathways that could result in either acute or chronic exposures to contaminants. It shall include such pathways as utility trenches, paleochannels, surface exposures, surface drainages, stratigraphic units, fractures, structures, and other features. The migration pathways for each contaminant and each relevant medium should be tied to the potential receptors for each pathway. A discussion of contaminant characteristics relating to fate and transport of contaminants through each pathway shall also be included in this section.

U1401931

11.12.6.7.iii Receptors

A section shall provide a listing and description of all anticipated potential receptors that could possibly be affected by the contamination present at the site. Potential receptors shall include human and ecological receptors, groundwater, and other features such as pathways that could divert or accelerate the transport of contamination to human receptors, ecological receptors, and groundwater.

11.12.6.8 Regulatory Criteria

A section shall set forth the applicable cleanup standards, risk-based screening levels, and risk-based cleanup goals for each pertinent medium at the subject site. The appropriate cleanup levels for each site shall be included, if site-specific levels have been established at separate sites or units. A table summarizing the applicable cleanup standards or levels, or inclusion of applicable cleanup standards or levels in the summary data tables shall be included in the Tables Section of the document. The risk assessment shall be presented in a separate document or in an appendix to this report. If cleanup or screening levels calculated in a risk evaluation are employed, the risk evaluation document shall be referenced including pertinent page numbers for referenced information.

11.12.6.9 Identification of Corrective Measures Options

A section shall identify and describe potential corrective measures for source, pathway, and receptor controls. Corrective measures options shall include the range of available options including, but not limited to, a no action alternative, institutional controls, engineering controls, in-situ and on-site remediation alternatives, complete removal, and any combination of alternatives that would potentially achieve cleanup goals.

11.12.6.10 Evaluation of Corrective Measures Options

A section shall provide an evaluation of the corrective measures options identified in Permit Section 11.12.6.9. The evaluation shall be based on the applicability, technical feasibility, effectiveness, implementability, impacts to human health and the environment, and cost of each option. A table summarizing the corrective measures alternatives and the criteria listed below shall be included in the Tables Section of the document. The general basis for evaluation of corrective measures options is defined below.

11.12.6.10.i Applicability

Applicability addresses the overall suitability for the corrective action option for containment or remediation of the contaminants in the subject medium for protection of human health and the environment.

U1401931

11.12.6.10.ii Technical Practicability

Technical practicability describes the uncertainty in designing, constructing, and operating a specific remedial alternative. The description shall include an evaluation of historical applications of the remedial alternative including performance, reliability, and minimization of hazards.

11.12.6.10.iii Effectiveness

Effectiveness assesses the ability of the corrective measure to mitigate the measured or potential impact of contamination in a medium under the current and projected site conditions. The assessment also shall include the anticipated duration for the technology to attain regulatory compliance. In general, all corrective measures described above will have the ability to mitigate the impacts of contamination at the site, but not all remedial options will be equally effective at achieving the desired cleanup goals to the degree and within the same time frame as other options. Each remedy shall be evaluated for both short-term and long-term effectiveness.

11.12.6.10.iv Implementability

Implementability characterizes the degree of difficulty involved during the installation, construction, and operation of the corrective measure. Operation and maintenance of the alternative shall be addressed in this section.

11.12.6.10.v Human Health and Ecological Protectiveness

This category evaluates the short-term (remedy installation-related) and long-term (remedy operation-related) hazards to human health and the environment of implementing the corrective measure. The assessment shall include whether the technology will create a hazard or increase existing hazards and the possible methods of hazard reduction.

11.12.6.10.vi Cost

This section shall discuss the anticipated cost of implementing the corrective measure. The costs shall be divided into:

- (1) capital costs associated with construction, installation, pilot testing, evaluation, permitting, and reporting of the effectiveness of the alternative; and
- (2) continuing costs associated with operating, maintaining, monitoring, testing, and reporting on the use and effectiveness of the technology.

11.12.6.11 Selection of Preferred Corrective Measure

The Permittees shall propose the preferred corrective measure(s) at the site and provide a justification for the selection in this section. The proposal shall be based upon the ability of the remedial alternative to:

- (1) achieve cleanup objectives in a timely manner;
- (2) protect human and ecological receptors;
- (3) control or eliminate the sources of contamination;
- (4) control migration of released contaminants; and
- (5) manage remediation waste in accordance with State and Federal regulations.

The justification shall include the supporting rationale for the remedy selection, based on the factors listed in Permit Section 11.12.6.10 and a discussion of short- and long-term objectives for the site. The benefits and possible hazards of each potential corrective measure alternative shall be included in this section.

11.12.6.12 Design Criteria to Meet Cleanup Objectives

The Permittees shall present descriptions of the preliminary design for the selected corrective measures in this section. The description shall include appropriate preliminary plans and specifications to effectively illustrate the technology and the anticipated implementation of the remedial option at the subject area. The preliminary design shall include a discussion of the design life of the alternative and provide engineering calculations for proposed remediation systems.

11.12.6.13 Schedule

A section shall set forth a proposed schedule for completion of remedy-related activities such as bench tests, pilot tests, construction, installation, remedial excavation, cap construction, installation of monitoring points, and other remedial actions. The anticipated duration of corrective action operations and the schedule for conducting monitoring and sampling activities shall also be presented. In addition, this section shall provide a schedule for submittal of reports and data to the Department, including a schedule for submitting all status reports and preliminary data.

11.12.6.14 Tables

A section shall present the following summary tables, as appropriate:

- (1) a table summarizing regulatory criteria, background, and/or the applicable cleanup standards;
- (2) a table summarizing historical field survey location data;
- (3) tables summarizing historical field screening and field parameter measurements of soil, rock, sediments, groundwater, surface water, and air quality data;
- (4) tables summarizing historical soil, rock, or sediment laboratory analytical data. The summary tables shall include the analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions that would influence interpretation of the data;

U1401931

- (5) a table summarizing historical groundwater elevation and depth to groundwater data. The table shall include the monitoring well depths and the screened intervals in each well;
- (6) tables summarizing historical groundwater laboratory analytical data. The analytical data tables shall include the analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions that would influence interpretation of the data;
- (7) tables summarizing historical surface water laboratory analytical data if applicable. The analytical data tables shall include the analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions that would influence interpretation of the data;
- (8) tables summarizing historical air sample screening and analytical data. The data tables shall include the screening instruments used, laboratory analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions that would influence interpretation of the data;
- (9) tables summarizing historical pilot or other test data, if applicable, including units of measurement and types of instruments used to obtain measurements;
- (10) a table summarizing the corrective measures alternatives and evaluation criteria; and
- (11) a table presenting the schedule for installation, construction, implementation and reporting of selected corrective measures.

With prior approval of the Department, the Permittees may combine one or more of the tables. Data presented in the summary tables shall include information on dates of sample collection, analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions. The analytical data tables shall include only detected analytes and data quality exceptions that could potentially mask detections.

11.12.6.15 Figures

A section shall present the following figures for each site, as appropriate:

- (1) a vicinity map showing topography and the general location of the subject site relative to surrounding features or properties;
- (2) a unit site plan that presents pertinent site features and structures, underground utilities, well locations, and remediation system locations and details. Off-site well locations and other relevant features shall be included on the site plan if practical. Additional site plans may be required to present the locations of relevant off-site well locations, structures, and features;
- (3) figures showing historical soil boring or excavation locations and sampling locations.
- (4) figures presenting historical soil sample field screening and laboratory analytical data, if appropriate;

- (5) figures showing all existing wells including vapor monitoring wells and piezometers. The figures shall present historical groundwater elevation data and indicate groundwater flow directions;
- (6) figures presenting historical groundwater laboratory analytical data including past data, if applicable. The analytical data corresponding to each sampling location may be presented as individual concentrations, in table form on the figure or as an iso-concentration map;
- (7) figures presenting historical surface water sample locations and analytical data including past data, if applicable. The laboratory analytical data corresponding to each sampling location may be presented as individual concentrations or in table form on the figure;
- (8) figures presenting historical air sampling locations and presenting air quality data. The field screening or laboratory analytical data corresponding to each sampling location may be presented as individual concentrations, in table form on the figure or as an iso-concentration map;
- (9) figures presenting historical pilot or other test locations and data, where applicable, including site plans or graphic data presentation;
- (10) figures presenting geologic cross-sections based on outcrop and borehole data, if applicable;
- (11) figures presenting the locations of existing and proposed remediation systems;
- (12) figures presenting existing remedial system design and construction details; and
- (13) figures presenting preliminary design and construction details for preferred corrective measures.

All figures must include an accurate bar scale and a north arrow. An explanation shall be provided on each figure for all abbreviations, symbols, acronyms, and qualifiers. All figures shall have a date.

11.12.6.16 Appendices

Each corrective measures evaluation shall include, as appropriate, as an appendix, the management plan for waste, including investigation derived waste, generated as a result of construction, installation, or operation of remedial systems or activities conducted. Each corrective measures evaluation shall include additional appendices presenting relevant additional data, such as pilot or other test or investigation data, remediation system design specifications, system performance data, or cost analyses as necessary.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART 1: GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS..... 11

- 1.1 AUTHORITY11
- 1.2 PERMITTEES AND PERMITTED ACTIVITY11
- 1.3 CITATIONS11
- 1.4 EFFECT OF PERMIT12
 - 1.4.1 Effect of this Permit on Interim Status Units.....12
- 1.5 EFFECT OF INACCURACIES IN PERMIT APPLICATION12
- 1.6 PERMIT ACTIONS.....13
 - 1.6.1 Duration of Permit13
 - 1.6.2 Permit Modification13
 - 1.6.3 Reserved.....14
 - 1.6.4 Permit Suspension, Termination, and Revocation and Re-Issuance.....14
 - 1.6.5 Permit Re-Application14
 - 1.6.6 Continuation of Expiring Permit.....14
 - 1.6.7 Permit Review by the Department.....14
- 1.7 PERMIT CONSTRUCTION.....14
 - 1.7.1 Severability14
- 1.8 DEFINITIONS.....15
- 1.9 DUTIES AND REQUIREMENTS.....18
 - 1.9.1 Duty to Comply.....18
 - 1.9.2 Enforcement.....19
 - 1.9.3 Transfer of Permit19
 - 1.9.4 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense.....19
 - 1.9.5 Duty to Mitigate.....20
 - 1.9.6 Proper Operation and Maintenance20
 - 1.9.7 Duty to Provide Information.....20
 - 1.9.8 Inspection and Entry20
 - 1.9.9 Sampling and Records21
 - 1.9.9.1 Representative Sampling 21
 - 1.9.10 Reporting Planned Changes21
 - 1.9.11 Reporting Anticipated Noncompliance.....21
 - 1.9.12 24 Hour and Subsequent Reporting21
 - 1.9.12.1 24 Hour Oral Report 22
 - 1.9.12.2 Five Day Written Report..... 22
 - 1.9.13 Written Reporting of a Non-threatening Release.....23
 - 1.9.14 Other Noncompliance23
 - 1.9.15 Omissions or Misstatements in Applications or Other Reports.....24
 - 1.9.16 Signatory requirement.....24
 - 1.9.17 Submissions to the New Mexico Environment Department.....24
 - 1.9.18 Approval of Submittals24
 - 1.9.19 Extensions of Time25

U1401931

1.9.20	Confidential Information	25
1.9.21	New or Modified Permitted Units.....	25
1.10	INFORMATION REPOSITORY	25
1.10.1	PUBLIC ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE	27
1.11	GENERAL DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION TO BE MAINTAINED AT THE FACILITY	27
1.12	COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN.....	27
1.13	PUBLIC NOTIFICATION VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL (E-MAIL)	28
1.14	DISPUTE RESOLUTION	29
1.14.1	Notice to the Department	29
1.14.2	Agreement or Disagreement between Parties	29
1.14.3	Final Decision of the Department	29
1.14.4	Actions Not Affected by Dispute.....	29
1.14.5	Available Remedies Reserved	30
1.15	COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE.....	30
1.16	TRANSFER OF LAND OWNERSHIP.....	30
1.16.1	Determination of Need for Further Action.....	31
1.16.2	Restricted Use.....	31
1.16.3	Enforceability against Transferee	32
1.16.4	EPA Institutional Controls Tracking System.....	32
1.16.5	Transfer of Facility Property to another Federal Agency	32
1.17	NOTICE OF DEMOLITION ACTIVITIES.....	33
1.17.1	Content and Format of Notice.....	33
1.17.2	Demolition Activities Update	33
1.17.3	Actions	34
PART 2: GENERAL FACILITY CONDITIONS		35
2.1	DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF THE FACILITY.....	35
2.2	AUTHORIZED WASTES.....	35
2.2.1	Hazardous Waste from Off-Site Sources	35
2.2.2	Hazardous Waste from Foreign Sources.....	36
2.2.3	PCB -Contaminated Waste	36
2.3	LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	36
2.3.1	Hazardous Waste Storage	36
2.3.2	Prohibition on Dilution	37
2.3.3	Documentation of Exclusion or Exemption.....	37
2.4	WASTE ANALYSIS	38
2.4.1	General Waste Characterization Requirements	38
2.4.2	Sampling and Analysis for Hazardous Wastes	39
2.4.3	Acceptable Knowledge	40
2.4.4	Waste Received from Off-Site.....	41
2.4.5	Treatment-Derived Waste.....	41
2.4.6	Reserved.....	41
2.4.7	Waste Characterization Review	41

U1401931

2.4.8	Waste Characterization for Compliance with RCRA Air Emission Requirements	42
2.4.9	Waste Characterization for Compliance with Land Disposal Restrictions	43
2.5	SECURITY	44
2.5.1	Warning Signs.....	44
2.6	GENERAL INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS.....	45
2.6.1	Inspection Schedule	45
2.6.2	Repair of Equipment and Structures	45
2.6.3	Inspection Logs and Records	46
2.7	PERSONNEL TRAINING	46
2.8	SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IGNITABLE, REACTIVE, OR INCOMPATIBLE WASTE	47
2.8.1	Ignitable and Reactive Waste Precautions	47
2.8.2	Incompatible Waste Precautions.....	48
2.9	WASTE MINIMIZATION PROGRAM	49
2.10	PREPAREDNESS AND PREVENTION.....	50
2.10.1	Required Equipment	50
2.10.2	Testing and Maintenance of Equipment	51
2.10.3	Access to Communications or Alarm System	51
2.10.4	Spill Response.....	51
2.10.5	Arrangements with Local Authorities.....	52
2.11	CONTINGENCY PLAN	52
2.11.1	Implementation of Contingency Plan	52
2.11.2	Content of the Contingency Plan	53
2.11.3	Distribution	54
2.11.4	Amendments to Plan.....	54
2.11.5	Emergency Manager	55
2.11.6	Required Emergency Procedures	55
2.11.6.1	Immediate Actions	55
2.11.6.2	Release, Fire, or Explosion	56
2.11.6.3	Reporting Findings.....	56
2.11.6.4	Mitigative Measures.....	57
2.11.6.5	Monitoring	57
2.11.7	Post-Emergency Procedures	57
2.11.8	Need for Further Corrective Action.....	57
2.11.9	Notification and Record Keeping	58
2.12	RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING	58
2.12.1	Manifest Systems	58
2.12.2	Facility Operating Record.....	58
2.12.3	Availability of Facility Operating Record	60
2.12.4	Record Retention	61
2.12.5	Biennial Report	61
PART 3: STORAGE IN CONTAINERS.....		63

U1401931

3.1	GENERAL CONDITIONS	63
3.2	CONDITION OF CONTAINERS.....	63
3.3	ACCEPTABLE STORAGE CONTAINERS	64
3.4	COMPATIBILITY OF WASTE WITH CONTAINERS.....	64
3.5	MANAGEMENT OF CONTAINERS	64
3.5.1	Storage Configuration and Minimum Aisle Space	65
3.6	WASTE CONTAINER LABELING.....	65
3.7	CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS	65
3.7.1	Containers with Free Liquids.....	66
3.7.2	Containers without Free Liquids.....	67
3.8	INSPECTION SCHEDULES AND PROCEDURES	67
3.9	VOLATILE ORGANIC AIR EMISSIONS.....	68
3.10	TA-3 CONTAINER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS	69
3.10.1	General Operating Conditions	69
3.10.2	Secondary Containment	69
3.11	TA-50 CONTAINER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS	69
3.11.1	General Operating Conditions	69
3.11.2	Preventing Hazards in Loading/Unloading.....	69
3.11.3	Preventing Run-on	69
3.12	TA-54 CONTAINER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS	70
3.12.1	General Operating Conditions	70
3.12.2	Preventing Run-on and Run-off.....	71
3.12.2.1	Domes 153 & 283	71
3.12.2.2	Storage Shed 8	71
3.12.2.3	TA-54-33.....	71
3.12.3	Secondary Containment	71
3.12.3.1	TA-54-32.....	71
3.12.3.2	TA-54-35.....	71
3.12.3.3	TA-54-36.....	72
3.12.3.4	TA-54-58.....	72
3.12.3.5	TA-54-39 and Containment Pad	72
3.12.3.6	Storage Sheds 144, 145, 146, and 177	72
3.12.3.7	Dome 224.....	72
3.13	TA-55 CONTAINER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS	73
3.13.1	General Operating Conditions	73
3.14	TA-63 CONTAINER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS	73
3.14.1	General Operating Conditions	73
3.14.2	Retention Basin.....	75
3.14.3	Subsurface Vapor Monitoring.....	77
PART 4: TA-55 STORAGE IN TANKS AND TREATMENT BY STABILIZATION.....		84
4.1	GENERAL CONDITIONS	84
4.2	EXISTING TANK SYSTEM INTEGRITY	84

U1401931

4.3	REPLACEMENT TANK SYSTEM AND STABILIZATION UNIT COMPONENTS	84
4.4	TANK SYSTEMS AND STABILIZATION UNIT CONTAINMENT	85
4.5	IGNITABLE, REACTIVE, OR INCOMPATIBLE WASTES	87
4.6	TA-50 RADIOACTIVE LIQUID WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY.....	87
PART 5: (RESERVED).....		88
PART 6: (RESERVED).....		90
PART 7: (RESERVED).....		92
PART 8: (RESERVED).....		94
PART 9: CLOSURE		96
9.1	INTRODUCTION	96
9.1.1	Regulated Units.....	96
9.1.2	Indoor Units	96
9.1.3	Outdoor Units.....	97
9.2	CLOSURE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS	97
9.2.1	Clean Closure.....	97
9.2.2	Inability to Achieve Clean Closure Performance Standards.....	97
9.2.2.1	Indoor Units	98
9.2.2.2	Outdoor Units Co-located with Regulated Units	98
9.2.2.3	Other Outdoor Units	98
9.3	CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR REGULATED UNITS	99
9.4	CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR INDOOR AND OUTDOOR UNITS	99
9.4.1	Closure Schedule	99
9.4.1.1	Time Allowed for Closure	100
9.4.2	Removal of Hazardous Waste.....	100
9.4.3	Decontamination and Removal.....	100
9.4.3.1	Decontamination of Surfaces, Structures, and Related Equipment	100
9.4.3.2	Removal of Structures, Related Equipment, and Pads	100
9.4.4	Decontamination Verification and Soil Sampling	101
9.4.4.1	Decontamination Verification and Soil Sampling Activities.....	101
9.4.5	Management and Disposal Procedures for Waste Generated During Closure.....	101
9.4.6	Records Review and Structural Assessment.....	102
9.4.6.1	Records Review	102
9.4.6.2	Structural Assessment.....	102
9.4.7	Closure Plans	103
9.4.7.1	Sampling and Analysis Plan	103
9.4.8	Amendment of the Closure Plan	105
9.4.9	Variance to Decontamination Verification Standards	105
9.5	CLOSURE CERTIFICATION REPORT TO THE DEPARTMENT.....	106

U1401931

PART 10: POST-CLOSURE CARE..... 108

10.1 POST-CLOSURE CARE.....108

10.1.1 Post-Closure Care Plan109

10.1.2 Amendment of the Post-Closure Care Plan109

10.2 NOTICES AND CERTIFICATIONS.....110

10.2.1 Notification Requirements110

10.2.2 Record Requirements.....110

10.2.3 Completion of Post-Closure Requirements111

PART 11: CORRECTIVE ACTION 112

11.1 CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE CONSENT ORDER112

11.2 CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE PERMIT112

11.2.1 Identification of SWMUs and AOCs Requiring Corrective Action.....113

11.3 GENERAL CONDITIONS113

11.3.1 Groundwater Monitoring113

11.3.1.1 Notification of Detections.....114

11.3.1.2 Source Identification and Corrective Action115

11.3.2 Groundwater Monitoring Reporting115

11.3.3 Corrective Action Beyond the Facility Boundary116

11.3.4 Off-Site Access116

11.3.5 Newly Discovered Releases.....116

11.3.6 Field Activities.....116

11.3.7 Health and Safety Plan.....116

11.3.8 Recordkeeping117

11.4 CLEANUP LEVELS117

11.4.1 Groundwater Cleanup Levels117

11.4.1.1 Groundwater Cleanup Level for Perchlorate118

11.4.2 Soil and Sediment118

11.4.2.1 Soil Cleanup Levels118

11.4.2.2 Soil Cleanup Levels for Polychlorinated Biphenyls.....119

11.4.3 Surface Water Cleanup Levels.....119

11.5 ECOLOGICAL RISK EVALUATION.....119

11.6 VARIANCE FROM CLEAN-UP LEVELS119

11.6.1 Water Quality Standards120

11.6.2 Other Cleanup Levels120

11.7 PERMIT MODIFICATION FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION COMPLETE120

11.7.1 Long-term Monitoring and Maintenance of SWMUs and AOCs.....121

11.8 CORRECTIVE ACTION PROCEDURES121

11.8.1 Release Assessment121

11.8.1.1 Release Assessment Report121

11.8.1.2 Requirement to Proceed.....122

11.8.2 Interim Measures122

U1401931

11.8.2.1	Department-Initiated Interim Measures	122
11.8.2.2	Permittees-Initiated Interim Measures	122
11.8.3	Emergency Interim Measures	123
11.8.4	IM Work Plan Requirements	123
11.8.4.1	Interim Measures Implementation	123
11.8.5	Corrective Action Investigations	124
11.8.5.1	Investigation Work Plan	124
11.8.5.2	Corrective Action Investigation Reports	125
11.8.5.3	Risk Assessment	126
11.8.6	Corrective Measures Evaluation	126
11.8.6.1	General	126
11.8.6.2	Corrective Measures Evaluation Report	126
11.8.6.3	Cleanup Standards	127
11.8.6.4	Remedy Evaluation Criteria.....	127
11.8.6.5	Approval of Corrective Measures Evaluation Report.....	129
11.8.6.6	Relationship to Corrective Action Requirements	129
11.8.6.7	Statement of Basis.....	129
11.8.7	Corrective Measures Implementation	130
11.8.7.1	General.....	130
11.8.7.2	Corrective Measures Implementation Plan.....	130
11.8.7.3	Health and Safety Plan.....	131
11.8.7.4	Progress Reports	131
11.8.8	Remedy Completion	131
11.8.8.1	Remedy Completion Report	131
11.8.9	Accelerated Clean-up Process.....	132
11.8.9.1	Accelerated Corrective Measures Work Plan	133
11.8.9.2	Accelerated Corrective Measures Implementation	133
11.8.10	Well Completion Report	133
11.9	APPROVAL OF SUBMITTALS	133
11.10	METHODS AND PROCEDURES.....	133
11.10.1	Standard Operating Procedures.....	134
11.10.2	Investigation, Sampling, and Analysis Methods.....	134
11.10.2.1	Introduction and Purpose	134
11.10.2.2	Field Exploration Activities	135
11.10.2.3	Sub-Surface Features/Utility Geophysical Surveys.....	135
11.10.2.4	Drilling and Soil, Rock, and Sediment Sampling	135
11.10.2.5	Sample Point and Structure Location Surveying	141
11.10.2.6	Subsurface Vapor-Phase Monitoring and Sampling.....	141
11.10.2.7	Groundwater Monitoring	142
11.10.2.8	Groundwater Sampling	143
11.10.2.9	Sample Handling.....	146
11.10.2.10	In-Situ Testing	147
11.10.2.11	Decontamination Procedures	148
11.10.2.12	Field Equipment Calibration Procedures	148

11.10.2.13	Collection and Management of Investigation Derived Waste	149
11.10.2.14	Documentation of Field Activities.....	149
11.10.3	Chemical Analyses.....	150
11.10.3.1	Laboratory QA/QC Requirements	151
11.10.3.2	Review of Field and Laboratory QA/QC Data	154
11.10.3.3	Blanks, Field Duplicates, Reporting Limits, and Holding Times... ..	155
11.10.3.4	Representativeness and Comparability	156
11.10.3.5	Laboratory Reporting, Documentation, Data Reduction, and Corrective Action.....	156
11.10.4	Site-Specific Human Health Risk Assessment	157
11.10.4.1	Human Health Risk Assessment Methods	157
11.10.5	Site-Specific Ecological Risk Assessment Methods.....	160
11.10.6	Determination of Background.....	160
11.10.6.1	Comparing Site Data to Background	161
11.11	MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS	161
11.11.1	Types of Monitoring Wells.....	161
11.11.2	Drilling Methods.....	161
11.11.2.1	Hollow-Stem Auger	163
11.11.2.2	Air Rotary/Air Down-The-Hole Hammer/ODEX	163
11.11.2.3	Water Rotary and Mud Rotary.....	164
11.11.2.4	Dual-Wall Reverse Circulation.....	165
11.11.2.5	Resonant Sonic.....	165
11.11.2.6	Cryogenic.....	165
11.11.3	Well Construction/Completion Methods	166
11.11.3.1	Well Construction Materials	166
11.11.3.2	Well Construction Techniques.....	166
11.11.3.3	Well Screen and Filter Pack Design	169
11.11.3.4	Annular Sealant.....	170
11.11.4	Well Development	171
11.11.5	Surface Completion	172
11.11.6	Well Abandonment	173
11.11.7	Documentation.....	174
11.12	REPORTING REQUIREMENTS	175
11.12.1	General.....	175
11.12.2	Investigation Work Plan	176
11.12.2.1	Title Page	176
11.12.2.2	Executive Summary (Abstract).....	176
11.12.2.3	Table of Contents.....	176
11.12.2.4	Introduction.....	176
11.12.2.5	Background.....	177
11.12.2.6	Site Conditions.....	177
11.12.2.7	Scope of Activities	178
11.12.2.8	Investigation Methods.....	178
11.12.2.9	Monitoring and Sampling Program	178

11.12.2.10	Schedule.....	178
11.12.2.11	Tables.....	178
11.12.2.12	Figures.....	179
11.12.2.13	Appendices.....	180
11.12.3	Investigation Report.....	180
11.12.3.1	Title Page.....	180
11.12.3.2	Executive Summary (Abstract).....	181
11.12.3.3	Table of Contents.....	181
11.12.3.4	Introduction.....	181
11.12.3.5	Background.....	181
11.12.3.6	Scope of Activities.....	181
11.12.3.7	Field Investigation Results.....	182
11.12.3.8	Site Conditions.....	182
11.12.3.9	Exploratory Drilling or Excavation Investigations.....	182
11.12.3.10	Exploratory and Monitoring Well Boring Geophysical Logging... ..	183
11.12.3.11	Subsurface Conditions.....	183
11.12.3.12	Monitoring Well Construction and Boring or Excavation Abandonment.....	183
11.12.3.13	Groundwater Conditions.....	183
11.12.3.14	Surface Water Conditions.....	184
11.12.3.15	Surface Air and Subsurface Vapor Conditions.....	184
11.12.3.16	Materials Testing Results.....	184
11.12.3.17	Pilot Testing Results.....	184
11.12.3.18	Regulatory Criteria.....	184
11.12.3.19	Site Contamination.....	185
11.12.3.20	Conclusions.....	188
11.12.3.21	Recommendations.....	188
11.12.3.22	Tables.....	188
11.12.3.23	Figures.....	189
11.12.3.24	Appendices.....	190
11.12.4	Periodic Monitoring Report.....	191
11.12.4.1	Title Page.....	191
11.12.4.2	Executive Summary (Abstract).....	191
11.12.4.3	Table of Contents.....	192
11.12.4.4	Introduction.....	192
11.12.4.5	Scope of Activities.....	192
11.12.4.6	Regulatory Criteria.....	192
11.12.4.7	Monitoring Results.....	192
11.12.4.8	Analytical Data Results.....	193
11.12.4.9	Remediation System Monitoring.....	193
11.12.4.10	Summary.....	193
11.12.4.11	Tables.....	193
11.12.4.12	Figures.....	194
11.12.4.13	Appendices.....	195

11.12.5	Risk Assessment Report	195
11.12.5.1	Title Page	196
11.12.5.2	Executive Summary (Abstract).....	196
11.12.5.3	Table of Contents	196
11.12.5.4	Introduction.....	196
11.12.5.5	Background	196
11.12.5.6	Site Description.....	197
11.12.5.7	Sampling Results	197
11.12.5.8	Conceptual Site Model.....	197
11.12.5.9	Risk Screening Levels.....	198
11.12.5.10	Risk Assessment Results.....	198
11.12.5.11	Conclusions and Recommendations	199
11.12.5.12	Tables	199
11.12.5.13	Figures.....	199
11.12.5.14	Appendices.....	200
11.12.6	Corrective Measures Evaluation Report	200
11.12.6.1	Title Page	200
11.12.6.2	Executive Summary (Abstract).....	201
11.12.6.3	Table of Contents	201
11.12.6.4	Introduction.....	201
11.12.6.5	Background	201
11.12.6.6	Site Conditions.....	202
11.12.6.7	Potential Receptors	202
11.12.6.8	Regulatory Criteria.....	203
11.12.6.9	Identification of Corrective Measures Options.....	203
11.12.6.10	Evaluation of Corrective Measures Options	203
11.12.6.11	Selection of Preferred Corrective Measure.....	204
11.12.6.12	Design Criteria to Meet Cleanup Objectives	205
11.12.6.13	Schedule.....	205
11.12.6.14	Tables	205
11.12.6.15	Figures.....	206
11.12.6.16	Appendices.....	207

PART 1: GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

1.1 AUTHORITY

This Permit is issued pursuant to the authority of the New Mexico Environment Department (Department) under the New Mexico Hazardous Waste Act (HWA), NMSA 1978, §§ 74-4-1 through 74-4-14, in accordance with the New Mexico Hazardous Waste Management Regulations (HWMR), 20.4.1 NMAC.

Pursuant to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 6901 to 6992k, and 40 CFR Part 271 and Part 272 Subpart GG, the State of New Mexico, through the Department, is authorized to administer and enforce the state hazardous waste management program under the HWA in lieu of the federal program.

This Permit contains terms and conditions that the Department has determined are necessary to protect human health and the environment (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

1.2 PERMITTEES AND PERMITTED ACTIVITY

The Secretary of the New Mexico Environment Department issues this Permit for hazardous waste management at the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) to the United States Department of Energy (DOE), the owner and co-operator of LANL (EPA ID Number NM 0890010515), and Los Alamos National Security, LLC (LANS), co-operator of LANL.

This Permit authorizes DOE and LANS (the Permittees) to manage, store, and treat hazardous waste at LANL, and establishes the general and specific standards for these activities, pursuant to the HWA and the HWMR. This Permit also establishes standards for closure and post-closure care of permitted units at LANL pursuant to the HWA and HWMR.

1.3 CITATIONS

Whenever this Permit incorporates by reference a provision of the 20.4.1 NMAC or Title 40 CFR, the Permit shall be deemed to incorporate the citation by reference, including all subordinate provisions of the cited provision, and make binding the full text of the cited provision.

Hazardous waste management regulations are cited throughout this Permit. The federal Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, 40 CFR Parts 260 through 273, are generally cited rather than the New Mexico Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, 20.4.1 NMAC. The federal regulations are cited because only the federal regulations set forth the detailed regulatory requirements; the State regulations incorporate by reference, with certain exceptions, the federal regulations in their entirety. Citing only the federal regulations also serves to avoid encumbering each citation with references to two sets of

U1401931

regulations. However, it is the State regulations that are legally applicable and enforceable. Therefore, for the purpose of this Permit, and enforcement of its terms and conditions, all references to provisions of federal regulations that have been incorporated into the State regulations shall be deemed to include the State incorporation of those provisions.

1.4 EFFECT OF PERMIT

As to those activities specifically authorized or otherwise specifically addressed under this Permit, compliance with this Permit during its term shall constitute compliance, for purposes of enforcement, with Subtitle C of RCRA and the HWA, and the implementing regulations at 40 CFR Parts 264, 266, and 268 except for those requirements that become effective by statute after the Permit has been issued (*see* 40 CFR § 270.4).

Compliance with this Permit shall not constitute a defense to any order issued or any action brought under: §§ 74-4-10, 74-4-10.1, or 74-4-13 of the HWA; §§ 3008(a), 3008(h), 3013, 7002(a)(1)(B), or 7003 of RCRA; §§ 104, 106(a), or 107, of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601 to 9675; or any other federal, state or local law providing for protection of public health or the environment.

This Permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege, nor authorize any injury to persons or property, any invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local laws or regulations. Compliance with this Permit does not relieve Permittees from the responsibility of complying with all applicable state or federal laws and regulations (*see* 40 CFR §§ 270.4, 270.30(g) and 270.32(b)(1)).

1.4.1 Effect of this Permit on Interim Status Units

For the interim status units listed in Table J-1 that the Permittees do not choose to operate, the Permittees shall submit to the Department within 180 days of the effective date of this Permit either a notice of intent to close in accordance with a current closure plan, or a revised closure plan. These documents shall indicate that the closure of these interim status units shall be initiated in accordance with 40 CFR § 265.113(a) no later than 270 days of the effective date of this Permit.

For the interim status units listed in Table J-1 that the Permittees propose to permit, the Permittees shall submit to the Department 180 days of the effective date of this Permit a permit modification request in accordance with 40 CFR § 270.42 that includes all applicable information required at 40 CFR §§ 270.10, 270.11, 270.14, and 270.23 for each unit.

1.5 EFFECT OF INACCURACIES IN PERMIT APPLICATION

This Permit is based on information submitted in the Permittees' Application. The Application has numerous iterations; however this Permit is based on:

U1401931

- (1) the Part A Application dated November 2013;
- (2) the General Part B Permit Application dated August 2003;
- (3) the TA-3-29 CMR Part B Application dated September 1999;
- (4) the TA-50 Part B Permit Application dated August 2002;
- (5) the TA-54 Part B Permit Application dated June 2003;
- (6) the TA-55 Part B Permit Application dated September 2003; and
- (7) the TA-63 Permit Modification Request dated August 2011.

Any inaccuracies found in the Application may be grounds for the termination, revocation and re-issuance, or modification of the Permit in accordance with 40 CFR §§ 270.41 through 270.43, which are incorporated herein by reference, and for enforcement action.

The Permittees shall inform the Department of any deviation from, or changes in, the information contained in the Application that would affect the Permittees' ability to comply with this Permit. Upon knowledge of such deviations, the Permittees shall, within 30 days, provide this information in writing to the Department in accordance with Permit Sections 1.9.14 and 1.9.15 and 40 CFR §§ 270.30(1)(11) and 270.43(a)(2), which are incorporated herein by reference.

1.6 PERMIT ACTIONS

1.6.1 Duration of Permit

This Permit shall be effective for a fixed term of ten years from its effective date. The effective date of this Permit shall be 30 days after notice of the Department's decision has been served on the Permittees or such later time as the Department may specify (*see* 40 CFR § 270.50(a)).

1.6.2 Permit Modification

This Permit may be modified for both routine and significant changes as specified in 40 CFR §§ 270.41 through 270.43, and any modification shall conform to the requirements specified in these regulations. The filing of a permit modification request by the Permittees, or the notification by the Permittees of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay the applicability or enforceability of any permit condition (*see* 40 CFR § 270.30(f)).

U1401931

1.6.3 Reserved

1.6.4 Permit Suspension, Termination, and Revocation and Re-Issuance

This Permit may be suspended, terminated, or revoked and re-issued for cause as specified in § 74-4-4.2 of the HWA and 40 CFR §§ 270.41 and 270.43.

1.6.5 Permit Re-Application

If the Permittees intend to continue an activity regulated by this Permit after the expiration date of this Permit, the Permittees shall submit a complete application for a new permit at least 180 days before the expiration date of this Permit unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Department in compliance with 40 CFR §§ 270.10(h) and 270.30(b). The Department will not grant permission for an application for a new permit that is submitted later than the expiration date of this Permit (*see* 40 CFR § 270.10(h)).

1.6.6 Continuation of Expiring Permit

If the Permittees have submitted a timely and complete application for renewal of this Permit, in compliance with 40 CFR §§ 270.10 and 270.13 through 270.28 and Permit Section 1.6.5, this Permit shall remain in effect until the effective date of the new permit if, through no fault of the Permittees, the Department has not issued a new permit on or before the expiration date of this Permit (*see* 40 CFR § 270.51).

1.6.7 Permit Review by the Department

The Department will review the closure and post-closure requirements associated with the land disposal units addressed in this Permit five years after the effective date of Permit issuance and may modify this Permit as necessary pursuant to § 74-4-4.2 of the HWA and 40 CFR §§ 270.41 and 270.50(d). Such modification shall not extend the effective term of this Permit. Nothing shall preclude the Department from reviewing and modifying any portion of this Permit, in accordance with applicable requirements, at any time during its term.

1.7 PERMIT CONSTRUCTION

1.7.1 Severability

The provisions of this Permit are severable. If any provision of this Permit, or any application of any provision of this Permit, to any circumstance is held invalid the application of such provision to other circumstances and the remainder of this Permit shall not be affected thereby.

U1401931

1.8 DEFINITIONS

Terms used in this Permit shall have the same meanings as those in the HWA, RCRA, and their implementing regulations unless this Permit specifically provides otherwise. Where a term is not defined in the HWA, RCRA, implementing regulations, or this Permit, the meaning of the term shall be determined by a standard dictionary reference, EPA guidelines or publications, or the generally accepted scientific or industrial meaning of the term.

Acceptable Knowledge is defined at Permit Attachment C (*Waste Analysis Plan*), Section C.3.1.1.

Active Portion means that portion of a facility where treatment, storage, or disposal operations are being or have been conducted after the effective date of 40 CFR Part 261 and which is not a closed portion as defined in 40 CFR § 260.10.

Aquifer means 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) means any area that may have had a release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents, which is not from a solid waste management unit.

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

Day means a calendar day unless otherwise specified. **Business day** means Monday through Friday, other than a federal or State legal holiday.

Department means the New Mexico Environment Department and any successor and predecessor agencies.

Discharge means the accidental or intentional spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of hazardous waste into or on any land or water.

Disposal means 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 means any unit at the Facility 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.

U1401931

Facility means 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) means 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) means 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.

Foreign Source means a hazardous waste source outside of the United States.

Groundwater means water below the land surface in a zone of saturation.

Hazardous Constituent or Hazardous Waste Constituent means: 1) any constituent identified in 40 CFR Part 261 Appendix VII that caused EPA to list a hazardous waste in 40 CFR Part 261 Subpart D; or 2) any constituent identified in 40 CFR Part 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 Part 264 Appendix IX, perchlorate, and nitrates.

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

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

U1401931

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.

Interim Status Unit means 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.

Land Disposal means 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.

Off-Site Waste means any hazardous waste transported to the Facility from off-site but does not include intra-Facility waste.

Partial Closure means the closure of a portion of a permitted hazardous waste management unit, in accordance with the applicable closure requirements of 40 CFR Part 264 at a facility that contains other active hazardous waste management units.

Permit means this document including all attachments hereto and all modifications to the Permit.

Permitted Unit means 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*).

Release means 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.

Representative Sample means 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.

Secretary means the Secretary of the New Mexico Environment Department or his or her designee.

U1401931

Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) means any discernable unit at which solid waste has been placed at any time and from which the 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 the Facility 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)).

Storage means the holding of hazardous waste for a temporary period, at the end of which the waste is treated, disposed of, or stored elsewhere.

Transuranic (TRU) Waste means 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)).

Waste Stream means 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.

1.9 DUTIES AND REQUIREMENTS

1.9.1 Duty to Comply

The Permittees shall comply with all conditions in this Permit, except to the extent and for the duration such noncompliance is authorized in a temporary emergency permit pursuant to 40 CFR § 270.61. Any Permit noncompliance, except under the terms of an emergency permit, constitutes a violation of the HWA and RCRA and is grounds for enforcement or other Department action and may subject the Permittees to an administrative or civil enforcement action, including civil penalties and injunctive relief, as provided in Permit Section 1.9.2, or permit modification, suspension, termination, or revocation, or denial of a permit application or modification request under § 74-4-4.2 of the HWA and 40 CFR §§ 270.41 and 270.43.

No delegation or assignment of the Permittees' responsibilities under this permit can be made to any person or entity, including a separately organized agency, without the expressed permission of the Department; this prohibition does not preclude the Permittees' use of contractors for remediation.

U1401931

The Permittees shall not allow any person or entity which currently exists or may be created, including a separately organized agency, to interfere with the performance of their obligations or responsibilities under this Permit.

1.9.2 Enforcement

Any violation of a condition in this Permit may subject the Permittees or their officers, employees, successors, and assigns to:

- 1) a compliance order under § 74-4-10 of the HWA or § 3008(a) of RCRA (42 U.S.C. § 6928(a));
- 2) an injunction under § 74-4-10 of the HWA or § 3008(a) of RCRA (42 U.S.C. § 6928(a)), or § 7002(a) of RCRA (42 U.S.C. § 6972(a));
- 3) civil penalties under § 74-4-10 of the HWA or §§ 3008(a) and (g) of RCRA (42 U.S.C. §§ 6928(a) and (g)), or § 7002(a) of RCRA (42 U.S.C. § 6972(a));
- 4) criminal penalties under § 74-4-11 of the HWA or §§ 3008(d), (e), and (f) of RCRA (42 U.S.C. §§ 6928(d), (e), and (f)); or
- 5) some combination of the foregoing.

The list of authorities in this paragraph is not exhaustive and the Department reserves the right to take any action authorized by law to enforce the requirements of this Permit.

1.9.3 Transfer of Permit

The Permittees shall not transfer this Permit to any person except after prior written approval of the Department. The Department will require modification or revocation and re-issuance of the Permit, as specified in 40 CFR §§ 270.40(b) and 270.41(b)(2), to identify the new Permittees and incorporate other applicable requirements under the HWA, RCRA, and their implementing regulations. The prospective new Permittee shall file a disclosure statement with the Department, if applicable and as specified at § 74-4-4.7 of the HWA, prior to modification or revocation and re-issuance of the Permit.

Before transferring ownership or operation of the Facility, the Permittees shall notify the new owner and operator in writing of all applicable requirements of this Permit and 40 CFR §§ 264.12(c) and 270.30(l)(3), which are incorporated herein by reference.

1.9.4 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

The Permittees shall not use as a defense to an enforcement action that the Permittees must reduce permitted activities in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Permit (*see* 40 CFR § 270.30(c)).

U1401931

1.9.5 Duty to Mitigate

In the event of noncompliance with this Permit, the Permittees shall take all reasonable steps to minimize releases of hazardous wastes and hazardous constituents to the environment and shall carry out such measures as are reasonable to prevent significant adverse impacts on human health or the environment (*see* 40 CFR § 270.30(d)).

1.9.6 Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Permittees shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control and related appurtenances which are installed or used by the Permittees to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls including appropriate quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with this Permit (*see* 40 CFR § 270.30(e)).

1.9.7 Duty to Provide Information

The Permittees shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable time as specified by the Department, any relevant information which the Department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, suspending, terminating, or revoking this Permit or to determine compliance with this Permit.

The Permittees shall also furnish to the Department, upon request, copies of records that are required to be kept by this Permit. Information and records requested by the Department pursuant to this condition shall be provided in a paper or an electronic format acceptable to the Department. In the event the requested information is not immediately available due to security restrictions, the Permittees shall provide the information as soon as reasonably possible (*see* 40 CFR § 270.30(h)).

This Permit condition shall not be construed to limit in any manner the Department's authority under § 74-4-4.3 of the HWA, § 3007(a) of RCRA, or other applicable law (*see* 40 CFR §§ 264.74(a) and 270.30(h)).

1.9.8 Inspection and Entry

The Permittees shall allow authorized representatives of the Department, upon the presentation of credentials and at reasonable times, and under the conditions of this Permit, to:

- (1) enter upon the Permittees' premises where the permitted unit or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept;
- (2) have access to and photograph any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required;

- (3) inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required;
- (4) have access to, and copy, any records that must be kept; and
- (5) sample or monitor, for the purposes of ensuring Permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the HWA or RCRA, any substances or parameters at any location.

(see 40 CFR § 270.30(i))

In the event that entry, access, or the ability to photograph or sample is not immediately available due to security or safety restrictions, the Permittees shall provide needed entry, photographs, or samples as soon as reasonably possible.

1.9.9 Sampling and Records

1.9.9.1 Representative Sampling

All samples and measurements taken by the Permittees under any condition in this Permit shall be representative of the medium, waste, or other material being sampled. To obtain a representative waste sample, the Permittees shall use an appropriate method from 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix I or an equivalent method approved by the Department. Laboratory methods must be those specified in the most current edition of *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste Physical/Chemical Methods (SW-846)*, or an equivalent method, as specified in Attachment C (*Waste Analysis Plan*) and Permit Section 2.4.

1.9.10 Reporting Planned Changes

The Permittees shall give advance written notice to the Department as soon as possible, of any planned physical alterations or additions to any permitted unit at the Facility (see 40 CFR § 270.30(1)(1)).

1.9.11 Reporting Anticipated Noncompliance

The Permittees shall give advance written notice to the Department of any planned changes to any permitted unit at the Facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with Permit requirements (see 40 CFR § 270.30(1)(2)).

1.9.12 24 Hour and Subsequent Reporting

The Permittees shall report to the Department, both orally and in writing, any noncompliance that may endanger human health or the environment and any incident that requires implementation of Attachment D (*Contingency Plan*) (see 40 CFR § 270.30(1)(6)). This report shall be submitted in accordance with Permit Sections 1.9.12.1 and 1.9.12.2.

U1401931

1.9.12.1 24 Hour Oral Report

The Permittees shall make an initial oral report within 24 hours after the time the Permittees become aware of the noncompliance or the incident specified in Permit Section 1.9.12. The oral report shall include, at a minimum, the following information:

- (1) a description of the occurrence and its cause including:
 - a. name, address, and telephone number of the owner and operator;
 - b. name, address, and telephone number of the Facility;
 - c. date, time, and type of incident;
 - d. name and quantity of materials involved;
 - e. the extent of injuries, if any;
 - f. an assessment of actual or potential hazards to the environment and human health outside the Facility, where this is applicable; and
 - g. the estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident (*see* 40 CFR § 270.30(1)(6)(ii));
- (2) information concerning the release of any hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituent which may endanger public drinking water supplies (*see* 40 CFR § 270.30(1)(6)(i)(a)); and
- (3) any information of a release or discharge of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents, or of a fire or explosion at a permitted unit, which may threaten the environment or human health inside or outside the permitted unit (*see* 40 CFR § 270.30(1)(6)(i)(b)).

The oral report shall be made by calling the Department's Hazardous Waste Bureau's main telephone number during regular business hours, or by calling the New Mexico Department of Public Safety dispatch telephone number during non-business hours, and requesting that the report be forwarded to the Department spill number.

1.9.12.2 Five Day Written Report

The Permittees shall submit a written report within five days after the time the Permittees become aware of the noncompliance or incident under Permit Section 1.9.12. The Permittees must include in the written report the information required in Permit Section 1.9.12.1(1)(a-g) and the following information:

- (1) the period of the noncompliance or incident including exact dates and times, and, if the noncompliance or incident has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to be corrected; and

U1401931

- (2) steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance, incident or imminent hazard (*see* 40 CFR §§ 270.30(1)(6)(iii) and 270.32(b)(2)).

The Permittees shall include in the report a description of the spill response activities as required in Permit Section 2.10.4.

The Department may allow submittal of the written report within 15 calendar days in lieu of the five day requirement above if justifiable cause is provided in advance.

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list of the report of non-compliance or incident in accordance with Permit Section 1.13.

1.9.13 Written Reporting of a Non-threatening Release

The Permittees shall report to the Department in the submittal referenced in Permit Section 1.9.14 any release from or at a permitted unit that the Permittees do not deem a threat to human health or the environment. The written report shall include a description of the occurrence and its cause including the following information:

- (1) name, address, and telephone number of the owner and operator;
- (2) name, address, and telephone number of the Facility;
- (3) date, time, and type of incident;
- (4) name and quantity of materials involved; and
- (5) the estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.

The Permittees shall include in the report a description of the spill response activities as required in Permit Section 2.10.4 (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

1.9.14 Other Noncompliance

The Permittees shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Permit Section 1.9.11. This report shall be submitted to the Department annually by December 1 for the year ending the previous September 30. These reports shall contain the information listed in Permit Section 1.9.12.2 and 40 CFR § 270.30(1)(10), which is incorporated herein by reference. The Permittees shall notify the Department in writing if there were no instances of noncompliance during the reporting period. This notice shall be submitted to the Department by December 1 for the year ending the previous September 30.

U1401931

1.9.15 Omissions or Misstatements in Applications or Other Reports

Whenever the Permittees become aware that they have failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or have submitted incorrect information in a permit application or a report to the Department, the Permittees shall promptly report such facts or information in compliance with 40 CFR § 270.30(1)(11), which is incorporated herein by reference.

1.9.16 Signatory requirement

The Permittees shall sign and certify all applications, reports, or information submitted to the Department and required by this Permit in compliance with 40 CFR §§ 270.11 and 270.30(k), which are incorporated herein by reference.

1.9.17 Submissions to the New Mexico Environment Department

The Permittees shall submit all written reports, notifications, or other submissions required by this Permit to be submitted to the Department by certified mail or hand-delivery to:

Bureau Chief
Hazardous Waste Bureau
New Mexico Environment Department
2905 Rodeo Park Drive East, Building 1
Santa Fe, NM 87505-6303

The Permittees shall ensure that any notice, deliverable, or other requirement that under the terms of this Permit would be due on a Saturday, Sunday, or a state or federal holiday shall be due the first business day following the Saturday, Sunday, or state or federal holiday.

1.9.18 Approval of Submittals

All documents that the Permittees prepare under the terms of this Permit and submit to the Department that are subject to the requirements of 20.4.2 NMAC shall be subject to the procedures set forth therein. Documents requiring Department approval that are not subject to the requirements of 20.4.2 NMAC may be reviewed and approved, approved with modifications or directions, disapproved, denied, or rejected by the Department.

Upon the Department’s written approval, all submittals and associated schedules shall become enforceable as part of this Permit in accordance with the terms of the Department’s written approval, and such documents, as approved, shall control over any contrary or conflicting requirements of this Permit. This provision does not affect any public process that is otherwise required by this Permit, the HWA, or its implementing regulations.

U1401931

1.9.19 Extensions of Time

The Permittees may seek an extension of time in which to perform a requirement of this Permit, for good cause, by sending a written request for extension of time and proposed revised schedule to the Department. The request shall state the length of the requested extension and describe the basis for the request. The Department will respond in writing to any request for extension following receipt of the request. If the Department denies the request for extension, it will state the reasons for the denial.

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list of all Department approved extensions of time in accordance with Permit Section 1.13.

1.9.20 Confidential Information

The Permittees may claim that any information required by this Permit or otherwise submitted to the Department is confidential pursuant to the provisions of §§ 74-4-4.3(D) and (F) of the HWA and 40 CFR §§ 260.2 and 270.12.

1.9.21 New or Modified Permitted Units

The Permittees may not treat or store hazardous waste at a new permitted unit or in a modified portion of an existing permitted unit except as provided in 40 CFR § 270.42 until the Permittees have complied with the requirements of 40 CFR §§ 270.30(1)(2)(i) and (ii).

1.10 INFORMATION REPOSITORY

The Permittees shall establish both an electronic Information Repository (IR) accessible through the internet on the Permittees' environmental web site and a physical IR containing paper documents. (See 40 CFR § 124.33(d))

The Permittees shall ensure that the electronic and physical IRs contain, unless specified otherwise, the following documents:

- (1) The Permittees' Part A and Part B Permit Applications associated with the permit renewal;
- (2) A link to this Permit as it appears on the Department's website (electronic IR only);
- (3) Permit modification requests associated with this Permit submitted pursuant to 40 CFR § 270.42 and any associated Department responses;
- (4) The Waste Minimization Report submitted pursuant to Permit Section 2.9;
- (5) The Biennial Report submitted pursuant to Permit Section 2.12.5;
- (6) Corrective action documents submitted pursuant to Permit Part 11;

- (7) Notices of deficiency or disapproval (NODs), NOD responses, final approval letters, and Department directions associated with the documents identified in Paragraphs 1, 3 and 6, above; and
- (8) Notices of violation (NOV), administrative compliance orders, responses required by the Department, and Department directions associated with this Permit.

(See 40 CFR § 124.33(c))

Within 180 days of the effective date of this Permit, the Permittees shall establish the electronic IR, and inform the Department of the location, nature, and normal business hours of the physical IR. (See 40 CFR §§124.33 and 270.30(m))

The Permittees shall add new documents to the IR within ten days after the documents are submitted to, or received from, the Department. (See 40 CFR § 124.33(f))

The Permittees shall inform the public of the existence of each IR by the following methods:

- (9) written notice to all individuals on the facility mailing list 30 days after the IR becomes operational;
- (10) public notice in area newspapers, including the *Santa Fe New Mexican*, the *Albuquerque Journal*, the *Rio Grande Sun*, the *Taos News*, and the *Los Alamos Monitor* when the IR becomes operational;
- (11) continuous notice on the Permittees' environmental home page of the existence of the IRs; and
- (12) in the public notice for any of the Permittees' requested permit modifications.

(See 40 CFR § 124.33(e))

The Permittees shall ensure that the electronic IR includes an electronic index of the documents contained in the IR that identifies each document by title, publication date, author, and any identification number, such as a Los Alamos Unrestricted Release (LAUR) number. The Permittees shall ensure that all documents maintained in the electronic IR are searchable by title, date, author, identification number, and individual words and phrases, and that all such documents are printable.

The Permittees shall conduct annual training to inform inexperienced computer users of how they can access and utilize the electronic IR. The Permittees shall inform the public of this training 30 days prior to the training by methods specified in Permit Section 1.10(9) through (11). The Permittees shall document the training content and all efforts to inform the public in the Facility Operating Record.

U1401931

1.10.1 PUBLIC ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE

The Permittees shall provide data from environmental media (*i.e.*, soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater, air and biota) collected under this Permit and incorporated into LANL databases to the public database through updates on a no less than monthly basis.

1.11 GENERAL DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION TO BE MAINTAINED AT THE FACILITY

The Permittees shall maintain at the Facility the following documents and all amendments, revisions, and modifications to these documents:

- (1) this Permit, including all attachments;
- (2) a topographic map as required by 40 CFR § 270.13(l) and this Permit;
- (3) the Waste Analysis Plan as required by 40 CFR § 264.13(b) and this Permit;
- (4) the Inspection Plan (*see* 40 CFR § 264.15(b)); and
- (5) a copy of emergency response agreements including all Memorandums of Agreement, Memorandums of Understanding, and Mutual Aid Agreements.

The above-mentioned list is not intended to be exhaustive.

The Permittees shall maintain the documents referenced in this Permit Section in a paper or an electronic format acceptable to the Department.

1.12 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

The Permittees shall establish and implement a Community Relations Plan (CRP) to describe how the Permittees will keep communities and interested members of the public informed of Permit-related activities, including waste management, closure, post-closure, and corrective action (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)). The CRP shall explain how communities and interested members of the public can participate in Permit-related activities.

The CRP must describe how the Permittees will:

- (1) establish an open working relationship with communities and interested members of the public;
- (2) establish a productive government to government relationship with local tribes and pueblos (including the Pueblos of San Ildefonso, Santa Clara, Jemez, and Cochiti);

U1401931

- (3) keep communities and interested members of the public informed of permit actions of interest (*e.g.*, clean-up activities, implementation of the Contingency Plan, Permit modification requests);
- (4) minimize disputes and resolve differences with communities and interested members of the public;
- (5) provide a mechanism for the timely dissemination of information in response to individual requests; and
- (6) provide a mechanism for communities and interested members of the public to provide feedback and input to the Permittees.

The DOE shall consult on a government-to-government basis with the tribes and pueblos and both Permittees shall communicate with and solicit comments from communities and interested members of the public when developing the CRP in an effort to ensure the program is responsive to their needs. The Permittees shall document in the Facility Operating Record all consultations, communications, agreements, and disagreements between the Permittees and all participating entities, with the approval of those entities, regarding the development of the CRP. The CRP shall specify how the DOE will consult on a government-to-government basis with the tribes and pueblos, and how the Permittees will solicit comments from communities and interested members of the public annually concerning how they may be made better informed of the issues related to this Permit. The CRP shall specify that the Permittees will, on or before September 1 of each year, post on the Permittees' web site a compilation of all such comments, including any statements of disagreement, with the approval of those entities in a manner set forth in the CRP.

The Permittees shall not document in the Facility Operating Record or post on the Permittees' web site consultations, communications, agreements, and disagreements between the DOE and tribes and pueblos unless those tribes and pueblos specifically request that the information be included in the Facility Operating Record or be posted on the Permittees' web site.

The Permittees shall implement and post the CRP on the Permittees' web site within 180 days of the effective date of this Permit (*see* Permit Attachment I (*Compliance Schedule*)). The Permittees shall maintain the CRP until the termination of this Permit.

1.13 PUBLIC NOTIFICATION VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL (E-MAIL)

The Permittees shall notify individuals by e-mail of submittals as specified in this Permit. The Permittees shall maintain a list of individuals who have requested e-mail notification and send such notices to persons on that list. The notice shall be sent within seven days of the submittal date and shall include a direct link to the specific document to which it relates.

U1401931

The Permittees shall provide a link on the internet on the Permittees' environmental home page (<http://www.lanl.gov/environment>) whereby members of the public may submit a request to be placed on the e-mail notification list. In the event that the environmental home page stops operation, the Permittees shall use their best efforts to fully restore the page and its operation as soon as possible.

1.14 DISPUTE RESOLUTION

In the event the Permittees disagree, in whole or in part, with a condition or disapproval of any submittal, the Permittees may seek dispute resolution.

1.14.1 Notice to the Department

To invoke dispute resolution, the Permittees shall notify the Department in writing within 30 days of receipt of the Department's approval with conditions or disapproval of a submittal. Such notice shall set forth the specific matters in dispute, the position the Permittees assert should be adopted, the basis for the Permittees' position, and any matters considered necessary for the Department's determination.

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list of invocation of dispute resolution in accordance with Permit Section 1.13.

1.14.2 Agreement or Disagreement between Parties

The Department and the Permittees shall have 30 days from the Department's receipt of notification provided under Permit Section 1.14.1 to meet or confer to resolve any disagreement. In the event an agreement is reached, the Permittees shall comply with the terms of such agreement or, if appropriate, submit a revised submittal and implement the submittal in accordance with the agreement, including the schedule specified in the agreement.

1.14.3 Final Decision of the Department

If an agreement is not reached within the 30 day period, the Department will notify the Permittees in writing of its decision on the dispute, and the Permittees shall comply with the terms and conditions of the decision. Such a decision shall be the final decision of the Department Secretary resolving the dispute and shall be incorporated as an enforceable part of this Permit. The Permittees shall comply with the terms of such decision including any schedule specified in the decision.

1.14.4 Actions Not Affected by Dispute

With the exception of those conditions under dispute, the Permittees shall proceed to take any action required by those portions of the submission and of this Permit that the Department determines not to be affected by the dispute.

U1401931

1.14.5 Available Remedies Reserved

If an agreement is not reached within the 30 day period, the Permittees may seek any available legal remedy, including judicial review of the matter. Whether a disputed decision is final for purposes of judicial review shall be determined according to established principles of administrative law.

1.15 COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

The Permittees shall submit documents to the Department for its approval, or perform other actions required by this Permit, in accordance with the schedule provided in Attachment I (*Compliance Schedule*) (see 40 CFR § 270.33(a)). If the action is not itself the submittal of a written document, the Permittees shall submit to the Department a written notification of their compliance with the schedule no later than 14 days following the scheduled date.

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list in accordance with Permit Section 1.13 of any such submittal or notification under this Permit Section (1.15) and Attachment I as established on the effective date of this Permit.

Schedules required to be submitted by the conditions of this Permit are, upon approval of the Department, incorporated into this Compliance Schedule by reference and become an enforceable condition of this Permit. Such schedules are not subject to e-mail notification requirements under Permit Section 1.13.

1.16 TRANSFER OF LAND OWNERSHIP

The provisions of this Permit Section shall apply to any transfer in fee of Facility property subject to the requirements of this Permit to another entity. This Section does not apply to Facility property subject to requirements of Section III.Y of the Consent Order.

DOE shall not transfer any land without submitting a notice to the Department. DOE shall submit the notice at least 120 days prior to the proposed effective date of transfer. At a minimum, the notice shall include an update of the Facility boundaries, as indicated in Figures 1, 2, and 3 in Attachment N (*Figures*), at an appropriate scale to fully illustrate the boundaries of the transferred property and the modified Facility boundary.

The notice for transfer of land ownership for part of the Facility shall:

- (1) identify the boundaries of the land proposed for transfer by providing the Department with a boundary survey certified by a registered professional surveyor;
- (2) provide the new owner's name, address, telephone number, and status as a federal, state, private, public, or other entity;

- (3) describe the location and identity of any unit subject to this permit including existing solid waste management units and areas of concern or permitted units, on the land proposed for transfer;
- (4) describe any known or suspected presence of hazardous waste, hazardous constituents, or radioactive waste in soil, sediment, surface water, or groundwater at any depth within the boundaries of the land proposed for transfer;
- (5) describe the status of any past, present, or planned investigations or remediation of contamination of soil or groundwater at any depth within the boundaries of the land proposed for transfer;
- (6) comply with the requirements of § 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9620(h); and
- (7) state any applicable restriction (*e.g.*, “the property shall not be used for any purpose other than [specify and define the use scenario on which DOE has based its cleanup of the property]. That means that the property shall not be used for [specify and define less restrictive uses].”).

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list of the notice for transfer of land ownership in accordance with Permit Section 1.13.

1.16.1 Determination of Need for Further Action

The Department will determine whether closure, post-closure, and any corrective actions implemented by the Permittees with regard to the property are protective of human health and the environment in light of the transferee’s intended use of the property. If the Department determines that the closure, post-closure care activities, or the corrective actions are not sufficiently protective in light of the transferee’s intended use, the Department will notify the Permittees whether additional actions are necessary. The Permittees must ensure the transferee is made aware of any remaining obligations associated with the property. Upon receipt of a determination that no (future) post-closure and corrective action activities are necessary, DOE may transfer the property and shall submit a permit modification request to reflect the Facility’s new boundary.

1.16.2 Restricted Use

When DOE transfers property that has been remediated to a level less protective than that deemed by the Department appropriate for a residential use scenario, DOE shall include in the deed a restriction that limits future use of the property to the particular use scenario on which the Permittees have based their cleanup of the property (*e.g.*, if the property was cleaned based on an industrial use scenario, future use of the property would be limited to industrial use). The language of the deed restriction governing future land use necessarily will differ for each deed, depending upon the facts and circumstances of the

U1401931

property being transferred. Such restriction shall, at a minimum, be consistent with the following language:

The property shall not be used for any purpose other than [specify and define the use scenario on which DOE has based its cleanup of the property]. That means that the property shall not be used for [specify and define less restrictive uses].

At least 60 days prior to transfer, DOE shall provide the Department the opportunity to review and comment upon the language of the proposed deed restriction limiting future land use. The Department may provide comments on such proposed language.

1.16.3 Enforceability against Transferee

The covenant required by CERCLA § 120(h)(3)(A)(ii), and the deed restriction described in Permit Section 1.16.2 (to the extent the property is not remediated for unrestricted use), are requirements within the meaning of CERCLA § 310(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. § 9659(a)(1). The contract of sale between the DOE and the transferee will state that the parties to the contract agree that the deed restriction to be set forth in the deed is a requirement within the meaning of CERCLA § 310(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. § 9659(a)(1). DOE shall ensure such statement within the Contract of Sale will survive the transfer of the deed. The deed transferring title from DOE to the transferee shall state that the restriction on land use set forth in the deed is intended to be an equitable servitude, that both the Department and the transferor are beneficiaries of the equitable servitude, that the parties intend for the restriction on land use to run with the land and to bind subsequent transferees, and that such restriction is enforceable by the Department and the transferor against any subsequent transferee that fails to comply with its terms. The deed shall be recorded in the appropriate recording office in the chain of title of the property to give notice of the use restriction to subsequent transferees of the property.

1.16.4 EPA Institutional Controls Tracking System

For any deed transferring title from DOE to the transferee that contains a restriction on future land use, the Permittees shall, within 90 days of transfer of the property, notify EPA Region 6 of the transfer and identify for EPA the location of the property that is the subject of the transfer.

1.16.5 Transfer of Facility Property to another Federal Agency

If the operational control of any portion of the Facility, subject to the requirements of this Permit, will be transferred from DOE to another agency, department, or instrumentality of the United States, the Permittees shall provide written notice of such operational transfer to the Department at least 120 days prior to the transfer. If, however, the Permittees learn of such decision fewer than 120 days prior to the transfer, the Permittees shall provide written notice under Permit Section 1.16 to the Department as soon thereafter as is reasonably practicable.

U1401931

1.17 NOTICE OF DEMOLITION ACTIVITIES

On or before September 30 of each year, the Permittees shall provide notice to the Department of buildings and other fixed structures that may contain hazardous material scheduled to be demolished in the following federal fiscal year (October 1 through September 30). This notice shall be provided at least 30 days prior to demolition of any such building or structure.

1.17.1 Content and Format of Notice

The Notice under this Permit Section shall include a list in the form of a table that contains the following general information for each building or fixed structure that may contain hazardous material to be demolished, to the extent it is available at the time it is submitted:

- (1) The Technical Area (TA) and building number;
- (2) A brief statement of current and historic uses of the building or fixed structure;
- (3) The approximate dates of operations of the building or fixed structure;
- (4) A list of any solid waste management units (SWMU) or Areas of Concern (AOC) within 50 feet of the footprint of the building or fixed structure;
- (5) The categories (*e.g.*, chemical residues, RCRA metals, asbestos, high explosives residues, mixed waste) of potential wastes expected to be present in the building or fixed structure;
- (6) The date or the quarter in which the demolition is scheduled to begin or anticipated to begin; and
- (7) Any buildings or fixed structures identified in the previous fiscal year that were not demolished.

The list shall be accompanied by an attachment that shall describe the processes or conditions that may result in the presence of hazardous material in each building or fixed structure.

1.17.2 Demolition Activities Update

On or before the last day of each quarter (December 31, March 30, June 30, and September 30), the Permittees shall update the list to include any additional buildings and fixed structures that may contain hazardous material scheduled for demolition, or shall notify the Department in writing that no such additional demolitions have been scheduled.

U1401931

1.17.3 Actions

Based on the list, the Department may identify in writing those buildings or fixed structures for which it requires notice.

If a demolition completion report is prepared for any building or fixed structure identified by the Department, the Permittees shall provide to the Department a copy of the report within 30 days after such final report is written.

U1401931

PART 2: GENERAL FACILITY CONDITIONS

2.1 DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF THE FACILITY

The Permittees shall design, construct, maintain, and operate the Facility to minimize the possibility of fire, explosion, or any unplanned, sudden, or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents to air, soil, groundwater, or surface water that could threaten human health or the environment (*see* 40 CFR § 264.31).

2.2 AUTHORIZED WASTES

The Permittees shall accept, store, treat, or otherwise manage at permitted units at the Facility only those hazardous wastes the Permittees proposed to manage at the units in the Permit Application, which are those wastes bearing the EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers (*i.e.*, waste codes) listed in Attachment B (*Part A Application*), unless otherwise prohibited by this Permit.

2.2.1 Hazardous Waste from Off-Site Sources

The Permittees may accept, store, treat or otherwise manage at permitted units at the Facility only the following hazardous wastes from off-site sources:

- (1) Treatment-derived waste or residues from wastes generated at the Facility, sent off site for treatment at a facility referenced in Attachment L (*Listing of Off-Site Facilities*), and subsequently returned to the Facility prior to final disposition off-site. Such wastes or waste residues may be managed at the Facility only subject to the following conditions:
 - a. for wastes with no available site for final disposal, the Permittees shall provide written notice to the Department that there is no available site for final disposal within five days of receipt of treatment-derived waste or waste residues at the Facility; or
 - b. for wastes with an available final disposal path, the Permittees shall store the wastes for no more than 60 days and shall ship the wastes off site.

Requests to modify of the list of Attachment L (*Listing of Off-Site Facilities*) shall be Class 1 permit modification requests.

The Permittees shall provide e-mail notification pursuant to Permit Section 1.13 of the written notice under Permit Section 2.2.1(1)a.

- (2) Hazardous waste generated by the Permittees at TA-57 (the Fenton Hill site);

U1401931

- (3) Hazardous waste generated by the Permittees as a result of investigation or remediation of a solid waste management unit (SWMU) or area of concern (AOC) listed in Attachment K (*Listing of SWMUs and AOCs*); and
- (4) Mixed waste sealed sources sent to the Facility. Such waste may be managed at the Facility only subject to the following conditions:
 - a. The Permittees shall only accept mixed waste sealed sources that have a defense determination and meet Waste Acceptance Criteria that will allow the waste to be sent to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) for final disposal, as provided in Conditions II.C-1 (WAP) and II.C-3 (TSDF-WAC) of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit for WIPP (No. NM4890139088);
 - b. The Permittees may accept an annual volume of no more than one 55-gallon drum equivalent of mixed waste sealed sources during the term of this Permit, except that during one of the first three years of the term of this Permit, the Permittees may accept no more than two 55-gallon drum equivalents of mixed waste sealed sources, and that the Permittees may request an increase in the maximum annual volume through a Class 2 permit modification pursuant to 40 CFR § 270.42(b), which is incorporated herein by reference; and
 - c. All mixed waste sealed sources described in this Permit Section shall not be stored at the Facility for longer than one year.

2.2.2 Hazardous Waste from Foreign Sources

The Permittees shall not accept, store, treat, or otherwise manage at permitted units at the Facility hazardous wastes from foreign sources.

2.2.3 PCB -Contaminated Waste

The Permittees shall not store liquid hazardous wastes containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) at concentrations greater than or equal to 50 parts per million (ppm) unless such storage is in compliance with 40 CFR § 268.50(f).

2.3 LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS

2.3.1 Hazardous Waste Storage

The Permittees shall not store hazardous wastes beyond one year from the date that the wastes were first placed into storage at a permitted unit unless the Permittees are able to demonstrate to the Department that one of the following conditions exists:

U1401931

- (1) storage is solely for the purpose of accumulating such quantities of hazardous waste restricted from land disposal as necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal (*see* 40 CFR § 268.50(a)(2));
- (2) the waste meets all of the applicable treatment standards under the Land Disposal Restrictions in 40 CFR Part 268, Subpart D, which are incorporated herein by reference; or
- (3) that a mixed waste is documented on the Site Treatment Plan (STP) database under the Federal Facility Compliance Order (FFCO) and such storage is otherwise in compliance with all requirements of the STP and FFCO.

(*see* 40 CFR §§ 268.50(b) and (e))

Except as provided in items 1 through 3 above, waste shall not be stored at a permitted unit for more than one year (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

The Permittees shall ensure that each container of hazardous waste that is placed in storage at a permitted unit is clearly marked to identify the date the period of storage began (*see* 40 CFR § 268.50(a)(2)(i)).

The Permittees shall ensure that each tank at a permitted unit into which hazardous waste is placed is clearly marked to identify the date the period of accumulation began, or ensure such information for each tank is recorded and maintained in the Facility Operating Record at the permitted unit (*see* 40 CFR § 268.50(a)(2)(ii)).

2.3.2 Prohibition on Dilution

The Permittees shall not dilute a waste that is prohibited from land disposal or the residue from treatment of a prohibited waste as a substitute for treatment as specified at 40 CFR § 268.3, which is incorporated herein by reference. Dilution to avoid an applicable treatment standard includes, but is not limited to, the addition of solid waste to reduce a hazardous constituent's concentration or ineffective treatment that does not destroy, remove, or permanently immobilize hazardous constituents. Aggregating or mixing wastes as part of a legitimate treatment process is not prohibited dilution for purposes of this Permit.

2.3.3 Documentation of Exclusion or Exemption

The Permittees shall place a one-time notice in the Facility Operating Record for any land disposal prohibited wastes that the Permittees determine are excluded from the definition of hazardous or solid waste or determine are exempted from Subtitle C regulation under 40 CFR §§ 261.2 through 261.6 subsequent to the point of generation (*see* 40 CFR § 268.7(a)(7)). Exemptions required to be documented include, but are not limited to, hazardous waste managed in wastewater treatment systems subject to the Clean Water Act (CWA) as specified at 40 CFR §§ 264.1(g)(6) and 260.10, which are incorporated

herein by reference. The Facility's on-site files shall include in this documentation a description of the process that generated the waste, the justification for its exemption or exclusion, and a description of the final disposition of the waste.

2.4 WASTE ANALYSIS

2.4.1 General Waste Characterization Requirements

The Permittees shall accept, store, treat, or otherwise manage at permitted units at the Facility only those hazardous waste streams that have been fully characterized in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR § 264.13, which is incorporated herein by reference, the conditions in this Permit Part, and Attachment C (*Waste Analysis Plan*).

At a minimum, the Permittees shall obtain and document all of the information that must be known to treat, store, or otherwise manage a hazardous waste stream in accordance with 40 CFR Parts 264 and 268 including, but not limited to:

- (1) all applicable EPA hazardous waste numbers;
- (2) waste characterization necessary to determine whether the waste stream is prohibited from land disposal;
- (3) waste characterization necessary to prevent the mixing or placing of incompatible wastes in the same container (*see* 40 CFR §§ 264.17 and 264.177) or tank system (*see* 40 CFR § 264.199), and to prevent the impairment of containers (*see* 40 CFR § 264.172), tanks, and secondary containment systems for tanks by incompatible wastes (*see* 40 CFR § 264.193(c)(1));
- (4) waste characterization necessary to prevent accidental or spontaneous ignition or reaction of ignitable or reactive wastes, including, but not limited to, ignition or reaction in containers (*see* 40 CFR § 264.17) and tank systems (*see* 40 CFR § 264.198);
- (5) whether the waste is a mixed waste (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2));
- (6) whether the waste contains free liquids;
- (7) the waste stream name;
- (8) the unique waste stream identifier;
- (9) the waste stream generation location (*e.g.* building and room number); and
- (10) a detailed description of the waste stream generation process that includes all relevant material inputs or other information that identifies the chemical content and physical form of the waste.

U1401931

The Permittees shall characterize waste streams by using current Department-approved sampling and analysis methods, acceptable knowledge, or a combination of the two. When acceptable knowledge is insufficient to fully characterize a waste stream, the Permittees shall utilize sampling and analysis to complete that characterization.

The Permittees shall maintain all waste characterization information in the Facility Operating Record. For records that contain waste characterization information concerning any hazardous or mixed wastes managed under this Permit, which are required to be archived elsewhere at the Facility (*e.g.*, laboratory record books), the Permittees shall maintain a traceable identifier to this documentation to facilitate access by the Permittees and the Department (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)). The Permittees shall maintain waste characterization documentation in accordance with the record retention requirements in Permit Section 2.12.2.

2.4.2 Sampling and Analysis for Hazardous Wastes

The Permittees shall perform all sampling and analytical procedures used for waste characterization in accordance with Department-approved laboratory analytical methods, including the most recent version of *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods* (U.S. EPA Publication SW-846) and Tables C-16, C-17, and C-18 in Attachment C (*Waste Analysis Plan*). The Permittees shall ensure that samples collected and analyzed for waste characterization are representative of the chemical composition of the entire volume of the waste stream.

The Permittees shall ensure that procedures used to collect a representative sample of a waste stream preserve its original physical form and composition and ensure prevention of contamination or changes in concentration of the constituents to be analyzed.

The Permittees shall implement a quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) program to ensure that sample collection and analytical procedures used to support waste characterization required under this Permit are technically accurate and statistically valid. This QA/QC program must comply with the requirements in SW-846. The Permittees shall identify and perform the appropriate number of control samples associated with each sample collected (*e.g.*, trip and field blanks, field duplicates, field spikes). The Permittees shall maintain a record in the Facility Operating Record of all QA/QC procedures utilized in the sampling and analysis of a waste stream.

When performing laboratory analysis, the Permittees, or a laboratory under contract to the Permittees, shall analyze the appropriate number of method blanks, laboratory duplicates, and laboratory control samples to assess the quality of the data resulting from laboratory analytical programs.

If the Permittees use an independent contract laboratory to conduct waste analyses, the Permittees shall require the analytical laboratory to conduct such analysis in accordance with the waste analysis conditions set forth in Permit Part 2.4 and Attachment C (*Waste*

U1401931

Analysis Plan), Section C.3 (*Characterization Procedures*). Copies of contracts or other documentation identifying the independent laboratory and showing that the analytical laboratory is required to operate in accordance with the waste analysis conditions shall be kept in the Facility Operating Record (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

The Permittees may propose to the Department an analytical method that deviates from Department-approved methods. The Permittees must submit a written request to the Department for review and approval 90 days prior to using the proposed sampling or analytical procedure. This request must include the following information:

- (1) a statement of the need and justification for the proposed action;
- (2) a full description of the alternative method (*i.e.*, a standard operating procedure) including all procedural steps and equipment used in the method;
- (3) a description of the types of wastes, or waste matrices, for which the proposed method may be used;
- (4) comparative analytical data obtained from using the proposed method with those obtained from using the Department-approved relevant or corresponding methods in Attachment C (*Waste Analysis Plan*);
- (5) a demonstration that the proposed analytical procedure is equal to, or superior to, the corresponding methods in Attachment C (*Waste Analysis Plan*) in terms of its sensitivity, accuracy, and precision (*i.e.*, reproducibility);
- (6) an assessment of any factors which may interfere with or limit the use of the proposed method; and
- (7) a description of the QA/QC procedures necessary to ensure the sensitivity, accuracy, and precision of the proposed method.

The Permittees shall obtain written approval from the Department of the alternative method before substituting it for an approved method under this Permit, except that a change requested to conform with agency guidance or regulations shall be a Class 1 permit modification (*see* 40 CFR § 270.42 Appendix 1).

2.4.3 Acceptable Knowledge

The Permittees may use acceptable knowledge to characterize waste in lieu of, or to supplement, sampling and analysis. The Permittees shall document all uses of acceptable knowledge, and include in the acceptable knowledge documentation all of the background information assembled and used in the characterization process relevant to the decision to use acceptable knowledge (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)). The record must document the resolution of any data discrepancies between different sources of acceptable knowledge. Acceptable knowledge documentation must be maintained in an

U1401931

auditable form in the Facility Operating Record. The Permittees shall assign a traceable identifier to this documentation to facilitate both access to this information and its verification by the Permittees and the Department.

2.4.4 Waste Received from Off-Site

If a hazardous waste stream is received at the Facility from an off-site facility identified at Permit Section 2.2.1, the Permittees shall obtain from the facility a detailed characterization of a representative sample of the waste. If acceptable knowledge is used for the waste characterization, the Permittees shall require the facility to provide all acceptable knowledge documentation used to characterize the waste stream (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)). In addition, the Permittees shall ensure that all applicable waste characterization requirements specified in Permit Section 2.4 have been met and documented.

The Permittees shall ensure that the waste matches the identity of the waste designated on the accompanying manifest or shipping paper. If discrepancies between the waste received from an off-site treatment facility and the information on the manifest are found, the Permittees shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR § 264.72, which is incorporated herein by reference, to resolve the discrepancies.

2.4.5 Treatment-Derived Waste

The Permittees shall characterize treatment-derived wastes generated both on-site and off-site by determining whether the treatment residues meet the applicable treatment standard in accordance with 40 CFR § 268.7(b), which is incorporated herein by reference, unless the Permittees have documented that the purpose of the treatment process is not to attain the applicable treatment standard. The Permittees shall ensure adherence to notification and recordkeeping requirements specified at 40 CFR § 268.7(b)(3)(ii). If the waste remains a hazardous waste, the Permittees shall further characterize it in compliance with the applicable requirements of Permit Section 2.4.1.

2.4.6 Reserved

2.4.7 Waste Characterization Review

The Permittees shall ensure that the initial characterization of any hazardous waste stream managed under this Permit is reviewed or repeated to verify that the characterization is accurate and up to date (*see* 40 CFR § 264.13(b)(4)). The Permittees shall document this review in the Facility Operating Record.

The Permittees shall perform the following:

- (1) Annually reevaluate all hazardous waste streams generated to verify the accuracy of initial and subsequent characterization results. The annual reevaluation shall

U1401931

- be required no later than one year from the date of initial characterization of the hazardous waste stream or one year from the last annual reevaluation;
- (2) Recharacterize hazardous wastes whenever there is a change in the waste-generating processes which includes a change in the status of the waste for purposes of Land Disposal Restrictions or when analytical results indicate a change in the waste stream;
 - (3) Annually verify the waste characterization of one percent of hazardous waste streams characterized solely by acceptable knowledge (*see* 40 CFR §§ 264.13(b)(4) and 270.32(b)(2)). Such waste characterization verification shall be performed by quantitative chemical analyses appropriate for the waste as specified in Attachment C (*Waste Analysis Plan*). The one percent of wastes whose characterization is to be verified shall be determined in relation to the total number of unique waste streams characterized solely by acceptable knowledge and managed at TA-54 in the previous calendar year. The waste streams whose characterization is to be verified shall be chosen without further bias and the selection procedure shall be documented in the Facility Operating Record. Wastes not required to undergo this annual verification and not to be counted toward the total number of wastes managed in the previous year include mixed transuranic wastes, hazardous debris, and hazardous wastes that are hazardous only because they are listed at 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart D; and
 - (4) Recharacterize a hazardous waste stream whenever the Permittees are notified by a receiving off-site facility that the characterization of a hazardous waste they obtained from the Permittees' Facility does not match a pre-approved waste analysis certification or accompanying waste manifest or shipping paper. The Permittees shall notify the Department in writing within three days of their receipt of the notice of the discrepancy from a receiving facility.

2.4.8 Waste Characterization for Compliance with RCRA Air Emission Requirements

The Permittees shall characterize hazardous wastes managed in containers and tanks to determine the average volatile organic compound (VOC) concentration relative to 500 parts per million by weight (ppmw) at the point of waste origination in compliance with 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart CC. The Permittees shall determine the average VOC concentration either by utilizing acceptable knowledge or by using the procedures specified in 40 CFR § 264.1083(a), which is incorporated herein by reference. The Permittees shall review and update this determination at least once every 12 months following the date of the initial determination in compliance with 40 CFR § 264.1082(c)(1), which is incorporated herein by reference.

U1401931

The Permittees shall not be required to control air pollutant emissions from a container or tank and thus shall not be required to characterize the waste for its average VOC concentration in the following circumstances:

- (1) if the container or tank stores mixed waste (*see* 40 CFR § 264.1080(b)(6));
- (2) if the container storing the wastes has a total capacity of less than 0.1 cubic meter (approximately 26 gallons)(*see* 40 CFR § 264.1080(b)(2)); or
- (3) if a tank has stopped receiving hazardous waste and is undergoing closure (*see* 40 CFR § 264.1080(b)(3)).

The Permittees shall not be required to determine the average VOC concentration of wastes if control of air pollution emissions from containers is achieved utilizing the container construction specifications and operation requirements specified in 40 CFR § 264.1086(b), which is incorporated herein by reference.

2.4.9 Waste Characterization for Compliance with Land Disposal Restrictions

The Permittees shall ensure that before any hazardous waste is managed at a permitted unit a determination has been made as to whether the waste has to be treated before it can be land disposed (*see* 40 CFR § 268.7(a)). The Permittees must characterize waste designated to be disposed of at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) to determine whether it is subject to the land disposal prohibitions, except that such waste is not required to be characterized to determine all applicable underlying hazardous constituents listed in 40 CFR § 268.48.

When using laboratory analysis as part of a hazardous waste characterization pursuant to Attachment C (Waste Analysis Plan), Section C.3.1.2, the Permittees shall require the laboratory to report concentrations of all hazardous constituents listed at 40 CFR § 268.48, *Table UTS* that the analytical test method used is capable of measuring, as specified at the most recent version of the U.S. EPA's *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes (SW-846)*. When performing this laboratory analysis the Permittees will not be required to perform sample preparation or determinative procedures other than those performed routinely for the target analytes.

When performing or obtaining laboratory analysis to demonstrate that a waste meets its applicable treatment standard concentrations specified in 40 CFR § 268.40, *Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes*, in compliance with 40 CFR §§ 268.7(a) and (b), which are incorporated herein by reference, the Permittees shall ensure that analytical method practical quantification limits are not higher than the applicable treatment standard (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)).

The Permittees shall characterize treatment-derived wastes by determining whether the waste is a hazardous or mixed waste in compliance with the requirements in Permit Section 2.4.1 and in compliance with the notification and recordkeeping requirements

U1401931

specified in 40 CFR § 268.7(b)(3)(ii), *Treatment Facility Paperwork Requirements Table*, which is incorporated herein by reference.

The Permittees shall characterize treatment-derived wastes, including those wastes that are formerly characteristic and no longer hazardous or mixed waste, to determine whether the waste meets the applicable treatment standard specified at 40 CFR §§ 268.40, 268.45, 268.48, and 268.49, in compliance with 40 CFR § 268.7(b), which is incorporated herein by reference. Pursuant to 40 CFR § 268.7(b)(3)(ii), the Permittees shall characterize treatment-derived wastes to determine the presence of any constituents of concern for hazardous waste codes F001 through F005, F039, and the presence of underlying hazardous constituents in characteristic wastes as defined at 40 CFR § 268.2(i), which is incorporated herein by reference.

2.5 SECURITY

The Permittees shall prevent the unknowing entry and minimize the possibility for the unauthorized entry of persons or livestock onto the permitted units at the Facility (*see* 40 CFR § 264.14).

The Permittees shall ensure the permitted units' security by implementing the following measures:

- (1) 24-hour surveillance system continuously monitoring and controlling entry into the permitted units at the Facility; or
- (2) controlled entry into the permitted units at all times via gates, stations, or other means (*e.g.*, attendants, locks, prohibited or controlled roadway access).

The Permittees shall maintain and ensure the effectiveness of all security fences, entry gates, and entry stations surrounding the permitted units as specified in Figures 4 through 10 and 55 in Attachment N (*Figures*).

2.5.1 Warning Signs

The Permittees shall post bilingual warning signs (in English and Spanish) at all gates and perimeter fences, where present, around the permitted units (*see* 40 CFR § 264.14(c)). Signs shall be posted in sufficient numbers to be visible at all angles of approach as well as from a distance of at least 25 feet. The Permittees shall include on the signs the following or an equivalent warning:

DANGER – UNAUTHORIZED PERSONNEL KEEP OUT (PELIGRO – SE PROHIBE LA ENTRADA A PERSONAS NO AUTORIZADAS)

The Permittees shall post warning signs in the appropriate dialect of Tewa in a manner equivalent to the bilingual warning signs in English and Spanish along shared boundaries with the Facility's permitted units and the Pueblo of San Ildefonso (PO WHO GEH).

The Permittees shall post signs requested by Santa Clara Pueblo (Kha-'Po). The Permittees shall include on the signs the following warning:

Wi-i ts'uni pi' – (DO NOT ENTER)

2.6 GENERAL INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

The Permittees shall inspect all the permitted units for malfunctions, deterioration, operator errors, and discharges which may cause or may lead to:

- (1) a release of hazardous constituents to the environment; or
- (2) a threat to human health.

(see 40 CFR § 264.15(a))

Inspections shall be conducted of all waste management structures, base materials, containers, monitoring equipment, safety and emergency equipment, security devices, and operating equipment that are important in preventing, detecting, and responding to environmental or human health hazards associated with hazardous wastes (see 40 CFR § 264.15(b)(1)).

The Permittees shall implement the inspection program for the permitted units in compliance with the operating schedule, recordkeeping, and response action commitments in Attachment E (*Inspection Plan*).

The Permittees shall maintain Attachment E (*Inspection Plan*) at the administrative office of all applicable permitted units or at the permitted unit. The Permittees' ability to access an electronic version of this Permit's inspection requirements at the above locations shall be deemed to satisfy this Permit condition.

2.6.1 Inspection Schedule

The Permittees shall conduct inspections to identify problems in time to correct them before they harm human health or the environment (see 40 CFR § 264.15(a)). The Permittees shall inspect the permitted units and all associated structures and equipment, in compliance with the inspection schedules contained in Attachment E (*Inspection Plan*).

The Permittees shall inspect areas subject to spills, such as loading and unloading areas, daily when in use (see 40 CFR § 264.15(b)(4)).

2.6.2 Repair of Equipment and Structures

The Permittees shall remedy any deterioration or malfunction of equipment or structures discovered during an inspection which may lead to an environmental or human health hazard. The Permittees shall mitigate such deterioration or malfunction within 24 hours

U1401931

of discovery of the problem. The Permittees shall immediately implement remedial action where a hazard is imminent or has already occurred (*see* 40 CFR § 264.15(c)).

2.6.3 Inspection Logs and Records

The Permittees shall record the results of inspections on the *Hazardous Waste Facility Inspection Record Form* in Attachment E (*Inspection Plan*) for each inspection conducted in accordance with Permit Section 2.6 and Attachment E. At a minimum, the Permittees shall produce a handwritten record of the date and time of the inspection, an identification of the permitted unit and associated structures or equipment, the name of the inspector, a notation of the observations made, and the date and nature of any repairs or other remedial actions taken (*see* 40 CFR § 264.15(d)). The Permittees shall ensure that these records are clearly legible, all handwritten information is in ink, and errors are crossed out with a single line, initialed, and dated by the individual making the correction. The Permittees shall maintain the inspection logs and records in a paper format. The Permittees may transfer the inspection logs and records into an electronic format acceptable to the Department. The paper format shall be retained for the period of time specified in Permit Section 2.12.2.

The Permittees shall record the following observations or actions in the Facility Operating Record:

- (1) the results of any preventive maintenance activities including, but not limited to, maintenance on floors, secondary containment structures, unit drainage structures, and fire protection equipment at a permitted unit;
- (2) any malfunctions and deterioration of such structures or equipment;
- (3) any errors affecting waste containment or compliance with this Permit;
- (4) the locations, dimensions, and repairs of all identified cracks or gaps in floors or base materials;
- (5) any discharges of hazardous waste, hazardous constituents, or fire suppression systems at a permitted unit; and
- (6) any occurrences that might cause or exacerbate contamination of a permitted unit.

The Permittees shall maintain inspection logs in the Facility Operating Record as specified in Permit Section 2.12.2.

2.7 PERSONNEL TRAINING

The Permittees shall ensure that all Facility personnel who are involved in hazardous waste management activities regulated under this Permit successfully complete all training programs in compliance with the training requirements of 40 CFR § 264.16, which is

U1401931

incorporated herein by reference, as well as the training requirements in Attachment F (*Personnel Training Plan*).

2.8 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IGNITABLE, REACTIVE, OR INCOMPATIBLE WASTE

The Permittees shall manage ignitable, reactive, and incompatible hazardous wastes in containers and tanks in compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR §§ 264.17, 264.176, 264.177, 264.198, and 264.199, which are incorporated herein by reference, and Permit Parts 3 and 4. The Permittees shall ensure that containers holding ignitable or reactive wastes are located at least 15 meters from the facility boundary defined as the technical area (TA) specific boundary identified in Figures 11, 22, 24, and 38 in Permit Attachment N (*Figures*). At TA-63, the Permittees shall ensure that containers holding ignitable or reactive waste are located at least 15 meters from the TWF fence line, as shown in Figure 55 in Permit attachment N (*Figures*) (*see* 40 CFR §§ 264.176 and 270.32(b)(2)).

The Permittees shall take precautions during the treatment or storage of ignitable or reactive waste, the mixing of incompatible waste, or the mixing of incompatible wastes and other materials to prevent reactions that could lead to or cause the following:

- (1) generation of extreme heat, pressure, fire, explosions, or violent reactions;
- (2) production of uncontrolled toxic mist, fumes, dusts, or gases in sufficient quantities to threaten human health or the environment;
- (3) production of uncontrolled inflammable fumes or gases in sufficient quantities to pose a risk of fire or explosions;
- (4) damage to the structural integrity of the container, tank, permitted unit, or other structure associated with the permitted unit; and
- (5) a threat to human health or the environment.

(*see* 40 CFR § 264.17(b))

2.8.1 Ignitable and Reactive Waste Precautions

The Permittees shall prevent accidental ignition or reaction of ignitable or reactive wastes by taking the following precautions:

- (1) ensure there are no sources of open flames in, on, or around the container or tank;
- (2) segregate and separate ignitable or reactive wastes and protect them from sources of ignition or reaction such as cutting and welding, frictional heat, sparks (*e.g.*, static, electrical, mechanical), spontaneous ignition, and radiant heat;

U1401931

- (3) maintain adequate clearance around fire hydrants at permitted units;
- (4) use only non-sparking tools when managing hazardous waste containers that contain ignitable or reactive wastes;
- (5) ensure appropriate lightning protection is provided for all storage and treatment units;
- (6) perform ongoing inspection, testing, and maintenance of fire protection equipment to determine appropriate test criteria and preventative maintenance activities;
- (7) confine smoking and open flames to designated areas that are a minimum of 50 feet from areas where ignitable or reactive wastes are handled;
- (8) stack containers of ignitable and reactive wastes no more than 2 drums high to comply with the National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*; and
- (9) ensure that each permitted unit's fire suppression system is compatible with the hazardous waste being stored or treated at the permitted unit.

The Permittees shall assume that all drums with volume capacities between 55 and 110 gallons that hold mixed transuranic wastes and that are not vented, and standard waste boxes that hold mixed transuranic waste and are not vented, contain hydrogen gas and the associated wastes are subject to the conditions of this Permit Section (2.8.1).

2.8.2 Incompatible Waste Precautions

The Permittees shall ensure that a storage container holding a hazardous waste that is incompatible with any waste or other materials stored nearby in other containers must be separated from the other materials (or waste) or is protected from them by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device not to include the container, in order to, in the event of leakage from containers under conditions normally incident to storage, prevent the commingling of the incompatible wastes or materials (*see* 40 CFR § 264.177(c)).

The Permittees shall ensure that incompatible wastes or materials are not stored within or on the same secondary containment structure.

The Permittees shall ensure that incompatible wastes or materials are not stored so that a release or spill of these wastes might commingle in a fire suppression water holding area or tank.

The Permittees shall ensure that all waste and materials are segregated and stored in accordance with the Department of Transportation's (DOT) compatibility groupings or classes contained in 49 CFR § 177.848 (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

The Permittees shall not store cyanides and cyanide mixtures or solutions with acids if a mixture of the materials could generate hydrogen cyanide. The Permittees shall not store Class 8 (corrosive) liquids above or adjacent to Class 4 (flammable) or Class 5 (oxidizing) wastes except when it is known that the mixture of the wastes could not cause a fire or a dangerous evolution of heat or gas.

The Permittees shall ensure that hazardous wastes are not placed in an unwashed container (*see* 40 CFR § 264.177(b)) or tank (*see* 40 CFR § 264.199(b)) that previously held an incompatible waste or material.

2.9 WASTE MINIMIZATION PROGRAM

The Permittees shall implement and maintain a waste minimization program to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous wastes generated at the Facility (*see* 40 CFR § 264.73(b)(9)). The waste minimization program shall include proposed, practicable methods of treatment and storage currently available to the Permittees to minimize the present and future threat to human health and the environment. The Waste Minimization Program shall include the following items:

- (1) written policies or statements that outline goals, objectives, and methods for source reduction and recycling of hazardous waste at the Facility;
- (2) employee training or incentive programs designed to identify and implement source reduction and recycling opportunities for all hazardous wastes;
- (3) source reduction or recycling measures implemented in the last five years or planned for the next federal fiscal year;
- (4) estimated dollar amounts of capital expenditures and operating costs devoted to source reduction and recycling of hazardous waste;
- (5) factors which have prevented implementation of source reduction or recycling;
- (6) summary of additional waste minimization efforts that could be implemented at the Facility that analyzes the potential for reducing the quantity and toxicity of each waste stream through production process changes, production reformulations, recycling, and all other appropriate means including an assessment of the technical feasibility, cost, and potential waste reduction for each option;
- (7) flow charts and/or tables summarizing all hazardous waste streams produced by the Facility by quantity, type, building or area, and program; and
- (8) demonstration of the need to use those processes which produce a particular hazardous waste due to a lack of alternative processes, available technology, or available alternative processes that would produce less volume or less toxic waste.

U1401931

The Permittees shall submit to the Department a report regarding progress made in the waste minimization program in the previous year. The report shall address items (1)-(8) above, shall show changes from the previous report, and shall be submitted annually by December 1 for the year ending the previous September 30.

2.10 PREPAREDNESS AND PREVENTION

The Permittees shall maintain and operate each permitted unit in a manner that minimizes the possibility of fire, explosion or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituent to the air, soil, or surface water that could threaten human health or the environment (*see* 40 CFR § 264.31). In addition to the general preparedness and prevention requirements identified here, the Permittees shall comply with the TA-specific preparedness and prevention requirements and shall maintain the equipment identified in Attachment A (*Technical Area Unit Descriptions*) and Attachment D (*Contingency Plan*).

2.10.1 Required Equipment

At a minimum, the Permittees shall maintain at the Facility and at each permitted unit the internal communication and alarm system devices, fire control equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment listed in the tables in Attachment A (*Technical Area Unit Descriptions*) and Attachment D (*Contingency Plan*) (*see* 40 CFR § 264.32(b)(2)). The Permittees shall ensure that any changes to the emergency equipment lists adhere to the permit modification requirements at 40 CFR §§ 270.41 through 270.43.

The Permittees shall maintain spill kits at each permitted container storage and tank unit as specified in Attachment D (*Contingency Plan*). These spill kits shall be capable of mitigating small containable spills of acidic, caustic, inflammable, and otherwise hazardous waste present at the unit. For larger spills, the Permittees shall have plugging and diking equipment, siphon pumps, and loaders readily available at the Facility.

The Permittees shall ensure that there is adequate water pressure and volume available to each permitted unit to provide for fire suppression (*see* 40 CFR § 264.32(d)).

The Permittees shall operate and maintain the area-wide environmental monitoring network as specified in Section D.7.3 of Attachment D (*Contingency Plan*).

At permitted units where equipment is necessary to mitigate the effects of a power outage, the Permittees shall maintain batteries, generators, or some other form of backup power supply capable of operating equipment including evacuation alarms, emergency communication equipment, automatic fire suppression systems, and emergency lights. (*See* 40 CFR §§ 270.14(b)(8)(iv) and 270.32(b)(2))

The Permittees shall ensure that it is possible to provide fuel to backup generators under adverse conditions.

U1401931

2.10.2 Testing and Maintenance of Equipment

The Permittees shall test the equipment listed in Section E.1.1 of Attachment E (*Inspection Plan*) in accordance with the schedule identified in Attachment E to ensure its functionality in the event of an emergency. The Permittees shall maintain the equipment specified in Permit Section 2.10.1 to ensure its proper operation in the event of an emergency (*see* 40 CFR § 264.33). This equipment shall undergo inspection in accordance with Attachment E (*Inspection Plan*). The Permittees shall document such inspections in the Facility Operating Record in accordance with this Permit Part.

If testing or inspections identify any missing or nonfunctioning communication equipment, alarm system, fire protection component, spill control, or decontamination equipment, the Permittees shall ensure it is promptly repaired or provide substitute equipment. The Permittees shall ensure that employees and contractors working in the area are notified of the presence of substitute equipment and, if necessary, provide them with training in its use (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)). The Permittees shall document in the Facility Operating Record instances of such notifications and trainings. The Permittees shall ensure that malfunctioning equipment is clearly marked as out of use and that the location of the substitute equipment is clearly posted on or adjacent to the faulty equipment (*see* 40 CFR §§ 264.31 and 270.32(b)(2)).

2.10.3 Access to Communications or Alarm System

Whenever an employee is present at a permitted unit and the unit contains hazardous waste, the Permittees shall ensure that all personnel at the unit have immediate access to an internal alarm or emergency communication device either directly or through visual or voice contact with another employee (*see* 40 CFR § 264.34(a)). The Permittees shall ensure that communication devices are easily accessible without personnel having to enter another building (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

The Permittees shall ensure that any employee working alone at a permitted unit is capable of summoning external emergency assistance and shall have immediate access to a device, such as a hand-held two-way radio, a cell phone, or a landline telephone (*see* 40 CFR § 264.34(b)). The Permittees shall ensure that communication devices are easily accessible without personnel having to enter another building (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

2.10.4 Spill Response

The Permittees shall ensure that spills of hazardous wastes, including small localized spills that can be managed without the assistance of emergency management personnel, are managed utilizing, at a minimum, the following procedures:

- (1) isolate the immediate area and deny entry to all unauthorized personnel;
- (2) contain the spill (*e.g.*, spreading sorbents, forming temporary dikes);

- (3) define the nature and extent of the spilled waste;
- (4) package the spilled waste and contaminated materials in containers; and
- (5) decontaminate the area, all clean-up equipment, and personnel.

2.10.5 Arrangements with Local Authorities

The Permittees shall maintain its preparedness and prevention agreement with the Los Alamos County Emergency ~~Services Division~~~~Management and Response Office~~ and support agreements with the Los Alamos Fire Department, the Los Alamos ~~County~~ Police Department, and the Los Alamos Medical Center (*see* 40 CFR § 264.37).

The Permittees shall provide the Chief of the Los Alamos Fire Department (LAFD) with information that would ensure that emergency response personnel are at all times familiar with the potential hazards in performing their duties associated with the hazardous wastes at LANL's permitted hazardous waste management units. This information shall be specific to each permitted unit and at a minimum include:

- (1) Waste types, *e.g.*, ignitable, reactive, corrosive;
- (2) Waste names that identify principle hazardous chemical constituents;
- (3) Approximate quantities of each waste type; and
- (4) General location of waste types.

The Permittees' Emergency Management and Emergency ~~Group Leader~~ Planning and Preparedness ~~Team~~~~Group~~ Leaders shall annually sign a certification stating that the LAFD has been provided with this information to the satisfaction of the Chief of the LAFD. These certification statements shall be maintained in the Facility Operating Record.

2.11 CONTINGENCY PLAN

2.11.1 Implementation of Contingency Plan

The Permittees shall immediately implement Attachment D (*Contingency Plan*) whenever there is an incident (such as a fire, an explosion, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents) at a permitted unit that threatens human health or the environment (*see* 40 CFR § 264.51(b)).

The Contingency Plan shall be implemented immediately and without consideration to potential threat to human health and the environment if any of the following hazards occur at a permitted unit:

- (1) release of a hazardous waste:

U1401931

- a. that cannot be contained with secondary containment or application of sorbents;
 - b. of inflammable material creating a fire or explosion hazard; or
 - c. that results in toxic fumes;
- (2) explosion:
- a. if an unplanned explosion involving hazardous waste occurs; or
 - b. if an imminent danger of an explosion involving hazardous waste exists;
- (3) fire:
- a. if a fire involving hazardous waste occurs; or
 - b. if any building, grass, forest, or non-hazardous waste fire exists that threatens to volatilize, react, or ignite hazardous waste.

The Permittees shall ensure that an adequate number of trained emergency response personnel are available at all times, including but not limited to, holidays, nights, and weekends.

2.11.2 Content of the Contingency Plan

The Permittees shall maintain the Contingency Plan to ensure that it at all times includes the following for each permitted unit:

- (1) a description of the actions Facility personnel shall take to respond to fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents to air, soil, and surface water at a permitted unit;
- (2) a description of all arrangements agreed upon by local police and fire departments, hospitals, federal, state, and local emergency response teams, and tribal governments to coordinate emergency services;
- (3) a description of all contracts with emergency response contractors and equipment suppliers;
- (4) the names and phone numbers (*i.e.*, office, home, cell, pager) of a primary and alternate individual assigned to act as Emergency Manager;
- (5) a list of all on-site emergency equipment associated with each permitted unit including fire control, spill control, communication, decontamination, and personal protective equipment including a description of where this equipment is located, and a physical description of each item; and

- (6) an evacuation plan, including a description of the signal(s) to be used to begin evacuation as well as primary and alternate evacuation routes, for personnel at a permitted unit where there is a possibility that evacuation may be necessary.

2.11.3 Distribution

The Permittees shall maintain copies of the Contingency Plan, including all revisions and amendments, at or in the following locations:

- (1) each permitted unit;
- (2) the Emergency Management and Response Office; and
- (3) the Facility Operating Record.

The Permittees shall distribute copies of the current Contingency Plan to all entities with which the Permittees have emergency Memorandums of Understanding or Mutual Assistance Agreements, including:

- (4) the Los Alamos County Emergency Management Coordinator;
- (5) the Los Alamos Fire Department;
- (6) the Los Alamos County Police Department; and
- (7) the Los Alamos Medical Center.

The Permittees shall also distribute copies of the current Contingency Plan to the State of New Mexico's Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) Area 3 Emergency Coordinator.

The Permittees shall distribute the Contingency Plan within ten days of the effective date of this Permit and within ten days of receipt of any Department approval to a modification of the Contingency Plan. The Permittees shall ensure that all copies of the Contingency Plan distributed outside the Facility are sent by certified mail with a return receipt, or by an equivalent method, to ensure distribution. A record of compliance with this requirement shall be maintained in the Facility Operating Record (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

The Permittees shall ensure that evacuation routes for a permitted unit are prominently posted at each permitted unit (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

2.11.4 Amendments to Plan

Pursuant to 40 CFR § 264.54, which is incorporated herein by reference, the Permittees shall review the Contingency Plan and amend the Plan, if necessary, whenever:

- (1) this Permit is revised;
- (2) the Permittees' Emergency Management Plan is revised;

U1401931

- (3) a Building Emergency Plan for a building which houses a permitted unit is changed and that change is contrary to a requirement in the Contingency Plan;
- (4) the Contingency Plan fails during a drill or an emergency;
- (5) the Permittees modify a permitted unit in either its design, construction, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances in a manner that increases the potential for fires, explosions, or releases of hazardous wastes or hazardous waste constituents;
- (6) the permitted unit design or operation affects the emergency response;
- (7) the Permittees modify the list of Emergency Managers;
- (8) the Permittees modify the list of emergency response equipment; or
- (9) the Permittees review and evaluate their emergency response resources and capabilities with respect to hazardous waste management and find deficiencies.

The Permittees shall ensure that all amendments to the Contingency Plan adhere to the permit modification requirements at 40 CFR §§ 270.41 through 270.43, which are incorporated herein by reference, including the modification classifications at 40 CFR § 270.42 Appendix 1, Category B.6, which is incorporated herein by reference.

The Permittees shall ensure that all primary and alternate Emergency Managers listed in Attachment D (*Contingency Plan*), Section D.1.1, review the Contingency Plan at a minimum annually and log each review in the Facility Operating Record (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

2.11.5 Emergency Manager

The Permittees shall designate an Emergency Manager or Incident Commander equivalent to the Emergency Coordinator required at 40 CFR § 264.55, which is incorporated herein by reference, who shall be responsible for coordinating all emergency response measures related to the management of hazardous wastes. An Emergency Manager shall be on call at all times, be familiar with the Contingency Plan, and shall have the authority to commit promptly the personnel and financial resources needed to implement the Contingency Plan (*see* 40 CFR § 264.55).

The Permittees shall notify the Department in writing of changes to the personnel designated as Emergency Managers and referenced in Attachment D (*Contingency Plan*), Section D.1.1, and their telephone numbers. This notification shall be a Class 1 permit modification.

2.11.6 Required Emergency Procedures

2.11.6.1 Immediate Actions

In the event of an imminent or actual emergency situation, building or area personnel shall immediately activate the internal facility alarm or communication systems to notify

U1401931

all potentially affected facility personnel. The Emergency Manager shall ensure that the appropriate federal, tribal, state, and local agencies with designated response roles are notified and shall implement the other requirements specified in 40 CFR § 264.56, which is incorporated herein by reference, and the Contingency Plan. The Permittees shall ensure that one individual shall be named Incident Commander and others shall be identified in the order that they will assume that responsibility as alternates to the Incident Commander.

2.11.6.2 Release, Fire, or Explosion

The Emergency Manager shall, in the event of a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or constituents:

- (1) as soon as practicable, identify the character source, amount, and areal extent of any released materials by observation, review of facility records, or by chemical analysis (*see* 40 CFR § 264.56(b)); and
- (2) assess possible hazards to human health or the environment that may result from the release, fire, or explosion including both direct and indirect effects of the release, fire, or explosion (*e.g.*, the effects of any toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases that are generated, or the effects of any hazardous surface water run-off from water or chemical agents used to control fire and heat induced explosions) (*see* 40 CFR § 264.56(c)).

2.11.6.3 Reporting Findings

In the event that the Emergency Manager determines that there has been a release, fire, or explosion that may threaten human health or the environment outside the boundaries of the Facility, he or she shall report the findings as follows:

- (1) if an assessment indicates that evacuation of local areas may be advisable, he or she shall immediately notify the appropriate local and tribal authorities and shall be available to assist appropriate officials in deciding whether local areas should be evacuated (*see* 40 CFR § 264.56(d)(1)); and
- (2) immediately notify either the government official designated as the on-scene coordinator for that geographical area, the New Mexico Department of Public Safety dispatcher (505-827-9329), or the 24-hour National Response Center (800-424-8802) (*see* 40 CFR § 264.56(d)(2)). This notification shall include:
 - a. the name and telephone number of the person reporting the incident;
 - b. the specific Facility location where the incident occurred;
 - c. the time and type of incident;
 - d. the name and quantities, to the extent known, of materials involved;
 - e. the extent of any injuries, if any; and

- f. the possible hazards to human health and the environment outside the Facility.

2.11.6.4 Mitigative Measures

When the Contingency Plan is implemented under Permit Section 2.11.1, the Emergency Manager shall take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fires, explosions, and releases do not occur, recur, or spread to other hazardous wastes at the facility. These measures shall include, where applicable, stopping processes and operations, collecting and containing released wastes, and removing or isolating containers (*see* 40 CFR § 264.56(e)).

2.11.6.5 Monitoring

When the Contingency Plan is implemented under Permit Section 2.11.1, the Emergency Manager shall utilize available air monitoring resources, as appropriate, to measure and characterize any air emissions both inside and outside the Facility boundary caused by a fire, explosion, or release to the atmosphere (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

In the event that the Facility stops operations in response to a fire, release, or explosion, the Emergency Manager shall monitor for leaks, pressure buildup, gas generation, or ruptures in valves, pipes, or other equipment as appropriate (*see* 40 CFR § 264.56(f)).

2.11.7 Post-Emergency Procedures

Immediately after an emergency in which the Contingency Plan was implemented, the Emergency Manager shall provide for the treatment, storage, or disposal of recovered wastes, contaminated soils or surface water, or any other material or contaminated environmental media that resulted from the fire, explosion, or release at the Facility (*see* 40 CFR § 264.56(g)).

The Emergency Manager shall ensure that in the affected areas of the Facility:

- (1) no waste that may be incompatible with the released material is treated, stored, or disposed of in the impacted area until cleanup procedures are completed; and
- (2) all emergency equipment listed in the Contingency Plan is cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.

(*see* 40 CFR § 264.56(h))

2.11.8 Need for Further Corrective Action

If, after implementation of the Contingency Plan in response to a release of a hazardous waste or hazardous constituent, the Department determines the spill has not been entirely remediated and that corrective action may be required to address the release, the

U1401931

Department may require the Permittees to conduct corrective action pursuant to Permit Part 11 (*Corrective Action*) (*see* Permit Section 11.3.5).

2.11.9 Notification and Record Keeping

The Permittees shall notify the Department of implementation of the Contingency Plan in compliance with Permit Section 1.9.12 (*see* 40 CFR § 264.56(i)).

The Permittees shall notify the Department, local authorities, and tribal governments before operations resume in the Facility's affected areas that the Facility is in compliance with Permit Section 2.11.7 (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

For purposes of a permitted unit closure, the Permittees shall document in the Facility Operating Record all instances where an indoor fire suppression system has been activated resulting in fire suppressants contacting a waste storage pad regardless of whether the activation of the fire suppression system is due to an emergency, emergency testing, or the result of an accident or break in a system (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

2.12 RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

The Permittees shall comply with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements specified throughout this Permit and at 40 CFR § 264.73, which is incorporated herein by reference.

2.12.1 Manifest Systems

The Permittees shall comply with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements associated with manifests in accordance with 40 CFR §§ 264.71, 264.72, and 264.76, which are incorporated herein by reference, whenever a shipment of hazardous waste is either received at, or initiated from, the Facility.

2.12.2 Facility Operating Record

The Permittees shall maintain a written Facility Operating Record for the operations of each permitted unit at the Facility until the Department has approved either the closure certification statement or, if the unit enters post-closure care, the post-closure certification statement with respect to such unit as specified in Permit Sections 9.5 and 10.2.3 respectively (*see* 20.4.1.500 and 501 NMAC). For documents that address the entire Facility (*e.g.*, certifications of a Facility program to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous waste), the Permittees shall maintain these documents throughout the active life of the Facility including the post-closure care period.

Unless specifically prohibited by this Permit, an electronic record in a format acceptable to the Department and capable of producing a paper copy shall be deemed to be a written record (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)). Any substantive alterations made to the electronic record shall be documented, dated, and made part of the Facility Operating Record.

U1401931

The Permittees shall incorporate, as soon as it becomes available, into the Facility Operating Record the following information:

- (1) a description of the hazardous waste received and the methods and dates of treatment and storage at each permitted unit in accordance with Appendix I of 40 CFR Part 264, which is incorporated herein by reference;
- (2) the location of each type of hazardous waste within each permitted unit and the total quantity of all wastes and waste types at each unit (the location shall be identified as one of the permitted units listed in Attachment J (*Hazardous Waste Management Units*) and any associated structure (*e.g.*, room, dome));
- (3) records and results of waste analyses and waste determinations that are performed pursuant to Permit Section 2.4, Attachment C (*Waste Analysis Plan*), and 40 CFR §§ 264.1083, 268.7, and 268.9, which are incorporated herein by reference;
- (4) incident reports and details of all incidents that required the implementation of Attachment D (*Contingency Plan*), -any instance of fire, explosion, spill, or release from, or at, a permitted unit regardless of whether the incident required implementation of the Contingency Plan or Permit Part 11 (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2));
- (5) records and results of inspections as required in Permit Section 2.6 and Attachment E (*Inspection Plan*);
- (6) monitoring, testing, analytical data, and response actions when required by 40 CFR §§ 264.191, 264.193, 264.195, 264.602, 264.1063(d) through 264.1063(i), 264.1064, and 264.1082 through 264.1090, which are incorporated herein by reference;
- (7) notices to off-site generators as specified in 40 CFR § 264.12(b), which is incorporated herein by reference;
- (8) (reserved);
- (9) an annual certification stating a Facility program is in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous waste generated;
- (10) for treated wastes, the information contained in the notice and certification required under 40 CFR § 268.7(b), which is incorporated herein by reference;
- (11) if applicable, for hazardous wastes left in the ground after closure (*i.e.*, disposal units), the information required of a treatment facility under 40 CFR § 268.7(b), which is incorporated herein by reference;

U1401931

- (12) for stored wastes, the notice (or information contained in the notice for wastes generated on-site) and certification required at 40 CFR § 268.7, which is incorporated herein by reference;
- (13) all monitoring reports and records required by this Permit, including but not limited to:
 - a. records of all monitoring data used to complete Permit Application(s);
 - b. all data gathered or generated during the closure or post-closure process; and
 - c. all laboratory reports, drilling logs, bench-scale or pilot scale data;
- (14) documentation demonstrating distribution of the Contingency Plan in accordance with Permit Section 2.11.3;
- (15) documentation demonstrating the installation and maintenance of secondary containment system coatings or sealants as required at Permit Section 3.7.1(4) and 4.4(4);
- (16) personnel training records including both introductory and continuing training programs used to prepare employees to safely operate and maintain a permitted unit in compliance with 40 CFR § 264.16(d), which is incorporated herein by reference, and this Permit;
- (17) documentation of notifications and trainings associated with alternate emergency equipment as required at Permit Section 2.10.2; and
- (18) documentation of all instances where an indoor fire suppression system has been activated resulting in fire suppressants contacting a waste storage pad.

2.12.3 Availability of Facility Operating Record

The Permittees shall furnish and make reasonably available for inspection, upon request by any officer, employee, or representative of the Department, the Facility Operating Record and all other records required under 40 CFR Part 264 or this Permit (*see* 40 CFR § 264.74(a) and pursuant to 74-4-4.3 NMSA 1978). Information and records requested by the Department pursuant to this condition shall be made available for inspection in a paper or electronic format, or both, as specified by the Department (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

U1401931

2.12.4 Record Retention

The Permittees shall retain all records required by this Permit during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the Facility or as required by the Department (*see* 40 CFR § 264.74(b)).

2.12.5 Biennial Report

The Permittees shall submit a biennial report, which includes all of the information specified in 40 CFR § 264.75, which is incorporated herein by reference, to the Department by March 1 of each even numbered year.

U1401931

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U1401931

PART 3: STORAGE IN CONTAINERS

3.1 GENERAL CONDITIONS

- (1) The Permittees shall store and otherwise manage containers of hazardous waste in accordance with 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart I, which is incorporated herein by reference, and Attachment A (*Technical Area Unit Descriptions*).
- (2) The Permittees shall only store hazardous waste containers at the permitted units identified as utilizing waste process code S01 and specified in Attachment J (*Hazardous Waste Management Units*), Table J-1 (*Active Portion of the Facility*). The Permittees are authorized to store only those wastes identified by EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers (waste codes) listed in Attachment B (*Part A Application*) and identified as utilizing waste process code S01. The Permittees shall not store containers of hazardous waste in excess of the maximum capacities for each permitted container storage unit (CSU) identified in Attachment J, Table J-1. However, for purposes of compliance with secondary containment requirements, the holding of a hazardous waste container within a permitted unit for a period not to exceed 24 hours, for transportation, treatment, characterization, or packaging, shall not be deemed storage.
- (3) The Permittees shall ensure that the figures in Attachment N (*Figures*) and in the closure plans in Attachment G accurately reflect the location of all buildings and structures, regardless of whether they manage hazardous waste, at hazardous waste management units. The Permittees may change the location of a building or structure at a hazardous waste management unit only in accordance with a Class 1 permit modification requirements at 40 CFR § 270.42(a). Any change to the location of a building or structure within which hazardous waste is managed shall be a Class 1 modification with prior approval of the Department (*see* 40 CFR § 270.42(a)(2)). Any change to the location of a building or structure within which hazardous waste has not been managed shall be a Class 1 modification without prior approval (*see* 40 CFR § 270.42(a)(1)).

3.2 CONDITION OF CONTAINERS

The Permittees shall ensure that all containers used to store hazardous wastes subject to this Permit are in good condition (*e.g.*, no severe rusting or apparent structural defects) in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.171, which is incorporated herein by reference. If a container is not in good condition or begins to leak, the Permittees shall transfer the waste from such a container into a container that is in good condition within 24 hours of discovery of the problem, and in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.171.

U1401931

3.3 ACCEPTABLE STORAGE CONTAINERS

The Permittees shall only use containers that comply with 40 CFR Part 264 Subpart I (*Use and Management of Containers*) for storage of hazardous waste at permitted units. Prior to shipment of hazardous waste, containers must comply with Department of Transportation (DOT) shipping container regulations (*see 49 CFR § 173 - Shippers - General Requirements for Shipment and Packaging*, and 49 CFR § 178 - *Specifications for Packaging*).

Solid, oversize items (*e.g.*, glovebox, glovebox parts, vacuum pumps, tanks, duct work, piping, HEPA filters) contaminated with hazardous wastes that cannot be containerized in the waste containers referenced in the previous paragraph shall be subject to this Permit Part. These items shall be wrapped in plastic with a minimum of two layers of plastic to prevent dispersion of contaminating material.

3.4 COMPATIBILITY OF WASTE WITH CONTAINERS

The Permittees shall use containers made of, or lined with, materials that are compatible with and will not react with the hazardous waste to be stored, so that the ability of the container to contain the waste is not impaired (*see 40 CFR § 264.172*).

3.5 MANAGEMENT OF CONTAINERS

- (1) The Permittees shall ensure that all containers are kept closed during storage except when waste is added to or removed from the container or when a container's contents need to be repackaged (*see 40 CFR § 264.173(a)*). The Permittees shall not open, handle, or store a container holding hazardous waste in a manner that may rupture the container or cause the container to leak (*see 40 CFR § 264.173(b)*).
- (2) The Permittees shall establish and maintain lines of demarcation which identify the boundaries of all permitted CSUs. The line may be identified by paint, tape, or other permanent, visible marking on the floor or base material (*see 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)*). Permanent fences marking the unit boundary, or rooms or buildings whose walls constitute the boundary of the permitted units, satisfy this requirement.
- (3) The Permittees shall ensure that drums stored in movable buildings (*e.g.*, modular buildings, transportainers) with non-grated floors are stored on wheeled drum dollies, steel pallets, or are otherwise elevated.
- (4) The Permittees shall ensure that when waste containers are moved during storage, the location of each hazardous waste and the quantity at each location is documented in accordance with Permit Section 2.12 (*see 40 CFR § 264.73(b)(2)*).

U1401931

3.5.1 Storage Configuration and Minimum Aisle Space

- (1) The Permittees shall maintain adequate aisle space at all times to allow the unobstructed movement of personnel, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment within the permitted units. Additionally, emergency egress aisles with a minimum aisle space of two feet must be maintained at all personnel doors (*see* 40 CFR § 264.35).
- (2) The Permittees are authorized to stack containers greater than or equal to 30 gallons of hazardous waste to no more than three containers high. Stacked containers of this volume shall be palletized, and each layer shall be bound together (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).
- (3) The Permittees shall ensure that hazardous waste containers stored outdoors are not stored within five feet of the perimeter (*i.e.*, permitted unit boundary) fence, within five feet of any permanent structure, or within five feet of a paved or unpaved roadway.
- (4) The Permittees shall store hazardous waste gas cylinders in cylinder racks, baskets, or on specially constructed pallets that provide support and restraint.
- (5) The Permittees shall ensure that hazardous waste containers that are stored outdoors and are not being actively managed are protected from contact with precipitation using weather protective equipment (*e.g.*, containment shell, secured tarp) or are protected by the design of the equipment (*e.g.*, transportainer, Transuranic Waste Package Transporter II container) (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

3.6 WASTE CONTAINER LABELING

- (1) The Permittees shall ensure that all containers storing hazardous waste have a “Hazardous Waste” label (*see* 40 CFR § 262.34(a)(3)) that lists the generator’s name, address, and EPA Identification number, the date the container was placed in storage at the permitted unit (*see* 40 CFR § 262.34(a)(2)), and all applicable EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s) (*see* 40 CFR § 268.50(a)(2)(i)). All containers holding mixed waste shall be labeled “Radioactive.” Records for all containers will be maintained in accordance with Permit Section 2.12.
- (2) The Permittees shall ensure that containers holding free liquids have a “free liquids” label. The free liquids reference may be included on a label identifying other waste characteristics (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

3.7 CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

The Permittees shall store containers of hazardous waste in a manner that prevents contact with any accumulated liquids (*see* 40 CFR § 264.175(b)(2)).

U1401931

3.7.1 Containers with Free Liquids

- (1) The Permittees shall maintain secondary containment systems in all permitted units used to store wastes which contain free liquids in compliance with 40 CFR § 264.175, which is incorporated herein by reference. The Permittees shall maintain controls to prevent run-on into the permitted unit. These controls shall consist of ground features such as berms and sloping.
- (2) The Permittees shall remove spilled or leaked waste and accumulated precipitation from sumps or secondary containment systems. If the sumps or secondary containment system are the sole means of secondary containment the Permittees must remove the spilled or leaked waste and/or accumulated precipitation in liquid form within 24 hours of detection or immediately if necessary to prevent overflow of the secondary containment system. Otherwise, the Permittees must remove the spilled or leaked waste and/or accumulated precipitation in any form in as timely a manner as is necessary to prevent overflow of the containment system and shall, while the system's capacity is diminished, measure the system daily to demonstrate that the system retains sufficient capacity to contain 10% of the volume of containers or the volume of the largest container holding free liquids, which ever is greater. (*see* 40 CFR §§ 264.175(b)(4) and (5)). The Permittees shall document this measurement in the Facility Operating Record. Requests for extension of time for any deadline under this subparagraph may be made by e-mail.
- (3) The Permittees shall maintain the base of secondary containment systems to ensure they are impervious in order to contain leaks, spills, and/or accumulated precipitation until the collected liquids are detected and removed. The Permittees shall ensure that the secondary containment system have adequate structural strength to withstand the stresses of daily operations (*see* 40 CFR § 264.175(b)(1)).
- (4) If a coating or sealant is used as a component of a secondary containment system, the Permittees shall maintain documentation in the Facility Operating Record that the coating or sealant was applied and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. This documentation shall include a copy of the manufacturer's specifications as well as a certification stating the Permittees' installation and maintenance procedures were in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. If the base of the containment unit has expansion or construction joints, the Permittees shall install and maintain chemically resistant water stops, which are embedded in the concrete, or equivalent external systems (*e.g.* sealant systems) (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).
- (5) If a flexible liner is used as a secondary containment system after July 1, 2014, the Permittees shall maintain documentation in the Facility Operating Record that the flexible liner was installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. This documentation shall include a copy of the manufacturer's specifications as well as a certification stating that the Permittees' installation and

U1401931

maintenance procedures have been conducted in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

- (6) Unless waste is removed or another form of secondary containment is provided, the Permittees shall repair any damage to a secondary containment system within 15 days of detecting the problem. The Permittees shall perform any concrete or asphalt repair using an appropriate repair method (*e.g.*, ACI standards or manufacturer's recommendations), which will prevent future damage at the location (*see* 40 CFR §§ 264.15(c), 270.32(b)(2)). The Permittees shall apply coatings or sealants, if applicable, to the repaired area before waste storage activities resume. The Permittees must record any damage or repair to containment systems in the inspection logs required by Permit Section 2.6.3.
- (7) The Permittees shall ensure that the number of 55-gallon drums stored on a secondary containment pallet does not exceed the design capacity of the pallet.
- (8) The Permittees shall ensure that all metal secondary containment pallets have a chemically-resistant coating equivalent to urethane. The Permittees shall maintain the chemical-resistant coating in accordance with Permit Section 3.7.1 and the manufacturer's specifications.

3.7.2 Containers without Free Liquids

- (1) For container storage areas that will store only wastes without free liquids (*see* Attachment J (*Hazardous Wastes Management Units*), Table J-1 (*Active Portion of the Facility*)), the Permittees shall ensure that:
 - a. the storage areas are sloped or otherwise designed and operated to drain and remove liquid resulting from precipitation or other liquids (*see* 40 CFR § 264.175(c)(1)); or
 - b. the containers are elevated or otherwise protected from contact with accumulated liquids (*see* 40 CFR § 264.175(c)(2)).
- (2) The Permittees shall comply with the secondary containment requirements for hazardous wastes that do not contain free liquids and have the following waste codes: F020, F021, F022, F023, F026 and F027 (*see* 40 CFR § 264.175(d)(1)).
- (3) The Permittees shall ensure that the permitted units identified in Attachment J (*Hazardous Waste Management Units*), Table J-1 (*Active Portion of the Facility*), as managing "non-liquid wastes only" only manage non-liquid wastes.

3.8 INSPECTION SCHEDULES AND PROCEDURES

- (1) The Permittees shall inspect the permitted CSUs at least weekly for evidence of leaks or deterioration of the containment system by corrosion, cracking, differential settlement or other factors (*see* 40 CFR § 264.174).

U1401931

- (2) The Permittees shall store containers in a manner that allows the containers to be inspected for leaks, corrosion, deterioration, and for container labels to be read without moving them (*see* 40 CFR §§ 264.174 and 270.32(b)(2)).

3.9 VOLATILE ORGANIC AIR EMISSIONS

- (1) The Permittees shall control air pollutant emissions from each hazardous waste container at a permitted unit in accordance with the applicable regulations in 40 CFR Part 264 Subpart CC. The Permittees shall also manage hazardous wastes subject to emission controls in accordance with Attachment E (*Inspection Plan*).
- (2) The Permittees shall not be required to control air pollutant emissions from a container in accordance with the exemptions in 40 CFR §§ 264.1080(b)(1) through (8).
- (3) If the Permittees claim an exemption from air pollution emission controls due to a container holding radioactive mixed waste, the Permittees shall clearly label the container in accordance with Permit Section 3.6.
- (4) A suitable method to control container air pollution emissions is the utilization of the container construction specifications and operation requirements specified in 40 CFR § 264.1086(b). This emission control method is met if the containers adhere to the following requirements:
- a. the containers have a capacity of greater than 0.1 cubic meters and less than 0.46 cubic meters (approximately 119 gallons);
 - b. the containers meet U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) specifications under 49 CFR Part 178;
 - c. the containers are kept closed during storage; and
 - d. the containers are inspected weekly to ensure lids and openings are securely closed and there is no possibility of air emissions (*see* 40 CFR §§ 264.1086(c)(3) and (4)).
- (5) All containers that are not exempted under 40 CFR 264, Subpart CC, shall be subject to Container Level 1 requirements, except that the Permittees shall identify containers subject to Container Level 2 controls on a list in the Facility Operating Record.
- (6) Containers may be opened for the purpose of adding or removing waste or as otherwise allowed at 40 CFR § 264.1086(c)(3), which is incorporated herein by reference.
- (7) The Permittees shall characterize hazardous wastes subject to emission controls in accordance with Permit Section 2.4 (*Waste Analysis*) and Attachment C (*Waste Analysis Plan*).

U1401931

3.10 TA-3 CONTAINER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

3.10.1 General Operating Conditions

The Permittees shall ensure that storage of hazardous or mixed waste in containers at TA-3-29 occurs only in the CSU in Rooms 9010, and portions of Rooms 9020, and 9030 identified in Attachment A (*Technical Area Unit Descriptions*) and Attachment J (*Hazardous Waste Management Units*), Table J-1 (*Active Portion of the Facility*).

3.10.2 Secondary Containment

The Permittees shall paint the floors in Rooms 9010, 9020, and 9030 within the TA-3-29 permitted unit with an epoxy sealant. The sealant must be maintained in accordance with Permit Section 3.7.1 of this Part and the manufacturer's specifications.

3.11 TA-50 CONTAINER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

3.11.1 General Operating Conditions

- (1) The Permittees shall ensure that storage of hazardous or mixed waste in containers at TA-50 occurs only in two areas: 1) an indoor storage area located in Building 69 (TA-50-69), Rooms 102 and 103; and 2) an outdoor storage area (TA-50-69, Outdoor) located south/southeast of Building 69, comprised of an asphalt pad and modular transportainer units, as identified in Attachment A (*Technical Area Unit Descriptions*) and Attachment J (*Hazardous Waste Management Units*).
- (2) The Permittees shall ensure that ignitable wastes will not be stored inside the glovebox located within the indoor permitted unit.
- (3) The Permittees shall at all times maintain a fire access lane between the TA-50-69 Outdoor and Indoor permitted units (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

3.11.2 Preventing Hazards in Loading/Unloading

The Permittees shall not load or unload waste at TA-50 during severe weather conditions.

3.11.3 Preventing Run-on

The Permittees shall prevent surface water run-on from contacting stored waste containers at the TA-50 permitted units.

The Permittees shall annually inspect and when necessary maintain the drainage swales located south of the permitted unit between the permitted unit and Material Disposal Area (MDA) C, and located on the west side of the permitted unit between Pecos Drive and the TA-50 fence line, to ensure that potential run-on is directed away from the permitted units (*see* 40 CFR § 264.175(c)(1)).

U1401931

3.12 TA-54 CONTAINER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

3.12.1 General Operating Conditions

The Permittees shall ensure that storage of hazardous waste in containers at TA-54 occurs only in the permitted unit at Area L, the nine permitted units at Area G, the two permitted units at TA-54 West, and as identified in Attachment A (*Technical Area Unit Descriptions*) and Attachment J (*Hazardous Waste Management Units*).

Area G

- (1) The Permittees shall remove all fluids above the HDPE liner at Area G, Dome 224 within 24 hours of discovery (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)). The Permittees shall include a record of the evacuation in the Facility's Operating Record including a complete chemical analysis of the fluid.
- (2) The Permittees shall ensure that at Area G, all containers storing hazardous waste with free liquids are stored on secondary containment pallets, except inside the following structures: Domes 230, and Sheds 144, 145, 146, 177, 1027, 1028, 1029, and 1041.

Area L

- (1) The 10,000 gallon holding tank at Area L, Dome 215 shall be inspected monthly and any detected fluids shall be characterized and removed within 3 days. The Permittees shall include a record of all holding tank inspections and evacuations in the Facility's Operating Record, including a complete chemical analysis of the tank contents (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).
- (2) The Permittees shall ensure that at Area L, all containers storing hazardous waste with free liquids are stored on secondary containment pallets, except when inside the following structures: Sheds 31, 68, 69, 70; concrete pad with canopy TA-54-32; concrete pads TA-54-35 and TA-54-36; building TA-54-39 (Room 101 and South Containment Pad), and modular unit TA-54-58.

TA-54 West

The Permittees may store mixed TRU wastes in sealed Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) certified Type-B shipping containers at the TA-54 West Outdoor permitted unit without secondary containment and weather protection.

The Permittees may use the Outdoor Pad excess storage capacity listed in Attachment J, Table J-1, only as specified in Permit Attachment A, Section A.4.3.2 (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

U1401931

The Permittees shall send a notification to the Secretary upon using the excess storage capacity that provides justification for its use. The Permittees shall send the notification to the e-mail notification list as specified in Permit Section 1.13.

3.12.2 Preventing Run-on and Run-off

3.12.2.1 Domes 153 & 283

The Permittees shall repair the 6-inch-high, 8-inch-wide curb at the perimeter of Domes 153 and 283 to prevent run-on/run-off to and from the permitted unit.

3.12.2.2 Storage Shed 8

The Permittees shall repair the 6-inch high, 8-inch-wide curb at Storage Shed 8 in as timely a manner as possible to prevent run-on/run-off to and from the permitted unit. The concrete slab on the south side of the shed shall be sloped away from the shed's foundation to prevent run-on. If the concrete slab is damaged, the Permittees shall repair the slab to prevent run-on to the permitted unit.

3.12.2.3 TA-54-33

The Permittees shall repair the 6-inch-high, 8-inch-wide concrete curb at the perimeter of the dome at TA-54-33 to prevent run-on/run-off to and from the permitted unit. The concrete floors of Rooms 100, 100A, 100B, 100C, and 105 shall slope inward to prevent run-off. If the concrete floors are damaged, the Permittees shall repair the floor(s) to prevent run-off from the permitted unit.

3.12.3 Secondary Containment

3.12.3.1 TA-54-32

The Permittees shall treat the concrete sumps with chemical-resistant epoxy filler-sealer and protective coating, providing an impervious seal to contain any potential leaks, spills, or accumulation of precipitation. The Permittees shall maintain the chemical-resistant epoxy and protective coating in accordance with Permit Section 3.7.1 and the manufacturer's specifications.

3.12.3.2 TA-54-35

The Permittees shall treat the concrete berms and the base of the concrete pad with chemical-resistant epoxy filler-sealer and protective coating, providing an impervious seal to contain any potential leaks, spills, or accumulation of precipitation. The Permittees shall maintain the chemical-resistant epoxy and protective coating in accordance with Permit Section 3.7.1 and the manufacturer's specifications.

U1401931

3.12.3.3 TA-54-36

The Permittees shall treat the concrete berms and the base of the concrete pad with chemical-resistant epoxy filler-sealer and protective coating, providing an impervious seal to contain any potential leaks, spills, or accumulation of precipitation. The Permittees shall maintain the chemical-resistant epoxy and protective coating in accordance with Permit Section 3.7.1 and the manufacturer's specifications.

3.12.3.4 TA-54-58

The Permittees shall treat the concrete berms and the base of the concrete pad with chemical-resistant epoxy filler-sealer and protective coating, providing an impervious seal to contain any potential leaks, spills, or accumulation of precipitation. The Permittees shall maintain the chemical-resistant epoxy and protective coating in accordance with Permit Section 3.7.1 and the manufacturer's specifications.

3.12.3.5 TA-54-39 and Containment Pad

3.12.3.5.i Room 101

The Permittees shall treat the curb and floor of this 878 square foot room with chemical-resistant epoxy filler-sealer and protective coating, providing an impervious seal to contain any potential leaks, spills, or accumulation of precipitation. The Permittees shall maintain the chemical-resistant epoxy and protective coating in accordance with Permit Section 3.7.1 and the manufacturer's specifications.

3.12.3.5.ii Containment Pad

The Permittees shall treat the concrete floor and curb with chemical-resistant epoxy filler-sealer and protective coating, providing an impervious seal to contain any potential leaks, spills, or accumulation of precipitation. The Permittees shall maintain the chemical-resistant epoxy and protective coating in accordance with Permit Section 3.7.1 and the manufacturer's specifications.

3.12.3.6 Storage Sheds 144, 145, 146, and 177

The Permittees shall ensure the interior of each shed and sump is treated with chemically-resistant epoxy paint. The Permittees shall maintain the chemically-resistant epoxy paint in accordance with Permit Section 3.7.1 of this Permit Part and the manufacturer's specifications.

3.12.3.7 Dome 224

The Permittees shall not rely on the engineered high-density polyethylene (HDPE) liner in Dome 224 as a method of secondary containment and shall instead store all hazardous waste containers holding free liquids on secondary containment pallets.

U1401931

3.13 TA-55 CONTAINER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

3.13.1 General Operating Conditions

The Permittees shall ensure that storage of hazardous or mixed waste in containers at TA-55 occurs only in the permitted units B45, B40, B05, K13, the vault located at TA-55-4, TA-55-185, and the outdoor container storage pad located northwest of TA-55-4, and as identified in Attachment A (*Technical Area Unit Descriptions*) and Attachment J (*Hazardous Waste Management Units*).

3.14 TA-63 CONTAINER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

3.14.1 General Operating Conditions

The Permittees shall ensure that storage and characterization of hazardous waste in containers at the Transuranic Waste Facility (TWF) occurs only on the permitted unit pad at TA-63, and as identified in Attachment A (*Technical Area Unit Descriptions*) and Attachment J (*Hazardous Waste Management Units*). This includes five storage buildings, the storage and characterization building, the characterization trailers, and the outside areas of the concrete pad within the unit boundary subject to the provisions of Permit Section 3.5.1, *Storage Configuration and Minimum Aisle Space*.

- (1) The Permittees shall store all hazardous waste containers known or suspected of holding free liquids on secondary containment pallets. If containers with free liquid are stored in the characterization trailers without secondary containment pallets for longer than 24 hours, the Permittees shall follow the reporting conditions of Permit Section 1.9.14, Other Noncompliance.
- (2) The Permittees shall not store containers with ignitable or reactive waste (E.P.A. Hazardous Waste Numbers D001 or D003) within 15 meters of the permitted unit's security fence shown in Figure 55 (*see* 40 CFR §264.176 and §270.32(b)(2)).
- (3) The Permittees shall only accept TRU and mixed TRU waste containers at the TWF if they are closed and equipped with filter vents approved for containers destined for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. The Permittees shall not open waste containers during storage or characterization at the TWF, although the Permittees may replace filter vents on TRU and mixed TRU waste containers if necessary (*see* 40 CFR §270.32(b)(2)).
- (4) The Permittees shall not accept the following waste for storage at the TWF:
 - a. Remote-handled TRU waste

U1401931

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- b. Waste containers that are known or suspected to contain greater than 1% free liquid, as defined in 40 CFR § 260.10
- c. Mixed waste generated prior to December 31, 2015 (*see* 40 CFR §270.32(b)(2))

U1401931

3.14.2 Retention Basin

The Permittees shall inspect the retention basin as required by Permit Section 2.6, *General Inspection Requirements*, and in accordance with Permit Attachment E, *Inspection Plan*, for evidence of contamination and deterioration during each inspection. The Permittees shall record inspection results and any remediation in the Operating Record. Any decontamination of the retention basin will be subject to the provisions of Permit Attachment D, *Contingency Plan*.

- (1) The Permittees shall control run-on and run-off as specified in Permit Attachment A, Section A.6.9., *Control of Run-on/Run-off*. Run-off collected in the retention basin shall be evaluated before discharge. If the run-off is known to be or potentially contaminated with hazardous waste constituents from a spill, leak, or other release, it shall be sampled.

If sampling and analysis are required due to known or suspected contamination, the Permittees shall collect a water sample within 24 hours of discovery of the known or suspected contamination. The analytical testing shall include all appropriate methods based on the composition of waste stored at the unit. If the run-off present in the retention basin is determined to be hazardous waste, the Permittees shall implement Attachment D, *Contingency Plan*, and manage the waste spill as required by Permit Section D.4. The Permittees shall use the analytical results, together with information from the Operating Record, to characterize the water in accordance with Permit Attachment C, *Waste Analysis Plan*. The Permittees shall record the type and quantity of waste water present in the retention basin, the date of the incident, and the date of removal of the waste water in the Operating Record.

If the Permittees determine that the storm water is not hazardous waste, but that it is contaminated with hazardous waste constituents, the Permittees shall ensure the storm water meets the applicable clean-up requirements in Permit Section 11.4.3, *Surface Water Clean-up Levels*, prior to discharge.

If the Permittees determine that the storm water is not contaminated with hazardous waste constituents, the Permittees shall manage the storm water in accordance with *The Multi-Sector General Permit For Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity* (MSGP) for the facility.

- (2) Within 24 hours of a fire event, the Permittees shall collect a sample of fire suppression water collected in the retention basin and analyze it for any hazardous waste constituents managed at the facility. If the fire suppression water present in the retention basin is determined to be hazardous waste, the Permittees shall manage the waste water as required by Attachment D, *Contingency Plan*. The Permittees shall use the analytical results, together with information from the Operating Record, to characterize the water in accordance with Permit

U1401931

Attachment C, *Waste Analysis Plan*. The Permittees shall record the type and quantity of waste water present in the retention basin, the date of the incident, and the date of removal of the waste water in the Operating Record.

If the Permittees determine that the fire suppression water is not a hazardous waste, the Permittees shall ensure the water meets the applicable clean-up requirements in Permit Section 11.4.3, *Surface Water Clean-up Levels*, prior to discharge.

U1401931

3.14.3 Subsurface Vapor Monitoring

The Permittees shall monitor subsurface vapors to evaluate for releases from Material Disposal Area (MDA) C. If soil vapors are determined to present a potential risk to site workers, then the Permittees shall initiate corrective action as necessary to protect human health.

The subsurface vapor monitoring network is described in Permit Attachment A, Section A-6-10, and Figure 56 in Attachment N (Figures). Vapor monitoring well construction must be completed and at least one vapor sample collected from each well sampling port prior to the start of operations at the TWF. Vapor samples must then be collected quarterly during the first year of operation. After the first year of sampling, the Permittees may propose an alternate sampling frequency for subsequent years, in a permit modification request, based on the evaluation of data from the pre-operational and quarterly samples, as well as relevant vapor monitoring data collected from nearby vapor-monitoring locations. All vapor samples shall be analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and samples shall be collected in appropriate sample canisters and submitted for analysis of VOCs using EPA Method TO-15. The Permittees must submit a vapor monitoring work plan to the Department for approval no less than 90 days after the effective date of this Permit. The Permittees are required to submit a letter report no later than 60 days following each sample collection event detailing the sampling procedure, analytical results, and any deviations from the Department approved work plan.

The Department utilized the methodology described below to determine appropriate soil gas screening levels (SGSLs) for all vapor-phase hazardous constituents detected in the subsurface at MDA C. Required detection and action levels for analytical data are consistent with the lowest SGSLs.

The SGSL levels for constituents detected at MDA C are provided as action levels in Tables 3.14.3.1, 3.14.3.2 and 3.14.3.3 at the end of this Section (3.14.3). The SGSL values were calculated using a generalized equation derived from Equation 19 in the EPA's "User's Guide to Evaluating Subsurface Vapor Intrusion Into Buildings" (February 22, 2004, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC), and the methodology outlined in "Guidance for the Evaluation and Mitigation of Subsurface Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air (Vapor Intrusion Guidance)" (October 2011, Department of Toxic Substances Control, California Environmental Protection Agency). The equation is as follows:

$$SGSL = IARL / \alpha$$

Where:

SGSL = Soil gas screening level

IARL = Risk-based screening level for industrial workers indoor air

α = Attenuation factor (ratio of indoor air concentration to soil gas concentration)

The industrial air screening level from the May 2013 EPA Regional Screening Level

U1401931

(RSL) Tables, adjusted to a 1e-05 cancer risk, was applied for the indoor air concentration (IARL) (<http://www.epa.gov/region9/superfund/prg/rsl-table.html>). The attenuation coefficients were derived via utilization of EPA advanced soil gas Johnson and Ettinger model for sampling depths of 5, 25, and 60 feet below ground surface. http://www.epa.gov/oswer/riskassessment/airmodel/johnson_ettinger.htm). If the IARLs change for any constituent in Tables 3.13.3.1, 3.14.3.2 and 3.14.3.3, the Permittees shall calculate a revised SGSL using the attenuation factors identified in the Table. The revised SGSLS will be included in the letter report required by this Section.

If sample results, reported in accordance with Permit Section 11.10.3, indicate that volatile organic constituents are present at concentrations above soil gas screening levels at any port in any of the vapor detection network wells, the Permittees must:

- (1) Notify NMED in writing within 24 hours of detection;
- (2) Resample the wells as soon as is practicable within ten business days to confirm results. Confirmatory samples must be processed on a rush basis at the analytical laboratory;
- (3) If the confirmatory analytical sample results verify the accuracy of the initial sample results, the Permittees must notify NMED in writing within 24 hours of confirmation in order to discuss whether subsurface mitigation measures are required to protect human health.

The Respondents shall notify the Department in writing within fifteen days after review of the analytical data if the data indicate any of the following:

- (1) Detection of a contaminant in a vapor monitoring well if that contaminant has not previously been detected in the well.
- (2) Detection of a contaminant in a vapor monitoring well at a concentration that exceeds one-half the soil gas screening level, if that contaminant has not previously exceeded one-half such screening level in the well.
- (3) Detection of a contaminant in a vapor monitoring well at a concentration that exceeds one-half the soil gas screening level and that has increased for the third consecutive sampling of that well.

The written notification shall be submitted to the Department in a letter report that includes, at a minimum, in table format, the date or dates of the sampling event, the well designation, the location of the well, a list of the analytical data that triggered the reporting requirement, any known issues with sample quality, and the specific category for which the data is reported under this Section (3.14.3). The Permittees may submit a proposal for further sampling or investigation or, alternately, the Department may require further investigation. Any further sampling or investigation would be performed in

U1401931

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accordance with the corrective action required under 2005 Order on Consent or Permit
Part 11.

U1401931

Table 3.14.3.1. Current Soil Gas Screening Levels for Selected VOCs at sampling ports located 5 feet below ground surface (as amended)

Constituent	Infinite source building attenuation coefficient α at 5 ft bgs (unitless) ^a	USEPA Industrial Indoor Air RSL ^b ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Soil-gas Screening Level for 5 ft bgs Sampling Depth ^c ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
Acetone	5.12E-04	1.40E+05	2.73E+08
Benzene	4.69E-04	1.60E+01	3.41E+04
Methyl bromide	4.43E-04	2.20E+01	4.97E+04
Methylethylketone (2-butanone)	4.57E-04	2.20E+04	4.81E+07
Carbon disulfide	4.91E-04	3.10E+03	6.31E+06
Carbon tetrachloride	4.52E-04	2.00E+01	4.42E+04
Chlorobenzene	4.43E-04	2.20E+02	4.97E+05
Chloroform	4.91E-04	5.30E+00	1.08E+04
Methyl chloride (chloromethane)	5.14E-04	3.90E+02	7.59E+05
Dichlorodifluoromethane	4.29E-04	4.40E+02	1.03E+06
1,1-Dichloroethane	4.45E-04	7.70E+01	1.73E+05
1,1-Dichloroethylene	4.72E-04	8.80E+02	1.86E+06
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene ^d	4.44E-04	2.60E+02	5.85E+05
1,2-Dichloropropane	4.53E-04	1.20E+01	2.65E+04
Ethylbenzene	4.47E-04	4.90E+01	1.10E+05
4-Ethyltoluene ^d	4.68E-04	2.20E+04	4.70E+07
2-Hexanone	5.59E-04	1.30E+02	2.32E+05
Methylene chloride	4.87E-04	2.60E+03	5.34E+06
Styrene	4.39E-04	4.40E+03	1.00E+07
Tetrachloroethylene	4.41E-04	1.80E+02	4.08E+05
Toluene	4.68E-04	2.20E+04	4.70E+07
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	4.52E-04	1.30E+05	2.87E+08
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	4.52E-04	2.20E+04	4.86E+07
Trichloroethylene	4.54E-04	8.80E+00	1.94E+04
Trichlorofluoromethane	4.68E-04	3.10E+03	6.63E+06
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	4.15E-04	3.10E+01	7.47E+04
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene ^d	4.14E-04	3.10E+01	7.49E+04
Vinyl chloride (chloroethene)	4.93E-04	2.80E+01	5.68E+04
Xylenes (total)	4.52E-04	4.40E+02	9.73E+05
o-Xylene	4.68E-04	4.40E+02	9.41E+05
p-Xylene	4.50E-04	4.40E+02	9.77E+05
m-Xylene	4.37E-04	4.40E+02	1.01E+06

^a Attenuation coefficients were derived via utilization of USEPA (2004) advanced soil-gas Johnson and Ettinger model for a sampling depth of 5 feet below ground surface (ft bgs).

^b RSL = Regional Screening Level, USEPA Region 9, May 2013, adjusted to a 1E-05 cancer risk. $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter. More conservative of cancer or noncancer risk applied.

^c Final soil gas screening levels were calculated by dividing the RSL by the attenuation coefficient (RSL/α). This methodology is derived from Equation 19 in USEPA's (2004) User's Guide to Evaluating Subsurface Vapor Intrusion Into Buildings.

^d RSLs were not available for these constituents and the following surrogate values were applied: trans-1,2-dichloroethylene was used as a surrogate for cis-1,2-dichloroethylene; toluene was used as a surrogate for 4-ethyltoluene; 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene was used as a surrogate for 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene.

U1401931

Table 3.14.3.2. Current Soil Gas Screening Levels for Selected VOCs at sampling ports located 25 feet below ground surface (as amended)

Constituent	Infinite source building attenuation coefficient α at 25 ft bgs (unitless) ^a	USEPA Industrial Indoor Air RSL ^b ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Soil-gas Screening Level for 25 ft bgs Sampling Depth ^c ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
Acetone	2.57E-04	1.40E+05	5.44E+08
Benzene	2.06E-04	1.60E+01	7.76E+04
Methyl bromide	1.80E-04	2.20E+01	1.22E+05
Methylethylketone (2-butanone)	1.94E-04	2.20E+04	1.13E+08
Carbon disulfide	2.30E-04	3.10E+03	1.35E+07
Carbon tetrachloride	1.89E-04	2.00E+01	1.06E+05
Chlorobenzene	1.81E-04	2.20E+02	1.22E+06
Chloroform	2.30E-04	5.30E+00	2.30E+04
Methyl chloride (chloromethane)	2.60E-04	3.90E+02	1.50E+06
Dichlorodifluoromethane	1.69E-04	4.40E+02	2.61E+06
1,1-Dichloroethane	1.83E-04	7.70E+01	4.21E+05
1,1-Dichloroethylene	2.09E-04	8.80E+02	4.20E+06
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene ^d	1.82E-04	2.60E+02	1.43E+06
1,2-Dichloropropane	1.90E-04	1.20E+01	6.32E+04
Ethylbenzene	1.84E-04	4.90E+01	2.66E+05
4-Ethyltoluene ^d	2.04E-04	2.20E+04	1.08E+08
2-Hexanone	3.35E-04	1.30E+02	3.88E+05
Methylene chloride	2.26E-04	1.20E+04	5.31E+07
Styrene	1.77E-04	4.40E+03	2.49E+07
Tetrachloroethylene	1.79E-04	4.70E+02	2.63E+06
Toluene	2.04E-04	2.20E+04	1.08E+08
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	1.89E-04	1.30E+05	6.86E+08
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1.89E-04	2.20E+04	1.16E+08
Trichloroethylene	1.91E-04	3.00E+01	1.57E+05
Trichlorofluoromethane	2.04E-04	3.10E+03	1.52E+07
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1.57E-04	3.10E+01	1.97E+05
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene ^d	1.56E-04	3.10E+01	1.98E+05
Vinyl chloride (chloroethene)	2.33E-04	2.80E+01	1.20E+05
Xylenes (total)	1.89E-04	4.40E+02	2.33E+06
o-Xylene	2.04E-04	4.40E+02	2.15E+06
p-Xylene	1.87E-04	4.40E+02	2.35E+06
m-Xylene	1.75E-04	4.40E+02	2.51E+06

^a Attenuation coefficients were derived via utilization of USEPA (2004) advanced soil-gas Johnson and Ettinger model for a sampling depth of 25 feet below ground surface (ft bgs).

^b RSL = Regional Screening Level, USEPA Region 9, May 2013, adjusted to a 1E-05 cancer risk. $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter. More conservative of cancer or noncancer risk applied.

^c Final soil gas screening levels were calculated by dividing the RSL by the attenuation coefficient (RSL/α). This methodology is derived from Equation 19 in USEPA's (2004) User's Guide to Evaluating Subsurface Vapor Intrusion Into Buildings.

^d RSLs were not available for these constituents and the following surrogate values were applied: trans-1,2-dichloroethylene was used as a surrogate for cis-1,2-dichloroethylene; toluene was used as a surrogate for 4-ethyltoluene; 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene was used as a surrogate for 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene.

U1401931

Table 3.14.3.3. Current Soil Gas Screening Levels for Selected VOCs at sampling ports located 60 feet below ground surface (as amended)

Constituent	Infinite source building attenuation coefficient α at 60 ft bgs (unitless) ^a	USEPA Industrial Indoor Air RSL ^b ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Soil-gas Screening Level for 60 ft bgs Sampling Depth ^c ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
Acetone	1.38E-04	1.40E+05	1.02E+09
Benzene	1.04E-04	1.60E+01	1.54E+05
Methyl bromide	8.85E-05	2.20E+01	2.49E+05
Methylethylketone (2-butanone)	9.68E-05	2.20E+04	2.27E+08
Carbon disulfide	1.19E-04	3.10E+03	2.59E+07
Carbon tetrachloride	9.39E-05	2.00E+01	2.13E+05
Chlorobenzene	8.87E-05	2.20E+02	2.48E+06
Chloroform	1.19E-04	5.30E+00	4.44E+04
Methyl chloride (chloromethane)	1.39E-04	3.90E+02	2.80E+06
Dichlorodifluoromethane	8.18E-05	4.40E+02	5.38E+06
1,1-Dichloroethane	8.99E-05	7.70E+01	8.56E+05
1,1-Dichloroethylene	1.06E-04	8.80E+02	8.30E+06
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene ^d	8.93E-05	2.60E+02	2.91E+06
1,2-Dichloropropane	9.41E-05	1.20E+01	1.28E+05
Ethylbenzene	9.08E-05	4.90E+01	5.40E+05
4-Ethyltoluene ^d	1.03E-04	2.20E+04	2.14E+08
2-Hexanone	1.97E-04	1.30E+02	6.60E+05
Methylene chloride	1.17E-04	2.60E+03	2.23E+07
Styrene	8.66E-05	4.40E+03	5.08E+07
Tetrachloroethylene	8.76E-05	1.80E+02	2.05E+06
Toluene	1.03E-04	2.20E+04	2.14E+08
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	9.39E-05	1.30E+05	1.38E+09
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	9.39E-05	2.20E+04	2.34E+08
Trichloroethylene	9.49E-05	8.80E+00	9.27E+04
Trichlorofluoromethane	1.03E-04	3.10E+03	3.01E+07
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	7.53E-05	3.10E+01	4.12E+05
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene ^d	7.49E-05	3.10E+01	4.14E+05
Vinyl chloride (chloroethene)	1.21E-04	2.80E+01	2.31E+05
Xylenes (total)	9.38E-05	4.40E+02	4.69E+06
o-Xylene	1.03E-04	4.40E+02	4.27E+06
p-Xylene	9.27E-05	4.40E+02	4.74E+06
m-Xylene	8.55E-05	4.40E+02	5.15E+06

^a Attenuation coefficients were derived via utilization of USEPA (2004) advanced soil-gas Johnson and Ettinger model for a sampling depth of 60 feet below ground surface (ft bgs).

^b RSL = Regional Screening Level, USEPA Region 9, May 2013, adjusted to a 1E-05 cancer risk. $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter. More conservative of cancer or noncancer risk applied.

^c Final soil gas screening levels were calculated by dividing the RSL by the attenuation coefficient (RSL/α). This methodology is derived from Equation 19 in USEPA's (2004) User's Guide to Evaluating Subsurface Vapor Intrusion Into Buildings.

^d RSLs were not available for these constituents and the following surrogate values were applied: trans-1,2-dichloroethylene was used as a surrogate for cis-1,2-dichloroethylene; toluene was used as a surrogate for 4-ethyltoluene; 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene was used as a surrogate for 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene.

U1401931

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U1401931

**PART 4: TA-55 STORAGE IN TANKS AND TREATMENT
BY STABILIZATION**

4.1 GENERAL CONDITIONS

- (1) The Permittees shall store mixed waste in tanks in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart J, which is incorporated herein by reference and this Permit Part. The Permittees shall treat mixed waste by stabilization in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart X, which is incorporated herein by reference and this Permit Part.
- (2) The Permittees shall, in accordance with this Permit Part, maintain and operate the mixed waste storage tank unit, the stabilization unit, all ancillary equipment as defined in 40 CFR § 260.10, and the associated secondary containment system at TA-55 as described at Attachment A (*Technical Area Unit Descriptions*).
- (3) The Permittees shall store mixed waste only in the tank systems associated with the permitted unit identified with process code S02 in Attachment J (*Hazardous Waste Management Units*), Table J-1 (*Active Portion of the Facility*). The Permittees shall treat mixed waste by stabilization only in the permitted unit identified with process code T04 in Attachment J, Table J-1. The Permittees shall not store or treat mixed waste in quantities that exceed the operating capacities identified in Table J-1.
- (4) The Permittees shall store in the tank unit and treat in the stabilization unit only those wastes with the EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers listed in association with the applicable storage tank unit and stabilization unit in Attachment B (*Part A Application*).
- (5) The Permittees shall ensure that mixed wastes or treatment reagents are not placed in the storage tank or stabilization units if they could cause the units, their ancillary equipment, or the containment system to rupture, leak, corrode, or otherwise fail (*see* 40 CFR § 264.194(a)).

4.2 EXISTING TANK SYSTEM INTEGRITY

The Permittees shall maintain in the Facility Operating Record the written integrity assessments of the existing tank unit system provided with the Permittees' Permit Application.

4.3 REPLACEMENT TANK SYSTEM AND STABILIZATION UNIT COMPONENTS

- (1) The Permittees shall ensure either that storage tank or stabilization system repairs are performed in accordance with 40 CFR §§ 264.196(e)(2) through (4), or that

U1401931

the system be closed in accordance with the conditions of this Permit and 40 CFR § 264.197, which is incorporated herein by reference.

- (2) During the replacement of tank unit systems and stabilization unit ancillary equipment the Permittees shall ensure that proper handling procedures are adhered to in order to prevent damage to the units, their components, or any ancillary equipment (*see* 40 CFR § 264.192(b)). Replacement equipment shall be made of the same or similar materials as those described in Attachment A (*Technical Area Unit Descriptions*).
- (3) The Permittees shall ensure that prior to replacing a portion of the tank or stabilization unit systems, a registered engineer trained and experienced in the proper installation of tank systems or components inspects the system in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR § 264.192(b). A record of this inspection shall be maintained in the Facility Operating Record.
- (4) If the Permittees repair the storage tank unit or the stabilization unit systems, the Permittees shall certify that the system is capable of handling mixed wastes without release for the intended life of the system in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR § 264.196(f), which is incorporated herein by reference. This certification must be submitted to the Department within seven days after returning the tank system to use.
- (5) Replacement tanks, their ancillary equipment, and stabilization unit ancillary equipment shall be tested for tightness prior to being placed into use (*see* 40 CFR § 264.192(d)). If a replacement tank, tank ancillary equipment or the stabilization unit ancillary equipment is found not to be tight, all repairs necessary to remedy the leak(s) in the system shall be performed prior to the system being placed into use.
- (6) The Permittees shall obtain and keep in the Facility Operating Record the written statements required at 40 CFR § 264.192, which is incorporated herein by reference.

4.4 TANK SYSTEMS AND STABILIZATION UNIT CONTAINMENT

- (1) The Permittees shall ensure that the tank and stabilization units have an associated secondary containment system that conforms to the requirements specified at 40 CFR § 264.193, which is incorporated herein by reference. The Permittees shall consider the walls and floor of Room 401 as the secondary containment system for the storage tank and the stabilization units.
- (2) The Permittees shall use appropriate controls and practices to prevent spills and overflows from the storage tank unit, the stabilization unit, or their associated containment system in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.194(b), which is incorporated herein by reference.

- (3) The Permittees shall ensure that spilled, leaked, or otherwise accumulated liquids are removed from the secondary containment system, including but not limited to the sumps, within 24 hours of detection of the spill, leak, or accumulation. The Permittees may seek an extension of time if the Permittees can demonstrate that removal of the released waste or accumulated liquids cannot be accomplished within 24 hours (*see* 40 CFR § 264.193(c)(4)). Such a determination must be made within 24 hours of detection of the spill, leak of the released waste. The Permittees shall notify the Department of any accumulated liquids within the secondary containment system within five days of detection of such liquids (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).
- (4) The Permittees shall ensure that the secondary containment system comprised in part by floor, wall, or joint sealants, is installed and maintained in accordance with the sealant manufacturer's recommendations, and shall maintain documentation of this fact in the Facility Operating Record. This documentation shall include a copy of the manufacturer's recommendations and a certification from a registered engineer stating the Permittees' installation and maintenance procedures were performed in accordance with the recommendations.
- (5) Secondary containment systems utilizing sealants existing at the time of this Permit's issuance but not having associated sealant manufacturer's recommendations or an associated certification statement shall be re-sealed within 90 days of the effective date of this Permit (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).
- (6) The Permittees shall ensure that all tank and stabilization unit ancillary equipment have secondary containment in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.193(f), which is incorporated herein by reference. Above ground waste piping, including welded flanges, joints, and connections, shall be inspected for leaks each operating day (*i.e.*, each day that waste is present in a tank or stabilization unit).
- (7) The Permittees shall ensure that a storage tank unit, stabilization unit, secondary containment system, or a portion of these units or systems, from which there has been a leak or spill, or which is unfit for use, is removed from service immediately and otherwise complies with the requirements of 40 CFR § 264.196, which is incorporated herein by reference.
- (8) The Permittees shall ensure that any release of mixed waste from a storage tank or stabilization unit to the environment (*e.g.*, soil, surface water, groundwater, atmosphere) is reported to the Department by e-mail or facsimile within 24 hours of its detection (*see* 40 CFR § 264.196(d)). Within 30 days of detection of a release to the environment, the Permittees shall submit a written report to the Department containing the information at 40 CFR § 264.196(d)(3), which is incorporated herein by reference.

U1401931

- (9) The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list of the written report under 40 CFR § 264.196(d)(3) in accordance with Permit Section 1.13.

4.5 IGNITABLE, REACTIVE, OR INCOMPATIBLE WASTES

The Permittees shall ensure that the mixed waste storage tank and stabilization units do not manage ignitable or reactive waste.

The Permittees shall ensure that incompatible wastes, or wastes and other materials that are incompatible, are not placed in the same tank system or stabilization unit (*see* 40 CFR § 264.199).

4.6 TA-50 RADIOACTIVE LIQUID WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY

The Permittees shall discharge all treated wastewater from the TA-50 Radioactive Liquid Waste Treatment Facility (RLWTF) through the outfall permitted under Section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act, or as otherwise authorized by the terms of an applicable Clean Water Act permit that regulates the treatment and use of wastewater. If the Permittees intentionally discharge through a location other than the permitted outfall or as otherwise authorized, they will fail to comply with this requirement, and as a consequence the wastewater treatment unit exemption under 40 CFR § 264.1(g)(6) will no longer apply to the RLWTF. The Permittees shall not accept listed hazardous wastes as specified at 40 CFR Part 261 Subpart D at the RLWTF.

U1401931

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U1401931

PART 9: CLOSURE

9.1 INTRODUCTION

This Permit Part addresses the three categories of permitted units at the Facility. They are identified as follows:

- (1) regulated units (*i.e.*, material disposal areas G, H, L);
- (2) indoor units (structures and related equipment); and
- (3) outdoor units (asphalt or concrete pads and related structures and equipment):
 - a. co-located with a regulated unit; and
 - b. not co-located with a regulated unit.

Attachment J (*Hazardous Waste Management Units*), Table J-1 (*Active Portion of the Facility*), identifies the category of each permitted unit in the column titled *Type of Unit*.

This Permit does not address the closure of interim status units.

The Permittees shall adhere to the closure performance standards in Permit Section 9.2 for all the permitted units addressed in this Permit Section.

The Permittees shall close the permitted storage and treatment units in accordance with the requirements in 40 CFR §§ 264.110 through 264.116, 264.178, and 264.197 (which are incorporated herein by reference), this Permit Part (9), and the procedures described in the permitted unit-specific closure plans in Attachment G (*Closure Plans*).

9.1.1 Regulated Units

The regulated units shall not accept hazardous or mixed waste and shall undergo closure. The Permittees shall adhere to the closure performance standards in Permit Section 9.2 and the closure requirements in Permit Sections 9.3 and 9.5 for the closure of these units.

9.1.2 Indoor Units

Indoor units are buildings (*e.g.*, TA-54-412 DVRS), structures (*e.g.*, storage sheds, domes, transportainers, canopies, trailers, and permacons), or rooms within a building (*e.g.*, TA-3 Room 9010). The Permittees shall comply with the specific closure requirements in Permit Sections 9.4 and 9.5 for these units and comply with the closure performance standards in Permit Section 9.2.

U1401931

9.1.3 Outdoor Units

Outdoor units are pads which are constructed of either asphalt or concrete and include, at some units, buildings, structures, or both, situated thereon. There are two distinct types of outdoor units addressed by this Permit:

- (1) asphalt or concrete storage pads co-located with a regulated unit (*i.e.*, outdoor storage unit) (*e.g.*, TA-54 Area L); and
- (2) asphalt storage pads not co-located with a regulated unit (*i.e.*, outdoor storage unit) (*e.g.*, TA-50-69 Outdoor Unit).

The Permittees shall comply with the specific closure requirements in Permit Sections 9.4 and 9.5 for these units and adhere to the closure performance standards in Permit Section 9.2.

Any building or structure, or its associated equipment, situated on an outdoor unit shall meet the specific closure requirements in Permit Sections 9.4 and 9.5 and meet the closure performance standard in Permit Section 9.2.

9.2 CLOSURE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

The Permittees shall meet the following closure performance standards for permitted units identified in Permit Section 9.1.

9.2.1 Clean Closure

To achieve clean closure, the Permittees must:

- (1) remove all hazardous waste residues and hazardous constituents; and
- (2) ensure contaminated media do not contain concentrations of hazardous constituents greater than the clean-up levels established in accordance with Permit Sections 11.4 and 11.5. For soils the cleanup levels shall be established based on residential use. The Permittees must also demonstrate that there is no potential to contaminate groundwater.

9.2.2 Inability to Achieve Clean Closure Performance Standards

If the Permittees are unable to achieve any one of the clean closure standards in Permit Section 9.2.1, they must:

- (1) control hazardous waste residues, hazardous constituents, and, as applicable, contaminated media such that they do not exceed a total excess cancer risk of 10^{-5} for carcinogenic substances and, for non-carcinogenic substances, a target Hazard Index of 1.0 for human receptors, and meet Ecological Screening Levels established under Permit Section 11.5;
- (2) minimize the need for further maintenance; and

- (3) control, minimize, or eliminate, to the extent necessary to protect human health and the environment, the post-closure escape of hazardous waste, hazardous constituents, leachate, contaminated run-off, or hazardous waste decomposition products to the ground, groundwater, surface waters, or atmosphere

(see 40 CFR § 264.111).

The Permittees may remove any structure pursuant to Permit Section 9.4.3.2 instead of attaining the closure performance standards under this Permit Part (9) for that structure.

9.2.2.1 Indoor Units

The Permittees shall notify the Department in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.112 if the closure performance standard at Permit Section 9.2.1(1) or (2) is not attainable for an indoor unit (see Permit Section 9.1.2). The notification shall include a demonstration that justifies the Permittees' inability to achieve the standard. The Permittees shall concurrently submit a permit modification request in accordance with 40 CFR §§ 264.112 and 270.42 that describes the measures that will be taken to ensure compliance with the closure performance standards at Permit Sections 9.2.2(1) through (3), and a post-closure plan, if necessary, to maintain the measures. The Permittees shall conduct any post-closure care in accordance with Permit Part 10 (*Post-Closure Care*).

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list, in accordance with Permit Section 1.13, of the notice to the Department provided under this Permit Section (9.2.2.1).

9.2.2.2 Outdoor Units Co-located with Regulated Units

The Permittees may petition the Department for alternative closure requirements in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.110(c) if the closure performance standards at Permit Sections 9.2.1(1) and (2) are not attainable for an outdoor unit (including associated indoor structures) co-located with a regulated unit (see Permit Section 9.1.3(1)).

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list, in accordance with Permit Section 1.13, of the petition to the Department provided under this Permit Section (9.2.2.2).

9.2.2.3 Other Outdoor Units

The Permittees shall notify the Department in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.112(c) if the closure performance standards at Permit Sections 9.2.1(1) and (2) are not attainable for an outdoor unit (including associated structures) *not* co-located with a regulated unit (see Permit Section 9.1.3(2)). The notification shall include a demonstration that justifies the Permittees' inability to achieve the standard. The Permittees shall concurrently submit a permit modification request in accordance with 40 CFR §§ 264.112 and 270.42 that describes the measures that will be taken to ensure compliance with the closure

U1401931

performance standards at Permit Sections 9.2.2(1) through (3), and a post-closure plan, if necessary, to maintain the measures. The Permittees shall conduct any post-closure care in accordance with Permit Part 10 (*Post-Closure Care*).

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list, in accordance with Permit Section 1.13, of the notice to the Department under this Permit Section (9.2.2.3).

9.3 CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR REGULATED UNITS

Closure of the regulated units must meet the corrective action requirements of the March 1, 2005 Compliance Order on Consent (Consent Order). The Consent Order is an enforceable document that sets forth alternative closure requirements in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.110(c). The Permittees shall propose remedies in the Corrective Measures Evaluation Report under the Consent Order that achieve compliance with the closure performance standards at 40 CFR § 264.111. Fulfilling the requirements of the approved Corrective Measures Implementation Plan under the Consent Order shall also satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart G.

9.4 CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR INDOOR AND OUTDOOR UNITS

This section specifies the closure requirements for indoor and outdoor (asphalt and concrete pad) permitted units.

9.4.1 Closure Schedule

The Permittees shall notify the Department in writing at least 45 days prior to the date on which they expect to begin closure of a permitted unit in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.112(d)(1), which is incorporated herein by reference. The beginning of closure is marked by initiating removal of waste from a permitted unit for the purpose of closure. In accordance with 40 CFR § 264.112(d)(2), incorporated herein by reference, the date when the Permittees begin closure shall be no later than 30 days after the date on which a permitted unit receives the known final volume of hazardous wastes, or if there is a reasonable possibility that the permitted unit will receive additional hazardous wastes, no later than one year after the date on which the unit received the most recent volume of hazardous wastes. In accordance with 40 CFR § 264.113(a), within 90 days after receiving the permitted unit's final volume of hazardous waste, the Permittees shall remove or treat, as applicable, in accordance with the approved closure plan, all hazardous waste from a permitted unit.

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list, in accordance with Permit Section 1.13, of the notice to the Department provided under this Permit Section (9.4.1).

U1401931

9.4.1.1 Time Allowed for Closure

The Permittees shall complete all closure activities in compliance with this Permit Part within 180 days after receiving the final volume of hazardous waste at a permitted unit unless an extension is approved by the Department (*see* 40 CFR §§ 264.113(a)(1) and (2) or 264.113(b)(1) and (2), which are incorporated herein by reference).

9.4.2 Removal of Hazardous Waste

Within 90 days after receiving the final volume of hazardous waste at a permitted unit, the Permittees shall treat or remove from the unit all hazardous waste in accordance with 40 CFR §§ 264.112 through 114, which are incorporated herein by reference.

9.4.3 Decontamination and Removal

The Permittees shall decontaminate, remove, or both, all structures and related equipment and materials (*e.g.*, asphalt pads) in accordance with this Permit Part and the requirements for closure plans in 40 CFR §§ 264.112(b)(4) and 264.114.

9.4.3.1 Decontamination of Surfaces, Structures, and Related Equipment

The Permittees shall decontaminate by pressure-washing or steam-cleaning the floors, walls (up to 11 feet from the floor, or another height approved by the Department), and ceilings (lower than 11 feet high, or another height approved by the Department), of all surfaces and structures at permitted indoor and outdoor units as well as all related equipment (*e.g.*, railings, stairs, secondary containment pallets, piping). If such methods are not practicable, the Permittees shall propose to the Department, for its approval, an alternative decontamination method in their closure plans.

To achieve the performance standards for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), the Permittees shall decontaminate all structures and related equipment at indoor and outdoor permitted units at least twice. The Permittees shall identify and provide rationale in the sampling and analysis plan for the permitted unit and the structures and related equipment that do not undergo this type of decontamination.

The Permittees shall identify in each permitted unit's closure plan what surfaces, structures, and related equipment from the permitted unit will be decontaminated and the methods by which they will be decontaminated.

The Permittees are not required to decontaminate the outdoor permitted unit asphalt pads.

9.4.3.2 Removal of Structures, Related Equipment, and Pads

The Permittees shall ensure that structures and related equipment at permitted indoor and outdoor units that cannot be decontaminated in accordance with Permit Section 9.4.3.1

U1401931

are removed (or containerized) in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.114, which is incorporated herein by reference, and managed in compliance with Permit Section 9.4.5.

The Permittees shall identify in the closure plans for each permitted unit the structures and related equipment that will be removed from the units.

After the Permittees conduct the structural assessment (in accordance with Permit Section 9.4.6) of an outdoor permitted unit constructed of asphalt, the Permittees shall remove the asphalt pad in its entirety.

9.4.4 Decontamination Verification and Soil Sampling

The Permittees shall verify that each indoor permitted unit has been decontaminated, that soils beneath each outdoor and indoor (as applicable) permitted unit are free of contamination, and that each indoor structure associated with an outdoor permitted unit has been decontaminated. Except for VOCs, the Permittees shall verify decontamination of surfaces (*e.g.*, walls, equipment, benches, pipes, doors) and that environmental media are free of contamination through sampling and analysis.

The Permittees may collect wipe samples for radionuclide analysis for use as indicators of contaminant releases in units where radionuclides were stored. The Permittees shall not, however, use these as surrogates for validation of attainment of a closure performance standard at a permitted unit (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

9.4.4.1 Decontamination Verification and Soil Sampling Activities

Wipe, chip, and liquid sampling shall be used, as appropriate, to verify the absence of hazardous constituents after decontamination of surfaces, structures, and related equipment at indoor and outdoor permitted units. Samples shall be analyzed for metals, SVOCs, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Decontamination shall be considered verified and the clean closure performance standards in Permit Section 9.2.1 achieved when samples have hazardous constituent concentrations that are less than the detection limits for the analytical methods in the approved unit-specific closure plan.

Soils underlying pads at outdoor and indoor (as applicable) permitted units shall be sampled for total metals, VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, and explosive compounds, as applicable.

All sampling activities shall be conducted in accordance with the Department-approved closure plans.

9.4.5 Management and Disposal Procedures for Waste Generated During Closure

By removing any hazardous wastes or hazardous waste constituents during closure, the Permittees may become a generator of hazardous waste. The Permittees shall manage and dispose of any waste generated from closure of indoor and outdoor permitted units

U1401931

closed in compliance with this Permit Part and all applicable state, federal, and local requirements for wastes generated during closure activities (*see* 40 CFR § 264.114). These wastes include, but are not limited to:

- (1) demolition debris;
- (2) asphalt and concrete pads;
- (3) containerized waste; and
- (4) decontamination waste.

All decontamination waters used on structures and related equipment shall be containerized, characterized, and managed in compliance with all applicable regulations.

9.4.6 Records Review and Structural Assessment

The Permittees shall conduct a records review (review) for, and a structural assessment (assessment) of, each permitted unit prior to closure. The findings of the review and the assessment may result in a change(s) to the sampling and analysis plan (SAP) for the permitted units. If the Permittees update a SAP, they shall submit a permit modification request to the Department to amend the closure plan in accordance with Permit Section 9.4.8 and include the updated SAP in the amended closure plan.

9.4.6.1 Records Review

The Permittees shall review the permitted unit's Facility Operating Record, including but not limited to, inspection and contingency plan implementation records. The Permittees shall as a result of the review, update the list of constituents (*see* Permit Section 9.4.7.1(3), *List of Hazardous Constituents*) in the SAP, as necessary, to accurately reflect at the time of closure the hazardous wastes managed at the unit. The Review shall occur within ten days of the completed removal or treatment of all waste from the permitted unit (*see* 40 CFR 270.32(b)).

The Permittees shall determine whether any spills or releases, defects, deterioration, damage, or hazards (*e.g.*, damage to the flooring or other building materials) affecting waste containment occurred or developed during the operational life of the unit during which hazardous waste was managed. If the records indicate any such incidents, the Permittees shall include the locations of the incidents, as well as applicable sampling methods and procedures, in the updated SAP for purposes of the spill release assessment (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

9.4.6.2 Structural Assessment

The structural assessment is an assessment of a unit's physical condition and shall occur within ten days of the completed removal or treatment of all waste from the permitted unit (*see* 40 CFR 270.32(b)). The Permittees shall notify the Department at least 30 days prior to the scheduled assessment so the Department may have the opportunity to participate in the assessment. The notification shall include the date on which the

Permittees expect to conduct the assessment. If the assessment reveals any evidence of a release (*e.g.*, stains) or damage (*e.g.*, cracks, gaps, chips) to the flooring or building materials, the Permittees must incorporate these locations for sampling, and include appropriate sampling procedures, in the updated SAP (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

9.4.7 Closure Plans

The Permittees shall submit to the Department for its approval a closure plan for each permitted unit in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.112, incorporated herein by reference, and include in it all of the requirements addressed in this Permit Part, as applicable. Closure plans for indoor and outdoor permitted units (*see* Permit Sections 9.1.2 and 9.1.3) are contained in Attachment G (*Closure Plans*).

The closure plans shall, at a minimum, describe how each permitted unit will be closed to meet the closure performance standards in Permit Section 9.2.

The closure plan shall include a SAP in accordance with Permit Section 9.4.7.1.

The schedule for each closure plan (*see* 40 CFR § 264.112(b)(6)) shall meet the requirements of Permit Section 9.4.1.

9.4.7.1 Sampling and Analysis Plan

The Permittees shall develop a SAP that:

- (1) verifies decontamination of surfaces, structures, and all related equipment; and
- (2) determines whether a release of hazardous constituents to any environmental media has occurred.

All SAPs shall, at a minimum, include:

(3) *List of Hazardous Constituents.* A list of hazardous constituents to be sampled and analyzed shall be submitted for each permitted unit. The list shall include all hazardous constituents as defined in Permit Section 1.8. The Permittees may propose to the Department in the SAP a list of constituents limited only to those contained within the hazardous wastes managed at the permitted unit, if the Permittees can demonstrate that the Facility Operating Record is complete with respect to the history of hazardous waste management operations at the permitted unit undergoing closure. The list of hazardous constituents shall be utilized to select the analytical methods capable of detecting those constituents.

(4) *Site Plan for Verification and Soil Samples.* The site plan shall include:

- a. a figure depicting the boundaries of the permitted unit and verification and soil sampling locations. The locations shall include, but not be limited to, where applicable:

U1401931

- discharge points (*e.g.*, storm water run-off locations);
 - sumps and catch basins;
 - secondary containment areas;
 - conveyance systems (*e.g.*, pipe drains, drainage swales);
 - locations of spills or other releases of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents during operation of the unit;
 - loading and unloading areas;
 - other potential release locations; and
 - Permit required sampling grid location points (*see* Permit Sections 9.4.7.1.i and 9.4.7.1.ii; and
- b. rationale for the number and locations of samples.
- (5) *Type of Samples.* The type of samples to be collected (*e.g.*, wipe, core, chip, soil) and the rationale for the selection of sample types must be identified.
- (6) *Sampling Methods.* A description of the approved *EPA SW-846* sampling methods and procedures that will be used to collect each type of sample must be included.
- (7) *Analytical Methods.* A description of the approved *EPA SW-846* laboratory analytical methods that will be used to measure hazardous constituent concentrations must be included.
- (8) *Quality Assurance and Quality Control Procedures.* The SAP must include a description of the quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures that include, but are not limited to:
- a. duplicates, trip blanks, equipment blanks;
 - b. a description of methods for decontamination of re-usable sampling equipment; and
 - c. a description of all sample preservation, handling, labeling, and chain-of-custody procedures.

9.4.7.1.i Decontamination Verification Sampling Grid for Indoor Units or Structures

The Permittees shall collect one verification sample as described at Section 9.4.4.1 every 250 square feet or less in loading and unloading zones and one verification sample every 900 square feet or less on floors, walls (up to 11 feet from the floor, or another height approved by the Department), and ceilings (lower than 11 feet high, or another height approved by the Department). If the permitted unit (*e.g.*, TA-54 Area G storage shed 8) or the structures related to the permitted unit (*e.g.*, modular unit 35 at TA-54 Area L) have walls with areas less than 900 square feet, the Permittees shall collect at least one verification sample from each wall, floor, and, if applicable, ceiling. If the Permittees have proposed an alternative decontamination method pursuant to Permit Section 9.4.3.1,

U1401931

the Permittees shall also propose an alternative sampling method in their closure plan. The Permittees shall collect samples at all additional locations identified in Permit Section 9.4.7.1.ii. where applicable.

9.4.7.1.ii Soil Sampling for Outdoor Storage Units

The Permittees shall collect soil samples at the outdoor storage units from the soils below the sub-grade, from the soils beneath the pad at the interface of fill and native soil or tuff, and from the following locations:

- (1) One sample for every 250 square feet in loading and unloading zones;
- (2) One sample for every 900 square feet under the pad;
- (3) One sample at each discharge point (storm water run-off locations);
- (4) One sample at the discharge point of any underground piping;
- (5) One sample directly beneath all sumps and catch basins;
- (6) One sample at all secondary containment areas;
- (7) One sample at all joints and intersections of piping; and
- (8) One sample every 30 feet beneath the axis of the lowest portions of any open conveyance drainage system in any permitted unit that has sloped flooring

(see 40 CFR § 270.32(b)).

9.4.8 Amendment of the Closure Plan

The Permittees shall submit a permit modification request (see 40 CFR § 264.112(c) and Part 270) to seek authorization of a change in the approved closure plan upon the occurrence of events listed in 40 CFR § 264.112(c)(2), which is incorporated herein by reference. The request must include a copy of the amended closure plan and all proposed modifications to the plan.

The Permittees shall amend a permitted unit's closure plan whenever:

- (1) newly identified hazardous constituents are determined to have been managed at the unit; and
- (2) new sampling locations are determined as a result of the records review and structural assessment (see Permit Section 9.4.6)

(see 40 CFR §§ 264.112(c)(2)(iii)).

9.4.9 Variance to Decontamination Verification Standards

The Permittees may seek approval of a variance from the decontamination verification wipe standards in Permit Section 9.4.4.1 for surfaces and related equipment at indoor and

U1401931

outdoor units by submitting to the Department a written request for a determination that attainment of the standards are impracticable because of the inherent properties of the materials subjected to wipe sampling. The request shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) a statement of the proposed variance;
- (2) a discussion of decontamination activities performed in accordance with the SAP;
- (3) a discussion of the properties of the equipment or surface pertinent to the requested variance;
- (4) the analytical data demonstrating the effectiveness of decontamination, as well as the analytical data demonstrating the chemical or physical properties of the equipment or surface that inhibit attainment of the standards;
- (5) a justification for why further decontamination beyond the requirements in the SAP would not be effective;
- (6) all other supporting documentation and analyses; and
- (7) any other information requested by the Department.

9.5 CLOSURE CERTIFICATION REPORT TO THE DEPARTMENT

At the completion of closure of any permitted unit, the Permittees shall submit, by registered mail, a closure report (Report) for Department review and approval. The Report shall document that the permitted unit has been closed in compliance with the specifications in this Permit Part and the approved closure plans. The Report shall summarize all activities conducted during closure including, but not limited to, the following:

- (1) the results of all investigations;
- (2) remediation waste management;
- (3) decontamination;
- (4) decontamination verification and soil sampling activities; and
- (5) results of all chemical analyses and other characterization activities.

The Permittees shall submit the Report to the Department no later than 60 days after completion of closure of a permitted unit. The Department may require interim reports that document the progress of closure. The certification must be signed by the Permittees and by an independent professional engineer registered in the State of New Mexico (*see* 40 CFR § 264.115).

The report will document the permitted unit's closure and contain, at a minimum, the following information:

- (6) a copy of the certification pursuant to 40 CFR § 264.115;

U1401931

- (7) any variance, and the reason for the variance, from the activities approved in this closure plan;
- (8) documentation of the structural assessment and records review conducted under this Permit Part 9;
- (9) a summary of all sampling results, showing:
 - a. sample identification;
 - b. sampling location;
 - c. data reported;
 - d. detection limit for each analyte;
 - e. a measure of analytical precision (*e.g.*, uncertainty, range, variance);
 - f. identification of analytical procedure;
 - g. identification of analytical laboratory;
- (10) a QA/QC statement on analytical data validation and decontamination verification;
- (11) the location of the file of supporting documentation, including:
 - a. field logbooks;
 - b. laboratory sample analysis reports;
 - c. QA/QC documentation;
 - d. chain-of-custody forms;
- (12) storage or disposal location of hazardous waste resulting from closure activities;
- (13) a copy of the Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment Reports, if a site-specific risk assessment was conducted pursuant to Permit Sections 11.10.4 and 11.10.5 for the permitted unit; and
- (14) a certification statement of the accuracy of the Closure Report.

If the Permittees leave waste in place, they shall submit to the Department a survey plat as required by 40 CFR § 264.116 in conjunction with the closure certification report.

U1401931

PART 10: POST-CLOSURE CARE

10.1 POST-CLOSURE CARE

The Permittees shall conduct all post-closure care activities in accordance with the provisions in 40 CFR §§ 264.117 through 264.120, which are incorporated herein by reference.

In accordance with 40 CFR § 264.117(a)(1), post-closure care for any permitted unit subject to these requirements must begin after completion of closure of the unit, continue for 30 years after that date, and must consist of at least the following:

- (1) monitoring and reporting in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subparts F, N, and X; and
- (2) maintenance and monitoring of waste containment systems in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subparts F, N, and X.

Any time preceding closure of a permitted unit subject to post-closure care requirements, or at any time during the post-closure period, the Department may, in accordance with the permit modification procedures in 40 CFR Parts 124 and 270:

- (3) shorten the post-closure care period applicable to the permitted unit if all disposal units have been closed, if it is found that the reduced period is sufficient to protect human health and the environment; or
- (4) extend the post-closure care period applicable to the permitted unit if it is found that the extended period is necessary to protect human health and the environment.

(see 40 CFR §§ 264.117(a)(2)(i) and (ii))

The Permittees shall conduct all post-closure care activities in accordance with the provisions of the Department-approved post-closure care plans at Attachment H (*Post-Closure Plans*) (see 40 CFR § 264.117(d)).

The Permittees shall submit a request to modify this Permit in accordance with 40 CFR § 270.42 to conduct post-closure care. The request shall be submitted to the Department no later than 90 days from the date that the Permittees or the Department determine that the permitted unit will be closed with waste in place. The Permittees shall submit with the permit modification request a copy of the post-closure care plan (see 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

U1401931

10.1.1 Post-Closure Care Plan

The Permittees shall ensure that the post-closure care plan identifies all the activities after closure of each permitted unit for which clean closure is not achieved, and the frequency of these activities, including but not limited to:

- (1) A description of the planned monitoring activities and frequencies at which they will be performed to comply with 40 CFR Part 264, Subparts F, N, and X;
- (2) A description of the planned maintenance activities, and frequencies at which they will be performed to ensure:
 - a. the integrity of the cap and final cover or other containment systems in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subparts F, N, and X;
 - b. the function of the monitoring equipment in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subparts F, N, and X;
- (3) The name, address and phone number of the person(s) or office to contact regarding the unit during the post-closure care period;
- (4) Sampling and analysis of waste, contaminated media, or both, during the post-closure period;
- (5) Security requirements during the post-closure period;
- (6) Inspection requirements, including schedules;
- (7) The alternative requirements, if any, under 40 CFR § 264.110(c), that apply to the closed unit, or a reference to the enforceable document containing those requirements: and
- (8) Post-closure care plans shall define the beginning date and duration of post-closure care in accordance with this Permit Section 10.1.

(see 40 CFR §§ 264.118(a) and (b))

After final closure has been certified, the person or office specified in Permit Section 10.1.1.3 of the Permit Part shall keep the approved post-closure care plan during the remainder of the post-closure period (see 40 CFR § 264.118(c)).

10.1.2 Amendment of the Post-Closure Care Plan

The Permittees shall submit a request for a permit modification in accordance with 40 § CFR 264.118(d) to authorize a change in the approved post-closure care plan. The written request must include a copy of the amended post-closure care plan for review and approval by the Department.

U1401931

The Permittees may submit a request to the Department to modify the permit to amend the post-closure care plan at any time during the life of the unit or the post-closure care period (*see* 40 CFR § 264.118(d)(1)).

The Permittees shall submit a request for a permit modification to authorize a change in the approved post-closure care plan whenever:

- (1) changes in the operating plans or facility design affect the approved post-closure care plan;
- (2) there is a change in the expected year of final closure;
- (3) events which occur during the active life of the facility affect the approved post-closure care plan; or
- (4) the Permittees request the Department to apply alternative requirements to a regulated unit under 40 CFR § 264.110(c).

(*see* 40 CFR § 264.118(d)(2)(i-iv))

10.2 NOTICES AND CERTIFICATIONS

10.2.1 Notification Requirements

The Permittees shall maintain in the Facility Operating Record copies of all documentation submitted to the local zoning authority or the authority with jurisdiction over local land use. The Permittees shall submit to the Department a record of the type, location, and quantity of hazardous wastes and hazardous constituents remaining within each permitted unit. For hazardous wastes disposed of before January 12, 1981, the Permittees shall identify the type, location, and quantity of the hazardous wastes in accordance with all records retained (*see* 40 CFR §§ 264.119(a) and 270.32(b)(2)).

10.2.2 Record Requirements

The Permittees shall maintain documentation of certification of closure of all hazardous waste management units in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.119(b), which is incorporated herein by reference (*see* 40 CFR § 270.32(b)(2)).

The Permittees shall record a notation on the deed to the Facility property, or on some other instrument that is normally examined during the title search, that will in perpetuity notify any potential purchaser of the property of the following:

- (1) the land has been used to manage hazardous wastes;
- (2) its use is restricted under 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart G; and
- (3) the survey plat and record of the type, location, and quantity of hazardous wastes managed at the permitted unit at the Facility have been filed with the Department.

(*see* 40 CFR §§ 264.119(b)(1) and 270.32(b)(2))

U1401931

10.2.3 Completion of Post-Closure Requirements

No later than 60 days after completion of the established post-closure care period for each permitted unit required to conduct post-closure care, the Permittees shall submit to the Department, by registered mail, a certification that the post-closure care for the hazardous waste management unit was performed in accordance with the requirements of the approved Post-Closure Care Plan. The certification must be signed by the Permittees and an independent, New Mexico registered professional engineer. Documentation supporting the independent, registered professional engineer's certification must be furnished to the Department in conjunction with the certification (*see* 40 CFR §§ 264.120 and 270.32(b)(2)).

U1401931

PART 11: CORRECTIVE ACTION

11.1 CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE CONSENT ORDER

The Department and the Permittees have agreed to a Compliance Order on Consent (Consent Order) dated March 1, 2005, which requires the Permittees to conduct corrective action at all solid waste management units (SWMUs) and Areas of Concern (AOCs), at the Facility to fulfill the requirements of 40 CFR § 264.101. The Consent Order is an enforceable document pursuant to 40 CFR §§ 264.90(f), 264.110(c), and as defined in 40 CFR § 270.1(c)(7). Nothing in this Permit Part shall be construed to constitute a change to the Consent Order.

11.2 CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE PERMIT

The Permittees shall conduct corrective action under this Permit (or other enforceable document) rather than under the Consent Order, in the following circumstances:

- (1) new releases and newly discovered releases of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents from hazardous waste management units at the Facility;
- (2) the closure and post-closure care requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart G, as they apply to hazardous waste management units at the Facility;
- (3) implementation of the controls, including long-term monitoring, for any SWMUs or AOCs on Attachment K (*Listing of SWMUs and AOCs*), Table K-2 (*Corrective Action Complete with Controls*); and
- (4) any corrective action conducted under this Part (11) to address releases of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents that occur or are discovered after the date on which the Consent Order terminates.

(see § III.W.1 of the Consent Order)

In circumstances where Corrective Action is required under the Permit, the Permittees shall conduct corrective action pursuant to this Permit in accordance with §§ 74-4-4(A)(5)(h) and (i) and 74-4-4.2(B) of the HWA. The Permittees shall coordinate all corrective action conducted under this Permit with corrective action conducted under the Consent Order. Corrective action for releases from hazardous waste management units that commingle with releases originating from other sources shall be conducted under the Consent Order. Any SWMU or AOC for which corrective action is required that is not subject to corrective action under the Consent Order shall be subject to corrective action under this Permit Part and 40 CFR §§ 264.100 and 264.101, which are incorporated herein by reference.

U1401931

11.2.1 Identification of SWMUs and AOCs Requiring Corrective Action

Attachment K, Table K-1 (*SWMUs and AOCs Requiring Corrective Action*) lists SWMUs and AOCs at the Facility for which corrective action is required under the Consent Order. If any additional SWMUs or AOCs are discovered while the Consent Order is in effect, corrective action for such units shall be conducted under the Consent Order. Table K-1 will be modified to include any newly identified SWMUs and AOCs for tracking purposes.

Attachment K, Table K-2 lists SWMUs and AOCs at the Facility for which corrective action is complete with controls.

Attachment K, Table K-3 (*Corrective Action Complete without Controls*) lists SWMUs at the Facility for which corrective action is complete without controls and that do not require monitoring.

Attachment J, Table J-1 (*Active Portion of the Facility*) lists hazardous waste management units at the Facility and their status (*e.g.*, interim status, permitted operating, closed).

11.3 GENERAL CONDITIONS

11.3.1 Groundwater Monitoring

The Permittees shall conduct groundwater monitoring for all regulated units, as defined in 40 CFR § 264.90(a)(2), at the Facility subject to the groundwater monitoring requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart F and subject to corrective action under Permit Section 11.2.

The Permittees shall coordinate such monitoring with the monitoring conducted under the Interim Facility Wide Groundwater Monitoring Plans, and any Department-approved Long-term Groundwater Monitoring Plans for the Facility, as approved under the Consent Order. So long as the Consent Order is in effect, fulfilling the groundwater monitoring requirements of the Consent Order shall fulfill the groundwater monitoring requirements of 40 CFR §§ 264.90 through 100.

The Permittees shall notify the Department, in writing, of any new detections of hazardous waste and hazardous waste constituents in groundwater at any location for which analytical data was received during the previous month as described in Permit Section 11.3.1.1. For purposes of this Permit Section (11.3), “hazardous constituent” includes explosive compounds, any toxic pollutant identified at 20.6.2.7.WW NMAC and any contaminant listed in 20.6.2.3103 NMAC. Such detections of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents shall also be highlighted in the periodic groundwater monitoring report submitted to the Department, in accordance with Permit Section 11.3.2, summarizing the groundwater monitoring results for the appropriate monitoring period.

11.3.1.1 Notification of Detections

By the fifteenth day of each month, the Permittees shall review the analytical data from all groundwater monitoring conducted under this Permit that was received during the previous month, and shall record the date of such review in the Operating Record. If the fifteenth day of a month is a non-business day, then the review shall be conducted by the next business day.

The Permittees shall notify the Department orally within one business day after review of the analytical data if such data show detection of a contaminant in a well screen interval or spring at a concentration that exceeds the groundwater cleanup levels established in Permit Section 11.4.1 if that contaminant has not previously exceeded such water quality standard or cleanup level in such well screen interval or spring.

The Permittees shall notify the Department in writing within fifteen days after review of the analytical data if the data show any of the following:

- (1) Detection of a hazardous constituent that is an organic compound in a spring or screened interval of a well if that hazardous constituent has not previously been detected in the spring or screened interval;
- (2) Detection of a hazardous constituent that is a metal or other inorganic compound at a concentration above the background level in a spring or screened interval of a well if that hazardous constituent has not previously exceeded the background level in the spring or screened interval;
- (3) Detection of a hazardous constituent in a spring or screened interval of a well at a concentration that exceeds one-half the cleanup level established in Permit Section 11.4.1, if that hazardous constituent has not previously exceeded one-half such standard or screening level in the spring or screened interval;
- (4) Detection of perchlorate in a spring or screened interval of a well at a concentration of 2 µg/L or greater if perchlorate at such concentration has not previously been detected in the spring or screened interval;
- (5) Detection of a hazardous constituent that is a metal or other inorganic compound in a spring or screened interval of a well at a concentration that exceeds two times the background level for the third consecutive sampling of the spring or screened interval; and
- (6) Detection of a hazardous constituent in a spring or screened interval of a well at a concentration that exceeds one-half the cleanup level established in Permit Section 11.4.1 and that has increased for the third consecutive sampling of that spring or screened interval.

The written notification shall be submitted to the Department in a letter report in table format that includes, but is not limited to, the date or dates of the sampling event, an identification of the well or spring, the location of the well or spring, the depth of the screened interval of the well or zone sampled, a list of the analytical data that triggered

U1401931

the reporting requirement, any known issues with sample quality, and the specific category for which the data is reported under this Permit Section (11.3.1.1).

Previous data to be evaluated under this Permit Section (11.3.1.1) to determine whether specified levels have been exceeded, or to determine trends in data for three consecutive samples shall include only data acquired after September 30, 2009. For the purpose of the notice requirements of this Permit Section (11.3.1.1), the background level of a contaminant shall be the most recent Department-approved 95 percent upper tolerance limit for the background for that contaminant set forth in the *Groundwater Background Investigation Report* approved by the Department, including any approved revisions, as it may be revised or replaced with another document.

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list of groundwater analytical data reported under this Permit Section (11.3.1.1) in accordance with Permit Section 1.13.

11.3.1.2 Source Identification and Corrective Action

The Permittees shall provide written notification to the Department if a detected concentration exceeds the cleanup levels established in Permit Section 11.4.1, within seven business days of discovery of the exceedance in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.99(h)(1). The Permittees shall include in the notification whether or not they intend to attempt to make a determination that the source of the detected hazardous constituent is not the regulated unit, in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.99(i)(1). The Permittees shall submit a report to the Department within 90 days of such determination that demonstrates that the source of the detected hazardous constituent is not the regulated unit, in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.99(i)(2).

If the source of the detection is the regulated unit, the Permittees shall determine the nature and extent of the release in accordance with Permit Section 11.8.5, and take all steps necessary to contain and otherwise mitigate the release. The Permittees shall conduct a corrective measures evaluation (CME) in accordance with the procedures included in Permit Section 11.8.6 (*Corrective Measures Evaluation*), if the Department determines that such evaluation is necessary in order to select a remedy to achieve the cleanup levels included in Permit Section 11.4.1.

11.3.2 Groundwater Monitoring Reporting

The Permittees shall submit to the Department periodic monitoring reports in accordance with the schedule in the Interim Facility Wide Groundwater Monitoring Plan (IFGMP) or the Department-approved Long-term Groundwater Monitoring Plans. The reports shall be prepared in accordance with Permit Section 11.12. The Permittees shall submit to the Department periodic groundwater monitoring reports for all groundwater monitoring data generated pursuant to this Permit. The Permittees shall propose a schedule for such reporting to the Department for approval. Such reporting shall be coordinated with, and may be combined with, the reporting conducted under § IV.A.6 of the Consent Order.

11.3.3 Corrective Action Beyond the Facility Boundary

The Permittees shall notify the Department, orally and in writing in accordance with Permit Section 1.9.12, upon discovering that a release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents has migrated beyond the Facility boundary or has the potential to migrate beyond the Facility boundary.

In the event that hazardous waste or hazardous constituents migrate beyond the Facility boundary, the Permittees shall implement corrective action beyond the Facility boundary as necessary to protect human health and the environment, unless the Permittees demonstrate to the Department that, despite the Permittees' best efforts, the Permittees are unable to obtain the necessary permission to undertake such actions. The Permittees are not relieved of any responsibility to clean up a release that has migrated beyond the Facility boundary where off-site access has been denied. On-site measures to address such releases shall be taken, to be determined on a case-by-case basis (*see* 40 CFR § 264.101(c)).

11.3.4 Off-Site Access

To the extent that any corrective action requirement of this Permit requires access to property not owned or controlled by the Permittees, the Permittees shall use their best efforts to obtain access from the present owners of such property to conduct the required activities and to allow the Department access to such property to oversee such activities. In the event that the Permittees do not obtain such access, the Permittees shall notify the Department in writing regarding its best efforts and its failure to obtain such access.

11.3.5 Newly Discovered Releases

The Permittees shall notify the Department, orally and in writing in accordance with Permit Section 1.9.12, upon discovery of any previously unknown release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents into soil, sediment, surface water, or groundwater. The Department may determine that further investigation of the release is needed. The Department may also determine that corrective action is needed to address the release. If the Department makes such a determination, it will notify the Permittees in writing.

11.3.6 Field Activities

The Permittees shall notify the Department in writing of any field sampling or other field activities undertaken pursuant to any corrective action requirement of this Permit, and shall allow the Department to collect split samples upon request of the Department. For such sampling or other field activities, the Permittees shall notify the Department no less than 15 days prior to the commencement of such sampling.

11.3.7 Health and Safety Plan

The Permittees shall prepare Health and Safety Plans for all field activities. The Health and Safety Plans shall be prepared in accordance with all applicable provisions of this

U1401931

Permit and all local, State and federal regulations and be developed as stand-alone documents.

11.3.8 Recordkeeping

The Permittees shall maintain all monitoring data, including sampling procedures, records of field measurements, laboratory analytical data, quality assurance/quality control documents, chain-of-custody records, well completion reports and periodic monitoring reports in the Facility Operating Record for a minimum of three years after the end of the operating life of the Facility and a minimum of three years after the end of any post-closure care periods.

11.4 CLEANUP LEVELS

The Department and the New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission (WQCC) have separately specified certain cleanup goals and methods of calculating cleanup levels. The Department has also specified certain reporting requirements for sites where corrective action is required in response to releases to the environment. In general, the Department has selected a human health target risk level of 10^{-5} for carcinogenic substances and a Hazard Index (HI) of 1.0 for non-carcinogenic substances as cleanup goals for establishing site-specific cleanup levels for one or more contaminants for which toxicological data are published. The Permittees shall follow the cleanup and screening levels described in this Permit Part in implementing the corrective action requirements of this Permit. In addition, cleanup levels for the protection of the environment shall address ecological risk consistent with the Department's guidance for assessing ecological risk as specified in Permit Section 11.5.

11.4.1 Groundwater Cleanup Levels

The cleanup levels for all contaminants in groundwater shall be the WQCC groundwater quality standards, 20.6.2.3103 NMAC, the cleanup levels for toxic pollutants calculated in accordance with 20.6.2.7.WW NMAC, and the drinking water maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) adopted by EPA under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 300f to 300j-26) or the New Mexico Environmental Improvement Board (EIB), 20.7.10 NMAC. If both a WQCC water quality standard and an MCL have been established for an individual substance, then the lower of the levels shall be the cleanup level for that substance.

The most recent version of NMED's Tap Water Screening Levels listed in Table A-1 of *Technical Background Document for Development of Soil Screening Levels* (as updated) shall be used to establish the cleanup level if either a WQCC standard or an MCL has not been established for a specific substance. In the absence of an NMED tap water screening level then the EPA *Regional Screening Levels for Chemical Contaminants at Superfund Sites* (RSLs) for tap water shall be used. If no WQCC groundwater standard or MCL has been established for a contaminant for which toxicological information is published, the Permittees shall use a target excess cancer risk level of 10^{-5} for carcinogenic substances and a HI of 1.0 for non-carcinogenic substances as the basis for

proposing a cleanup level for the contaminant. If the background concentration of an inorganic constituent, as established in accordance with Permit Section 11.10.6, exceeds the standard then the cleanup level is the background concentration for that specific substance. Any cleanup level based on a risk assessment must be submitted to the Department for its review and approval.

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list in accordance with Permit Section 1.13 of a submittal to the Department under this Permit Section (11.4.1).

11.4.1.1 Groundwater Cleanup Level for Perchlorate

If, during the term of this Permit, the WQCC adopts a groundwater quality standard for perchlorate, or EPA or the EIB adopts an MCL for perchlorate, such standard or MCL shall be the cleanup level in accordance with Permit Section 11.4.1. If perchlorate is detected, the Permittees shall evaluate the nature and extent of the perchlorate contamination. In the absence of a groundwater quality standard or MCL, if perchlorate is detected at concentrations at or greater than 4 µg/L, then the cleanup level shall be established using a HI of 1.0 in accordance with Permit Section 11.4.1 above.

11.4.2 Soil and Sediment

The cleanup levels for soil and sediments shall be the cleanup levels for soil set forth in this Permit Section (11.4.2). Should the Permittees be unable to achieve the Soil Cleanup Levels established under Permit Section 11.4.2.1, they shall conduct risk assessments in accordance with Permit Sections 11.10.4 and 11.10.5. Any cleanup level based on a risk assessment must be submitted to the Department for its review and approval.

11.4.2.1 Soil Cleanup Levels

The Department has specified soil-screening levels that are based on a target total excess cancer risk of 10^{-5} for carcinogenic substances and, for non-carcinogenic substances, a target HI of 1.0 for residential, industrial land use, and the construction worker scenarios. If the potential for migration to groundwater is applicable for a site, the Department may determine that a dilution attenuation factor (DAF) of one or greater, as calculated using the Department-approved methods, for contaminated soils is appropriate to achieve clean closure. This approach may apply at sites where the migration of contaminants through the soil column to groundwater has occurred or when the Department determines that the potential exists for migration of contaminants through the soil column to groundwater. Soil cleanup levels shall be the target soil screening levels listed in the Department's *Technical Background Document for Development of Soil Screening Levels* (as updated). If a Department soil screening level has not been established for a substance for which toxicological information is published, the soil cleanup level shall be established using the most recent version of the EPA RSL for residential and industrial soil for compounds designated as "n" (non-carcinogen effects) or ten times the EPA RSL for compounds designated "c" (carcinogen effects). The cumulative risk shall not exceed a total excess

cancer risk of 10^{-5} for carcinogenic substances and, for non-carcinogenic substances, a target HI of 1.0 at sites where multiple contaminants are present.

If the current and reasonably foreseeable future land use is one for which the Department has not established soil screening levels, the Permittees may propose cleanup levels to the Department based on a risk assessment and a target excess cancer risk level of 10^{-5} for carcinogenic substances or an HI of 1.0, based on current and reasonably foreseeable future land use (e.g., residential, recreational, industrial, construction worker).

11.4.2.2 Soil Cleanup Levels for Polychlorinated Biphenyls

The soil cleanup level for PCBs is either a default concentration of 1 milligram per kilogram (mg/kg) or a risk-based PCB concentration level established through performing a health risk assessment using a target excess cancer risk level of 10^{-5} for carcinogenic substances or an HI of 1.0. (NMED *Risk-based Remediation of Polychlorinated Biphenyls at RCRA Corrective Action Sites* (as updated)).

11.4.3 Surface Water Cleanup Levels

The Permittees shall comply with the surface water quality standards outlined in the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. §§ 1251 to 1387), the New Mexico WQCC Regulations (20.6.2 NMAC), and the State of New Mexico Standards for Interstate and Intrastate Surface Waters (20.6.4 NMAC).

11.5 ECOLOGICAL RISK EVALUATION

Screening for ecological risk shall be conducted using the LANL Ecological Screening Levels (ESLs), which are included in LANL's *Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment Methods*, (as updated and approved by the Department). In the absence of ESLs, the Permittees may use U.S. EPA's ECO-SSLs with the Department approval. If the LANL's ESL database does not contain a screening value for the receptor or contaminant, the Permittees shall derive a screening level using the methodology in the Department's *Guidance for Assessing Ecological Risks Posed by Chemicals: Screening-Level Ecological Risk Assessment* (as updated) or in LANL's *Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment Methods*. Ecological risk at each site shall be evaluated in a manner consistent with the Department's *Guidance for Assessing Ecological Risks Posed by Chemicals: Screening-Level Ecological Risk Assessment* (as updated) and, if appropriate, *Assessing Ecological Risks Posed by Radionuclides: Screening-Level Radioecological Risk Assessment* (as updated).

11.6 VARIANCE FROM CLEAN-UP LEVELS

The Permittees may seek a variance from a particular cleanup level in accordance with this Permit Section (11.6).

U1401931

11.6.1 Water Quality Standards

For a cleanup level based on a water quality standard set by the WQCC, the Permittees may seek approval of an alternative abatement standard in accordance with the process specified in the WQCC Regulations, 20.6.2.4103.E and F NMAC.

11.6.2 Other Cleanup Levels

For all other cleanup levels, the Permittees may seek approval of a variance from a cleanup level by submitting to the Department a written request for a determination that attainment of the cleanup level is impracticable. The request must include a demonstration that attaining the cleanup level is technically or physically impossible or otherwise impractical using potential corrective action remedies. The request shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) a discussion of the effectiveness of potential corrective action remedies;
- (2) a discussion of whether the proposed variance would result in a present or future hazard to public health or the environment;
- (3) proposed alternate cleanup levels that are practical, based on potential corrective action remedies and a site-specific risk assessment;
- (4) all supporting documentation and analyses; and
- (5) any other information requested by the Department.

If the Department approves the Permittees' impracticability demonstration, it will notify the Permittees in writing, and such notice will describe the specific action to be taken by the Permittees.

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list of a request under this Permit Section (11.6.2), in accordance with Permit Section 1.13.

11.7 PERMIT MODIFICATION FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION COMPLETE

The Permittees may submit to the Department a request for a Class 3 permit modification to change the status of a SWMU or AOC from "corrective action required" to "corrective action complete." The permit modification will move the SWMU or AOC from Attachment K (*Listing of SMWUs and AOCs*), Table K-1 (*SWMUs and AOCs Requiring Corrective Action*) to Attachment K, Table K-2 (*Corrective Action Complete with Controls*) or Attachment K, Table K-3 (*Corrective Action Complete without Controls*) pursuant to the terms of this Permit.

The Department's determination that corrective action is complete for a SWMU or AOC placed on either the *Corrective Action Complete with Controls* list or the *Corrective Action Complete without Controls* list will be subject to the Department's reservation of rights for new information or unknown conditions. In the event the Department seeks to require additional work at any SWMU or AOC contained on either of the two lists, the

Department will initiate a permit modification to remove the SWMU or AOC from the corrective action complete lists.

11.7.1 Long-term Monitoring and Maintenance of SWMUs and AOCs

The Permittees shall submit a Long-term Monitoring and Maintenance Plan as part of the permit modification request, as described in Permit Section 11.7, to change the status of a SWMU or AOC from corrective action required (*i.e.*, listed in Attachment K, Table K-1) to corrective action complete with controls (*i.e.*, listed in Attachment K, Table K-2). The Plan shall describe the combination of ongoing measures required to ensure protection of human health and the environment, such as maintenance of physical or institutional controls, monitoring of environmental media, or other measures. Upon approval, such plans shall be included in Attachment O (*Long-term Monitoring and Maintenance Plans*).

11.8 CORRECTIVE ACTION PROCEDURES

The Permittees shall conduct corrective action at sites where releases of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents have occurred. If corrective action is necessary to protect human health or the environment, the Department will direct the Permittees to complete one or more of the requirements included in this Permit Section (11.8). The conditions listed below apply to all corrective action conducted under this Permit unless otherwise specified in Permit Part 9 (*Closure*).

11.8.1 Release Assessment

11.8.1.1 Release Assessment Report

If required by the Department, the Permittees shall submit a Release Assessment Report for newly discovered releases from any Permitted unit. Any revisions to the Release Assessment Report required by the Department shall be submitted within 30 calendar days of receipt of the Department's comments on the Release Assessment Report.

The Release Assessment Report shall, at a minimum, include the following information:

- (1) location of unit(s) on a topographic map of appropriate scale, as required under 40 CFR § 270.14(b)(19);
- (2) designation of type and function of unit(s);
- (3) general dimensions, capacities and structural description of unit(s) (supply any available plans/drawings);
- (4) dates that the unit(s) was operated;
- (5) all available site history information;
- (6) specifications of all wastes that have been managed at/in the unit(s) to the extent available. Include any available data on hazardous waste or hazardous constituents in the wastes; and

- (7) all available information pertaining to any release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents from such unit(s) (to include ground water data, soil analyses, air, and surface water data).

11.8.1.2 Requirement to Proceed

The Department will review the Release Assessment Report to determine whether any further investigative action is required. The Department will notify the Permittees of the need for confirmatory sampling, if necessary, or notify the Permittees that an Investigation Work Plan is required in accordance with the requirements in Permit Section 11.8.5.1. The Department will notify the Permittees of any corrective action complete decision.

11.8.2 Interim Measures

11.8.2.1 Department-Initiated Interim Measures

Upon written notification by the Department, the Permittees shall prepare and submit an Interim Measures (IM) Work Plan where the Department determines that interim measures are necessary to minimize or prevent the migration of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents and limit actual or potential human and environmental exposure to hazardous waste or hazardous constituents while long term corrective action remedies are evaluated and implemented. The Permittees shall submit its IM Work Plan to the Department within 30 calendar days of the Department's notification, unless another time period is specified by the Department. Such interim measures may be conducted concurrently with any required corrective action. The Permittees shall prepare and submit IM Work Plans in accordance with the work plan format included in Permit Section 11.12 (*Reporting Requirements*).

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list of a submittal made under this Permit Section (11.8.2.1), in accordance with Permit Section 1.13.

11.8.2.2 Permittees-Initiated Interim Measures

The Permittees may initiate interim measures at a unit by notifying the Department, in writing, at least 30 calendar days prior to beginning the Interim Measures. The Department will approve the Permittees-initiated IM, conditionally approve the IM, or require submittal of an IM Work Plan for the Department approval prior to implementation of the IM.

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list of a submittal made under this Permit Section (11.8.2.2), in accordance with Permit Section 1.13.

U1401931

11.8.3 Emergency Interim Measures

The Permittees may determine, during implementation of site investigation activities, that emergency interim measures are necessary to address an immediate threat of harm to human health or the environment. The Permittees shall notify the Department within one business day of discovery of the facts giving rise to the threat, and shall propose emergency interim measures to address the threat. If the Department approves the emergency interim measures in writing, the Permittees may implement the proposed emergency interim measures without submitting an IM Work Plan. If circumstances arise resulting in an immediate threat to human health or the environment such that initiation of emergency interim measures are necessary prior to obtaining written approval from the Department, the Permittees shall notify the Department within one business day of taking the emergency interim measure. The notification shall contain a description of the emergency situation, the types and quantities of contaminants involved, the emergency interim measures taken, and contact information for the emergency coordinator handling the situation. The notification shall also include a written statement justifying the need to take the emergency action without prior written approval from the Department. This requirement shall not be construed to conflict with 40 CFR §§ 264.1(g)(8) or 270.61.

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list of a submittal made under this Permit Section (11.8.3), in accordance with Permit Section 1.13.

11.8.4 IM Work Plan Requirements

The IM Work Plan shall ensure that the interim measures are designed to mitigate any current or potential threat(s) to human health or the environment and is consistent with, and integrated into, any final corrective measures at the Facility. The IM Work Plan shall include the interim measures objectives, procedures for implementation (including any designs, plans, or specifications), and schedules for implementation.

11.8.4.1 Interim Measures Implementation

11.8.4.1.i Implementation and Completion of Approved IM Work Plan

The Permittees shall implement interim measures required under Permit Section 11.8.2 in accordance with the Department-approved IM Work Plan. The Permittees shall complete interim measures within 180 calendar days of the start of implementation of the interim measure. The Permittees may submit a written request to the Department to extend the period for implementation of the interim measure. The request must provide justification for the extension and a proposed schedule for completion of the interim measure. The Department will notify the Permittees, in writing, of the approval or disapproval of the request within 30 calendar days of receipt of the IM implementation extension request.

U1401931

11.8.4.1.ii Notification of Changes

The Permittees shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned changes, reductions or additions to the IM Work Plan required by the Department under Permit Section 11.8.2.1 or initiated by the Permittees in accordance with Permit Section 11.8.2.2.

11.8.4.1.iii Interim Measures Reports

The Permittees shall submit to the Department for review and approval, within 90 calendar days of completion of interim measures, an IM Report summarizing the results of interim measure implementation. The IM Report shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:

- (1) a description of interim measures implemented;
- (2) summaries of results;
- (3) summaries of all problems encountered during IM investigations;
- (4) summaries of accomplishments and/or effectiveness of interim measures; and,
- (5) copies of all relevant laboratory/monitoring data, maps, logs, and other related information.

11.8.5 Corrective Action Investigations

11.8.5.1 Investigation Work Plan

11.8.5.1.i Investigation Work Plan Submittal

The Permittees shall submit to the Department Investigation Work Plans for permitted or interim status units where the Department determines that corrective action is necessary to investigate releases to the environment.

11.8.5.1.ii Investigation Work Plan Requirements

Investigation Work Plans shall meet the requirements specified in Permit Section 11.12 (*Reporting Requirements*). Investigation Work Plans shall include schedules of implementation and completion of specific actions necessary to determine the nature and extent of contamination and the potential pathways of contaminant releases to the air, soil, surface water, and ground water. The Permittees shall provide sufficient justification and associated documentation that a release is not probable or has already been characterized if a unit or a media/pathway associated with a unit (ground water, surface water, soil, subsurface gas, or air) is not included in an Investigation Work Plan. Such deletions of a unit, medium, or pathway from the work plan(s) are subject to the approval of the Department. The Permittees shall provide sufficient written justification for any omissions or deviations from the minimum requirements specified in Permit Section 11.12 (*Reporting Requirements*). Such omissions or deviations are subject to the

U1401931

approval of the Department. In addition, Investigation Work Plans shall include all investigations necessary to ensure compliance with 40 CFR § 264.101.

11.8.5.1.iii Historical Documents

The Permittees shall submit to the Department a summary of the historical information and assessment of potential contaminant releases relating to each unit in conjunction with the unit-specific Investigation Work Plan including the most complete, legible, extant (*i.e.*, existing) copies of all associated photographic imprints, maps, figures, drawings, tables, attachments, enclosures, appendices and other relevant supporting documentation. Such summaries shall be submitted as separate documents and not as part of the site-specific Investigation Work Plans.

11.8.5.1.iv Investigation Work Plan Implementation

The Permittees shall implement Investigation Work Plans as approved by the Department. The Permittees shall notify the Department at least 15 days prior to any permit or corrective action-related field activity (*e.g.*, drilling, sampling).

11.8.5.2 Corrective Action Investigation Reports

The Permittees shall prepare and submit to the Department Investigation Reports for the investigations conducted in accordance with Investigation Work Plans submitted under Permit Section 11.8.5.1. The Permittees shall submit the Investigation Reports to the Department for review and approval in accordance with the schedules included in its approved Investigation Work Plans.

The Investigation Reports shall include an analysis and summary of all required investigations conducted under this Permit. The summary shall describe the type and extent of contamination at each unit investigated, including sources and migration pathways, identify all hazardous waste or constituents present in all media, and describe actual or potential receptors. The Investigation Report shall also describe the extent of contamination (qualitative and quantitative) in relation to background levels for the area. If the Investigation Report concludes that further work is necessary, the report shall include a schedule for submission of a work plan for the next phase of investigation.

11.8.5.2.i Cleanup Levels

The Investigation Reports shall identify the applicable cleanup levels in accordance with Permit Sections 11.4 through 11.6 for each hazardous waste or hazardous constituent found at each unit where corrective action is required. The Permittees shall propose in the Investigation Report or in a subsequent Risk Assessment or Corrective Measures Evaluation appropriate cleanup levels for those hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents without established cleanup levels based upon human and ecological risk.

U1401931

11.8.5.2.ii Requirement to Proceed

Based upon the Department's review of the Investigation Report, the Department will notify the Permittees of the need for further investigative action, if necessary, and inform the Permittees, if not already notified, of the need for a Corrective Measures Evaluation. The Department will notify the Permittees if corrective action is complete. If the Department determines that further investigation is necessary, the Department will require the Permittees to submit a work plan for approval that includes a proposed schedule for additional investigation(s).

11.8.5.3 Risk Assessment

The Permittees shall attain the cleanup goals outlined in Permit Sections 11.4 through 11.6. If the Department determines that the cleanup levels included in Permit Sections 11.4 and 11.5 cannot be achieved at a site, the Department will require performance of risk analyses to establish alternative cleanup levels. Such risk analyses shall be prepared in the format included in the Permit Section 11.12 (*Reporting Requirements*). The Permittees shall submit to the Department for approval a Risk Assessment Report in accordance with this Permit Section (11.8.5.3) according to the schedule set forth by the Department for sites where risk analyses are conducted.

11.8.6 Corrective Measures Evaluation

11.8.6.1 General

The Department will require corrective measures at a unit if the Department determines, based on the Investigation Report and other relevant information available to the Department, that there has been a release of contaminants into the environment at the site and that corrective action is necessary to protect human health or the environment from such a release. Upon making such a determination, the Department will notify the Permittees in writing. The Department will specify a date for the submittal of the necessary reports and evaluations in the written notification.

11.8.6.2 Corrective Measures Evaluation Report

Following written notification from the Department that a corrective measures evaluation is required, the Permittees shall submit to the Department for approval a Corrective Measures Evaluation Report. The Permittees shall follow the Corrective Measures Evaluation Report format outlined in Permit Section 11.12 (*Reporting Requirements*). The corrective measures evaluation shall evaluate potential remedial alternatives and shall recommend a preferred remedy that will be protective of human health and the environment and that will attain the appropriate cleanup goals. The Corrective Measures Evaluation Report shall, at a minimum, comply with Permit Section 11.12 (*Reporting Requirements*) and include the following:

- (1) a description of the location, status, and current use of the site;

U1401931

- (2) a description of the history of site operations and the history of releases of contaminants;
- (3) a description of site surface conditions;
- (4) a description of site subsurface conditions;
- (5) a description of on- and off-site contamination in all affected media;
- (6) an identification and description of all sources of contaminants;
- (7) an identification and description of contaminant migration pathways;
- (8) an identification and description of potential receptors;
- (9) a description of cleanup standards or other applicable regulatory criteria;
- (10) an identification and description of a range of remedy alternatives;
- (11) remedial alternative pilot or bench scale testing results;
- (12) a detailed evaluation and rating of each of the remedy alternatives, applying the criteria set forth in Permit Section 11.8.6.4 including costs for long-term monitoring and maintenance (*Reporting Requirements*);
- (13) an identification of a proposed preferred remedy or remedies;
- (14) design criteria of the selected remedy or remedies; and
- (15) a proposed schedule for implementation of the preferred remedy.

11.8.6.3 Cleanup Standards

Following written notification from the Department that a corrective measures evaluation is required, the Permittees shall submit to the Department for approval a Corrective Measures Evaluation Report. The Permittees shall follow the Corrective Measures Evaluation Report format outlined in Permit Section 11.12 (*Reporting Requirements*). The corrective measures evaluation shall evaluate each of the remedy alternatives. The Permittees shall select corrective measures that are capable of achieving the clean-up standards and goals outlined in Permit Sections 11.4 through 11.6 (*Clean-up Levels*) including, as applicable, approved alternative clean-up goals established by a risk assessment.

11.8.6.4 Remedy Evaluation Criteria

11.8.6.4.i Threshold Criteria

The Permittees shall evaluate each of the remedy alternatives for the following threshold criteria. To be selected, the remedy alternative must:

- (1) be protective of human health and the environment;
- (2) attain media cleanup standards;

U1401931

- (3) control the source or sources of releases so as to reduce or eliminate, to the extent practicable, further releases of contaminants that may pose a threat to human health and the environment; and
- (4) comply with applicable standards for management of wastes.

11.8.6.4.ii Remedial Alternative Evaluation Criteria

The Permittees shall evaluate each of the remedy alternatives for the factors described in this Permit Section (11.8.6.4). These factors shall be balanced in proposing a preferred alternative.

11.8.6.4.iii Long-term Reliability and Effectiveness

The remedy shall be evaluated for long-term reliability and effectiveness. This factor includes consideration of the magnitude of risks that will remain after implementation of the remedy; the extent of long-term monitoring, or other management or maintenance that will be required after implementation of the remedy; the uncertainties associated with leaving contaminants in place; and the potential for failure of the remedy. The Permittees shall give preference to a remedy that reduces risks with little long-term management, and that has proven effective under similar conditions.

11.8.6.4.iv Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume

The remedy shall be evaluated for its reduction in the toxicity, mobility, and volume of contaminants. The Permittees shall give preference to a remedy that uses treatment to more completely and permanently reduce the toxicity, mobility, and volume of contaminants.

11.8.6.4.v Short-Term Effectiveness

The remedy shall be evaluated for its short-term effectiveness. This factor includes consideration of the short-term reduction in existing risks that the remedy would achieve; the time needed to achieve that reduction; and the short-term risks that might be posed to the community, workers, and the environment during implementation of the remedy. The Permittees shall give preference to a remedy that quickly reduces short-term risks, without creating significant additional risks.

11.8.6.4.vi Implementability

The remedy shall be evaluated for its implementability or the difficulty of implementing the remedy. This factor includes consideration of installation and construction difficulties; operation and maintenance difficulties; difficulties with cleanup technology; permitting and approvals; and the availability of necessary equipment, services, expertise, and storage and disposal capacity. The Permittees shall give preference to a remedy that can be implemented quickly and easily, and poses fewer and lesser difficulties.

U1401931

11.8.6.4.vii Cost

The remedy shall be evaluated for its cost. This factor includes a consideration of both capital costs, and operation and maintenance costs. Capital costs shall include, without limitation, construction and installation costs; equipment costs; land development costs; and indirect costs including engineering costs, legal fees, permitting fees, startup and shakedown costs, and contingency allowances. Operation and maintenance costs shall include, without limitation, operating labor and materials costs; maintenance labor and materials costs; replacement costs; utilities; monitoring and reporting costs; administrative costs; indirect costs; and contingency allowances for the entire anticipated post-closure care or long term monitoring period. All costs shall be calculated based on their net present value. Permittees shall give preference to a remedy that is less costly, but does not sacrifice protection of health and the environment.

11.8.6.5 Approval of Corrective Measures Evaluation Report

The Department will review and approve the Corrective Measures Evaluation Report in accordance with Permit Section 11.9. If the Department disapproves the Corrective Measures Evaluation Report, the Department will notify the Permittees in writing of the Corrective Measures Evaluation Report's deficiencies and specify a due date for submission of a revised Corrective Measures Evaluation Report. Upon receipt of such notification of disapproval, the Permittees shall submit to the Department, within the specified time, a revised Corrective Measures Evaluation Report that corrects the deficiencies. If the Department approves the Corrective Measures Evaluation Report, the Department will notify the Permittees in writing.

11.8.6.6 Relationship to Corrective Action Requirements

The Corrective Measures Evaluation shall serve as a Corrective Measures Study for the purposes of RCRA compliance [*see* 55 Fed. Reg. 30875-77 (July 27, 1990) (proposed 40 CFR §§ 264.520 through 264.524)].

11.8.6.7 Statement of Basis

Upon approval of the Corrective Measures Evaluation Report, the Department will select a remedy or remedies for the unit. The Department may choose a different remedy from that recommended by the Permittees. The Department will issue a Statement of Basis for selection of the remedy, and will receive public comment on the remedy. The public comment period will extend for at least 45 days from the date of the public notice of the Statement of Basis. The Department will provide an opportunity for a public hearing on the remedy, at which all interested persons will be given a reasonable chance to submit data, views or arguments orally or in writing and to examine witnesses testifying at the hearing. The comment period will automatically be extended to the close of the public hearing. The public hearing will follow the hearing requirements under section 20.4.1.901.F NMAC. The Department will select a final remedy and issue a response to public comments to all commenters, after the end of the public comment period. In selecting a remedy, the Department will follow the public participation requirements

U1401931

applicable to remedy selection under 40 CFR §§ 270.41 through 270.42 and 20.4.1.901 NMAC.

The administrative record for the Facility will be made available to the public for review at the Department's offices in Santa Fe, New Mexico. All significant written and signed comments, including e-mailed comments, will be considered by the Department prior to approving a final remedy or remedies.

The Department's decision on the final remedy or remedies shall follow the requirements under section 20.4.1.901 NMAC, Secretary's Decision. The Department will issue a response to public comments at the time of the Department's final decision.

11.8.7 Corrective Measures Implementation

11.8.7.1 General

The Permittees shall implement the final remedy selected by the Department.

11.8.7.2 Corrective Measures Implementation Plan

Within 90 days after the Department's selection of a final remedy, or as otherwise specified by the schedule contained in the approved Corrective Measure Evaluation Report or as specified by a schedule required by the Department in the written approval notification, the Permittees shall submit to the Department for approval a Corrective Measures Implementation Plan outlining the design, construction, operation, maintenance, and performance monitoring for the selected remedy, and a schedule for its implementation. The implementation plan shall be submitted to the Department for review in accordance with the procedures in Permit Section 11.9. The Corrective Measures Implementation Plan shall, at a minimum, include the following elements:

- (1) a description of the selected final remedy;
- (2) a description of the cleanup goals and remediation system objectives;
- (3) an identification and description of the qualifications of all persons, consultants, and contractors that will be implementing the remedy;
- (4) detailed engineering design drawings and systems specifications for all elements of the remedy;
- (5) a construction work plan;
- (6) an operation and maintenance plan;
- (7) the results of any remedy pilot tests;
- (8) a plan for monitoring the performance of the remedy, including sampling and laboratory analysis of all affected media;
- (9) a waste management plan;

- (10) a proposed schedule for submission to the Department of periodic progress reports; and
- (11) a proposed schedule for implementation of the remedy.

11.8.7.3 Health and Safety Plan

The Permittees shall conduct all activities in accordance with a site-specific or facility-wide Health and Safety Plan during all construction, operation, maintenance, and monitoring activities conducted during corrective measures implementation.

11.8.7.4 Progress Reports

The Permittees shall submit to the Department progress reports in accordance with the schedule approved in the Corrective Measures Implementation Plan. The progress reports shall, at a minimum, include the following information:

- (1) a description of the remedy work completed during the reporting period;
- (2) a summary of problems, potential problems, or delays encountered during the reporting period;
- (3) a description of actions taken to eliminate or mitigate the problems, potential problems, or delays;
- (4) a discussion of the remedy work projected for the next reporting period, including all sampling events;
- (5) copies of the results of all monitoring, including sampling and analysis, and other data generated during the reporting period; and
- (6) copies of all waste disposal records generated during the reporting period.

11.8.8 Remedy Completion

11.8.8.1 Remedy Completion Report

Within 90 days after completion of remedy, the Permittees shall submit to the Department a Remedy Completion Report. The report shall, at a minimum, include the following items:

- (1) a summary of the work completed;
- (2) a statement, signed by a registered professional engineer, that the remedy has been completed in accordance with the Department approved work plan for the remedy;
- (3) as-built drawings and specifications signed and stamped by a registered professional engineer;
- (4) copies of the results of all monitoring, including sampling and analysis, and other data generated during the remedy implementation, if not already submitted in a progress report;

- (5) copies of all waste disposal records, if not already submitted in a progress report; and
- (6) a certification, signed by a responsible official of DOE/LANS (owner/operator), stating: "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision according to a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

11.8.9 Accelerated Clean-up Process

If the Permittees identify a corrective action or measure that, if implemented voluntarily, will reduce risks to human health and the environment to levels acceptable to the Department, will reduce cost and/or will achieve cleanup of a SWMU, AOC or other contaminated location, ahead of schedule, the Permittees may implement the corrective measure as provided in this Permit Section (11.8.9), in lieu of the process established in Permit Section 11.8. The accelerated cleanup process shall be used at sites to implement presumptive remedies (*see* 61 Fed. Reg. 19432, 19439-40)(May 1, 1996) at small-scale and relatively simple sites where groundwater contamination is not a component of the accelerated cleanup, where the remedy is considered to be the final remedy for the site, and where the field work will be accomplished within 180 days of the commencement of field activities. The proposed accelerated cleanup will be documented in an Accelerated Corrective Measure Work Plan, which shall include:

- (1) a description of the proposed remedial action, including details of the unit or activity that is subject to the requirements of this Permit;
- (2) an explanation of how the proposed cleanup action is consistent with the overall corrective action objectives and requirements of this Permit;
- (3) the methods and procedures for characterization and remediation sample collection and analyses; and
- (4) a schedule for implementation and reporting on the proposed cleanup action.

The Permittees shall notify the Department of the planned accelerated corrective measure a minimum of 30 days prior to the commencement of any accelerated field activity. The notification shall include the submittal of the Plan if not already submitted to the Department.

The Permittees shall give notice by e-mail to persons on the e-mail notification list of a notification made under this Permit Section (11.8.9), in accordance with Permit Section 1.13.

U1401931

11.8.9.1 Accelerated Corrective Measures Work Plan

The Permittees shall obtain approval of an Accelerated Corrective Measures Work Plan prior to implementation. The Permittees shall prepare the Work Plan in general accordance with the requirements of Permit Section 11.12 (*Reporting Requirements*). The Work Plan shall be submitted to the Department for review in accordance with the procedures in Permit Section 11.9. If the Department disapproves the Accelerated Corrective Measures Work Plan, the Department will notify the Permittees in writing of the Plan's deficiencies and specify a due date for submission of a revised Accelerated Corrective Measures Work Plan. The Permittees shall include an implementation schedule in the revised Accelerated Corrective Measures Work Plan.

11.8.9.2 Accelerated Corrective Measures Implementation

The Permittees shall implement the accelerated corrective measures in accordance with the approved Accelerated Corrective Measures Work Plan. Within 90 days of completion of the accelerated corrective measures, the Permittees shall submit to the Department for approval a Remedy Completion Report in a format approved by the Department in general accordance with Permit Section 11.12 (*Reporting Requirements*). If upon review, the Department identifies any deficiencies in the Remedy Completion Report, the Department will notify the Permittees in writing.

11.8.10 Well Completion Report

The Permittees shall submit to the Department a well completion summary fact sheet within 30 days of completion of each intermediate-perched and regional aquifer well. Installation of all wells shall be considered complete when the well casing has been installed to its final position and the casing rim can be measured relative to the ground surface. Well development must be completed within 30 days of the completion of well installation. The 120-day clock for well completion report submittal for regional aquifer wells will begin 30 days after well completion, as defined above. The details of all drilling and well construction for alluvial depth wells shall be included in the site- or canyon-specific investigation reports. Investigation reports that document the results of the site-specific investigations shall be prepared in accordance with the format described in Section 11.12 of this Permit.

11.9 APPROVAL OF SUBMITTALS

All documents shall be subject to the review and approval procedures described in Permit Section 1.9.18.

11.10 METHODS AND PROCEDURES

The Permittees shall submit to the Department, for review and written approval, site-specific work plans for sites prior to the commencement of field activities where environmental investigation, corrective action, sampling or monitoring is being conducted or proposed. The site-specific work plans shall include the methods to be used to conduct

U1401931

all activities at each site or unit and shall be prepared in accordance with the format described in the Permit Section 11.12 (*Reporting Requirements*). The Permittees shall provide notification to the Department of corrective action field activities a minimum of 15 days prior to commencing the activity.

The methods used to conduct investigation, remediation, and monitoring activities shall be sufficient to fulfill the requirements of this Permit and provide accurate data for the evaluation of site conditions, the nature and extent of contamination and contaminant migration, and for remedy selection and implementation, where necessary. The methods presented in this Permit Section (11.10) are minimum requirements for environmental investigation and sampling, and are not intended to include all methods that may be necessary to fulfill the requirements of this Permit. The methods for conducting investigations, corrective actions, and monitoring at the Facility must be determined based on the conditions and contaminants that exist at each site or unit.

11.10.1 Standard Operating Procedures

The Permittees shall provide a brief description of investigation, sampling or analytical methods and procedures in documents submitted to the Department that includes sufficient detail to evaluate the quality of the acquired data. Facility standard operating procedures (SOPs) shall not be substituted for such descriptions.

11.10.2 Investigation, Sampling, and Analysis Methods

11.10.2.1 Introduction and Purpose

This Permit Section (11.10.2) provides minimum requirements for field investigations, sample collection, handling and screening procedures, field and laboratory sample analysis, and quality assurance procedures for samples of the medium being investigated or tested at the Facility.

The purpose of this Permit Section is to: 1) provide minimum requirements for drilling and sample collection in exploratory borings and other excavations; 2) provide minimum requirements for sampling of the target media; 3) provide minimum requirements for monitoring of groundwater and vadose zone conditions; and 4) identify minimum required screening, analytical, and quality assurance procedures that shall be implemented during field sampling activities and laboratory analyses.

The quality assurance procedures referenced in the previous paragraph include: 1) the Facility investigation data quality objectives; 2) the requirements for QA/QC to be followed during field investigations and by the analytical laboratories; and 3) the methodology for the review and evaluation of the field and laboratory QA/QC results and documentation.

11.10.2.2 Field Exploration Activities

Exploratory borings shall be advanced at locations specified in the Department approved site-specific work plans. The Department may require additional exploratory borings to fulfill the requirements of this Permit. Any additional boring locations, if required, will be determined or approved by the Department. The depths and locations of all exploratory and monitoring well borings shall be specified in the site-specific work plans submitted to the Department for approval prior to the start of the respective field activities. The Department must approve proposed unit aggregates grouped for the purpose of site investigation, remediation, and/or monitoring activities.

11.10.2.3 Sub-Surface Features/Utility Geophysical Surveys

The Permittees shall conduct surveys to locate underground utilities, pipelines structures, drums, debris, and other buried features, including buried waste, in the shallow subsurface prior to the start of field exploration activities. The methods used to conduct the surveys, such as magnetometer, ground penetrating radar, resistivity, or other methods, shall be selected based on the characteristics of the site and the possible or suspected underground structures. The results of the surveys shall be included in the investigation reports submitted to the Department.

11.10.2.4 Drilling and Soil, Rock, and Sediment Sampling

11.10.2.4.i Drilling

Exploratory and monitoring well borings shall be drilled using the most effective, proven, and practicable method for recovery of undisturbed samples and potential contaminants. The Department shall approve the drilling methods selected for advancement of each boring prior to the start of field activities. Based on the drilling conditions, the borings shall be advanced using one of the following methods:

- (1) hollow-stem auger;
- (2) air rotary;
- (3) mud rotary;
- (4) percussion hammer;
- (5) sonic;
- (6) dual wall air rotary;
- (7) direct Push Technology (DPT);
- (8) cryogenic; and
- (9) cable tool.

Hollow-stem auger or DPT drilling methods are preferred if vapor-phase or VOC contamination is known or suspected to be present. The type of drilling fluid used, if

necessary, shall be approved by the Department prior to the start of drilling activities or prior to use at any site.

All drilling equipment shall be in good working condition and capable of performing the assigned task. Drilling rigs and equipment shall be operated by properly trained, experienced, and responsible crews. The Permittees are responsible for ensuring that contaminants from another site or facility are not introduced into the site under investigation due to malfunctioning equipment or poor site maintenance. The drilling equipment shall be properly decontaminated before drilling each boring.

Exploratory borings shall be advanced to unit- and location-specific depths specified or approved by the Department. The Permittees shall propose drilling depths in the site-specific work plans submitted for each subject area. Unless otherwise specified by the Department, the borings shall be advanced to the following minimum depths:

- (1) in all borings, 25 ft below the deepest detected contamination based on field screening, laboratory analyses, and/or previous investigations at the site;
- (2) 20 ft below the base of disposal units if contamination is not detected;
- (3) five ft below the base of shallow structures such as tanks, piping or building sumps, or other building structures;
- (4) 50 ft below the deepest known intermediate perched groundwater zone;
- (5) 50 ft below the top of the regional aquifer; and
- (6) depths specified by the Department based on regional or unit specific data needs.

The Permittees shall notify the Department as early as practicable if conditions arise or are encountered that do not allow the advancement of borings to the depths specified by the Department or proposed in an approved work plan so that alternative actions may be discussed. Precautions shall be taken to prevent the migration of contaminants between geologic, hydrologic, or other identifiable zones during drilling and well installation activities. Contaminant zones shall be isolated from other zones encountered in the borings.

The drilling and sampling shall be accomplished under the direction of a qualified engineer or geologist who shall maintain a detailed log of the materials and conditions encountered in each boring. Both sample information and visual observations of the cuttings and core samples shall be recorded on the boring log. Known site features and/or site survey grid markers shall be used as references to locate each boring prior to surveying the location as described in Permit Section 11.10.2.5. The boring locations shall be measured to the nearest foot, and locations shall be recorded on a scaled site map upon completion of each boring.

Trenching and other exploratory excavation methods shall follow the applicable general procedures outlined in this Permit Section. The particular methods proposed for use by the Permittees for exploratory excavation and sampling at any specific unit shall be included in the site-specific investigation work plan submitted to the Department. The

Department will include any changes or additional requirements for conducting exploratory excavation and sampling activities at the subject unit in its response to the Permittees after review of the investigation work plans.

11.10.2.4.ii Soil and Rock Sampling

Relatively undisturbed discrete soil and rock samples shall be obtained, where possible, during the advancement of each boring for the purpose of logging, field screening, and analytical testing. Generally, the samples shall be collected at the following intervals and depths:

- (1) at 5-ft intervals, 10-ft intervals, continuously, or as approved by the Department;
- (2) at the depth immediately below the base of the disposal unit or facility structure;
- (3) at the maximum depth of each boring;
- (4) at the depths of contacts or first encounter, observed during drilling, with geologic units of different lithology, changes in structural or textural characteristics, or zones of relatively higher or lower permeability;
- (5) of soil or rock types relatively more likely to sorb or retain contaminants than surrounding lithology;
- (6) at the depth of the first encounter, during drilling, with shallow or intermediate saturated zones;
- (7) at intervals suspected of being source or contaminated zones;
- (8) at the top of the regional aquifer; and
- (9) at other intervals approved or required by the Department.

The sampling interval for the borings may be modified, or samples may be obtained from a specific depth, based on field observations. A decontaminated split-barrel sampler lined with brass sleeves, a coring device, or other method approved by the Department shall be used to obtain samples during the drilling of each boring.

A split barrel sampler lined with brass sleeves or a coring device is the preferred sampling method for borehole soil, rock, and sediment sampling. The following procedures should be followed if a split barrel sampler is used. Upon recovery of the sample, one or more brass sleeves shall be removed from the split barrel sampler and the open ends of the sleeves covered with Teflon tape or foil and sealed with plastic caps fastened to the sleeves with tape for shipment to the analytical laboratory. If brass sleeves are not used, a portion of the sample shall be placed in pre-cleaned, laboratory-prepared sample containers for laboratory chemical analysis. The remaining portions of the sample shall be used for logging and field screening, as described in Permit Sections 11.10.2.4.v and 11.10.2.4.vi, respectively.

Discrete samples shall be collected for field screening and laboratory analyses. Homogenization of discrete samples collected for analyses other than for VOC and

SVOC analyses shall be performed by the analytical laboratory, if necessary. The Permittees may submit site-specific, alternative methods for homogenization of samples in the field to the Department for review and written approval.

Samples to be submitted for laboratory analyses shall be selected based on: 1) the results of the field screening or mobile laboratory analyses; 2) the position of the sample relative to groundwater, suspected releases, or site structures; 3) the sample location relative to former or altered site features or structures; 4) suspected migration pathways and the stratigraphy encountered in the boring; and 5) the specific objectives and requirements of this Permit and the approved site-specific work plan. The proposed number of samples and analytical parameters shall be included as part of the site-specific work plan submitted to the Department for approval prior to the start of field investigation activities at each unit. The work plans shall allow for flexibility in modifying the project-specific tasks based on information obtained during the course of the investigation. Modifications to site-specific work plan tasks must be pre-approved in writing by the Department.

11.10.2.4.iii Sediment Sampling

Sediment samples shall be collected in the same manner as described in Permit Section 11.10.2.4.ii for soil and rock sampling where borings are drilled to explore alluvial subsurface conditions. The sampling device shall be a decontaminated, hand-held stainless steel coring device, shelly tube, thin-wall sampler, or other device approved by the Department where sediment sampling is conducted without the use of the drilling methods described in Permit Section 11.10.2.4.i. The samples shall be transferred to pre-cleaned laboratory prepared containers for submittal to the laboratory. Samples obtained for volatiles analysis shall be collected using shelly tubes, thin-wall samplers, or other device approved by the Department. The ends of the samplers shall be lined with Teflon tape or aluminum foil and sealed with plastic caps fastened to the sleeves with tape for shipment to the analytical laboratory.

The physical characteristics of the sediment (such as mineralogy, ASTM soil classification, AGI (American Geological Institute) rock classification, moisture content, texture, color, presence of stains or odors, and/or field screening results), depth where each sample was obtained, method of sample collection, and other observations shall be recorded in the field log.

11.10.2.4.iv Drill Cuttings (Investigation Derived Waste)

Drill cuttings, excess sample material and decontamination fluids, and all other investigation derived waste (IDW) shall be contained and characterized using methods based on the boring location, boring depth, drilling method, and type of contaminants suspected or encountered. Proposed IDW management shall be included with the unit-specific investigation work plan submitted to the Department for approval prior to the start of field investigations. The Department shall approve the method of containment for drill cuttings prior to the start of drilling activities. Borings not completed as groundwater or vapor monitoring wells shall be properly abandoned in accordance with the methods listed in Permit Section 11.11.6 or other method approved by the Department. Borings completed

U1401931

as groundwater monitoring wells shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements described in Permit Section 11.11.3.2 (*Well Construction Techniques*).

11.10.2.4.v Logging of Soil/Rock and Sediment Samples

Samples obtained from all exploratory borings and excavations shall be visually inspected and the soil or rock type classified in general accordance with ASTM D2487 (Unified Soil Classification System) and D2488, or AGI Methods for soil and rock classification. Detailed logs of each boring shall be completed in the field by a qualified engineer or geologist. Additional information, such as the presence of water-bearing zones and any unusual or noticeable conditions encountered during drilling shall be recorded on the logs. Field boring logs, test pit logs, and field well construction diagrams shall be converted to the format acceptable for use in final reports submitted to the Department. If requested, draft boring logs, test pit logs, and well construction diagrams shall be submitted to the Department for review within 30 days after the completion of each boring or monitoring well.

11.10.2.4.vi Soil, Rock, and Sediment Sample Field Screening

Samples obtained from borings shall be screened in the field for evidence of the potential presence of contaminants. Field screening results shall be recorded on the exploratory boring and excavation logs. Field screening results are used as a general guideline to determine the nature and extent of possible contamination. In addition, screening results shall be used to aid in the selection of soil, rock, sediment, and vapor-phase samples for laboratory analysis. The Department recognizes that field screening alone will not detect the possible presence or full nature and extent of all contaminants that may be encountered at the site.

The primary screening methods to be used shall include: 1) visual examination; 2) headspace vapor screening for VOCs; and 3) metals screening using X-ray fluorescence (XRF). Additional screening for site- or release-specific characteristics such as pH, High Explosives (HE), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH), nitrates, or for other specific compounds using field test kits shall be conducted where appropriate.

Headspace vapor screening shall target VOCs and shall be conducted by placing a soil or rock sample in a plastic sample bag or a foil-sealed container allowing space for ambient air. The container shall be sealed and then shaken gently to expose the soil or rock to the air trapped in the container. The sealed container shall be allowed to rest for a minimum of five minutes while vapors equilibrate. Vapors present within the sample bag headspace will then be measured by inserting the probe of the instrument in a small opening in the bag or through the foil. The maximum value and the ambient air temperature shall be recorded on the field boring or test pit log for each sample. The monitoring instruments shall be calibrated each day to the manufacturer's standard for instrument operation. A photo-ionization detector (PID) equipped with a 10.6 or higher electron volt (eV) lamp, combustible gas indicator, or other instrument approved by the Department shall be used for VOC field screening. The limitations, precision, and

calibration procedures of the instrument to be used for VOC field screening shall be included in the site-specific investigation work plan prepared for each unit.

XRF may be used to screen soil, rock, or sediment samples for the presence of metals. XRF screening requires proper sample preparation and proper instrument calibration. Sample preparation and instrument calibration procedures shall be documented in the field logs. The methods and procedures for sample preparation and instrument calibration shall be approved by the Department prior to the start of field activities. Field XRF screening results for selected metals may be used in lieu of laboratory analyses upon written approval by the Department; however, the results shall, at a minimum, be confirmed by laboratory analyses at a frequency of 20 percent (1 sample per every 5 analyzed by XRF analysis).

Field screening results are site- and boring-specific and the results vary with instrument type, media screened, weather conditions, moisture content, soil or rock type, and type of contaminant. The Permittees shall record on the field logs all conditions capable of influencing the results of field screening. The Permittees shall submit to the Department conditions potentially influencing field screening results as part of the site-specific investigation, remediation, or monitoring reports.

At a minimum, the Permittees shall submit the samples with the greatest apparent degree of contamination, based on field observations and field screening, for laboratory analysis. The Permittees shall also use the location of the sample relative to groundwater, stratigraphic units or contacts, and the proximity to significant site or subsurface features or structures as a guideline for sample selection. In addition, the Permittees shall submit the samples with no or little apparent contamination, based on field screening, for laboratory analysis if the intention is to confirm that the base (or other depth interval) of a boring or other sample location is not contaminated.

11.10.2.4.vii Soil, Rock, and Sediment Sample Types

The Permittees shall collect soil, rock, and sediment samples at the frequencies outlined in the site-specific investigation, corrective action, or monitoring work plans for each unit, or other site submitted by the Permittees for review and written approval by the Department. The samples collected shall be representative of the media and site conditions being investigated or monitored. The Permittees shall collect QA/QC samples to monitor the validity of the soil, rock, and sediment sample collection procedures. Field duplicates will be collected at a rate of ten percent. The Permittees shall collect equipment blanks from all sampling apparatus at a frequency of ten percent for chemical analysis. Equipment blanks shall be collected at a frequency of one per day if disposable sampling equipment is used. The Permittees shall collect field blanks at a frequency of one per day for each medium (with the exception of air samples) at each unit, or other site. Reagent blanks shall be used if chemical analytical procedures requiring reagents are employed in the field as part of the investigation or monitoring program. The resulting data will provide information on the variability associated with sample collection, handling, and laboratory analysis operations. The blanks and duplicates shall

be submitted for laboratory analyses associated with the project-specific contaminants, data quality concerns, and media being sampled.

11.10.2.5 Sample Point and Structure Location Surveying

The horizontal and vertical coordinates of the top of each monitoring well casing and the ground surface at each monitoring well location shall be determined by a registered New Mexico professional land surveyor in accordance with the State Plane Coordinate System (§§ 47-1-49 through 56 NMSA 1978)). The surveys shall be conducted in accordance with Sections 500.1 through 500.12 of the Regulations and Rules of the Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Surveyors Minimum Standards for Surveying in New Mexico. Horizontal positions shall be measured to the nearest 0.1-ft, and vertical elevations shall be measured to the nearest 0.01-ft. The Permittees shall prepare site map(s), certified by a registered New Mexico professional land surveyor, presenting all surveyed locations and elevations including relevant site features and structures for submittal with all associated reports to the Department.

Site attributes (*e.g.*, soil sample locations, sediment sample locations, springs, outfalls, pertinent structures, monitoring stations, as well as staked out sampling grids), shall be located by using the global positioning system (GPS), another the Department-approved surveying system, or by using a registered New Mexico Registered Land Surveyor using the methods described in the paragraph above. If using GPS, horizontal locations shall be measured to the nearest 0.5 ft. The Permittees shall provide the Department a statement of accuracy for survey data upon request.

11.10.2.6 Subsurface Vapor-Phase Monitoring and Sampling

Samples of subsurface vapors shall be collected from vapor monitoring points from both discrete zones, selected based on investigation and field screening results, and as total well subsurface vapor samples where required by the Department. Subsurface vapor samples shall be collected using methods approved by the Department that will produce reliable and representative results from the zones subject to investigation or monitoring.

During subsurface drilling explorations at sites where there is a potential for vapor-phase contamination to be present, soil gas samples shall be obtained at the Department-approved intervals for field screening and/or laboratory analyses. An inflatable packer shall be dropped to isolate the bottom two to three feet of the borehole. The isolated portion of the borehole shall be purged by slowly removing approximately five times the volume of the annular space beneath the packer, followed by a VOC measurement using a PID equipped with a 11.7 eV lamp, a combustible gas indicator or other instrument approved by the Department. The data shall be logged and also used for determining the samples to be sent to an analytical laboratory.

The Permittees shall, as directed by the Department, collect vapor samples for field measurement of the following during subsurface vapor monitoring activities:

- (1) percent oxygen;

- (2) organic vapors (using a photo-ionization detector with an 11.7 eV (electron volt) lamp, a combustible vapor indicator or other method approved by the Department);
- (3) percent carbon dioxide;
- (4) static subsurface pressure; and
- (5) other parameters (such as carbon monoxide and hydrogen sulfide) as required by the Department.

The Permittees also shall collect vapor samples for laboratory analysis of the following as required:

- (6) percent moisture;
- (7) VOCs; and
- (8) other analytes required by the Department.

Vapor samples analyzed by the laboratory for percent moisture and VOCs shall be collected using SUMMA canisters or other sample collection method approved by the Department. The samples shall be analyzed for VOC concentrations by EPA Method TO-15, as it may be updated or equivalent VOC analytical method.

Field vapor measurements, the date and time of each measurement, and the instrument used shall be recorded on a vapor monitoring data sheet. The instruments used for field measurements shall be calibrated daily in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and as described in Permit Section 11.10.2.12. The methods used to obtain vapor-phase field measurements and samples shall be approved by the Department in writing prior to the start of air monitoring at each Facility site where vapor-phase monitoring is conducted.

11.10.2.7 Groundwater Monitoring

11.10.2.7.i Groundwater Levels

Groundwater level measurements shall be obtained at intervals required by the Department. Groundwater levels also shall be obtained prior to purging in preparation for a sampling event. Measurement data and the date and time of each measurement shall be recorded on a site monitoring data sheet. The depth to groundwater shall be measured to the nearest 0.01 feet. The depth to groundwater shall be recorded relative to the surveyed well casing rim or other surveyed datum.

Groundwater levels shall be measured in all wells at the facility (or the number of wells otherwise specified in a Department approved groundwater monitoring work plan) within 14 days of the commencement of the monitoring activities. The Permittees shall conduct periodic measuring events, the schedule for which shall be provided in the groundwater monitoring work plans.

11.10.2.8 Groundwater Sampling

Groundwater samples shall initially be obtained from newly installed monitoring wells between ten and 30 days after completion of well development. Groundwater monitoring and sampling shall be conducted at an interval approved by the Department after the initial sampling event. The Permittees shall sample all saturated zones screened to allow entry of groundwater into each monitoring well during each sampling event (or as otherwise specified in the Department approved groundwater monitoring work plan). All requests for variances from the groundwater sampling schedule shall be submitted to the Department, in writing, no less than 30 days prior to the start of scheduled monitoring and sampling events. Groundwater samples shall be collected from all saturated zones, where possible, within exploratory borings not intended to be completed as monitoring wells prior to abandonment of the borings.

U1401931

Water samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the Department-approved groundwater monitoring work plan for one or more of the following general chemistry parameters as required by the Department:

nitrate/nitrite	sulfate	chloride	sodium
dissolved CO ₂	alkalinity	carbonate/bicarbonate	boron
fluoride	manganese	calcium	silicon
ferric/ferrous iron	ammonia	potassium	phosphorus/phosphate
sulfide	bromide	magnesium	methane
TKN	total organic carbon	total dissolved solids	

11.10.2.8.i Well Purging

All zones in each monitoring well shall be purged by removing groundwater prior to sampling and in order to ensure that formation water is being sampled. Purge volumes shall be determined by monitoring, at a minimum, groundwater pH, specific conductance, dissolved oxygen concentrations, turbidity, redox potential, and temperature during purging of volumes and at measurement intervals approved by the Department in writing. The groundwater quality parameters shall be measured using a flow-through cell and instruments approved by the Department in writing. The volume of groundwater purged, the instruments used, and the readings obtained at each interval shall be recorded on the field monitoring log. In general, water samples may be obtained from the well after the measured parameters of the purge water have stabilized to within ten percent for three consecutive measurements. Well purging may also be conducted in accordance with the Department’s Position Paper “Use of Low-Flow and other Non-Traditional Sampling Techniques for RCRA Compliant Groundwater Monitoring” (October 30, 2001). The Permittees may submit, to the Department for approval, a written request for a variance from the described methods of well purging for individual wells no later than 90 days prior to scheduled sampling activities. The Department will respond to the request, in writing, within 60 days of receipt of the variance request.

11.10.2.8.ii Groundwater Sample Collection

Groundwater samples shall be obtained from each well after a sufficient amount of water has been removed from the well casing to ensure that the sample is representative of formation water. Groundwater samples shall be obtained using methods approved by the Department within 24 hours of the completion of well purging. Sample collection methods shall be documented in the field monitoring reports. The samples shall be transferred to the appropriate, clean, laboratory-prepared containers provided by the analytical laboratory. Sample handling and chain-of-custody procedures are described in

U1401931

Permit Section 11.10.2.9. Decontamination procedures shall be established for reusable water sampling equipment as described in Permit Section 11.10.2.11.

All purged groundwater and decontamination water shall be temporarily stored at satellite accumulation areas, transfer stations, or less-than-90-day storage areas in labeled 55-gallon drums or other containers approved by the Department until proper characterization and disposal can be arranged. The methods for disposal of purge/decontamination water shall be approved by the Department prior to removal from the temporary storage area. Disposable materials shall be handled as described in Permit Section 11.10.2.13.

Groundwater samples intended for metals analysis shall be submitted to the laboratory as total metals samples. If required by the Department, the Permittees shall obtain groundwater samples for dissolved metals analysis to be filtered using disposable in-line filters with a 0.45 micron or other mesh size approved by the Department.

11.10.2.8.iii Surface Water Sample Collection

Surface water samples shall be collected using methods approved by the Department. Samples shall be collected in clean laboratory-prepared sampling containers. The methods and instruments used to measure field parameters shall be approved by the Department prior to conducting surface water sampling. The sampling and monitoring techniques used and the measurements obtained shall be recorded in the field monitoring reports.

11.10.2.8.iv Groundwater and Surface Water Sample Types

Groundwater samples shall be collected from each monitoring well and surface water samples shall be collected at predetermined locations. Field duplicates, field blanks, equipment rinsate blanks, reagent blanks, if necessary, and trip blanks shall be obtained for quality assurance during groundwater and surface water sampling activities. The samples shall be handled as described in Permit Section 11.10.2.9.

Field duplicate surface water and groundwater samples shall be obtained at a frequency of ten percent. At a minimum, one duplicate sample per sampling event shall always be obtained.

Field blanks shall be obtained at a frequency of no less than one per day per site or unit. Field blanks shall be generated by filling sample containers in the field with deionized water and submitting the samples, along with the groundwater or surface water samples, to the analytical laboratory for the appropriate analyses.

Equipment rinsate blanks shall be obtained for chemical analysis at the rate of five percent but no fewer than one rinsate blank per sampling day. Equipment rinsate blanks shall be collected at a rate of one per sampling day if disposable sampling apparatus is used. Rinsate samples shall be generated by rinsing deionized water through unused or decontaminated sampling equipment. The rinsate sample then shall be placed in the

appropriate sample container and submitted with the groundwater or surface water samples to the analytical laboratory for the appropriate analyses.

Reagent blanks shall be obtained at a frequency of ten percent but no fewer than one per day per unit if chemical analyses requiring the use of chemical reagents are conducted in the field during water sampling activities.

Trip blanks shall accompany laboratory sample bottles and shipping and storage containers intended for VOC analyses. Trip blanks shall consist of a sample of analyte-free deionized water prepared by the laboratory and placed in an appropriate sample container. The trip blank shall be prepared by the analytical laboratory prior to the sampling event and shall be kept with the shipping containers and placed with other water samples obtained from the site each day. Trip blanks shall be analyzed at a frequency of one for each shipping container of samples.

11.10.2.9 Sample Handling

At a minimum, the following procedures shall be used at all times when collecting samples during investigation, corrective action, and monitoring activities unless otherwise specified in a Department-approved work plan:

- (1) neoprene, nitrile, or other protective gloves shall be worn when collecting samples. New disposable gloves shall be used to collect each sample;
- (2) all samples collected of each medium for chemical analysis shall be transferred into clean sample containers supplied by the project analytical laboratory with the exception of soil, rock, and sediment samples obtained in brass sleeves, shelby tubes, thin wall samplers, or in Encore™ samplers. Upon recovery of the sample collected using split barrel samplers with brass sleeves, the brass sleeves shall be removed from the split barrel sampler and the open ends of the sleeves shall be lined with Teflon tape or foil and sealed with plastic caps. The caps shall be fastened to the sleeve with tape for storage and shipment to the analytical laboratory. Samples collected in shelby tubes or thin wall samplers shall be capped in a similar fashion. The sample depth and the top of the sample shall be clearly marked. Sample container volumes and preservation methods shall be in accordance with EPA *SW-846* and established industry practices for use by accredited analytical laboratories. Sufficient sample volume shall be obtained for the laboratory to complete the method-specific QC analyses on a laboratory-batch basis; and
- (3) sample labels and documentation shall be completed for each sample following procedures included in the site-specific work plans approved by the Department. Immediately after the samples are collected, they shall be stored in a cooler with ice or other appropriate storage method until they are delivered to the analytical laboratory. Standard chain-of-custody procedures, as described in Permit Section 11.10.2.14.ii, shall be followed for all samples collected. All samples shall be submitted to the laboratory soon enough to allow the laboratory to conduct the

U1401931

analyses within the method holding times. All samples shall be submitted to the laboratory within 48 hours after their collection.

Shipment procedures shall include the following:

- (4) individual sample containers shall be packed to prevent breakage and transported in a sealed cooler with ice or other suitable coolant or other EPA or industry-wide accepted method. The drainage hole at the bottom of the cooler shall be sealed and secured in case of sample container leakage. Temperature blanks shall be included with each shipping container;
- (5) each cooler or other container shall be delivered directly to the analytical laboratory;
- (6) glass bottles shall be separated in the shipping container by cushioning material to prevent breakage;
- (7) plastic containers shall be protected from possible puncture during shipping using cushioning material;
- (8) the chain-of-custody form and sample request form shall be shipped inside the sealed storage container to be delivered to the laboratory;
- (9) chain-of-custody seals shall be used to seal the sample-shipping container in conformance with EPA protocol; and
- (10) signed and dated chain-of-custody seals shall be applied to each cooler prior to transport of samples from the site.

11.10.2.10 In-Situ Testing

In-situ permeability tests, remediation system pilot tests, stream flow tests, and other tests conducted to evaluate site and subsurface conditions shall be designed to accommodate specific site conditions and to achieve the test objectives. The testing methods shall be approved, in writing, by the Department prior to implementation. The tests shall be conducted in order to appropriately represent site conditions and in accordance with USGS, ASTM or other methods generally accepted by the industry. Detailed logs of all relevant site conditions and measurements shall be maintained during the testing events. If requested, a summary of the general test results, including unexpected or unusual test results and equipment failures or testing limitations shall be reported to the Department within 30 days of completion of the test. The summary shall be presented in a format acceptable to the Department and in general accordance with the report formats outlined in Permit Section 11.12 (*Reporting Requirements*). A report summarizing the results of each test shall be submitted to the Department within 120 days of completion of each test.

11.10.2.11 Decontamination Procedures

The objective of the decontamination procedures is to minimize the potential for cross-contamination. A designated decontamination area shall be established for decontamination of drilling equipment, reusable sampling equipment and well materials. The drilling rig shall be decontaminated prior to entering the site or unit. Drilling equipment or other exploration equipment that may come in contact with the borehole shall be decontaminated by steam cleaning, by hot-water pressure washing, or by other method approved by the Department prior to drilling each new boring.

Sampling or measurement equipment, including but not limited to, stainless steel sampling tools, split-barrel or core samplers, well developing or purging equipment, groundwater quality measurement instruments, water level measurement instruments, and reusable vapor sampling equipment shall be decontaminated in accordance with the following procedures or other applicable methods approved by the Department before each sampling attempt or measurement:

- (1) brush equipment with a wire or other suitable brush, if necessary or practicable, to remove large particulate matter;
- (2) rinse with potable tap water;
- (3) wash with nonphosphate detergent or other detergent approved by the Department (examples include Fantastik™, Liqui-Nox®) followed by a tap water rinse;
- (4) rinse with 0.1 molar nitric acid (to remove trace metals, if necessary) followed by a tap water rinse;
- (5) rinse with methanol (to remove organic compounds, if necessary) followed by a tap water rinse;
- (6) rinse with potable tap water; and
- (7) double rinse with deionized water.

All decontamination solutions shall be collected and stored temporarily as described in Permit Section 11.10.2.13. Decontamination procedures and the cleaning agents used shall be documented in the daily field log.

11.10.2.12 Field Equipment Calibration Procedures

Field equipment requiring calibration shall be calibrated to known standards, in accordance with the manufacturers' recommended schedules and procedures. At a minimum, calibration checks shall be conducted daily, or at other intervals approved by the Department, and the instruments shall be recalibrated, if necessary. Calibration measurements shall be recorded in the daily field logs. If field equipment becomes inoperable, its use shall be discontinued until the necessary repairs are made. In the interim, a properly calibrated replacement instrument shall be used.

U1401931

11.10.2.13 Collection and Management of Investigation Derived Waste

Investigation derived waste (IDW) includes general refuse, drill cuttings, excess sample material, water (decontamination, development and purge), and disposable equipment generated during the course of investigation, corrective action, or monitoring activities. All IDW shall be properly characterized and disposed of in accordance with all Federal, State, and local rules and regulations for storage, labeling, handling, transport, and disposal of waste. The Permittees shall include a description of anticipated management of IDW as part of the applicable work plan submitted to the Department for approval prior to disposal of any IDW produced during investigation, corrective action, or monitoring activities. The Permittees may submit a request to the Department to dispose of IDW on a case-by-case basis prior to submittal of the applicable work plan.

All water generated during sampling and decontamination activities shall be temporarily stored at satellite accumulation areas or transfer stations in labeled 55-gallon drums or other containers approved by the Department until proper characterization and disposal can be arranged. The IDW may be characterized for disposal based on the known or suspected contaminants potentially present in the waste. The methods for waste characterization and disposal of IDW shall be approved by the Department prior to removal from the temporary storage area.

11.10.2.14 Documentation of Field Activities

11.10.2.14.i General

Daily field activities, including observations and field procedures, shall be recorded on appropriate forms. The original field forms shall be maintained at the Facility. Copies of the completed forms shall be maintained in a bound and sequentially numbered field file for reference during field activities. Indelible ink shall be used to record all field activities. Photographic documentation of field activities shall be performed, as appropriate. The daily record of field activities shall include the following:

- (1) site or unit designation;
- (2) date;
- (3) time of arrival and departure;
- (4) field investigation team members including subcontractors and visitors;
- (5) weather conditions;
- (6) daily activities and times conducted;
- (7) observations;
- (8) record of samples collected with sample designations and locations specified;
- (9) photographic log;
- (10) field monitoring data, including health and safety monitoring if conditions arise that require modification of required work;

- (11) equipment used and calibration records, if appropriate;
- (12) list of additional data sheets and maps completed;
- (13) an inventory of the waste generated and the method of storage or disposal; and
- (14) signature of personnel completing the field record.

11.10.2.14.ii Sample Custody

All samples collected for analysis shall be recorded in the field report or data sheets. Chain-of-custody forms shall be completed at the end of each sampling day, prior to the transfer of samples off site, and shall accompany the samples during shipment to the laboratory. A signed and dated custody seal shall be affixed to the lid of the shipping container. Upon receipt of the samples at the laboratory, the custody seals will be broken, the chain-of-custody form shall be signed as received by the laboratory, and the conditions of the samples shall be recorded on the form. The original chain-of-custody form shall remain with the laboratory and copies shall be returned to the relinquishing party. The Permittees shall maintain copies of all chain-of-custody forms generated as part of sampling activities. Copies of the chain-of-custody records (either paper copies or electronically scanned in PDF format) shall be included with all draft and final laboratory reports submitted to the Department.

11.10.3 Chemical Analyses

The Permittees shall submit all samples for laboratory analysis to accredited contract laboratories. The laboratories shall use the most recent EPA and industry-accepted extraction and analytical methods for chemical analyses for target analytes as the testing methods for each medium sampled. The Permittees shall use the most sensitive laboratory methods (with the lowest detection limits) available unless specific conditions preclude their use.

The Permittees shall submit a list of analytes and analytical methods to the Department, for review and written approval as part of each site-specific investigation, corrective action, or monitoring work plan. The detection limits for each method shall be less than applicable background, screening, and regulatory cleanup levels. The preferred method detection limits are a maximum of 20 percent of the cleanup, screening, or background levels. Analyses conducted with detection limits that are greater than applicable background, screening, and regulatory cleanup levels shall be considered data quality exceptions and the reasons for the elevated detection limits shall be reported to the Department. These data cannot be used for statistical analyses. All analytical data (non-detects, estimated blanks, and detects) shall be included in the electronic or magnetic copy of the investigation report in Microsoft™ Excel format with qualifiers as attached from the analytical laboratory. The summary tables shall include only detects of the data based on the corresponding qualifiers. The Permittees shall not censor the data based on detection limits, quantitation limits, or measurement uncertainty.

11.10.3.1 Laboratory QA/QC Requirements

The following requirements for laboratory QA/QC procedures shall be considered the minimum QA/QC standards for the laboratories employed by the Permittees that provide analytical services for environmental investigation, corrective action, and monitoring activities conducted at the Facility. The Permittees shall provide the names of the contract analytical laboratories and copies of the laboratory quality assurance manuals to the Department within 90 days of awarding a contract for analytical services to any contract laboratory.

11.10.3.1.i Quality Assurance Procedures

Contract analytical laboratories shall maintain internal quality assurance programs in accordance with EPA and industry-wide accepted practices and procedures. At a minimum, the laboratories shall use a combination of standards, blanks, surrogates, duplicates, matrix spike/matrix spike duplicates (MS/MSD), blank spike/blank spike duplicates (BS/BSD), and laboratory control samples to demonstrate analytical QA/QC. The laboratories shall establish control limits for individual chemicals or groups of chemicals based on the long-term performance of the test methods. In addition, the laboratories shall establish internal QA/QC that meets EPA's laboratory certification requirements. The specific procedures to be completed are identified in the following sections.

11.10.3.1.ii Equipment Calibration Procedures and Frequency

The laboratories' equipment calibration procedures, calibration frequency, and calibration standards shall be in accordance with the EPA test methodology requirements and documented in the laboratories' quality assurance and SOP manuals. All instruments and equipment used by the laboratory shall be operated, calibrated, and maintained according to manufacturers' guidelines and recommendations. Operation, calibration, and maintenance shall be performed by personnel who have been properly trained in these procedures. A routine schedule and record of instrument calibration and maintenance shall be kept on file at the laboratory.

11.10.3.1.iii Laboratory QA/QC Samples

Analytical procedures shall be evaluated by analyzing reagent or method blanks, surrogates, MS/MSDs, BS/BSDs, and laboratory duplicates, as appropriate for each method. The laboratory QA/QC samples and frequency of analysis to be completed shall be documented in the cited EPA or DOE test methodologies. At a minimum, the laboratory shall analyze laboratory blanks, MS/MSDs, BS/BSDs, and laboratory duplicates at a frequency of one in twenty for all batch runs requiring EPA test methods and at a frequency of one in ten for non-EPA test methods. Laboratory batch QA/QC samples shall be specific to the project.

U1401931

11.10.3.1.iv Laboratory Deliverables

The laboratory analytical data package submitted to the Department shall be prepared in accordance with EPA-established Level II analytical support protocol. The laboratory analytical data package kept on file at the Facility shall be prepared in accordance with EPA-established Level III or IV analytical support protocol. The following shall be provided by the contract analytical laboratories to the Permittees in the analytical laboratory reports submitted to the Permittees either electronically, magnetically or in hard (paper) copy for each project:

- (1) transmittal letter, including information about the receipt of samples, the testing methodology performed, any deviations from the required procedures, any problems encountered in the analysis of the samples, any data quality exceptions, and any corrective actions taken by the laboratory relative to the quality of the data contained in the report;
- (2) sample analytical results, including sampling date; date of sample extraction or preparation; date of sample analysis; dilution factors and test method identification; soil, rock, or sediment sample results in consistent units (mg/kg) or micrograms per kilogram in dry-weight basis; water sample results in consistent units (milligrams per liter or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)); vapor sample results in consistent units (ppm or $\mu\text{g/m}^3$); and detection limits for undetected analytes. Results shall be reported for all field samples, including field duplicates and blanks, submitted for analysis;
- (3) method blank results, including detection limits for undetected analytes;
- (4) surrogate recovery results and corresponding control limits for samples and method blanks (organic analyses only);
- (5) MS/MSD and/or BS/BSD spike concentrations, percent recoveries, relative percent differences (RPDs), and corresponding control limits;
- (6) laboratory duplicate results for inorganic analyses, including relative percent differences and corresponding control limits;
- (7) sample chain-of-custody documentation;
- (8) holding times and conditions;
- (9) conformance with required analytical protocol(s);
- (10) instrument calibration;
- (11) blanks;
- (12) detection/quantitation limits;
- (13) recoveries of surrogates;
- (14) variability for duplicate analyses;
- (15) completeness; and
- (16) data report formats.

U1401931

The following data deliverables for organic compounds shall be required from the laboratory:

- (17) a cover letter referencing the procedure used and discussing any analytical problems, deviations, and modifications, including signature from authority representative certifying to the quality and authenticity of data as reported;
- (18) report of sample collection, extraction, and analysis dates, including sample holding conditions;
- (19) tabulated results for samples in units as specified, including data qualification in conformance with EPA protocol, and definition of data descriptor codes;
- (20) reconstructed ion chromatograms and mass spectra for gas chromatograph/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) analyses for each sample and standard calibration;
- (21) selected ion chromatograms and mass spectra of detected target analytes for each sample and calibration with associated library/reference spectra;
- (22) gas chromatograph/electron capture device (GC/ECD) and/or gas chromatograph/flame ionization detector (GC/FID) chromatograms for each sample and standard calibration;
- (23) raw data quantification reports for each sample and calibrations, including areas and retention times for analytes, surrogates, and internal standards;
- (24) a calibration data summary reporting calibration range used and a measure of linearity [include decafluorotriphenylphosphine (DFTPP) and p-bromofluorobenzene (BFB) spectra and compliance with tuning criteria for GC/MS];
- (25) final extract volumes (and dilutions required), sample size, wet-to-dry weight ratios, and instrument practical detection/quantitation limit for each analyte;
- (26) analyte concentrations with reporting units identified, including data qualification in conformance with the CLP Statement of Work (SOW) (include definition of data descriptor codes);
- (27) quantification of analytes in all blank analyses, as well as identification of method blank associated with each sample;
- (28) recovery assessments and a replicate sample summary, including all surrogate spike recovery data with spike levels/concentrations for each sample and all MS/MSD results (recoveries and spike amounts); and
- (29) report of tentatively identified compounds with comparison of mass spectra to library/reference spectra.

The following data deliverables for inorganic compounds shall be required from the laboratory:

- (30) a cover letter referencing the procedure used and discussing any analytical problems, deviations, and modifications; including signature from authority representative certifying to the quality and authenticity of data as reported;

- (31) report of sample collection, digestion, and analysis dates, with sample holding conditions;
- (32) tabulated results for samples in units as specified, including data qualification in conformance with the CLP SOW (including definition of data descriptor codes);
- (33) results of all method QA/QC checks, including inductively coupled plasma (ICP) Interference Check Sample and ICP serial dilution results;
- (34) tabulation of instrument and method practical detection/quantitation limits;
- (35) raw data quantification report for each sample;
- (36) a calibration data summary reporting calibration range used and a measure of linearity, where appropriate;
- (37) final digestate volumes (and dilutions required), sample size, and wet-to-dry weight ratios;
- (38) quantification of analytes in all blank analyses, as well as identification of method blank associated with each sample; and
- (39) recovery assessments and a replicate sample summary, including post-digestate spike analysis; all MS data (including spike concentrations) for each sample, if accomplished; all MS results (recoveries and spike amounts); and laboratory control sample analytical results).

The Permittees shall present summary tables of these data and Level II QA/QC results to the Department in the formats described in Permit Section 11.12 (*Reporting Requirements*). The raw analytical data, including calibration curves, instrument calibration data, data calculation work sheets, and other laboratory support data for samples from this project, shall be compiled and kept on file at the Facility for reference. The Permittees shall make the data and all Level III or Level IV QA/QC data available to the Department upon request.

11.10.3.2 Review of Field and Laboratory QA/QC Data

The Permittees shall evaluate the sample data, field, and laboratory QA/QC results for acceptability with respect to the data quality objectives (DQOs). Each group of samples shall be compared with the DQOs and evaluated using data validation guidelines contained in EPA guidance documents, the latest version of *SW-846*, and industry-accepted QA/QC methods and procedures.

The Permittees shall require the laboratory to notify the Facility project manager of data quality exceptions within one business day of discovery in order to allow for sample re-analysis, if possible. The Facility project manager shall contact the Department within one business day of receipt of laboratory notification of data quality exceptions that may affect the ability to meet the objectives of the investigation or compliance activity in order to discuss the implications and determine whether the data will still be considered acceptable or if sample re-analysis or resampling is necessary. The Facility project manager shall summarize the results of the discussion with the Department project leader

regarding the data quality exceptions in a memorandum. The Permittees shall submit the memorandum to the Department by fax or electronic mail within three business days of the conclusion of the data quality discussion.

11.10.3.3 Blanks, Field Duplicates, Reporting Limits, and Holding Times

11.10.3.3.i Blanks

The analytical results of field blanks and field rinsate blanks shall be reviewed to evaluate the adequacy of the equipment decontamination procedures and the possibility of cross-contamination caused by decontamination of sampling equipment. The analytical results of trip blanks shall be reviewed to evaluate the possibility for contamination resulting from the laboratory-prepared sample containers or the sample transport containers. The analytical results of laboratory blanks shall be reviewed to evaluate the possibility of contamination caused by the analytical procedures. If contaminants are detected in field or laboratory blanks, the sample data shall be qualified, as appropriate.

11.10.3.3.ii Field Duplicates

Field duplicates shall consist of 2 samples either split from the same sample device or collected sequentially. Field duplicate samples shall be collected at a minimum frequency of 10 percent of the total number of samples submitted for analysis. RPDs for field duplicates shall be calculated. A precision of no more than 20 percent for duplicates shall be considered acceptable for soil, rock, and sediment sampling conducted at the Facility. The analytical DQO for precision shall be used for water duplicates.

11.10.3.3.iii Method Reporting Limits

Method reporting limits for sample analyses for each medium shall be established at the lowest level practicable for the method and analyte concentrations and shall not exceed soil, groundwater, surface water, or vapor emissions background levels, cleanup standards, and screening levels. The preferred method detection limits are a maximum of 20 percent of the background, screening, or cleanup levels. Detection limits that exceed established soil, groundwater, surface water, or air emissions cleanup standards, screening levels, or background levels and are reported as “not detected” shall be considered data quality exceptions and an explanation for the exceedance and its acceptability for use shall be provided.

11.10.3.3.iv Holding Times

The Permittees shall review the sampling, extraction, and analysis dates to confirm that extraction and analyses were completed within the recommended holding times, as specified by EPA protocol. Appropriate data qualifiers shall be noted if holding times were exceeded.

U1401931

11.10.3.4 Representativeness and Comparability

11.10.3.4.i Representativeness

Representativeness is a qualitative parameter related to the degree to which the sample data represent the relevant specific characteristics of the media sampled. The Permittees shall implement procedures to assure representative samples are collected and analyzed, such as repeated measurements of the same parameter at the same location over several distinct sampling events. The Permittees shall note any procedures or variations that may affect the collection or analysis of representative samples and shall qualify the data.

11.10.3.4.ii Comparability

Comparability is a qualitative parameter related to whether similar sample data can be compared. To assure comparability, the Permittees shall report analytical results in appropriate units for comparison with other data (past studies, comparable sites, screening levels, and cleanup standards), and shall implement standard collection and analytical procedures. Any procedure or variation that may affect comparability shall be noted and the data shall be qualified.

11.10.3.5 Laboratory Reporting, Documentation, Data Reduction, and Corrective Action

Upon receipt of each laboratory data package, data shall be evaluated against the criteria outlined in the previous sections. Any deviation from the established criteria shall be noted and the data will be qualified. A full review and discussion of analytical data QA/QC and all data qualifiers shall be submitted as appendices or attachments to investigation and monitoring reports prepared in accordance with Permit Section 11.12 (*Reporting Requirements*). Data validation procedures for all samples shall include checking the following, when appropriate:

- (1) holding times;
- (2) detection limits;
- (3) field equipment rinsate blanks;
- (4) field blanks;
- (5) field duplicates;
- (6) trip blanks;
- (7) reagent blanks;
- (8) laboratory duplicates;
- (9) laboratory blanks;
- (10) laboratory matrix spikes;
- (11) laboratory matrix spike duplicates;

- (12) laboratory blank spikes;
- (13) laboratory blank spike duplicates; and
- (14) surrogate recoveries.

If significant quality assurance problems are encountered, appropriate corrective action shall be implemented. All corrective action shall be defensible and the corrected data shall be qualified.

11.10.4 Site-Specific Human Health Risk Assessment

Should the Permittees be unable to meet the cleanup levels in Permit Section 11.4, they shall conduct a site-specific risk assessment in accordance with current and acceptable EPA, Regional EPA, and Department guidance and methodology (as updated). If the Department determines that a human health risk assessment work plan is necessary, the Permittees shall submit to the Department for its review and approval a workplan that includes, at a minimum, the site-specific exposure assumptions and any additional sampling needed to support the risk assessment. The Permittees shall prepare a Human Health Risk Assessment Report in support of corrective action, and, if necessary, for closure in accordance with Permit Part 9.

11.10.4.1 Human Health Risk Assessment Methods

A risk assessment may be required for human receptors that are potentially exposed to site-related chemicals in environmental media. The risk assessment shall contain a conceptual site model (CSM), which shall aid in understanding and describing each site. The CSM shall address the following components:

- (1) identification of suspected sources;
- (2) identification of contaminants;
- (3) identification of contaminant releases;
- (4) identification of transport mechanisms;
- (5) identification of affected media;
- (6) identification of land use scenarios;
- (7) identification of potential receptors under current land use scenario;
- (8) identification of potential receptors under future land use scenario; and
- (9) identification of potential routes of exposure.

Potential human receptors under current and/or future land use scenarios may include residential, industrial, construction, and recreational. Other special receptors may be required on a site-specific basis.

11.10.4.1.i Exposure Pathways

The identification of exposure pathways shall include a discussion of all potential pathways and justify whether the pathways are complete. Pathways that shall be considered include soil, groundwater, air, surface water, sediment, and biota. An evaluation of the potential for contaminants to migrate from soil to groundwater shall also be provided. The risk assessment shall also address exposure mechanisms for each exposure pathway, including ingestion, inhalation, dermal, and inhalation of volatile organic compounds volatilized from soil and/or groundwater.

11.10.4.1.ii Data Quality Assurance

The risk assessment shall include an evaluation of analytical data and the usability of the data in the assessment. Data validation shall be conducted in accordance with current EPA guidelines. The evaluation of data shall also include a comparison of detection limits with appropriate and current risk-based screening levels, if MDLs are inconsistent and do not achieve the requirements of Permit Section 11.10.3 (Chemical Analyses).

11.10.4.1.iii Constituents of Potential Concern

Appropriate EPA and/or the Department guidance shall be used to identify constituents of potential concern (COPCs). With the exception of chemicals attributed to field or laboratory contamination, all analytes detected in sampled media (*i.e.*, soil, air, surface water, groundwater, biota, and/or sediment) shall be retained or eliminated as COPCs using one or more of the following processes:

- (1) site attribution analysis;
- (2) essential nutrients; and/or
- (3) risk-based toxicity screen.

Unless sufficient evidence and special circumstances can be provided by the Permittees, all detected organics not attributable to field or laboratory contamination shall be retained and treated as site-related chemicals.

Inorganics detected in site media shall be compared to an appropriate background data set to determine if concentrations are present at levels significantly above background. The site attribution analysis may consist of a tiered approach as follows:

- (4) comparison of maximum site concentrations to a background reference value (*e.g.*, upper tolerance limit, UTL);
- (5) if the site maximum exceeds the background reference value, and sample size is sufficient, statistically compare the site data set to the background data set using appropriate statistical analyses (*e.g.*, Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test). If the sampling size is not sufficient to perform statistical analysis, a comparison of the maximum site concentration to the maximum background concentrations shall be used;

U1401931

- (6) conduct a graphical analysis of site data and background data (*e.g.*, histograms and/or box and whisker plots);
- (7) conduct a geochemical analysis of site data to a background reference chemical; and/or
- (8) evaluate essential nutrients and compare to recommended daily allowances and/or upper intake limits.

All inorganics for which the site attribution analyses indicate are present above natural background shall be retained as COPCs for the risk assessments.

11.10.4.1.iv Exposure Point Concentrations

The Permittees shall determine exposure point concentrations (EPCs) that are representative of the concentrations of chemicals in each given medium to which a receptor may be exposed. Current EPA methodology for handling non-detects and replicates in the risk assessment shall be applied. EPA recommends a 95% or greater estimate of the upper confidence limit ($UCL \geq 95\%$) on the arithmetic mean be used as an EPC for chronic exposures. If conditions are identified where acute exposures must be evaluated, the maximum detected site concentration shall be used as the EPC.

The EPCs shall be determined using statistical analyses that are data distribution and size dependent. EPA and/or the Department accepted guidance and methodologies shall be used, such as the ProUCL software.

EPCs shall be calculated for soil, groundwater, surface water, sediment, and biota.

EPA does not recommend estimating intakes for the air inhalation pathway, but rather compares estimated volatile/particulate air concentrations adjusted for exposure frequencies, duration, and time. For inhalation of volatiles/particulates from soil, EPCs shall be determined based upon the current EPA and/or Department methodology, based upon the volatilization factor or particulate emission factor. Indoor air concentrations shall be determined using EPA and Department accepted approaches, such as the EPA-recommended Johnson and Ettinger model.

11.10.4.1.v Toxicity Assessment

The Permittees shall use the most recently available toxicity factors to calculate carcinogenic and noncarcinogenic risks/hazards based upon the currently acceptable hierarchy of sources for toxicity data.

11.10.4.1.vi Risk Characterization

The Permittees shall quantitatively estimate the potential for carcinogenic (risk) and non-carcinogenic (hazard) effects for all chemicals with toxicity data and provide a discussion of uncertainties associated with the risk assessment. Cumulative effects for risk and hazard for all media and pathways shall be determined.

For those chemicals without toxicity data, appropriate surrogate data may be applied. If surrogate toxicity data are not available, risks/hazards shall be qualitatively addressed in the uncertainties section of the report.

11.10.4.1.vii Uncertainties

The Permittees shall provide an uncertainties section that discusses all assumptions, professional judgments, and data which may result in uncertainties in the final estimates of risk and hazard. The uncertainties shall also discuss whether risks/hazards may have been under or overestimated due to the assumptions made in the assessment.

11.10.5 Site-Specific Ecological Risk Assessment Methods

If the screening level ecological risk assessment indicates unacceptable risk, then the Permittees shall conduct a site-specific ecological risk assessment. If the Department determines that an ecological risk assessment work plan is necessary, the Permittees shall submit to the Department for its review and approval a work plan that includes, at a minimum, the site-specific exposure assumptions and any additional sampling needed to support the risk assessment. In addition, the Permittees shall prepare a site-specific Ecological Risk Assessment Report in support of corrective action, and, if necessary, for closure in accordance with Permit Part 9 (*Closure*). The assessment shall be conducted using EPA and/or the Department approved guidance and methodologies. The ecological risk assessment shall follow the same methodologies outlined above in the human health risk assessment for determining constituent of potential ecological concern (COPEC) and data quality assurance.

11.10.6 Determination of Background

The Permittees shall determine an appropriate background data set for inorganic constituents at the site. The Permittees shall determine whether one or more background data sets are appropriate depending on soil types and geology at the site. Background concentrations for groundwater shall be collected from upgradient wells. The background data set shall be representative of natural conditions unaffected by site activities and shall be statistically defensible. A sufficient number of background samples shall be collected for use in the risk assessment, including conducting site attribution analyses and comparison of data sets.

The Permittees shall provide summary statistics for background metals concentrations in each medium of concern and include the following information:

- (1) number of detects;
- (2) total number of samples;
- (3) frequency of detection;
- (4) minimum detected concentration;
- (5) maximum detected concentration;

- (6) minimum sample quantitation limit (SQL);
- (7) maximum SQL;
- (8) arithmetic mean;
- (9) median;
- (10) standard deviation; and
- (11) coefficient of variation.

The Permittees shall determine the 95% upper tolerance limit (UTL) for each metal using a distribution-based statistical method.

11.10.6.1 Comparing Site Data to Background

The 95% UTL for each metal shall be used as the background reference value for use in screening assessments and determining whether metals are present in the subject media (*e.g.*, soil, groundwater, surface water, sediment) due to site activities. The site maximum detected concentration shall be compared to the 95% UTL for each metal. If the site maximum detected concentration is greater than the background reference value, then additional site attribution analyses shall be conducted.

Site attribution analyses shall be conducted in accordance with Permit Section 11.10.4.1.iii and current EPA and/or the Department accepted guidance. The site attribution analyses shall consist of a statistical comparison of the background data set to the site data set, if sufficient samples are available, using distribution based tests such as the Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test.

If the results of the site attribution analyses indicate that the metal is present at the site above naturally occurring levels, then the Permittees shall include that metal as a site contaminant.

11.11 MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

11.11.1 Types of Monitoring Wells

Two types of groundwater monitoring wells may be installed at the Facility: single completion (containing one screened interval) and with Department approval, double-screened wells. General drilling procedures are presented in Permit Section 11.11.2 and monitoring well construction requirements are presented in Permit Section 11.11.3.

11.11.2 Drilling Methods

Groundwater monitoring wells and piezometers must be designed and constructed in a manner which will yield high quality samples, ensure that the well will last the duration of the project, and ensure that the well will not serve as a conduit for contaminants to migrate between different stratigraphic units or aquifers. The design and construction of

U1401931

groundwater monitoring wells shall comply with the guidelines established in various EPA RCRA guidance, including, but not limited to:

- (1) U.S. EPA, RCRA Groundwater Monitoring: Draft Technical Guidance, EPA/530-R-93-001 (November 1992);
- (2) U.S. EPA, RCRA Groundwater Monitoring Technical Enforcement Guidance Document, OSWER-9950.1 (September 1986); and
- (3) Aller, L., Bennett, T.W., Hackett, G., Petty, R.J., Lehr, J.H., Sedoris, H., Nielsen, D.M., and Denne, J.E., Handbook of Suggested Practices for the Design and Installation of Groundwater Monitoring Wells, EPA 600/4-89/034 (1989).

A variety of methods are available for drilling monitoring wells. While the selection of the drilling procedure is usually based on the site-specific geologic conditions, the following issues shall also be considered:

- (4) drilling shall be performed in a manner that minimizes impacts to the natural properties of the subsurface materials;
- (5) contamination and cross-contamination of groundwater and aquifer materials during drilling shall be avoided;
- (6) the drilling method shall allow for the collection of representative samples of rock, unconsolidated materials, and soil;
- (7) the drilling method shall allow the Permittees to determine when the appropriate location for the screened interval(s) has been encountered; and
- (8) the drilling method shall allow for the proper placement of the filter pack and annular sealants. The borehole diameter shall be at least 4 inches larger in diameter than the nominal diameter of the well casing and screen to allow adequate space for placement of the filter pack and annular sealants.

The drilling method shall allow for the collection of representative groundwater samples. Drilling fluids (which includes air) shall be used only when minimal impact to the surrounding formation and groundwater can be ensured.

A brief description of the different drilling methods that may be appropriate for the construction of monitoring wells at the Facility follows. Many of these methods may be used alone, or in combination, to install monitoring wells at the Facility. While the selection of the specific drilling procedure will usually depend on the site-specific geologic conditions, justification for the method selected must be provided to the Department.

11.11.2.1 Hollow-Stem Auger

The hollow-stem continuous flight auger consists of a hollow, steel shaft with a continuous, spiraled steel flight welded onto the exterior site of the stem. The stem is connected to an auger bit and, when rotated, transports cuttings to the surface. The hollow stem of the auger allows drill rods, split-spoon core barrels, Shelby tubes, and other samplers to be inserted through the center of the auger so that samples may be retrieved during the drilling operations. The hollow stem also acts to temporarily case the borehole, so that the well screen and casing (riser) may be inserted down through the center of the augers once the desired depth is reached, minimizing the risk of possible collapse of the borehole. A bottom plug or pilot bit can be fastened onto the bottom of the augers to keep out most of the soils and/or water that have a tendency to clog the bottom of the augers during drilling. Drilling without a center plug is acceptable provided that the soil plug, formed in the bottom of the auger, is removed before sampling or installing well casings. The soil plug can be removed by washing out the plug using a side discharge rotary bit, or augering out the plug with a solid-stem auger bit sized to fit inside the hollow-stem auger. In situations where heaving sands are a problem, potable water may be poured into the augers to equalize the pressure so that the inflow of formation materials and water shall be held to a minimum when the bottom plug is removed. The hollow-stem auger method is best suited for drilling shallow overburden wells.

11.11.2.2 Air Rotary/Air Down-The-Hole Hammer/ODEX

The air rotary method consists of a drill pipe or drill stem coupled to a drill bit that rotates and cuts through soils and rock. The cuttings produced from the rotation of the drilling bit are transported to the surface by compressed air, which is forced down the borehole through the drill pipe and returns to the surface through the annular space (between the drill pipe and the borehole wall). The circulation of the compressed air not only removes the cuttings from the borehole but also helps to cool the drill bit. The use of air rotary drilling is best suited for hard-rock formations. In soft unconsolidated formations, casing is driven to keep the formation from caving. When using air rotary, the air compressor shall have an in-line filter system to filter the air coming from the compressor. The filter system shall be inspected regularly to insure that the system is functioning properly. In addition, a cyclone velocity dissipater or similar air containment/dust-suppression system shall be used to funnel the cuttings to one location instead of allowing the cuttings to discharge uncontrolled from the borehole. Air rotary that employs the dual-tube (reverse circulation) drilling system is acceptable because the cuttings are contained within the drill stem and are discharged through a cyclone velocity dissipater to the ground surface.

The injection of air into the borehole during air rotary drilling has the potential to alter the natural properties of the subsurface. This can occur through air-stripping of the VOCs in both soil and groundwater in the vicinity of the borehole, altering the groundwater geochemical parameters (*e.g.*, pH and redox potential), and potentially increasing biodegradation of organic compounds in the aquifer near the borehole. These

factors may prevent the well from yielding groundwater samples that are representative of in-situ conditions.

In hard, abrasive, consolidated rock, a down-the-hole hammer may be more appropriate than the air rotary method. In this method, compressed air is used to actuate and operate a pneumatic hammer as well as lift the cuttings to the surface and cool the hammer bit. One drawback of the down-the-hole hammer is that oil is required in the air stream to lubricate the hammer-actuating device, and this oil could potentially contaminate the soil in the vicinity of the borehole and the aquifer.

The ODEX method is a variation of the air rotary method in which a casing-driving technique is used in combination with air rotary drilling. With the ODEX system, the drill bit extends outward and reams a pilot hole large enough for a casing assembly to slide down behind the drill bit assembly. As a result, casing is advanced simultaneously while drilling the hole.

11.11.2.3 Water Rotary and Mud Rotary

The water and mud rotary drilling methods consist of rotary drilling techniques where water or drilling mud is used as the circulating fluid. In both methods, the circulating fluid is pumped down through the drill pipe and is returned back up the borehole through the annular space. The circulating fluid stabilizes the borehole, cools the drill bit, and carries the drill cuttings up to the surface. While the water and mud rotary drilling techniques are rapid and effective drilling methods, the recognition of water-bearing zones is hampered by the addition of water into the system. Mud rotary drilling methods are discouraged if the well is to be used for monitoring of water quality.

Mud rotary drilling is similar to water rotary drilling with the exception that mud additives are added to the water to change the properties (*e.g.*, density, viscosity, yield point, gel strength, fluid-loss-control effectiveness, and lubricity) of the circulating fluid. Drilling muds provide greater borehole stabilization than water alone. There are several types of mud presently available, including bentonite, barium sulfate, organic polymers, cellulose polymers, and polyacrylamides. While drilling muds enhance the stability of the borehole and allow for drilling in formations not appropriate to other methods, they can adversely affect the hydrologic properties and geochemistry of the aquifer. For example, drilling fluid invasion and the buildup of borehole filter cake may reduce the effective porosity of the aquifer in the vicinity of the borehole. In addition, bentonite drilling muds may affect the pH of groundwater and organic polymer drilling muds have been observed to facilitate bacterial growth, which reduces the reliability of sampling results. If polymer emulsions are to be used in the drilling program at the Facility, polymer dispersion agents shall be used at the completion of the drilling program to remove the polymers from the boreholes. For example, if EZ Mud® is used as a drilling additive, a dispersant (*e.g.*, BARAFOS® or five percent sodium hypochlorite) shall be used to disperse and chemically break down the polymer prior to developing and sampling the well. If drilling fluids are used as part of well installation, the Permittees must demonstrate that all data acquired from the well is representative of existing

U1401931

subsurface conditions using methods approved by the Department. The Department may require additional sampling and testing periodically to ensure that the data collected is not affected by residual drilling fluids.

11.11.2.4 Dual-Wall Reverse Circulation

The dual-wall reverse circulation drilling method utilizes a double-wall drill pipe and has the reverse circulation of other conventional rotary drilling methods. The circulating fluid (water or air) is pumped down the borehole between the outer and inner drill pipe, and returns up the inner drill pipe. Cuttings are lifted to the surface through the inner drill pipe. The inner drill pipe rotates the bit, and the outer drill pipe acts as a casing and stabilizes the borehole. Typically, a tri-cone bit is used when drilling through unconsolidated formations and a down-the-hole hammer is used in hard rock.

The dual-wall reverse circulation rotary method is one of the better methods available for obtaining representative and continuous formation samples while drilling. If a roller cone bit is used, the formation that is being drilled is located only a few inches ahead of the double-wall pipe. As a result, the cuttings observed at the surface represent no more than one foot of the formation at any point in time.

When drilling with air, an in-line filter shall be used to remove oil or other impurities from the airstream. However, if a down-the-hole hammer is used, it must be used with caution since it requires oil in the airstream to lubricate the hammer. This could possibly introduce contaminants to the borehole and aquifer.

11.11.2.5 Resonant Sonic

Resonant sonic drilling is a method that uses a sonic drill head to produce high-frequency, high-force vibrations in a steel drill pipe. The vibrations in the pipe create a cutting action at the bit face, which allows a continuous core of the formation to move into a core barrel. The method requires no drilling fluid, drills very fast (up to one ft/sec in certain formations), drills at any angle through all formations (rock, clay, sand, boulders, permafrost, glacial till), and yields virtually no cuttings in the drilling process. While there are numerous advantages to this process, the primary disadvantage is the cost of the method. This drilling method has been proven and used at various facilities.

11.11.2.6 Cryogenic

Cryogenic drilling is a technique that uses standard air rotary drilling methods, but employs cold nitrogen gas as the circulating fluid instead of compressed air. The use of nitrogen gas as the circulation fluid freezes the borehole wall while drilling, which stabilizes unconsolidated sediments and prevents potential cross-contamination of different water-bearing zones. In addition, the method produces fewer cuttings than liquid based drilling methods, requires minimal equipment modifications to existing drill rigs, and does not add contaminants to the borehole during the drilling process due to the benign nature of nitrogen gas. The method is especially applicable for drilling through

alternating hard (competent) and soft (unconsolidated) formations. This drilling method has been tested by the DOE and proposed for future use at various DOE facilities.

11.11.3 Well Construction/Completion Methods

11.11.3.1 Well Construction Materials

Well construction materials shall be selected based on the goals and objectives of the proposed monitoring program and the geologic conditions at the site. When selecting well construction materials, the primary concern shall be selecting materials that will not contribute foreign constituents or remove contaminants from the groundwater. Other factors to be considered include the tensile strength, compressive strength, and collapse strength of the materials; length of time the monitoring well will be in service; and the material's resistance to chemical and microbiological corrosion. Generally, if the monitoring program requires the analysis of only organic constituents, stainless steel should be used. However, if the monitoring program requires only inorganic constituent analyses, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) materials may be used. PVC should not be used for monitoring wells where organic constituents will be analyzed due to its potential for sorption and leaching of contaminants.

Well screen and casing materials acceptable for the construction of RCRA monitoring wells include stainless steel (304 or 316), rigid PVC (meeting American National Standards Institute/National Sanitation Foundation Standard 14), and fluoropolymer materials (polytetrafluoroethylene, fluorinated ethylene propylene, and polyvinylidene). In addition, there are other materials available for the construction of monitoring wells including acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS), fiberglass-reinforced plastic (FRP), black iron, carbon steel, and galvanized steel, but these materials are not recommended for use in long term monitoring wells due to their low resistance to chemical attack and potential contribution of contamination to the groundwater. However, these materials may be used in the construction of monitoring wells where they will not be in contact with the groundwater that will be sampled (*e.g.*, carbon steel pipe used as surface casing).

11.11.3.2 Well Construction Techniques

11.11.3.2.i Single-cased Wells

The borehole shall be bored, drilled, or augered as close to vertical as possible, and checked with a plumb bob, level, or appropriate downhole logging tool. Slanted boreholes shall not be acceptable unless specified in the design. The borehole shall be of sufficient diameter so that well construction can proceed without major difficulties. To assure an adequate size, a minimum two-inch annular space is required between the casing and the borehole wall (or the hollow-stem auger wall). The two-inch annular space around the casing will allow the filter pack, bentonite seal, and annular grout to be placed at an acceptable thickness. Also, the two-inch annular space will allow up to a 1.5-inch outer diameter tremie pipe to be used for placing the filter pack, bentonite seal, and grout at the specified intervals.

It may be necessary to over-drill the borehole so that any soils that have not been removed (or that have fallen into the borehole during augering or drill stem retrieval) will fall to the bottom of the borehole below the depth where the filter pack and well screen are to be placed. Normally, three to five ft is sufficient for over-drilling shallow wells. Deep wells may require deeper over-drilling. The borehole can also be over-drilled to allow for an extra space for a well sump to be installed. If the borehole is over-drilled deeper than desired, it can be backfilled to the designated depth with bentonite pellets or the filter pack.

The well casings (riser assembly) should be secured to the well screen by flush-jointed threads or other appropriate connections and placed into the borehole and plumbed by the use of centralizers, a plumb bob, or a level. No petroleum-based lubricating oils or grease shall be used on casing threads. Teflon tape can be used to wrap the threads to insure a tight fit and minimize leakage. No glue of any type shall be used to secure casing joints. Teflon "O" rings can also be used to ensure a tight fit and minimize leakage. "O" rings made of materials other than Teflon are not acceptable if the well will be sampled for organic compound analyses. Before the well screen and casings are placed at the bottom of the borehole, at least six inches of filter material shall be placed at the bottom to serve as a firm footing. The string of well screen and casing should then be placed into the borehole and plumbed. If centralizers are used, they shall be placed below the well screens and above the bentonite annular seals so that the placement of the filter pack, overlying bentonite seal, and annular grout will not be hindered. Centralizers placed in the wrong locations can cause bridging during material placement. If installing the well screen and casings through hollow-stem augers, the augers shall be slowly extracted as the filter pack, bentonite seal, and grout are tremied or poured into place. The gradual extraction of the augers will allow the materials being placed in the augers to flow out of the bottom of the augers into the borehole. If the augers are not gradually extracted, the materials will accumulate at the bottom of the augers causing potential bridging problems. After the string of well screen and casing is plumb, the filter material shall be placed around the well screen (preferably by the tremie pipe method) up to the designated depth. After the filter pack has been installed, the bentonite seal shall be placed directly on top of the filter pack up to the designated depth or a minimum of two ft above the filter pack, whichever is greater. After the bentonite seal has hydrated for the specified time, the annular grout shall be pumped by the tremie method into the annular space around the casings (riser assembly) up to within two feet of the ground surface or below the frost line, whichever is greater. The grout shall be allowed to cure for a minimum of 24 hours before the surface pad and protective casing are installed. After the surface pad and protective casing are installed, bumper guards (guideposts) shall be installed (if necessary).

11.11.3.2.ii Double-cased Wells

Double-cased wells should be constructed when there is reason to believe that interconnection of two aquifers by well construction may cause cross contamination, or when flowing sands make it impossible to install a monitoring well using conventional methods. A pilot borehole should be advanced through the overburden and the

U1401931

contaminated zone into a clay, confining layer, or bedrock. An outer casing (surface or pilot casing) shall be placed into the borehole and sealed with grout. The borehole and outer casing should extend into tight clay a minimum of two ft or into competent bedrock a minimum of one foot. The total depth into the clay or bedrock will vary depending upon the plasticity of the clay and the extent of weathering and fracturing of the bedrock. The size of the outer casing shall be of sufficient inside diameter to contain the inner casing and the two-inch annular space. In addition, the borehole shall be of sufficient size to contain the outer casing and the two-inch minimum outer annular space, if applicable.

The outer casing shall be grouted by the tremie method from the bottom of the borehole to within two ft of the ground surface. The grout shall be pumped into the annular space between the outer casing and the borehole wall. This can be accomplished by either placing the tremie pipe in the annular space and pumping the grout from the bottom of the borehole to the surface, or placing a grout shoe or plug inside the casing at the bottom of the borehole and pumping the grout through the bottom grout plug and up the annular space on the outside of the casing. The grout shall consist of a Type I Portland cement and bentonite or other approved grout to provide a rigid seal. A minimum of 24 hours shall be allowed for the grout plug (seal) to cure before attempting to drill through it. When drilling through the seal, care shall be taken to avoid cracking, shattering, and washing out of the seal. If caving conditions exist so that the outer casing cannot be sufficiently sealed by grouting, the outer casing shall be driven into place and a grout seal placed in the bottom of the casing.

11.11.3.2.iii Bedrock Wells

The installation of monitoring wells into bedrock can be accomplished in two ways. The first method is to drill or bore a pilot borehole through the soil overburden into the bedrock. An outer casing is installed into the borehole by setting it into the bedrock, and grouting it into place. After the grout has set, the borehole can be advanced through the grout seal into the bedrock. The preferred method of advancing the borehole into the bedrock is rock coring. Rock coring makes a smooth, round hole through the seal and into the bedrock without cracking or shattering the seal. Roller cone bits are used in soft bedrock, but extreme caution should be taken when using a roller cone bit to advance through the grout seal in the bottom of the borehole because excessive water and bit pressure can cause cracking, eroding (washing), and/or shattering of the seal. Low volume air hammers may be used to advance the borehole, but they have a tendency to shatter the seal because of the hammering action. If the structural integrity of the grout seal is in question, a pressure test can be utilized to check for leaks. If the seal leaks, the seal is not acceptable. When the drilling is complete, the finished well will consist of an open borehole from the ground surface to the bottom of the well. The major limitation of open borehole bedrock wells is that the entire bedrock interval serves as the monitoring zone.

The second method is to install the outer surface casing and drill the borehole into bedrock, and then install an inner casing and well screen with the filter pack, bentonite

seal, and annular grout. The well is completed with a surface protective casing and concrete pad. This well installation method gives the flexibility of isolating the monitoring zone(s) and minimizing inter-aquifer flow. In addition, it gives structural integrity to the well, especially in unstable areas (*e.g.*, steeply dipping shales) where the bedrock has a tendency to shift or move when disturbed.

11.11.3.3 Well Screen and Filter Pack Design

Well screens and filter packs shall be designed to accurately sample the aquifer zone that the well is intended to sample, minimize the passage of formation materials (turbidity) into the well, and ensure sufficient structural integrity to prevent the collapse of the intake structure. The selection of the well screen length depends upon the objective of the well. Piezometers and wells where only a discrete flow path is monitored are generally completed with short screens (two ft or less). While monitoring wells are usually constructed with longer screens (usually five to ten ft), they shall be kept to the minimum length appropriate for intercepting a contaminant plume. The screen slot size shall be selected to retain from 90 to 100 percent of the filter pack material in artificially filter packed wells, and from 50 to 100 percent of the formation material in naturally packed wells. All well screens shall be factory wire-wrapped or machine slotted.

A filter pack shall be used when: 1) the natural formation is poorly sorted; 2) a long screen interval is required or the screen spans highly stratified geologic materials of widely varying grain sizes; 3) the natural formation is uniform fine sand, silt, or clay, 4) the natural formation is thin-bedded; 5) the natural formation is poorly cemented sandstone; 6) the natural formation is highly fractured or characterized by relatively large solution channels; 7) the natural formation is shale or coal that will act as a constant source of turbidity to groundwater samples; or 8) the diameter of the borehole is significantly greater than the diameter of the screen. The use of natural formation material as a filter pack is only recommended when the natural formation materials are relatively coarse-grained, permeable, and uniform in grain size.

Filter pack materials shall consist of clean, rounded to well-rounded, hard, insoluble particles of siliceous composition (industrial grade quartz sand or glass beads). The required grain-size distribution or particle sizes of the filter pack materials shall be selected based upon a sieve analysis of the aquifer materials or the formation to be monitored, or the characteristics of the aquifer materials using information acquired during previous investigations.

Where sieve analyses are used to select the appropriate filter pack particle size, the results of a sieve analysis of the formation materials are plotted on a grain-size distribution graph, and a grain-size distribution curve is generated. The 70 percent retained grain size value should be multiplied by a factor between four and six (four for fine, uniform formations and six for coarse, non-uniform formations). A second grain-size distribution curve is then drawn on the graph for this new value, ensuring that the uniformity coefficient does not exceed 2.5. The filter pack that shall be used will fall within the area defined by these two curves.

Once the filter pack size is determined, the screen slot size shall be selected to retain at least 90 percent of the filter pack material. The Permittees may propose the use of a pre-determined well screen slot size and filter pack for monitoring wells in the site-specific work plans submitted to the Department.

The filter pack shall be installed in a manner that prevents bridging and particle-size segregation. Filter packs placed below the water table shall be installed by the tremie pipe method. Filter pack materials shall not be poured into the annular space unless the well is shallow (*e.g.*, less than 30 ft deep) and the filter pack material can be poured continuously into the well without stopping. At least two inches of filter pack material shall be installed between the well screen and the borehole wall, and two ft of material shall extend above the top of the well screen. A minimum of six-inches of filter pack material shall also be placed under the bottom of the well screen to provide a firm footing and an unrestricted flow under the screened area. In deep wells (*e.g.*, greater than 200 ft deep), the filter pack may not compress when initially installed. As a result, filter packs may need to be installed as high as five ft above the screened interval in these situations. The precise volume of filter pack material required shall be calculated and recorded before placement, and the actual volume used shall be determined and recorded during well construction. Any significant discrepancy between the calculated and actual volume shall be explained. Prior to installing the filter pack annular seal, a one to two-ft layer of chemically inert fine sand shall be placed over the filter pack to prevent the intrusion of annular sealants into the filter pack.

11.11.3.4 Annular Sealant

The annular space between the well casing and the borehole must be properly sealed to prevent cross-contamination of samples and the groundwater. The materials used for annular sealants shall be chemically inert with respect to the highest anticipated concentration of chemical constituents expected in the groundwater at the Facility. In general, the permeability of the sealing material shall be one to two orders of magnitude lower than the least permeable parts of the formation in contact with the well. The precise volume of annular sealants required shall be calculated and recorded before placement, and the actual volume shall be determined and recorded during well construction. Any significant discrepancy between the calculated volume and the actual volume shall be explained.

During well construction, an annular seal shall be placed on top of the filter pack. This seal shall consist of a high solids (10-30 percent) bentonite material in the form of bentonite pellets, granular bentonite, or bentonite chips. The bentonite seal shall be placed in the annulus through a tremie pipe if the well is deep (greater than 30 ft), or by pouring directly down the annulus in shallow wells (less than 30 ft). If the bentonite materials are poured directly down the annulus (which is an acceptable method only in wells less than 30 feet deep), a tamping device shall be used to ensure that the seal is emplaced at the proper depth and the bentonite has not bridged higher in the well casing. The bentonite seal shall be placed above the filter pack a minimum of two ft vertical thickness. The bentonite seal shall be allowed to completely hydrate in conformance

U1401931

with the manufacturer's specifications prior to installing the overlying annular grout seal. The time required for the bentonite seal to completely hydrate will differ with the materials used and the specific conditions encountered, but is generally a minimum of four to 24 hours.

A grout seal shall be installed on top of the filter pack annular seal. The grout seal may consist of a high solids (30 percent) bentonite grout, a neat cement grout, a cement/bentonite grout, or other suitable seal material that is approved by the Department. The grout shall be pumped under pressure (not gravity fed) into the annular space by the tremie pipe method, from the top of the filter pack annular seal to within a few feet of the ground surface. The tremie pipe shall be equipped with a side discharge port (or bottom discharge for grouting at depths greater than 100 feet) to minimize damage to the filter pack or filter pack annular bentonite seal during grout placement. The grout seal shall be allowed to cure for a minimum of 24 hours before the concrete surface pad is installed. All grouts shall be prepared in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. High solids (30 percent) bentonite grouts shall have a minimum density of 10 pounds per gallon (as measured by a mud balance) to ensure proper setup. Cement grouts shall be mixed using six and one-half to seven gallons of water per 94-pound bag of Type I Portland cement. Bentonite (five to ten percent) may be added to delay the setting time and reduce the shrinkage of the grout.

11.11.4 Well Development

All monitoring wells shall be developed to create an effective filter pack around the well screen, correct damage to the formation caused by drilling, remove fine particles from the formation near the borehole, and assist in restoring the natural water quality of the aquifer in the vicinity of the well. Development stresses the formation around the screen, as well as the filter pack, so that mobile fines, silts, and clays are pulled into the well and removed. Development is also used to remove any foreign materials (*e.g.*, water, drilling mud) that may have been introduced into the borehole during the drilling and well installation activities, and to aid in the equilibration that will occur between the filter pack, well casing, and the formation water. The development of a well is extremely important to ensuring the collection of representative groundwater samples.

Newly installed monitoring wells shall not be developed for at least 48 hours after the surface pad and outer protective casing are installed. This will allow sufficient time for the well materials to cure before the development procedures are initiated. A new monitoring well shall be developed until the column of water in the well is free of visible sediment, and the pH, temperature, turbidity, and specific conductivity have stabilized. In most cases, the above requirements can be satisfied. However, in some cases, the pH, temperature, and specific conductivity may stabilize but the water remains turbid. In this case, the well may still contain well construction materials, such as drilling mud in the form of a mud cake or formation soils that have not been washed out of the borehole. Thick drilling mud cannot be flushed out of a borehole with one or two well volumes of flushing. Instead, continuous flushing over a period of several days may be necessary to complete the well development. If the well is pumped dry, the water level shall be

allowed to sufficiently recover before the next development period is initiated. The common methods used for developing wells include:

- (1) pumping and over-pumping;
- (2) backwashing;
- (3) surging (with a surge block);
- (4) bailing;
- (5) jetting; and
- (6) airlift pumping.

These development procedures can be used, either individually or in combination, to achieve the most effective well development. However, the most favorable well development methods include pumping, over-pumping, bailing, surging, or a combination of these methods. Well development methods and equipment that alter the chemical composition of the groundwater shall not be used. Development methods that involve adding water or other fluids to the well or borehole, or that use air to accomplish well development should be avoided, if possible. Approval shall be obtained from the Department prior to introducing air, water, or other fluids into the well for the purpose of well development. If water is introduced to a borehole during well drilling and completion, then the same or greater volume of water shall be removed from the well during development. In addition, the volume of water withdrawn from a well during development shall be recorded, and the Permittees shall use their best efforts to avoid pumping wells dry during development activities.

11.11.5 Surface Completion

Monitoring wells may be completed either as flush-mounted wells, or as above-ground completions. A surface seal shall be installed over the grout seal and extended vertically up the well annulus to the land surface. The lower end of the surface seal shall extend a minimum of 1 foot below the frost line to prevent damage from frost heaving. The composition of the surface seal shall be neat cement or concrete. In above-ground completions, a three-foot wide, four-inch thick concrete surface pad shall be installed around the well at the same time the protective casing is installed. The surface pad shall be sloped so that drainage will flow away from the protective casing and off the pad. In addition, a minimum of one inch of the finished pad shall be below grade or ground elevation to prevent washing and undermining by soil erosion.

A locking protective casing shall be installed around the well casing (riser) to prevent damage or unauthorized entry. The protective casing shall be anchored in the concrete surface pad below the frost line and extend several inches above the well riser stickup. A weep hole shall be drilled into the protective casing just above the top of the concrete surface pad to prevent water from accumulating and freezing inside the protective casing around the well riser. A cap shall be placed on the well riser to prevent tampering or the entry of foreign materials, and a lock shall be installed on the protective casing to provide security. If the wells are located in an area that receives traffic, a minimum of three

bumper guards consisting of steel pipes three to four inches in diameter and a minimum of five-foot length should be installed. The bumper guards should be installed to a minimum depth of two feet below the ground surface in a concrete footing and extend a minimum of three feet above ground surface. The pipes should be filled with concrete to provide additional strength. The pipes should be painted a bright color to reduce the possibility of vehicular damage.

If flush-mounted completions are required (*e.g.*, in active roadway areas), a protective structure such as a utility vault or meter box should be installed around the well casing. In addition, measures should be taken to prevent the accumulation of surface water in the protective structure and around the well intake. These measures should include outfitting the protective structure with a steel lid or manhole cover that has a rubber seal or gasket, and ensuring that the bond between the cement surface seal and the protective structure is watertight.

11.11.6 Well Abandonment

All well abandonment must be conducted in accordance with 19.27.4 NMAC. Wells are usually abandoned when they are no longer required in the monitoring network or when they are damaged beyond repair. The goal of well abandonment is to seal the borehole in such a manner that the well cannot act as a conduit for migration of contaminants from the ground surface to the aquifer or between aquifers. To properly abandon a well, the preferred method is to completely remove the well casing and screen from the borehole, clean out the borehole, and backfill with a cement or bentonite grout, neat cement, or concrete. The well abandonment procedure must also comply with current EPA well abandonment guidance.

For wells with small diameter casing, abandonment shall be accomplished by overdrilling the well with a large diameter hollow-stem auger. After the well has been overdrilled, the well casing and grout can be lifted out of the ground with a drill rig, and the remaining filter pack can be drilled out. The open borehole can then be pressure grouted (via the tremie pipe method) from the bottom of the borehole to the ground surface. After the grout has cured, the top two ft of the borehole shall be filled with concrete to insure a secure surface seal.

Several other well abandonment procedures are available for wells with larger diameter screens and casings. One method is to force a drill stem with a tapered wedge assembly or a solid-stem auger into the well casing and pull the casing out of the ground. However, if the casing breaks or the well cannot be pulled from the ground, the well will have to be grouted in place. To abandon a well in place, a tremie pipe shall be placed at the lowest point in the well (at the bottom of the screen or in the well sump). The entire well is then pressure grouted from the bottom of the well upward. The pressurized grout will be forced out through the well screen into the filter pack and up the inside of the well casing sealing off all breaks and holes in the casing. Once the well is grouted, the casing is cut off even with the ground surface and covered with concrete.

If a PVC well cannot be abandoned due to internal casing damage (*e.g.*, the tremie pipe cannot be extended to the bottom of the screen), it may be necessary to drill out the casing with a roller cone or drag bit using the wet rotary drilling method, or grind out the casing using a solid-stem auger equipped with a carbide tooth bit. Once the casing is removed, the open borehole can be cleaned out and pressure grouted from the bottom of the borehole upward.

11.11.7 Documentation

All information on the design, construction, and development of each monitoring well shall be recorded and presented on a boring log, a well construction log, and well construction diagram. The well construction log and well construction diagram shall include the following information:

- (1) well name/number;
- (2) date/time of well construction;
- (3) borehole diameter and well casing diameter;
- (4) well depth;
- (5) casing length;
- (6) casing materials;
- (7) casing and screen joint type;
- (8) screened interval(s);
- (9) screen materials;
- (10) screen slot size and design;
- (11) filter pack material and size;
- (12) filter pack volume (calculated and actual);
- (13) filter pack placement method;
- (14) filter pack interval(s);
- (15) annular sealant composition;
- (16) annular sealant placement method;
- (17) annular sealant volume (calculated and actual);
- (18) annular sealant interval(s);
- (19) surface sealant composition;
- (20) surface seal placement method;
- (21) surface sealant volume (calculated and actual);
- (22) surface sealant interval;
- (23) surface seal and well apron design and construction;

- (24) well development procedure and turbidity measurements;
- (25) well development purge volume(s) and stabilization parameter measurements;
- (26) type and design and construction of protective casing;
- (27) well cap and lock;
- (28) ground surface elevation;
- (29) survey reference point elevation on well casing;
- (30) top of monitoring well casing elevation; and
- (31) top of protective steel casing elevation.

11.12 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

11.12.1 General

The purpose of this Permit Section is to provide the reporting requirements and report formats for corrective action activities at all SWMUs, AOCs, and permitted units required under this Permit. This Permit Section is not intended to provide reporting requirements for every potential corrective action conducted at the Facility; therefore, the formats for all types of reports are not presented below. The described formats include the general reporting requirements and formats for site-specific investigation work plans, investigation reports, periodic monitoring reports, risk assessment reports, and corrective measures evaluations. The Permittees shall generally consider the reports to be the equivalents of RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) work plans, RFI reports, periodic monitoring reports, risk assessments, Corrective Measures Study (CMS) plans, and CMS reports, for the purposes of RCRA compliance. The Permittees shall include detailed, site-specific requirements in all SWMU, AOC, permitted unit and facility-wide investigation work plans, investigation reports, monitoring reports, and corrective measures evaluations. All plans and reports shall be prepared with technical and regulatory input from the Department. All work plans, reports and other documents shall be submitted to the Department in the form of two paper copies and one copy in electronic or other format acceptable to the Department. The Permittees shall submit maps and figures in a format specified by the Department (*e.g.*, *.shp, *.dwg).

The reporting requirements listed in this attachment do not include all sections that may be necessary to complete each type of report listed and may include sections that are not relevant for a specific site action. The Permittees or the Department may determine that additional sections may be needed to address additional site-specific issues or information collected during corrective action or monitoring activities not listed below. However, the Permittees must submit variations of the general report format and the formats for reports not listed in this Permit Section (11.12) in outline form to the Department for approval prior to submittal of the reports. The Department will approve or disapprove, in writing, the proposed report outline within 90 days of receipt of the outline. If the Department disapproves the report outline, the Department will notify the Permittees, in writing, of the outline's deficiencies and will specify a date for submittal of

a revised report outline. All reports submitted by the Permittees shall follow the general approach and limitations for data presentation described in this attachment.

11.12.2 Investigation Work Plan

The Permittees shall prepare work plans for site investigations or corrective action activities at the Facility using the general outline below. The minimum requirements for describing proposed activities within each section are included. All research, locations, depths and methods of exploration, field procedures, analytical results, data collection methods, and schedules shall be included in each work plan. In general, interpretation of data acquired during previous investigations shall be presented only in the background sections of the work plans. The other text sections of the work plans shall be reserved for presentation of anticipated site-specific activities and procedures relevant to the project. The general work plan outline is described below.

11.12.2.1 Title Page

The title page shall include the type of document; Facility name; Area designation; SWMU or AOC name, site, and any other unit name; and the submittal date. A signature block providing spaces for the names and titles of the responsible DOE and LANS representatives shall be provided on the title page in accordance with 40 CFR § 270.11(d)(1).

11.12.2.2 Executive Summary (Abstract)

The executive summary or abstract shall provide a brief summary of the purpose and scope of the investigation to be conducted at the subject site. The Facility, SWMU or AOC name, permitted unit reference, site name, any other unit name, location, and Area designation shall be included in the executive summary.

11.12.2.3 Table of Contents

The table of contents shall list all text sections, tables, figures, and appendices or attachments included in the work plan. The corresponding page numbers for the titles of each section of the work plan shall be included in the table of contents.

11.12.2.4 Introduction

The introduction shall include the Facility name, area designation, unit location, and unit status (*e.g.*, closed, corrective action). General information on the current site usage and status shall be included in this section. A brief description of the purpose of the investigation and the type of site investigation to be conducted shall be provided in this section.

U1401931

11.12.2.5 Background

The background section shall describe relevant background information. This section shall briefly summarize historical site uses by the U.S. Government and any other entity, including the locations of current and former site structures and features. A labeled figure shall be included in the document showing the locations of current and former site structures and features. The locations of pertinent subsurface features such as pipelines, underground tanks, utility lines, and other subsurface structures shall be included in the background summary and labeled on the figure, unless none exist.

This section shall identify potential receptors, including groundwater, and include a brief summary of the type and characteristics of all waste and all contaminants managed or released at the site, the known and possible sources of contamination, the history of releases or discharges of contamination, and the known extent of contamination. This section shall include brief summaries of results of previous investigations, if conducted, including references to pertinent figures, data summary tables, and text in previous reports. At a minimum, detections of contaminants encountered during previous investigations shall be presented in table format, with an accompanying figure showing sample locations. References to previous reports shall include page, table, and figure numbers for referenced information. Summary data tables and site plans showing relevant investigation locations shall be included in the Tables and Figures sections of the document, respectively.

11.12.2.6 Site Conditions

11.12.2.6.i Surface Conditions

A section on surface conditions shall provide a brief detailed description of current site topography, features and structures including a description of topographic drainages, man-made drainages, vegetation, erosional features, and basins. It shall also include a detailed description of current site usage and any current operations at the site. In addition, descriptions of features located in surrounding sites that may have an impact on the subject site regarding sediment transport, surface water run-off, or contaminant fate and transport shall be included in this section.

11.12.2.6.ii Subsurface Conditions

A section on subsurface conditions shall provide a brief, detailed description of the site conditions observed during previous subsurface investigations, including relevant soil horizons, stratigraphy, presence of groundwater, and other relevant information. A site plan showing the locations of all borings and excavations advanced during previous investigations shall be included in the Figures section of the work plan. A brief description of the anticipated stratigraphic units that may be encountered during the investigation may be included in this subsection if no previous investigations have been conducted at the site.

11.12.2.7 Scope of Activities

A section on the scope of activities shall briefly describe a list of all anticipated activities to be performed during the investigation including background information research, health and safety requirements that may affect or limit the completion of tasks, drilling, test pit or other excavations, well construction, field data collection, survey data collection, chemical analytical testing, aquifer testing, remediation system pilot tests, and IDW storage and disposal.

11.12.2.8 Investigation Methods

A section on investigation methods shall provide a description of all anticipated locations and methods for conducting the activities to be performed during the investigation. This section shall include research methods, health and safety practices that may affect the completion of tasks, drilling methods, test pit or other excavation methods, sampling intervals and methods, well construction methods, field data collection methods, geophysical and land survey methods, field screening methods, chemical analytical testing, materials testing, aquifer testing, pilot tests, and other proposed investigation and testing methods. This information may also be summarized in table format, if appropriate.

11.12.2.9 Monitoring and Sampling Program

A section on monitoring and sampling shall provide a description of the groundwater, ambient air, subsurface vapor, remediation system, engineering controls, and other monitoring and sampling programs currently being implemented at the site.

11.12.2.10 Schedule

A section shall set forth the anticipated schedule for completion of field investigation, pilot testing, and monitoring and sampling activities. In addition, this section shall set forth a schedule for submittal of reports and data to the Department including a schedule for submitting all status reports and preliminary data.

11.12.2.11 Tables

The following summary tables may be included in the investigation work plans, if previous investigations have been conducted at the site:

- (1) summaries of regulatory criteria, background, and applicable cleanup levels (may be included in the analytical data tables instead of as separate tables);
- (2) summaries of historical field survey location data;
- (3) summaries of historical field screening and field parameter measurements of soil, rock, sediments, groundwater, surface water, and air quality data;

- (4) summaries of historical soil, rock, or sediment laboratory analytical data shall include the analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions that could influence interpretation of the data;
- (5) summaries of historical groundwater elevation and depth to groundwater data. The table shall include the monitoring well depths, the screened intervals in each well, and the dates and times measurements were taken;
- (6) summaries of historical groundwater laboratory analytical data. The analytical data tables shall include the analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions that could influence interpretation of the data;
- (7) summary of historical surface water laboratory analytical data. The analytical data tables shall include the analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions that could influence interpretation of the data;
- (8) summary of historical air sample screening and chemical analytical data. The data tables shall include the screening instruments used, laboratory analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions that could influence interpretation of the data; and
- (9) summary of historical pilot or other test data, if applicable, including units of measurement and types of instruments used to obtain measurements.

Data presented in the tables shall include information on dates of data collection, analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions. The analytical data tables shall include only detected analytes and data quality exceptions that could potentially mask detections.

11.12.2.12 Figures

The following figures shall be included with each investigation work plan for each site, including presentation of data where previous investigations have been conducted. All figures must include an accurate bar scale and a north arrow. An explanation shall be included on each figure for all abbreviations, symbols, acronyms, and qualifiers. All maps shall contain a date of preparation.

- (1) a vicinity map showing topography and the general location of the site relative to surrounding features and properties;
- (2) a site plan that presents pertinent site features and structures, underground utilities, well locations, and remediation system locations and details. Off-site well locations and other relevant features shall be included on the site plan, if appropriate. Additional site plans may be required to present the locations of relevant off-site well locations, structures, and features;
- (3) figures showing historical and proposed soil boring or excavation locations and sampling locations;
- (4) figures presenting historical soil sample field screening and laboratory analytical data if applicable;

- (5) figures presenting the locations of all existing and proposed borings and vapor monitoring well locations;
- (6) figures showing all existing and proposed wells and piezometers, presenting historical groundwater elevation data, and indicating groundwater flow directions;
- (7) figures presenting historical groundwater laboratory analytical data, if applicable. The chemical analytical data corresponding to each sampling location can be presented in tabular form on the figure or as an isoconcentration map;
- (8) figures presenting historical and proposed surface water sample locations and field measurement data, if applicable;
- (9) figures presenting historical surface water laboratory analytical data, if applicable;
- (10) figures showing historical and proposed air or vapor sampling locations and presenting historical air quality data, if applicable;
- (11) figures presenting historical pilot and other testing locations and data, where applicable, including site plans and graphic data presentation; and
- (12) figures presenting geologic cross-sections, based on outcrop and borehole data acquired during previous investigations, if applicable.

11.12.2.13 Appendices

A description of IDW management shall be included as an appendix to the investigation work plan. The results of historical investigations required in this Permit shall be submitted with the investigation work plan as a separate document. Additional appendices may be necessary to present additional data or documentation not listed above.

11.12.3 Investigation Report

The Permittees shall prepare investigation reports at the Facility using the general outline below. The Investigation Report shall be the reporting mechanism for presenting the results of completed Investigation Work Plans. This Permit Section (11.12.3) describes the minimum requirements for reporting on site investigations. All data collected during each site investigation event in the reporting period shall be included in the reports. In general, interpretation of data shall be presented only in the background, conclusions and recommendations sections of the reports. The other text sections of the reports shall be reserved for presentation of facts and data without interpretation or qualifications. The general report outline is provided below.

11.12.3.1 Title Page

The title page shall include the type of document; Facility name; Area designation; SWMU or AOC name, site, and any other unit name; and the submittal date. A signature block providing spaces for the names and titles of the responsible DOE and LANS

representatives shall be provided on the title page in accordance with 40 CFR § 270.11(d)(1).

11.12.3.2 Executive Summary (Abstract)

The executive summary or abstract shall provide a brief summary of the purpose, scope, and results of the investigation; site names; location; and area designation. In addition, this section shall include a brief summary of conclusions included in the report based on the investigation data collected and recommendations for future investigation, monitoring, remedial action or site closure.

11.12.3.3 Table of Contents

The table of contents shall list all text sections, subsections, tables, figures, and appendices or attachments included in the report. The corresponding page numbers for the titles of each section of the report shall be included in the table of contents.

11.12.3.4 Introduction

The introduction section shall include the Facility name, area designation, unit location, and unit status (*e.g.*, closed, corrective action). General information on the site usage and status shall be included in this section. A brief description of the purpose of the investigation, the type of site investigation conducted, and the type of results presented in the report also shall be provided in this section.

11.12.3.5 Background

The background section shall describe relevant background information. This section shall briefly summarize historical site uses by the U.S. Government and any other entity, including the locations of current and former site structures and features. A labeled figure shall be included in the document showing the locations of current and former site structures and features. The locations of any subsurface features such as pipelines, underground tanks, utility lines, and other subsurface structures shall be included in the background summary and labeled on the figure, as appropriate. In addition, this section shall include a brief summary of the possible sources of contamination, the history of releases or discharges of contamination, the known extent of contamination, and a general summary of the results of previous investigations including references to previous reports. The references to previous reports shall include page, table, and figure numbers for referenced information. A site plan, showing relevant investigation locations, and summary data tables shall be included in the Figures and Tables sections of the document, respectively.

11.12.3.6 Scope of Activities

A section on the scope of activities shall briefly describe all activities performed during the investigation event including background information research, implemented health and safety measures that affected or limited the completion of tasks, drilling, test pit or

U1401931

other excavation methods, well construction methods, field data collection, survey data collection, chemical analytical testing, aquifer testing, remediation system pilot tests, and IDW storage or disposal.

11.12.3.7 Field Investigation Results

A section shall provide a summary of the procedures used and the results of all field investigation activities conducted at the site including the dates that investigation activities were conducted, the type and purpose of field investigation activities performed, field screening measurements, logging and sampling results, pilot test results, construction details, and conditions observed. Field observations or conditions that altered the planned work or may have influenced the results of sampling, testing, and logging shall be reported in this section. The following sections shall be included.

11.12.3.8 Site Conditions

11.12.3.8.i Surface Conditions

A section on surface conditions shall provide a brief detailed description of current site topography, features and structures including a description of topographic drainages, man-made drainages, vegetation, erosional features, and basins. It shall also include a detailed description of current site usage and any current operations at the site. In addition, descriptions of features located in surrounding sites that may have an impact on the subject site regarding sediment transport, surface water run-off, or contaminant fate and transport shall be included in this section.

11.12.3.8.ii General Subsurface Conditions

A section on subsurface conditions shall provide a brief, detailed description of the general site conditions observed during the subsurface investigations, including relevant soil horizons, stratigraphy, presence of groundwater, and other relevant information. A site plan showing the locations of all borings and excavations advanced during the investigation and, as applicable, previous investigations shall be included in the Figures section of the work plan. A brief description of the stratigraphic units that were observed during the investigation shall be included in this subsection if no previous investigations have been conducted at the site.

11.12.3.9 Exploratory Drilling or Excavation Investigations

A section shall describe the locations, methods, and depths of subsurface explorations. The description shall include the types of equipment used, the logging procedures, the soil or rock classification system used to describe the observed materials, exploration equipment decontamination procedures, and conditions encountered that may have affected or limited the investigation.

A description of the site conditions observed during subsurface investigation activities shall be included in this section, including soil horizon and stratigraphic information.

Site plans showing the locations of all borings and excavations shall be included in the Figures Section of the report. Boring and test pit logs for all exploratory borings and test pits shall be presented in an appendix or attachment to the report.

11.12.3.10 Exploratory and Monitoring Well Boring Geophysical Logging

A section shall describe the methods, dates of measurement, depth intervals measured, and the results of geophysical logging. The relative merits and limitations of each geophysical logging method employed shall be discussed, along with any field conditions or instrument malfunctions that occurred that may have affected the results of the geophysical logging.

11.12.3.11 Subsurface Conditions

A section on subsurface conditions shall describe known subsurface lithology and structures, based on observations made during the current and previous subsurface investigations, including interpretation of geophysical logs and as-built drawings of man-made structures. A description of any known locations of pipelines and utility lines and observed geologic structures shall also be included in this section. A site plan showing boring and excavation locations and the locations of the site's above- and below-ground structures shall be included in the Figures Section of the report. In addition, cross-sections shall be constructed, if appropriate, to provide additional visual presentation of site or regional subsurface conditions.

11.12.3.12 Monitoring Well Construction and Boring or Excavation Abandonment

A section shall describe the methods and details of monitoring well construction and the methods used to abandon or backfill exploratory borings and excavations. The description shall include the dates of well construction, boring abandonment, or excavation backfilling. In addition, well construction diagrams shall be included in an appendix or attachment with the associated boring logs for monitoring well borings. The Permittees may submit well abandonment reports as an appendix to the investigation report.

11.12.3.13 Groundwater Conditions

A section shall describe groundwater conditions observed beneath the subject site and relate local groundwater conditions to regional groundwater conditions. A description of the depths to water, aquifer thickness, and groundwater flow directions shall be included in this section for alluvial groundwater, shallow perched groundwater, intermediate perched groundwater, and regional groundwater, as appropriate to the investigation. Figures showing well locations, surrounding area, and groundwater elevations and flow directions for each hydrologic zone shall be included in the Figures Section of the report.

U1401931

11.12.3.14 Surface Water Conditions

A section shall describe surface water conditions and include a description of surface water run-off, drainage, surface water sediment transport, and contaminant transport in surface water as suspended load and as a dissolved phase in surface water via natural and man-made drainages, if applicable. A description of contaminant fate and transport shall be included, if appropriate.

11.12.3.15 Surface Air and Subsurface Vapor Conditions

A section shall describe surface air and subsurface vapor monitoring and sampling methods used during the site investigation. It shall also describe observations made during the site investigation regarding subsurface flow pathways and the subsurface air-flow regime.

11.12.3.16 Materials Testing Results

A section shall discuss the materials testing results, such as core permeability testing, grain size analysis, or other materials testing results. Sample collection methods, locations, and depths shall also be included. Corresponding summary tables shall be included in the Tables Section of the report.

11.12.3.17 Pilot Testing Results

A section shall discuss the results of any pilot tests. Pilot tests are typically conducted after initial subsurface investigations are completed and the need for additional investigation or remediation has been evaluated. Pilot tests, including aquifer tests and remediation system pilot tests, shall be addressed through separate work plans and pilot test reports. The format for pilot test work plans and reports shall be approved by the Department prior to submittal.

11.12.3.18 Regulatory Criteria

A section shall set forth the cleanup standards, risk-based screening levels, and risk-based cleanup goals for each pertinent medium at the subject site. The appropriate cleanup levels for each site shall be included if site-specific levels have been established at separate Facility sites or units. A table summarizing the applicable cleanup standards or levels or inclusion of applicable cleanup standards or levels in the data tables shall be included as part of the document. The risk assessment, if conducted, shall be presented in a separate document or in an appendix to this report. If cleanup or screening levels calculated in the Department-approved risk evaluation are employed, the risk evaluation document shall be referenced and shall include pertinent page numbers for referenced information.

U1401931

11.12.3.19 Site Contamination

A section shall provide a description of sampling intervals and methods for detection of surface and subsurface contamination in soils, rock, sediments, groundwater, and surface water, and as vapor-phase contamination. Only factual information shall be included in this section. Interpretation of the data shall be reserved for the summary and conclusions sections of the report. Tables summarizing all sampling, testing, and screening results for detected contaminants shall be prepared in a format approved by the Department. The tables shall be presented in the Tables Section of the report.

11.12.3.19.i Soil, Rock, and Sediment Sampling

A section shall describe the sampling of soil, rock, and sediment. It shall include the dates, locations and methods of sample collection; sampling intervals; sample logging methods; screening sample selection methods; and laboratory sample selection methods including the collection depths for samples submitted for laboratory analyses. A site plan showing the sample locations shall be included in the Figures Section of the report.

11.12.3.19.ii Soil, Rock, and Sediment Sample Field Screening Results

A section shall describe the field screening methods used during the investigation and the field screening results. Field screening results also shall be presented in summary tables in the Tables Section of the document. The limitations of field screening instrumentation and any conditions that influenced the results of field screening shall be discussed in this section.

11.12.3.19.iii Soil, Rock, and Sediment Sampling Analytical Results

A section shall summarize the results of laboratory analysis for soil, rock, and sediment samples. It shall also describe the analytical methods used and provide a comparison of the analytical results to background levels, cleanup standards, or established cleanup levels for the site. The laboratory results also shall be presented in summary tables in the Tables Section of the document. Field conditions and sample collection methods that could potentially affect the analytical results shall be described in this section. If appropriate, soil analytical data shall be presented with sample locations on a site plan and included in the Figures Section of the report.

11.12.3.19.iv Groundwater Sampling

A section on groundwater sampling shall describe the dates, locations, depths, and methods of sample collection; methods for sample logging; and methods for screening and laboratory sample selection. A map showing all sites and surrounding area well locations shall be included in the Figures Section of the report.

U1401931

11.12.3.19.v Groundwater General Chemistry

A section on the general groundwater chemistry shall describe the results of measurement of field purging parameters and field analytical measurements. Field parameter measurements and field analytical results also shall be presented in summary tables in the Tables Section of the document. The limitations of field measurement instrumentation and any conditions that may have influenced the results of field screening shall be discussed in this section. As determined by the Permittees and the Department, relevant water chemistry concentrations shall be presented as data tables or as iso-concentration contours on a map included in the Figures Section of the report.

11.12.3.19.vi Groundwater Chemical Analytical Results

A section shall summarize the results of groundwater chemical analyses. It shall describe the groundwater chemical analytical methods and analytical results. It shall also provide a comparison of the data to cleanup standards or established cleanup levels for the site. The rationale or purpose for altering or modifying the groundwater sampling program outlined in the site investigation work plan shall also be provided in this section. Field conditions shall be described in this section that may have affected the analytical results during sample collection. Tables summarizing the groundwater laboratory, field, and field sample QA/QC chemical analytical data; applicable cleanup levels; and modifications to the groundwater sampling program shall be provided in the Tables Section of the report. Relevant contaminant concentrations shall be presented as individual analyte concentrations, data tables, or as isoconcentration contours on a map included in the Figures Section of the report.

11.12.3.19.vii Surface Water Sampling

A section shall describe the surface water sampling and shall include the dates, times, locations, depths, and methods of sample collection. It shall also describe methods for sample logging, sample-screening methods, and laboratory sample selection methods. A map showing all surface-water sampling locations shall be included in the Figures Section of the report.

11.12.3.19.viii Surface Water General Chemistry

A section on the surface water general chemistry shall describe the results of measurement of field parameters and field analytical measurements. Field parameter measurements and field analytical results also shall be presented in summary tables in the Tables Section of the document. The limitations of field measurement instrumentation and any conditions that influenced the results of field screening shall be discussed in this Section. Relevant water chemistry concentrations shall be presented as data tables on a map included in the Figures Section of the report.

U1401931

11.12.3.19.ix Surface Water Chemical Analytical Results

A section shall summarize the results of surface water chemical analyses. It shall describe the analytical methods and analytical results, and provide a comparison of the data to the cleanup standards or established background or cleanup levels for the site. The rationale or purpose for altering or modifying the surface-water sampling program outlined in the site investigation work plan also shall be provided in this section. Field conditions that may have affected the analytical results during sample collection shall be described in this section. Tables summarizing the surface water laboratory, field, and analytical field sample QA/QC analytical data; applicable cleanup levels; and modifications to the surface-water sampling program shall be provided in the Tables Section of the report. Relevant contaminant concentrations shall be presented as individual analyte concentrations or as data tables on a map included in the Figures Section of the report.

11.12.3.19.x Air and Subsurface Vapor Sampling

A section shall describe the air and subsurface vapor sampling. It shall describe the dates, locations, depths or elevations above ground surface, methods of sample collection, methods for sample logging, and methods for laboratory sample selection. A map showing all air sampling locations shall be provided in the Figures Section of the report.

11.12.3.19.xi Air and Subsurface Vapor Field Screening Results

A section shall describe the air and subsurface vapor field screening results. It shall describe the field screening methods used for ambient air and subsurface vapors during the investigation. Field screening results shall also be presented in summary tables in the Tables Section of the report. The locations of ambient air and subsurface vapor screening sample collection shall be presented on a site plan included in the Figures Section of the report. The limitations of field screening instrumentation and any conditions that influenced the results of field screening shall be discussed in this Section.

11.12.3.19.xii Air and Subsurface Vapor Laboratory Analytical Results

A section shall describe the results of air and subsurface vapor laboratory analysis. It shall describe the air sampling laboratory analytical methods and analytical results, and provide a comparison of the data to emissions standards or established cleanup or emissions levels for the site. The rationale or purpose for altering or modifying the air monitoring or sampling program outlined in the site investigation work plan also shall be provided in this section. Field conditions that may have affected the analytical results during sample collection shall be described in this section. Tables summarizing the air sample laboratory, field, and analytical field sample QA/QC data; applicable cleanup levels or emissions standards; and modifications to the air sampling program shall be provided in the Tables Section of the report. Relevant contaminant concentrations shall be presented as individual analyte concentrations, data tables, or as iso-concentration contours on a map included in the Figures Section of the report.

11.12.3.20 Conclusions

A section shall provide a brief summary of the investigation activities and a discussion of the conclusions of the investigation conducted at the site. In addition, this section shall provide a comparison of the results to applicable cleanup or screening levels, and to relevant historical investigation results and analytical data. Potential receptors, including groundwater, shall be identified and discussed. An explanation shall be provided with regard to data gaps. A risk assessment may be included as an appendix to the investigation report; however, the risk assessment shall be presented in the Risk Assessment format described in Permit Section 11.12.5. References to the risk assessment shall be presented only in the summary and conclusions sections of the Investigation Report.

11.12.3.21 Recommendations

A section shall discuss the need for further investigation, corrective measures, risk assessment and monitoring, or recommendations for corrective action completed, based on the conclusions provided in the Conclusions section. It shall include explanations regarding additional sampling, monitoring, and site closure. A corresponding schedule for further action regarding the site shall also be provided. No action recommendations shall include the anticipated schedule for submittal of a petition for a permit modification.

11.12.3.22 Tables

A section shall provide the following summary tables as applicable:

- (1) tables summarizing regulatory criteria, background levels, and applicable cleanup levels (this information may be included in the analytical data tables instead of as separate tables);
- (2) tables summarizing field survey location data. Separate tables shall be prepared for well locations and individual medium sampling locations except where the locations are the same for more than 1 medium;
- (3) tables summarizing field screening and field parameter measurements of soil, rock, sediments, groundwater, surface water, and air quality data;
- (4) a table summarizing soil, rock, and/or sediment laboratory analytical data. It shall include the analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions that would influence interpretation of the data;
- (5) a table summarizing the groundwater elevations and depths to groundwater. The table shall include the monitoring well depths and the screened intervals in each well;
- (6) a table summarizing the groundwater laboratory analytical data. The analytical data tables shall include the analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions that would influence interpretation of the data;

U1401931

- (7) a table summarizing the surface water laboratory analytical data. The analytical data tables shall include the analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions that would influence interpretation of the data;
- (8) a table summarizing the air sample screening and laboratory analytical data. The data tables shall include the screening instruments used, laboratory analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions that would influence interpretation of the data;
- (9) tables summarizing the pilot test data, if applicable, including units of measurement and types of instruments used to obtain measurements; and
- (10) a table summarizing any materials test data.

With prior approval from the Department, the Permittees may combine one or more of the tables. Data presented in the tables shall include the current data, dates of data collection, analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions. The summary analytical data tables shall include only detected analytes and data quality exceptions that could potentially mask detections.

11.12.3.23 Figures

A section shall provide the following figures as applicable:

- (1) a vicinity map showing topography and the general location of the subject site relative to surrounding features and properties;
- (2) a site plan that presents any pertinent site features and structures, underground utilities, well locations, and remediation system location(s) and details. Off-site well locations and other relevant features shall be included on the site plan. Additional site plans may be required to present the locations of relevant off-site well locations, structures and features;
- (3) figures showing boring or excavation locations and sampling locations;
- (4) figures presenting soil sample field screening and laboratory analytical data;
- (5) figures displaying the locations of all newly installed and existing wells and borings;
- (6) figures presenting monitoring well and piezometer locations, groundwater elevation data, and groundwater flow directions;
- (7) figures presenting groundwater laboratory analytical data, including any past data requested by the Department. The laboratory analytical data corresponding to each sampling location may be presented in table form on the figure or as an isoconcentration map;
- (8) figures presenting surface water sample locations and field measurement data including any past data requested by the Department;

U1401931

- (9) figures presenting surface water laboratory analytical data including any past data requested by the Department. The laboratory analytical data corresponding to each sampling location may be presented in table form on the figure;
- (10) figures showing air sampling locations and presenting air quality. The field screening or laboratory analytical data corresponding to each sampling location may be presented in table form on the figure or as an isoconcentration map;
- (11) figures presenting geologic cross-sections based on outcrop and borehole data; and
- (12) figures presenting pilot test locations and data, where applicable, including site plans or graphic data presentation.

All figures shall include an accurate bar scale and a north arrow. An explanation shall be provided on each figure for all abbreviations, symbols, acronyms, and qualifiers. All maps shall have a date.

11.12.3.24 Appendices

Each investigation report shall include the following appendices. Additional appendices may be necessary to present data or documentation not listed below.

11.12.3.24.i Field Methods

An appendix shall provide detailed descriptions of the methods used to acquire field measurements of each medium that was surveyed or tested during the investigation. This appendix shall include exploratory drilling or excavation methods, the methods and types of instruments used to obtain field screening, field analytical or field parameter measurements, instrument calibration procedures, sampling methods for each medium investigated, decontamination procedures, sample handling procedures, documentation procedures, and a description of field conditions that affected procedural or sample testing results. Methods of measuring and sampling during pilot tests shall be reported in this appendix, if applicable. Geophysical logging methods shall be discussed in a separate section of this appendix. Investigation derived waste (IDW) storage and disposal methods shall also be discussed in this appendix. Copies of IDW disposal documentation shall be provided in a separate appendix.

11.12.3.24.ii Boring/Test Pit Logs and Well Construction Diagrams

An appendix shall provide boring logs, test pit logs, or other excavation logs, and well construction details. In addition, a key to symbols and a soil or rock classification system shall be included in this appendix. Geophysical logs shall be provided in a separate section of this appendix.

11.12.3.24.iii Analytical Program

An appendix shall discuss the analytical methods, a summary of data quality objectives, and the data quality review procedures. A summary of data quality exceptions and their

effect on the acceptability of the field and laboratory analytical data with regard to the investigation and the site status shall be included in this appendix along with references to the case narratives provided in the laboratory reports.

11.12.3.24.iv Analytical Reports

An appendix shall provide the contract laboratory final analytical data reports generated for the investigation. The reports shall include all chain-of-custody records and Level II QA/QC results provided by the laboratory. The final laboratory reports and data tables shall be provided electronically in a format approved by the Department. Paper copies (or copies electronically scanned in PDF format) of all chain-of-custody records shall be provided with the reports.

11.12.3.24.v Other Appendices

Other appendices containing additional information shall be included as required by the Department or as otherwise appropriate.

11.12.4 Periodic Monitoring Report

The Permittees shall use the following guidance for preparing periodic monitoring reports. The reports shall present the reporting of periodic groundwater, surface water, vapor, and remediation system monitoring at the Facility. The following sections provide a general outline for monitoring reports, and also provide the minimum requirements for reporting for specific Facility sites, areas, and regional monitoring. All data collected during each monitoring and sampling event in the reporting period shall be included in the reports. In general, interpretation of data shall be presented only in the background, conclusions, and recommendations sections of the reports. The other text sections of the reports shall be reserved for presentation of facts and data without interpretation or qualifications.

11.12.4.1 Title Page

The title page shall include the type of document; Facility name; area designation; SWMU or AOC name, site, watershed, and any other unit name; and the submittal date. A signature block providing spaces for the names and titles of the responsible DOE and LANS representatives shall be provided on the title page in accordance with 40 CFR § 270.11(d)(1).

11.12.4.2 Executive Summary (Abstract)

The executive summary or abstract shall provide a brief summary of the purpose, scope, and results of the monitoring conducted at the subject site during the reporting period. The area (*e.g.*, Plume-front, Facility-wide) SWMU, AOC and site name, location, and/or area designation shall be included in the executive summary. In addition, this section shall include a brief summary of conclusions based on the monitoring data collected.

11.12.4.3 Table of Contents

The table of contents shall list all text sections, subsections, tables, figures, and appendices or attachments included in the report. The corresponding page numbers for the titles of each section of the report shall be included in the table of contents.

11.12.4.4 Introduction

The introduction section shall include the Facility name, area designation physical area and/or, unit location, and unit status as applicable (*e.g.* closed, corrective action). General information on the site usage and status shall be included in this section. A brief description of the purpose of the monitoring, type of monitoring conducted, and the type of results presented in the report also shall be provided in this section.

11.12.4.5 Scope of Activities

A section on the scope of activities shall briefly describe all activities performed during the monitoring event or reporting period including field data collection, analytical testing, remediation system monitoring, if applicable, and purge/decontamination water storage and disposal.

11.12.4.6 Regulatory Criteria

A section on regulatory criteria shall provide information regarding applicable cleanup standards, risk-based screening levels and risk-based cleanup goals for the subject site. A separate table summarizing the applicable screening levels or standards or inclusion of the applicable cleanup standards or screening levels in the data tables can be substituted for this section. The appropriate cleanup or screening levels for each site shall be included, if site-specific levels have been established at separate sites. Risk-based evaluation procedures, if used to calculate cleanup or screening levels, must either be included as an attachment or referenced. The specific document and page numbers must be included for all referenced materials.

11.12.4.7 Monitoring Results

A section shall provide a summary of the results of monitoring conducted at the site. This section shall include the dates and times that monitoring was conducted, the measured depths to groundwater, directions of groundwater flow, field air and water quality measurements, contaminant surveys, static pressures, field measurements, and a comparison to previous monitoring results. Field observations or conditions that may influence the results of monitoring shall be reported in this section. Tables summarizing vapor-monitoring parameters, groundwater elevations, depths to groundwater measurements, and other field measurements can be substituted for this section. The tables shall include all information required in Permit Section 11.12.4.11.

U1401931

11.12.4.8 Analytical Data Results

A section shall discuss the results of the chemical analyses. It shall provide the dates of sampling, the analytical methods, and the analytical results. It shall also provide a comparison of the data to previous results and to background levels, cleanup standards, or established cleanup levels for the site. The rationale or purpose for altering or modifying the monitoring and sampling program shall be provided in this section. A table summarizing the laboratory analytical data, QA/QC data, applicable cleanup levels, and modifications to the sampling program can be substituted for this section. The tables shall include all information required in Permit Section 11.12.4.11.

11.12.4.9 Remediation System Monitoring

A section shall discuss the remediation system monitoring. It shall summarize the remediation system's capabilities and performance. It shall also provide monitoring data, treatment system discharge sampling requirements, and system influent and effluent sample analytical results. The dates of operation, system failures, and modifications made to the remediation system during the reporting period shall also be included in this section. A summary table may be substituted for this section. The tables shall include all information required in Permit Section 11.12.4.11.

11.12.4.10 Summary

A summary section shall provide a discussion and conclusions of the monitoring conducted at the site. In addition, this section shall provide a comparison of the results to applicable cleanup levels, and to relevant historical monitoring and laboratory analytical data. An explanation shall be provided with regard to data gaps. A discussion of remediation system performance, monitoring results, modifications, if applicable, and compliance with discharge requirements shall be provided in this section. Recommendations and explanations regarding future monitoring, remedial actions, or site closure, if applicable, shall also be included in this section.

11.12.4.11 Tables

A section shall provide the following summary tables for the media sampled:

- (1) a table summarizing the regulatory criteria (a Regulatory Criteria text section may be substituted for this table or the applicable cleanup levels may be included in the analytical data tables);
- (2) a table summarizing groundwater elevations and depths to groundwater data. The table shall include the monitoring well depths, the screened intervals in each well, and the dates and times of measurements;
- (3) a table summarizing field measurements of surface water quality data;
- (4) a table summarizing field measurements of vapor monitoring data (must include historical vapor monitoring data as described above);

- (5) a table summarizing field measurements of groundwater quality data (must include historical water quality data as described above);
- (6) a table summarizing vapor sample analytical data (must include historical vapor sample analytical data as described above);
- (7) a table summarizing surface water analytical data (must include historical surface water analytical data as described above);
- (8) a table summarizing groundwater analytical data (must include historical groundwater analytical data as described above); and
- (9) a table summarizing remediation system monitoring data, if applicable (must include historical remediation system monitoring data as described above).

With prior approval from the Department, the Permittees may combine one or more of the tables. Data presented in the tables shall include the current sampling and monitoring data plus data from the three previous monitoring events or, if data from less than three monitoring events is available, data acquired during previous investigations. Remediation system monitoring data also shall be presented. The dates of data collection shall be included in the tables. Summary tables may be substituted for portions of the text. The analytical data tables shall include only detected analytes and data quality exceptions that could potentially mask detections.

11.12.4.12 Figures

The section shall include the following figures:

- (1) a vicinity map showing topography and the general location of the subject site relative to surrounding features or properties;
- (2) a site plan that presents pertinent site features and structures, well and piezometer locations, and remediation system location(s) and features. Off-site well locations and pertinent features shall be included on the site plan, if practical. Additional site plans may be required to present the locations of relevant off-site well locations, structures, and features;
- (3) figures presenting the locations of piezometer, monitoring and other well locations, groundwater elevation data, and groundwater flow directions;
- (4) figures presenting groundwater analytical data for the current monitoring event. The analytical data corresponding to each sampling location may be presented as individual concentrations or in table form on the figure or as an iso-concentration map;
- (5) figures presenting surface water sampling locations and analytical data for the current monitoring period if applicable;
- (6) figures presenting vapor sampling locations and analytical data for the current monitoring event if applicable. The analytical data corresponding to each sampling location may be presented as individual concentrations or in table form on the figure or as an iso-concentration map; and

- (7) figures presenting geologic cross-sections based on outcrop and borehole data, if applicable.

All figures shall include an accurate bar scale and a north arrow. An explanation shall be provided on each figure for all abbreviations, symbols, acronyms, and qualifiers. All figures shall have a date.

11.12.4.13 Appendices

Each monitoring report shall include the following appendices. Additional appendices may be necessary to present data or documentation not listed below.

11.12.4.13.i Field Methods

An appendix shall include the methods used to acquire field measurements of groundwater elevations, vapor and water quality data, and vapor, surface water and groundwater samples. It shall include the methods and types of instruments used to measure depths to water, air or headspace parameters, flow measurements, and water quality parameters. In addition, decontamination, well purging techniques, well sampling techniques, and sample handling procedures shall be provided in this appendix. Methods of measuring and sampling remediation systems shall be reported in this appendix, if applicable. Purge and decontamination water storage and disposal methods shall also be presented in this appendix. Copies of purge and decontamination water disposal documentation shall be provided in a separate appendix, if applicable.

11.12.4.13.ii Analytical Program

An appendix shall discuss the analytical program. It shall include the analytical methods, a summary of data quality objectives, and data quality review procedures. A summary of data quality exceptions and their effect on the acceptability of the analytical data with regard to the monitoring event and the site status shall be included in this appendix along with references to case narratives provided in the laboratory reports.

11.12.4.13.iii Analytical Reports

An appendix shall provide the analytical reports and shall include the contract laboratory final chemical analytical data reports generated during this reporting period. The reports must include all chain-of-custody records and Level II QA/QC results provided by the laboratory. The laboratory final reports and data tables shall be provided electronically in a format approved by the Department. Paper copies (or electronically scanned in PDF format) of all chain-of-custody records shall be provided with the reports.

11.12.5 Risk Assessment Report

The Permittees shall prepare risk assessment reports for sites requiring corrective action at the Facility using the format listed below. This Permit Section (11.12.5) provides a general outline for risk assessments and also lists the minimum requirements for

U1401931

describing risk assessment elements. In general, interpretation of data shall be presented only in the Background, Conceptual Site Model, and Conclusions and Recommendations Sections of the reports. The other text sections of the Risk Assessment report shall be reserved for presentation of sampling results from all investigations, conceptual and mathematical elements of the risk assessment, and presentations of toxicity information and screening values used in the risk assessment. The general risk assessment outline, applicable to both human health and ecological risk assessments, is provided below.

11.12.5.1 Title Page

The title page shall include the type of document; Facility name; Area designation; SWMU or AOC name, site, and any other unit name; and the submittal date. A signature block providing spaces for the names and titles of the responsible DOE and LANS representatives shall be provided on the title page in accordance with 40 CFR § 270.11(d)(1).

11.12.5.2 Executive Summary (Abstract)

The executive summary or abstract section shall provide a brief summary of the purpose and scope of the risk assessment of the subject site. The executive summary shall also briefly summarize the conclusions of the risk assessment. The Facility, SWMU, AOC, and site names; location; and Area designation shall be included in the executive summary.

11.12.5.3 Table of Contents

The table of contents shall list all text sections, subsections, tables, figures, and appendices or attachments included in the risk assessment. The corresponding page numbers for the titles of each unit of the report shall be included in the table of contents.

11.12.5.4 Introduction

The introduction section shall include the Facility name, area designation, unit location, and unit status (*e.g.*, closed, corrective action). General information on the current site usage and status shall be included in this section.

11.12.5.5 Background

The background section shall describe relevant background information. This section shall briefly summarize historical site uses by the U.S. Government and any other entity, including the locations of current and former site structures and features. A labeled figure shall be included in the document showing the locations of current and former site structures and features.

U1401931

11.12.5.6 Site Description

A section shall describe current site topography, features and structures including topographic drainages, man-made drainages, erosional features, current site uses, and other data relevant to assessing risk at the site. Depth to groundwater and direction of groundwater flow shall be included in this section. The presence and location of surface water bodies such as any springs or wetlands shall be noted in this section. Photographs of the site may be incorporated into this section. Ecological features of the site shall be described here, including type and amount of vegetative cover, observed and expected wildlife receptors, and level of disturbance of the site. A topographical map of the site and vicinity of the site showing habitat types, boundaries of each habitat, and any surface water features shall be included in the Figures Section of the document.

11.12.5.7 Sampling Results

A section shall discuss the results of the sampling at the site. It shall include a description of the history of releases of contaminants, the known and possible sources of contamination, and the vertical and lateral extent of contamination present in each medium. This section shall include summaries of sampling results of all investigations including site plans (included in the Figures Section of the report) showing locations of detected contaminants. This section shall reference pertinent figures, data summary tables, and references in previous reports. References to previous reports shall include page, table, and figure numbers for referenced information. Summaries of sampling data shall include for each constituent: the maximum value detected, the detection limit, the 95 percent upper confidence level (UCL) of the mean value detected (if applicable to the data set), and whether the 95 percent UCL of the mean was calculated based on a normal or lognormal distribution. Background values used for comparison to inorganic constituents at the site shall be presented here. The table of background values should appear in the Tables Section of the document and include actual values used as well as the origin of the values (*e.g.* Facility-wide, UCL, upper tolerance level (UTL)). This section shall also include a discussion of how “non-detect” sample results were handled in the averaging of data.

11.12.5.8 Conceptual Site Model

A section shall present the conceptual site model. It shall include information on the expected fate and transport of contaminants detected at the site. This section shall provide a list of all sources of contamination at the site. Sources that are no longer considered to be ongoing but represent the point of origination for contaminants transported to other locations shall be included. The discussion of fate and transport shall address potential migration of each contaminant in each medium, potential breakdown products and their migration, and anticipated pathways of exposure for human or ecological receptors. Diagrammatic representations of the conceptual site model shall appear in the Figures Section of the document.

For human health risk assessments, the conceptual site model shall include the current and reasonably foreseeable future land use and residential land use for all risk

U1401931

assessments. All values for exposure parameters and the source of those values shall be included in table format and presented in the Tables Section of the document.

Conceptual site models presented for ecological risk assessments shall identify assessment endpoints and measurement receptors for the site. The discussion of the model shall explain how the measurement receptors for the site are protective of the wildlife receptors identified by the Permittees in the Site Description Section (*see* Permit Section 11.12.5.6).

11.12.5.9 Risk Screening Levels

A section shall present the actual screening values used for each contaminant for comparison to all human health and ecological risk screening levels. The Department's SSLs for residential and industrial soil shall be used to screen soil for human health using EPA's *Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund (RAGS), Volume I, Part A, 1989* as updated. For those contaminants not appearing on the Department's SSL table, the EPA Region 6 soil screening value adjusted to meet the Department's risk goal of 10^{-5} for total risk for carcinogens shall be used to screen the site for human health risks. Screening for ecological risk shall be conducted using U.S. EPA's ECO-SSLs, or derive a screening level using the methodology in the Department's *Guidance for Assessing Ecological Risks Posed by Chemicals: Screening-Level Ecological Risk Assessment*. (Version 2.0)(July 2008). If no valid toxicological studies exist for a particular receptor or contaminant, the contaminant/receptor combination shall be addressed using qualitative methods. If a Department-approved site-specific risk scenario is used for the human health risk assessment, this section shall include all toxicity information and exposure assessment equations used for the site-specific scenario as well as the sources for that information. Other regulatory levels applicable to screening the site, such as drinking water Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), shall also be included in this section.

11.12.5.10 Risk Assessment Results

A section shall present all risk values, hazard quotients (HQ), and HIs for human health based on current and reasonably foreseeable future land use. Where the current or reasonably foreseeable future land use is not residential, risk values, HQs, and HIs for a residential land use scenario shall also be calculated and reported. The residential scenario shall be used for comparison purposes only, unless the land use becomes residential. This section shall also present the HQ and HI for each contaminant for each ecological receptor.

11.12.5.10.i Uncertainty analysis

A section shall include discussion of qualitative, semi-quantitative, and quantitative uncertainty in the risk assessment and estimate the potential impact of the various uncertainties.

U1401931

11.12.5.11 Conclusions and Recommendations

A section shall include the interpretation of the results of the risk assessment and any recommendations for future disposition of the site. This section may include additional information and considerations that the Permittees believe are relevant to the analysis of the site.

11.12.5.12 Tables

A section shall provide the following summary tables, as appropriate:

- (1) a table presenting background values used for comparison to inorganic constituents at the site. The table shall include actual values used as well as the origin of the values (Facility-wide, UCL, UTL, or maximum);
- (2) a table summarizing sampling data shall include, for each constituent, all detected values above background, the maximum value detected, the 95 percent UCL of the mean value detected (if applicable to the data set), and whether that 95 percent UCL of the mean was calculated based on a normal or lognormal distribution;
- (3) a table of all screening values used and the sources of those values.
- (4) a table presenting all risk values, HQs, and HIs under current and reasonably foreseeable future land use for human health;
- (5) if residential use is not a current or reasonably foreseeable future land use, a table presenting all risk values, HQs, and HIs under a residential land use scenario for human health shall be included for comparison purposes;
- (6) a table presenting the HQ and HI for each contaminant for each ecological receptor; and
- (7) a table presenting values for exposure parameters and the source of the values.

With prior approval from the Department, the Permittees may combine one or more of the tables. Data presented in the summary tables shall include information on detection limits and significant data quality exceptions. The analytical data tables shall include only detected analytes and data quality exceptions that could potentially mask detections.

11.12.5.13 Figures

A section shall present the following figures for each site, as appropriate:

- (1) a vicinity map showing topography and the general location of the subject site relative to surrounding features or properties;
- (2) for human health risk assessments, a site plan that presents pertinent site features and structures, underground utilities, well locations, and remediation system location(s) and its details. Off-site well locations and other relevant features shall be included on the site plan if practical. Additional site plans may be required to present the locations of relevant off-site well locations, structures, and features;

- (3) for ecological risk assessments, a topographical map of the site and vicinity of the site showing habitat types, boundaries of each habitat, and any surface water features; and
- (4) conceptual site model diagrams for both human health and ecological risk assessments.

With prior approval from the Department, the Permittees may combine one or more of the figures. All figures shall include an accurate bar scale and a north arrow. An explanation shall be provided on each figure for all abbreviations, symbols, acronyms, and qualifiers.

11.12.5.14 Appendices

Each risk assessment report shall include appendices containing supporting data. Appendices may include the results of statistical analyses of data sets and comparisons of data, full sets of results of all sampling investigations at the site, or other data as appropriate.

11.12.6 Corrective Measures Evaluation Report

The Permittees shall prepare corrective measures evaluations for sites requiring corrective measures using the format listed below. This Permit Section (11.12.6) provides a general outline for corrective measures evaluations and also lists the minimum requirements for describing corrective measures when preparing these documents. All investigation summaries, site condition descriptions, corrective action goals, corrective action options, remedial options selection criteria, and schedules shall be included in the corrective measures evaluations. In general, interpretation of historical investigation data and discussions of prior interim activities shall be presented only in the background sections of the corrective measures evaluations. At a minimum, detections of contaminants encountered during previous site investigations shall be presented in the corrective measures evaluations in table format with an accompanying site plan showing sample locations. The other text sections of the corrective measures evaluations shall be reserved for presentation of corrective action-related information regarding anticipated or potential site-specific corrective action options and methods relevant to the project. The general corrective measures evaluation outline is provided below.

11.12.6.1 Title Page

The title page shall include:

- (1) the type of document;
- (2) facility name;
- (3) area designation;
- (4) SWMU or AOC name, site, and any other unit name; and
- (5) the submittal date.

A signature block providing spaces for the names and titles of the responsible DOE and LANS representatives shall be provided on the title page in accordance with 40 CFR § 270.11(d)(1).

11.12.6.2 Executive Summary (Abstract)

This executive summary or abstract shall provide a brief summary of the purpose and scope of the corrective measures evaluation to be conducted at the subject site. The executive summary or abstract shall also briefly summarize the conclusions of the evaluation. The SWMU, AOC, and site names, location, and Area designation shall be included in the executive summary.

11.12.6.3 Table of Contents

The table of contents shall list all text sections, subsections, tables, figures, and appendices or attachments included in the corrective measures evaluation. The corresponding page numbers for the titles of each section of the report shall be included in the table of contents.

11.12.6.4 Introduction

The Introduction Section shall include the Facility name, Area designation, site location, and site status (*e.g.* closed, corrective action). General information on the current site usage and status shall be included in this Section. A brief description of the purpose of the corrective measures evaluation and the corrective action objectives for the project also shall be provided in this Section.

11.12.6.5 Background

The Background Section shall describe the relevant background information. This Section shall briefly summarize historical site uses by the U.S. Government and any other entity, including the locations of current and former site structures and features. A labeled figure shall be included in the document showing the locations of current and former site structures and features. The locations of any subsurface features such as pipelines, underground tanks, utility lines, and other subsurface structures shall be included in this Section and labeled on the site plan, as appropriate.

This Section shall include contaminant and waste characteristics, a brief summary of the history of contaminant releases, known and possible sources of contamination, and the vertical and lateral extent of contamination present in each medium. This Section shall include brief summaries of results of previous investigations, including references to pertinent figures, data summary tables, and text in previous reports. References to previous reports shall include page, table, and figure numbers for referenced information. Summary tables and site plans showing relevant investigation locations shall be referenced and included in the Tables and Figures Sections of the document, respectively.

U1401931

11.12.6.6 Site Conditions

11.12.6.6.i Surface Conditions

A section on surface conditions shall describe current and historic site topography, features, and structures, including a description of topographic drainages, man-made drainages, vegetation, and erosional features. It shall also include a description of current uses of the site and any current operations at the site. This section shall also include a description of those features that could potentially influence corrective action option selection or implementation such as archeological sites, wetlands, or other features that may affect remedial activities. In addition, descriptions of features located in surrounding sites that may have an effect on the subject site regarding sediment transport, surface water run-off or contaminant transport shall be included in this section. A site plan displaying the locations of all pertinent surface features and structures shall be included in the Figures Section of the corrective measures evaluation.

11.12.6.6.ii Subsurface Conditions

A section on subsurface conditions shall describe the site conditions observed during previous subsurface investigations. It shall include relevant soil horizon and stratigraphic information, groundwater conditions, fracture data, and subsurface vapor information. A site plan displaying the locations of all borings and excavations advanced during previous investigations shall be included in the Figures Section of the corrective measures evaluation. A brief description of the stratigraphic units anticipated to be present beneath the site may be included in this section if stratigraphic information is not available from previous investigations conducted at the site.

11.12.6.7 Potential Receptors

11.12.6.7.i Sources

A section shall provide a list of all sources of contamination at the subject site where corrective measures are to be considered or required. Sources that are no longer considered to be releasing contaminants at the site, but may be the point of origination for contaminants transported to other locations, shall be included in this section.

11.12.6.7.ii Pathways

A section shall describe potential migration pathways that could result in either acute or chronic exposures to contaminants. It shall include such pathways as utility trenches, paleochannels, surface exposures, surface drainages, stratigraphic units, fractures, structures, and other features. The migration pathways for each contaminant and each relevant medium should be tied to the potential receptors for each pathway. A discussion of contaminant characteristics relating to fate and transport of contaminants through each pathway shall also be included in this section.

11.12.6.7.iii Receptors

A section shall provide a listing and description of all anticipated potential receptors that could possibly be affected by the contamination present at the site. Potential receptors shall include human and ecological receptors, groundwater, and other features such as pathways that could divert or accelerate the transport of contamination to human receptors, ecological receptors, and groundwater.

11.12.6.8 Regulatory Criteria

A section shall set forth the applicable cleanup standards, risk-based screening levels, and risk-based cleanup goals for each pertinent medium at the subject site. The appropriate cleanup levels for each site shall be included, if site-specific levels have been established at separate sites or units. A table summarizing the applicable cleanup standards or levels, or inclusion of applicable cleanup standards or levels in the summary data tables shall be included in the Tables Section of the document. The risk assessment shall be presented in a separate document or in an appendix to this report. If cleanup or screening levels calculated in a risk evaluation are employed, the risk evaluation document shall be referenced including pertinent page numbers for referenced information.

11.12.6.9 Identification of Corrective Measures Options

A section shall identify and describe potential corrective measures for source, pathway, and receptor controls. Corrective measures options shall include the range of available options including, but not limited to, a no action alternative, institutional controls, engineering controls, in-situ and on-site remediation alternatives, complete removal, and any combination of alternatives that would potentially achieve cleanup goals.

11.12.6.10 Evaluation of Corrective Measures Options

A section shall provide an evaluation of the corrective measures options identified in Permit Section 11.12.6.9. The evaluation shall be based on the applicability, technical feasibility, effectiveness, implementability, impacts to human health and the environment, and cost of each option. A table summarizing the corrective measures alternatives and the criteria listed below shall be included in the Tables Section of the document. The general basis for evaluation of corrective measures options is defined below.

11.12.6.10.i Applicability

Applicability addresses the overall suitability for the corrective action option for containment or remediation of the contaminants in the subject medium for protection of human health and the environment.

U1401931

11.12.6.10.ii Technical Practicability

Technical practicability describes the uncertainty in designing, constructing, and operating a specific remedial alternative. The description shall include an evaluation of historical applications of the remedial alternative including performance, reliability, and minimization of hazards.

11.12.6.10.iii Effectiveness

Effectiveness assesses the ability of the corrective measure to mitigate the measured or potential impact of contamination in a medium under the current and projected site conditions. The assessment also shall include the anticipated duration for the technology to attain regulatory compliance. In general, all corrective measures described above will have the ability to mitigate the impacts of contamination at the site, but not all remedial options will be equally effective at achieving the desired cleanup goals to the degree and within the same time frame as other options. Each remedy shall be evaluated for both short-term and long-term effectiveness.

11.12.6.10.iv Implementability

Implementability characterizes the degree of difficulty involved during the installation, construction, and operation of the corrective measure. Operation and maintenance of the alternative shall be addressed in this section.

11.12.6.10.v Human Health and Ecological Protectiveness

This category evaluates the short-term (remedy installation-related) and long-term (remedy operation-related) hazards to human health and the environment of implementing the corrective measure. The assessment shall include whether the technology will create a hazard or increase existing hazards and the possible methods of hazard reduction.

11.12.6.10.vi Cost

This section shall discuss the anticipated cost of implementing the corrective measure. The costs shall be divided into:

- (1) capital costs associated with construction, installation, pilot testing, evaluation, permitting, and reporting of the effectiveness of the alternative; and
- (2) continuing costs associated with operating, maintaining, monitoring, testing, and reporting on the use and effectiveness of the technology.

11.12.6.11 Selection of Preferred Corrective Measure

The Permittees shall propose the preferred corrective measure(s) at the site and provide a justification for the selection in this section. The proposal shall be based upon the ability of the remedial alternative to:

U1401931

- (1) achieve cleanup objectives in a timely manner;
- (2) protect human and ecological receptors;
- (3) control or eliminate the sources of contamination;
- (4) control migration of released contaminants; and
- (5) manage remediation waste in accordance with State and Federal regulations.

The justification shall include the supporting rationale for the remedy selection, based on the factors listed in Permit Section 11.12.6.10 and a discussion of short- and long-term objectives for the site. The benefits and possible hazards of each potential corrective measure alternative shall be included in this section.

11.12.6.12 Design Criteria to Meet Cleanup Objectives

The Permittees shall present descriptions of the preliminary design for the selected corrective measures in this section. The description shall include appropriate preliminary plans and specifications to effectively illustrate the technology and the anticipated implementation of the remedial option at the subject area. The preliminary design shall include a discussion of the design life of the alternative and provide engineering calculations for proposed remediation systems.

11.12.6.13 Schedule

A section shall set forth a proposed schedule for completion of remedy-related activities such as bench tests, pilot tests, construction, installation, remedial excavation, cap construction, installation of monitoring points, and other remedial actions. The anticipated duration of corrective action operations and the schedule for conducting monitoring and sampling activities shall also be presented. In addition, this section shall provide a schedule for submittal of reports and data to the Department, including a schedule for submitting all status reports and preliminary data.

11.12.6.14 Tables

A section shall present the following summary tables, as appropriate:

- (1) a table summarizing regulatory criteria, background, and/or the applicable cleanup standards;
- (2) a table summarizing historical field survey location data;
- (3) tables summarizing historical field screening and field parameter measurements of soil, rock, sediments, groundwater, surface water, and air quality data;
- (4) tables summarizing historical soil, rock, or sediment laboratory analytical data. The summary tables shall include the analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions that would influence interpretation of the data;

U1401931

- (5) a table summarizing historical groundwater elevation and depth to groundwater data. The table shall include the monitoring well depths and the screened intervals in each well;
- (6) tables summarizing historical groundwater laboratory analytical data. The analytical data tables shall include the analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions that would influence interpretation of the data;
- (7) tables summarizing historical surface water laboratory analytical data if applicable. The analytical data tables shall include the analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions that would influence interpretation of the data;
- (8) tables summarizing historical air sample screening and analytical data. The data tables shall include the screening instruments used, laboratory analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions that would influence interpretation of the data;
- (9) tables summarizing historical pilot or other test data, if applicable, including units of measurement and types of instruments used to obtain measurements;
- (10) a table summarizing the corrective measures alternatives and evaluation criteria; and
- (11) a table presenting the schedule for installation, construction, implementation and reporting of selected corrective measures.

With prior approval of the Department, the Permittees may combine one or more of the tables. Data presented in the summary tables shall include information on dates of sample collection, analytical methods, detection limits, and significant data quality exceptions. The analytical data tables shall include only detected analytes and data quality exceptions that could potentially mask detections.

11.12.6.15 Figures

A section shall present the following figures for each site, as appropriate:

- (1) a vicinity map showing topography and the general location of the subject site relative to surrounding features or properties;
- (2) a unit site plan that presents pertinent site features and structures, underground utilities, well locations, and remediation system locations and details. Off-site well locations and other relevant features shall be included on the site plan if practical. Additional site plans may be required to present the locations of relevant off-site well locations, structures, and features;
- (3) figures showing historical soil boring or excavation locations and sampling locations.
- (4) figures presenting historical soil sample field screening and laboratory analytical data, if appropriate;

- (5) figures showing all existing wells including vapor monitoring wells and piezometers. The figures shall present historical groundwater elevation data and indicate groundwater flow directions;
- (6) figures presenting historical groundwater laboratory analytical data including past data, if applicable. The analytical data corresponding to each sampling location may be presented as individual concentrations, in table form on the figure or as an iso-concentration map;
- (7) figures presenting historical surface water sample locations and analytical data including past data, if applicable. The laboratory analytical data corresponding to each sampling location may be presented as individual concentrations or in table form on the figure;
- (8) figures presenting historical air sampling locations and presenting air quality data. The field screening or laboratory analytical data corresponding to each sampling location may be presented as individual concentrations, in table form on the figure or as an iso-concentration map;
- (9) figures presenting historical pilot or other test locations and data, where applicable, including site plans or graphic data presentation;
- (10) figures presenting geologic cross-sections based on outcrop and borehole data, if applicable;
- (11) figures presenting the locations of existing and proposed remediation systems;
- (12) figures presenting existing remedial system design and construction details; and
- (13) figures presenting preliminary design and construction details for preferred corrective measures.

All figures must include an accurate bar scale and a north arrow. An explanation shall be provided on each figure for all abbreviations, symbols, acronyms, and qualifiers. All figures shall have a date.

11.12.6.16 Appendices

Each corrective measures evaluation shall include, as appropriate, as an appendix, the management plan for waste, including investigation derived waste, generated as a result of construction, installation, or operation of remedial systems or activities conducted. Each corrective measures evaluation shall include additional appendices presenting relevant additional data, such as pilot or other test or investigation data, remediation system design specifications, system performance data, or cost analyses as necessary.