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APPENDIX B

SSSTF Regulatory Requirements

This appendix contains a table of applicable regulatory requirements. These regulations are imposed by the ARARS identified in Table 3.1.4-1 of the T&FR.

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16 USC 469 et seq. Title 16 – Conservation Chapter 1A – Historic Sites, Buildings, Objects, and Antiquities Subchapter I – General Provisions Section 469 – Preservation of historical and archeological data threatened by alterations of terrain	The purpose of sections 469 to 469c-1 is to provide for the preservation of historical and archeological data (including relics and specimens) which might otherwise be irreparably lost or destroyed as the result of any alteration of the terrain caused as a result of any Federal construction project or federally licensed activity or program. Whenever any Federal construction project or federally licensed project, activity, or program may cause irreparable loss or destruction of significant scientific, pre-historical, historical, or archeological data, the Federal agency responsible for the project, program, or activity shall notify the Secretary, in writing, and shall provide the Secretary with appropriate information concerning the project, program, or activity. Actions taken may include the recovery, protection, and preservation of the data (including preliminary survey, or other investigation, and analysis and publication of the reports resulting from the investigation). Copies of reports shall be submitted to the Secretary, who shall make them available to the public for inspection and review.	Pre-Construction Administrative (does not affect the design, but specifies the need to perform an archeological survey prior to construction of the SSSTF Complex.	16 USC 461 – Declaration of National Policy 16 USC 462 – Powers and Duties of the Secretary of the Interior 16 USC 463 – National Park System Advisory Board 16 USC 464 – Cooperation with Governmental and Private Agencies 16 USC 465 – Jurisdiction of States in Acquired Lands 16 USC 466 – Requirement for Specific Authorization 16 USC 467 – Conflict of Laws 5 USC 3109 – Employment of experts and consultants; temporary or intermittent	It is declared that it is a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States. Defines the responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior Defines the establishment, composition, duties, staffing and authority of the National Park System Advisory Board. Does Not Apply to the SSSTF. The Secretary, in administering sections 461 to 467 of this title, is authorized to cooperate with and may seek and accept the assistance of any Federal, State, or municipal department or agency, or any educational or scientific institution, or any patriotic association, or any individual. Nothing in sections 461 to 467 of this title shall be held to deprive any State, or political subdivision thereof, of its civil and criminal jurisdiction in and over lands acquired by the United States under said sections. Specifies that funds will be appropriated (made available by statute) for carrying out the purposes of sections 461 to 467. The provisions of sections 461 to 467 of this title shall control if any of them are in conflict with any other Act or Acts relating to the same subject matter. The head of an agency may procure by contract the temporary (not in excess of 1 year) or intermittent services of experts or consultants or an organization.	Administrative (Does not affect the design or operation of the SSSTF, but reiterates the need to perform an archeological survey prior to construction).	Entire SSSTF Complex during Construction General
36 CFR 65 – Parks, Forests, and Public Property National Park Service, Department of the Interior National Historic Landmarks Program	<u>36 CFR 65.1 Purpose and authority.</u> The purpose of the National Historic Landmarks Program is to identify and designate National Historic Landmarks, and encourage the long-range preservation of nationally significant properties that illustrate or commemorate the history and prehistory of the United States. (b) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized:	Pre-Construction Administrative (does not affect the design, but specifies the need to perform an archeological survey prior to construction of the SSSTF Complex.	45 Stat. 666, (16 USC 461 et seq.)	See these regulations within this table	This is administrative only, and does not affect SSSTF design or operations (see above regulation)	Entire SSSTF Complex during Construction General

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	<p>(1) To make a survey of historic and archeological sites, buildings and objects;</p> <p>(2) To make necessary investigations and researches relating to particular sites, buildings or objects to obtain true and accurate historical and archeological facts and information concerning the same.</p> <p><u>36 CFR 65.2</u> Effects of designation.</p> <p><u>36 CFR 65.3</u> Definitions.</p> <p><u>36 CFR 65.4</u> National Historic Landmark criteria.</p> <p><u>36 CFR 65.5</u> Designation of National Historic Landmarks.</p> <p><u>36 CFR 65.6</u> Recognition of National Historic Landmarks.</p> <p><u>36 CFR 65.7</u> Monitoring National Historic Landmarks.</p> <p><u>36 CFR 65.8</u> Alteration of National Historic Landmark boundaries.</p> <p><u>36 CFR 65.9</u> Withdrawal of National Historic Landmark designation.</p> <p><u>36 CFR 65.10</u> Appeals for designation.</p>	<p>These regulations apply to properties designated as National Historic Landmarks. The SSSTF Complex location, or any part of it, is not designated as a National Historic Landmark. Therefore, these regulations do not apply to the SSSTF Complex location.</p>				

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25 USC 3001 CHAPTER 32-- NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION Section 3001 – Definitions	These definitions give further information regarding Native American Graves Protection.	Administrative and Pre-Construction These definitions do not affect the design or operation of the SSSTF Complex. However, the location of the SSSTF Complex shall not disturb any burial site, cultural items, associated or unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or other Native American object of historical, traditional, or cultural importance. An archeological survey shall be conducted prior to construction of the SSSTF complex.	43 U.S.C. 1601 – Public Lands: Congressional Findings and Declaration of Policy 25 USC 3005(c) – Standard of Repatriation 28 USC 1491 – Claims Against the United States Generally	Relates to Alaska Native Claims Settlement, which is not applicable to the SSSTF Complex. If a known lineal descendant or an Indian tribe requests the return of Native American unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony pursuant to this chapter and presents evidence which, if standing alone before the introduction of evidence to the contrary, would support a finding that the Federal agency or museum did not have the right of possession, then such agency or museum shall return such objects unless it can overcome such inference and prove that it has a right of possession to the objects. The United States Court of Federal Claims shall have jurisdiction to render judgment upon any claim against the United States founded either upon the Constitution, or any Act of Congress or any regulation of an executive department, or upon any express or implied contract with the United States, or for liquidated or unliquidated damages in cases not sounding in tort.	This is administrative only, and does not affect SSSTF design or operations.	Entire SSSTF Complex during Construction General
STORMWATER						
40 CFR 61.92 Standard	Emissions of radionuclides to the ambient air from Department of Energy facilities shall not exceed those amounts that would cause any member of the public to receive in any year an effective dose equivalent of 10 mrem/yr.	Operations and <i>Design</i>	None	N/A	N/A	Entire SSSTF Complex General
40 CFR 61.93 Emission monitoring and test procedures.	(a) To determine compliance with the standard, radionuclide emissions shall be determined and effective dose equivalent values to members of the public calculated using EPA approved sampling procedures, computer models CAP-88 or AIRDOS-PC, or other procedures for which EPA has granted prior approval. 40 CFR 61.93 (b)(4)(ii) To determine whether a release point is subject to the emission measurement (requirements of paragraph (b) of this section, it is necessary to evaluate the potential for radionuclide emissions for that release point. In evaluating the potential of a release point to discharge radionuclides into the air for the purposes of this section, the estimated radionuclide release rates shall be based on the discharge of the effluent stream that would result	Modeling requirements to determine compliance – radionuclide emissions shall be determined and effective dose equivalent values to members of the public calculated using EPA approved sampling procedures, computer models CAP-88 or AIRDOS-PC, or other procedures for which EPA has granted prior approval. CAP-88 modeling will be performed to determine compliance with this standard.	40 CFR 60, Appendix A	Appendix A includes sampling methods and flow rate measurement methods. Method 1 Sample and velocity traverses for stationary sources. Method 2 Determination of stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate (Type S pilot tube) Method 2A Direct measurement of gas volume through pipes and small ducts. 3	N/A	Entire SSSTF Complex General

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	if all pollution control equipment did not exist, but the facilities operations were otherwise normal.					
40 CFR 761.50(a)(5) Applicability	(a) General PCB disposal requirements. Any person storing or disposing of PCB waste must do so in accordance with subpart D of this part. The following prohibitions and conditions apply to all PCB waste storage and disposal: 5) Any person land disposing of non-liquid PCBs may avoid otherwise-applicable sampling requirements by presuming that the PCBs disposed of are greater than or equal to 500 ppm (or greater than or equal to 100 ug/100 cm ² if no free-flowing liquids are present).	Operation. 40 CFR 761.50(a)(5) is an operation-sampling requirement. This requirement can be avoided if it is presumed that the PCB concentration is greater than or equal to 500 ppm, (or greater than or equal to 100 ug/100 cm ² if no free-flowing liquids are present). The SSSTF/ICDF will not make this assumption because the highest known PCB concentration in the design basis inventory is 23 ppm.	None	N/A	N/A	3.5 Solid Waste Treatment 3.6 Liquid Waste Treatment
40 CFR 761.50(b)(3) Applicability	(3) PCB remediation waste. PCB remediation waste, including PCB sewage sludge, is regulated for cleanup and disposal in accordance with 40 CFR 761.61. (i) Any person responsible for PCB waste at as-found concentrations <gr-thn-eq> 50 ppm that was either placed in a land disposal facility, spilled, or otherwise released into the environment prior to April 18, 1978, regardless of the concentration of the spill or release; or placed in a land disposal facility, spilled, or otherwise released into the environment on or after April 18, 1978, but prior to July 2, 1979, where the concentration of the spill or release was <gr-thn-eq> 50 ppm but < 500 ppm, must dispose of the waste as follows:	Operation. Regulates clean up and disposal of PCB waste based on "as found" concentrations, for waste spilled or disposed after July 2 1979. Since any PCB waste will be disposed in the ICDF will be after these dates, the PCB remediation waste will be disposed based on "as found " concentrations.	40 CFR 761.61 40 CFR 761, Subpart G	Defines PCB remediation waste and requirements for disposal. Applies to ICDF design, not to SSSTF design. 761.120 (Subpart G) -- Scope. (a) General. This policy establishes criteria EPA will use to determine the adequacy of the cleanup of spills resulting from the release of materials containing PCBs at concentrations of 50 ppm or greater. The policy applies to spills that occur after May 4, 1987.	Does not affect SSSTF design or operations Defines requirements for PCB spill cleanup. This will apply to the WAGs (including WAG 3) performing remediation of PCB-contaminated sites. Only applies to SSSTF operations if a PCB spill of concentration greater than 50 ppm occurs and needs to be cleaned up.	3.5 Solid Waste Treatment 3.6 Liquid Waste Treatment
40 CFR 761.50(b)(7)	(7) PCB/Radioactive waste. (i) Any person storing PCB/radioactive waste greater than or equal to 50 ppm PCBs must do so taking into account both its PCB concentration and its radioactive properties, except as provided in 40 CFR 761.65(a)(1), (b)(1)(ii), and (c)(6)(i). (ii) Any person disposing of PCB/radioactive waste must do so taking into account both its PCB concentration and its radioactive properties. If, taking into account only the properties of the PCBs in the waste (and not the radioactive properties of the waste), the waste meets the requirements for disposal in a facility permitted, licensed, or registered by a State as a municipal or non-municipal non-hazardous waste landfill (e.g., PCB bulk product waste under 40 CFR 761.62(b)(1)), then the person may dispose of the PCB/radioactive waste, without regard to the	This impacts ICDF disposal cell design, and does not impact SSSTF design or operations.	40 CFR 761.65(a)(1), (b)(1)(ii), and (c)(6)(i)	<u>Storage for disposal.</u> This section applies to the storage for disposal of PCBs at concentrations of 50 ppm or greater and PCB Items with PCB concentrations of 50 ppm or greater. (a)(1) Storage limitations. Any PCB waste shall be disposed of as required by subpart D of this part within 1-year from the date it was determined to be PCB waste and the decision was made to dispose of it. (b) Except as provided in paragraphs (b)(2), (c)(1), (c)(7), (c)(9), and (c)(10) of this section, after July 1, 1978, owners or operators of any facilities used for the storage of PCBs and PCB Items designated for disposal shall comply with the following storage unit requirements:	Administrative storage limitation of 1-year does not affect SSSTF design or operations. Design: Describes floor and curbing requirements for PCB storage areas. However, note that the requirements for PCB/radioactive wastes are different: PCB/radioactive wastes are not required to be stored in an area	1.2 Transport Load Inspection and Verification 1.3 Record Keeping 2.2.1 Disposal Staging Area 2.2.3 Liquid Waste Staging Area 2.3.3 Special Waste Storage/Staging Area 3.5 Solid Waste Treatment 3.6 Liquid Waste Treatment

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	PCB component of the waste, on the basis of its radioactive properties in accordance with all applicable requirements for the radioactive component of the waste.			<p>(i) The facilities shall meet the following criteria:</p> <p>(ii) An adequate floor that has continuous curbing with a minimum 6-inch high curb. The floor and curbing must provide a containment volume equal to at least two times the internal volume of the largest PCB Article or PCB Container or 25 percent of the total internal volume of all PCB Articles or PCB Containers stored there, whichever is greater. PCB/radioactive wastes are not required to be stored in an area with a minimum 6-inch high curbing. However, the floor and curbing must still provide a containment volume equal to at least two times the internal volume of the largest PCB Container or 25 percent of the total internal volume of all PCB Containers stored there, whichever is greater.</p>	with a minimum 6 inch high curbing, but the floor and curbing must still provide a containment volume equal to at least two times the internal volume of the largest PCB container or 25 percent of the total internal volume of all PCB containers stored there, whichever is greater.	
40 CFR 761.50(b)(7) (continued)			40 CFR 761.62(b)(1)	<p>(c)(6)(i) Containers other than those meeting HMR performance standards may be used for storage of PCB/radioactive waste provided the following requirements are met:</p> <p>(A) Containers used for storage of liquid PCB/radioactive wastes must be non-leaking.</p> <p>(B) Containers used for storage of non-liquid PCB/radioactive wastes must be designed to prevent the buildup of liquids if such containers are stored in an area meeting the containment requirements of paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section, as well as all other applicable State or Federal regulations or requirements for control of radioactive materials.</p> <p>(c) Containers used to store both liquid and non-liquid PCB/radioactive wastes must meet all regulations and requirements pertaining to nuclear criticality safety. Acceptable container materials currently include polyethylene and stainless steel provided that the container material is chemically compatible with the wastes being stored. Other containers may be used to store both liquid and non-liquid PCB/radioactive wastes if the users are able to demonstrate, to the appropriate Regional Administrator and other appropriate regulatory authorities (i.e., Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Department of Energy or the Department of Transportation), that the use of such containers is protective of health and the environment as well as public health and safety.</p> <p>Disposal of PCB bulk product waste. (b) Disposal in</p>	<p>Design/operations: Gives requirements for containers storing liquid and non-liquid PCB/radioactive waste. See 261.65(b)(1)(ii).</p> <p>PCB/radioactive wastes are not required to be stored in an area with a minimum 6-inch high curbing. However, the floor and curbing must still provide a containment volume equal to at least two times the internal volume of the largest PCB Container or 25 percent of the total internal volume of all PCB Containers stored there, whichever is greater.</p> <p>No impact on SSSTF design or</p>	<p>2.2.1 Disposal Staging Area 2.2.3 Liquid Waste Staging Area</p> <p>1.1 Transport Scale 2.2.1 Disposal Staging Area 2.2.3 Liquid Waste Staging Area</p>

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				solid waste landfills. (1) Any person may dispose of the following PCB bulk product waste in a facility permitted, licensed, or registered by a State as a municipal or non-municipal non-hazardous waste landfill: (1)(i) Plastics (such as plastic insulation from wire or cable; radio, television and computer casings; vehicle parts; or furniture laminates); preformed or molded rubber parts and components; applied dried paints, varnishes, waxes or other similar coatings or sealants; caulking; Galbestos; non-liquid building demolition debris; or non-liquid PCB bulk product waste from the shredding of automobiles or household appliances from which PCB small capacitors have been removed (shredder fluff).	operations, allows the ICDF to receive PCB bulk product waste.	

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40 CFR 761.50(b)(8)	<p>(8) Porous surfaces. In most cases a person must dispose of porous surfaces as materials where PCBs have penetrated far beneath the surface, rather than a simple surface contamination. Any person disposing of porous surfaces on which PCBs have been spilled and meeting the definition of PCB remediation waste at 40 CFR 761.3 must do so in accordance with 40 CFR 761.61. Any person disposing of porous surfaces which are part of manufactured non-liquid products containing PCBs and meeting the definition of PCB bulk product waste at 40 CFR 761.3 must do so in accordance with 40 CFR 761.62. Any person may decontaminate concrete surfaces upon which PCBs have been spilled in accordance with 40 CFR 761.79(b)(4), if the decontamination procedure is commenced within 72 hours of the initial spill of PCBs to the concrete or portion thereof being decontaminated. Any person may decontaminate porous non-liquid PCBs in contact with non-porous surfaces, such as underground metal fuel tanks coated with fire retardant resin or pitch, for purposes of unrestricted use or disposal in a smelter in accordance with 40 CFR 761.79(b)(3).</p>	<p>Administrative/Operational. Sets decontamination and disposal requirements for PCB-contaminated porous surfaces (such as concrete). This should not affect SSSTF design or operation. It will apply to the generating WAGs if they have PCB-contaminated concrete that they wish to decontaminate rather than dispose to the ICDF.</p>	<p>40 CFR 761.3 – Definitions</p> <p>40 CFR 761.61</p> <p>40 CFR 761.62 – Disposal of PCB bulk product waste</p> <p>40 CFR 761.79(b)(3) and (b)(4) – Decontamination Standards and Procedures</p>	<p><u>Chemical waste landfill</u> means a landfill at which protection against risk of injury to health or the environment from migration of PCBs to land, water, or the atmosphere is provided from PCBs and PCB Items deposited therein by locating, engineering, and operating the landfill as specified in 761.75.</p> <p><u>Designated facility</u> means the off-site disposer or commercial storer of PCB waste designated on the manifest as the facility that will receive manifested shipment of PCB waste.</p> <p><u>Disposal</u> means intentionally or accidentally to discard, throw away, or otherwise complete or terminate the useful life of PCBs and PCB Items. Disposal includes spills, leaks, and other uncontrolled discharges of PCBs as well as actions related to containing, transporting, destroying, degrading, decontaminating, or confining PCBs and PCB Items.</p> <p><u>Disposer of PCB waste</u>, as the term is used in subparts J and K of this part, means any person who owns or operates a facility approved by EPA for the disposal of PCB waste which is regulated for disposal under the requirements of subpart D of this part.</p> <p><u>PCB remediation waste</u>. This section provides cleanup and disposal options for PCB remediation waste. Any person cleaning up and disposing of PCBs managed under this section shall do so based on the concentration at which the PCBs are found. This section does not prohibit any person from implementing temporary emergency measures to prevent, treat, or contain further releases or mitigate migration to the environment of PCBs or PCB remediation waste.</p> <p>761.61(a)(4)(i) Bulk PCB remediation waste. Bulk PCB remediation waste includes, but is not limited to, the following non-liquid PCB remediation waste: soil, sediments, dredged materials, muds, PCB sewage sludge, and industrial sludge.</p> <p>Disposal of PCB bulk product waste will not affect design or operation of the SSSTF.</p> <p>(a) Applicability. This section establishes decontamination standards and procedures for removing PCBs, which are regulated for disposal, from water, organic liquids, non-porous surfaces (including scrap metal from disassembled electrical equipment), concrete, and non-porous surfaces covered with a porous surface, such as paint</p>	<p>Administrative. Waste stream sampling and analysis requirements to documents that levels of PCBs in the waste meet the ICDF WAC.</p> <p>Administrative. This section will impact waste stream sampling and analysis verification requirements to documents that levels of PCBs in the waste meet the ICDF WAC. PCBs can be managed on an “as found” concentration basis for the purposes of disposal to the ICDF. Other 761.61 citations refer to design requirements, which will affect the disposal facility (ICDF) but not the SSSTF.</p> <p>Not applicable to the SSSTF design or operations.</p> <p>Operational. Sections 761.79 (b) (3) and (b)(4) set standards for decontamination for re-use or disposal to a metal smelter of porous and non-porous PCB-contaminated materials. Since the ICDF is a disposal facility,</p>	<p>3.5 Solid Waste Treatment</p> <p>3.6 Liquid Waste Treatment</p> <p>4.1 Decontamination Area</p>

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				or coating on metal.	there is no impact on SSSTF design or operations.	
40 CFR 761.50(d)(4)	(d) Performance specifications for disposal technologies— (4) Chemical waste landfills. Any person using a chemical waste landfill to dispose of PCBs must use a chemical waste landfill that meets the criteria set forth in 40 CFR 761.75.	ICDF Design Only Does not affect design or operation of the SSSTF. These are the performance specifications for disposal technologies and design requirements for landfills that dispose of wastes containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs.	40 CFR 761.75	This section contains the design and operating requirements for chemical waste landfills.	Not applicable to the SSSTF. These requirements will be met by the ICDF landfill.	3.5 Solid Waste Treatment 3.6 Liquid Waste Treatment NOTE: these disposal design requirements do not impact waste treatment.
40 CFR 761.79(a) and (b) Decontamination standards and procedures.	(a) Applicability. This section establishes decontamination standards and procedures for removing PCBs, which are regulated for disposal, from water, organic liquids, non-porous surfaces (including scrap metal from disassembled electrical equipment), concrete, and non-porous surfaces covered with a porous surface, such as paint or coating on metal. (1) Decontamination in accordance with this section does not require a disposal approval under subpart D of this part. Sections 761.79 (b)(3) and (b)(4) set standards for decontamination for re-use or disposal to a metal smelter of porous and non-porous PCB-contaminated materials.	Materials decontaminated of PCBs in accordance with this section do not require disposal approval, and may be re-used or distributed. Does not apply to SSSTF design. Would only apply to SSSTF operations if PCB - contaminated materials are to be decontaminated at the SSSTF for re-use. Since the ICDF is a disposal facility, there is no impact on SSSTF design or operations. Since the ICDF is a disposal facility, there is no impact on SSSTF design or operations.	40 CFR 761.20(c)(5) 40 CFR 761.30(u) 40 CFR 503.9(aa) Sewage Sludge Definition of Wetlands Section 307(b) or 402 of the Clean Water Act 40 CFR 761.123 40 CFR 761.72(b)	Exemptions for distributing of PCBs and PCB items in commerce. Use of decontaminated (PCB-contaminated) materials. Definition, not a requirement. Discharge limit for concentrations of PCBs in water discharged from a treatment works Definition of standard wipe test Requirements for disposal of decontaminated PCB materials in a smelter	Not applicable to SSSTF Design or operations Not applicable to SSSTF design or operations. Not applicable Not applicable to the SSSTF Not applicable Not applicable	4.1 Decontamination Area
DOE Order 435.1	DOE Order 435.1 Crosswalk	Applies to the entire SSSTF Complex.	None	N/A	N/A	General
DOE Order 5400.5	ARARs	Applies to SSSTF Complex, requirements are defined by compliance with the INEEL Radiological Control Manual.				General
IDAPA 01.01.585 PA 01.01.586	585. TOXIC AIR POLLUTANTS NON-CARCINOGENIC INCREMENTS. The screening emissions levels (EL) and acceptable ambient concentrations (AAC) for non-carcinogens are as provided in the table given in	The contaminants that have been detected in the design waste inventory will be used to determine if the SSSTF design and operations will be in compliance with screening emissions levels and acceptable ambient concentrations.	None	N/A	N/A	General/Treatment

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ARAR Citation	ARAR Requirement	Operations, Design, or Administrative Requirement for ARAR	Invoked Citation	Invoked ARAR Requirement	Operations, Design, or Administrative Requirement for Invoked ARAR	SSSTF/ICDF Complex Functional Block Flow Diagram Block Number
	<p>IDAPA 58.01.01.585. The AAC in this section are twenty-four (24) hour averages.</p> <p>586. TOXIC AIR POLLUTANTS CARCINOGENIC INCREMENTS.</p> <p>The screening emissions levels (EL) and acceptable ambient concentrations (AACC) for carcinogens are as provided in the table give in IDAPA 58.01.01.586. The AACC in this section are annual averages.</p>	<p>These determinations will be included in the Draft 90% design document.</p> <p>Emission levels (EL) and acceptable ambient concentrations (AAC) must be below the levels specified in the tables.</p>				
<p>IDAPA 58.01.01.650, 58.01.01.651</p>	<p>650. RULES FOR CONTROL OF FUGITIVE DUST.</p> <p>The purpose of Sections 650 through 651 is to require that all reasonable precautions be taken to prevent the generation of fugitive dust. (5-1-94)</p> <p>651. GENERAL RULES.</p> <p>All reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. In determining what is reasonable, consideration will be given to factors such as the proximity of dust emitting operations to human habitations and/or activities and atmospheric conditions which might affect the movement of particulate matter. Some of the reasonable precautions may include, but are not limited to, the following: (5-1-94)</p> <p>01. Use Of Water Or Chemicals. Use, where practical, of water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads, or the clearing of land. (5-1-94)</p> <p>02. Application Of Dust Suppressants. Application, where practical, of asphalt, oil, water or suitable chemicals to, or covering of dirt roads, material stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create dust. (5-1-94)</p> <p>03. Use Of Control Equipment. Installation and use, where practical, of hoods, fans and fabric filters or equivalent systems to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials. Adequate containment methods should be employed during sandblasting or other operations. (5-1-94)</p> <p>04. Covering Of Trucks. Covering, when practical, open bodied trucks transporting materials likely to give rise to airborne dusts. (5-1-94)</p> <p>05. Paving. Paving of roadways and their maintenance in a clean condition, where practical. (5-1-94)</p>	<p>Dust control during construction and operations using a combination of administrative controls (speed limits and wind shut-down limits) and operational controls (use of water or chemical dust suppressants), paving, covering of trucks,</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>General, construction and waste handling operations.</p>