

## Questions & Answers from the AMWTP Tour held August 19, 2008

Please provide an attendee list.	An attendee list is posted on the DOE-ID web site at <a href="http://www.id.doe.gov/AMWTP/">http://www.id.doe.gov/AMWTP/</a> .
Does the inventory of waste make this facility a Category II?	Yes
Is it separated by building?	No
Are the windows around the Supercompactor load-out glovebox leaking? They appear to be taped – why?	Three of the windows have been replaced. The work was done in a tent under contamination control conditions. The seal can never be as good as the original. Tape is to prevent release of contamination on loss of ventilation.
What experience has the project had encountering fires or explosions?	Deflagration during bulged drum venting, fire in the box-opening gantry robot (BOGR), fire in box line cell.
Can you detail the responsibilities/interfaces of the subcontractors with BBWI/CCP/Others?	A copy of the Interface Agreements between CCP, CWI and BBWI will be posted as a reference to the RFP on the DOE-ID web site at <a href="http://www.id.doe.gov/AMWTP/">http://www.id.doe.gov/AMWTP/</a> .
How are materials (drums, etc.) tracked around the facility?	Each waste container has a unique barcode label. The barcode labels are tracked by the Waste Tracking System.
Can you characterize/quantify your more hazardous maintenance work, i.e. hrs/year in full respirator?	Approximately 109,000 hours for maintenance during the past year, of which approximately 1,450 hours was spent in full respirator.
What method is used to characterize the work since gas chromatography did not work?	Flammable Gas analysis is required for transportation. RCRA analysis of the headspace gas is required for each waste stream and subsequent lots within a given waste stream.
Were all of the 55-gallon drums buried here at INL at the same time?	No, the drums were brought in over years of time.
What is the status of union organizing activity?	The Contractor has recently completed negotiations with the Operating Engineers, and a Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) has been signed. The CBA will be posted as a reference to the RFP on the DOE-ID web site at <a href="http://www.id.doe.gov/AMWTP/">http://www.id.doe.gov/AMWTP/</a> .
What is the shift schedule?	Four crews, two shifts per day, four days on and four days off. Some divisions work a dayshift schedule.
What is the rate of retrieval? Should discuss reasons for making retrieval a priority.	The retrieval rate depends on condition of waste containers. Overpacking requires more time and is slower. Completion of retrieval will eliminate a major DOE programmatic uncertainty for AMWTP.
Did they build TSA-RE over waste?	Yes
Where does the dirt (from the berm) go?	The soil is trucked back to the area (T-12) where it was originally obtained, near the RWMC.
Where does waste come from – Hanford? Rest of INL site?	Primarily was received from Rocky Flats Plant in 1970-1980s. Some waste received from Bettis, Advanced Test Reactor, Idaho Chemical Processing Plant, and other DOE sites across the complex. Currently receiving buried waste exhumed from the Accelerated Retrieval Project at INL.
How many can Type-IIs hold?	Each Type-II Storage Facility can compliantly store 2,159,985 gallons or ~ 39,272 55-gallon drum equivalents.
Does CCP operate HENCs?	Yes

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What differentiates BBWI and CCP activities?	Refer to the Interface Agreement provided previously.
Do only the boxes go through the treatment facility?	Direct feed drums of debris can also go through the treatment facility.
Drums can be put in box to be sorted? (Box line sort)	Yes, drums can be put into plywood box and sent into the treatment facility.
Do drums in SWB going to SHENC get assayed twice?	Yes. However, only the SHENC assay value is used for certifying the waste for disposal at WIPP.
What is payload configuration for product drums?	Product drums can be stacked three per layer, with two layers per TRUPACT-II for a total of six product drums per TRUPACT-II. Product drums can be stacked three per layer but with only one layer in a HalfPACT for a total of three product drums per HalfPACT.
What happens if RTR different from expected (i.e., AK)?	Difference between RTR and AK is documented in a Non-Conformance Report (NCR). NCR is closed once AK has been formally revised to account for the difference.
What does CCP stand for?	Central Characterization Project
How do we assay SWBs?	Super HENC
What is the problem with the overhead doors? Problem with chain while lowering & raising door – safety; use man-door.	Chains slipping off rollers.
What is the purpose of the yellow coating on the floor of Pad R?	Control contamination.
BOGR – are boxes vented?	No
Boxline – what are the plugs/holes?	The plugs are covers over the ports used to load waste in the boxline into new 55-gallon drums for subsequent assay prior to compaction in the super compactor.
What is the concrete pad north of the Treatment Facility?	New maintenance building.
How is TRUPACT-II leak test performed?	H <sub>e</sub> gas and N <sub>2</sub> gas leak detector.
What has to be done when RTR differs from historical?	Difference between RTR and AK is documented in a Non-Conformance Report (NCR). NCR is closed once AK has been formally revised to account for the difference.
Do payloads go from WMF 635 to WMF 618?	Yes.
How many drums in Type II building?	Each Type-II Storage Facility can compliantly store 2,159,985 gallons or ~ 39,272 55-gallon drum equivalents.
Why are drums cored?	Coring (and the subsequent RCRA analysis of the cores) is required by the WIPP RCRA permit in order to confirm Acceptable Knowledge of sludge drums.
Why does BBWI do some characterization and CCP do some characterization?	EPA requires CCP and BBWI characterize different waste streams.
Where does the soil from TSA-RE go?	The soil is trucked back to the area (T-12) where it was originally obtained.