

RIVER BEND STATION  
APPROVAL SHEET  
STATION OPERATING PROCEDURES

NO. RWS-0204

TITLE RADWASTE PROCESSING CONTROL PROGRAM

SAFETY RELATED YES ☐ NO ☒  
TECHNICAL REVIEW REQUIRED YES ☐ NO ☒

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# RADWASTE PROCESSING CONTROL PROGRAM

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## 1.0 PURPOSE/APPLICABILITY/SCOPE

- 1.1 The purpose of the Radwaste Processing Control Program (RPCP) is to provide reasonable assurance and documentation that the processing and packaging of wet and dry radioactive wastes will be accomplished in accordance with specifications set forth by the disposal facility, as well as state and federal regulations. (Reference 2.34)
- 1.2 The Radwaste Processing Control Program (RPCP) contains the sampling and testing methodology, analyses and formulation determination by which dewatering, solidification and packaging of wet and dry radioactive waste is assured.
- 1.3 Changes to the Radwaste Processing Control Program (RPCP) will be done in accordance with Reference 2.8. (Reference 2.41)

## 2.0 REFERENCES

- 2.1 ASTM Standard Part 13
- 2.2 ASTM Standard Part C39
- 2.3 BTP Final Waste Classification and Waste Form Technical Position Paper
- 2.4 10 CFR 20, Standards for Protection against Radiation
- 2.5 10 CFR 61, Licensing requirements for Land Disposal of Radiative Material
- 2.6 RBS USAR 11.4, Radioactive Solid Waste System
- 2.7 RBS Technical Specification 3/4.11.3
- 2.8 RBS Technical Specification 6.13
- 2.9 ADM-0006, Control of Plant Records
- 2.10 ADM-0038, Radioactive Waste Management Program
- 2.11 COP-0019, Sampling of Liquid Radwaste Sludge and Resin Holding Tanks
- 2.12 SOP-0108, Liquid Radwaste Processing
- 2.13 RSP-0009, ALARA Program Implementation
- 2.14 RSP-0200, Radiation Work Permits
- 2.15 RWS-0209, Conduct of Radwaste Vendor Services
- 2.16 RWS-0304, Radioactive Waste Handling and Control

- 2.17 RWS-0307, Radioactive Waste Segregation
- 2.18 RWS-0327, Shipping of Low Specific Activity (LSA) Radioactive Material
- 2.19 SD-OP-003, Chem Nuclear System Incorporated (CNSI) Process Control Program
- 2.20 SD-OP-003-518, Process Control Program for CNSI Cement Solidification Units
- 2.21 SD-OP-026, Process Control Program for Cement/Oil Solidification
- 2.22 DM-OP-022, Process Control Program for CNSI Demineralization System
- 2.23 SD-OP-020, Operating Procedure for CNSI Portable Cement Solidification Unit Number 21 (PUS-C-21).
- 2.24 FO-OP-011, Dewatering Procedure for the 24-inch Diameter Pressure Demineralizer Vessel Containing Activated Carbon 0.5% Free Standing Water.
- 2.25 FO-OP-009, Dewatering Procedure for CNSI 76-inch Diameter Pressure Demineralizers Containing Ion Exchange Resin.
- 2.26 FO-OP-032-51802, Setup and Operating Procedure for the RDS-1000 Unit at River Bend Station
- 2.27 FO-OP-025, Dewatering Procedure for CNSI 24-inch Diameter Pressure Vessel
- 2.28 Chem Nuclear System Inc. Topical Report CNSI-2 (4313-01354-01P-A)
- 2.29 RWS-0207, Radwaste Shipping Criteria
- 2.30 RWS-0211, General Performance Control for Radwaste
- 2.31 RWS-0203, Personnel Qualification for Radwaste Section
- 2.32 RWS-0206, Radwaste Scaling Factor Program
- 2.33 RWS-0310, Operation of the Nuclear Packaging Model WC-18000 waste compactor
- 2.34 Commitment Number 00736
- 2.35 Commitment Number 00721
- 2.36 Commitment Number 00740
- 2.37 Topical Report CNSI (DW-11118-D1-P-A)
- 2.38 Topical Report CNSI (RDS-25506-01-P-A)

- 2.39 USNRC Generic Letter 91-02
- 2.40 RBNP-004, Reporting Requirements
- 2.41 Commitment Number 03020
- 2.42 Commitment 03090
- 2.43 Commitment 08199

### 3.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

- 3.1 The Radwaste Supervisor/designee, is responsible for the implementation of the Radwaste Processing Control Program in accordance with Reference 2.10, ensuring the Vendors Process Control Program (PCP) meets the requirements set forth by the NRC and is incorporated into the Radwaste Processing Control Program prior to use.
- 3.2 The Radwaste Foreman is responsible for interfacing with contracted vendors and for preparing a weekly work plan (Reference 2.10). The purpose of this interface is to ensure the timely and efficient processing of waste forms generated at River Bend Station. (Reference 2.43)
- 3.3 All personnel working under this procedure shall know their responsibilities to the ALARA Program in accordance with Reference 2.13.
- 3.4 The Vendor is to ensure that the general design of the processing equipment is in accordance with The Vendors Topical Report and this equipment is installed, and tested in accordance with Reference 2.15. Operability shall be demonstrated prior to initial startup of the vendors equipment. Vendor's equipment shall be operated and inspected in accordance with the Vendors Operating Procedures.
- 3.5 The Vendor is to ensure that the chemicals and/or materials used in a particular waste processing method are equal to or better than that which is required by the Vendor's approved Process Control Program (PCP).
- 3.6 Vendor and plant personnel performing work for the Radwaste Department shall be qualified in accordance with Reference 2.15 and 2.31 respectively. (As required)

### 4.0 DEFINITIONS

- 4.1 Batch - An isolated quantity of feed waste to be processed having essentially constant physical and chemical characteristics (i.e. the amount of waste contained within a tank). If new waste is added to the waste being processed then a new batch is created and further sampling is required.

- 4.2 Dry Activated Waste (DAW) - Any dry radioactive material (i.e. contaminated tools, equipment, clothing, etc.)
- 4.3 Dewatering - The process of removing liquids from wet radioactive waste so that the form of waste is suitable for disposal.
- 4.4 Encapsulation - The process of encapsulating solid radioactive waste which is non-uniform in size and cannot normally be homogeneously mixed (i.e. filters, sources, etc.).
- 4.5 Free Standing Liquid - Liquid which is still visible after processing, or liquid drainable from the low point of a punctured container.
- 4.6 High Integrity Container (HIC) - A polyethylene container which has been approved for the type of waste being processed.
- 4.7 Prequalification Test Sample - Test conducted on laboratory samples to demonstrate the ability to produce an acceptable waste form using the type of wet waste and solidification agent expected.
- 4.8 Production Test Sample - A sample used to demonstrate the ability of the on site solidification agent and waste batch to produce an acceptable waste form using the parameters identified in the PCP.
- 4.9 Solidification - The conversion of wet radioactive waste into a form which is suitable for disposal.
- 4.10 System Description - A brief description and flow path diagram of the process flow path can be found on Attachment 3.
- 4.11 Waste Classification - The determination of waste class as outlined in Reference 2.5 by radionuclide isotopic analysis and/or correlation with hard to measure radionuclides.
- 4.12 Wet Radioactive Waste - Any radioactive liquid or liquid/solid slurry which does not meet the burial site requirements for free standing liquids (i.e. sludge, resin, evaporator bottoms, contaminated oils etc )

## 5.0 PROCEDURE

### 5.1 General Requirements

- 5.1.1 All processing of wet radioactive waste performed by a vendor shall be done under an approved process control program for the type of waste being processed.  
(Reference 2.35)
- 5.1.2 All solidification, dewatering and sampling activities performed inside the RCA shall have an RWP in accordance with Reference 2.14.

- 5.1.3 For high activity waste being solidified, where handling of the production test sample could result in personnel radiation exposure that is inconsistent with the ALARA principles, a non-radioactive test sample having essentially the same physical and chemical characteristics may be solidified.
- 5.1.4 As required by Reference 2.7, a Production Test Sample shall be solidified from at least one (1) out of every ten (10) batches of wet radioactive waste solidified.
- 5.1.5 As a minimum the vendor's PCP for Solidification Process shall require annually.
1. A Production Test Sample selected from the most recent production level solidification batch will be subjected to:
    - a. Standard 14 day immersion test in water and then
    - b. Compression test in accordance with Reference 2.2.
  2. The vendor must demonstrate that the Production Test Sample parameters are essentially the same as the Prequalification Test Sample.
- 5.1.6 As a minimum the Vendors PCP for dewatering process shall include and/or reference documentation necessary to ensure the dewatering process and equipment being used will produce a waste form that will meet the disposal facilities requirement for free standing liquids. This documentation shall be made available to RBS, as necessary.
- 5.1.7 As a minimum the Vendors PCP for Encapsulation Process shall include and/or reference documentation necessary to ensure the following:
1. The Encapsulation Media satisfies the stability requirements of Section B and C of Reference 2.3.
  2. The capability of maintaining at least a 500 PSI compression strength (giving credit for the structural strength of the waste material, i.e. filter cartridges).
  3. The container or the Encapsulation Media will not degrade within the prescribed time requirement.
- 5.1.8 All documents shall be maintained in accordance with Reference 2.9 and/or Reference 2.29, as required.



- 5.1.9 The Radwaste Department Quality Control Functions are performed in accordance with Reference 2.30. The RBS QA Department performs annual audits on the Radwaste Process Control Program and Procedures in accordance the GSU Quality System Internal Audit Schedule.
- 5.1.10 All HIC's used at RBS for disposal of radioactive waste will be approved for the type of waste being processed. This approval will be based on the chemical and physical limitations of the container and each HIC will be certified that it meets the acceptance criteria set at the disposal site being used.
- 5.1.11 Reference 2.32 provides instructions for developing scaling factors necessary for ensuring compliance with 10CFR61.
- 5.1.12 Preparation of manifest and shipping paperwork shall be performed in accordance with Reference 2.29.
- 5.1.13 RBNP-040 controls the purchase of chemicals and provides guidance for their use. All site personnel are trained to appropriately use chemicals. However, it should be cautioned that strong oxidizing agents in bulk amounts can cause exothermic reactions with ion exchange resins. Therefore, if for any reason oxidizing agents are suspected of being introduced to a resin stream, then the Radwaste Supervisor/Designee shall be notified immediately. Chemistry shall be notified and an analysis performed to determine if a hazardous condition exists. (Reference 2.42)

## 5.2 Solidification Process Control Program

### 5.2.1 Sampling

1. Obtain a representative sample of the waste batch. This sample will be used by the Vendor to determine the actual process formulation for solidification. Record this information on Attachment 1.

#### NOTE

To keep personal radiation exposure ALARA, the sample taken may be used for both vendors test solidification and chemistry isotopic analyses.

2. Chemistry shall obtain a representative sample of the waste batch in accordance with Reference 2.11. This sample will be used for radiochemical analysis and to determine the quantity of oil in the batch of waste. Record this information on Attachment 1.



### 5.2.2 Waste Classification

1. Prior to Solidification a Waste Classification will be performed, as outlined in Reference 2.18, on the waste batch. Record this information on Attachment 1. (Reference 2.36)

#### NOTE

The Waste Classification and Vendor Production Test solidification may be performed at the same time.

### 5.2.3 Test Production Solidification

1. The Vendor will perform a test solidification of the waste batch in accordance with the Vendors PCP. Prior to the test solidification, the Vendor will obtain the pH of the waste. The pH of the waste will be adjusted, as necessary, to ensure it is within the desired range for the PCP to be performed. The pH will be adjusted using the guidelines specified in the Vendor's PCP.
2. If pretreatment of the batch of waste is necessary, the test sample shall have the required pretreatment prior to test sample solidification.
3. If the oil content of the waste batch is greater than 1% by volume, secure solidification operations and notify the Radwaste Supervisor. If the oil content of the waste batch is greater than 8% by volume then the solidification must be done using an approved PCP for wet radioactive waste with oil content greater than 8% by volume.
4. If any Production Test Sample fails to verify solidification, the solidification of the batch under test shall be suspended until such time as additional Production Test Samples can be obtained. Alternative solidification parameters can be determined in accordance with the Radwaste Processing Control Program, and a subsequent test verifies solidification. Solidification of the batch may then be resumed using the alternative solidification parameters determined by the Radwaste Processing Control Program.
5. If the initial Production Test Sample from a batch of waste fails to verify solidification, obtain representative samples from each consecutive batch of the same type of wet waste until at least 3 consecutive initial Production Test Samples demonstrate solidification.

6. If the provisions of the Radwaste Processing Control Program are not satisfied, suspend shipments of defectively processed or defectively packaged solid radioactive wastes from the site. Notify the Shift Supervisor in accordance with Reference 2.7.
7. If any free standing liquid is observed on top of the test sample, decant the liquid into a volumetric beaker and record the amount of liquid. Calculate the percent of free standing liquid. Record this information on Attachment 1.

### 5.3 Dewatering Process Control Program (Portable disposal Pressure Vessels/Liners/HIC's)

#### 5.3.1 Sampling

1. Chemistry shall obtain a representative sample of the waste batch in accordance with Reference 2.11. This sample will be used for radiochemical analysis and to determine the quantity of oil in the batch of waste.

#### 5.3.2 Waste Classification

1. Waste classification should be performed prior to transferring the waste batch to the container (if possible). As a minimum, a waste classification shall be performed prior to sealing the container for shipment. The waste classification will be performed as outlined in Reference 2.18. (Reference 2.36)
2. If the waste classification and/or the container content activity requires the waste batch to be classified as a stable waste form, then the waste shall be packaged in a High Integrity Container (HIC). (Reference 2.5)

#### NOTE

Vendor supplied dewatering records may be used in place of Attachment 2.

3. Use Attachment 2 to record the resin dewatering information.

5.4 Encapsulation Process Control Program - High activity filters, Irradiated Components and other materials which may require encapsulation, i.e. lead;

5.4.1 Sampling

1. Chemistry shall obtain a sample of the waste to be encapsulated. This sample will be either a qualitative or a quantitative sample. This sample will be used for radiochemical analysis and to determine the quantity of oil in the waste.

5.4.2 Waste Classification

1. Prior to encapsulation a waste classification will be performed, as outlined in Reference 2.18, on the waste. (Reference 2.36)
2. If the waste classification and/or item specific activity requires the final package to be a stable waste form then an approved encapsulation PCP for stable waste form will be used. If an approved PCP is not available then the item may be placed inside a high integrity container (HIC). (Reference 2.5)

NOTE

Ensure adequate encapsulating material surrounds the item being encapsulated.

3. Once the waste classification is completed the Radwaste Foreman will calculate the amount of encapsulation material needed. The calculation will be based on the dose rate of the item being encapsulated and the type of container being used.

5.5 Dry Active Waste Process Control Program

5.5.1 Sampling

1. Chemistry will analyze a sample of the waste to be packaged (if possible). If a sample of the waste is unobtainable then the nuclide distribution for the DAW Waste Stream will be used for the identity and percent abundance.

5.5.2 Waste Classification

1. Waste classification should be performed prior to transferring the waste batch to the container. As a minimum a waste classification shall be performed prior to shipment. The waste classification will be performed, as outlined in Reference 2.18. (Reference 2.36)

### 5.5.3 Packaging/Handling

1. DAW will be segregated and stored in accordance with Reference 2.16 and 2.17.
2. Compactable and noncompactable DAW should be packaged in accordance with Reference 2.33 and 2.17.

## 6.0 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

### 6.1 Solidification Process Control Program

#### 6.1.1 The test sample will be considered acceptable if it meets:

1. The free standing liquid requirements for the disposal facility and
2. Stability requirements if it is evident from the physical appearance that the test sample will maintain its shape if removed from the container.

#### 6.1.2 Once the test sample demonstrates an acceptable waste form and the waste classification is acceptable for near surface burial, solidification may be performed as per formulas stated in the Vendor's PCP and operating sequences specified in Reference 2.23.

#### 6.1.3 Once solidification is completed the container will be stored in accordance with Reference 2.16 and prepared for shipment in accordance with Reference 2.29.

### 6.2 Dewatering Process Control Program

#### 6.2.1 The container shall be considered acceptable if it meets the dewatering limitation set forth in the Vendors PCP and the disposal site requirements for free standing liquids.

#### 6.2.2 The limit(s) and sample results shall be recorded on Attachment 2.

#### 6.2.3 Once dewatering is completed the container will be stored in accordance with Reference 2.16 and prepared for shipment in accordance with Reference 2.29.

### 6.3 Encapsulation Process Control Program

#### 6.3.1 The waste form will be considered acceptable if it meets the test requirements as outlined in the Vendors PCP and the free standing liquid requirement for the disposal site.

### 6.4 Dry Active Waste Process Control Program

#### 6.4.1 The waste form will be considered acceptable if it meets the free standing liquid requirement for the disposal site and the waste classification for near surface burial.

## 6.5 Reporting of Conditions of Non-Acceptance

6.5.1 Documentation of the following will be required in accordance with Reference 2.40 to be reported within 30 days of the incident to the NRC's Director of the Division of Low-Level Waste Management and Decommissioning and to the designated State disposal-site regulatory authority as per Reference 2.39:

1. The failure of high-integrity containers used to ensure a stable waste form. Container failure can be evidenced by changed container dimensions, cracking, or damage resulting from mishandling (e.g., dropping or impacting against another object).
2. The misuse of high-integrity containers, evidenced by a quantity of free liquid greater than 1 percent of container volume or other misuse as prohibited by 10CFR61.56.
3. The production of a solidified Class B or C waste form that has any of the following characteristics:
  - a. Contains free liquid in quantities exceeding 0.5 percent of the volume of the waste.
  - b. Contains waste with radionuclides in concentrations exceeding those considered during waste form qualification testing accepted by the regulatory agency, which could lead to errors in assessment of waste class.
  - c. Contains a significantly different waste loading than that used in qualification testing accepted by the regulatory agency.
  - d. Contains chemical ingredients not present in qualification testing accepted by the regulatory agency, and those quantities are sufficient to unacceptably degrade the waste product.
  - e. Shows instability as evidenced by crumbling, cracking, spalling, voids, softening, disintegration, nonhomogeneity, or dimensional changes.
  - f. Evidence of processing phenomena that exceeded the limiting processing conditions identified in applicable topical reports on process control plans, e.g., foaming, temperature extremes, premature or slow hardening, and production of a volatile material.

## 7.0 DOCUMENTATION

- 7.1 Data sheets will be included in the file copy of the shipping package, as required by the applicable shipping procedure.

.D"



EXAMPLE OF  
WASTE SOLIDIFICATION DATA SHEETWASTE SOLIDIFICATION DATA SHEETBatch No. : \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Prepared By: \_\_\_\_\_I. A. Prior Batch Sample Solidification

Verify prior batch sample solidification performed. Check one below and show date and batch number of sample.

☐ Evaporator Bottoms  
☐ Chemical Wastes  
☐ Resins  
☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Batch No: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Batch No: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Batch No: \_\_\_\_\_B. Initial Batch Sample Solidification

If sample is from an initial batch of waste, describe waste stream below:

II. Batch Sample AnalysisA. Lab Results

Sample Volume \_\_\_\_\_

pH of Waste \_\_\_\_\_ Ensure pH is within the desired  
range for the PCP being used.Waste Oil Content \_\_\_\_\_ If greater than 1% refer to  
Section 5.2.3.3 OF RPCP.

Radionuclide Content \_\_\_\_\_

Waste Classification \_\_\_\_\_

B. Waste PretreatmentpH - Identify agent used and quantity to adjust pH of the waste in  
the sample.

Agent/Quantity \_\_\_\_\_ Adjusted pH value \_\_\_\_\_

Performed by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE OF  
WASTE SOLIDIFICATION DATA SHEETIII. Production Test Solidification (Required on at least every tenth batch of each type of wet radioactive waste.)A. Test Solidification Formula:

Volume of Waste: \_\_\_\_\_

Volume of Binder: \_\_\_\_\_

Volume of other ingredients: \_\_\_\_\_

Waste/Binder Ratio: \_\_\_\_\_

Binder/Ingredient Ratio: \_\_\_\_\_

Total Volume: \_\_\_\_\_

B. Free-Standing Water Analysis:

Volume of Decanted Water: \_\_\_\_\_

Volume of Sample: \_\_\_\_\_

% Free-Standing Water: \_\_\_\_\_

C. Solidification Acceptability

1. Percent of free-standing water calculated in Section III.B (above) must be less than disposal facility criteria.
2. Visual physical appearance: Verify that the solidified waste sample would maintain its shape when removed from the container.
3. The above Acceptance Criteria satisfies RBS Technical Specification 3/4.11.3.
4. Other (state additional results here) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Performed By: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

IV. Batch Solidification

## A. Formula (Per Drum Basis)

Waste to be solidified (gallons) \_\_\_\_\_

Binder added (pounds) \_\_\_\_\_

Other ingredient (added) \_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE OF  
WASTE SOLIDIFICATION DATA SHEETIV. Batch Solidification

## A. Formula (Per Drum Basis)

Waste to be solidified (gallons) \_\_\_\_\_

Binder added (pounds) \_\_\_\_\_

Other ingredient (added) \_\_\_\_\_

WASTE SOLIDIFICATION ACCEPTABLE/UNACCEPTABLE  
(circle one)

B. Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

Performed By: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Reviewed By: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

RESIN DEWATERING DATA SHEET

Batch Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Waste Prepared by: \_\_\_\_\_

HIC / Liner Number: \_\_\_\_\_

## I. Sample Analysis

Sample Volume : \_\_\_\_\_

Waste Oil Content : \_\_\_\_\_

Radionuclide Content : \_\_\_\_\_

Waste Classification : \_\_\_\_\_

## II. Additional Information

Type of Vessel Dewatered : \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Media being Dewatered : \_\_\_\_\_

Vessel Weight Empty : \_\_\_\_\_

Date Dewatering Accepted : \_\_\_\_\_

## III. Dewatering Acceptance Criteria

## A. Bead Resin

Length of time dewatering pump  
ran after final waste transfer: \_\_\_\_\_ hour(s) - 1 hour minimumLength of time RDS-1000 Unit  
was operated: \_\_\_\_\_ hour(s) - 4 hours minimumMaximum change in the moisture  
separator sight glass during  
final 30 minute operation: \_\_\_\_\_ inches - 1/2 inch maximumDewatered: ☐ Satisfactory ☐ Unsatisfactory

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## B. Precoat Media

Length of time dewatering pump  
ran after final waste transfer: \_\_\_\_\_ hour(s) - 1 hour minimum

With all lateral suction valves  
open, dewater pump suction (as  
indicated on PI-4 or PI-8) is  
less than or equal to 16 inches  
of mercury, after dewater pump  
is run for a minimum of 1 hour.

Vacuum ☐ SAT ☐ UNSAT

PI-4 / PI-8 (circle one)

Value: \_\_\_\_\_ inches Hg.

Length of time RDb-1000 Unit  
was operated: \_\_\_\_\_ hour(s) - 11 hours minimum

Maximum change in the moisture  
separator sight glass during  
final 30 minute operation: \_\_\_\_\_ inches - 1 inch maximum

Dewatered: ☐ Satisfactory ☐ Unsatisfactory

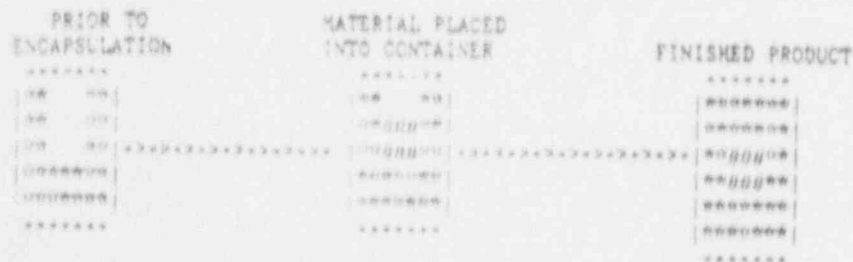
Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_  
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Completed By: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Reviewed By: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

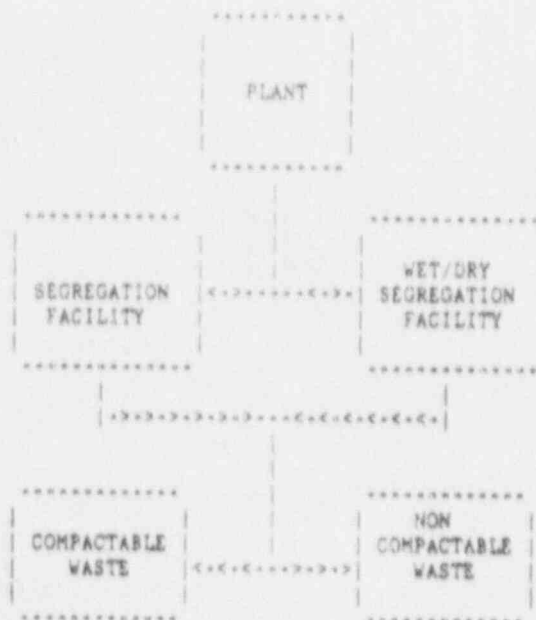




BASIC FLOW PATH FOR ENCAPSULATION PROCESS

\* = ENCAPSULATION MATERIAL  
# = ITEM BEING ENCAPSULATED

Prior to encapsulation the container will be prepared by installing a mold/footer to support the item being encapsulated. Once this mold/footer is in place the item being encapsulated is then placed into the container and the remainder of the encapsulation material placed on top of the item completing the encapsulation.

BASIC FLOW PATH FOR DAW PROCESS

The waste which is generated by the plant will be sent to the <2 MR/HR segregation facility or placed in the wet/dry segregation facility. Once the waste is dried, separated, and identified as radioactive material it is either processed as compactable or non compactable waste.