1.1.1 Solid Waste Management - Construction and Demolition

The PDC Project construction activity will generate a quantity of construction rubble and debris that will have to be managed and properly disposed of. Use of existing SRS Construction and Demolition (C&D) disposal sites is preferred. A C&D rubble landfill will be evaluated for the PDC Project within the SRS boundary if existing SRS landfill space becomes limited. If a new landfill is constructed on site, the requisite permits will be identified and obtained.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) are present in the K-Area in various forms. The majority of the PCBs in the facility are in special purpose coatings and paints. PCBs are also known to be present in fluorescent light ballasts and small capacitors that were manufactured prior to July 2, 1979. PCBs may also be present in caulking materials and non-liquid cable insulation. Wastes containing PCBs will be managed in accordance with Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) regulations at 40 CFR[1] 761 and applicable EPA approval documents issued to SRS. Some of these PCBs wastes, if radioactive, would be eligible for disposal in the SRS low level radioactive facilities located in E-Area. Such wastes would be characterized in accordance with procedure 3.17 in the 1S Manual. Some non-radioactive and non-liquid PCBs could be disposed in the in the Three Rivers Landfill. None of the PCB wastes from the Reactor building can be disposed in the on-site C&D waste landfill. PCB wastes that are not eligible for disposal at SRS must be disposed at an off-site TSCA-permitted facility. Wastes that are to be disposed off-site will be characterized in accordance with procedure 3.18 of the 1S Manual and stored in a TSCA-compliant configuration and location prior to shipment for disposal.

Asbestos is commonly found throughout SRS in building materials (e.g., floor and ceiling tile, building insulation, window and door caulking, and lighting parts), packing and gaskets, wire and pipe insulation, and machine parts. To eliminate health risks to workers by unintended exposure to asbestos, the SCDHEC and the EPA require asbestos inspections before maintenance activities are conducted; or buildings or structures are renovated, repaired, moved or demolished. The inspector must be certified to state and federal standards. Work can only be conducted by qualified workers if asbestos is determined to be present. Regardless of whether asbestos is present or not, demolition permits must be obtained if “load bearing” components of a commercial or industrial structure (wall, porch, shed, or building) are impacted. Asbestos waste generated by these practices is managed as “special waste” and regulatory approval must be obtained prior to generation or disposal. Disposal of asbestos waste can only be approved in appropriate landfills. While not considered a “hazardous waste” by state of federal regulations, asbestos waste is managed by a “cradle-to-grave” process of special waste manifests and notification of waste disposal activities. In addition to individual project notification to SCDHEC (i.e., NESHAP projects), SRS is required to submit quarterly asbestos reports to state regulators and maintain the SRS Group Asbestos License. All work conducted on-site that involves disturbing asbestos-containing materials or demolitions must be conducted according to 3Q Procedure 4.14, “Asbestos Management Program”.

[1] Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)