EPS-60

Waste and Recyclable Materials Management

Introduction

Jefferson Lab performs the management, generation, storage, treatment, and disposal of all wastes and recyclable materials in accordance with EPA and Commonwealth of Virginia regulations identified in the Work Smart Standards Set as well as other contractual commitments.

This chapter provides basic information about handling the various Jefferson Lab waste and recyclable material streams including:

- scrap metals and other recyclables,
- hazardous waste,
- radioactive wastes,
- general refuse, and
- regulated medical wastes.

If you don't know where to start, see *Appendix 6760-R1 Know Your Waste* for an introduction to the types of wastes relevant to Jefferson Lab.

Hazardous waste poses a substantial danger to human, plant, and animal life. Hazardous wastes must be handled, stored, transported, and disposed of using special precautions.

Waste and Recyclable Material Management Program objectives are:

- Minimize waste through planning.
- Recycle to the extent possible.
- Handle and dispose of wastes and recyclable materials in an optimal manner.

Refer to the following ESH&Q Manual chapters for topic-specific details and guidance:

- Chapter **6761** *Hazardous Waste Management*
- Chapter **6770** *Waste Minimization and Pollution Prevention*
- Chapter **6850** *Regulated Medical Waste Management*

Appendices
EPS 60-T1 *Used Oil Disposal*
EPS 60-T2 *"Special Wastes" Management*
EPS 60-T3 *Radioactive Waste Collection, Storage, & Disposal*
EPS 60-R1 *Disposal Practices for Recyclable Materials*

Under the Lab's Environmental Management System (EMS), the Jefferson Lab environmental aspects that are addressed are:

- Infectious waste - blood, sharps, etc.
- Radioactive waste - activated liquids, etc.
- Recyclables - batteries, litter & trash, etc.
- Refuse - construction debris, garbage, etc.
- Regulated waste - acids, batteries, spent solvents, etc.

Remember: The less waste you create... the less waste you have to dispose!

Key Terms

Chapter **6710** *Environmental Protection Program* includes descriptions of relevant laws, agencies, standards, and terms applicable to the environmental protection (EP) program. Many of these laws and standards specifically address waste management and are referenced in this chapter.

Terms and acronyms specific to waste management follow.

disposal The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste into or on any land or water so that such waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters.

disposal facility A facility or part of a facility at which solid waste is intentionally placed into or on any land or water such that the waste may not enter the surrounding environment, and at which the waste will remain after closure.

generator Any person, by site location, whose act or process produces waste (Hazardous waste generators are a special subset).

hazardous waste accumulation area A common location where hazardous wastes are accumulated and/or stored prior to shipment off site.

refuse, general Any solid waste that does not meet the criteria for radioactive, mixed, medical, hazardous, or special waste. Refuse includes all trash and garbage that is nonrecyclable.

Used Oil Coordinator (UOC) An Accelerator Division staff member who is responsible for the collection, storage, and disposal of all used oil and oil-contaminated products (unless hazardous waste) at the Lab.

waste assessment A division or lab-wide audit of waste handling activities that is used as a mechanism to review current processes to look for opportunities to reduce the volume and/or toxicity of generated wastes.

waste, hazardous A solid, liquid, or gas no longer suited for its intended purpose that exhibits a characteristic (ignitable, corrosive, toxic, reactive), or is specifically listed in 40 CFR 261.3 and/or Virginia regulations (9 VAC 20-60 et seq.). (Refer to Chapter **6761** *Hazardous Waste Management*.)

waste, low-level radioactive Waste containing radioactive material that is neither high level nor transuranic (having an atomic number >92).

waste, mixed A radioactive waste that contains a substance which renders the mixture a hazardous waste.

waste, non-hazardous A waste not meeting any of the criteria for hazardous waste, though the waste may still require special handling and disposal.

waste profile A document that identifies the material to be disposed of by characteristics and properties.

waste, radioactive Any discarded material that meets the radiological criteria defined in the *Jefferson Lab Radiological Control Manual*.

waste, regulated A waste is considered regulated if there are specific state or federal laws that govern handling or disposal of that waste.

waste, regulated medical Includes human body tissues or fluids and nonreusable medical utensils that held or came in contact with body tissues or fluids.

waste, sanitary (sewer) Includes all general household and lavatory waste disposed of through the sanitary sewer system.

waste, solid Almost any discarded material not excluded by regulation or variance. Any material that is collected, stored, or treated before its disposal; that is burned as a fuel, treated, landfilled, recycled, or considered inherently waste-like. The waste can be in liquid, gas, or solid form.

waste, special Includes certain industrial process wastes, pollution control wastes, unused commercial chemical products, or wastes containing free liquids, which are not defined as hazardous waste but are still potentially dangerous to public health or the environment.

waste, universal Certain EPA-identified hazardous wastes that can be effectively managed using streamlined hazardous waste management rules.

wastestream The source process that results in a final non-usable output which must be disposed of in some manner. Examples include sewage and used acids.

Regulatory and Lab Acronyms

HWC	Hazardous Waste Coordinator
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
UOC	Used Oil Coordinator
VHWMR	Virginia Hazardous Waste Management Regulations
VSWMR	Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulations

Descriptions of applicable laws and regulations are provided in *Appendix 6710-R1*.

Hazard Avoidance

Improper handling, treatment or disposal of wastes can create unnecessary hazards.

- Be familiar with the chemicals you use in your job or on research projects—know which ones are hazardous, non-hazardous, or otherwise regulated (or could be radioactive).
- Be familiar with and practice proper recycling and disposal techniques for the chemicals you use.
- Do not move or dispose of any material until you have:
  - correctly identified the waste type;
  - properly packaged and labeled the material in drums or other approved containers according to requirements for that specific material; and,
  - determined the appropriate disposal method.
- Perform regular maintenance and inspections on associated containers, pipes, and hoses.
- Ensure liquid waste containers are properly closed and sealed to prevent spillage.
- Do not dispose of items using an inappropriate disposal method, i.e., pouring used oil or chemicals down drains.
- Avoid mixing different or unidentified wastes.
- Perform waste assessments at periodic intervals to minimize potential hazards and waste.
- Hazardous wastes are of special concern.
  - Know where these wastes are stored in your area and keep clear.
  - Observe and follow warning signs posted at waste generation and accumulation areas.
  - For further guidance, see Chapter **6761** *Hazardous Waste Management*.

If you have waste and do not know if it is hazardous, contact your supervisor or ESH&Q Division staff for guidance.

Note: Keep track of waste composition as it is generated. Mystery wastes are a liability and expensive to analyze!

Responsibilities

Chapter **6710** *Environmental Protection Program* summarizes staff EP responsibilities. The following detailed guidance will assist staff in fulfilling the Lab's waste and recyclable materials management goals and objectives.

Everyone at Jefferson Lab

Wear PPE according to Lab procedures. See Chapter **6620** *Personal Protective*

When in doubt about proper practices, contact your supervisor, SOTR, or sponsor.

- Recycle materials to the extent possible.
- Request assistance and guidance regarding wastes and recyclables from your supervisor, SOTR, or sponsor.
- Know the nature of all waste materials you generate during a project.
- Report any unsound environmental activities.

Waste generators/handlers

- Identify and characterize your waste streams in the planning stage.
- Identify potentially harmful ingredients of the wastestream by consulting the product's MSDS.
- Reduce, as much as possible, the amount of waste generated by reducing quantities used and by recycling.

Supervisor/line manager/SOTR/sponsor

- Provide guidance to your staff regarding solid waste issues and ensure that your staff is properly trained in waste management practices.
- Conduct waste handling audits at periodic intervals.
- Manage the used battery collection for your area and support the HWC in disposal activities.
- Work with ESH&Q Division staff to assist division staff with management and inspection of waste collection for the division.
- Ensure staff and subcontractors are aware of associated hazards and that they are complying with Lab guidelines and regulatory procedures.

Hazardous Waste Coordinator (HWC)

- Assist in determining whether any waste is hazardous.
- Provide support to staff and subcontractors needing assistance with hazardous waste disposal issues.
- Assist the RadCon Manager in ensuring that mixed wastes are handled and disposed of properly.
- Manage the collection and disposal of universal and special wastes, including used battery collection and disposal.
- Assist staff with process waste assessments upon request.

Note: For specific hazardous waste responsibilities, see Chapter **6761** *Hazardous Waste Management*.

Used Oil Coordinator (UOC)

- Manage site practices for collection of all used oil-related products and recycling or reuse of acceptable used oil.
- Advise on disposal procedures for unacceptable items.

Division ESH&Q staff and Area Safety Warden

- Support and assess used battery collection for your division.
- Assist in overall management of waste collection requirements.
- Inspect waste collection areas periodically to ensure that staff and subcontractors are aware of hazards and that they comply with Jefferson Lab guidelines and regulatory procedures.
- Provide waste generation rate values to the ESH&Q Reporting Manager upon request.
- Assist in conducting process waste assessments as requested.
- Provide technical assistance and guidance on all aspects of the waste program.
- Ensure that generators with containers holding more than two compatible materials maintain a record of the type and amount of waste accumulated in that container.
- Be aware of the predetermined maximum fill level for containers.
- Inform visitors and subcontractors of any special precautions related to hazardous wastes they could be exposed to within your area.
- Report discrepancies or unsafe practices involving hazardous wastes to your supervisor.
- Support Line Management with collection and disposal of waste as necessary.

Facilities Management Construction Manager

- Approve non-putrescible construction debris for temporary storage on the ground.

Medical Services Staff

- Manage medical wastes.

ESH&Q Reporting Manager

- Track and report waste generation and recycling quantities for all waste streams.

Facilities Management Director

- Manage all Jefferson Lab recycling collection services to include scrap metals, wood pallets, and materials collected at recycling centers.
- Manage site refuse collection services.
- Manage the non-radioactive aspects of the Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit.
- Manage used fluorescent lamp collection.
- Ensure disposal of office waste.

Property Manager

- Manage the excess property program. See Chapter **6760** *Waste and Recyclable materials Management*.

RadCon Manager

- Manage sitewide disposal of all radioactivated materials and manage mixed wastes in conjunction with the HWC.
- Manage the radioactive aspects of the Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit.

Associate Directors

- Allocate resources to ensure that wastes and recyclable materials are handled and disposed of appropriately.
- Support the minimization of waste streams.

Qualifications

All personnel involved with waste handling shall be knowledgeable in the appropriate waste handling requirements and hazards specific to process wastestreams.

Hazardous waste training is required under RCRA and OSHA for all employees who work with hazardous waste. All personnel and users who handle hazardous waste must be trained as described in **EPS-61** *Hazardous Waste Management*.

Personnel involved in handling radioactive or mixed wastes must be trained as, at a minimum, a RadWorker I.

Requirements for staff disposing of regulated medical waste are discussed in Chapter **6850** *Regulated Medical Waste Management*.

Program Summary

Planning Ahead

Use pollution prevention/waste minimization practices to minimize the generation of wastes at Jefferson Lab. For guidance in selecting the best product, such as the least hazardous or other "environmentally preferred" material, consult with your supervisor or an ESH&Q specialist.

Whenever a new process involving potential hazardous waste generation is being developed or studied, this chapter should be used to determine applicable requirements. At the design phase, be sure to identify and characterize all potential waste streams; only by doing this first can you plan for proper waste handling and containment. Before generating a waste, take time to determine the dangers and costs associated with handling that waste and ask if methods exist to produce less waste and/or less hazardous waste.

Methods to minimize the creation of radioactive and/or mixed wastes shall be implemented. Plan any work in radiation areas using ALARA guidance.

Procedures on the handling, storage, and disposal of all wastes and recyclables that can be expected to be found on site are provided here or referenced herein.

Regulatory Background

RCRA and its Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments provide for the regulation of solid waste including hazardous waste disposal. It also provides various means of recovering value from waste. Under RCRA and the Virginia law and regulations, these solid wastes may be recycled, reclaimed, used as a fuel supplement, or sold for profit.

Radioactive wastes area management is addressed under site programs as directed in a DOE order. Theses wastes may be recycled or reclaimed through our rad waste subcontractor.

Site Programs and Contacts

Each of the recycling and waste management activities has a site manager or coordinator who is available to provide information or services to all staff. (Refer to Tables 1 and 2). Table 3 lists local Recycling Center information.

Table 1: Waste Activity Contacts

Type of Waste	Manager	Contact
oil-contaminated wastes	Safety Lab staff	x7039/x7863
hazardous wastes	HWC	x7039/x7863
radioactive wastes (e.g., activated water and oil)	RadCon Manager	x7551
mixed wastes	RadCon Manager and HWC	x7551/x7039
special wastes, certain batteries, aerosol cans, expired chemicals, misc. liquid wastes	HWC, Line management, or your division ESH&Q staff	x7039 Admin. x7531 Accel. x7591 ESH&Q x7007 Physics x7556
regulated medical wastes	Medical Services staff	x7539
general refuse	Facilities Management Service Coordinator	x7169/x7400
sanitary sewer wastes	Facilities Management Systems and Maintenance Manager	x7671

For general information, contact the Jefferson Lab Environmental Engineer at ext. 7308 or 7491.

Table 2: Recycling Activity Contacts

Type of Recyclable	Manager/Coordinator	Contact
papergoods & cardboard, aluminum cans, wood pallets, plastic soda bottles	Facilities Management Service Coordinator	x7169 x7400
scrap metal and circuit boards	Property Manager	x7348
lead-acid batteries	Hazardous Waste Coordinator (HWC)	x7039
laser printer and fax cartridges	Printer & Fax Owners and Facilities Management	x7400
compact discs, diskettes, transparencies, and tyvek envelopes	Facilities Management	x7400
greeting cards	ESH&Q Division Staff	x7491
used oil, used coolant, electronics, and small batteries	Safety Lab staff (including the HWC)	x7039 x7863 x7882
fluorescent lamps and mercury containing items (universal waste)	HWC	x7039

Due to a continuing DOE moratorium, no scrap metals from radiological areas can be recycled.

Table 3: Local Recycling Center Information

Building	Location	Items Collected
001 (ARC)	Rooms **225**, **440**, **526**, 706	aluminum cans batteries cardboard CDs/Computer Disks copier/fax/inkjet/laser cartridges greeting cards paper wastes plastic bottles styrofoam peanuts telephone books transparencies/sleeves Tyvek envelopes
12 (CEBAF Center)	**1st floor-C wing, 2nd floor-B wing**	
16 (Trailer City)	Rooms 13, 32, **82**, and near 175	
18 (FEL)	Room 201	
28 (VARC)	**Copy/work Room**	
Bldg. 52 & 52B (RadCon)		
58 (Test Lab)	Rooms 101, **210**, and near 252	
85 (MCC)	Lobby	
87 (Accelerator Maintenance Support)	Across from Room 15	
89 (Accelerator Technical Support)	**Main entrance**	

BOLD indicates locations that collect all materials listed.

Visit the Earth Wise web-site at http://www.jlab.org/intralab/earthwise/recycle.html for specific locations, items collected, and area contacts.

Objective and Performance Indicators

Factors that have been used to evaluate Jefferson Lab's performance regarding waste management factors are:

- The ratio of the weight of materials recycled to solid waste sent to the landfill. A goal set in 2001 was to improve this measure by 5% over the FY 1995 value by the end of FY 2005.
- The amounts of hazardous waste and low level radioactive waste generated is tracked and evaluated relative to necessary amounts for programmatic purposes.

Waste reduction strategies are provided in Chapter **6770** *Waste Minimization and Pollution Prevention*.

New and Mystery Wastes

Upon finding or generating an unknown waste source, you must identify the appropriate disposal procedures. Situations where this may be applicable may range from finding a container that is missing a label, to locating a partially full underground storage tank. Use *Appendix 6760-R1 Know Your Waste* for identification procedures.

If the found or generated waste is still a mystery after review, then sampling and analysis must be done to determine the waste composition. Contact your supervisor and/or your division ESH&Q staff or the HWC for guidance or to assist you with identification and removal.

- If emergency assistance is needed, call ext. 4444
- For chemical identification assistance, call ext. 7039

Recyclable Materials

Jefferson Lab generates a variety of materials that can be recycled through outside firms. These items include cardboard, scrap metals, and office type wastes such as copy paper and toner cartridges.

The Lab has implemented various site programs and procedures that cover the various recyclable materials. Each of these materials must be handled, stored, transported, and disposed of following the item-specific procedures and guidelines.

These guidelines include the on-site management and disposal procedures for each type of recyclable material. The procedures for each item type can be found as shown here.

Table 4: Disposal Procedures for Recylables

Recyclable Item	On-site management responsibility	Disposal procedure
Office type products	General: Facilities Management Recycling Centers: Facilities Management	ESH&Q Manual *Appendix 6760-R1 Know Your Waste*
Scrap Metal	Property Management	ESH&Q Manual *Appendix 6760-R1 Know Your Waste*
Scrap Metal from radiological areas	RadCon	*DOE Moratorium, no recycling at this time*
Pallets	Facilities Management	ESH&Q Manual *Appendix 6760-R1 Know Your Waste*
Used Oil/Coolant	ESH&Q Division	ESH&Q Manual *Appendix 6760-R1 Know Your Waste*
Refrigerants	Facilities Management and HWC	EPS *Appendix EPS 60-T2 "Special" Wastes Management*
Universal Wastes	ESH&Q Division	A-04-011-SOP Hazardous Waste Management
Fluorescent Lamps	Collection: Facilities Management Disposal: HWC	EPS *Appendix EPS 60-T2 "Special" Wastes Management*
Large batteries	ESH&Q Division	EPS *Appendix EPS 60-T2 "Special" Wastes Management*

Note that some radioactive wastes are recycled into other products, such as shielding blocks, at the discretion of the disposal contractor.

Hazardous Wastes

Jefferson Lab generates a variety of hazardous wastes including acids, bases, and solvents. Hazardous waste poses a substantial danger to human, plant, and animal life. As such, these wastes must be handled, stored, transported, and disposed of following stringent guidelines. Under RCRA, any hazardous waste generated on-site is Jefferson Lab's responsibility from “cradle to grave”.

Hazardous wastes generated on-site are collected in Satellite Accumulation Areas (SAA) located at the point of waste generation. Upon filling or completion of accumulation, the wastes are transferred and temporarily stored in the Central Accumulation Area (CAA) in Bays 2 and 4 of the Chemical Storage Building (Bldg. #33). Wastes are accumulated and then transported to approved treatment and disposal facilities by licensed subcontractors.

The program, found in Chapter **6761** *Hazardous Waste Management*, ensures safe handling, storage, and disposal of all hazardous waste generated at Jefferson Lab.

Radioactive and Mixed Wastes

Radioactive and mixed waste production is minimized through an aggressive radiation-control program which includes the education of staff who work with or around radioactive materials. Under normal circumstances, only small quantities of low-level radioactive wastes will be generated at Jefferson Lab. These wastes are accumulated in specially marked blue barrels situated around the accelerator and experimental halls. Contact RadCon (ext. 7551) for specific information concerning handling and storage requirements for radioactive and mixed wastes.

Disposal of all radioactive and mixed wastes must be in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations. RadCon will handle disposal of any radioactive wastes through a federally licensed facility. If there is any mixed waste generation, RadCon will work with the HWC to ensure that both RCRA and radiation protection regulations are followed.

Specific requirements and additional information on handling and disposal can be found in the site-specific Radiological Control Manual or Chapter **6310** *Ionizing Radiation Protection*.

Creating mixed waste can create unnecessary waste disposal expenses.
Avoid creating mixed waste by following all RadCon policies and procedures for radiation protection. Practice the principles of waste minimization.

Special Wastes

Special wastes consist of:

- ❖ certain batteries
- ❖ aerosol cans
- ❖ gas cylinders
- ❖ expired chemicals
- ❖ non-empty aerosol cans
- ❖ oil-contaminated waste products
- ❖ non-hazardous liquid wastes
- ❖ refrigerants
- ❖ other potentially harmful materials

General requirements for special wastes are dictated by the Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulations (VSWMR). These items must be handled and disposed of per special instructions.

If you plan to dispose of any of these special wastestreams, then you are a "Generator." Your responsibilities for accumulating the above wastes are outlined in *Appendix EPS 60-T2 "Special Wastes" Management*. The appendix designates a waste coordinator for each type of wastestream who is responsible for ensuring proper disposal of the waste.

Regulated Medical Wastes

Regulated medical and infectious wastes are to be handled, stored, and disposed of only by Medical Services staff or other trained personnel. Contact ESH&Q staff or Medical Services (ext. 7539) for information regarding handling and disposal of all medical wastes including blood-soaked bandages, sharps, vials, or other potentially infectious material that is not generated in the medical clinic. Specific program requirements are described in Chapter **6850** *Regulated Medical Waste Management*.

Sanitary Sewer Wastes

Sanitary wastes include all liquid and solid wastes disposed of through the sewer system. These wastes are transported to a Hampton Roads Sanitation District treatment plant via a series of underground pipes and pumping stations. Local and federal regulations restrict the materials that can be disposed of into the sewer system. The wastestreams are periodically monitored for regulated contaminants.

Wastes from portable toilets are to be pumped out and hauled to the treatment plant by a subcontractor with a HRSD indirect discharge permit.

This program is managed by Facilities Management. Radiological aspects are managed by Radcon. For more information on what can or cannot be disposed of via the sanitary sewer system, refer to *Appendix 6730-T1 Discharges to the Sanitary Sewer System*.

Refuse

Disposal of trash is accomplished by various methods depending upon the type and origin of the refuse. Excess materials and equipment having salvage value are sent back through the DOE excess material inventory system, and are then available for use throughout DOE. Scrap materials of little or no value, such as building materials, tree and shrub trimmings, broken concrete, etc., are transported to an open landfill. Facilities Management manages all aspects of this activity with the exception of excess materials handled by the Property Manager.

Individuals may deposit refuse in trash receptacles located throughout the facility according to the requirements outlined below. Recyclable materials should be collected separately. General requirements for refuse collection and disposal are dictated by the VSWMR and Jefferson Lab ESH&Q policy.

Storage

The VSWMR dictates time limits that non-recyclable refuse can be stored at facilities prior to disposal. These regulations are outlined below and will be followed by Jefferson Lab and subcontractor staff.

- Putrescible waste (organic waste such as food waste) shall not be stored on-site more than 7 days between collections for disposal. (9 VAC 20-80-60D.6.a)
- Non-putrescible wastes (inorganic wastes such as construction debris), other than wastes accumulated for recycling, shall not be stored more than 90 days between collections for disposal.
- Recyclable waste shall be segregated from other refuse and placed in the appropriate containers for collection.
- Appliances, such as microwave ovens, may not be accumulated for more than 60 days prior to salvage or disposal.

All devices containing refrigerants shall have all refrigerants reclaimed prior to disposal. Contact Facilities Management at ext. 7400 for reclamation assistance.

Note: This also applies to devices that contain oil, gasoline, etc.

Housekeeping

- The facility grounds will be cleaned on a regular basis to minimize the possibility that runoff will carry refuse into surface waters or storm drains.
- All lids and doors will be kept closed on external containers and covers will be provided if appropriate.

Disposal

Janitorial Services deposits refuse collected from indoor trash receptacles into outdoor metal containers. A refuse collection and disposal subcontractor removes the trash from the dumpsters once each week or more frequently if needed.

- Refuse handled by the solid waste disposal subcontractor will be disposed at a solid waste management facility permitted by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality.
- Refuse at Jefferson Lab will be placed in the proper outdoor containers and covered when appropriate.
- Recyclable materials should not be placed in refuse dumpsters. Special containers are provided for cardboard and bulk paper. Other recyclables should be placed in the recycling bins inside the building.
- Refuse shall not be disposed of on land at Jefferson Lab. This does not include non-putrescible fill material such as rocks, bricks, concrete blocks, dirt, broken concrete and road pavement that has been approved for temporary storage by the Facilities Management Construction Manager, but does include paper, yard, or wood wastes.
- Special containers or other suitable containment will be provided for large quantities of refuse or items too large for regular containers.
- To arrange acquisition and removal of dumpster boxes, call Facilities Management at ext. 7400.
- Refuse should not contain any free liquid. Solid waste management facilities are restricted from accepting wastes that contain excessive quantities of free liquids.

Excess Property

The Property Management staff collect materials for reuse or recycling as detailed in the Lab's Property Management Manual.

References

Applicable WSS Hazard Issues

006 acids, solvents, toxic agents, and hazardous liquids
016 use of toxic materials
051 hazardous and universal wastes
056 regulated chemical waste / non-hazardous
058 sanitary and sewer discharges
060 surface water
079B packaging hazardous materials / on-site movement

Administrative Documents

40 CFR 243 Guidelines for the storage and collection of residential, commercial, and institutional solid waste

Radioactive Waste Management

Guidelines covered by Jefferson Lab's DOE Contract
10 CFR 61 Low Level Radioactive Waste

Virginia Code

9 VAC 20-60 et. seq. VA Hazardous Wastes Management Regulations
9 VAC 20-120-10 et. seq.
9 VAC 20-80-60 D
9 VAC 20-80-660
MWTA

Other

Executive Order 13101
RCRA
40 CFR 261.31

NOTE: These references can be found at the ESH&Q Division office, 6th floor of the ARC Building.