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1. The following items are prohibited by the Nevada Test Site (NTS) and shall be segregated from this waste stream.
    - Hazardous materials (e.g., lead, batteries, circuit boards, fluorescent light tubes, incandescent bulbs or discarded chemicals).
    - Free liquids - The residual liquid must not exceed 1% of the volume of the waste when the waste is in a disposal container, or 0.5% of the volume of the waste processed to a solidified form. If the waste is high moisture content waste (i.e., waste that has the potential to release moisture from its final waste form in excess of NTS waste acceptance criteria {WAC} requirements), decisions made when characterizing and determining sorbents must be documented and attached to the WCC.
    - Particulates (more than 1 weight percent of less-than-10-micrometer-diameter particles, or 15 weight percent of less than 200-micrometer-diameter particles) unless in sealed inner containers.
    - Compressed gases at >1.5 atmospheres at 20 degrees centigrade (e.g., gas cylinders unless valve removed, aerosol cans unless punctured).
    - Materials that may generate harmful gases, vapors, liquids.
    - Pathogens, infectious waste, or other etiologic agents.
    - Chelating or complexing agents in amounts greater than 1 percent of the waste (unless they have been stabilized and solidified).
    - Pyrophorics, explosives, ignition sources - The waste is not capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at normal pressures and temperatures, or of explosive reaction with water. Pyrophoric materials contained in the waste are treated, prepared and packaged to be nonflammable. Pyrophoric materials that are blended in a hardened concrete matrix are considered to be treated to be nonflammable.
    - Destabilizing Agents - The waste does not contain destabilizing agents, such as waste that will react with other waste or the packaging, which may jeopardize container integrity during storage, shipment, handling, or disposal.
    - Biological wastes
    - Animal carcasses.
2. Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)-contaminated waste must be segregated and packaged separately from non-PCB waste (<50 ppm), and must meet one of the following definitions. Note: Regulated PCBs shall not be packaged for NTS disposition unless specifically permitted by an approved NTS profile.
    - Non-regulated PCB waste with < 50 ppm PCB.
    - PCB bulk product waste as defined in 40 CFR 761.62(b)(1)(i and ii).
    - Dewatered bulk PCB remediation waste with <50 ppm of PCBs (e.g., soil contaminated with heat transfer liquid).

- Drained carcass of PCB-contaminated electrical equipment (e.g., transformer, voltage regulator).
- Non-liquid cleaning materials and personal protective equipment wastes – at any PCB concentration from decontamination or self-implementing remediation site cleanup (e.g., brushes, booties, gloves, rags).
- Non-liquid wastes from research and development activities - (e.g., glassware, tubing, spatulas, and filter paper).

3. Lead used for shielding must not be radioactively contaminated when introduced. If lead shielding is used in containers, document that standard packaging without lead shielding will not reduce the exposure rate to less than 0.005 rem/hour at 30 centimeters, and the shielding is necessary for radiation protection.
4. B-25 boxes or 55-gallon drums should be used for waste packaging. Consult with a Waste Services Representative (WSR) if a different size container must be used.
5. Prior to opening the container for loading with waste items, visually check the physical area. Verify no potential exists for prohibited items to mingle with waste items as they are loaded into the container.
6. Prior to placement of waste in a waste container:
   - Confirm that the container has a sufficient volume of moisture absorbent added to the bottom.
   - Confirm that the container is clean. It must not have any waste material, or other material that could be mistaken for waste material, on the outer surface.
   - Confirm the integrity of the container, and presence of the container barcode.
7. Complete a container log sheet as items are loaded into the container according to the Radioactive Waste Container Log Sheet Instructions. The log sheet will document item description, weight (estimated or measured), volume, and required radiological information based on waste type.
8. Package dry active waste (DAW) type items (personal protective equipment (PPE), paper, plastic, and other low density items) separately from surface contaminated objects (SCO). Consult Laboratory Waste Services (LWS) to obtain guidance on whether an item is DAW or SCO, or if DAW and SCO items must be combined in one container.
9. Where practical, treat waste to reduce volume and provide a more stable waste form. Structural stability can be accomplished by crushing, shredding, or placing smaller pieces inside larger pieces, such as nesting pipes. Void space must be minimized. Block or brace large items as needed.
10. Weight must not exceed 9,000 pounds per box or 1,200 pounds per drum. Weigh the container using a calibrated scale.
11. Close and secure container after loading to prevent addition of waste.
12. Forward completed container log sheets to the appropriate individual for calculation of item/container activity.

13. The following requirements apply to asbestiform low level waste:

Note: the NTS WAC defines asbestiform low level waste (ALLW) as any LLW containing friable asbestos material; Category I nonfriable asbestos-containing material (ACM) that has become friable; Category I nonfriable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting or abrading; or Category II nonfriable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder.

- Meet the requirements of the Standards-Based Management Subject Area: Solid Radioactive Waste Management Exhibit, entitled "Additional Requirements for Packaging and Labeling of Radioactive Asbestos".
- ALLW must be wetted with a water and surfactant mixture.
- If free liquid is present, sorbent must be added to ensure compliance with free liquids criteria.
- Sharp edges and corners in the package must be padded or protected to prevent damage to the plastic bag.
- ALLW must be segregated and packaged separately from other waste streams.

14. The following requirements apply to sealed sources:

- Sealed sources containing transuranics must be individually evaluated, considering only the mass of the source and any component integral to the source.
- Sealed sources with an activity less than 3.7 MBq (100 µCi) can be a component of waste streams such as contaminated trash. The total volume of the waste is then used for waste classification and determination of radionuclide concentration.
- Sealed sources with an activity equal to or greater than 3.7 MBq (100 µCi) must be segregated from other waste and profiled as a separate waste stream.

15. The following requirements apply to waste containing beryllium:

Note: The NTS WAC defines beryllium as elemental beryllium and any insoluble beryllium compound or alloy containing 0.1 percent beryllium or greater that may be released as an airborne particulate).

- Beryllium-containing waste, and beryllium-contaminated equipment must be packaged in sealed, impermeable bags (minimum 6 mil), containers or enclosures.
- Bags, containers, and enclosures must be labeled with the following information:

DANGER, CONTAMINATED WITH BERYLLIUM
DO NOT REMOVE DUST BY BLOWING OR SHAKING
CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD