

TABLE B.1.1–1.—Types of Waste Generated and Managed at LLNL and Site 300

Low-Level Waste (LLW)—Waste that contains radioactivity and is not classified as high-level waste, transuranic waste, spent nuclear fuel, or by product tailings containing uranium or thorium from processed ore (as defined in Section 11[e][2] of the *Atomic Energy Act* [42 U.S.C. §2011]). Test specimens of fissionable material, irradiated for research and development only and not for the production of power or plutonium, may be classified as LLW, if the concentration of transuranic waste is less than 100 nanocuries per gram.

Mixed Low-Level Waste (MLLW)—Waste that contains both hazardous waste regulated under the RCRA and LLW.

Transuranic (TRU) Waste—TRU waste is waste containing more than 100 nanocuries of alpha-emitting TRU isotopes per gram of waste, with a half-life greater than 20 years, except for (a) high-level radioactive waste; (b) waste that the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has determined, with concurrence of the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), does not need the degree of isolation required by the disposal regulations; or (c) waste that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has approved for disposal on a case-by-case basis in accordance with 10 CFR Part 61.

Mixed Transuranic (Mixed TRU) Waste—TRU waste that contains both hazardous waste regulated under the RCRA and TRU waste.

RCRA Hazardous Waste—Any solid waste (definition includes semisolid, liquid, or gaseous material) listed in Subpart D of 40 CFR Part 261 or having the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, toxicity, or reactivity, defined by RCRA.

State-Regulated Waste—Waste regulated by the State of California under Title 22 of the *California Code of Regulations*.

Biohazardous Waste—Waste that is capable of transmitting an infectious agent to a living organism. This includes discarded materials, biological agents (or fragments), biotoxins, (or fragments), and contaminated equipment.

LLNL Hazardous Waste—Waste includes RCRA hazardous waste, state-regulated waste, explosive wastes, and TSCA waste.

Explosive Waste—Waste that is RCRA hazardous waste such as waste explosives, waste containing waste explosive materials, and explosive-contaminated debris.

Environmental Restoration Waste—Waste generated while investigating, installing, monitoring, sampling, replacing equipment, restoring, or implementing required tasks as approved by regulatory agency agreements, plans, or other routine operations. Typical wastes include water, soil, pumps, tubing, filters, personal protective equipment, sampling equipment and chemicals, and other items.

Toxic Substances Control Act Waste—Waste that contains materials exceeding identified limits in the Act. LLNL generates and manages two TSCA-regulated wastes: polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and asbestos.

Sanitary Solid Waste—Waste includes office and laboratory trash.

Other Waste—LLNL generates construction waste, demolition and decommissioning waste, and wastewater.

Legacy Waste—For this document, the term legacy waste includes TRU, mixed TRU, LLW, and MLLW and is considered to be these wastes currently in storage pending disposal. This is conservative because some of the waste is ready for shipment.