HWMA/RCRA PART B PERMIT

FOR THE

IDAHO NATIONAL LABORATORY

BOOK 1 OF 1

PER-140 – MATERIALS AND FUELS COMPLEX
SODIUM PROCESS FACILITY AND
SECONDARY SODIUM SYSTEM

ATTACHMENT 1

SECTION B – MFC FACILITY DESCRIPION

MODIFICATION DATE: June 4, 2013

CONTENTS

TABLES

ATTACHMENTS

B. MFC FACILITY DESCRIPTION [IDAPA 58.01.05.012; 40 CFR 270.14(b)(1)]

In accordance with the requirements of Idaho Administrative Procedures Act (IDAPA) 58.01.05.012 and 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 270.14(b), this section of the Materials and Fuels Complex (MFC) Hazardous Waste Management Act/Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (HWMA/RCRA) Permit contains facility description, topography, and the traffic-related information for MFC Sodium Process Facility (SPF) and the Secondary Sodium System (SSS) piping/components HWMA/RCRA units (herein referred to as HWMA units) on the MFC site.

Information on the location of the MFC site on the Idaho National Laboratory (INL) and each of the SPF/SSS HWMA units on the MFC site along with a detailed facility description (including photographs of the exterior/interior of the units found in the Permit Application, Attachment B floor and foundation plans are provided in Attachment B of this permit. A brief overview of the types of hazardous waste/mixed waste (HW/MW) received and managed at the HWMA units and the HW/MW services provided are also provided in this section. Detailed information on the types of HW/MW received and managed, and the HW/MW services performed at the HWMA units, is provided in this Permit in Attachment 2, Section C, Waste Analysis Plan, and Attachments 1 and 1a, Section D, Process Description.

The information provided in this section is organized by subsection as follows:

- Subsection B-1, MFC Facility Description
- Subsection B-2, MFC HWMA Unit Overview
- Subsection B-3, MFC HWMA Unit Description
- Subsection B-4, MFC Topographical Map
- Subsection B-5, MFC Traffic Information.

B-1 MFC Site Description [IDAPA 58.01.05.012; 40 CFR 270.14(b)(1)]

The MFC site is located on the southeastern corner of the INL in Bingham County, Idaho. MFC is operated for the United States (U.S.) Department of Energy (DOE) by the INL through the U.S. DOE Idaho Operations Office (DOE-ID).The location of MFC on the INL site and the MFC administrative boundaries are shown in Attachment B-1. Additional detailed MFC facility information regarding the topography of the site, well locations, floodplain, and traffic information is provided in Subsections B-4 and B-5.

B-2 MFC HWMA Unit Overview

This HWMA/RCRA Permit includes the SPF and SSS HWMA units located at the MFC. The location of each of the HWMA units, and a listing of the EPA Process Codes associated with each HWMA unit, are shown on the MFC Plot Plan in Attachment B-2. A map of MFC showing the transfer routes between all the MFC HWMA units and routes off- of the complex is provided in Attachment B-2 and Permit Application, Attachment B-4.

Brief descriptions of the HW/MW to be received/managed at the HWMA units, and the services (processes) to be performed in each HWMA unit, are provided in Subsections B-2(a) and B-2(b). Detailed descriptions of each of the HWMA units are provided in Subsection B-3.

B-2(a) HW/MW Received/Managed and Services Provided at MFC HWMA Units

The MFC HWMA units will receive/manage solid, liquid, and debris HW/MW and are used to perform a variety of services for on-Site[1] and off-Site HW/MW generators and/or owners.

Ongoing receipt, management, and processing of on-Site and off-Site HW/MW will ensure compliance with federal- and state-mandated HW/MW treatment and disposal plans, schedules, and stipulations set forth in the INL Site Treatment Plan (INL STP), the Federal Facilities Compliance Act (FFC Act) and the State of Idaho and DOE Settlement Agreement.

MFC HWMA units will be used to store, repackage, and/or treat the following wastes (categorized by EPA processes and shown by waste type and associated hazardous waste numbers [HWN]):

- Receive/manage the following HW/MW types:
  - — Ignitable waste (D001)
  - — Corrosive waste (D002)
  - — Reactive waste (D003)
  - — Toxic-metal inorganic waste (D004-D011)
- Store, verify/sample, repackage and/or treat the following HW/MW types:
  - — Container/debris storage (S01)
  - — Tank storage (S02)

[1] On-Site means HW/MW generated at a facility physically located on the INL site or HW/MW from a generator that is a contractor or subcontractor, physically located on the INL site, of the INL Management and Operations contractor.

- Container/debris treatment (T04)
- Tank treatment (T01).

The forms of HW/MW to be received/managed at the MFC HWMA units includes solids, liquids, and/or debris waste that are currently in storage in the HWMA units or that will be received from on-Site and/or off-Site facilities. The forms of HW/MW to be received include the following:

- Solids
  - Process waste and residuals
  - Laboratory waste
  - Treatment residuals
  - Sludges
- Liquids
  - Process waste and residuals
  - Laboratory waste
  - Treatment residuals
- Debris[2]
  - Metal debris
  - Inorganic/organic debris
  - Paper/plastic/rubber/rags
  - Ceramic/brick
  - Heterogeneous debris.

On-site and off-site facilities may transfer HW/MW to SPF/SSS for future storage and treatment if the waste is in compliance with the unit waste acceptance criteria.

Estimated maximum storage capacities for each of the SPF/SSS HWMA units and the annual quantities of the HW/MW to be managed (stored, verified/sampled, repackaged and/or treated) at the HWMA units are provided in Attachment 1, Part A.

A matrix of the EPA HWNs that can be received/managed at the SPF HWMA units, the HW/MW services (processes) performed in the SPF HWMA units, and the types of HW/MW is provided in Table B-1.

[2] As defined in IDAPA 58.01.05.008 and 40 CFR 268.2(g).

Table B-1. HW/MW processes, waste types, services, and limits provided by MFC HWMA units.

Facility		SPF	SSS
D001	Ignitable	X	X
D002	Corrosive	X	X
D003	Reactive	X	X
D004-D011	Toxicity characteristic (inorganic)	X	D007
S01	Container/debris storage[1]	9386	
S02	Tank storage[1]	11960	9,452
T01	Tank treatment[2]	1080	785
T04	Container/debris treatment[2]	440	
Solids		X	X
Liquids		X	X
Debris		X	
Verification/sampling [solids/liquids/debris]		X	X
Repackaging	[solids/liquids/debris]	X	
Absorption	[free liquids]	X	
Deactivation	[ignitable/reactives]	X	X
Melt/drain	[reactive metals]	X	
Neutralization	[corrosives]	X	X
Solidification	[immobilize liquids/inorganics]	X	
Water washing/spraying [debris surfaces]		X	

1. Maximum storage amount at anytime in gal.
2. Maximum treatment amount per day in gal.

B-3 MFC HWMA Unit Facility Descriptions

B-3(a) Sodium Process Facility (SPF)—Buildings 799 and 799A

The SPF, Building 799, (ref. Permit Application, Attachment B-1), consists of one building with two designated areas used for HW/MW container and tank storage, repackaging, and/or treatment (S01, S02, T01, T04). The two areas in 799 are the following:

- Sodium Process Area (SPA)
- Carbonate Process Area (CPA).

A description of the SPF, Building 799, is provided below. A number of SPF photographs, schematics, and drawings are provided as follows:

- Permit Application, Attachment B-17, Photograph of the Exterior, SPF, Building 799
- Attachment B-3, Schematic Showing Facility Arrangement and Maximum Storage Capacity, SPF, Building 799
- Permit Application, Attachment B-19, Photographs of the Interior, SPF, Building 799.

B-3(a)(1) Sodium Process Area (SPA)

The SPA is used for the storage and treatment of HW/MW in both containers and tanks (ref. Permit Application, Attachment B-19). This area consists of an original four-roomed L-shaped structure and a later-constructed enclosed, covered, carbon-steel-lined concrete pad upon which process equipment is located. The building is supported on a thickened-edge, reinforced-concrete pad. There are three rooms in the SPA used for HW/MW storage and/or treatment: the Barrel Holding Room, Sodium Melting and Draining Room, and Sodium Process Equipment Room. The fourth room is the SPF Control Room. Each of these rooms is described briefly below. The approximate overall dimensions of the present enclosed SPA area are 65 x 57 ft. Most of the exterior of the SPF is constructed of galvanized-steel siding and roof panels on a structural-steel frame. However, the Sodium Melting and Draining Room (the central room along the north wall) has 12-in. thick reinforced-concrete block walls and an 8-in. thick reinforced-concrete slab roof.

Barrel Holding Room: The Barrel Holding Room is used to receive (store up to) 32 drums of HW/MW. The dimensions of the room are 20 ft 6 in. x 25 ft. The HW/MW is brought into this area through a 10 x 10-ft sliding service door (east exterior wall), removed from the skid upon which they were received, and placed onto individual barrel dollies. Once placed on the dollies, the drums are moved into the Sodium Melting and Draining Room (SPF typically processes sodium [Na] and sodium-potassium alloy [NaK] waste but may process other alkali metals) through a 6 x 6-ft sliding door on the west wall of the Barrel Holding Room. In addition, the Barrel Holding Room is also the pathway for removal of the drained drums from the Sodium Melting and Draining Room as discussed below. A 1000-lb lift capacity jib crane is available for moving full drums (as needed) for sodium processing activities and maintenance support.

Sodium Melting and Draining Room: The Sodium Melting and Draining Room is used to melt and drain drums of alkali metal HW/MW. The dimensions of the room are 25 x 22 ft. There are eight barrel container assemblies used to hold the drums of HW/MW (typically Na and NaK) while they are melted and drained. There is a

bridge crane used to transfer the drums into the barrel container assemblies. The crane has a capacity of 1,000 lb and coverage of 15 ft laterally and 18 ft along the rail. The barrel container assemblies are arranged in two banks of four (ref. Permit Application, Attachments B-21 and B-22).

A barrel draining manifold, which is insulated, serves each of the two banks of four barrel assemblies. A flexible, stainless-steel line is provided at each barrel container assembly to connect the drum to the manifold. Each manifold is constructed of 3/4-in. Series-300 stainless-steel pipe. A nitrogen purge is provided for each of the flexible barrel drain lines.

The two barrel draining manifolds are combined into an insulated 1-in. Series-300 stainless-steel pipe, and in turn, connected to the 5000-gal sodium storage tank. The manifolds and 1-in. pipe are all sloped to drain into the 5000-gal sodium storage tank. One drum can be drained through each manifold simultaneously.

Sodium Process Equipment Area: The Sodium Process Equipment Area is used to store and treat alkali metal HW/MW. The are several major components in the sodium process area including a 5000-gal sodium storage tank, two 730-gal sodium day tanks, sodium reaction vessel, 1000-gal caustic cooling tank, 4000-gal caustic storage tank (located in building 799A), and the caustic off-gas system. The dimensions of the area are approximately 20 x 57 ft in an L-shaped configuration. The process area floor is a concrete pad and the process area secondary containment pits are lined with welded carbon-steel plate. The building is supported on a thickened-edge, reinforced-concrete pad.

The sodium storage tank is a carbon-steel tank that receives alkali metal from the barrel drain stations.. The storage tank fills the day tanks, which feeds the alkali metal to the reaction vessel at a rate of approximately 0.75 to 1.0 gal/min. The reaction vessel converts the alkali metal to a liquid hydroxide waste form, which is then loaded into drums and allowed to cool to solidify. The caustic cooling tank and the caustic storage tank allow for storage of caustic during reaction vessel shutdowns. The caustic storage tank is used for backup storage only. The caustic storage tank is located in a separate building, just west of the Sodium Process Equipment Area.

The caustic off-gas system is composed of several components designed to remove moisture, entrained caustic, caustic vapor and provides a vent path for hydrogen from the reaction vessel. The caustic off-gas system is located on the wall, in the southwest corner of the Sodium Process Equipment Area.

Control Room: The dimensions of the Control Room are approximately 20 x 10 ft. The SPF Control Room houses the control computer and input/output front-end computer. An operator is in attendance whenever the process system is in operation.

The control computer is programmed to provide the control and operator interface for the SPF that will allow control of system pressures, valves, temperatures, etc. More detailed information as to interlocks, pressure, level, and temperature controls is provided in this Permit in Attachment 1, Process Description, Subsection D-2(d).

B-3(a)(2) Carbonate Process Area (CPA)

The CPA is an addition to the SPF and is adjoined to the original structure to the south. Doors allow access between the original SPF and the CPA. The CPA accommodates equipment for filling drums and provides storage of the hydroxide solution while it solidifies. The CPA includes:

- Approximately 23 x 25 ft of main processing area with an associated upper mezzanine level
- A shielded staging area of approximately 17 x 16 ft.

The building height in the main processing and staging areas is approximately 31 ft. The other wing of the L-shaped structure adds approximately 30 x 72 ft of drum storage and handling area with room for forklift operations. There are two 5-ton trolley cranes in this area that are used for supporting maintenance operations. The building height in this second wing is approximately 12 ft. The building is placed on a reinforced-concrete pad capable of supporting a uniform live load of 500 lb/ft^2. All sections of SPF meet the requirements of the UBC and Seismic Zone 2 or 2B.

Storage of filled hydroxide drums is provided by two storage bays in the southeast area of the CPA. The storage bays are placed on a reinforced concrete pad with cinder block walls. Roll-up doors provide access to the CPA side of each bay, and an external roll-up door is available on the west bay. Permanent carbon-steel pans provide secondary containment for the liquid caustic drums stored in the bays. Poly platforms are placed inside the pans to allow forklift operation in the secondary containment areas and to elevate the caustic drums off the floor.

B-3(b) Secondary Sodium System (SSS) Piping/Components

The EBR-II SSS piping/components unit includes the EBR-II secondary sodium system components and piping (associated ancillary equipment). Major secondary sodium system components include the following:

- Sodium Surge Tank
- Main Sodium Linear Induction Pump
- "Shell sides" of the nine heat exchangers (seven evaporators and two superheaters)
- Piping and valves of the secondary cooling and drain systems.

The purpose of the secondary sodium system was to provide a nonradioactive heat transfer medium for transferring heat from the primary sodium system to the steam system. The flow in the secondary sodium system was regulated to remove all primary system heat in excess of that required to maintain the bulk Na at the desired temperature (normally 700°F). The secondary sodium system served the following purposes:

- Minimized radiation levels in the Sodium Boiler Building by allowing highly radioactive primary Na to remain in the reactor building
- Kept water and/or steam out of the reactor building
- Supplied heat to the water in the steam generating system to produce steam
- Superheated the steam for use in the turbine generator.

The secondary sodium system drain tank has undergone treatment for sodium/NAK residuals, closure of the tank has been completed, and approved by the DEQ.

B-3(b)(1) EBR-II HWMA/RCRA Storage and Treatment

The EBR-II primary and secondary sodium systems have been placed in an industrially and radiologically safe condition. Industrial and radiological safe condition is defined as the placement of equipment and facility in a condition that does not pose a contamination or radiation risk beyond normal MFC levels for controlled-access areas. The HWMA/RCRA storage and treatment tasks previously performed for placing the primary and secondary coolant systems in an industrially

and radiologically safe condition included: 1) Draining of bulk Na and NaK from the primary and secondary coolant systems, 2) Passivation of residual Na and NaK with moist CO_2 to form a sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3) and/or sodium bicarbonate ($NaHCO_3$), 3) Steam treatment of residual sodium in the Secondary Sodium Drain Tank, 4) Removal of the Cover Gas Cleanup System, 5) Removal of the Radioactive Sodium Chemistry Loop, 6) Treatment of NaK and passivated Na with citric acid solution within the EBR-II Primary Tank and Intermediate Heat Exchanger. The removal of bulk Na and NaK was accomplished through heated pipeline transfers from EBR-II facilities to the SPF. The SPF was used to treat radiologically-contaminated Na and NaK to a non-HWMA/RCRA low-level radioactive waste. The non-HWMA/RCRA low-level radioactive waste, in the form of sodium hydroxide and/or potassium hydroxide, was sealed in 71-gal drums and ultimately disposed of in the RWMC at the INL. Note that references to sodium bicarbonate in this Permit includes sodium carbonate.

B-3(b)(2) Sodium Storage

The SSS piping/components are in the basement (east wing) of MFC-766. The 12,000-gal capacity system was constructed in 1974. The system is constructed of stainless steel and is located in secondary containment. An inert gas atmosphere (argon or nitrogen) covers the residual Na currently in the SSS piping/components. More detailed description of the SSS piping/components is found in this Permit, in Attachment 1a, Section D, Process Description.

B-3(b)(3) Removal and Treatment Schedule

A report shall be provided to the State of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) on removal and treatment activities that were accomplished at the EBR-II Complex in the prior fiscal year (FY) and expected accomplishments for the current FY. The accomplishment of these activities is dependent on the funding provided by the DOE each FY. This report will be included with the February Permit Condition I.U. submittal.

B-3(b)(4) Current Facility Status

On August 31, 2009, the EBR-II Complex Permit and operational control of the permitted units (located in MFC-766, -767, -795, -793E and -793F) were transferred to the Idaho Cleanup Project contractor for closure and decontamination and decommissioning of these facilities. RCRA clean closure of buildings MFC-793E and -793F has been completed, approved by the DEQ, and information on these buildings has been removed from the permit. The closure activities for the SSDT

and EBR-II Primary Tank (MFC-766 westside), MFC-767, and MFC-795, have been completed, certified by a professional engineer, and approved by the DEQ.

RCRA closure of the remaining permitted units will be completed in two phases. The 45-day notification for initiation of closure activities was submitted on January 28, 2010. Phase I involves the treatment/removal of sodium, sodium passivation residuals, and sodium potassium (NaK) alloy currently in the system. Although completion of the sodium treatment is now under closure, the Closure Plan (Section I) refers back to the treatment requirements specified in Section D for the treatment of the sodium/residuals remaining in the system. System modifications will be included in the P.E. closure certification, as described in Section I-2(a). Treatment will involve addition of water/steam into the system under controlled conditions to react the remaining sodium. In addition, additives (e.g., citric acid, sodium citrate) will be used to remove the sodium passivation residuals and neutralize the resulting treatment solutions. Waste characterization of the treatment residuals will be completed via sampling prior to disposition of the residuals. Monitoring of the treatment residuals for pH will be used as an indicator parameter that treatment is completed as designed. Following waste determination, the treatment residuals may be dispositioned to the ICDF evaporation pond if they meet the WAC for the evaporation pond or disposed at another appropriate disposal facility. If the closure performance standards have been met, the liquids will be nonhazardous and may be used in the grout formulation for the final end state of the unit.

Phase II will consist of the activities described in Attachment 8, the RCRA Closure Plan for the permitted systems.

In conjunction with the Phase I closure activities, the EBR-II Complex is also undergoing decontamination and decommissioning (D&D) under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) program. D&D activities include isolation of the buildings from all MFC Complex systems (e.g., electrical, communication, alarms, etc.), removal of hazardous materials (e.g., asbestos, lead, etc.), and other activities as necessary to facilitate preparation of the EBR-II Complex for its final end state as determined under the CERCLA process. As these activities are completed, compensatory measures will be instituted and documented in the operating record to maintain compliance with the permit. For example, as the electrical isolation of the buildings is completed, temporary power will be provided and the outages necessary to complete the changeover will be recorded in the operating log.

B-4 Topographical Map

B-4(a) General Requirements [IDAPA 58.01.05.012; 40 CFR 270.14(b)(19)]

Topographical maps with informational requirements of this section (i.e., topographical relief of the required interval, date, clearly enunciated map orientation and locations of access control barriers, buildings, structures, sewers, loading and unloading areas, fire control facilities, flood control or drainage barriers, run-off control systems and HWMA units) are provided as follows:

- Permit Application, Attachment B-26, United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 Minute Series Little Butte SW Quadrangle that shows general topography of the MFC site
- Permit Application, Attachment B-27, MFC site-specific topographical maps (1/200 and 1/500 scale) that include all required detail and an MFC wind rose
- Permit Application, Attachment B-28, a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for Bingham County, Idaho (which details 100-year floodplain areas)
- Permit Application, Attachment B-29, a map of surrounding land uses
- Attachment B-4, USGS Miscellaneous Investigation Map I-2330, Geologic Map of the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory and Adjoining Areas, Eastern Idaho, 1994.

B-5 Location [IDAPA 58.01.05.012 and 58.01.05.008; 40 CFR 270.14(b)(11)(i) and (ii) and 264.18(a)]

B-5(a) Seismic Standard [IDAPA 58.01.05.012 and 58.01.05.008; 40 CFR 270.14(b)(11)(i) and (ii) and 264.18(a)]

The MFC site is located in Bingham County, Idaho. Because the county in which the MFC site is located is listed in IDAPA 58.01.05.008 and 40 CFR 264, Appendix VI, MFC must demonstrate compliance with the seismic standard (ref. IDAPA 58.01.05.008; 40 CFR 264.18). MFC will demonstrate compliance with this standard using USGS data, which indicates there are no faults or other known evidence of Holocene horizon motion within 3000 ft of the SPF HWMA units.

B-5(b) Floodplain Standard [IDAPA 58.01.05.012 and 58.01.05.008; 40 CFR 270.14(b)(11)(iii) and 264.18(b)]

As detailed in the previously referenced Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for Bingham County, Idaho (ref. B-4(a)), the MFC site is entirely located in a Zone-C floodplain area (floods less frequent than every 500 years). The MFC SPF HWMA units are located in the area addressed in Panel 1600 18 0050B; the footnote to the map indicates that this panel is not published, but the area is designated Zone C. Also, for Bingham County, Map Panel No. 25 of 750, section 11, includes a small part of the west side of the MFC area designated as Zone C. Subsections B-3(b)(1) through B-3(b)(3) are not applicable to this permit as MFC is not in a 100-year floodplain.

B-6 Traffic Information [IDAPA 58.01.05.012; 40 CFR 270.14(b)(10)]

U.S. Route 20 is the general access route for MFC. Taylor Boulevard intersects U.S. 20 south of MFC and is the direct access road leading to the personnel security and control area. Taylor Boulevard is a 5.6 km paved roadway. A right turn off Taylor Boulevard leads to the MFC entrance. The busiest traffic on the roads to MFC occurs between 6:00 and 8:30 a.m. and from 4:00 to 6:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. The morning traffic consists primarily of employee-driven personal or government vehicles, contractor vehicles, and passenger buses transporting employees to work from various communities near the INL. The evening traffic is primarily the same vehicles leaving the work area. The maps provided in Permit Application, Attachments B-1 and Attachment B-2 of this Permit show U.S. Route 20 and the roadways within the MFC site.

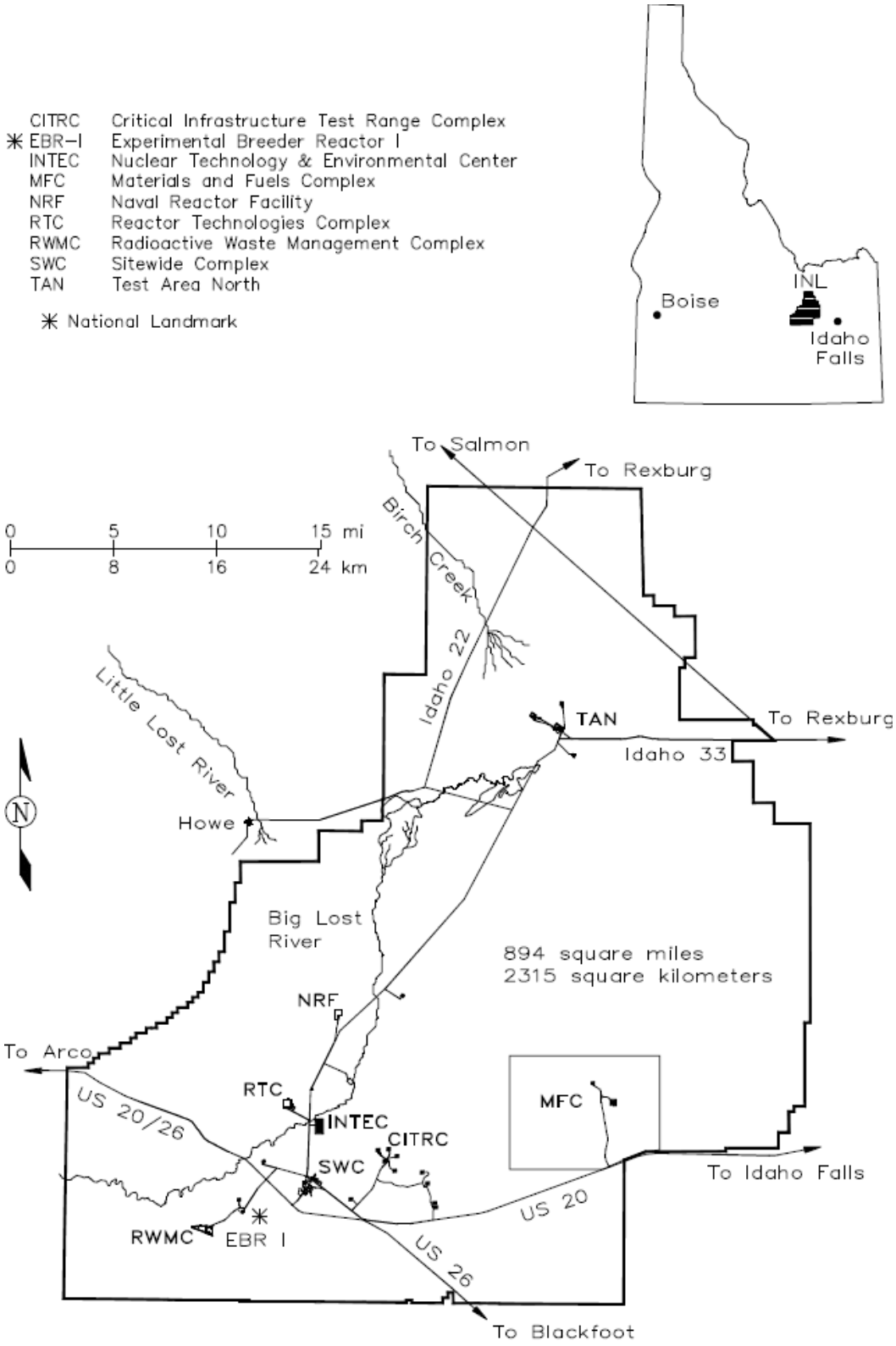
MFC is located within a security fence. All access is attained through a security station located at the MFC entrance. Vehicles must pass through a two-gate arrangement that allows security personnel to conduct thorough inspections. Personnel must pass through the security station to obtain proper dosimetry and verify they have proper identification and access credentials. Personnel or visitors without the proper credentials must be escorted while at the MFC.

Access to the HWMA units and facilities within MFC is provided by a network of paved and gravel roadways. Any one of these roadways may be used to transport HW/MW among MFC facilities. Transport from MFC facilities to other facilities on the INL site is done via U.S. 20. The roads accessing MFC are constructed of asphalt, with load-bearing capacities of 68 metric tons (75 tons). Roads within the MFC area, used to transport HW/MW, have been tested to 45,000 kg (100,000 lb) single-axle leading. Traffic is limited, consisting of a stop sign at one blind

intersection, a yield sign at another intersection, and a 15-mph speed limit throughout the site. Traffic is limited to a few government vehicles assigned to MFC for maintenance and material movement.

Attachment B-1

Schematic Showing MFC Administrative Boundaries

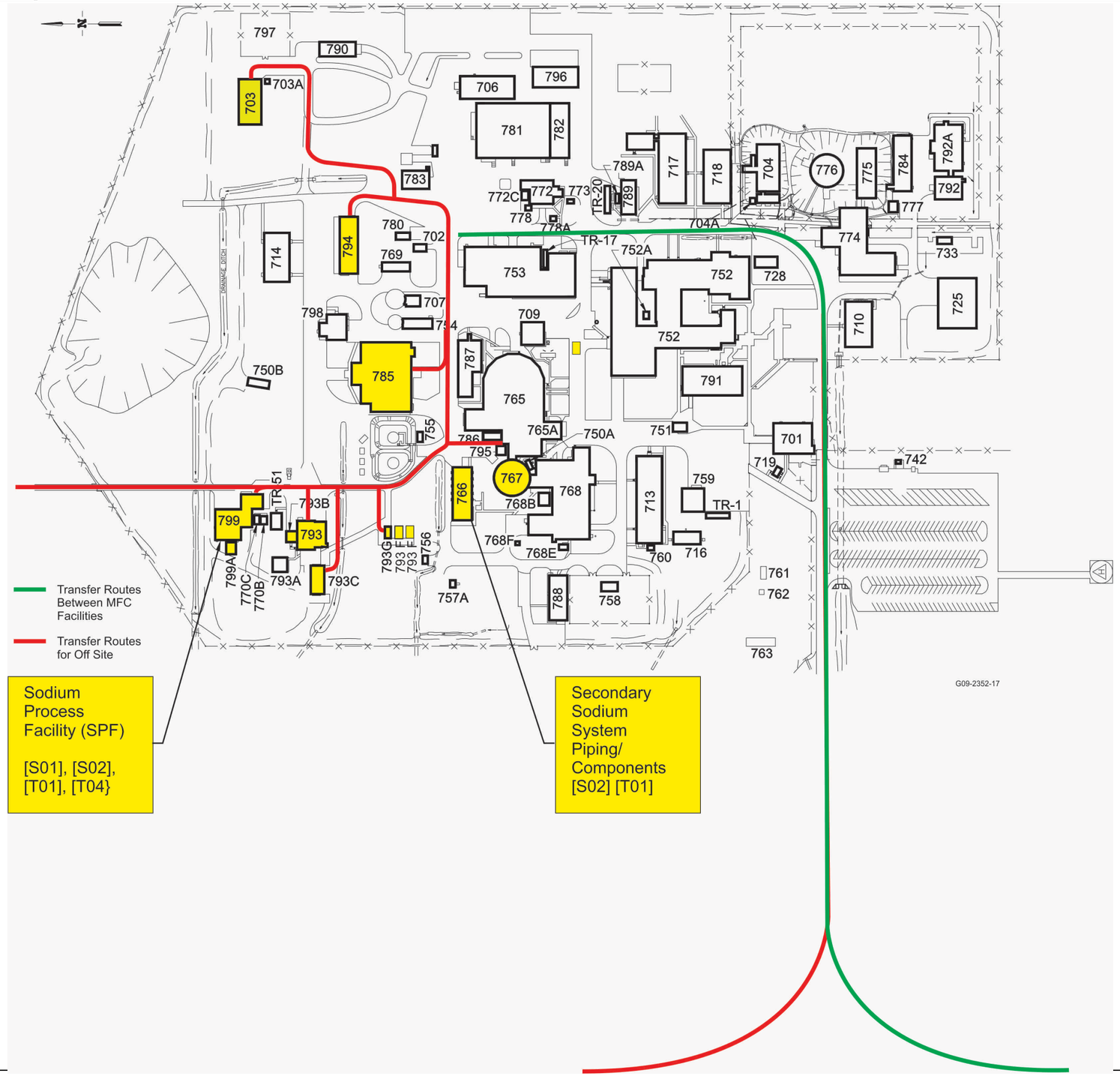


LOCATION OF MFC
ON THE INL SITE

SITE-192r1
12-07

Attachment B-2

MFC Plot Plan: Location of HWMA Units, Process Codes, and Transfer Routes Between all MFC HWMA Permitted Units and Off-site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786
795
719
742
767
766
768
768B
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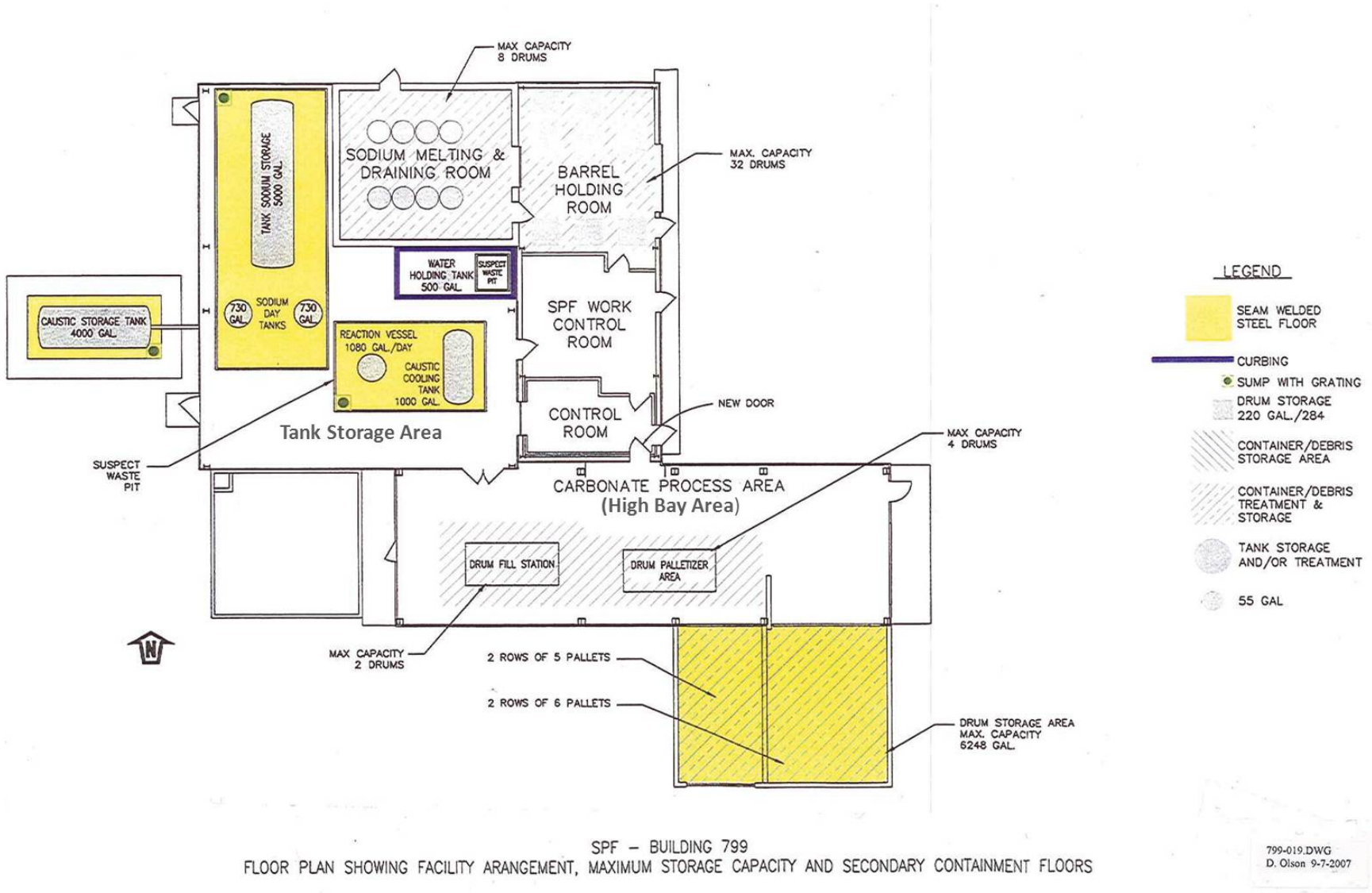
TR-1
TR-51
793B
799
793
713
768F
768E
760
716
793G
793 E
793 F
793 E
756
761
762
799A
770C
770B
793A
793C
757A
788
758
763
Transfer Routes Between MFC Facilities
Transfer Routes for Off Site
Sodium Process Facility (SPF)
[S01], [S02], [T01], [T04}
Secondary Sodium System Piping/ Components [S02] [T01]
G09-2352-17

Attachment B-3

Schematic Showing Facility Arrangement and

Maximum Storage Capacity

SPF Building 799

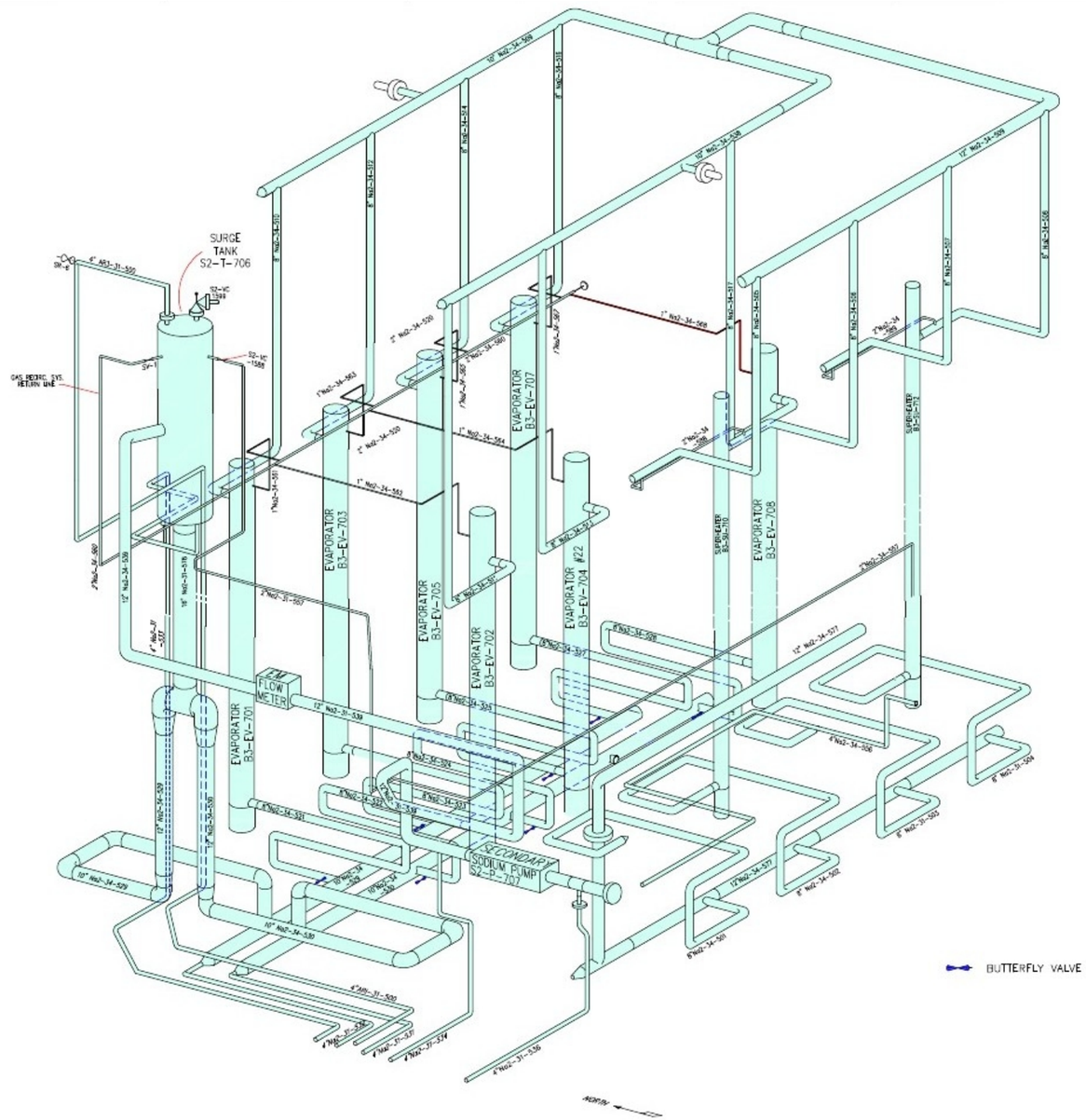


SPF – BUILDING 799
FLOOR PLAN SHOWING FACILITY ARANGEMENT, MAXIMUM STORAGE CAPACITY AND SECONDARY CONTAINMENT FLOORS

Attachment B-4

Schematic Showing SSS Piping/Components

Located in the Eastside of Building MFC-766



REVISIONS

REV	DESCRIPTION	BY: DATE:	CHECK: DATE:	APPROVED: DATE:

EAST SIDE ELEVATION DRAWING

DESIGNER:	DATE:
TECH REVIEWER:	DATE:
PROJECT ENGINEER APPROVER:	DATE:
PAGE NO.:	ENGINEERING SKETCH NO.: REV

File: east side elevation drawing_SPF.dwg; Date: 05/01/12 - 8:14 AM | Layout Name: SHT 1
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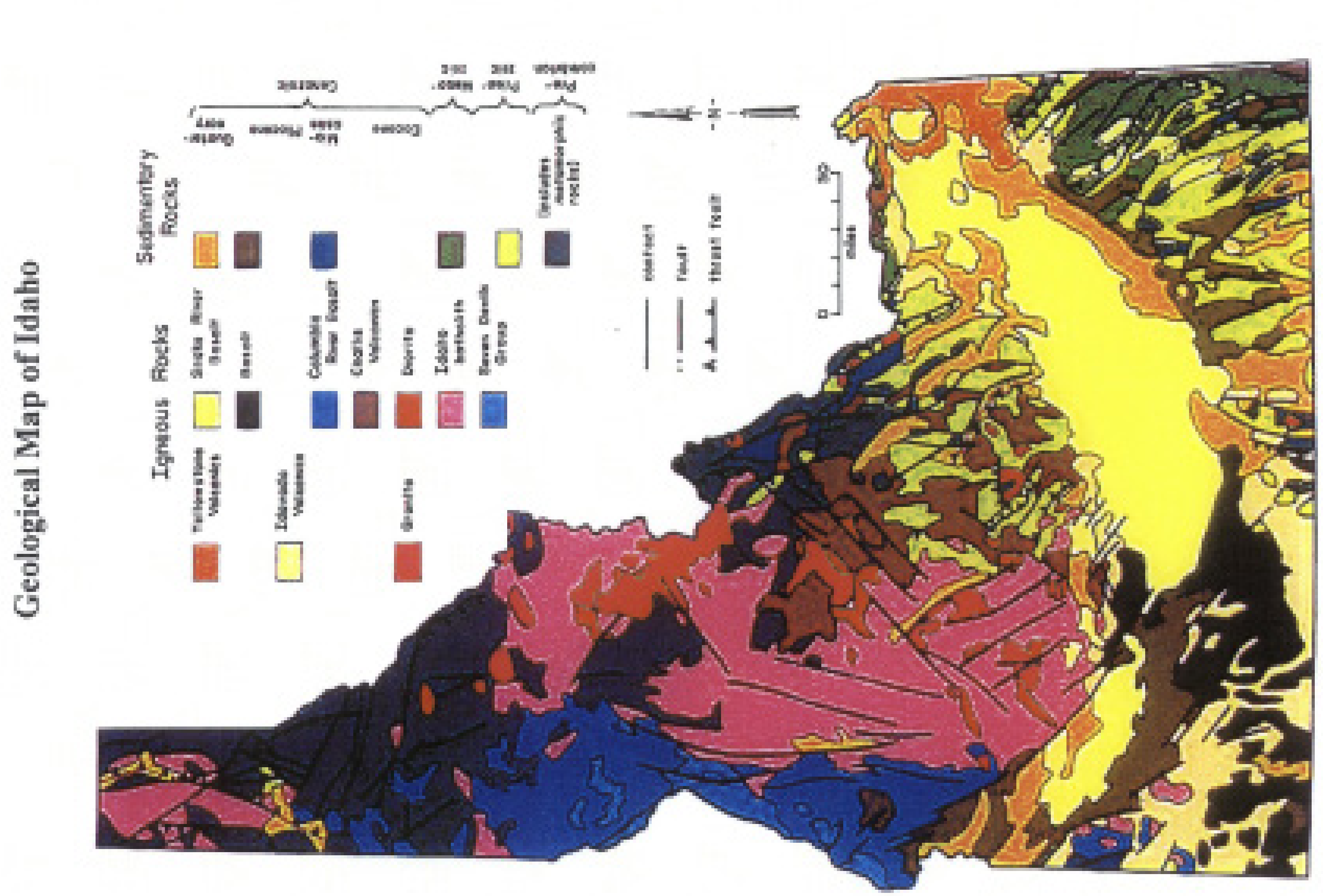
ID: BENSCF

Attachment B-5

USGS Miscellaneous Investigation Map



This map was modified from an Idaho Geological Image. A copy of the full survey is provided in the Controlled Administrative Copy of this document.