

TENORM

Technologically Enhanced Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material Katie Koplitz – Senior Regulatory Compliance Specialist





TENORM DISCUSSION

METRO WASTEWATER RECLAMATION DISTRICT



What is **TENORM**?

Technologically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive material whose radionuclide concentrations are increased by or as a result of past or present human practices.

TENORM does not include:

- Background radiation or natural radioactivity (rocks/soils)
- Byproduct material or source material (as defined by statute)
 - Uranium/Thorium
- Enriched or depleted uranium (as defined by statue)

TENORM does include:

• Radium 226, 228, & progeny





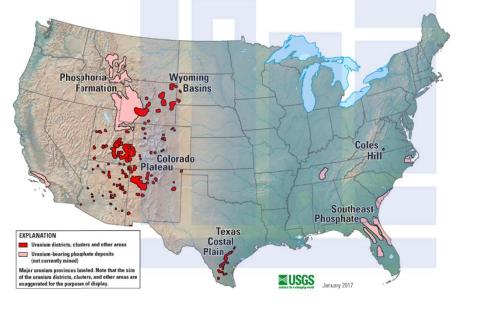




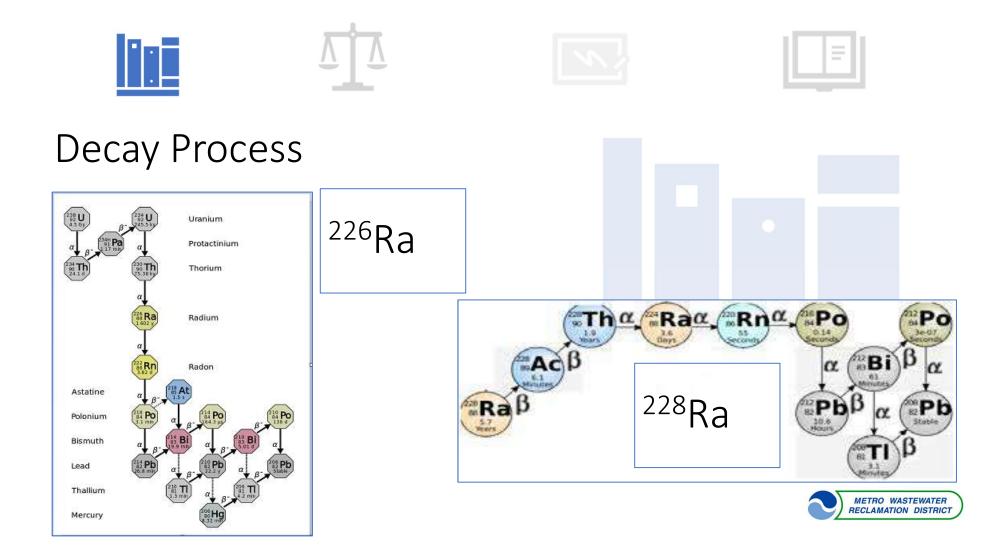
Rocky Mountain Specific Problem

- Naturally occurring in the environment in many rocks and minerals (especially in the Western U.S.) and therefore occur frequently in groundwater that travels through these rocks.
- Most common examples of radionuclides in groundwater are uranium, radium, and radon

Uranium Resources of the United States









Health Effects

- Low levels of radium in nature are normal.
- High levels of radium can cause cancer (especially bone cancer), anemia, a problem with the blood; fractured teeth and cavities, and cataracts.
- Exposure to high levels of radium can lead to higher chances of bone, liver and breast cancer.









Past Regulations

"The state board of health may adopt regulations concerning the disposal of naturally occurring radioactive materials at any time *after the promulgation by the federal Environmental Protection Agency* or its successor of rules for the disposal of naturally occurring radioactive materials." *Radiation Control Act §25-11-104 (1)(b)*

Thorium/Uranium covered by Source Material Regulations. Radium is not.

"Interim Policy and Guidance Pending Rulemaking for Control & Disposition of Technologically-Enhanced Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials in Colorado – Draft 2007" – created to provide relief to radium

Concern about "level playing field"







NEWS > ENVIRONMENT

Colorado landfills are illegally burying low-level radioactive waste from oil and gas industry, Denver Post learns

Colorado health officials are trying to stop the practice and make new rules for low-level radioactive waste



Photo provided by Pawnee Waste LLC

Construction crews are building a new landfill near Grover to handle oil and gas industry waste, including low-level radioactive waste. They will use clay and plastic liners to protect land and groundwater.

Why the change?





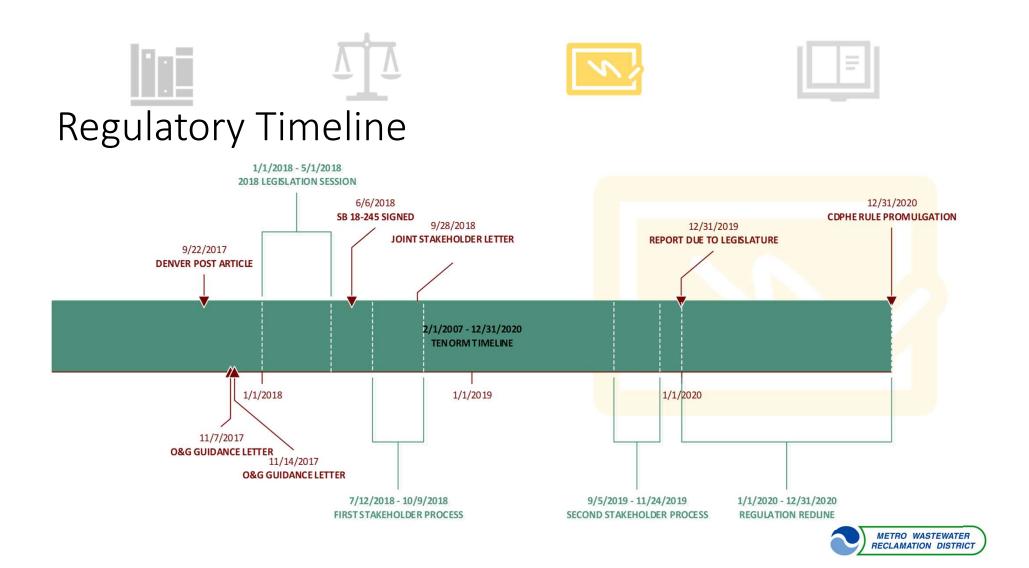
Senate Bill 18-245

Gives authority to Colorado Department of Public Health (CDPHE) to promulgate rules for safe management of TENORM

Requirements:

- Develop proposed residual management rule based on report that includes regulatory limits for at least landfill disposal, beneficial reuse, and exemption levels. The rule <u>must allow for</u> <u>the beneficial reuse of water treatment residuals and by-products of the wastewater</u> <u>treatment process.</u>
- Prepare a report due to the legislature by 12/31/2019
 - CDPHE hired Rule Engineering to evaluate the major industries affected by TENORM
- Develop rule/regulation by 12/31/2020







Stakeholder Meeting Proposals

Biosolids

Exempt

- 5 pCi/g is exempt

Generic License/Registration

- 5 pCi/g – 50 pCi/g

Land Application Land Application Limit

- 2<mark>5 pci/g</mark>

20 years/crop cycle limit without department approval

No environmental covenant required

Still need discuss details on composting & other "beneficial use"





Stakeholder Meeting Proposals

<u>Landfills</u>

Exempt

- 5 pCi/g is exempt

Generic Approval

- 5 pCi/g 50 pCi/g
- Basic engineering standard (RCRA D)

Site Specific Approvals - > 50 pCi/g

Environmental Covenant Required

Still need discuss details on composting & other "beneficial use"

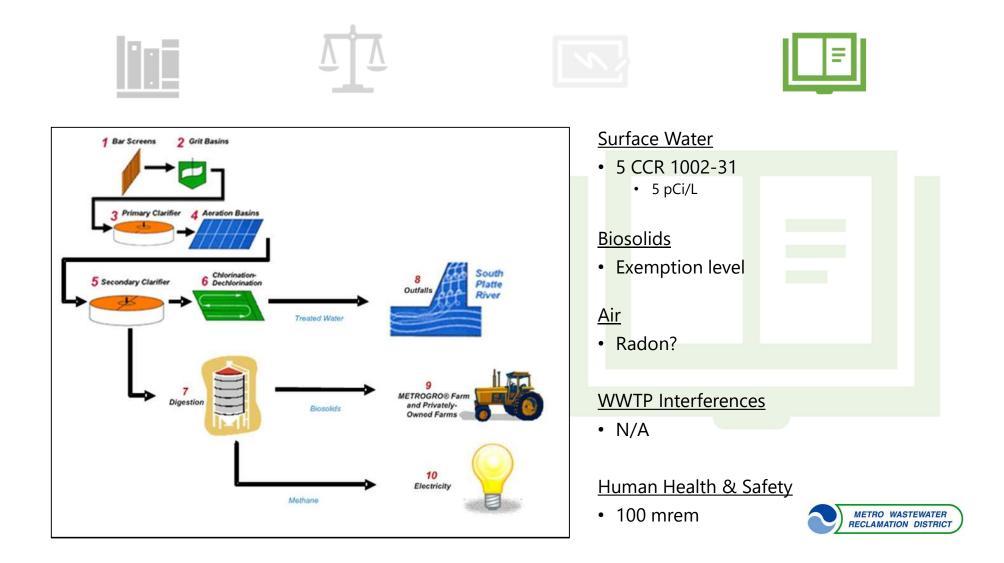


acility:							1		
Estimate X (x bar) / samp	le mean	Approp	riate number	of samples to	be collecte	0.051			
straight average of previous n)		1			1		
	estimated	calculated							
Sample Mean equals	6	3.2667							
tent out outstand on				Up	per limit of C	3.49			
Estimate S ² Variance of s									
	S ²		1						
ariance of sample	0.043 3335								
	x	X ²	sum of X ²	sum of X	(sum of X) ²	n (number of samples)	(sum of X) ² /n		{(sum of X ²) - [(sum of X) ²]/n]/ n-1
1	3.1		32.1	9.8	96.04	3	32.01333333	0.086666667	0.043333333
2	3.2	and the second se					12		
3	3.5								
4		0			C		S.	-	
5		0			-		6		
6		0			1				
7		0			2			1	
8		0							
9		0	-				5	4	
10		0			-		2	4	
11		0	2			- P			
12 13		0	-	2	4		3		
13		0	-				2		
15		0			14				
16		0			-	1		1	
17		0	1			-	-		
18		0	1	1		1			
19		0	1						
20		0			1				
21		0							
22		0							
23		0							
24		0)		
25		0	1	l					
Appropriate number of sar	ples to be o	collected							
-BT Y has									
RT - X bar								-	
$h = t^2_{.20} * S^2 / \Delta^2$			-2			S ²	10 10 10 10 10 10 10		
.20 from table 9-2	RT	<u>∆</u> 1.7333	Δ ² 3.004444444	t.20	t ² .20 3.556996	0.043333333	n		
	5	1.7333	3.004444444	1.886	3.556996	0.043333333	0.051302827		
Confidence Interval				-					
3=√8 ²			1						
S _{xber} = S/√n									
CI = Confidence Interval		S	Sxber		CI			-	
CI = Xbar ± t.20 * Sxbar		0.21	0.12	3.27	′ ±	0.23			



Impacts to Wastewater Treatment Facilities











Impacts to Pretreatment

Common Industries of Concern

- Public water treatment facilities
 - Residuals generated
- Private water treatment facilities or support media industry
 - zeolite media regeneration
- Groundwater dewatering
- Hospitals
- Mining
- Energy production
 - Oil & gas production wastes
- Fertilizer & wastes
- Granite countertops
- Building materials
- Landfill leachate









TENORM DISCUSSION

METRO WASTEWATER RECLAMATION DISTRICT

Questions?

kkoplitz@mwrd.dst.co.us

