

SALTSTONE 1QCY08 TCLP RESULTS

A.D. Cozzi

January 2009

Environmental and Chemical Process Technology
Savannah River National Laboratory
Aiken, SC 29808

This document was prepared in conjunction with work accomplished under
Contract No. DE-AC09-08SR22470 with the U.S. Department of Energy.



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Keywords: *saltstone, TCLP*

Retention: *permanent*

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Saltstone waste form was prepared in the Savannah River National Laboratory from a Tank 50H sample and Z-Area premix material for the first quarter of calendar year 2008 (1QCY08). After the prescribed 28 day cure, samples of the saltstone were collected, and the waste form was shown to meet the South Carolina Hazardous Waste Management Regulations (SCHWMR) R.61-79.261.24 and R.61-79.268.48(a) requirements for a nonhazardous waste form with respect to RCRA metals and underlying hazardous constituents. These analyses met all quality assurance specifications of USEPA SW-846.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction.....	1
2.0 Experimental	2
2.2 Saltstone Testing.....	4
2.2.1 B&WTSG-RACL	5
2.2.2 GEL Laboratories, LLC	5
3.0 Results & Discussion	6
3.1 Sample Results.....	6
3.1.1 B&WTSG-RACL	6
3.1.2 GEL Laboratories, LLC	10
4.0 Conclusions.....	14
5.0 References.....	15

List of Tables

Table 1. Sample Results of TCLP Metals from Tank 50 WAC Analysis.....	3
Table 2. Customer Recommended Values for Preparation of TCLP Sample.....	3
Table 3. TCLP Leachates RCRA Metal Concentrations, DLs, and QLs.....	6
Table 4. Saltstone TCLP Results and Corresponding Regulatory Limits.....	7
Table 5. TCLP Blank.	8
Table 6. RCRA Metal Laboratory Control Sample	9
Table 7. TCLP Leachates RCRA Metal Matrix Spike and Duplicate Results.....	10
Table 8. Totals Concentrations, DLs, and RLs.	11
Table 9. Saltstone Totals Results and Corresponding Regulatory Limits.....	11
Table 10. Method Blank.	12
Table 11. Laboratory Control Sample.....	12
Table 12. Matrix Spike Results.....	12

List of Figures

Figure 1. Flowchart of saltstone sample preparation and analysis.....	2
Figure 2. Data sheet for the saltstone mixes used to prepare samples for TCLP	4

LIST OF ACRONYMS

B&WTSG-RACL	B & W Technical Services Group-Radioisotope and Analytical Chemistry Laboratory
CVAA	Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption
DL	Detection Limit
ESS-WP	Environmental Services Section – Waste Programs
ETP	Effluent Treatment Project
ICP-MS	Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometer
ISWLF	Industrial Solid Waste Landfill
LCS	Laboratory Control Sample
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MS	Matrix Spike
MSD	Matrix Spike Duplicate
QL	Quantitation Limit
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RL	Reporting Limit
RPD	Relative Percent Differences
SCDHEC	South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
SCHWMR	South Carolina Hazardous Waste Management Regulations
SDF	Saltstone Disposal Facility
SDG	Sample Delivery Group
SPF	Saltstone Production Facility
SRNL	Savannah River National Laboratory
TCLP	Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure
UHC	Underlying Hazardous Constituent
UTS	Universal Treatment Standards

1.0 Introduction

The Saltstone Production Facility (SPF) receives waste from Tank 50H for treatment. In the first quarter of the 2008 calendar year (1QCY08), in addition to Effluent Treatment Project (ETP) waste that is regularly added at approximately 10 kgal/month, Tank 50H received significant waste transfers from Tank 23H and from Tank 49H.

The Saltstone Grout Sampling plan provides the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) with the chemical and physical characterization strategy for the salt solution which is to be disposed of in the Z-Area Solid Waste Landfill (ISWLF).¹ During operation, samples were collected from Tank 50H and grout samples prepared to determine the non-hazardous nature of the grout to meet the requirements of the South Carolina Hazardous Waste Management Regulations (SCHWMR) R.61-79.261.24(b) and R.61-79.268.48(a).

SRNL was asked to prepare saltstone from a sample of Tank 50H obtained during 1QCY08 processing to determine the non-hazardous nature of the grout. The samples were cured and shipped to Babcock & Wilcox Technical Services Group-Radioisotope and Analytical Chemistry Laboratory (B&WTSG-RACL) to perform the Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)² and subsequent extract analysis on saltstone samples for the analytes required for the quarterly analysis saltstone sample. In addition to the eight toxic metals—arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, mercury, lead, selenium and silver—analytes included the underlying hazardous constituents (UHC) antimony, beryllium, nickel, and thallium which could not be eliminated from analysis by process knowledge.³ B&WTSG-RACL provided subsamples to GEL Laboratories, LLC for analysis for the UHCs benzene, phenols and total and amenable cyanide.

2.0 Experimental

This section is a summary of the approach taken to prepare and characterize the saltstone samples. The saltstone sample preparation was performed at SRNL. Saltstone sample characterization was performed at both B&WTSG-RACL facility in Lynchburg, Virginia and the GEL laboratory facility in Charleston, South Carolina. Figure 1 is a flowchart of the steps taken to prepare and characterize the saltstone samples.

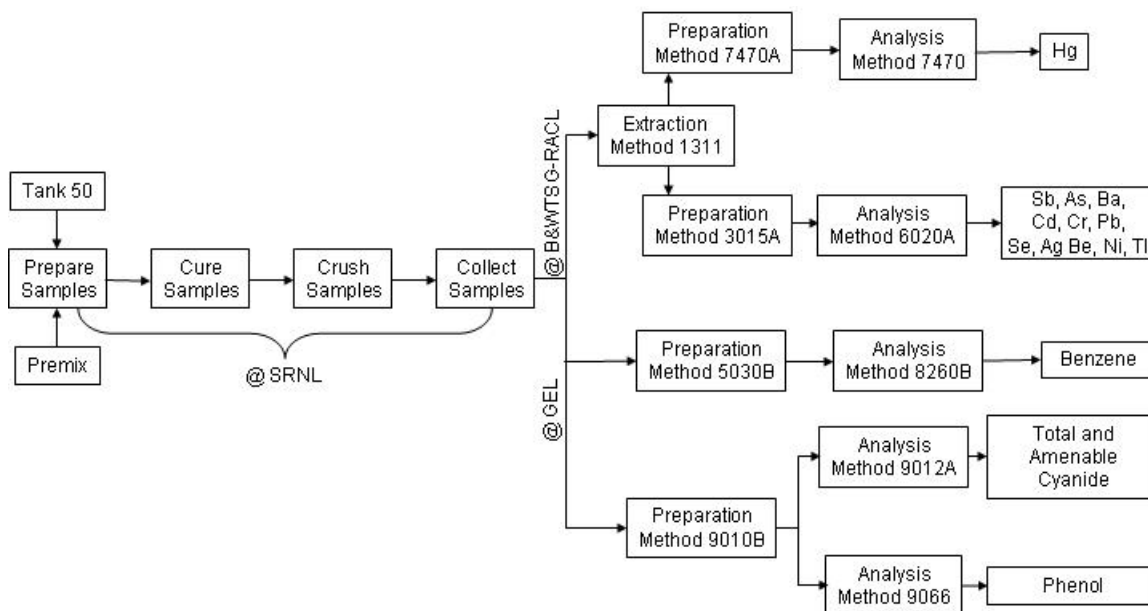


Figure 1. Flowchart of saltstone sample preparation and analysis.

2.1 Saltstone Preparation

Saltstone preparation was performed at SRNL. The weight percent solids data used for the TCLP sample was taken from the quarterly Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) analyses performed on Tank 50.⁴ Table 1 lists the concentration TCLP metals of interest in the salt solution from the WAC analysis for the sample. Complete analysis of the salt solution used is in Reference 4. Table 2 contains the parameters used to prepare the TCLP sample.

Saltstone samples for TCLP were prepared with the Tank 50H blended salt solution and a premix of cement, slag, and fly ash. Figure 1 shows the formulation used to prepare these samples. The salt solution, admixtures and premix materials were combined in a blender and mixed at low speed for one minute, inspected for incorporation of the premix, and then mixed at high speed for an additional two minutes. After the saltstone slurry was mixed, it was cast into glass bottles with Teflon lined lids to cure.

After curing for not less than 28 days*—46 days for the 1Q08 sample, the saltstone was removed from the container and a portion of the saltstone was crushed to particles less than 0.9 centimeters (3/8 inch) as prescribed by Section 7.13 of the TCLP method.² The crushed saltstone was packaged into containers provided by Environmental Services Section – Waste Programs (ESS-WP). After the saltstone has been crushed, sieved and packaged, the sample is deemed “collected.”⁵ ESS-WP retrieved the samples from SRNL and transported them to B&WTSG-RACL for extraction and analysis. B&WTSG-RACL repackaged 9-10 grams of each of the four samples and shipped the samples to GEL Laboratories to perform totals analysis for the UHCs benzene, phenol and total and amenable cyanide.

* Samples are considered ready for analysis after 28 days. Samples are not crushed until shipment has been scheduled.

Table 1. Sample Results of TCLP Metals from Tank 50 WAC Analysis.

-	Sample Results (mg/L) ⁴	Regulatory Limits (mg/L)
-	1Q08	Toxicity ^a
As	< 0.124	5
Ba	0.632	100
Cd	0.408	1
Cr	36.7	5
Pb	< 253	5
Hg	31.6	0.2
Se	< 0.246	1
Ag	< 0.542	5
--	--	UHC^b
Sb	NM	1.15
Be	NM	1.22
Ni	11.9	11
Tl	< 0.435	0.20
-	-	(mg/kg)
benzene	< 0.25	10
phenol	< 1	5.2
cyanide (total)	NM	1.2
cyanide (amenable)	NM	0.86

NM – Not Measured

^a SCHWMR R.61-79.261.24(b) “Characteristic of Toxicity.”

^b SCHWMR R.61-79.268.48 “Universal Treatment Standards.”

Table 2. Customer Recommended Values for Preparation of TCLP Sample

Parameter	1Q08
Water-to-Premix ratio	0.60
(Daratard 17) gal/Ton premix	0.26
(Clean Air 100) gal/Ton premix	0.20

Saltstone Mix Data Sheet			
MIX # 0091		Date: 3/24/2008	
Material	%	WT%	Grams
Waste Solution: Tank 50 3/11/08 1Q Wt% Solids # 18.4 Grams Water 239.90		42.32	294.00
Admixture: Daratard 17		0.08	0.30
Admixture: Clear Air 100		0.10	0.40
Admixture: _____			
Premix		57.58	400.00
Cement (% of Premix)	10	5.76	40.00
Slag (% of Premix)	45	25.91	180.00
Fly Ash (% of Premix)	45	25.91	180.00
Total	100	100.1	694.70
Water to Premix Ratio	0.60		
Calculations: wt % solids from cells analysis 3/13/08 e-mail from A.V. Staub Supernate only 0.60 w/p 35 T/hr dry feed with 0.12 gpm Daratard and 0.16 gpm Clear Air			

Figure 2. Data sheet for the saltstone mixes used to prepare samples for TCLP

2.2 Saltstone Testing

Saltstone testing was performed by B&WTSG-RACL and GEL Laboratories, LLC. Activities associated with the 1QCY08 saltstone samples were:

At B&WTSG-RACL,

- performing the TCLP extraction,
- digesting the TCLP leachate, and
- analyzing the digested leachate.

At GEL

- performing extractions on solid subsamples shipped from B&WTSG-RACL and
- analyzing extracts.

2.2.1 B&WTSG-RACL

The samples arrived at B&WTSG-RACL, Lynchburg, Virginia on May 30, 2008 for analysis. Shipping container temperatures were documented to be within specifications. The samples were delivered with proper chain of custody documentation and signatures. All sample containers arrived without any visible signs of tampering or breakage.

The Metals method 6020A analysis was performed on an X-7 Series Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometer (ICP-MS). The instrument measures ions produced by a radio-frequency inductively coupled plasma. Analyte species originating in a liquid are nebulized and the resulting aerosol transported by argon gas into the plasma torch. The ions produced by high temperatures are entrained in the plasma gas and introduced, by means of an interface, into a mass spectrometer. The ions produced in the plasma are sorted according to their mass-to-charge ratios and quantified with a channel electron multiplier. Mass interferences must be assessed and valid corrections applied or the data flagged to indicate problems.

The Metals method 7470A analysis was performed on a Leman PC 200 II instrument which consists of a cold vapor atomic absorption spectrometer (CVAA) set to detect mercury at a wavelength of 253.7 nm. The mercury is reduced to the elemental state and aerated from solution in a closed system. The mercury vapor passes through a cell positioned in the light path of an atomic absorption spectrophotometer. Absorbance (peak height) is measured as a function of mercury concentration.

A portion of the leachate from the first quarter sample was used as the quality control sample (matrix spike) for the ICP-MS and CVAA.

2.2.2 GEL Laboratories, LLC

The subsamples arrived at GEL Laboratories, LLC, Charleston, South Carolina on June 10, 2008 for analysis. Shipping container temperatures were documented to be within specifications. The samples were delivered with proper chain of custody documentation and signatures. All sample containers arrived without any visible signs of tampering or breakage.

The method 8260B analysis was performed with an HP6890/HP5973 gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer using an Agilent DB-624 column.

The methods 9012A and 9066 were performed using a Lachat QuickChem FIA+ Ion Analyzer.

3.0 Results & Discussion

3.1 Sample Results

Results were summarized in Table 3 from the data package for these analyses.⁶ Data is presented in these results as reported by the vendors.

3.1.1 B&WTSG-RACL

Analytes detected but at concentrations too low to determine quantitatively have been flagged with the “B” qualifier. Analytes that were not detected have been flagged with the “U” qualifier. In addition to the results, Detection Limits (DLs) have been given. The DL is the minimum concentration of an analyte that can be identified, measured, and reported with 99% confidence that the concentration is above zero. The DL values given in the table are the results from this study adjusted for sample dilution. The QL is the lowest level at which an analyte may be accurately and reproducibly quantitated.

Results in Table 3, when compared with the DLs and QLs, can be organized into three groups:

- Beryllium and lead were not detected in the leachate.
- Antimony, cadmium, chromium, silver, and thallium were detected below the QLs.
- Arsenic, barium, mercury, selenium, and nickel were detected in the leachates at concentrations above the QLs.

Table 3. TCLP Leachates RCRA Metal Concentrations, DLs, and QLs

-	Methods	Sample Limits (µg/L)	Sample Limits (µg/L)	Sample Results (µg/L)
SRS ID	-	-	-	1Q08
B&W ID	-	DL	QL	0806001-01
Sb	3015A, 6020A	0.13	11.1	^B 8.0
As	3015A, 6020A	0.100	5.56	44.8
Ba	3015A, 6020A	0.44	55.5	484
Cd	3015A, 6020A	0.11	5.56	^B 0.41
Cr	3015A, 6020A	0.31	11.1	^B 1.9
Pb	3015A, 6020A	0.48	5.56	^U 0.48
Hg	7470A	0.07	0.2	0.3
Se	3015A, 6020A	0.24	27.8	40.8
Ag	3015A, 6020A	0.06	5.56	^B 0.07
Be	3015A, 6020A	0.16	5.56	^U 0.16
Ni	3015A, 6020A	1.6	5.56	15.8
Tl	3015A, 6020A	0.21	5.56	^B 0.94

- Indicates a location in the table for which an entry would not be appropriate.

^U Final concentration of the analyte was found to be below the DL.

^B Analyte is present at a concentration above the DL but less than the QL.

3.1.1.1 Comparison of Results to Regulatory Limits

Results from the TCLP leachate analyses from Table 3 are replicated in Table 4—with units changed from µg/L to mg/L—along with the regulatory limits that may be applied to the Saltstone waste form. Table 4 includes the SCHWMR R.61-79.261.24(b) limits above which a waste is to be considered characteristically hazardous for toxicity and the SCHWMR R.61-79.268.48 Universal Treatment

Standards (UTS) for hazardous constituents. In addition, Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) from the State Primary Drinking Water Regulations* also have been included in Table 4. By comparing the sample results and the regulatory limits in Table 4, the following conclusions can be made:

- The saltstone waste form was not characteristically hazardous for toxicity.
- The leachate metals concentrations were below the Nonwastewater Standard for all of the metals.

The MCL is the limit for a constituent in drinking water. The MCL is used to determine the class of landfill required. At 10x MCL, a Class 3 landfill is required. The SDF vaults are permitted as a Class 3 landfill.

- The leachate metals concentrations were below the MCLs for barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, selenium, silver, beryllium, and thallium. Nickel does not have an MCL value.
- Antimony and arsenic exceeded the MCL.

The TCLP leachate RCRA metal concentrations were well below the SCHWMR R.61-79.261.24(b) limits for characteristically hazardous toxic waste. Similarly, all results were less than the UTS Nonwastewater Standard. None of the analyses were greater than 10x the MCL.

Table 4. Saltstone TCLP Results and Corresponding Regulatory Limits.

-	Sample Results (mg/L)	Regulatory Limits		
SRS ID	1Q08	Toxicity ^a	UTS ^b	MCL ^c
B&W ID	0806001-01	(mg/L)	Nonwastewater Standard (mg/L TCLP)	(mg/L)
Sb	^B 8.0E-03	-	1.15	0.006
As	0.0448	5	5	0.010
Ba	0.484	100	21	2
Cd	^B 4.1E-04	1	0.11	0.005
Cr	^B 1.9E-03	5	0.6	0.1
Pb	^U 4.8E-04	5	0.75	0.015 ^d
Hg	3.0E-04	0.2	0.025	2E-03
Se	4.1E-03	1	5.7	0.05
Ag	^B 7.E-05	5	0.14	0.1 ^e
Be	^U 1.6E-04	-	1.22	4E-03
Ni	1.6E-02	-	11	-
Tl	^B 9.4E-04	-	0.20	2E-03

- Indicates a location in the table for which an entry would not be appropriate.

^U Final concentration of the analyte was found to be below the DL.

^B Analyte is present at a concentration above the DL but less than the QL.

^a R.61-79.261.24(b) "Characteristic of Toxicity."

^b R.61-79.268.48 "Universal Treatment Standards."

^c SCDHEC State Primary Drinking Water Regulation Maximum Contaminant Levels.

^d Lead action level from SCDHEC 61-58.11.B.

^e Secondary drinking water parameter.

* Regulations 61-58 through 61-58.15 are promulgated pursuant to S.C. Code Sections 44-55-10 et seq. and are collectively known as the State Primary Drinking Water Regulations.

3.1.1.2 Quality Assurance

The following subsections include summaries of results from blanks, laboratory control samples, matrix spikes, and matrix spike duplicates. The data package for this task also includes data for calibration verifications, interference checks, and serial dilutions.

3.1.1.3 Blanks

Blank concentrations are given in Table 5. In the TCLP Blank, arsenic, lead, and mercury levels were above the QL. Barium, cadmium, chromium, silver, beryllium, nickel, and thallium were present at levels above their DLs, but below their QLs.

Table 5. TCLP Blank.

Analyte	TCLP Blank (µg/L)
Sb	^B 1.5
As	7.5
Ba	^B 6.4
Cd	^B 0.33
Cr	^B 1.8
Pb	10.8
Hg	0.27
Se	29.8
Ag	^B 0.17
Be	^B 0.24
Ni	^B 4.4
Tl	^B 3.2

^B Analyte is present at a concentration above the DL but less than the QL.

3.1.1.4 Laboratory Control Samples

Results from the Laboratory Control Sample (LCS) are given in Table 6. All LCS recoveries met USEPA SW-846 acceptance limits as defined for solids Standard Reference Materials except antimony. Laboratory Control Samples are clean aqueous solutions analyzed to assure integrity of the analytical technique exclusive of matrix effects.

Table 6. RCRA Metal Laboratory Control Sample

Analyte	Laboratory Control (µg /L)		Recovery (%) (70 – 130)
	True	Measured	
-			
Sb	875	570	65 ^a
As	755	610	81
Ba	2180	1855	85
Cd	112	95.8	86
Cr	417	350	84
Pb	1630	1411	87
Hg	8.4	8.7	103
Se	502	419	83
Ag	574	489	85
Be	629	512	81
Ni	843	718	85
Tl	445	373	84

^aDid not meet recovery acceptance limits

3.1.1.5 Matrix Spikes

Results from analysis of the matrix spike (MS) and matrix spike duplicates (MSD) are given in Table 7. These results show that:

- The percent recoveries (%R) obtained from the MS analyses met the recommended quality control acceptance criteria for percent recoveries for all applicable analytes.
- The percent recoveries (%R) obtained from the MSD analyses met the recommended quality control acceptance criteria for percent recoveries for all applicable analytes.
- The RPD(s) between the MS and MSD met the acceptance limits.

Table 7. TCLP Leachates RCRA Metal Matrix Spike and Duplicate Results

Analyte	Initial Concentrations (µg /L)		Spiked Sample (µg /L)		Recovery (%)		RPD (%)
	B&W ID 0806001-01	Spike Added	Spike	Spike Duplicate	Spike	Spike Duplicate	
Sb	^B 8.0	555	503	504	89	89	0
As	44.8	2222	1913	1898	84	83	1
Ba	484	2222	2447	2450	88	88	0
Cd	^B 0.41	55.6	44.9	44.7	80	80	1
Cr	^B 1.9	222	180	181	80	81	1
Pb	^U 0.48	555	511	511	92	92	0
Hg	0.3	5.00	4.7	4.68	87.9	87.5	0.8
Se	40.8	2222	1873	1868	82	82	0
Ag	^B 0.07	55.6	40.8	40.9	73	74	0
Be	^U 0.16	55.6	39.8	40.8	NC	NC	2
Ni	15.8	556	432	436	75	76	1
Tl	^B 0.94	2222	2212	2218	100	100	0

^U Final concentration of the analyte was found to be below the DL.

^B Analyte is present at a concentration above the DL but less than the QL.

NC – not calculated

3.1.1.6 Calibration Information

- All initial calibration requirements have been met for this sample delivery group (SDG).
- All Contract Required Detection Limit standard(s) met the referenced advisory control limits.
- All interference check samples associated with this SDG met the established acceptance criteria.
- All continuing calibration blanks bracketing this batch met the established acceptance criteria.
- All continuing calibration verifications bracketing this SDG met the acceptance criteria.

3.1.2 GEL Laboratories, LLC

Analytes detected but at concentrations too low to determine quantitatively have been flagged with the “J” qualifier. Analytes that were not detected have been flagged with the “U” qualifier. In addition to the results, Detection Limits (DLs) and Reporting Limits (RLs) have been given. The DL is the minimum concentration of an analyte that can be identified, measured, and reported with 99% confidence that the concentration is above zero. The DL values given in Table 8 are the results from this study adjusted for sample dilution. The RL is the lowest level at which an analyte may be accurately and reproducibly quantitated.

Table 8. Totals Concentrations, DLs, and RLs.

-	Methods	Sample Limits (µg/kg)	Sample Limits (µg/kg)	Sample Results (µg/kg)
SRS ID	-	-	-	1Q08
GEL ID	-	DL	RL	210049001
benzene phenol cyanide (total) cyanide (amenable)	5030B, 8260B	33.0	100	^U 100
	9010B, 9066	74.5	248	506
	9010B, 9012A	661	2450	10700
	9012A	661	2450	3370

- Indicates a location in the table for which an entry would not be appropriate.

^U Final concentration of the analyte was found to be below the DL.

3.1.2.1 Comparison of Results to Regulatory Limits

Results from the analyses from Table 8 are replicated in Table 9—with units changed from µg/kg to mg/kg—along with the regulatory limits that may be applied to the Saltstone waste form. Table 9 includes the SCHWMR R.61-79.268.48 Universal Treatment Standards (UTS) for hazardous constituents. By comparing the sample results and the regulatory limits in Table 9, it can be concluded that for all of the analytes, the concentrations were below the Nonwastewater Standard.

Table 9. Saltstone Totals Results and Corresponding Regulatory Limits.

-	Sample Results (mg/kg)	Regulatory Limits (mg/kg)
SRS ID	1Q08	UTS^b
GEL ID	210049001	
benzene	^U 0.1	10
phenol	0.506	6.2
cyanide (total)	10.7	590
cyanide (amenable)	3.37	30

- Indicates a location in the table for which an entry would not be appropriate.

^U Final concentration of the analyte was found to be below the DL.

^b R.61-79.268.48 “Universal Treatment Standards”.

3.1.2.2 Quality Assurance

The following subsections include summaries of results from blanks, laboratory control samples, matrix spikes, and matrix spike duplicates. The data package for this task also includes data for calibration verifications, interference checks, and serial dilutions.

3.1.2.3 Blanks

Blank concentrations are given in Table 10. Target and non target analytes were detected in the Method Blank below the reporting limit. Amenable to chlorination cyanide is determined by subtracting the results determined in the chlorinated cyanide test from those determined in the total cyanide test. The Method Blanks analyzed with this Sample Delivery Group (SDG) met the acceptance criteria.

Table 10. Method Blank.

Analyte	Method Blank (µg/kg)
benzene	^J 1.0*
phenol	^{JV} 85
cyanide (total)	^U ND
cyanide (amenable)	--

- Indicates a location in the table for which an entry would not be appropriate.

ND – Not Detectable

^J Final concentration of the analyte was found to be ≥DL and <RL.

*DL and RL of samples are 100x those of method blanks.

^V Final concentration of the analyte and blank was found to be ≥DL.

^U Final concentration of the analyte was found to be below the DL.

3.1.2.4 Laboratory Control Samples

Results from the Laboratory Control Sample (LCS) are given in Table 11. All LCS recoveries met USEPA SW-846 acceptance limits (85-125% recovery). Laboratory Control Samples are clean aqueous solutions analyzed to assure integrity of the analytical technique exclusive of matrix effects.

Table 11. Laboratory Control Sample.

Analyte	Laboratory Control (µg /kg)			Recovery (%)	
	True	Measured		-	
benzene	50.0	46.8	53.0	94	106
phenol	2500	2750	2490	110	99
cyanide (total)	261000	328000		126	
cyanide (amenable)	--	--		--	

3.1.2.5 Matrix Spikes

Total cyanide is the only method where a matrix spike would be applicable. The result from analysis of the matrix spike (MS) is given in Table 12. These results show that the percent recoveries (%R) obtained from the MS analyses met the recommended quality control acceptance criteria for percent recoveries.

Table 12. Matrix Spike Results.

Analyte	Initial Concentrations (µg /kg)		Spiked Sample (µg /kg)	Recovery (%)
	GEL ID 120115411701	Spike Added		
cyanide (total)	^U ND	6070	3870	64

ND-Not Detectable

3.1.2.6 Calibration Information

- All initial calibration requirements have been met for this sample delivery group (SDG).
- All Contract Required Detection Limit standard(s) met the referenced advisory control limits.
- All interference check samples associated with this SDG met the established acceptance criteria.
- All continuing calibration blanks bracketing this batch met the established acceptance criteria.
- All continuing calibration verifications bracketing this SDG met the acceptance criteria.

4.0 Conclusions

Preparation of the 1QCY08 saltstone samples and the subsequent TCLP analyses showed that:

- The saltstone waste form disposed of in the Saltstone Disposal Facility in 1QCY08 was not characteristically hazardous for toxicity.
- The concentrations of the eight RCRA metals and UHCs identified as possible in the saltstone waste form were present at levels below the UTS.
- Analyses met all quality assurance specifications of USEPA SW-846.

The saltstone waste form placed in the Saltstone Disposal Facility in 1QCY08 met the SCHWMR R.61-79.261.24(b) RCRA metals requirements for a nonhazardous waste form. The TCLP leachate concentrations were less than 5x the MCLs in SCDHEC Regulations R.61-107.16, Subpart A, 16.5.

The saltstone waste form placed in the Saltstone Disposal Facility in 1QCY08 met the R.61-79.268.48(a) non wastewater treatment standards.

Analyses met all USEPA SW-846 quality assurance requirements. This included limits on holding times, laboratory control sample recoveries, matrix spike recoveries, serial dilution results when applicable, calibration verification, and interference checks.

5.0 References

1. Liner, K.R., "Saltstone Grout Sampling (U)," ESH-EPG-2004-00318.
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