Corrective Action Management Unit (CAMU)

SAND2008-6344P

CAMU's Less Than 90 -Day Accumulation Area

The Corrective Action Management Unit (CAMU) at Sandia National Laboratories, New Mexico (SNL/NM), was designed and permitted to treat, store, and permanently contain Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulated hazardous waste (soils) generated from remediation of the former Chemical Waste Landfill (CWL). Public participation and stakeholder involvement were instrumental in the implementation of a CAMU at SNL. This is the first completed operational unit for the Department of Energy.

Prior to placement in the containment cell, low temperature thermal desorption was used to remove volatile organic compounds (VOC) from the soils and portland cement was used to stabilize metals in the soils. Laboratory analyses were performed on treated soils to ensure waste acceptance criteria had been met. Records of all waste that has been accepted into the CAMU are maintained at the facility in compliance with permit and regulatory conditions. Storm water, decontamination water, and other site operation generated waste were carefully managed and analyzed to assure proper disposal.

With the completion of treatment operations in January 2003 and formal closure of the CAMU in October 2003 activities are limited to post closure care operations. Post closure care of the CAMU began on October 7, 2003. Waste generated during post closure care includes leachate from the cell and personal protective equipment (PPE) used during leachate handling activities. A Leachate Collection and Removal System (LCRS) is designed to collect and withdraw

PSL Access Tube on CAMU's North Side

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leachate from the CAMU cell during the post closure care period. The LCRS includes a lined sump in the north end of the cell, a collection pipe in a central trench located above a primary subliner, and a dedicated pump that is manually turned on to remove liquids that collect in the sump. The leachate and PPE waste are stored temporarily in a less than 90-day accumulation area prior to removal by the SNL Hazardous Waste Management Facility for proper off-site disposal.

Performance of the cell during post closure care is monitored with a Vadose Zone Monitoring System (VZMS) that was installed during construction of the cell. The VZMS consists of the following subsystems:

The **Primary Subliner (PSL) Monitoring Subsystem** consists of five horizontal tubes that extend the length of the cell directly under the primary subliner. The tubes allow access beneath the cell to measure soil moisture and soil-gas concentrations.

The **Vertical Sensor Array (VSA) Monitoring Subsystem** consists of eleven pairs of vertically oriented monitoring locations beneath the perimeter of the cell. They provide information on soil moisture content, temperature, and soil-gas concentrations beneath the cell.

The **CWL Sanitary Sewer (CSS) Monitoring Subsystem** consists of six vertically oriented monitoring locations located between the cell and a sanitary sewer line that runs along the east side of the cell. The CSS is designed to detect leaks from the sanitary sewer line that could impact the PSL or VSA data. It also monitors the influence of distal VOC soil gas concentrations emanating from the remediated CWL site.

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