

LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE REPORT

2020 - 2021



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Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 3

1. INTRODUCTION 5

 1.1. Overview 6

2. ANALYSIS of LLRW SURVEY DATA 7

 2.1. LLRW by Radioactivity (Ci)..... 7

 2.1.1. All LLRW Classes by Radioactivity 7

 2.1.2. LLRW Radioactivity by Waste Generator Category 8

 2.1.3. LLRW Radioactivity by Waste Class 8

 2.1.4. Top Radioactivity Generators in CY 2018-2019 8

 2.2. LLRW by Volume 9

 2.2.1. All LLRW by Volume (ft3) 9

 2.2.2. LLRW Volume by Waste Generator Category 10

 2.2.3. LLRW Volume by Facility Type 10

 2.2.4. LLRW Volume by Waste Class 11

 2.2.5. Top Generators by Volume from CY 2018-2019 11

Appendix A - Massachusetts LLRW Classes 12

Appendix B - Waste Generator Category Descriptions 13

Appendix C - Facility Type Descriptions 14

Appendix D - Acronyms 15

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents information and analysis of the volume and radioactivity of the low-level radioactive waste (LLRW) reported to the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Environmental Health, Radiation Control Program (RCP) in the annual survey as generated in calendar years 2020-2021. The LLRW surveys are administered to RCP and Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensees located in Massachusetts. The survey also provides information on the potential impact to licensees should access to out-of state LLRW disposal facilities be denied.

The four LLRW classes in this report (lowest to highest level) are: A, B, and C as described in 105 CMR 120.299, and High Volume, Low Activity (HVLA) waste as described in 345 CMR 1.13.

LLRW is further classified into five waste generator categories: (1) Academic, (2) Commercial, (3) Government, (4) Health, and (5) Utility; and six facility Types: (1) Federal Agency, (2) State Agency, (3) State Education, (4) Municipality, (5) Private, Profit, and (6) Private, Non-Profit.

LLRW VOLUME Generated from 2020-2021 (ft3)

Class	2020	2021
A	15,135	18,066
B	137	1,108
C	241	528
HVLA	24,063	85,184
TOTAL	39,576	104,886

LLRW ACTIVITY Generated from 2020-2021 (Ci)

Class	2020	2021
A	245	1,199
B	2,915	1,411
C	37	13,633
HVLA	148	3
TOTAL	3,345	16,246

The total volume of LLRW generated in Massachusetts from 2020-2021 was 144,462 cubic feet (ft3), and the total LLRW activity was approximately 19,591 curies (Ci).

The volume and radioactivity generated annually varies due to events such as MA radioactive material licensee's decommissioning projects, source manufacturing projects or nuclear power plant maintenance projects.

In 2020, scheduled plant projects at the Entergy Pilgrim Nuclear Power Plant (PNPS) contributed to an increase in the LLRW VOLUME (ft3) figures. In 2021, unplanned shut-down outages contributed to the Class A LLRW ACTIVITY (Ci) generation increases.

Class A LLRW VOLUMES (ft3) have remained stable, except from academic facilities, which are generating lower volumes due to their decreasing use of radioactive material in research and development. Class A LLRW ACTIVITY generation (Ci) from utilities and commercial facilities has tripled due to the increased scope of maintenance and repair activities.

Low Level Radioactive Waste Trend Report: Calendar Years 2020-2021

1. INTRODUCTION

Low-level radioactive waste (LLRW) is radioactive material that (1) is neither high-level radioactive waste, nor spent fuel, nor uranium mill tailings; and, (2) is classified by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) as LLRW. This does not include waste owned or generated by the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Navy (e.g., decommissioning Navy vessels), or by the federal government as a result of any research, development, testing, or production of any atomic weapon, all of which remain a federal responsibility.

LLRW typically consists of radioactively contaminated trash such as paper, rags, plastic, glassware, syringes, protective clothing (e.g. gloves, coveralls), cardboard, packaging material, organic material, spent pharmaceuticals, used (e.g. decayed) sealed radioactive sources, and water-treatment residues. The radioactivity of LLRW can range from just above background levels found in nature to highly radioactive in certain cases.

The maximum concentration for each class of LLRW can be found in 105 CMR 120.299 for Class A, B, and C wastes, and 345 CMR 1.13(B) for high volume low activity (HVLA) waste.

Typical applications of LLRW include:

- The production of contaminated ion-exchange resins and filters, tools, clothing, and irradiated metals and other hardware by a nuclear power plant;
- The production and end-use of radiopharmaceuticals for medical procedures such as cancer and thyroid dysfunction diagnosis and treatment, radioimmunoassay and diagnostic imaging examinations;
- Research and development in the life science and biotechnology industry for the treatment and prevention of various diseases and medical conditions, and in the environmental field to study the effects of chemicals on plant and aquatic life, and for ocean studies;
- Commercial uses such as within instruments that measure level, thickness, and density or that are used in moisture analysis and quality control; sealed sources that are used for industrial radiography of pressure vessels and other structural welds; smoke detectors and exit signs in buildings and commercial aircraft; and,
- University education and research in medicine, material science and biotechnology.

1.1. Overview

Annually each specific licensee that produces LLRW is surveyed to summarize the amount (e.g. volume and activity) of LLRW generated (e.g. transferred and in-storage) by waste classification, and the radioisotopes generated in each waste class. The LLRW data are evaluated by RCP to identify trends; significant generation and generators; and determine storage, treatment, and disposal solutions. This information supports the formulation of LLRW policy in the Commonwealth.

The data presented in this report summarizes LLRW generated in the calendar years 2020-2021. This report provides a review of the annual data for each waste classification, waste generator category, and facility type.

This report considers only volumes, activities, and waste class reported; the report does not directly account for external issues such as changes to regulatory requirements or changes in the number of licensees.

A database for tracking LLRW was developed by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Environmental Health, Radiation Control Program (RCP) in 2002. This database contains records of LLRW reported to the RCP by their licensees, as well as from Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensees located in Massachusetts. The database is maintained by the RCP and contains almost 8,000 surveys submitted from approximately 2000 to the present.

The four LLRW classes in this report (lowest to highest level) are: A, B, and C as described in 105 CMR 120.299, and High Volume, Low Activity (HVLA) waste as described in 345 CMR 1.13.

LLRW is further classified into five waste generator categories: (1) Academic, (2) Commercial, (3) Government, (4) Health, and (5) Utility; and,

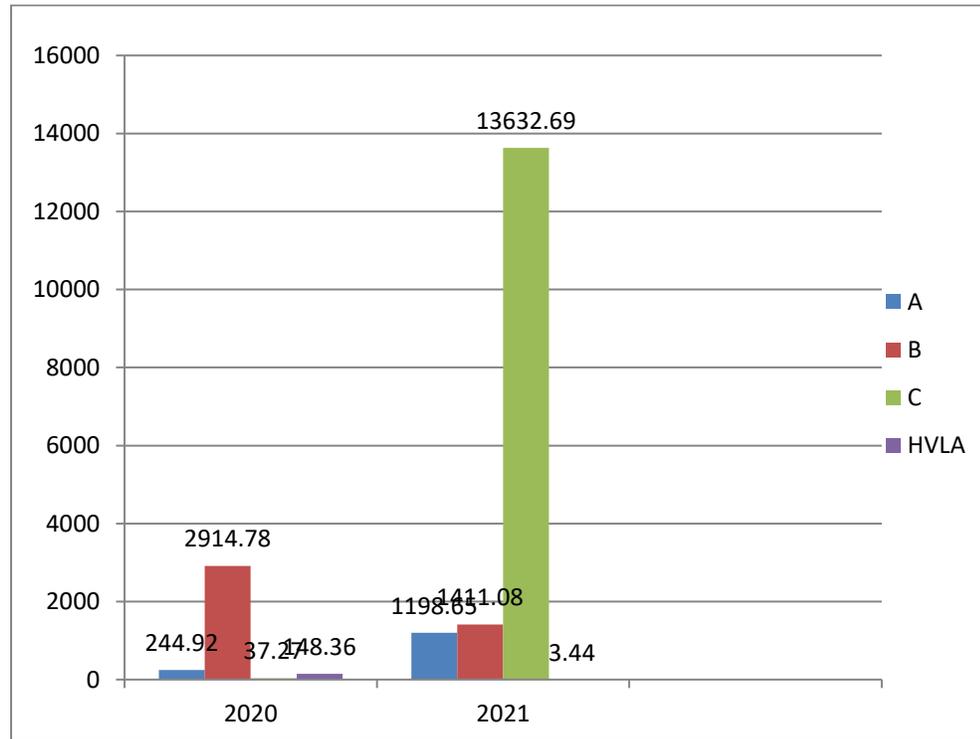
six facility Types: (1) Federal Agency, (2) State Agency, (3) State Education, (4) Municipality, (5) Private, Profit, and (6) Private, Non-Profit.

2. ANALYSIS of LLRW SURVEY DATA

2.1. LLRW by Radioactivity (Ci)

2.1.1. All LLRW Classes by Radioactivity

Figure 1 – All LLRW Classes by Radioactivity from 2020-2021



The following observations are made regarding the data in Figure 1.

- Genzyme, A Sanofi Company and Entergy PNPS were the top Class A radioactivity generators from 2020-2021.
- Entergy PNPS, and PerkinElmer, Inc., and The Beverly Microwave Div. Comms., were the top Class B radioactivity generators from 2020-2021.
- Entergy PNPS (resin and irradiated metals) and PerkinElmer. Inc. generated the most Class C radioactivity from 2020-2021.
- Entergy PNPS, and PerkinElmer, Inc., generated the most Class HVLA radioactivity from 2020-2021.

2.1.2. LLRW Radioactivity by Waste Generator Category

Table 1. Radioactivity by Generator (Ci)

	2020	2021
Academic	.12	.22
Commercial	1466.7	1118.9
Government	0	0
Health	2.14	.83
Utility	1876.3	15125.8

2.1.3. LLRW Radioactivity by Waste Class

Table 2. Radioactivity by LLRW Waste Class (Ci)

	2020	2021
A	245	1199
B	2915	1411
C	37	13633
HVLA	148	3

2.1.4. Top Radioactivity Generators in CY 2020-2021

Table 3. Top Activity Generators (Ci)

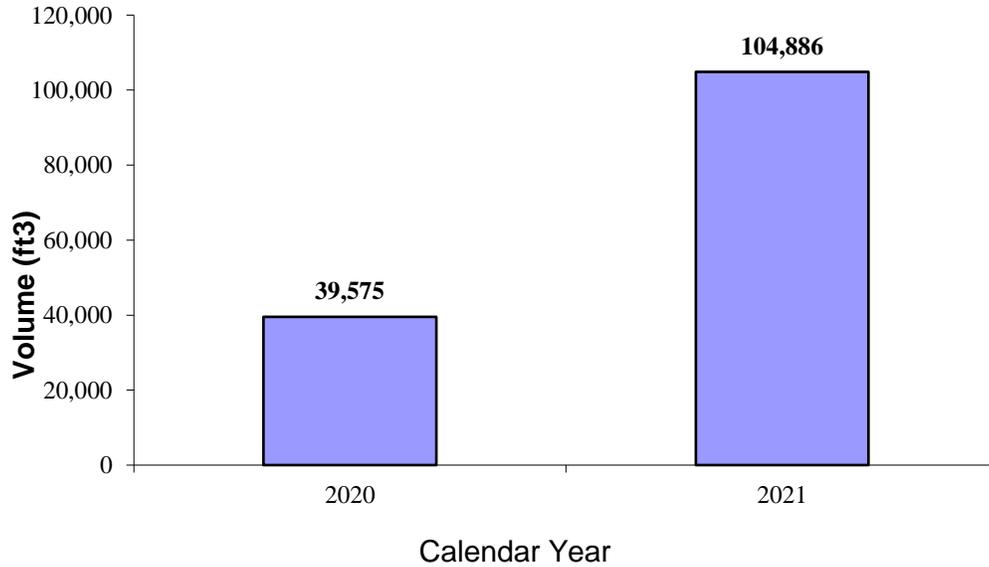
Facility Name	2020	2021
ENTERGY PNPS	1876	15126
PERKINELMER, INC.	1353	35
GENZYME, A SANOFI COMPANY	38	972

- In 2020, PerkinElmer, Inc. generated the most Class A radioactivity.
- Entergy PNPS and PerkinElmer, Inc. generated the most Class B radioactivity in calendar year 2020.
- Entergy Pilgrim generated the most Class C radioactivity in 2021.
- Entergy PNPS, and PerkinElmer, Inc., generated the most HVLA radioactivity in any given year.

2.2. LLRW by Volume

2.2.1. All LLRW by Volume (ft3)

Figure 2 – LLRW by Volume from 2020-2021



- Consistent large volume generators include Entergy PNPS, PerkinElmer, Inc., and Unitech Services Group.
- Entergy PNPS generated 50% of the total volume in calendar year 2020.
- In 2021, Entergy PNPS produced 9%, or 9,725 cubic feet of Class A waste.
- Entergy PNPS generated 67% of the total volume in calendar year 2021.

2.2.2. LLRW Volume by Waste Generator Category

Table 4. LLRW Volume by Waste Generator Category (ft³)

	2020	2021
Academic	449	711
Commercial	18,109	32,872
Government	0	0
Health	1,022	999
Utility	19,867	70,063

- Waste volumes are mainly influenced by one-time-only decommissioning projects.
- Entergy PNPS (Utility) generated the most volume from 2020-2021.
- PerkinElmer, Inc. (Commercial) generated 26,843 ft³ of the waste volume, in 2021.

2.2.3. LLRW Volume by Facility Type

Table 5. LLRW Volume by Facility Type (ft³)

	2020	2021
Federal Agency	0	0
Private, Non-Profit	1,443	1,587
Private, Profit	37,977	102,935
State Education Facility	27	123

- Waste volumes are mainly influenced by one-time-only decommissioning projects.
- In 2020 and 2021, Private, Profit facilities generated the largest volume of waste.
- Private, profit volume generation fluctuated due to Entergy PNPS waste volume generation.

2.2.4. LLRW Volume by Waste Class

Table 6. Volume (ft³) by Waste Class

Class	2020	2021
A	15,135	18,066
B	137	1,108
C	241	528
HVLA	24,063	85,184

- Entergy PNPS, Unitech Services Group, Lantheus Medical Imaging, INC., and Invicro, LLC were the largest generators of Class A volume from 2020-2021.
- HVLA waste volumes are largely influenced by one-time-only decommissioning projects in any given year.
- Top HVLA waste volume generators in 2020 and 2021:
 1. Entergy PNPS
 2. PerkinElmer, INC.
 3. Symetrica, Inc.
- In 2021, Entergy PNPS reported 59,002 (ft³) of HVLA. Out of 59,002 (ft³), 56,002 was transferred off site. The remaining 3,000 (ft³) of HVLA was stored on the facility's premises.

2.2.5. Top Generators by Volume from CY 2020-2021

Table 7. Top Generators by Volume (ft³) in Calendar Year 2020

Facility Name	Waste Volume (ft ³)
ENERGY PNPS	19,867
PERKINELMER, INC.	13,581
UNITECH SERVICES GROUP, INC.	1,567

Table 8. Top Generators by Volume (ft³) in Calendar Year 2021

Facility Name	Waste Volume (ft ³)
ENERGY PNPS	70,063
PERKINELMER, INC.	26,843
UNITECH SERVICES GROUP, INC.	2,652

Appendix A - Massachusetts LLRW Classes

The NRC has defined four classes of LLRW (e.g. Class A, B, C, and Greater Than Class C (GTCC)) each with specified disposal and waste requirements based on its potential hazard. These classes have progressively higher concentrations of radioactive material, with A having the lowest and C having the highest level. Class A waste accounts for more than 95% of the total volume of LLRW in the United States.

The fourth class of LLRW, GTCC, is not generally acceptable for near-surface, shallow-depth disposal, hence, the LLRW Policy Act of 1985 assigned the Federal Government (i.e. DOE) responsibility for the disposal of GTCC LLRW that results from NRC and Agreement State licensed activities. Thus, the volume and activity of GTCC generated in Massachusetts is not surveyed or tracked.

Massachusetts uses an additional class of LLRW called High Volume, Low Activity (HVLA) waste. It is anticipated that much of this waste will be produced by decommissioning nuclear licensed sites and will typically include soils & rubble with low concentrations (e.g. 100 pCi/g) of total activity that have the potential to be disposed in non-LLRW landfill sites, such as a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle C or D site; else, this waste would be classified as Class A.

Thus, Massachusetts annual LLRW survey has four classes: HVLA, Class A, Class B, and Class C. The determination of the classification of waste is a complex process and has been codified in 345 CMR 1.12 (i.e., 105 CMR 120.299) for Class A, B, and C, and HVLA waste as described in 345 CMR 1.13.

Appendix B - Waste Generator Category Descriptions

Massachusetts uses essentially the same five waste generator categories as the DOE's MIMS database system: Academic, Commercial, Government, Health, and Utility (MIMS calls these categories: Academic, Industry, Government, Medical, and Utility, respectively). All entities that submit a LLRW survey is assigned just one waste generator category, as described below:

- | | |
|------------|--|
| Academic | all institutions of learning (i.e., colleges, universities, etc.) are assigned this category, regardless if the entity is commercial or not. |
| Commercial | all for-profit entities not designated as a Health, Utility, or Academic generator category. |
| Government | all entities which are closely affiliated, generally by government ownership or control, with Federal, State and local governments. |
| Health | all entities supplying medical patient services regardless if it is for-profit or not. Generally this category will include all hospitals, medical clinics, etc. |
| Utility | all entities which supply electrical power regardless if it is for-profit or not. This includes any private, public, or government-owned nuclear power plant. |

Appendix C - Facility Type Descriptions

To further analyze the submitted LLRW data, Massachusetts further classifies each entity with a facility type designation, as follows:

- Federal Agency - all entities which are closely affiliated, generally by government ownership or control, with the Federal government.
- State Agency - all entities which are closely affiliated, generally by government ownership or control, with the State government, excluding State Education facilities.
- State Education - all education (i.e., colleges, universities, etc.) entities which are closely affiliated, generally by government ownership or control, with the State government.
- Municipality - all entities which are closely affiliated, generally by government ownership or control, with local government (i.e., city, town, board of health, etc.).
- Private, Profit - any for-profit entity.
- Private, Non-Profit - any non-profit entity that is not government affiliated.

Appendix D - Acronyms

CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CMR	Code of Massachusetts Regulations
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
GTCC	Greater than Class C
HVLA	High Volume, Low Activity (radioactive waste)
LLRW	Low Level Radioactive Waste
MDPH	Massachusetts Department of Public Health
MIMS	Manifest Information Management System
RCP	Massachusetts Radiation Control Program
NPP	Nuclear Power Plant
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
XRF	X-ray Fluorescence