

**RCRA PERMIT FOR A HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
FACILITY PERMIT NUMBER NEV HW0101**

**ANNUAL SUMMARY/WASTE MINIMIZATION REPORT
CALENDAR YEAR 2012**

NEVADA NATIONAL SECURITY SITE, NEVADA

**Prepared for:
U.S. Department of Energy
National Nuclear Security Administration
Nevada Site Office**

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**MIXED WASTE DISPOSAL UNIT
ANNUAL SUMMARY/WASTE MINIMIZATION REPORT
CALENDAR YEAR 2012**

This report summarizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) identification number of each generator from which the Permittee received a waste stream, a description and quantity of each waste stream in tons and cubic feet received at the facility, the method of treatment, storage, and/or disposal for each waste stream, a description of the waste minimization efforts undertaken, a description of the changes in volume and toxicity of waste actually received, any unusual occurrences, and the results of tank integrity assessments. This Annual Summary/Waste Minimization Report is prepared in accordance with Section 2.13.3 of Permit Number NEV HW0101, issued 10/17/10.

Facility Identification

EPA Identification Number – NV3890090001
Name/Address – Area 5 Radioactive Waste Management Site
Nevada National Security Site
Mercury, NV 89023

Reporting Period

This report covers Calendar Year 2012.

Section 1.0 Mixed Waste Disposal Unit

Generator’s EPA Identification Number

EPA ID Number	Facility Name	Facility Location
CA2890012584	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	Livermore, California
ID4890008952	Idaho National Laboratory	Idaho Falls, Idaho
KY8890008982	Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant	Kevil, Kentucky
NM5890110518	Sandia National Laboratories	Albuquerque, New Mexico
NV3890090001	Nevada National Security Site	Mercury, Nevada
TN0890090004	Oak Ridge Reservation	Oak Ridge, Tennessee
TN1890090003	Wastren Advantage, Inc.	Oak Ridge, Tennessee
TND987783065	Duratek/Energy Solutions	Oak Ridge, Tennessee
TNR000005397	Materials & Energy Corporation	Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Description and Quantity of Waste

EPA ID Number	Description	Tons	Cubic Feet
CA2890012584	Radioactive debris contaminated with listed solvents generated from legacy cleanup	99.59	3,433
ID4890008952	Radioactive debris contaminated with metals generated during facility decontamination and demolition	22.63	455
	Radioactive debris contaminated with metals and listed solvents generated from research and production of nuclear weapons	56.56	1,533
	Radioactive debris contaminated with metals, organics, and listed solvents generated from research and production of nuclear weapons and facility demolition	269.26	19,138
KY8890008982	Radioactive debris contaminated with PCBs generated during facility decontamination and demolition	5.45	479
	Radioactive debris contaminated with metals generated during facility maintenance and facility decontamination and demolition	10.23	575
NM5890110518	Radioactive classified debris and sealed radioactive sources contaminated with metals generated by research experiments.	0.70	40
	Radioactive inorganic debris and radioactive lead solids contaminated with metals generated by research experiments.	31.88	2,664
NV3890090001	Non-radioactive and non-hazardous classified waste	4.96	206
	Non-radioactive hazardous classified waste	10.69	619
	Hydrocarbon burdened, PCB-contaminated, low level waste sludge samples generated from legacy cleanup	0.02	5
	Radioactive electronic debris contaminated with metals	0.09	19
	Radioactive debris contaminated with lead and radioactive lead solids generated during facility decontamination and decommissioning	87.07	2,475
	Radioactive debris contaminated with lead and radioactive lead solids generated from research, production, and testing of nuclear weapons	2.57	328
	Classified mixed waste	0.74	103
TN0890090004	Radioactive debris contaminated with listed solvents generated from legacy cleanup	38.56	2,376
	Solidified sludges contaminated with listed solvents and metals generated during waste treatment	46.84	2,204
TN1890090003	Radioactive debris contaminated with metals and listed solvents and radioactive lead solids generated by research experiments and facility demolition.	53.37	15,008
	Radioactive debris contaminated with metals and listed solvents and radioactive lead solids generated by research experiments and facility maintenance.	3.73	580
TND987783065	Non-hazardous low level classified waste	0.12	52
	Classified radioactive debris contaminated with metals	10.19	1,706
	Radioactive debris contaminated with metals and listed	4.35	857

EPA ID Number	Description	Tons	Cubic Feet
	solvents generated from facility demolition and legacy cleanup		
	Radioactive debris contaminated with mercury generated from research experiments	1.75	7
TNR000005397	Radioactive debris contaminated with PCBs generated during facility decontamination and demolition	0.10	9
	Radioactive metal and listed solvent contaminated soils, solidified sludges, and solidified liquids from facility demolition, and legacy spill cleanup	1.5	63
	Radioactive debris and radioactive lead solids contaminated with metals and listed solvents generated from facility demolition and legacy cleanup	221.87	4,366
	Radioactive media, process wastes, and laboratory waste contaminated with metals, listed solvents, and organics generated from spill cleanup and facility demolition	12.72	476
	Radioactive debris contaminated with metals, listed solvents, and asbestos generated from facility demolition and legacy cleanup	0.20	18
	Radioactive debris contaminated with metals and listed solvents generated from facility demolition and legacy cleanup	73.78	7,525
	Radioactive soils, solidified sludges, and solidified liquids contaminated with listed solvents and metals generated during facility demolition and legacy spill cleanup	11.2	380
	Radioactive amalgamated mercury generated from facility demolition and spill cleanup	0.42	18

Method of Treatment, Storage, and/or Disposal

All waste disposed of in the Mixed Waste Disposal Unit.

Section 2.0 Mixed Waste Storage Unit

Generator's EPA Identification Number

EPA ID Number	Facility Name	Facility Location
NV3890090001	Nevada National Security Site	Mercury, Nevada

Description and Quantity of Waste

The following on-site generated waste was stored in the MWSU prior to shipment off site in 2012 for treatment.

EPA ID Number	Description	Tons	Cubic Feet
NV3890090001	Soil contaminated with radioactive isotopes and chromium (D007)	29.4	927
	Soil contaminated with radioactive isotopes and lead (D008)	3.1	106
	Lead solids contaminated with radioactive isotopes (D008)	1.8	103

Method of Treatment, Storage, and/or Disposal

The following on-site generated mixed low level waste was treated by macroencapsulation in the MWSU as allowed in 40 CFR 262.34.

EPA ID Number	Description	Tons	Cubic Feet
NV3890090001	EMAD lead and cadmium; JASPER accumulator tank, Greater Confinement Disposal from 23-650, CAU 548 lead battery; DAF / WSI Am sources	4.36	347

Section 3.0 Hazardous Waste Storage Unit

Generator's EPA Identification Number

EPA ID Number	Facility Name	Facility Location
NV3890090001	Nevada National Security Site	Mercury, Nevada

Description and Quantity of Waste/Method of Treatment, Storage, and/or Disposal

EPA ID Number	Description	Pounds	Date Received	Disposition as of 12/31/12
NV3890090001	Paint Chips	747	1/23/12	Offsite for disposal
	Paint Chips in Water	54	1/26/12	Offsite for disposal
	Lead Paint Chips	55	1/25/12	Offsite for disposal
	Solvent Contaminated Rags	268	1/26/12	Offsite for disposal
	Spent Solvent	251	1/30/12	Offsite for disposal

EPA ID Number	Description	Pounds	Date Received	Disposition as of 12/31/12
	Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous	4	2/2/12	Offsite for disposal
	Carbon Tetrachloride Ampoules	5	2/2/12	Offsite for disposal
	Flammable Liquids	467	3/29/12	Offsite for disposal
	Corrosive Liquids	479	4/18/12	Offsite for disposal
	Soil with Lead/Steel Shot	6319	1/5/12	Offsite for disposal
	Hardening Agent	7	12/5/12	Stored at HWSU
	Gas Contaminated Debris	22	1/3/12	Offsite for disposal
	Contaminated Absorbent	24	10/25/12	Offsite for disposal
	Expired Epinephrine Solution	10	3/26/12	Offsite for disposal
	Expired Field Test Kits	42	7/31/12	Stored at HWSU
	Spent/Expired Solution	21	3/26/12	Offsite for disposal
	Aroclor Mix Kits	2	3/26/12	Offsite for disposal
	Gel Chafing Fuel	163	8/15/12	Stored at HWSU
	Lead Contaminated Rinsate	43	3/29/12	Offsite for disposal
	Spent Methanol	102	4/26/12	Offsite for disposal
	Non-Empty Aerosols	61	10/15/12	Offsite for disposal
	Non-Empty Aerosols	68	11/28/12	Stored at HWSU
	Jet-Lube	75	5/2/12	Offsite for disposal
	Lead Contaminated Soil	582	6/14/12	Offsite for disposal
	Mercury Contaminated Debris	17	6/21/12	Stored at HWSU
	Ammonium Hydroxide Solution	58	7/2/12	Stored at HWSU
	Spent Absorber	40	7/2/12	Stored at HWSU
	Silver Contaminated Debris	77	7/2/12	Offsite for disposal

EPA ID Number	Description	Pounds	Date Received	Disposition as of 12/31/12
	Weapons Cleaning Debris	97	7/30/12	Offsite for disposal
	Used Electronic Equipment	122	9/20/12	Stored at HWSU
	PCB Ballasts	234	12/27/12	Stored at HWSU
	Contaminated Oil	455	9/10/12	Stored at HWSU
	Gas Spill Residue	225	9/10/12	Stored at HWSU
	Spent Photo Chemicals	253	9/12/12	Stored at HWSU
	Metal Debris	473	9/20/12	Stored at HWSU
	Sodium Hydroxide Pellets	3	9/20/12	Stored at HWSU
	Off-Spec Chemicals	88	10/9/12	Stored at HWSU
	Photo Rinse Water	339	12/12/12	Stored at HWSU

Section 4.0 Explosives Ordinance Disposal Unit

Generator's EPA Identification Number

EPA ID Number	Facility Name	Facility Location
NV3890090001	Nevada National Security Site	Mercury, Nevada

Description and Quantity of Waste

EPA ID Number	Description	Pounds	Disposal Date
NV3890090001	SHANFO	502	3/21-22/12
	Small Arms Ammunition	60	3/21-22/12
	Smokeless Powder	10	3/21-22/12
	Detonator Cord	1	3/21-22/12
	Timed Fuse	10	3/21-22/12
	Hilti Rods	5	3/21-22/12
	Small Arms Ammunition – 50 cal	22	3/21-22/12
	Smoke Grenades	7.5	3/21-22/12
	Detonators	77	12/11/12
	Small Arms Ammunition	75	12/11/12
	40 MM Ammunition	6	12/11/12

Method of Treatment, Storage, and/or Disposal

All waste was treated using detonation.

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Attachment 1

Annual Waste Minimization Summary Report

Calendar Year 2012

Introduction

This report summarizes the waste minimization efforts undertaken by National Security Technologies, LLC (NSTec), for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Site Office (NNSA/NSO), during calendar year (CY) 2012. The development of this report is in accordance with the requirements of the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Permit (No. NEV HW0101). The content of this report was prescribed in a letter dated April 21, 1995, from Paul Liebendorfer of the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) to Donald Elle of the U.S. Department of Energy, Nevada Operations Office.

The NNSA/NSO Pollution Prevention (P2) Program establishes processes to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated by NNSA/NSO activities and ensures that proposed methods of treatment, storage, and/or disposal of waste minimize potential threats to human health and the environment. The following information provides an overview of the P2 Program, major P2 accomplishments during the reporting year, a comparison of the current year waste generation to prior years, and a description of efforts undertaken during the year to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated by NNSA/NSO.

Pollution Prevention Program

It is a priority of the NNSA/NSO to minimize the generation, release, and/or disposal of pollutants to the environment by implementing cost-effective P2 technologies, practices, and policies. A commitment to P2 minimizes the impact on the environment, improves the safety of operations, improves energy efficiency, and promotes the sustainable use of natural resources. To meet P2 goals identified each year, this commitment includes providing administrative support and financial resources. When economically feasible, source reduction is the preferred method of managing waste, followed by reuse/recycling, treatment, and landfill disposal as a last resort.

NNSA/NSO requires contractors/laboratories to develop and maintain an Environmental Management System (EMS) per U.S. Department of Energy Order DOE Order 436.1, "Departmental Sustainability." The EMS requires that contractors reduce or eliminate the generation of waste, the release of pollutants to the environment, and the use of Class I ozone-depleting substances. Source reduction, reuse, segregation and recycling, and procurement of recycled-content materials and environmentally preferable products and services are the methods used to meet this requirement. To minimize the generation of waste, project managers are required to incorporate waste minimization into the planning phase of their projects by assessing their waste generating processes to determine if the waste can be reduced or eliminated without affecting budget or completion dates. Project managers incorporate into the project plan, any waste minimization activities determined to be cost effective, and adequate funding to ensure their implementation.

NNSA/NSO maintains an aggressive recycling program. Recycled items include: cardboard, office paper, shredded paper, mixed paper, newspaper, magazine, color print, glossy paper, plastic bottles, plastic grocery bags, elastic/plastic stretch pack, milk jugs, Styrofoam, tin and aluminum cans, glass containers, toner cartridges, cafeteria food waste, computers, software, scrap metal, rechargeable batteries, lead-acid batteries, electric lamps (fluorescent, mercury vapor, metal halide, and high-pressure sodium), used oil, antifreeze, and tires.

As required by Executive Order 13423, “Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management,” NNSA/NSO maintains an Environmentally Preferable Purchasing program where specific items designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must contain a percentage of recycled materials. By following these guidelines when procuring supplies, the market for recycled content products is stimulated, resources saved, and the loop closed on recycling.

The NNSA/NSO P2 Program also includes an employee and public awareness program. Disseminating articles using electronic mail, contractor and NNSA/NSO newsletters, maintenance of a P2 intranet web site, employee training courses, and participation at employee and community events are methods used to increase awareness of P2 and environmental issues, and point out the importance of P2 for improving environmental conditions in the workplace and community.

Major Pollution Prevention Accomplishments

- The Nevada Support Facility (NSF) at the North Las Vegas Facility (NLVF) achieved Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold certification. National Security Technologies, LLC (NSTec) personnel provided support in obtaining the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Energy Star and the U.S. Green Building council LEED Gold certifications. NSTec’s staff contributions and knowledge of the EPA Energy Star and LEED processes were invaluable during the rigorous documentation process, and ensured that the NSF certification application submittal met the due date.
- Demolition of BREN tower resulted in a large quantity of scrap metal sent for recycle. On May 23, BREN became the world’s tallest structure of its kind to collapse in a planned demolition. Safety concerns for employees, risk to aircraft flying in the area, as well as lack of use, expensive maintenance problems, and uneconomical cost of more than \$1 million to restore the tower for further scientific research, led to the decision to demolish. The majority of the tower was recycled as scrap metal with a total of 360 tons, mostly steel, sent off site to a scrap metal recycler.
- Executive Order (E.O.) 13514; Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance required the reduction of potable water consumption intensity 2% annually through fiscal year (FY) 2020, or 26% by the end of FY 2020, relative to a FY 2007 baseline. The largest sources of water usage at the NNSC are five water sumps. The Water and Waste Department determined they could meet the 2020 goal by draining and closing all the sumps on the NNSC, with the exception of one, and by tapping directly into the distribution water line, thus eliminating water loss through evaporation, infiltration, and transpiration. The Water and Waste Department also had concerns about the wildlife, which are dependent on the sumps for water. In collaboration with the biologist, the solution was to install troughs, not only would this allow the mammals, but also birds and bats, to utilize the water source. The amount of water saved since the completion of the project is approximately 4.8%, and expected to reach 20% in FY 2013 as compared to FY 2012.
- Participation in a GSA pilot program for Plug-in Electric Vehicles (PEVs) resulted in the installation of 13 charging stations at various locations throughout the NLVF and NNSC. Eleven Chevrolet Volt PEVs are part of the pilot program. Unlike conventional vehicles that use gasoline or diesel which release greenhouse gasses and increase dependence on foreign oil, a PEV is an electric vehicle that emits no greenhouse gasses and can use renewable energy. The vehicles efficiency is evident at short distances when the vehicle is using full electric power. A fully charged vehicle has a range of approximately 30-40 miles, depending on driving habits, temperature and road conditions. Since the project began, approximately 12,290 kg of greenhouse gases have been reduced.

- Facilities and Infrastructure Planning purchased four clean-burning waste oil furnaces for NNSS warehouse Building 23-160. The four clean-burning furnaces will replace one third of the infrared heaters located inside the warehouse which are very costly to replace and costly to operate. These waste oil furnaces will burn used motor oils generated by cars, trucks, heavy equipment, and the stockpile of transformer/dielectric oil generated at the NNSS. Clean-burn furnaces transform used oil into free heat and reduce the risk of spills and/or contamination to the environment during transportation to a recycle or disposal facility.
- Approximately 900 kg of lithium bromide destined for landfill disposal was reused on site by another contractor. The cost to purchase new lithium bromide is approximately \$36,000.
- Sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), a potent greenhouse gas, was transported off site for recycle. Approximately 2700 pounds was recycled, a reduction of 80% of the on-site inventory, therefore reducing the risk of greenhouse emissions.
- Funding provided as part of the Energy Management Improvement Program resulted in the installation of 32 advanced electrical meters and 19 British Thermal Unit (BTU) meters as part of a mercury switch project. The project exceeded the initial goal to install 18 advanced electrical meters and 12 BTU meters. The new meters allow us to more accurately measure buildings to determine which are saving energy and enable adjustments to help them save more energy.
- An onsite contractor sent 11.11 metric tons of lead offsite for recycle. The recycle effort resulted in the contractor receiving credit toward the purchase of new ammunition and saved approximately \$2500 in disposal costs.
- An onsite contractor sent 3.47 metric tons of spent brass shell casings off site for recycle, resulting in a credit toward the purchase of new ammunition.
- The Energy group developed a costume for the energy character icon – The Green Reaper. The Green Reaper is part of an employee and public awareness program. The behavior-based energy program targets reduction of energy usage among employees, and used as part of a community outreach program to teach elementary school children ways they can save energy and water at home.

Comparison of Waste Generated in CY 2012 to Prior Years

The two source categories for waste generation activities are:

1. Routine Waste is waste generated from on-going operations (i.e., production, analytical, research and development laboratory operations, work for others, or any other periodic or recurring activity).
2. Cleanup Waste is waste generated from environmental restoration program activities, laboratory closeouts (i.e., discarding off-specification or out-of-date materials), spill cleanups, legacy wastes, wastes from decommissioning and demolition/transition operations, and all *Toxic Substance Control Act* (TSCA) wastes.

Table 1 compares radioactive waste generated onsite in CY 2012 with prior years. The volume of routine and cleanup waste generated is dependent upon the number and scope of projects funded during the year.

Since 2007, routine transuranic (TRU) waste generated by the Joint Actinide Shock Physics Experimental Research (JASPER) project is stored in Area 5 until shipment to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant facility for disposal. Typically, DOE sites use waste disposal records as a means of tracking waste generation. The JASPER waste has not yet been disposed, and is therefore tracked and included in the Routine quantities reported in Table 1.

Table 1. Radioactive Waste Generated

	Routine (m ³)	Cleanup (m ³)	Total (m ³)
CY 2012	20.7 *	332.8	353.5
CY 2011	0.0	1471.1	1471.1
CY 2010	1.1	8143.3	8144.4
CY 2009	4.2	1684.7	1688.9
CY 2008	251.6	991.7	1243.3

*m³ = cubic meters

Table 2 compares the amount of hazardous waste generated in CY 2012 with the previous four years. Routine hazardous waste generation decreased in CY 2012. The volume of cleanup waste generated is dependent upon the number and scope of cleanup projects funded during the year.

Table 2. Hazardous Waste Generated

	Routine (metric tons)	Cleanup (metric tons)	Total (metric tons)
CY 2012	2.7	37.0	39.7
CY 2011	4.2	5.9	10.1
CY 2010	9.8	13.7	23.5
CY 2009	5.1	2.4	7.5
CY 2008	7.0	4.2	11.2

Table 3 compares solid waste generation in CY 2012 to prior years. Routine and cleanup solid waste generation was lower than previous year. The volume of cleanup waste generated is dependent upon the number and scope of cleanup projects funded during the year.

Table 3. Solid Waste Generated

	Routine (metric tons)	Cleanup (metric tons)	Total (metric tons)
CY 2012	979.2	777.5	1756.7
CY 2011	1518.2	1936.3	3454.5
CY 2010	1504.7	2043.9	3548.6
CY 2009	1963.8	4049.2	6013.0
CY 2008	2654.1	5027.0	7681.1

Comparison of Volume and Toxicity Reductions of Waste in CY 2012 to Prior Years

P2 techniques and practices are implemented for all activities that generate waste. These P2 activities result in reductions to the volume and/or toxicity of waste actually generated on site. Table 4 compares the amounts of radioactive, hazardous, and solid wastes reduced in CY 2012 to prior years.

Table 4. Waste Reduced through P2 Activities

	Radioactive Waste Reduced (metric tons) (except as noted)	Hazardous Waste Reduced (metric tons)	Solid Waste Reduced (metric tons)
CY 2012	0.0	75.2	1279.2
CY 2011	0.07	121.0	760.5
CY 2010	0.0	138.8	648.5
** CY 2009	45.2	114.0	624.0
CY 2008	28.9 m ³	189.6	746.4

**Beginning with CY 2009, Radioactive Waste Reduced reported in mtons.

The following tables show an overview of the estimated volume reductions accomplished during CY 2012, through implementation of P2/waste minimization activities. Table 5 shows an estimated 75.2 mton reduction of RCRA, TSCA, and state-regulated hazardous waste. Table 6 shows an estimated 1,279.2 mton reduction of sanitary waste.

Table 5. CY 2012 Hazardous Waste Reductions

Waste Minimization Activity	Activity	Volume Reduction (metric tons)
Recycle/Reuse	Bulk used oil and antifreeze sent to an offsite vendor for recycle.	2.5
Recycle/Reuse	Lead acid batteries shipped to an offsite vendor for recycle.	34.9
Recycle/Reuse	Refrigerant sent to an offsite vendor for recycle.	0.17
Recycle/Reuse	Electronic equipment including computer towers, monitors, laptops, and televisions, sent to an offsite vendor for recycle.	13.4
Recycle/Reuse	Spent fluorescent light bulbs, mercury lamps, metal hydride lamps, and sodium lamps sent to an offsite vendor for recycle.	0.77
Recycle/Reuse	Rechargeable batteries sent to an offsite vendor for recycle.	0.31
Recycle/Reuse	Alkaline batteries sent to an offsite vendor for recycle.	0.02
Recycle/Reuse	Lead scrap metal sent to an offsite vendor for recycle.	23.1
TOTAL		75.2

Table 6. CY 2012 Solid Waste Reductions

Waste Minimization Type	Activity	Volume Reduction (metric tons)
Recycle/Reuse	Mixed paper and cardboard sent off site for recycle.	62.2
Recycle/Reuse	Single stream-mixed paper/cardboard/cans/plastic sent off site for recycle.	246.1
Recycle/Reuse	Mixed paper and electronic media from Shred Day activities sent off site for recycle.	32.9
Recycle/Reuse	Food waste and grease from the cafeterias sent off site for reuse as compost.	43.6
Recycle/Reuse	Shipping materials including pallets, styrofoam, bubble wrap, and shipping containers reused on site.	8.2
Recycle/Reuse	Spent toner cartridges sent off site for recycle.	1.6
Recycle/Reuse	Aluminum cans and plastic sent off site for recycle.	0.31
Recycle/Reuse	Tires sent off site for recycle.	23.5
Recycle/Reuse	Ferrous and nonferrous metal sold as scrap for recycle.	821.1
Recycle/Reuse	Electronic equipment sold for reuse.	21.0
Recycle/Reuse	Communication devices returned to vendor for reuse.	1.8
Recycle/Reuse	Office equipment and supplies relocated to new users through the Material Exchange Program, diverting them from landfill disposal.	0.05
Recycle/Reuse	Spent brass from shooting range returned to vendor.	3.5
Recycle/Reuse	Lithium bromide diverted from landfill disposal and reused by onsite contractor.	0.90
Recycle/Reuse	Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) sent off site for recycle.	1.2
Recycle/Reuse	Diesel fuel sent off site to local government agency for reuse.	11.2
TOTAL		1,279.2