

## **Pilgrim Station Nonradioactive Wastes**

Nonradioactive waste is produced from plant maintenance, cleaning and operational processes. The majority of the wastes generated consist of waste oil and oily debris, which is considered to be a hazardous waste in Massachusetts, and result from operation and maintenance of oil-filled equipment. Universal wastes, such as spent fluorescent bulbs and batteries common to any industrial facility, comprise a majority of the remaining waste volumes generated. Other types of hazardous wastes routinely make up a small percentage of the total wastes generated, and include and consist of spent and off-specification (e.g., shelf-life expired) chemicals, laboratory chemical wastes, and occasional project specific wastes such as that generated as a result of repair work to a chemical storage tank, or a diesel overhaul.

Nonradioactive chemicals, paint, oil, fluorescent lamps, and other items that have either been used or exceeded their useful shelf-life are collected in central collection areas and managed in accordance with Entergy Nuclear fleet procedure EN-EV-106 (Waste Management Program). The materials are received in various forms and are packaged to meet all regulatory requirements prior to final disposition at an offsite facility licensed to receive and manage the material. Typical waste streams tracked by quantities at the facility, as shown in Table 1, include waste oil, oily debris, glycol, lighting ballasts containing polychlorinated biphenyls, fluorescent lamps, batteries, and other miscellaneous hazardous waste; such as, paints, broken lamps, waste sodium hypochlorite, and off-specification and expired chemicals.

Programs that have been implemented at the facility to reduce waste generation are described in Entergy Nuclear's Waste Minimization Plan. This Plan, which also identifies waste streams (current and potential) generated at the facility, is used in conjunction with nuclear fleet procedures associated with waste minimization (EN-EV-104, Waste Minimization), waste management (EN-EV-106, Waste Management Program), chemical control (EN-EV-112, Chemical Control Program), and other site-specific procedures to minimize waste generation to the maximum extent practicable.

<b>Table 1</b>				
<b>Pilgrim Station Nonradioactive Waste Generation – Pounds (Typical)</b>				
<b>Waste Stream</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Waste Oil	42,234	27,237	11,368	19,909
Oily Debris	0	2,460	1,000	200
Glycol	1,080	468	440	45,118 <sup>2</sup>
Universal Waste Lamps	625	600	230	110
Universal Waste Batteries	385	2,520	1,770	2,910
PCBs (Lighting Ballasts)	20	440	0	240
Miscellaneous Hazardous Waste	34,145 <sup>1</sup>	4,395	5,510	10,625
1	Includes 30,000 pounds of sodium hydroxide from the decommissioning of the hydrogen generation facility.			
2	Increased generation due to diesel overhaul.			