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Chapter 1 : Appendices | CITES

Architectural Character Areas: 1. Industrial Chic. This character is handsome, generally with simple volumes and elements, and it uses metal and other industrial materials with texture and rhythm, contrasted with.

ALARA means making every reasonable effort to maintain exposures to radiation as far below the dose limits in the DOE guidance as is practical consistent with the purpose for which the activity is undertaken. In the Atomic Energy Commission first identified TRU waste as a separated category of radioactive waste, and all TRU waste generated after has been segregated from low-level waste and placed in retrievable storage pending shipment to and disposal in an approved geologic repository. Most of this buried waste is considered irretrievable. The CFR is divided into 50 titles that represent broad areas subject to federal regulation. It is issued quarterly and revised annually. Transuranic waste that has a measured radiation dose rate at the container surface of millirem per hour or less and can be safely handled without special equipment when in closed containers. One curie equals 3. This unit reflects the intensity of a radioactive source. Page Share Cite Suggested Citation: The National Academies Press. It consists of nuclear waste derived mostly from the manufacturing of nuclear weapons, weapons-related research programs, the operation of naval reactors, and the decontamination of weapons production facilities. One gray is equivalent to one joule of energy absorbed per kilogram of matter. One gray is equal to rad. Hazardous wastes are listed in 20 NMAC 4. The gas may be generated from biological, chemical, or radiolytic processes; this includes contributions from volatile organic compounds VOC present in the waste. It includes many other requirements and provisions pertaining to the protection of public health and the environment. The LWA was signed into law on October 30, These techniques provide information on the radionuclide content of waste and sometimes on its spatial distribution inside containers. NDE is a general term for a number of techniques, such as radiography or computer tomography. Radiography is a non-destructive qualitative and semi-quantitative technique that involves X-ray scanning of waste containers to identify and verify waste container contents. Because of the shielding associated with RH TRU waste, computer tomography, which involves several sources to produce a three-dimensional image may be required rather than the more commonly used radiography. The purpose of the performance assessment for WIPP is to evaluate the ability of the repository to isolate radioactive waste from the accessible environment. The performance assessment organizes information relevant to long-term i. Important scenarios include those due to human activities, whether deliberate or unintentional, that might occur near the WIPP site and potentially compromise the integrity of the repository.