Procurement and Contracting Services

Request for Proposals for Radioactive Waste Collection and Disposal Services

ADDENDUM #1

Please mark all proposal submission Envelopes with the following information

Sealed RFP #L232105

Due on April 23, 2021 no later than 2:00 PM/MST
The following questions have been received by the technical question due date of April 13, 2021 by 12:00 PM/MST.

1. It is assumed the vendor can perform all services (packaging waste if required and/or pickup of prepackaged waste) under the University’s health and safety procedures and terms of their radioactive material license. Please confirm if vendor is required to obtain radioactive reciprocity through the Arizona Department of Health Services to invoke their own RML.
   
   a. TGA independently maintains license reciprocity and can provide packaging assistance to the University of Arizona upon request. If required, on-site assistance is provided onsite during pick-up.

2. For Section 5.2.1 Radioactive/Mixed Waste, Scintillation Vials, do LSV contain hazardous or non-hazardous scintillation cocktail?
   
   a. Most scintillation waste involves nonhazardous cocktail. Occasionally, we receive cocktails containing hazardous components. Scintillation waste containing hazardous materials is segregated. Please provide pricing for both.

3. For Section 5.2.1 Radioactive/Mixed Waste, Bulk Scintillation liquid, is the scintillation cocktail hazardous or non-hazardous?
   
   a. If generated, hazardous bulk scintillation cocktail is segregated. Please see response to question 2. We do not anticipate shipping bulk scintillation waste (last shipped 2012).

4. For Section 5.2.1 Radioactive/Mixed Waste, Bulk Organic Liquid (Mixed Waste/Non-Scintillation), can you provide typical isotopic content (isotope/activity) and typical waste codes associated with these liquids?
   
   a. Typical isotopes and (activities per container) are C-14 (10 µCi), H-3 (500 µCi), Ca-45 (1 µCi), Mn-54 (1 µCi). Typical codes are D001, F003, and F005.

5. For Section 5.2.1 Radioactive/Mixed Waste, U/Th Solid Waste (oxidizer/no oxidizer), does the University solidify Uranium and Thorium Compounds?
   
   a. No, we are not licensed to process waste.

6. For Section 5.2.1 Radioactive/Mixed Waste, U/Th Mixed Waste (Lab Pack), is this U/Th nitrates in a solution? Can you provide typical waste codes and percentage of U/Th content?
   
   a. U/TH mixed waste generally consists of uranyl acetate/chloride and water and can also include nitrates and Th-229/U-233. Activities are typically less than 50 µCi. Typical code is D001.
7. For Section 5.2.1 Radioactive/Mixed Waste, Lab Packed Mixed Waste (H-3/C-14), can you provide typical isotopic activity and waste codes associated with these liquids? What is typical size drum used for lab pack?

   a. Activities for H-3/C-14 lab pack drums are typical less than 500 µCi. Typical codes are D001, F003 and F005. The usual size for a lab pack drum is 55 gallons; on occasion smaller drums are used for smaller volumes.

8. For Section 5.2.1 Radioactive/Mixed Waste, Lab Packed Mixed Waste (I-125/S-35), can you provide typical isotopic activity associated with these liquids? What is typical size drum used for lab pack?

   a. Typically, I-125/S-35 mixed waste is stored in our facility until it has decayed to background and then is disposed through Risk Management and Safety.

9. For Section 5.2.1 Radioactive/Mixed Waste, RCRA Metal Waste, is this a solid or liquid waste stream? Can you provide typical isotopic content (isotope/activity) and metal codes associated with this waste stream? Do you have anticipated volume? Can you provide a more detailed description for this waste stream?

   a. Typically, RCRA metal waste consists of lead shielding that has become contaminated with long lived isotopes like Na-22, Mn-54 or Ca-45 (sometimes H-3/C-14). The activities are usually around 1 mCi. The volumes of this waste are small and the shipments are extremely infrequent however, it is an option we exercise on occasion.

10. For Section 5.2.1 Radioactive/Mixed Waste, Non-RCRA Metal Waste, is this a solid waste stream – metals for compaction? Can you provide a more detailed description for this waste stream?

   a. Yes, solid metal(s) waste stream for compaction. Most non-RCRA metal waste is generated when removing metallic objects from dry waste containers prior to consolidation. Metals include iron, steel, and aluminum from steel trays, empty aerosol cans, planchets. Occasionally larger items like steel bookshelves (or portions of) may be included if fixed contamination is identified. A typical container would consist of ~30 kg of metals with <50 microcuries of H-3, C-14 and Cs-137.

End of addendum, all else remains the same.