**DOCUMENT RELEASE AND CHANGE FORM**

Prepared For the U.S. Department of Energy, Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management
By Washington River Protection Solutions, LLC., PO Box 850, Richland, WA 99352
Contractor For U.S. Department of Energy, Office of River Protection, under Contract DE-AC27-08RV14800

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   Level 2 Specification for the 241-A Tank Modified Sluicing-Saltcake Dissolution and Hard Heel Retrieval System

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   T2R41

4. **Design Verification Required:**
   ☐ Yes  ☒ No

5. **USQ Number:**
   ☒ N/A

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8. **Description of Change and Justification**

   Revision 3 updates this specification to specify TFC-ENG-STD-41 in lieu of DOE-0359 as the primary reference for addressing exceptions to the requirements for NRTL listing or labeling of electrical equipment.

   Design checks were performed in accordance with ARES ESD (Sargent & Lundy) Quality Assurance Procedures (QAP) 3.2 and 3.6. Because of the relatively simple nature of the changes, a graded approach was applied and design verification was not performed as allowed by ARES ESD (Sargent & Lundy) QAP 3.5, Design Verification.

9. **TBDs or Holds**
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10. **Related Structures, Systems, and Components**

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13. **Related Documents**
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Level 2 Specification for the 241-A Tank
Modified Sluicing – Saltcake Dissolution and
Hard Heel Retrieval System

Prepared by

AR Hagensen
ARES ESD, a Division of Sargent & Lundy Energy Services Division, Inc. for Washington
River Protection Solutions, LLC

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Office of River Protection

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LEVEL 2 SPECIFICATION FOR THE 241-A TANK MODIFIED SLUICING –
SALTCAKE DISSOLUTION AND HARD HEEL
RETRIEVAL SYSTEM

August 2019

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Washington River Protection Solutions, LLC
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LIST OF TERMS

Abbreviations, Initialisms, and Acronyms

AC Administrative control
ALARA As Low As Reasonably Achievable
ANSI American National Standards Institute
API American Petroleum Institute
ASME American Society of Mechanical Engineers
AWS American Welding Society
B&PVC Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code
CAM Continuous Air Monitor
CFR Code of Federal Regulations
COR Code of Record
DOE U.S. Department of Energy
DST Double-Shell Tank
HEPA High Efficiency Particulate Air
HFFACO Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order – Tri-Party Agreement
HIHTL Hose-in-Hose Transfer Line
HMI Human-Machine Interface
IEEE Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
LCO Limiting Condition for Operation
MCS Monitor and Control Subsystem
NDE Nondestructive Examination
NESC National Electrical Safety Code
NFPA National Fire Protection Association
NOC Notice of Construction
NRTL Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory
OSD Operating Specification Document
PLC Programmable Logic Controller
RAMI Reliability, Availability, Maintainability, and Inspectability
RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
RCS Retrieval and Conveyance Subsystem
RL Richland Operations Office
SAC Specific Administrative Control
SSC Structures, Systems, and Components
SST Single-Shell Tank
TSCA Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976
TWINS Tank Waste Information Network System
UL Underwriters Laboratories
WAC Washington Administrative Code
WRPS Washington River Protection Solutions
WRS Waste Retrieval System
pH Potential of Hydrogen OR molar concentration of hydrogen ions
**Units**

- %: percent
- °F: degrees Fahrenheit
- µm: micrometer
- cm: centimeter
- cP: centipoise
- g/mL: gram per milliliter
- gpm: gallons per minute
- lbf: pound force unit
- mrem/hr: millirem per hour
- psig: per square inch gauge
- Rad/hr: Rads per hour
- SpG: Specific Gravity
- VAC: volts alternating current
- w.g.: water gauge
1.0 SCOPE

This specification establishes the functional, interface, performance, and design requirements for the 241-A Tank Modified Sluicing – Saltcake Dissolution and Hard Heel Retrieval System.

1.1 Description

This Level 2 Specification establishes requirements for the Modified Sluicing – Saltcake Dissolution and Hard Heel Waste Retrieval System (WRS) to remove radioactive waste from the single-shell tanks (SSTs) in 241-A Farm and to transfer the waste to a double-shell tank (DST). Projects have been established to ensure that waste retrieval equipment, transfer lines, pumps, pit modifications, and associated equipment and instrumentation are available for the retrieval of waste from the SSTs and subsequent transfer to a DST. In the process, the systems provided by the project may also support closure of the SST(s).

1.2 Document Overview

This Level 2 Specification identifies the following requirements for the WRS:

- The system description (conceptual block diagram);
- Interface definition and required functional, performance, physical, reliability and maintainability characteristics;
- Environmental operating conditions;
- Design and construction;
- Environmental, safety, and quality; and
- Logistics (maintenance, supply support, etc.).

This specification documents the technical requirements baseline for the 241-A-101 WRS, 241-A-102 WRS, 241-A-103 WRS, and 241-A-106 WRS. Tanks 241-A-104 and 241-A-105 are subjects of other specifications. This specification will be updated, as required, throughout the life-cycle design phases of the WRS. The WRS hardware as depicted in Figure 1-1 shall satisfy the requirements within this specification.
The following definitions apply to this Level 2 Specification:

- **Shall** – denotes a requirement.
- **Must** – denotes a requirement.
- **Should** – denotes a recommendation. If a “should” recommendation cannot be satisfied, justification of an alternative design solution shall be submitted to the Design Authority for approval.
- **Will** – denotes a statement of fact.
- **May** – denotes a “permissive” for a stated action, or denotes a possible outcome, depending on the context of the verbiage.
2.0 APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

2.1 Government Documents

The following documents, of the exact issue shown in Table 2-1, form a part of this specification to the extent specified herein and establish the Code of Record (COR).

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Executive Orders

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DOE Orders, Standards, and Directives

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Richland Operations Office (RL) and Office of River Protection Implementing Procedures

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## 2.2 Non-Government Documents

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<td><em>Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code (B&amp;PVC)</em>, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, New York.</td>
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2 NFPA 70 and National Electrical Code are registered trademarks of the National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, Massachusetts.
2.3 Non-Government Non-Code of Record Documents

The following documents, of the most current issue available shown in Table 2-3 that are utilized in or referenced by this document, form a part of this specification to the extent specified herein but are not considered COR documents.

Table 2-3. Non-Government Non-Code of Record Documents.

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<td>HNF-2962</td>
<td><em>A List of EMI/EMC Requirements</em>, Washington River Protection Solutions, LLC, Richland, Washington</td>
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<td>HNF-4712</td>
<td><em>Load Requirements for Maintaining Structural Integrity of Hanford Single-Shell Tanks During Waste Feed Delivery and Retrieval Activities</em>, Lockheed Martin Hanford Corporation, Richland, Washington</td>
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<tr>
<td>HNF-5183</td>
<td><em>Tank Farms Radiological Control Manual (TFRCM)</em>, Washington River Protection Solutions, LLC, Richland, Washington</td>
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<td>HNF-IP-1266</td>
<td><em>Tank Farms Operations Administrative Controls</em>, Washington River Protection Solutions, LLC, Richland, Washington</td>
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<td>HNF-SD-WM-HC-017</td>
<td><em>NFPA Flammable Vapor and Gas Hazard Classification for the Tank Farms</em>, Washington River Protection Solutions, LLC, Richland, Washington</td>
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<td>HNF-SD-WM-OCD-015</td>
<td><em>Tank Farms Waste Transfer Compatibility Program</em>, Washington River Protection Solutions, LLC, Richland, Washington</td>
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<td>HNF-SD-WM-SP-012</td>
<td><em>Tank Farm Contractor Operations and Utilization Plan</em>, Washington River Protection Solutions, LLC, Richland, Washington</td>
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<td>MT-50011</td>
<td><em>A/AX SST Leak Detection Design</em>, Washington River Protection Solutions, LLC, Richland, Washington</td>
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<td>OSD-T-151-00007</td>
<td><em>Operating Specifications for the Double-Shell Storage Tanks (OSD)</em>, Washington River Protection Solutions, LLC, Richland, Washington</td>
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<td><em>241-AP Tank Farm Electrical Distribution Study</em>, Washington River Protection Solutions, LLC, Richland, Washington</td>
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<td>Control of Dome Loading and SSC Load Control, Washington River Protection Solutions, LLC, Richland, Washington.</td>
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### Drawings

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3.0 SYSTEM CHARACTERISTICS

This Level 2 Specification does not include a System Requirements Matrix as the system requirements are already contained in text format below. The initial Design Requirements Compliance Matrix will contain the system requirements in a matrix format.

This section addresses the following system characteristics:

- Functions and function performance requirements;
- Interfaces and interface performance requirements;
- Design requirements;
- Reliability, availability, maintainability, and inspectability (RAMI) requirements; and
- Other system requirements.

Except in those instances where Washington State has been granted regulatory authority by the Federal Government, the hierarchical relationship among requirements specified in Section 3.0 is as follows:

- Federal requirements (e.g., Code of Federal Regulations);
- Washington State requirements (e.g., Washington Administrative Code);
- Local ordinances;
- DOE orders and standards;
- National consensus codes and standards; and
- Hanford Site-specific codes and standards.

This hierarchy establishes the order of precedence of requirements levied in this specification. In the event of conflict between two requirements, the more conservative requirement shall apply. The Design Authority shall be notified of any conflict.

3.1 System Functions and Function Performance Requirements

The Functional Flow Block Diagram used during the development of this specification is included in Appendix A.
3.1.1 Control of Tank Waste Physical Properties

3.1.1.1 Control Tank Structure and Waste Temperatures

The WRS shall control the structure and waste temperatures in the SST being retrieved to prevent structural damage to the tank or its ventilation system (i.e., high efficiency particulate air [HEPA] filters) and to maintain waste temperature limits established by accident analysis. Control includes monitoring waste temperatures, comparing monitored values to set limits, and maintaining the waste temperature within set limits.

3.1.1.1.a Tank Design Temperature Limits

The WRS shall control structure and waste temperatures in the SST within the specified design limits in OSD-T-151-00013, Section 2.1, “Waste Temperatures,” and HEPA filters (Flanders®) less than 250°F.

3.1.1.1.b Tank Temperature Monitoring

The WRS shall monitor temperatures of waste, waste transfer structures, and components that have the potential to freeze. Monitoring of temperatures shall be established through local or remote safety-significant instrumentation as described in RPP-RPT-52829. General-service temperature monitoring activities shall be as directed by the Tank Operations Contractor.

3.1.1.2 Control Tank Waste Level

The WRS shall control the liquid waste level in the SST during retrieval to as low as required for efficient WRS operation. Control may be performed by visual monitoring, by in-tank viewing systems, or by monitoring waste levels via in-tank level instrumentation, comparing monitored values to set limits, or providing signals for transfer pump shutdown at the set waste level limits.

3.1.1.2.a Waste Level Limits

The WRS shall prevent the waste level in the SST from exceeding the limit set by the process control plan.

3.1.1.2.b Design Limit on Tank Structure

The WRS shall limit the hydrostatic forces on the SST due to standing waste such that they do not exceed the force equivalent to 360 inches of waste at a specific gravity (SpG) 2.0 (HNF-4712).

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3 Flanders is a registered trademark of Flanders Corporation, Washington, North Carolina.
3.1.1.3. Control Tank Vapor Space Pressure

The WRS shall control the vapor space pressure in the SST being retrieved and any interconnected tanks during retrieval to prevent structural damage to the tank(s) and to maintain vapor space pressure limits established by accident analysis. The WRS shall not induce a positive pressure (i.e., greater than atmospheric) in the tank vapor space during normal operation. Requirements for the active and passive ventilation system are the subject of a separate specification, RPP-SPEC-60378.

3.1.1.3.a Monitor Ventilation System Parameters

The WRS shall monitor ventilation system parameters using a fiber optic connection to the control trailers. At the control trailers, a laptop shall be used to monitor the parameters.

3.1.1.4. Control Tank Gaseous Discharges

The WRS shall provide confinement around tank openings utilized by WRS equipment, and shall control gaseous and particulate emissions to the environment. Control includes monitoring gaseous discharges to the environment, comparing monitored values to set limits, and restricting gaseous discharges to the limits specified in Sections 3.3.1.3.d by means of filtration and other appropriate measures. Filtration and ventilation control requirements are addressed in a separate ventilation specification, RPP-SPEC-60378.

3.1.1.4.a Flammable Gas Control Requirements

Sufficient air exchange shall be provided in the SST vapor space, by passive ventilation, to prevent the accumulation of flammable gases and maintain the SST dome space as non-hazardous in accordance with HNF-SD-HC-017.

Waste retrieval system design shall include provisions for periodic dome space sampling that verifies conditions are less than 25% of the lower flammability limit per HNF-SD-WM-TSR-006, Limiting Condition for Operation (LCO) 3.2, “SST Steady-State Flammable Gas Control,” and Administrative Control (AC) 5.9.2, “Ignition Controls” unless other means for such sampling are provided in the existing SST system.

Function requirements and technical design criteria for active ventilation of the 241-A Farm tanks, including criteria related to flammable gas requirements, are the subject of a separate specification, RPP-SPEC-60378.

3.1.2 Sluice and Dissolution

The WRS shall deploy all in-tank and ex-tank equipment necessary to retrieve waste from the SST and transfer it to the receiving DST. Waste retrieval includes mobilizing and removing the waste from the SST and facilitating its transfer to the receiving DST.
3.1.2.1. Waste Retrieval Quantities

The WRS shall be capable of retrieving waste from the SST, in accordance with HFFACO pursuant to milestone M-45-00, “Complete the Closure of All Single Shell Tank Farms.”

3.1.2.1.a Waste Retrieval Quantities

A tank is retrieved when the volume of waste remaining in the tank is less than 360 cubic feet or the limits of technology are reached.

3.1.2.2. Waste Properties

The WRS shall retrieve and transfer waste with properties as follows: physical properties as listed in Table 3-1, chemical and radionuclide properties presented in the TWINS database, and in-tank conditions as described in Section 3.3.2.2.

Table 3-1. Physical Properties of 241-A Tank Waste.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste Property</th>
<th>Waste Type</th>
<th>Nominal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>241-A-101</strong>&lt;sup&gt;(1)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density (SpG or g/mL)</td>
<td>Saltcake</td>
<td>1.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sludge</td>
<td>1.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interstitial Liquid</td>
<td>1.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity (cP)</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent water, by weight</td>
<td>Saltcake</td>
<td>32.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sludge</td>
<td>44.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interstitial Liquid</td>
<td>46.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature (°F)&lt;sup&gt;(2)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>75-101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median particle size (µm)</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>241-A-102</strong>&lt;sup&gt;(1)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density (SpG or g/mL)</td>
<td>Saltcake</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supernatant</td>
<td>1.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sludge</td>
<td>1.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interstitial Liquid</td>
<td>1.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity (cP)</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent water, by weight</td>
<td>Saltcake</td>
<td>36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supernatant</td>
<td>46.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sludge</td>
<td>44.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interstitial Liquid</td>
<td>46.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature (°F)&lt;sup&gt;(2)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>76-88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median particle size (µm)</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>241-A-103</strong>&lt;sup&gt;(1)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density (SpG or g/mL)</td>
<td>Saltcake</td>
<td>1.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supernatant</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sludge</td>
<td>1.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interstitial Liquid</td>
<td>1.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity (cP)</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3-1. Physical Properties of 241-A Tank Waste.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste Property</th>
<th>Waste Type</th>
<th>Nominal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent water, by weight</td>
<td>Saltcake</td>
<td>37.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supernatant</td>
<td>73.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sludge</td>
<td>44.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interstitial Liquid</td>
<td>50.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature (°F)(2)</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>74-101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median particle size (µm)</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>241-A-106(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density (SpG or g/mL)</td>
<td>Saltcake</td>
<td>1.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sludge</td>
<td>1.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity (cP)</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent water, by weight</td>
<td>Saltcake</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sludge</td>
<td>46.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature (°F)(2)</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>109-117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median particle size (µm)</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
2. Temperature data is from 8/23/2016 to 6/21/2019.

3.1.2.3. Mobilize Tank Waste

The WRS shall mobilize liquid and solid waste in the SST to enable retrieval and transfer to the receiving DST. Mobilization is defined as the initial step of the retrieval process, which takes place inside the tank, using in-tank retrieval equipment. Depending on the waste form, mobilization of waste may include pumping, as well as rinsing, scraping, grinding, mechanical gathering, or otherwise dislodging and slurrying or dissolving the waste to render it in a form capable of retrieval from the tank, and conveying it to topside process equipment for further conditioning (or directly to the waste transfer piping).

3.1.2.3.a Existing In-Tank Hardware

The WRS shall be required to operate in and around the existing in-tank hardware, (e.g., installed equipment, ALCs, wires, 50-ft. to 100-ft. steel tapes, and other debris).

3.1.2.3.b In-Tank Aerosol Generation

The WRS shall be designed considering aerosol generation during operation to prevent degradation of components, excessive loading of HEPA filters, or other operational difficulties (e.g., in-tank visibility may also be required for operation of the WRS, depending on the technology selected).
3.1.2.3.c Raw Water Usage

Hot and cold raw water may be used as a sluicing medium and for flushing as necessary. Water usage will be controlled as specified in operating procedures.

3.1.2.3.d Caustic Soda Usage

Caustic soda may be used to dissolve hard heel waste remaining in tanks subsequent to bulk retrieval. Usage will be controlled as specified in the process control plan and in operation procedures.

3.1.2.3.e Oxalic Acid Usage

Oxalic acid is not anticipated to be needed for 241-A Farm retrieval. However, it may be necessary to dissolve hard heel waste remaining in sound tanks subsequent to bulk retrieval. Usage will be controlled as specified in the process control plan and in operation procedures.

3.1.2.3.f DST Supernatant Usage

Waste mobilization may be achieved with the use of existing liquid from the DST receiver tank. Physical properties of the DST receiver tank supernatant are listed in Table 3-2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste Property</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>241-AP-101(1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density (SpG or g/mL)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent water, by weight</td>
<td>55.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature (°F)</td>
<td>64 - &lt;100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

3.1.2.4 Condition Tank Waste

The WRS shall provide additional processing of the mobilized waste, as necessary, to condition the waste or modify its composition or properties to facilitate transfer to the receiving DST. Conditioning may take place outside the tank using topside process equipment prior to transfer or once received in the DST. Conditioning may include additional dilution, mixing, deaeration, deagglomeration, or other conditioning necessary to facilitate pumping and transport.
3.1.2.4.a Retrieved (Conditioned) Waste Characteristics

The WRS shall be capable of adjusting or maintaining retrieved waste properties specified in HNF-SD-WM-OCD-015 and shall satisfy the requirements of HNF-SD-WM-TSR-006, AC 5.6, “Safety Management Programs,” and AC 5.9.4, “Waste Characteristics Controls.”

3.1.2.4.b Entrained Gas

Air and gases entrained in the WRS mobilized waste line shall be minimized to the extent practical, upstream of WRS flow measurement devices, as well as upstream of WRS transfer pumps, to ensure proper functioning of these components.

3.1.2.4.c Flammable Gas Control Requirements

Sufficient air exchange shall be provided in the receiving DST vapor space, by active ventilation, to prevent the accumulation of flammable gases, in accordance with HNF-SD-WM-TSR-006, LCO 3.4, “DST Induced Gas Release Event Flammable Gas Control,” and must comply with HNF-SD-WM-TSR-006, Specific Administrative Control (SAC) 5.8.1, “DST Induced Gas Release Event Evaluation,” and AC 5.9.2, “Ignition Controls.”

3.1.3 Pump Slurry to DST

3.1.3.1. Convey Tank Waste to Waste Transfer Line Subsystem

The WRS shall condition and convey mobilized waste from the SST to the waste transfer piping at sufficient flow and pressure to facilitate transfer to the receiving DST, utilizing a pump or other motive force.

3.1.3.1.a Transfer Line Plugging

The WRS shall place appropriate controls on transferred waste velocity and solids content, or provide sufficient frequency and volume of line flushes, or both, as needed to preclude transfer line plugging during normal and upset conditions.

3.1.3.1.b Slurry/Solids Transfer Requirements

The WRS transfer equipment shall precondition the waste to a maximum particle size of 3/8 in. and shall comply with TFC-ENG-STD-26. The preconditioning may be accomplished using technologies other than enhanced modified sluicing.
3.1.3.1.c In-Line Dilution and Hot Water Addition

In-line dilution water (cold/unheated) should be provided with a variable flow rate of 5 to 30 ± 2 gpm. The dilution water must be supplied either near or within the pump inlet. In-line dilution may be required at the same time as sluicer operation using supernatant.

Heated water shall not be added to a tank while pump administrative locks are removed. Heated water addition through waste transfer system components shall be monitored to ensure design temperature is not exceeded prior to starting the waste transfer pump.

3.1.3.2. Transfer Waste through Transfer Subsystem

The WRS shall transfer waste slurry from the SST to the receiving DST.

3.1.3.2.a Waste Transfer Lines

The waste transfer process shall utilize new or existing, temporary or permanent transfer line(s), of a size to be determined by design.

3.1.3.2.b Fluid Design Temperature

In order to support existing waste transfer pump designs, the maximum fluid temperature shall be less than or equal to 130°F. Primary piping components, which are connected to the pump discharge, shall be specified based on a temperature of 180°F.

3.1.3.2.c Fluid Design Pressure

Primary piping components shall be specified based on a pressure of 400 psig at 180°F. The potential for water hammer shall be addressed in the design.

3.1.3.2.d Waste Transfer Line Flush Capability

The WRS waste transfer lines shall have the capability of being flushed at a suitable rate to remove settled solids and to preclude the build-up of tank waste in the WRS transfer lines. Flushing capabilities shall be in compliance with TFC-ENG-STD-26.

3.1.3.2.e Waste Transfer Line Heat Tracing and Temperature Monitoring

For all new or existing above-grade or in-pit waste transfer or process piping of the WRS:

- To preclude freezing of the waste in the primary line, and to secondarily provide heat into the secondary containment (i.e., encasement lines) to preclude freezing of any liquid in the secondary lines, heat tracing or other freeze protection means shall be applied to the
primary containment if the physical configuration does not allow for free draining. Any heat trace employed shall be equipped with power indication lights.

- Alternatively (but less preferred), to preclude freezing of any liquid in the primary or secondary containment, heat tracing or other freeze protection means shall be applied to the secondary containment (i.e., encasement lines). Heat trace shall be equipped with power indication lights.

- The waste transfer structures, where applicable, shall have a means of monitoring temperature in such a way that transfer lines and waste streams can be ensured to be above freezing. Monitoring of temperatures shall be established through local or remote safety-significant instrumentation as described in RPP-RPT-52829.

- Temperature monitoring instrumentation (classified as general service) shall be placed in proximity to heat tracing end seal kits.

- Waste transfer structures shall be provided with heaters, where applicable, to prevent freezing of waste transfer lines within the structures. The heating system shall be designed such that transfer system maximum design temperatures cannot be exceeded.

### 3.1.3.2.f Above-Ground Transfer Structures

Above-ground transfer structures shall be equipped with vehicle barriers as required by TFC-ENG-STD-27.

### 3.1.3.2.g Waste Transfer Confinement Configuration

Waste transfer structures and components shall comply with the requirements of TFC-ENG-STD-03.

### 3.1.3.3. Detect Leaks during Waste Retrieval and Transfer

The WRS shall be capable of detecting potential liquid waste releases to the secondary containment from waste transfer lines or WRS equipment and subsystems during waste retrieval operations. Regulatory requirements for secondary containment and leak detection are specified in Section 3.3.1.3.a.

### 3.1.3.4. Mitigate Leaks during Waste Retrieval

The WRS shall mitigate leaks to minimize environmental impacts caused by releases during the SST waste retrieval.
3.1.3.4.a Leak Detection System Shutdown

The WRS shall include interlocks to shut down waste retrieval pumps or their primary motive power on detection of the failure of the primary containment of out-of-tank waste transfer systems considered physically connected.

3.1.3.4.b Tank Leak Detection

The WRS shall use the high-resolution resistivity leak detection and monitoring system to detect leaks from the tank. The high-resolution resistivity leak detection and monitoring system criteria are found in modification traveler MT-50011 and Statement of Work Requisition # 268672.

3.1.3.5. Decontaminate and Remove In-Tank and Ex-Tank Retrieval Equipment

The WRS design shall include a decontamination process to support removal and maintenance of in-tank and ex-tank equipment. The WRS equipment shall be capable of being decontaminated, measured for radiation, and removed to facilitate maintenance, replacement, reuse, or eventual decommissioning of the system. In some cases, equipment may be abandoned in place following retrieval, as dictated by relative cost or worker exposure, and subject to Tank Operations Contractor approval.

3.1.3.5.a Decontamination Solution

In-tank WRS retrieval equipment shall be capable of withstanding the use of water and Tank Operations Contractor-approved cleaning solutions at a maximum pressure of 10,000 psig and a maximum temperature of 180°F during the decontamination process, without structural damage.

3.1.3.5.b Waste Pipe Flushing

The WRS process piping systems shall permit flushing with raw water or Tank Operations Contractor-approved decontamination solutions at a maximum temperature of 180°F, without damage. The maximum temperature limit for hose-in-hose transfer lines (HIHTL) is set at 180°F. The raw water system provides water at a maximum temperature of 130°F in accordance with Section 3.1.3.6.c below.

3.1.3.5.c WRS Radiological Design

The WRS design shall minimize inaccessible pockets, crevices, blind holes, socket welds, rough surfaces, or other features and conditions that could trap contamination.

3.1.3.5.d Equipment Disposal Considerations

The WRS shall be comprised of disposable equipment, to the extent practical.
3.1.3.5.e Waste Pipe Gravity Drain

The WRS process piping systems should gravity drain and eliminate low spots to minimize freestanding liquids in the process piping as described in 40 CFR 265 and WAC 173-303-640. Siphoning constraints are addressed in Section 3.3.1.2.f. Vacuum breakers shall be included in the design as required to facilitate gravity drainage.

3.1.3.5.f Removability of In-Tank Equipment

The WRS shall be capable of removing in-tank equipment at any time following initial deployment, if needed to facilitate maintenance or replacement of the equipment. The WRS in-tank equipment shall be retrievable from the tank in the event of failure.

3.1.3.6. Distribute Utilities to the WRS (241-A Tank Farm)

The WRS shall control and distribute utilities within the 241-A Tank Farm for use during WRS operations and maintenance. Control and distribution includes electrical power transformation, and the control, distribution, and protection of electrical power, raw water, and service air sources.

3.1.3.6.a Electrical Power Transformation

The WRS shall transform, as necessary, the electrical power available to the WRS, as specified in Sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.5, into 480 VAC, 3-phase, and 120/240 VAC, 1-phase electrical power as needed for WRS loads.

3.1.3.6.b Electrical Power Distribution

The WRS shall distribute and provide 480 VAC power to the 241-A Tank Farm WRS subsystems. Distribution consists of routing 480 VAC, and other voltages as needed, to power WRS loads, as determined by design, such as retrieval and pumping equipment, ventilation equipment (if active ventilation is used), local transformer(s) and power center(s), heat trace, climate control, lighting, instrumentation, and controls. Loading of facility electrical components shall be in accordance with the NESC. The electrical power needs for the WRS shall be determined during design, and loads shall be identified and evaluated to verify the adequacy of the electrical power distribution system. Supply or upgrade utility power systems in compliance with the NESC, as required. Electric utility systems upgrades must be approved by the Mission Support Alliance electrical utilities group.

3.1.3.6.c Raw Water Distribution

The WRS shall distribute hot and cold raw water specified in Section 3.2.2 to the WRS at various locations as stipulated during design.
The water system shall be designed to supply hot water at a temperature of 130°F or cold (unheated) water at 100 gpm concurrently to any two tank WRSs in 241-A Tank Farm or in an adjacent tank farm, or one tank WRS in 241-A Tank Farm and one tank in an adjacent tank farm.

The maximum capacity of the hot water system shall be no less than 200 gpm.

The maximum capacity of the cold water system shall be no less than 200 gpm.

Hot and cold water flow rates at the individual sluicers or droplegs installed at the tanks should be variable from 0 to 100 gpm during either batch processing or continuous pumping.

The system shall be capable of delivering 0 to 100 gpm hot water to one of the WRSs while providing cold water at a flow rate of 0 to 100 gpm to a WRS located at another tank.

The water supply to the high pressure water system shall be cold (unheated) water.

3.1.3.7. Distribute Utilities to the WRS (Receiving DST)

The WRS shall distribute electricity as required within the receiving DST Farm for consumption during WRS operations and maintenance. Utility distribution includes control, monitoring, distribution, and protection of electrical power sources.

3.1.3.7.a Electrical Power Distribution

The WRS shall distribute and protect power from available sources to WRS instrumentation and control loads in the receiving DST Farm. The additional loads shall be evaluated to verify the adequacy of the electrical power distribution system to support the SST waste retrieval. Modifications to the DST electrical power distribution system shall be in accordance with NFPA 70.

3.2 System Interfaces and Interface Performance Requirements

The WRS must interface with new and existing utilities and infrastructure systems. An interface arrow diagram, which identifies all of the significant interfaces, is provided in Figure 3-1.

The utilities described in the following subsections are currently available at the 241-A Tank Farm and the receiving DST.
3.2.1 SST Electrical Power System

The SST Electrical Power System interface is at the secondary side of the A241-EDS-XFMR-001 transformer.

3.2.1.a. SST Electrical Power System Performance Requirement

Transformed electrical power capacity in the 241-A Tank Farm is 1000 kVA of 3-phase power at 480/277 VAC. Electrical power needs and availability for the WRS shall be determined during design.

3.2.2 SST Raw Water System

Raw water for the 241-A Tank retrievals is provided at the 241-A-285 Air and Water Service Building.
Figure 3-1. Waste Retrieval System – Major Subsystems and Interfaces
3.2.2.1. SST Hot Water System

Hot water is provided north of 241-A Tank Farm to the splitter manifold (POR496-RW-RWDD-001). There are two hot water interface points at the splitter manifold: valves POR496-RW-V-002 and POR496-RW-V-003.

3.2.2.1.a SST Hot Water System Performance Requirement

Hot water is available at the splitter manifold. The hot water operating conditions are 100 gpm of 178 psig water at temperatures from ambient to 130°F. The hot water system shall be designed such that transfer system maximum design temperatures cannot be exceeded. Water needs for the WRS shall be determined during design.

3.2.2.2. SST Cold Water System

Cold water is provided north of 241-A Tank Farm to the splitter manifold (POR496). There is one cold water interface point at the splitter manifold: valve POR496-RW-V-004.

3.2.2.2.a SST Cold Water System Performance Requirement

Cold (unheated) water is available at the splitter manifold. The cold water operating conditions are 30 gpm of 120 psig water at 40 to 100°F. Water needs for the WRS shall be determined during design.

3.2.3 SST Service Air System (East Area)

Service air is provided at the 241-A-285 Air and Water Service Building. There are two interface points: hose connections A285-PA-HC-014 and A285-PA-HC-018.

3.2.3.a. SST Service Air System (East Area) Performance Requirement

Service air is available at the 241-A-285 building wall. The service air design conditions are 167 cfm air at 150 psig air. The service air nominal conditions are 100 psig air at less than 150°F. Service air needs for the WRS shall be determined during design.

3.2.4 SST Chemical System

Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide) and oxalic acid are available in various molarities via tanker truck and may be introduced into the tank environment by means of a dropleg inserted into a tank riser. The truck will be staged at the 241-A-285 building and piped to the splitter manifold (POR496) north of 241-A Tank Farm. Hoses will be run from the splitter manifold to the tank’s
WRS. There is one chemical addition interface point at the splitter manifold: valve POR496-CHEMB-V-001.

3.2.4.a. SST Chemical System Performance Requirement

The WRS shall be compatible with caustic soda having a concentration up to 50% by weight. Oxalic acid may similarly be added and the WRS shall be compatible with exposure to up to 1 Molar solution.

3.2.5 DST Electrical Power Subsystem

Electrical power may be available to the WRS at the receiving DST. A baseline analysis of the 241-AP Tank Farm electrical distribution systems is documented in RPP-8182. Electrical loads associated with RPP-CALC-60505 shall also be considered.

3.2.5.a. DST Electrical Power Subsystem Performance Requirement

Transformed electrical power capacity at the DST receiving tank in 241-AP Tank Farm is 1000 kVA of 3-phase power at 480/277 VAC. Electrical power needs and availability for the WRS shall be determined during design.

3.2.6 DST Confinement Subsystem

The available volume in the receiving DST shall be considered for existing waste from the retrieved tanks, as well as secondary wastes generated during waste retrieval (e.g., flush water, inline dilution, and water used to assist the retrieval process).

3.2.6.a. DST Confinement Subsystem Performance Requirement

The generation of secondary wastes during waste retrieval shall be minimized.

3.2.7 System Controls Subsystem

The WRS shall accept control signals from local instrumentation, manual (i.e., operator) inputs, or other sources as necessary to effect safe operation of waste transfer as well as shutdown in the event of a potential release.
3.2.7.a. System Controls Subsystem Performance Requirement

The required control signals will be determined based on design and process control strategy, but as a minimum they shall include:

- Transfer line flow rate,
- Transfer line pressure,
- Transfer leak detection alarm signals,
- Receiving DST waste liquid level,
- Hydraulic power unit oil temperature,
- Waste transfer structure temperature alarms,
- Hot water temperatures,
- Hot water temperature alarms,
- Tank vapor space pressure (both SST and DST), and
- Loss of ventilation (both SST and DST).

3.2.8 SST Ventilation Subsystem

The 241-A Farm ventilation system design requirements are in RPP-SPEC-60378.

3.2.9 SST Subsystem

To the extent practical, the WRS design shall minimize the need for removal of existing equipment or modifications to the interfacing tanks. Potential interfaces between the WRS and existing tank structures are discussed in this section. Other physical interfaces will be determined and specified as part of the preliminary design.

3.2.9.a. SST Subsystem Performance Requirement

The WRS shall interface with one or more 241-A tank pits and/or risers (vertical pipes that penetrate the tank) located above the tank (H-14-010608, Sheets 1 and 2, H-2-73386, H-2-73387, H-2-73388, Sheets 1 and 2, H-2-73390, H-2-73392, and H-2-73394). A variety of reinforced concrete pits on each tank contain risers that may be used for the installation and operation of the WRS equipment. Other risers located above grade are also available and risers that are below grade may be modified with extension pipes to bring them above grade for use, if required. The WRS may need to interface with existing tank risers that are off vertical, out of round, or have significant inside dimension/outside dimension offsets. The tanks, risers, and pits elevations require case-by-case evaluation to determine the “as-found” conditions.
3.2.10 DST Subsystem

To the extent practical, the WRS design shall minimize the need for removal of existing equipment or modifications to the interfacing tanks. Potential interfaces between the WRS and existing tank structures are discussed in this section. Other physical interfaces will be determined and specified as part of the preliminary design.

3.2.10.a. DST Subsystem Performance Requirement

The WRS shall interface with the existing risers at the riser flange on the receiving DST. Associated systems, such as the DST primary ventilation, shall be considered for interfaces or potential impacts as well. The receiving DST designated for 241-A Tank Farm is 241-AP-101. The riser configuration drawing for 241-AP-101 is H-14-010503, Sheet 1.

3.3 Design Requirements

The WRS shall be designed in accordance with the requirements of the following subsections. Note that the use of non-compliant existing portions of the SST System is subject to the RCRA negotiation and approval process and relevant agreement pursuant to the HFFACO.

3.3.1 Safety

The WRS shall be designed to protect workers, the public, the environment, and equipment in accordance with the requirements of this section and with the principles and procedures of the TFC-PLN-41.

3.3.1.1 Personnel Safety

Personnel shall be protected from work-place hazards in accordance with the requirements of this section.

3.3.1.1.a Occupational Radiological Protection

The WRS shall be designed to protect workers from occupational radiation exposure in accordance with the requirements contained in HNF-5183, and shall be designed to keep personnel exposure as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA), including design provisions to facilitate decontamination during the operational period per DOE O 420.1C.

3.3.1.1.b Occupational Safety and Health

The WRS shall be designed for safe installation, operation, and maintenance in accordance with applicable requirements of 29 CFR 1910 and 29 CFR 1926.
3.3.1.1.c  Hazards Identification

All hazards and potential safety issues associated with installation, operation, and maintenance of the WRS shall be identified and documented, including but not limited to chemical, thermal, nuclear, pneumatic, hydraulic, mechanical, and electrical hazards.

3.3.1.2.  Protection of Plant and Equipment

All WRS subsystems shall be designed to avoid damage to other components.

3.3.1.2.a  Vibration

WRS transfer pumps shall meet the design, fabrication, and testing requirements contained in API 610 or other applicable standard. The resonant frequencies particular to the pump installation shall be analyzed, as applicable, and design features added to preclude damage to the tank structure from resonant frequencies and to eliminate the harmonics in the pump’s normal operating range.

3.3.1.2.b  WRS Structural Integrity and Design

The WRS shall be designed to ensure proper structural strength, compatibility with the waste, and protection against corrosion in accordance with 40 CFR 265.192 and WAC 173-303-640(3).

3.3.1.2.c  Fire Protection

The WRS shall meet fire protection design requirements as defined in DOE-STD-1066-2016, DOE O 420.1C, and NFPA 101 per TFC-ESHQ-FP-STD-02.

3.3.1.2.d  DST Design Limits

The WRS shall not adversely affect the function of the DST System or exceed the DST design and operational limits specified in HNF-SD-WM-TRD-007 and OSD-T-151-00007.

3.3.1.3.  Protection of the Environment

The WRS shall be designed to protect the public and environment in accordance with the requirements identified in RPP-16922 and the requirements of this section.
3.3.1.3.a Secondary Containment and Leak Detection

The WRS shall incorporate secondary containment and leak-detection design features in accordance with 40 CFR 265.193 and WAC 173-303-640(4). If HIHTLs are used, the WRS shall comply with RPP-12711.

3.3.1.3.b Transfer Pits and Process Skids

Encasement and secondary containment features associated with WRS transfer pits (new or modifications) and process skids or containers shall be designed to completely drain, to the extent feasible, any freestanding liquids resulting from leaks or spills. Encasement or secondary containment drain lines shall comply with the following:

- Lines shall drain with no holdup, or allow removal of held-up waste within 24 hours or in as timely a manner as possible to prevent harm to human health and the environment.

3.3.1.3.c Spill Prevention and Controls

The new and modified portions of the WRS shall incorporate spill prevention and control design features in accordance with 40 CFR 265.193 and WAC 173-303-640(5) with the most stringent requirement taking precedence.

3.3.1.3.d Non-Radioactive Airborne Emissions

The WRS shall be designed to comply with the non-radioactive airborne emissions requirements contained in WAC 173-400, WAC 173-460, TFC-ESHQ-ENV-STD-04, and Order DE05NWP-002. Non-radioactive airborne emissions from the 241-A Tank Farm, other tank farms, and other Hanford Site major facilities shall be considered when designing the system to be compliant with WAC 173-400 and WAC 173-460.

3.3.1.3.e Radiation Protection of the Public and Environment

The system shall be designed in accordance with the radiation release limits specified in 10 CFR 835 and WAC 246-247.

3.3.1.4 Nuclear Control

The risks from abnormal events and postulated accidents that can result in the uncontrolled release of radioactive or hazardous material during retrieval of waste from the SST are related to the retrieval concept and design details. The nuclear safety requirements are determined by the hazardous conditions associated with deployment and operation of the WRS. Nuclear safety requirements shall be evaluated in accordance with 10 CFR 830. The applicable controls are found in the technical safety requirements contained in HNF-SD-WM-TSR-006 and corresponding sections of HNF-IP-1266.
3.3.2 Environmental Conditions

3.3.2.1. Natural Environment

This section defines the natural conditions (e.g., weather) under which the WRS shall be capable of operating.

3.3.2.1.a Natural Environmental Conditions

The WRS shall be designed for outdoor installation and use, with above-grade components designed per TFC-ENG-STD-02.

3.3.2.1.b Ultraviolet Resistant Components

The WRS components (e.g., elastomers) subjected to the ex-tank environment shall be resistant to, and continue to function as designed while exposed to, ultraviolet solar radiation for a minimum of three years before requiring replacement.

3.3.2.1.c Design Loads

The WRS shall be designed to withstand the natural phenomena hazard loads, dead loads, and other loads as specified in TFC-ENG-STD-06 and applicable codes. The WRS shall also be designed for loads associated with hoisting and rigging as identified in Section 3.5.6.

3.3.2.2. Induced Environment

The WRS shall be designed for operating in the in-tank environmental conditions described in the following subsections.
3.3.2.2.a In-Tank Radiological Exposure Rates

The maximum in-tank radiological exposure rates for SSTs are provided in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3. In-Tank Radiological Exposure Rates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tank</th>
<th>Total Beta Submersion Exposure Rate (Rad/hr)</th>
<th>Total Beta Surface Exposure Rate (Rad/hr)</th>
<th>Gamma Submersion Exposure Rate (Rad/hr)</th>
<th>Gamma 1 Foot Above Surface Exposure Rate (Rad/hr)</th>
<th>Gamma 10 Feet Above Surface Exposure Rate (Rad/hr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>241-A-101</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>91.5</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>43.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>241-A-102</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>241-A-103</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>96.8</td>
<td>36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>241-A-106</td>
<td>11,100</td>
<td>5,550</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Data from RPP-CALC-57060, Table 14.

3.3.2.2.b In-Tank Humidity Range

The in-tank relative humidity ranges from 5% to 100%.

3.3.2.2.c Waste pH Range

The waste pH is 10 or greater for normal operations.

3.3.2.2.d Temperature Range

The bulk waste temperature range is shown in Table 3-1 for SSTs. Vapor space air temperatures may experience a wider range because of the influx of ambient (ex-tank) air due to active or passive ventilation.

3.3.2.2.e Vapor Space Pressure

See Section 3.1.1.3 for the required vapor space pressure. (Note that retrieval operation will not continue at positive tank pressures, but the system may be subjected to them.)

3.3.2.2.f Flammable Gas

The flammable gases of concern are hydrogen, ammonia, and methane. Equipment installed in 241-A-101, 241-A-102, 241-A-103, 241-A-106, and 241-AP-101 downstream of the tank head space and the volume enclosed by the waste transfer primary and encasement piping, hoses, and jumpers, are hazardous per NFPA 70, Article 500 and classified as Class I, Division 1, Group B. Additionally, components in contact with tank waste are considered potentially gas-trapping
configurations and are classified as Class I, Division 1, Group B. Electrical and mechanical equipment operating within this atmosphere must satisfy HNF-SD-WM-TSR-006, SAC 5.8.2, “Flammable Gas Controls” requirements per TFC-ENG-STD-45.

3.3.2.2.g Organics

Organics present in the liquid waste should be considered in the design. The organic compounds and quantities present are found in the best-basis inventory information in the TWINS database.

3.3.2.2.h Chemical Environment

WRS equipment in contact with the tank waste shall be designed to perform its intended function in the chemical environment in the tank. This environment and its context are described in Appendix B of HNF-SD-WM-SP-012 and the TWINS database. In addition, equipment in contact with tank waste shall be compatible with exposure to oxalic acid up to 1.0 Molar.

3.3.3 Human Performance/Human Factors Engineering

The WRS shall be designed for ease of operation and to comply with general criteria given in TFC-ENG-STD-01.

3.3.3.1. Lighting

The WRS shall provide lighting for interior and exterior WRS work areas, as appropriate, in accordance with TFC-ESHQ-IH-STD-13. The WRS will provide sufficient in-tank lighting to support remote operation using camera systems for viewing the retrieval process and in-tank activities.

3.3.4 Control System

3.3.4.1. Control and Monitor Waste Retrieval and Transfer Processes

The WRS shall monitor and control the process for retrieving waste from the SST, including waste retrieval process parameters critical to safety, operation, and process control. Parameters may include, as applicable, waste transfer line pressures, flow rates, environmental safety parameters (e.g., leak detection), and equipment parameters (e.g., transfer pump speed and motor amperage). The control and monitoring of the waste retrieval process are integral to the control of in-tank and waste parameters discussed in Sections 3.1.1 through 3.1.3, including subsections thereof.
3.3.4.1.a Remote Operation

The WRS shall be operated and monitored either locally (i.e., manually) or from a control station outside the 241-A Tank Farm fence, approximately 250 to 800 feet from the SST. Valves shall be manually operated with the exception of those which require manipulation during sluicing and pumping operations. Primary system controls within the tank farm shall be readily accessible and support the modularity of design. Instrument readings or alarms required for retrieval operations shall be provided locally as well as within the control structures.

3.3.4.1.b Monitor In-Tank Operations

The WRS shall be capable of providing real-time video monitoring of in-tank waste retrieval operations. In-tank cameras and lighting should be manipulated locally as well as remotely.

3.3.4.1.c Monitor Waste Retrieval and Transfer Process

The WRS shall be capable of quantifying the total amount of waste retrieved and transferred to the receiving DST for purposes of supporting material balance calculations, in accordance with HNF-IP-1266, Section 7.2, “Material Balance Monitoring.”

3.3.4.1.d WRS Emergency Stop Feature

The WRS shall have an emergency stop feature located in the associated control trailer that will shut down the waste retrieval transfer pump.

3.3.4.1.e Locking Features

- The WRS transfer pumps, sluicer and other WRS equipment or systems with hazardous energy sources shall have locking features that remove and secure motive power, without having to open the electrical cabinets, to support compliance with HNF-IP-1266, Appendix 5.B, “Administrative Lock Controls,” 29 CFR 1910.147, and DOE-0336.
- Key switches shall be incorporated into the design to facilitate lockout where possible.
3.3.4.1.f  WRS Process Parameters

The WRS shall have the capability to monitor the following parameters:

- WRS Waste Transfer Line Subsystem transfer slurry and supernatant pipeline flow rate,
- WRS Waste Transfer Line Subsystem transfer slurry and supernatant pipeline totalized flow,
- Waste transfer pipeline pressures,
- Waste transfer structure temperature alarms,
- Waste density in the slurry pipeline,
- Waste temperature in the slurry pipeline,
- Waste level in the receiving DST,
- Low vacuum (high pressure) in the receiving DST,
- Waste temperatures on active thermocouples in the receiving DST,
- Tank vapor space pressure in the SST during retrieval,
- Ventilation exhaust stack CAM alarm for the SST,
- Ventilation exhaust record sample alarm for the SST,
- Ventilation exhaust stack flow rate,
- HEPA filter differential temperature,
- HEPA filter differential pressure, and
- Leak detection alarms.

All set points shall be established with ranges that allow maximum flexibility of operation as allowed by requirements. Set points for safety-significant structures, systems, and components (SSC) will be developed in accordance with TFC-ENG-STD-14 for instrumentation used to verify HNF-SD-WM-TSR-006 compliance.

3.3.4.1.g  Control System Software

PLCs and human-machine interface (HMI), if used, shall have the necessary software to enable operator communication and equipment interfaces with the WRS instrumentation to support the process control and operational needs of the WRS. Graphic display and color coding will be developed in accordance with TFC-ENG-STD-23. Alarm and annunciator panel design shall comply with TFC-ENG-STD-40.

3.3.5  System Design Life

3.3.5.1. Design Life

Based on past performance of tank waste retrieval projects of similar scope and complexity, the WRS shall have the reliability and availability to support up to a 2-year schedule for components associated with retrieval of a single tank, and a 5-year schedule for those shared components necessary for retrieval of multiple tanks.
3.3.5.2. Operational Life

Based on previous experience with waste retrieval systems in tanks similar to those covered by this specification, A-Farm WRS components that support a specific tank’s retrieval shall remain operable over a one-year period of installation, acceptance testing, and operational readiness verification, followed by a one-year operating campaign to complete waste retrieval from any one SST. Shared components necessary for retrieval of multiple tanks shall remain operable over a one-year period of installation, acceptance testing, and operational readiness verification, followed by a five-year operating campaign to complete retrieval of waste from the four 241-A Tanks within the scope of this specification.

3.3.5.3. In-Tank and In-Pit Component Design Life

In-tank, in-pit, and critical components of the WRS that cannot be repaired or replaced remotely shall achieve a minimum of two years of operation between failures with no maintenance during the two-year period.

3.3.5.4. Above-Grade Component Design Life

The WRS above-grade components and systems, which support a specific tank’s retrieval, shall have a minimum design life of two years with up to five years preferred. The WRS equipment, which supports retrieval of multiple tanks, shall have a minimum design life of 5 years.

3.3.6 Materials

3.3.6.1. Materials Restrictions

The WRS shall not introduce any material that will prohibit waste transfer from the SST to the receiving DST in accordance with HNF-SD-WM-OCD-015. Non-metallic materials that are in contact with waste shall comply with the requirements of TFC-ENG-STD-34.

3.3.6.2. Welding

Welding connections shall be designed and specified in accordance with the appropriate consensus code or standard, for example but not limited to ASME B31.1, ASME B31.3, ASME B31.9, and ASME B&PVC, Section IX. Requirements for welding and welder certifications for systems requiring compliance with ASME or AWS are specified below.
3.3.6.2.a Fabrication Weld Standards

Fabrication welds on WRS containment boundaries, lifting devices, structural components, and at other critical locations shall be performed to the requirements of applicable ASME and AWS standards.

3.3.6.2.b In-Process Inspection

In-process inspection may not be used in-lieu of other nondestructive examination (NDE) for welds. An exception to this is if weld geometry precludes the use of NDE.

3.3.6.2.c Welder Certification

Welding shall be performed by welders certified in accordance with AWS D1.1, AWS D1.3, AWS D1.6, ASME B&PVC, Section IX, or other consensus code or standard as appropriate.

3.3.6.3. Toxic Products and Formulations

The WRS design, installation, maintenance, and operation shall comply with WRPS Environment, Health, Safety, and Quality organization guidance, regarding toxic or regulated substance management, in particular but not limited to the materials identified in the following subsections.

3.3.6.3.a Lead

Lead shall not be used in the WRS unless the lead is fully encapsulated and identified with a permanent tag.

3.3.6.3.b Toxic Substances

Materials listed in TSCA, including polychlorinated biphenyls, shall not be incorporated into the WRS design.

3.3.6.3.c Hydraulic Fluid

Hydraulic fluid used in in-tank equipment, and in secondary containment structures with leak detection, shall be Quaker Quintolubric® 888-46.

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Quintolubric is a registered trademark of Quaker Chemical Corp., Conshohocken, Pennsylvania.
3.3.7 Security

There are no specific security functions or requirements associated with the WRS.

3.3.8 Decontamination and Decommissioning

The WRS shall be designed for ease of decontamination during operation and for decommissioning at the end of system life in accordance with DOE O 420.1C. Consideration should be made for draining of hydraulic fluid and other liquids from cavity regions of potentially contaminated equipment. Additional requirements related to system decontamination to support maintenance apply; see also Section 3.1.3.5.

3.3.9 Electromagnetic Radiation

The WRS shall comply with electromagnetic radiation emission requirements set forth in HNF-2962, as applicable, to include, as a minimum, the following standards:

- Equipment Installation and Wiring Practices, and
- Radio Frequency Interference Susceptibility.

3.3.10 Nameplate and Product Marking

The WRS shall label new equipment and/or modifications to existing equipment in a standardized format in accordance with the tank farm labeling program as specified in TFC-ENG-FACSUP-C-23, TFC-ENG-STD-12, and applicable drawings.

3.3.11 Electrical Component Requirements

3.3.11.1 Electrical and Instrument and Control Equipment

The requirements described in the following subsections apply to WRS electrical and instrumentation & controls equipment.

3.3.11.1.a Equipment Listing

All electrical equipment used in the WRS design shall be listed, or labeled, by a nationally recognized testing laboratory (NRTL) such as UL. Exceptions are addressed in TFC-ENG-STD-41.
3.3.11.1.b Electrical Cabinet Design

Cabinets containing motor control systems shall be designed, constructed, and labeled to the UL 508A standard. Cabinets that contain two or more active components, including related control devices, shall also be designed, constructed, and labeled to the UL 508A standard. Non-UL 508A cabinets shall be part of an NRTL-labeled system or comply with other options detailed in TFC-ENG-STD-41. Indoor and outdoor electrical equipment enclosures shall be rated for their intended environment.

3.3.11.1.c Locking Features

- New electrical systems and modifications to existing electrical system shall include a lockable disconnecting means capable of being locked out in the open position as required by Section 110.25 of the NFPA 70. The provisions for locking shall remain in place with or without the lock installed.

- New electrical systems and major modifications to existing system equipment shall be designed to provide the capability of being locked out to support compliance with HNF-IP-1266, Appendix 5.B, 29 CFR 1910.147, and DOE-0336.

3.3.11.1.d Pump Starters

The pump starters shall include uniquely keyed key-switches to minimize the need to install administrative locks.

3.3.11.1.e Electrical Equipment

All electrical equipment and installation shall be inspected for NFPA 70 compliance.

3.3.11.1.f Electrical Raceways

When used, electrical raceway systems design, installation and material requirements shall be in compliance with TFC-ENG-STD-15.

3.3.12 Mechanical Component Requirements

3.3.12.1. Process Piping and Pressure Vessels

Process piping for the WRS shall meet the criteria identified in the following subsections.
3.3.12.1.a Process Piping Code

WRS process piping shall conform to the requirements of ASME B31.3 for “Normal Fluid Service.” Additionally, process piping shall conform to any relevant piping requirements specified within TFC-ENG-STD-22.

3.3.12.1.b Temporary Over-Ground Waste Transfer Lines

Temporary over-ground waste transfer lines (typically HIHTL), if used, shall comply with the requirements of RPP-12711, RPP-14859, and TFC-ENG-STD-21.

3.3.12.1.c Pressure Vessels and Vacuum Systems

If the process piping includes pressure vessels or vacuum systems, the vessels shall conform to applicable requirements of ASME B&PVC, Section VIII.

3.3.12.1.d Jumpers and Valves

If used, in-pit jumpers shall utilize Hanford standard PUREX connectors or other appropriate connections to facilitate installation and minimize personnel exposure. In-pit jumpers shall include features that allow the introduction of water after installation to verify that the connectors are leak-tight. Jumpers and valves will be designed in accordance with TFC-ENG-STD-22.

3.3.12.1.e Process Piping Temperature

The WRS process piping and hoses shall be designed to handle fluids with a maximum temperature of 180°F.

3.3.12.1.f Siphoning Constraints

WRS process piping shall be designed to preclude radioactive waste from being siphoned from the receiving DST to the SST.

3.3.12.1.g Flush Connections

WRS waste transfer lines shall be designed for temporary connection to compressed air and raw water at the SST end of the transfer system for flushing at a rate suitable for removing settled solids from the transfer line.
3.3.12.2. Transfer Pumps

The WRS transfer pump designs and installations shall be in compliance with TFC-ENG-STD-25.

3.3.12.2.a Transfer Pump Design Characteristics

The WRS transfer pump designs shall include the following:

- The WRS transfer pump designs shall use the fluid design temperature identified in Section 3.1.3.2.b.
- The maximum viscosity of the waste to be pumped is 40 cP.
- The maximum density of the waste to be pumped is 1.52.
- The maximum percent solids to be pumped is 25%.
- The maximum particle size is 3/8 inch.
- The WRS transfer pumps shall have a minimum draw down level of 1 inch.
- The WRS slurry transfer pump shall include an in-line dilution line, which shall introduce diluent directly into the suction of the pump while it is running. The in-line dilution line shall accommodate flow rates from 0- to 30-gpm of cold (unheated) dilution water at pressures up to 100 psig.

3.3.13 Raw Water Component Requirements

The WRS shall have features that preclude contamination of the raw water system and provide protection in accordance with safety basis requirements.

3.3.13.1. Raw Water Piping Codes

The raw water system piping shall conform to the requirements of ASME B31.1, for components with design pressures higher than 350 psig. For components with design pressures that are less than 350 psig, the raw water system piping shall conform to the requirements of ASME B31.9.

3.3.13.2. Raw Water System Protection

Protection of the raw water system shall be provided in accordance with WAC 246-290-490, “Cross Connection Control.”
3.3.13.3. Disconnection from Waste Transfer System

The raw water system shall be isolated from the waste transfer system during waste transfer operations by one of the methods described in the following subsections.

3.3.13.3.a Backflow Prevention

If a backflow preventer is to be used, it shall be approved for use in Washington State.

3.3.13.3.b Isolation Valves

The WRS waste transfer line flushing systems, and other raw water connections physically connected to waste transfer or process piping, shall be protected by two isolation valves, in compliance with HNF-SD-WM-TSR-006, SAC 5.8.6, “Double Valve Isolation.”

3.3.13.3.c Disconnection

The WRS raw water system contamination protection shall be accomplished by physically disconnecting the water and transfer systems.

3.3.14 Waste Transfer Structures

Pit cover blocks or cover plates used by the WRS shall be designed or configured such that the installed condition can be verified prior to the start of waste retrieval, and periodically thereafter during waste retrieval and transfer. Similarly, doors or hatches on any ex-tank process enclosures housing waste process piping shall be designed such that the installed condition can be verified at any time to comply with HNF-SD-WM-TSR-006, AC 5.9.3, “Waste Transfer – Associated Structure Cover Installation and Door Closure.” The pit cover block and cover plate design shall also address the hoisting and rigging requirements in Section 3.5.6.

3.3.15 Load Limitations

The load limitations identified in the following subsections shall apply to the WRS design.

3.3.15.1 Load on Tank Risers

Allowable riser loads and moments on all 241-A SSTs to be retrieved by the WRS must be analyzed and documented as part of WRS design, based on specific loading information.
3.3.15.2. Allowable Load on Tank Bottom

The bottom surface of the SST may be used to support in-tank retrieval equipment. The maximum load imparted by the WRS shall not exceed the value given by the formula (WHC-SD-W340-ANAL-001):

\[ W = 1,250 \times (\text{load area diameter [inch]} + 4.25) \text{ (lbf)} \]

3.3.15.3. Tank Dome Loading

The WRS shall not exceed the maximum dome loading on existing SSTs and DSTs as specified in TFC-ENG-FACSUP-C-10.

3.3.15.4. Facility Loads

Loads imparted onto the existing facility and equipment during construction activities shall be considered during design development.

3.3.16 In-Farm Camera Requirements

Cameras shall be mounted such that the entire transfer route may be monitored from the control trailer.

3.4 System RAMI Requirements

3.4.1 Reliability

Quantitative numbers for the reliability of the various components of the WRS are not available. WRS component selection shall consider the intended life of the component and its documented performance history in environments similar to the one in which it will be used, to ensure its reliability.

3.4.2 Availability

Quantitative numbers for the availability of the various components of the WRS have not been identified.

The WRS is expected to be available for up to one year during installation, acceptance testing, and operational readiness verification, followed by a one-year waste retrieval campaign for each A-Farm tank.
3.4.3  Maintainability

The WRS design shall, to the extent practical, standardize on like-function components to simplify maintenance and spare parts inventories.

3.4.4  Inspectability

The WRS design shall, to the extent practical, provide inspection access ports for the various waste transfer structures.

3.5  Other System Requirements

3.5.1  Infrastructure Requirements

Infrastructure requirements are identified in Sections 3.1.3.6 and 3.1.3.7.

3.5.2  Operating Requirements

The WRS design shall, to the extent practical, allow operation of the components and systems without farm entry during sluicing operations.

3.5.3  Maintenance Requirements

3.5.3.1.  Ease of Maintenance/Modularity of Design

The WRS shall be designed for ease of maintenance and, to the extent practical, be of a modular design for removal, repair, or replacement. Pump maintenance should be capable of being limited to pump rotation and above-grade component inspection and maintenance.

3.5.3.2.  Maintenance

Remote, limited, or contact maintenance requirements shall be implemented to be consistent with current regulatory requirements, policies, and procedures. Operation should be remote to minimize exposure and contamination. Where practical, heat trace power box connections should be external to the waste transfer structures such that cover plate removal is not required to perform winterization activities.

3.5.3.2.a  Corrective and Preventative Maintenance

Corrective and preventative maintenance shall be performed by Hanford Site Crafts personnel unless special circumstances require specific vendor maintenance support. A vendor service
agreement shall be used under these circumstances. The systems and components shall be designed such that maintenance will not require tank or waste transfer structure entries.

3.5.3.2.b Calibration

The WRS shall be designed to allow periodic calibration.

3.5.3.2.c Cycles, Methods, and Equipment for Calibration

Calibration cycles, methods, and equipment shall be established based on manufacturer’s instructions, component and system reliability, environmental conditions, and site-specific historical data. This information shall be included in equipment lists as required.

3.5.3.2.d After-Installation Calibration

The WRS equipment located inside the SST, DST, or transfer-associated structure shall not require calibration after installation.

3.5.4 Spare Capacity and Interchangeability

3.5.4.1. Flexibility and Expansion

The WRS design shall consider features (e.g., instrumentation, jumpers, and manifolds) that allow operational flexibility to transfer tank contents from the SST to DST receiver tank AP-101. The WRS design shall consider the use and layout of components (e.g., control systems, HIHTLs, etc.) that allow for their use on additional SST retrievals. Additionally, the WRS design shall consider the inclusion of features that allow simultaneous waste transfer from any two A-Farm SSTs. (Note that waste retrieval using recycled supernatant is only required for one SST at a time.)

3.5.4.2. Spares

The minimum number of spares needed for like components shall be determined during design of the WRS and shall be based on the mean time between failures, vendor recommendations, procurement lead times, operational strategy, safety classification, operational experience from previous SST retrievals, and the number of like components installed. These requirements shall be documented in a project spare parts list.

3.5.4.3. Computer Resource Reserve Capacity

There are no computer resource reserve capacity functions or requirements associated with the WRS.
3.5.4.4. Interchangeability

The WRS design shall standardize like-function components, to the extent practical, to simplify maintenance and spare parts inventories. The design shall incorporate existing tank farm equipment and components to the extent feasible.

3.5.5 Transportability

3.5.5.1. Equipment Transportability

The WRS shall be designed for ease of equipment transport, installation in the field, and dismantling. The WRS shall be modular to the extent practical, and shall be designed to be transportable using existing Hanford Site rigging and transport equipment.

3.5.5.2. Preparation for Delivery

SSCs may require special packaging to protect them from corrosion, contamination, physical damage, or any effect that would lower the quality of the items or cause them to deteriorate during shipping and handling. Packaging, receipt, and storage requirements will depend on the classification level of the items. The storage classification levels shown in ASME NQA-1, Subpart 2.2, Section 3-2, shall be used for WRS SSCs.

All WRS equipment shall be shipped in an orientation ready for lifting. Additional handling of the equipment to position it for lifting is not acceptable. Necessary lifting devices, as well as lifting and transport instructions and limitations, shall be provided. Lower level specifications (e.g., procurement specifications) will establish additional specific packaging requirements.

Other equipment shall be packaged to prevent damage from normal condition experienced during handling and transport.

3.5.6 Hoisting and Rigging Requirements

DOE-RL-92-36, RPP-8360, and TFC-ENG-STD-06 shall be used where applicable to the design of the WRS and equipment, including the removal of existing equipment and structures.

3.5.6.1. Hoisting Design and Test Reviews

Hoisting and rigging device or equipment designs, tests, and reports shall be submitted to the Tank Operations Contractor for safety evaluation and approval during design review. Lift points are to be designed in accordance with TFC-ENG-FACSUP-C-25 and RPP-8360, or other appropriate design standards. Lifting design shall include load conditions for lifting the load and rotation of the load from horizontal to vertical if appropriate. The suspended assembly shall hang to within 2 in. of true vertical end to end. The design shall also address lifting attachments,
all associated lifting and rigging equipment, and an area free of sharp edges or corners on the lower end of the equipment for attachment of a choke hitch during equipment removal.

3.5.6.2. Built-in Hoisting Equipment

If used, any built-in hoisting equipment that is part of the WRS shall be evaluated, during design, by the Tank Operations Contractor Hoisting and Rigging Authority for compliance with applicable requirements of DOE-RL-92-36, TFC-ENG-FACSUP-C-25, RPP-8360, and WRPS procedures.

3.5.6.3. Below-the-Hook Lifting Device Requirements

Structural and mechanical below-the-hook lifting devices, as defined by ASME B30.20, shall conform to the requirements of ASME B30.20. Documentation and calculations shall be submitted as evidence that the appropriate welding codes, qualified welders, NDE procedures, testing requirements, etc., have been used. Calculations will be required for the design of all hoisting and rigging equipment and lifting points (of those regulated by ASME B30.20). Below-the-hook lifting devices shall be load tested to 125% of the rated load.

3.5.6.4. Critical Welds

All critical welds on the WRS shall be identified in the design media. For the purpose of this requirement, critical welds are defined as those welds whose failure could result in loss of load or loss of load control. All critical welds on lifting devices shall be full-penetration welds, if possible, and shall be verified by a Tank Operations Contractor approved NDE expert.

3.5.6.5. Below-the-Hook Lifting Device Markings

Structural and mechanical below-the-hook lifting devices shall be provided with labeling and markings per DOE-RL-92-36 and ASME B30.20.

3.5.6.6. Lifting Attachments and Equipment Design

The lifting attachment(s) on the equipment (lifting eyes, lugs, ears, etc.) and the lifted item shall be designed in accordance with RPP-8360 except ASME BTH-1 should be used to verify lifting lugs versus pin diameter design. The design shall consider equipment orientation, i.e., horizontal to vertical.

3.5.7 Qualification Tests

Qualification testing has not been identified for the expected system designs. If qualification testing is found to be necessary, performance of qualification tests is the responsibility of the Design Authority.
3.5.8 Government-Loaned and -Furnished Property

Government-furnished equipment will be identified for each project as part of the procurement and fabrication requisitions and specifications.

There are no government-loaned properties identified as part of the WRS.

3.5.9 Solid Waste

In-tank hardware that prevents the installation and operation of the WRS shall be removed before retrieval operations begin.

3.5.10 Solid Waste Generated

The WRS shall be designed to comply with the requirements of TFC-PLN-33 when generating, handling, or disposing of the following solid waste types as a result of system installation, operation, and maintenance: low-level radioactive waste, mixed waste, non-radioactive dangerous waste, and recyclable materials.

3.5.11 Workmanship

Requirements for workmanship are to be addressed in lower level design documentation (drawings, procurement specifications, etc.) created by the project.

3.5.12 Civil Surveys

Civil surveys shall be performed in accordance with TFC-ENG-STD-39.

3.5.13 Constructability

The WRS design shall, to the greatest extent practical, consider ease of construction. Due to the soil contamination associated with the 241-A Tank Farm and the presence of other below-grade obstructions, digging should be minimized. Piping, conduit, and HIHTLs should be located above grade wherever practical. Provisions shall be made for crane, vehicle, and dedicated personnel walkway access during piping, conduit, and HIHTL routing design.
4.0 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

4.1 Waste Retrieval Process

For Tanks 241-A-101, 241-A-102, 241-A-103, and 241-A-106, saltcake dissolution using the Extended Reach Sluicer System has been selected as the primary retrieval method for waste retrieval. The planned dissolution medium is water. Modified sluicing with DST supernatant and/or chemical dissolution are planned as follow-on technologies as needed to achieve waste retrieval end goals. The WRS will be used to dissolve saltcake and mobilize the sludge in the tank so that it may be transported to a DST. Sluicers will be located as close as possible to the outer tank radius of the SST. Hot water will be added in batches to the tanks through a drop leg. Following the batch addition, a period of soaking and/or recirculation through the sluicers via a slurry pump installed through a tank riser may be used. In addition to water, supernatant, caustic soda (sodium hydroxide) or oxalic acid may be added to assist in breaking up waste remnants in tanks (i.e., hard heel). Oxalic acid addition is not currently envisioned, but the system is being designed to be compatible with oxalic acid to provide greater process flexibility. High pressure water may also be used to supplement break-up of waste. Liquid waste and mobilized solids will be removed from the SST using the slurry pump. The radioactive and chemical liquid waste will be sent from the SST to a DST using a separate over-ground HIHTL.

4.2 Characteristics of System Subelements

The proposed major subelements (or subsystems) of the WRS are identified in Section 3.1 and described in the following subsections. The WRS and its subsystems must satisfy all of the performance characteristics defined in Section 3.1. As the WRS design is developed, additional subsystems may be defined, or additional performance characteristics may be ascribed to the following subsystems, in order to address these requirements. The characteristics of the WRS subelements are defined below, subject to change based on ongoing design activities.

4.2.1 Retrieval and Conveyance Subsystem

The WRS Retrieval and Conveyance Subsystem (RCS) consists of in-tank and ex-tank equipment that mobilizes and removes waste from the SST and pumps it to the WRS Waste Transfer Line Subsystem at a sufficient pressure and flow rate to transport it to the receiving DST. The RCS provides the necessary motive force for waste transport, and performs any mixing, dilution, or other conditioning necessary to render the waste into a form conducive for transport. The RCS may be further categorized into subelements as the design is developed. Performance characteristics related to the RCS are specified in Sections 3.1.3 and subsections thereof, as well as Section 3.1 in general.

4.2.2 Waste Transfer Line Subsystem

The Waste Transfer Line Subsystem shall provide the primary and secondary containment, leak detection, and inter-farm waste routing for the transfer of slurry waste from 241-A Tank Farm
SSTs to the DST and the transfer of supernatant from the DST to the SSTs. The Waste Transfer Line Subsystem may include the HIHTLs, above-grade valve pits, above-grade diversion boxes, or other temporary piping elements. The system also includes pit leak detectors, in-pit valves and jumpers supporting waste transfers, waste transfer instrumentation, and associated ancillary equipment. The Waste Transfer Line Subsystem is bounded at one end by piping connections with the 241-A Tank Farm SSTs, via the RCS, and at the other end by in-pit connections to the DST Systems. Performance characteristics related to the Waste Transfer Line Subsystem are specified in Section 3.1.3.

4.2.3 Monitor and Control Subsystem

The WRS Monitor and Control Subsystem (MCS) monitors and controls WRS processes as required for safe and efficient operation. The MCS may include both local and remote PLCs, a HMI station, and closed-circuit televisions. Performance characteristics related to the MCS are specified in Section 3.1.3 and subsections thereof.

4.2.4 Electrical Power Distribution (241-A Tank Farm)

The WRS Electrical Power Distribution (241-A Tank Farm) distributes electrical power to the WRS. It includes 480 VAC distribution, 480-120/240 VAC transformers (when required), electrical power cabling, distribution panels, circuit breakers, and associated ancillary equipment. Performance characteristics related to Electrical Power Distribution in 241-A Tank Farm are specified in Section 3.1.3.6.

4.2.5 Raw Water Distribution (241-A Tank Farm)

The 241-A-285 Air and Water Service Building distributes raw water to the WRS in 241-A Tank Farm, and includes raw water piping, connections, and associated ancillary equipment.

4.2.6 Service Air Distribution (241-A Tank Farm)

The 241-A-285 Air and Water Service Building is capable of distributing compressed air to the WRS in 241-A Tank Farm through the hot and cold water lines. The installed system includes a service air compressor, in-building piping, auxiliary connections and tie-ins to the farm water distribution piping, and associated ancillary equipment.

4.2.7 DST Utilities Subsystems Subelement

The characteristics of Electrical Power Distribution at the receiving DST are defined in HNF-4157 and Section 3.1.3.7.
5.0 DESIGN VERIFICATION

Design verification shall be performed on the WRS as represented in design drawings, prototypes, engineering models, etc., to verify that the design meets the requirements stated in Section 3.0 of this specification. The WRS design verifications shall be conducted in accordance with TFC-ENG-DESIGN-C-52 and shall ensure compliance with the requirements of this specification.
6.0 NOTES

6.1 241-A Tank Farm Construction

The 241-A Farm includes six 75-foot diameter SSTs used to store legacy waste from past Hanford operations. The six 241-A-Tanks (241-A-101, 241-A-102, 241-A-103, 241-A-104, 241-A-105, and 241-A-106) were constructed during 1953 and 1955 with a nominal capacity of 1,000,000 gallons each. These tanks are underground, and are constructed as a cylindrical, reinforced concrete shell with a domed roof and a flat bottom. The interior of the tanks contains a 75-foot diameter liner constructed of mild steel, extending up the tank wall to a height of 32 feet 6 inches. The concrete shells of these tanks maintain the structural integrity of the steel liner by protecting it from soil loads.

Designed to contain self-boiling waste, each tank contains four air lift circulators (ALCs). The ALCs were used to agitate the waste and minimize hot spots in the solids. The ALCs are permanently mounted and air was fed to the ALCs from a single riser on each tank. Since the ALC piping may not be removed from these risers, the risers are not available to be used for WRS equipment installations.

Access to the tank interior for installing various process equipment and instrumentation is provided by vertical risers that penetrate the tank dome. The 241-A tanks contain covered pits, which provide surface access to the process piping and some of the tank risers. Pit structures also provide the locations where jumpers (temporary piping connections), pumps, and other equipment are typically installed to establish waste transfer routing. The existing pits are constructed of reinforced concrete. Their walls and floors are located below grade, and they are provided with removable reinforced concrete cover blocks or steel cover plates located just above grade level.

A ventilation system has been designed and is being installed for all six 241-A Tank Farm SSTs. Moisture Separator flush water and all of the ventilation system condensate will be sent to a non-leaking tank being retrieved (i.e. A-101, A-102, A-103, or A-106) via a riser.

An operating history of the 241-A Farm tanks can be found in Appendix C of RPP-10435. A general tank riser configuration and tank cross-section sketches are provided in Figures 6-1 and 6-2.
Figure 6-1. Typical Riser Layout for 241-A Tanks
Figure 6-2. Typical 241-A Tank Cross-Section Sketch
7.0 APPENDIXES

Appendix A contains the functional flow block diagram.