Addendum I Inspection Requirements

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I. INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

I.1 INSPECTION PLAN

This addendum describes the method and schedule for inspections of LERF and 200 Area ETF. The purpose of inspections is to help ensure that situations do not exist that might cause or lead to the release of dangerous and/or mixed waste that could pose a threat to human health and the environment. Abnormal conditions identified by an inspection will be corrected on a schedule that prevents hazards to workers, the public, and the environment.

I.1.1 General Inspection Requirements

The content and frequency of inspections are described in this section. Inspection records are retained in the Hanford Facility Operating Record, LERF and 200 Area ETF file, or other approved locations, in accordance with Permit Condition II.I.1.

In certain areas of the 200 Area ETF, many inspections are performed remotely to maintain ALARA exposure. Monitoring instruments are connected to audible alarms and visual indicators track alarm status. The monitoring system provides trending of selected monitoring data, graphics, and equipment summary displays.

A preventive maintenance recall system is employed to direct preventive maintenance activities at the LERF and 200 Area ETF. Equipment requiring maintenance is checked as indicated by the maintenance history and the manufacturer's recommendations. The preventive maintenance of certain equipment might not be possible if the LERF or the 200 Area ETF is in an operational mode. Thus, the preventive maintenance could be performed slightly earlier or later than planned to minimize impact on operations.

Instrumentation at 200 Area ETF is calibrated regularly to ensure accuracy and reliability. All process control instrumentation is calibrated on a schedule depending on previous calibration experience. An instrument calibration and recall system is employed to manage calibrations.

I.1.1.1 Types of Problems

Key components of the LERF inspection program include the following areas:

- Structural integrity of the basins
- Catch basin secondary containment system integrity
- Evidence of release from basins
- Safety, communications, and emergency equipment

Key components of the 200 Area ETF inspection program include the following areas:

- Condition of tanks and ancillary piping
- Condition of containers
- Condition of the process control equipment
- Condition of emergency equipment
- Condition of secondary containment

Table I.1 and Table I.2 provide a description of LERF and 200 Area ETF items to be inspected.

I.1.1.2 Frequency of Inspections

The frequency of inspections is based on the rate of possible deterioration of equipment and the probability of a threat to human health or the environment.

The LERF and 200 Area ETF is inspected as indicated in Table I.1 and Table I.2.

I.1.2 Specific Process Inspection Requirements

The following sections describe the specific process inspections performed at LERF and 200 Area ETF.

I.1.2.1 Container Inspections

Containers are used at the 200 Area ETF to store solidified secondary waste, such as the powder waste from the thin film dryer and maintenance and operations waste. When containers are being held in container storage areas, the following inspection schedule is maintained:

- Daily visual inspection of container storage area for leaks, spills, accumulated liquids, and open or improperly sealed containers
- Weekly visual inspection of container labels to ensure labels are not obscured, removed, or otherwise unreadable
- Weekly visual inspection for deterioration of containers, containment systems, or cracks in protective coating or foundations caused by corrosion, mishandling, or other factors.

Following the inspections, an inspection datasheet is signed and dated by the inspector and supervisor.

I.1.2.2 Tank Inspections

A description of the tank systems and ancillary equipment at the 200 Area ETF is given in Addendum C. Inspections and frequencies are given in Table I.1 and Table I.2. This section includes a brief discussion of the inspections.

I.1.2.2.1 Overfill Protection

Tanks that have the possibility of being overfilled have level instrumentation that alarms before the tanks reach overflow. High tank level alarms annunciate ~~in the control room~~, allowing operating personnel to take immediate action to stop the vessels from overfilling. These alarms are monitored continuously ~~in the control room~~ during solution transfers.

I.1.2.2.2 Visual Inspections

Visual inspections of tanks and secondary containments are performed to check for leaks, signs of corrosion or damage, and malfunctioning equipment. Inspections are performed on tanks, secondary containment within the 200 Area ETF, surge tank, and verification tank, and associated secondary containment.

I.1.2.2.3 Secondary Containment Leak Detectors

The surge tank and verification tank secondary containment systems have sloped floors that drain solutions to sumps equipped with leak detectors ~~that alarm in the control room~~. These alarms are monitored continuously ~~in the control room~~during ETF processing operations and at least daily at other times. If an alarm is activated, further investigation is performed to determine if the source is a tank leak or other solution (i.e., precipitation).

I.1.2.2.4 Integrity Assessments

The initial integrity assessment was issued in 1995 (Addendum C). Consistent with the recommendations of the integrity assessment, a periodic integrity assessment program was developed for the 200 Area ETF tanks and is discussed in detail in Addendum C, Section C.4.2.

I.1.2.2.5 Effluent Treatment Facility Piping

The 200 Area ETF employs an extensive piping system. During inspections at the 200 Area ETF, any aboveground piping is inspected visually for signs of leakage and for general structural integrity. During the visual inspection, particular attention is paid to valves and fittings for signs of cracking, deformation, and leakage.

I.1.2.3 Surface Impoundments and Condition Assessment

The following describes the surface impoundment inspections performed at LERF.

I.1.2.3.1 Overtopping Control

Under current operating conditions, 1.34 meters of freeboard is maintained at each LERF basin, which corresponds to a normal operating level of 6.1 meters, or 24.6 million liters. Level indicators at each basin are monitored to confirm that this level is not exceeded.

Before an aqueous waste is transferred into a basin, administrative controls are implemented to ensure overtopping will not occur during the transfer. The volume of feed to be transferred is compared to the available volume in the receiving basin. The transfer is not initiated unless there is sufficient volume available in the receiving basin or a cut-off level is established. The transfer into the basin would be stopped when this cut-off level is reached.

The LERF basins also are provided with floating very low-density polyethylene covers that are designed and constructed to prevent overtopping by the introduction of precipitation and dust into the basins. Overtopping and flow control also are discussed in Addendum C.

I.1.2.3.2 Impoundment Contents

The LERF basins are inspected weekly to assess whether the contents are escaping from a basin. Level indicators are inspected weekly to check for unaccountable change in the level of the basins.

I.1.2.3.3 Leak Detection

The leachate detection, collection, and removal system is described in Addendum C. The leachate collection sump pump is activated ~~automatically~~ when the liquid level in the leachate sump reaches a preset level. A flow meter ~~and~~ /totalizer measures the amount of leachate removed. In addition, the timer on the leachate pump tracks the cumulative pump run hours. The leak rate through the primary liner is calculated weekly using the leachate flow meter/totalizer readings or pump operating hours readings. Calculations using either method are sufficient for compliance. ~~An inspection is performed weekly where the totalizer reading and basin level reading are used to determine the leak rate per wetted surface area. The leak rate is compared to previous rates to see if leakage has increased.~~ If either the flow meter/ totalizer or pump operating hours system is not functioning, this is identified as an abnormal condition (see I.1).

The LERF employs a double walled transfer piping between 242-A Evaporator and LERF and between LERF and 200 Area ETF. The WAC 173-303-650 regulations do not require a discussion of piping for surface impoundments. However, for the purposes of comprehensive coverage of the LERF, inspections and integrity assessments are performed on the piping system. Aqueous waste (e.g., process condensate) is transferred from the 242-A Evaporator to the LERF via a buried pipeline. Likewise, aqueous waste is transferred to the 200 Area ETF via buried pipelines. At the LERF dikes, aboveground piping serves to transfer waste from one basin to another.

The buried pipelines normally are continuously monitored during transfers by a leak detection system (Addendum C). ~~The alarms on the leak detection system are monitored in the 200 Area ETF control rooms~~. As an alternative to continuous leak detection, the transfer lines can be inspected daily during transfers by opening the secondary containment drain lines at the LERF catch basins (for 242-A Evaporator transfers to LERF) and the surge tank (for LERF transfers to 200 Area ETF) to inspect for leakage. During the routine inspections at LERF, the aboveground piping system is inspected for signs of leakage and for general structural integrity. During the visual inspection, particular attention is paid to valves and fittings for signs of cracking, deformation, and leakage.

I.1.2.3.4 Dike Erosion

The LERF basins and dikes are visually inspected weekly and after significant precipitation events for run-on, run-off, cover integrity, erosion problems, or other signs of deterioration in the dikes from precipitation, wind, burrowing mammals, or vegetation.

I.1.2.3.5 Structural Integrity

A written certification attesting to the structural integrity of the basin dikes, signed by a qualified, registered professional engineer, is provided in Addendum C.

I.1.2.3.6 Container Inspection

Normal operation of the LERF does not involve the storage of dangerous waste in containers. Therefore, the inspection requirements of this section normally are not applicable to the LERF. Any containerized dangerous waste generated at LERF will be brought to the 200 Area ETF and managed in accordance with WAC 173-303-630 and is discussed in Section I.1.3.

I.1.3 Inspection Log

Observations made and deficiencies noted during an inspection are recorded on inspection log sheets (also called turnover sheets). On completion, the log sheet includes the inspector's printed name, signature, date, and time; the log sheet is submitted for review and approval by LERF and200 Area ETF management or their designee, as required by operating procedures. Once approved, the log sheet is kept in the Hanford Facility Operating Record, LERF and 200 Area ETF files. Inspection records are retained in the Hanford Facility Operating Record, LERF and 200 Area ETF files, or other approved locations, in accordance with Permit Condition II.I.1. The inspection records are used to help determine any necessary corrective actions. Problems identified during the inspections are prioritized and addressed in a timely fashion to mitigate health risks to workers, maintain integrity of the TSD units, and prevent hazards to public health and the environment.

If while performing an inspection, a leak or spill is discovered, facility operations responds per the emergency response procedures action is taken to stop the leak and determine the cause. The waste is removed from the secondary containment in a timely manner that prevents harm to human health and the environment.

I.1.4 Storage of Ignitable or Reactive Wastes

The LERF could receive an aqueous waste that is designated reactive or ignitable. Any aqueous waste exhibiting these characteristics is managed (e.g., through blending in LERF) such that the waste no longer exhibits the reactive or ignitable characteristics.

Though unlikely, the 200 Area ETF secondary wastes might have the characteristics of being reactive or ignitable. A qualified inspector performs annual fire inspections of the 200 Area ETF using a checklist developed specifically for facilities that handle dangerous and/or mixed waste.

Table I.1. Visual Inspection Schedule for the LERF and 200 Area ETF

Item	Inspection	Frequency
Load-In Facility		
Load-In tank system	Inspect area for leaks. Note any unusual noises or vibration from the system pumps. Inspect secondary containment system for signs of deterioration.	Daily
Main Treatment Train		
Surge tank system	Inspect area for leaks. Note any unusual noises or vibration from the system pumps. Inspect secondary containment system for signs of deterioration.	Daily
Rough filter	Inspect for leaks.	Daily±
Ultraviolet oxidation system	Inspect module for leaks Inspect peroxide storage tank, ancillary equipment for leaks.	Daily±
pH adjustment tank	Inspect tank and ancillary equipment for leaks	Daily±
H_2O_2 decomposer	Inspect tank and ancillary equipment for leaks	Daily±
Fine filter	Inspect module for leaks	Daily±
Degasification system	Inspect module for leaks. Note any unusual noises or vibration from the degasification blower.	Daily±
Reverse osmosis system	Inspect tanks and ancillary equipment for leaks. Note any unusual noises or vibration from the system pumps.	Daily±
Polishers	Inspect tanks and ancillary equipment for leaks.	Daily±
Effluent pH adjustment tank	Inspect tank and ancillary equipment for leaks.	Daily±
Verification tanks	Inspect tanks and ancillary equipment for leaks. Note any unusual noises or vibration from the system pumps. Inspect secondary containment system for signs of deterioration.	Daily
Secondary Treatment Train		
Secondary waste receiving tank	Inspect tank and ancillary equipment for leaks	Daily
ETF evaporator	Inspect tank and equipment for leaks. Note any unusual noises or vibration from the system pumps or compressor.	Daily±
Concentrate tank	Inspect tank and ancillary equipment for leaks.	Daily±
Thin film dryer	Inspect tanks and ancillary equipment for leaks (viewed through camera). Note any unusual noises or vibration from the system pumps or blower.	Daily±
Container handling	Inspect area for spills, leaks, accumulated liquids.	Daily
Container handling	Inspect for deterioration of containers and secondary containment, including corrosion and cracks in secondary containment foundation and coating. Inspect container labels to ensure that they are readable.	Weekly
Support Systems		
Vessel ventilation system	Inspect filters (HEPA and pre-filters), check vessel off gas pressures, system flow, and discharge temperatures.	Daily
Sump tank system	Inspect sump trenches for unexpected liquids, which indicate spills or leaks from process equipment.	Daily
Safety Systems		
Eye wash stations	Check status; check for adequate pressure	Monthly
Safety showers	Check status; check for adequate pressure	Monthly
Emergency Systems		
Fire extinguishers	Check for adequate charge.	Monthly
Emergency lighting	Test operability.	Monthly
Processing Area		
Uninterruptible power supply	Check output voltage and visually inspect battery pack for corrosion and leakage. Check indicator lights for fault conditions.	Annually

Table I.2. Inspection Plan for Instrumentation Monitoring

Item	Inspection	Frequency*
Load-In Facility		
Level alarm LAHH-59A-109/-117	Monitor liquid level in load-in tanks TK-109 and TK-117 to prevent overflow	Continuously
Level alarm LSH-59A-003	Monitor liquid level in load-in tanks TK-1 to prevent overflow	Continuously
Leak detector	Monitor for leakage in the load-in tank pit sump	Continuously
Main Treatment Train		
Leak detector LAH-20B009	Monitor for leakage in the surge tank drainage sump	Continuously
Level alarm LAH-60A013	Monitor surge tank level to prevent overflow	Continuously
Level alarm LAHL-60C-111	Monitor liquid levels in the pH adjustment tank to prevent overflow	Continuously
Level alarm LAHL-60F-101	Monitor liquid levels in the first RO feed tank to prevent overflow	Continuously
Level alarm LAHL-60F-201	Monitor liquid levels in the second RO feed tank to prevent overflow	Continuously
Level alarms LAHL-60F-211	Monitor liquid levels in the effluent pH adjustment tank to prevent overflow	Continuously
Level transmitter LAHX-60H001A/B/C	Monitor liquid level in verification tanks to prevent overflow	Continuously
Leak detector LAH-20B010	Monitor for leakage in the verification tank drainage sump	Continuously
Secondary Treatment Train		
Level alarm LAHL-60I-001A/B	Monitor liquid levels in secondary waste receiver tanks A and B to prevent overflow.	Continuously
Level alarm LAHL-60J-001A/B	Monitor liquid levels in concentrate tanks A and B to prevent overflow.	Continuously
Level alarm LAHL-60I-107	Monitor liquid levels in the evaporator tank to prevent overflow.	Continuously
Level alarm LAHL-60J-036	Monitor liquid levels in the spray condenser tank to prevent overflow.	Continuously
Level alarm LAHL-60I-108	Monitor liquid levels in the distillate flash tank to prevent overflow.	Continuously
Level alarm LAH-60I-119	Monitor liquid levels in the entrainment separator tank to prevent overflow.	Continuously
Level transmitter LAH-20B001	Monitor liquid level in sump tank No. 1 to prevent overflow.	Continuously
Level transmitter LAH-20B002	Monitor liquid level in sump tank No. 2 to prevent overflow.	Continuously
Leak detector LAH-20B003	Monitor for leakage to sump No. 1.	Continuously**
Leak detector LAH-20B005	Monitor for leakage to sump No. 2.	Continuously**
Leak detector	Monitor for leakage from pipeline between 200 Area ETF and load in station.	Continuously**
Leak detector	Monitor for leakage from pipeline between 200 Area ETF and LERF.	Continuously**
Leak detector	Monitor for leakage from pipeline between LERF and the 242-A Evaporator.	Continuously**

* Frequency of "continuously" applies during ETF processing and/or Load-in Station transfers. Data from alarms, leak detectors, and level transmitters is monitored at least daily at other times, even though many of these instruments record continuously (see C.2.5.1). Emergency communications equipment and warning systems are included in addendum J, Contingency Plan. These do not rely upon continuous control room monitoring..

** In the event of a malfunction of one of the electronic leak detectors, daily visual inspections will be performed while the facilities are in operation.

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