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Alternatives Generation and Analysis for the Phase I Intermediate Waste Feed Staging System Design Requirements

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Abstract: This alternatives generation and analysis (AGA) addresses the question: What is the design basis for the facilities required to stage low-level waste (LLW) feed to the Phase I private contractors? Alternative designs for the intermediate waste feed staging system were developed, analyzed, and compared. Based on these analyses, this document recommends installing mixer pumps in the central pump pit of double-shell tanks 241-AP-102 and 241-AP-104. Also recommended is installing decant/transfer pumps at these tanks. These recommendations have clear advantages in that they provide a low schedule impact/risk and the highest operability of all the alternatives investigated. This revision incorporates comments from the decision board.

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**ALTERNATIVES GENERATION AND
ANALYSIS FOR THE PHASE I
INTERMEDIATE WASTE FEED
STAGING SYSTEM DESIGN
REQUIREMENTS**

January 1997

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GLOSSARY

Abbreviation, Acronym, or Term	Corresponding Term or Definition
ADA	Air Delivery Assembly
ADMP	Advanced Design Mixer Pump
AGA	Alternatives Generation and Analysis
ALARA	As Low As Reasonably Achievable
ALC	Air Lift Circulator
CDR	Conceptual Design Report
Caustic	Sodium Hydroxide
Constraint	Externally imposed requirements
Contractors' Tanks	The DST tanks given over to the private contractors for use as feed staging tanks in their processes
DAP	Double Accumulator Plate
Decant/Transfer Pump	A deep-well turbine transfer pump with an intake at an adjustable height (similar to the W-151 design) used to decant waste from DSTs
Detriment	Cost of exposure
Dilution Factor	The ratio of the staged feed volume to the original volume of the waste before retrieval
DQO	Data Quality Objective
DST(s)	Double-shell tank(s) that contain mixed waste scheduled for retrieval and processing during Phase I Privatization operations at the Hanford Site
Enabling Assumption	An assumption made to permit continued analysis where information concerning a decision, constraint, or requirement is lacking
Eqn	Equation
<i>F&R</i>	<i>TWRS Functions and Requirements Document</i> (Carpenter 1996)
Feed Envelope	See Modified RFP Feed Envelope

GLOSSARY

Abbreviation, Acronym, or Term	Corresponding Term or Definition
Fixed-Intake Transfer Pump	A deep-well turbine pump with an intake at a fixed height used to transfer waste out of a tank
gibbsite	Sodium Aluminate, (NaAlO ₂)
GOCO	Government Owned / Contractor Operated
HEPA Filter	High-efficiency particulate air filter
Hanford Site	The Department of Energy's nuclear site located North of Richland, Washington
HLW	High-level waste
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
Insoluble Solids	Metal, metal oxide, and other insoluble compounds insoluble in water or dilute caustic solutions (i.e., sludge)
IWFSS	Intermediate Waste Feed Staging System
IWFST(s)	A LLW Intermediate Waste Feed Staging Tank. Same as staging tank in this document
LAW	Low-activity waste
LLW	Low-level waste
Mixer Pump	A 300-hp pump used to mobilize solids and mix waste in DSTs
Modified RFP Feed Envelope	A set of physical and chemical limits, defined by the RFP and by the LLW Feed Staging Plan, that must be met by a supernatant provided to the private contractors as feed
NGTP	New Generation Transfer Pump
Not-mixed	An IWFST mixing scenario in which the feed batch is not mixed and potentially has stratified supernatant layers
OSD	Operational Safety Document
OSR	Operational Safety Requirement
OWVP	Operational Waste Volume Projection

GLOSSARY

Abbreviation, Acronym, or Term	Corresponding Term or Definition
Phase I	The first portion of the TWRS Privatization during which a proof-of-concept demonstration is performed and additional feed is processed using relatively small-scale processing facilities.
Phase II	The final portion of the TWRS Privatization during which full-scale production facilities are operated.
PHMC	Project Hanford Management Contractor
PLC	Programmable Logic Controller
PNNL	Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
Private Contractor(s)	Private companies involved in the Phase I Privatization who are contracted to construct and operate a LAW immobilization facility at the Hanford Site.
Privatization	A business strategy in which private contractors provide the capital for building plants and treating waste. The private contractors assume much of the financial and technical risk.
PSAR	Preliminary Safety Analysis Report
RCRA	<i>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976</i>
Requirement	Internally imposed limits.
RFP	<i>TWRS Privatization Request for Proposals (DOE-RL 1996)</i>
RRSD	Sodium Ratiod RSDs
RSD	Relative Standard Deviation
Sampling Number	The number of samples required to validate that a specific batch meets the feed envelope criteria.
Settled or Settleable Solids	Solids that will settle to the bottom of the tanks.
Simplifying Assumption	An assumption used to make calculations or analysis easier.
Sodium Ratio	The ratio of a chemical component concentration (in <i>M</i>) or radionuclide concentration (in Bq/L) to the sodium Concentration (in <i>M</i>).
Solids Entrainment	The entrainment of settled solids during retrieval and transfer from the source tanks or transfer from the staging tanks.

GLOSSARY

Abbreviation, Acronym, or Term	Corresponding Term or Definition
Soluble Solids	Solids that can be dissolved in water or dilute caustic solutions, primarily salts of sodium.
Source Tanks	DSTs containing waste to be retrieved and used as feed during Phase I Privatization operations
Staging System	Intermediate Waste Feed Staging System or IWFST
Staging Tank	A LLW Intermediate Waste Feed Staging Tank or IWFST.
Stat Ratio	A measure of the proximity of the component's sodium ratio to feed envelope limit.
Stratified Layers	Two or more supernatants with different densities and chemical compositions which cause them to float one on top of the other without appreciable mixing between the layers.
TBD	To Be Determined
TECC	Total Estimated Construction Cost
TIC	Total Inorganic Carbon
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
Transuranic Radionuclides	All the isotopes of americium, plutonium, and neptunium.
TRU	See transuranic radionuclides
TWRS	Tank Waste Remediation Systems
USQ	Unresolved Safety Question
Well-mixed	An IWFST mixing scenario in which the feed batch is mixed until homogeneous.
wk	Week
WTS	Waste Transfer System

ALTERNATIVES GENERATION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE PHASE I INTERMEDIATE WASTE FEED STAGING SYSTEM DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

1.0 DECISION ANALYSIS SUMMARY

This alternatives generation and analysis (AGA) addresses the question *What is the design basis for the facilities required to stage low level waste (LLW) feed to the Phase I private contractors?*

Following the strategy laid out by the *LLW Feed Staging Plan* (Certa et al 1996), the Double-Shell Tank (DST) Waste Retrieval System and the Tank Waste System will work together as a single system to stage batches of LLW. For the purposes of this study, the combined systems will be referred to as the Intermediate Waste Feed Staging System (IWSS).

1.1 ALTERNATIVES GENERATION

The IWSS is responsible for receiving waste from the retrieval function, staging the retrieved waste in batches, and transferring these feed batches to the private contractors. The IWSS will use only some of the components of the DST Waste Retrieval System and the Tank Waste System. The subsystems under the DST Waste Retrieval System are the DST Waste Utilization System (mixers and dissolution/dilution equipment) and the DST Waste Transfer System (transfer pumps). The subsystems of interest under the Tank Waste System are the Waste Transfer System (transfer pumps, pits, and transfer lines), the Intermediate Waste Feed Staging Tank (IWST) Mixing System (if required), the IWST Sampling System (if required) and the IWST Ventilation System.

The issues and options for these systems affect each other, in particular, the IWST Transfer Pump and the IWST Mixing System. Therefore, alternatives were generated that represent the combinations of options for the transfer pump and the mixing system. To each of these alternatives, the most appropriate options for the valve pit and the sampling and ventilation systems were added. Figure 1-1 shows how the options for these systems fit together into the alternatives.

Table 1-1 is a matrix listing the alternatives generated by this study versus the decision criteria. This table summarizes the differences between the alternatives.

Figure 1-1. Intermediate Waste Feed Staging System Alternatives

ALTERNATIVES	STUDY INFLUENCE		STUDY SCOPE				
	SOURCE TANK REASSEMBLY PUMP	WASTE DISINTEGRATION AND OUTFLOW	INLET TO AIRRAID PUMP	INLET VALVE PUMP	INLET MIXING SYSTEM	INLET VENTILATION SYSTEM	INLET SAMPLING SYSTEM
1	+ NO SOURCE CONTROL (feed waste pump)	+ DISOLVE ALL SOLUBLE SOLIDS	+ SOURCE CONTROL (feed pump)	-	+ NO MIXER	+ NO MIXING	+ GAS SAMPLING
2	+ NO SOURCE CONTROL (feed waste pump)	+ DISOLVE ALL SOLUBLE SOLIDS	+ SOURCE CONTROL (feed pump)	-	+ PUMP(S) AND MIXER	+ NO MIXING	+ GAS SAMPLING
3	+ NO SOURCE CONTROL (feed waste pump)	+ SHUTOUT FOR BASIC WASTERS	+ SOURCE CONTROL (feed pump)	-	+ MIXER PUMP - 10' CLEAR	+ NO MIXING	+ GAS SAMPLING
4	+ NO SOURCE CONTROL (feed waste pump)	+ SHUTOUT FOR BASIC WASTERS	+ NO SOURCE CONTROL (feed pump)	-	+ MIXER PUMP - 10' CLEAR	+ NO MIXING	+ GAS SAMPLING
5	+ SOURCE CONTROL (feed pump)	+ DISOLVE ALL SOLUBLE SOLIDS	+ NO SOURCE CONTROL (feed waste pump)	-	+ NO MIXER	+ NO MIXING	+ GAS SAMPLING
6	+ SOURCE CONTROL (feed pump)	+ DISOLVE ALL SOLUBLE SOLIDS	+ NO SOURCE CONTROL (feed waste pump)	-	+ MIXER AND MIXER	+ NO MIXING	+ GAS SAMPLING
7	+ SOURCE CONTROL (feed pump)	+ SHUTOUT FOR BASIC WASTERS	+ NO SOURCE CONTROL (feed waste pump)	-	+ MIXER PUMP - 10' CLEAR	+ NO MIXING	+ GAS SAMPLING
8	+ SOURCE CONTROL (feed pump)	+ SHUTOUT FOR BASIC WASTERS	+ NO SOURCE CONTROL (feed waste pump)	-	+ MIXER PUMP - 10' CLEAR	+ NO MIXING	+ GAS SAMPLING

Table 1-1. Intermediate Waste Feed Staging System Alternatives Decision Criteria Matrix
(Sheet 1 of 2)

Intermediate Waste Feed Staging System Alternatives Decision Criteria Matrix

Decision Criteria	Alternatives ^a					
	3	4	5	6	7	8
Alternative Description	Solids Control at Staging Tank, Motor Pump On Center	Solids Control at Staging Tank, Motor Pump Off Center	Solids Control at Source Tank, No Motor	Solids Control at Source Tank, Pulverizer Motor	Solids Control at Source Tank, Motor Pump On Center	Solids Control at Source Tank, Motor Pump Off Center
Capital Cost ^b Operating Cost Life Cycle Cost ^c	\$25,080,000 \$ 3,840,000 \$28,920,000	\$21,040,000 \$ 3,840,000 \$24,880,000	\$17,800,000 \$ 4,800,000 \$22,600,000	\$21,190,000 \$ 3,840,000 \$25,030,000	\$17,500,000 \$ 3,880,000 \$21,380,000	\$26,800,000 \$ 3,840,000 \$30,640,000
Technical Maturity	Available	Available	Under Development The equipment is judged to be available. The technical information required to prevent precipitation of solids is judged to be under development.	Under Development The equipment is judged to be available with regard to existing inputs. The technical information required to prevent precipitation of solids is judged to be under development.	Available	Available
Maintainability	Medium Maintainability These alternatives do not rank as high as Alternatives 5 and 6 due to additional mechanical requirements. However, the systems associated with the addition to have been shown to be reliable and the equipment would be readily accessible for repair and maintenance.		High Maintainability Level amount of equipment and, therefore, the level maintainability action.	High Maintainability The pulsed air mixing system has no moving parts to or around the tanks and therefore, low maintainability action.	Medium Maintainability These alternatives do not rank as high as Alternatives 5 and 6 due to additional mechanical equipment. However, the systems associated with the alternatives have been shown to be reliable and the equipment would be readily accessible for repair and maintenance.	
Safety	High Safety These alternatives rank higher than Alternative 5 due to lower sampling requirements. However, compared with the other alternatives the safety issues would be similar.		Medium Safety High operator dose because of continuous required sampling.	High Safety These alternatives rank higher than Alternative 5 due to lower sampling requirements. However, compared with the other alternatives the safety issues would be similar.		

Table 1-1. Intermediate Waste Feed Staging System Alternatives Decision Criteria Matrix (Sheet 2 of 2)

Intermediate Waste Feed Staging System Alternatives by Decision Criteria Matrix (Cont.)

Decision Criteria	Alternatives ^a					
	3	4	5	6	7	8
Operability	High Operability This alternative provides the most robust system to respond to off-normal conditions such as unexpected solids accumulation and/or precipitation. The river pump can act on dissolving, insoluble solids and the decant pump can haul solids movement.	High Operability This alternative is essentially the same as Alternative 3 except the off-center pump will be less effective in mobilizing the solids for dissolution or transfer than is alternative 7 which has an on-center pump.	Low Operability These alternatives are ranked the lowest in being able to respond to off-normal conditions. They do not provide for solids entrainment control in the staging tanks and therefore rely on the DST Waste Transfer System to control the entrainment of insoluble solids at the source tank. These alternatives also do not provide a staging system in the staging tanks which could be used to mobilize soluble solids to aid in solids dissolution and rely on the Dissolution/Dilution system of the source tank to dissolve all the soluble solids and adjust the waste so that no solids precipitation will occur at the staging tank.		Medium Operability This alternative does not provide for solids entrainment control in the staging tanks and therefore relies on the DST Waste Transfer System to control the entrainment of insoluble solids at the source tank. A timing system as provided in the staging tank that can aid in solids dissolution.	Medium Operability This alternative is operability the same as alternative 7 except the off-center river pump will be less effective in mobilizing the solids for dissolution or transfer than are alternative 7 which has an on-center pump.
Schedule Impact/Risk	Low Schedule Impact/Risk Most solids will accumulate in the staging tank in the alternative than in alternative 7 or 8 and will require more scheduled time between batches for solids mobilization and transfer back to tank 6 area.	Medium Schedule Impact/Risk Solids will accumulate in the alternative just like in Alternative 3 but the off-center river pump will be less effective in mobilizing the solids. This will require more scheduled time between batches.	High Schedule Impact/Risk There is no efficient method for the removal of settled solids in these alternatives. If settled solids accumulate in the staging tank they will reduce the operating volume of the staging tank and may cause schedule violations to be missed.		Low Schedule Impact/Risk Solids will accumulate in the staging tanks in this alternative but the on-center river pump should be effective in mobilizing the solids for transfer. Some delay will be required in the schedule for three transfers.	Medium Schedule Impact/Risk Solids will accumulate in the staging tanks in this alternative just like in Alternative 7 but the off-center river pump will be less effective in mobilizing the solids. This will require more scheduled time between batches.
Environmental Impact	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Regulatory Compliance	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Public Acceptance	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

ND - This is a non-determining factor between the alternatives.

^a Alternatives 1 and 2 were removed from consideration because they did not meet financial requirements.

^b For Alternatives 3, 4, 7, and 8, this cost includes an additional \$3,808,000 provided by the DST Waste Retrieval System due to the "Control Solids Entrainment at Source Tank" requirement.

This assumes that the DST Waste Retrieval System puts in a single river pump on the control jet of each source tank and that for each of the six source tanks which require solids entrainment control, a 42 inch river jet is installed to grade, a pump pit is constructed to house the decant/transfer pump, and transfer lines are constructed from the river pit to the control pump pit.

1.2 CONCLUSIONS

1.2.1 Benefits of Solids Entrainment Control at the Staging Tank Versus at the Source Tank

Alternatives 3 and 4 place control of solids entrainment at the staging tank, whereas alternatives 7 and 8 have the solids entrainment control at the source tank. Because of this, Alternatives 7 and 8 can't control the following:

- Soluble solids (salts) that were not dissolved during retrieval and transfer or that precipitated while in the staging tank.
- Insoluble solids unintentionally entrained with the retrieved supernatant and/or supernatant slurries.
- Settleable, insoluble solids released from the inclusions of salt crystals that were transferred to the staging tank before dissolution.

Alternatives 3 and 4 have the advantage that they can control all of these solids. Also, with Alternatives 3 and 4, there is always the option to additionally control solids entrainment at the source tank. This can be determined on a tank by tank basis.

For Alternatives 7 and 8, the cost includes an additional \$5,100,000 incurred by the DST Waste Retrieval System due to the "Control Solids Entrainment at Source Tank" requirement. This assumes that, for each source tank requiring solids entrainment control, the DST Waste Retrieval System installs a single decant/transfer pump; a 106.7-cm (42-in.) riser is extended to grade; a pump pit is constructed to house the decant/transfer pump; and transfer lines are constructed from the new pit to the central pump pit. This assumption makes Alternative 7 \$2.2 million more expensive than Alternative 3 and Alternative 8 \$3.0 million more expensive than Alternative 4. This assumption makes Alternative 7 \$4.3 million more expensive than Alternative 3, and Alternative 8 \$5.1 million more expensive than Alternative 4. Without this assumption, Alternative 7 is \$0.8 million cheaper than Alternative 3 and Alternatives 4 and 8 cost the same.

Because the settleable solids entrainment control at the staging tank gives the staging system a higher operability and a lower cost, it is recommended that the control of settleable solids entrainment be placed on the staging tanks.

1.2.2 Benefits of Mixing Versus Not Mixing

Alternative 5 (no mixer) is the only alternative where a mixing system is not put in the staging tanks. The capital cost for a mixer pump on-center, a mixer pump off-center, and a

pulsed-air system are \$6.7 million, \$6.4 million, and \$5.5 million, respectively (see Section 6.2.2.6). This is a maximum capital cost savings of \$6.7 million.

If the staged waste is not actively mixed, the assumption of homogeneity cannot be made and the number of samples required to validate the feed batch increases. The increased operational cost due to increased sampling and analysis is \$5.98 million for the Phase I operational period (see Table 7-1).

The maximum capital cost savings of not installing a mixer pump system is nearly offset by the increased operational cost for increased sampling. Problems with settled solids accumulation, exacerbated by the lack of settled solids mobilization capabilities for solids removal, may increase the sampling cost even higher. A mixing system installed the staging tanks for Phase I could also have the same kind of operational cost savings during Phase II. Also, because of the increased sampling, operator doses received are higher.

Because mixing the staged waste provides the staging system with higher operability, lower schedule impact/risk, and higher safety, mixing the staged waste is recommended.

1.2.3 Benefits of Mixer Pump Versus Pulsed-Air Mixer

In contrast to Alternatives 3, 4, 7, and 8, Alternative 6 installs a single 91.4-cm (36-in.) pulsed-air mixer in the staging tanks. The operability of this alternative is reduced because the pulsed-air mixer has not been demonstrated to be capable of mobilizing settled solids, which makes it more difficult to remove the settled solids. Also, the pulsed-air mixing system cannot be used to mobilize soluble solids to aid in solids dissolution and must rely on the Dissolution/Dilution System at the source tank to dissolve all the soluble solids and adjust the waste so that no solids precipitation will occur at the staging tank. The technical information to do this is not currently available but is under development.

There is a capital cost savings associated with the pulsed-air mixer in the staging tank rather than a mixer pump. The pulsed-air mixer is \$1.2 million and \$0.9 million less expensive than a mixer pump on-center and off-center, respectively (see Sections 6.2.2.6, 6.2.3, and 6.2.4).

Because of the increased operability and decreased schedule impact/risk the mixer pumps provide, and despite the additional cost, it is recommended to use a mixer pump as the mixing system in the staging tank.

1.2.4 Benefits of Mixer Pumps On-Center Versus Off-Center

Alternatives 4 and 8 are nearly identical to Alternatives 3 and 7, respectively, except that Alternatives 4 and 8 have their mixer pumps positioned off-center rather than at the center of the tank. This could dramatically reduce the staging system's ability to effectively mobilize the settled solids that accumulate in the staging tanks. This accumulation of settled solids in the

staging tank will be most pronounced in Alternatives 3 and 4 where the entrainment of solids is not controlled at the source tank.

The only benefit of having the mixer pumps off-center is a decreased cost (capital) of \$2.0 million between Alternatives 3 and 4 and \$1.2 million between Alternatives 7 and 8 (see Sections 6.2.2.6, 6.2.3, and 6.2.4). Because of the increased operability and decreased schedule impact/risk, using on-center mixer pumps in the staging tanks is recommended.

1.3 DESIGN REQUIREMENTS RECOMMENDATIONS

Alternative 3 is the recommended alternative. It includes the following:

- Solids entrainment control at the staging tank
- A mixing system (rather than no mixing system)
- A mixer pump (rather than a pulsed-air mixer)
- An on-center mixer pump location (rather than off-center)

Clear advantages to this alternative are that it has the following:

- Highest operability
- Low schedule impact/risk

It also ranks higher than or equal to other alternatives in safety and technical maturity and has a cost just above the average.

1.4 DESIGN REQUIREMENTS DECISION

This document does not contain a decision on this system. A new decision board will be convened in fiscal year 1997 to make a decision.

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2.0 PROBLEM STATEMENT

This AGA process addresses the following question:

What is the design basis for the facilities required to stage LLW feed to Phase I private contractors?

The term "Phase I private contractors" refers to DOE's two-phased approach to the remediation of Hanford's tank waste. The *Tank Waste Remediation System Mission Analysis* (WHC 1996d) states that the mission of the Tank Waste Remediation System (TWRS) is to manage and immobilize for disposal Hanford radioactive waste in a safe, cost-effective, regulatory compliant, and environmentally sound manner. The physical systems required to perform the mission will be acquired through a combination of privately-owned/operated and government-owned/contractor operated (GOCO) resources in a two-phased acquisition strategy. During the first phase, GOCO resources will stage waste from DST as feed to the two private contractors. The private contractors will then demonstrate pretreatment of the LLW by separating radionuclides from the waste liquids and then immobilizing the resulting low-activity waste (LAW).

2.1 SOURCE DOCUMENTS

Section 3.0 provides details on the constraints and assumptions used for this analysis. To elaborate on the problem statement given above, this section will review the upper-level performance requirements described in three related documents: the *TWRS Privatization Request for Proposals (RFP)* (DOE-RL 1996), the *Decision Document for Phase I Privatization Transfer System Needs* (Galbraith et al. 1996) and the *LLW Feed Staging Plan* (Cetta et al. 1996). The significance of each of these documents is discussed below.

2.1.1 *Tank Waste Remediation System Privatization Request for Proposals*

The *TWRS Privatization Request for Proposals (RFP)* (DOE-RL 1996) identifies the services that DOE will provide to the private LLW treatment contractors. This AGA specifically addresses the development of design requirements for a system that will enable DOE to stage sufficient quantities of waste feed and provide composition information before transfer to the private contractors. In accordance with the *RFP* (DOE RL 1996), operational control of DST 241-AP-106 and 241-AP-108 will be transferred to the private contractors for their use as feed tanks (contractors' tanks).

2.1.2 Decision Document for Phase I Privatization Transfer System Needs

The *LLW Feed Staging Plan* (Certa et al 1996) recommended using the Indirect Staging - As Soon As Possible staging strategy that requires two intermediate waste feed staging tanks (IWFSs or staging tanks). The term "intermediate" refers to the fact that DOE will use these tanks to stage the waste upstream from the feed tanks controlled by the private contractors. The *LLW Feed Staging Plan* (Certa et al 1996) also recommended using DST 241-AP-102 and 241-AP-104 as the staging tanks. The decision to accept the recommended strategy and use 241-AP-102 and 241-AP-104 as the staging tanks is documented in Decision Document for Phase I Privatization Transfer System Needs (Galbraith et al 1996).

2.1.3 Low-Level Waste Feed Staging Plan

The *LLW Feed Staging Plan* (Certa et al 1996) incorporates the following assumptions regarding the proposed intermediate waste feed staging system:

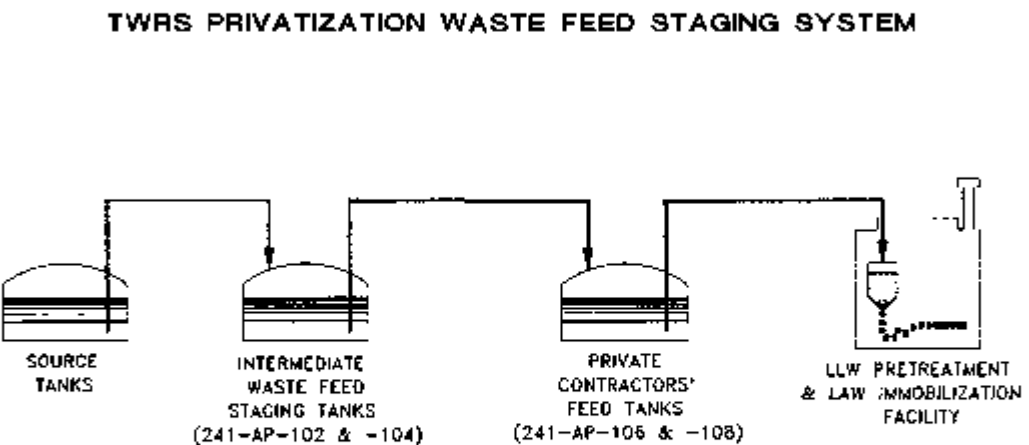
- The DOE, as represented by the Project Hanford Management Contractor (PHMC), will demonstrate that the delivered waste meets the compositional feed envelope criteria by sampling and analyzing the waste in the intermediate waste feed staging tanks.
- The samples and the analysis of waste in the intermediate staging tanks will also satisfy regulatory requirements (if any) imposed on the PHMC before the transfer of the waste to the contractors' tank.
- The PHMC contractor will provide the waste batch composition before transfer to the contractors' tanks.

Following the strategy laid out by the *LLW Feed Staging Plan* (Certa et al 1996), the DST Waste Retrieval System (*TWRS Architecture # 1 3 2, TWRS Function # 4 2 2*) and the Tank Waste System (*TWRS Architecture # 1 1, TWRS Function # 4 2 1*) will work together as a single system to stage batches of LLW. For the purposes of this study, the combined systems will be referred to as the Intermediate Waste Feed Staging System (IWFS).

2.2 COMPONENTS OF THE INTERMEDIATE WASTE FEED STAGING SYSTEM

In the TWRS Privatization Phase I Waste Feed Staging System (see Figure 2-1), supernatant and salt slurry waste will be retrieved from select DSTs (source tanks). The retrieved waste will be diluted and some or all of the soluble solids will be dissolved. The resulting waste will be transferred to a staging tank. Waste in the staging tanks will be transferred in batches (feed batches) to the private contractors' feed tanks (contractors' tanks). From these tanks, the private contractors will transfer the feed batches into their facilities for LLW pretreatment and LAW immobilization.

Figure 2-1. Tank Waste Remediation System Phase 1 Privatization
Waste Feed Staging System.



W0010

The IWFSS is responsible for receiving waste from the retrieval function, staging the retrieved waste in batches, and transferring these feed batches to the contractors' tanks. The IWFSS will use only some of the components of the DST Waste Retrieval and Tank Waste Systems. The systems of interest are shown on the architecture tree in Figure 2-2. The subsystems under the DST Waste Retrieval System are the DST Waste Mobilization System (mixers and dissolution/dilution equipment) and the DST Waste Transfer System (transfer pumps). The subsystems of interest under the Tank Waste System are the Waste Transfer System (transfer pumps, pits, and transfer lines), the IWFST Mixing System (if required), the IWFST Sampling System (if required) and the IWFST Ventilation System. Issues and options for each of these subsystems are discussed below.

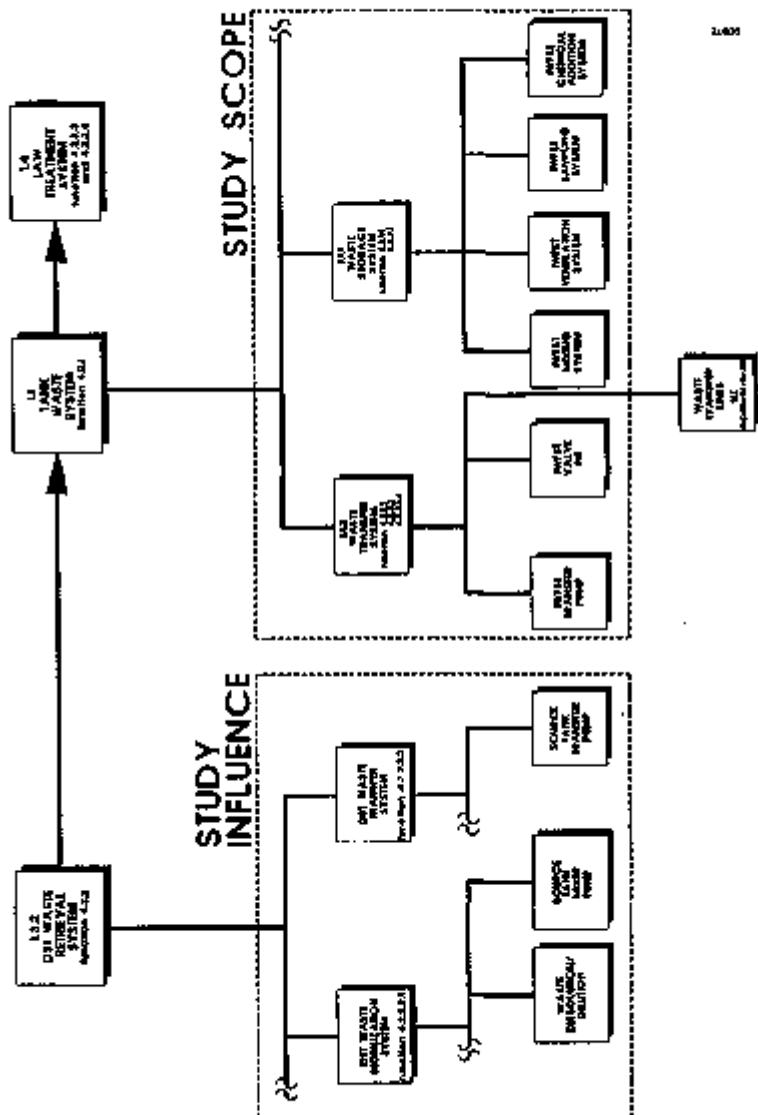
2.2.1 Double-Shell Tank Waste Mobilization System

Some of the waste identified in the *LLW Feed Staging Plan* (Certa et al. 1996) will require equipment that is designed to break up and dissolve soluble solids that are currently within the selected source tanks so that the waste can be pumped through the Waste Transfer System described in Section 2.2.2 below. For the purposes of this study, it is assumed that standardized mixers will be used only where it is necessary to achieve enough feed to meet the feed quantity requirements of the *LLW Feed Staging Plan* (Certa et al. 1996).

Because of issues with the release of flammable gases (i.e., hydrogen and ammonia), the DST Waste Retrieval System may be required to mix the sludge before the supernatant in some tanks can be retrieved. If this is the case, it is assumed an appropriately long settling period would be observed after shutting off the mixer pumps and before starting the decant/transfer pumps. Other objectives associated with a mixer, such as the terminal clean out of DSTs, are not within the scope of this analysis.

The *LLW Feed Staging Plan* (Certa et al. 1996) shows that most of the retrieved waste will require some dissolution of soluble solids and dilution of supernatants at the source tank to make the waste pumpable using standard tank farm equipment. This dissolution/dilution is intended to reduce the specific gravity and viscosity of the transferred waste that also complies with the Flammable Gas Rule in the Waste Compatibility Data Quality Objectives (DQO) (Fowler 1995). This will increase the turbulence in the transfer lines and reduce the potential for solids collecting and plugging the system. This system could also be used to dissolve all of the soluble solids before the waste is transferred into the staging tanks and to adjust the supernatant composition to prevent precipitation in the staging tank.

Figure 2-2. Architecture Tree with the Phase I Privatization Intermediate Waste Feed Staging System.



2.2.2 Waste Transfer System

The Waste Transfer System (WTS) includes both the WTS under the DST Waste Retrieval System and the WTS under the Tank Waste System

2.2.2.1 Waste Transfer System Under Double-Shell Tank Waste Retrieval. After the wastes have been mobilized, the transfer pumps within the source tanks will be required to move waste through pipelines to the staging tanks. For the purposes of this study, the basis for the pressure and velocity required to push the waste will be that selected by a decision on the *Decision Document for Phase I Privatization Transfer System Needs* (Galbraith et al. 1996).

It may be desirable to locate the intake for some of the transfer pumps such that most (if not all) of the insoluble solids (i.e., sludges) within the source tanks are left behind. It would be desirable to leave the sludges behind in that the DOE is committed to provide a waste feed to the private contractors with no more than five volume percent (settleable) solids. This study will identify the cost and benefits of controlling the amount of insoluble solids entrained (solids entrainment) and subsequently transferred to the staging tanks.

The control of solids entrainment at the source tanks is outside the scope of this study, but is investigated in enough detail to define interface requirements pertaining to the solids entrainment control.

2.2.2.2 Waste Tank System Under the Tank Waste System. If there is a potential to have a significant amount of settleable solids within the staging tanks, then it may be desirable to locate the intake for the transfer pumps such that most (if not all) of the insoluble, settleable solids within these tanks are left behind. This study will identify the cost and benefits of locating the transfer pump intake at the end of a flexible hose positioned at a point above the settled solids in the source tank.

The pipelines that will serve as the transfer route from the source tanks to the staging tanks were selected in the *Decision Document for Phase I Privatization Transfer System Needs* (Galbraith et al. 1996). Appendix D, *Waste Transfer System Engineering Report*, analyzes options for connecting the pipelines with the IWFSTs.

2.2.3 Waste Storage System

To verify that the waste feed batches within the staging tank comply with the feed envelope criteria, a number of samples have to be taken from the staging tanks. The issue on the *IWFST Sampling System* is what type of sampling system is best suited for the Phase I feed batch sampling needs.

The *IWFST Mixing System* issues are whether or not mixing is required, and if so, what type of mixing system should be used and where in the staging tank should it be located. Factors affecting the mixing issue include the benefits in mixing potentially stratified liquid layers (i.e.,

blend waste from two or more source tanks or blend waste with additives used for chemical adjustments of the waste), dissolving soluble sodium salts that did not dissolve during retrieval and transfer from the source tanks, redissolving precipitated salts (e.g., gibbsite), reducing sampling and analysis requirements by creating a homogenous solution, and removing problematic liquids (e.g., flushing the heel during envelope changes) and settled solids (i.e., tank clean out).

Depending on the mixing system used, upgrades to the *IWFST Ventilation System* may also be required. Ventilation system issues will also be investigated for alternatives where it is required.

The issue with the *IWFST Chemical Addition System* is how to best integrate it in with the other WTS subsystems.

2.2.4 Integrated Intermediate Waste Feed Staging System Subsystems

Because the issues and options for these systems effect each other, it is not feasible to consider each system individually. Therefore, alternatives have been generated that represent the most plausible combinations of options from the Waste Transfer and Mixing Systems. To each of these alternatives, the most appropriate options for the Sampling and Ventilation Systems were added before the alternative was analyzed.

A separate study in Appendix D compares valve pit alternatives in the Waste Transfer System (Under the Tank Waste System). This study also analyzes options for the connecting of the pipes with the tanks.

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3.0 CONSTRAINTS, REQUIREMENTS, AND ASSUMPTIONS

3.1 INTERMEDIATE WASTE FEED STAGING SYSTEM

3.1.1 Intermediate Waste Feed Staging System Constraints

The Intermediate Waste Feed Staging System will conform to all of the following regulatory documents

Constraints are requirements that are imposed by an external organization. The design, operation, and maintenance of the IWFSS are affected by state and federal regulations, agreements, DOE Orders, and WHC requirements. In addition, there are guidelines and specifications that set forth engineering requirements deemed necessary for safe design and construction of the system. The requirements and guidelines presented in these orders, regulations, codes, and agreements must be followed when designing and installing a mixing system. The format below establishes a hierarchy into the listed documents to be used during the definitive design stage of the IWFST upgrades.

- DOE Order 5480 28, *Natural Phenomena Hazards Mitigation*
- DOE Order 5820 2A, *Radioactive Waste Management*
- DOE Order 6430 1A, *General Design Criteria*
- WAC 173-303-640, *Dangerous Waste Regulations, Tank Systems*
- WHC-IP-1043, *WHC Occupational ALARA Program (WHC 1995)*
- WHC-SD-GN-DGS-30011, *Radiological Design Guide (WHC 1994)*
- WHC-SD-TP-SARP-001, *Sample Pig Transport System Safety Analysis Report for Packaging (Orsite) (Carlstrom 1995)*
- WHC-SD-WM-SARR-031, *Safety Analysis for Push and Rotary Mode Core Sampling (Miliken 1995)*
- WHC-CM-2-14, *Hazardous Material Packaging and Shipping (WHC 1992a)*
- WHC-CM-4-46, *Safety Classification of Structures, Systems, and Components (WHC 1992b)*
- ASME B31 3, *Process Piping*

3.1.2 Intermediate Waste Feed Staging System Requirements

Any long-length equipment installed in the staging tanks (e.g., mixer pumps, transfer pumps, thermocouple trees) must be designed to fit in the burial containers developed under the Long-Length Contaminated Equipment Disposal Program. In addition, the equipment weight must be below the limits of the trailers for the handling and transport of the burial containers. The design information for the long-length equipment can be found in the following documents:

- WHC-S-0321, *Specification for Trailers for the Handling and Transport of Tank Farms Long-Length Contaminated Equipment* (McCormick 1996)
- WHC-S-0402, *Specification for Contaminated Equipment Burial Container* (McCormick and Edwards 1996)

The *RFP* (DOE-RL 1996) and amendments identified the services that would be provided to the private contractors. The following are those services that would be provided by the IWSS:

- Stage and deliver sufficient quantities of waste feed to the contractors' tanks
- The batches of waste feed staged to the private contractors must fit within the modified *RFP* feed envelopes
- Provide composition information before the transfer to the contractors' tanks

The *RFP* (DOE-RL 1996) also states that

- The feed tanks for private contractors 1 and 2 will be 241-AP-106 and 241-AP-108

and the *Decision Document, Low-Level Waste Feed Staging Strategy* (WHC 1996c), has decided that

- Two intermediate waste feed staging tanks are required to implement the LLW Feed Staging Plan

Also, the *Decision Document for Phase 1 Privatization Transfer System Needs* (Galbraith et al 1996) decided that

- DST 241-AP-102 and 241-AP-104 will be the LLW intermediate waste feed staging tanks for Phase 1

The *RFP* (DOE-RL 1996) lists the following as a performance requirement:

- Minimize the usage of sodium compounds (e.g., sodium hydroxide, sodium nitrate, fluorides, and sulfates) that could increase the volume of immobilized LAW and Immobilized HLW

The basis for this requirement is DOE Order 5820.2A, Chapter III, 3.c.4. This is taken to mean not only minimizing the use of sodium bearing liquids, but minimizing conditions that will require future use of sodium bearing solutions. Other constraints on the IWFSS listed in the *TWRS Functions and Requirements Document (F&R)* (Carpenter 1996) are listed below:

- *Estimated TWRS Project Schedule* The IWFSS must support the TWRS project schedule. Proof-of-Concept operations will be from June 2002 through June 2007, with DOE's option to extend processing through June 2011.
- *Chemical Concentrations Limits* The IWFSS systems interfacing with the waste sources must be capable of handling waste with the chemical concentrations specified in OSD-T-151-00007 (WHC 1996b).
- *Tank Dome Static Loading* The weight of any portion of the IWFSS installed on a tank shall be limited by the static dome loading design limits specified in OSD-T-151-00007 (WHC 1996b).
- *Temperature - Non-Aging Waste DST Waste* The IWFSS must be capable of handling waste with a maximum temperature of 82°C (180°F) as specified in WHC-SD-WM-OSR-016, LCO 3.2.2 (WHC 1996a).
- *Tank Ventilation System - Pressure* The IWFSS shall not over- or under-pressurize the tanks based on the limits specified in OSD-T-151-00007 (WHC 1996b).

3.1.3 Intermediate Waste Feed Staging System Assumptions

The *LLW Feed Staging Plan* (Certa et al. 1996) incorporates the following enabling assumptions regarding the IWFSS:

- The starting date for feed staging transfers is October 1, 2000 (Certa et al. 1996, page 3-1).
- The DOE, as represented by the PHMC, will demonstrate that the delivered waste meets the compositional envelope criteria by sampling and analyzing the waste in the intermediate waste feed staging tanks.
- The samples and the analysis of waste in the staging tanks will also satisfy regulatory requirements (if any) imposed on the PHMC before the transfer of the waste to the contractors' tanks.

- Not all of the DST waste compositions fall within a modified RFP feed envelope. The tanks that contain waste within a designated envelope and are scheduled for staging are referred to as source tanks and are listed in Table 3-1. Some of these are subject to change as envelopes evolve and OWVPs are revised.

Table 3-1. Source Tanks for Phase I Privatization Feed Envelopes.

Envelope	A	B	C
Tank	241-AN-103 ^a 241-AN-104 241-AN-105 241-AP-104 ^a 241-AP-106 241-AW-101	241-AY-101 ^c	241-AN-102 241-AN-106 ^b 241-AN-107 241-AP-107 ^b

^aIt is assumed that this tank waste will be concentrated or blended with a more concentrated waste to meet the minimum sodium limit of 3.0M.

^bIt is assumed that these tank wastes will be diluted or blended with less concentrated wastes to meet the maximum sodium limit of 14M.

^cThe location of this waste may change.

3.2 WASTE TRANSFER SYSTEM

3.2.1 Waste Transfer System Requirements

The *LLW Feed Staging Plan* (Certa et al. 1996) lists the following as feed makeup and delivery requirements.

- Receive a batch of waste transferred from one or more source DSTs via the recommended transfer system upgrade Alternative K (see Galbraith et al. 1996, LLW Option 4, HLW Option 3).
- Transfer the supernatant and solids (if the solids content and composition is acceptable) to the contractors' tanks. The transfer setup time should be consistent with the feed delivery study's recommended case (Certa et al. 1996) and nominally take one day.
- Transfer the supernatant to the contractors' tanks leaving all or some of the settled solids behind (if the solids content and composition is unacceptable). The time needed to settle out solids should be no longer than 30 days. The transfer setup time

should be consistent with the feed delivery study's recommended case (Certa et al. 1996) and nominally take one day.

- Pump transfer rate should be 0.76 ML/day (140 gal/min).
- Follow each feed delivery transfer with a line flush of 1.5 line volumes.
- The liquid heel remaining in the staging tank after the feed batch has been transferred to the contractors' tanks should be no more than 0.10 ML (10 in.).
- Transfer the staging tank's entire contents (excluding the heel) to another DST if the waste is out-of-specification and must be removed or set aside for later disposition.
- Remove problematic (due to quantity, composition, or physical properties) solids that were intentionally or inadvertently retrieved and transferred from the source DSTs or that precipitated during or after the transfer. These solids would be transferred to another DST for future processing.

3.2.2 Waste Transfer System Assumptions

There are two types of solids of concern to the Waste Transfer System: soluble solids--salts that were not dissolved during retrieval and transfer or that precipitated while in the staging tank; and insoluble solids--metal and metal oxide sludges and other compounds that will not dissolve in water or dilute caustic solutions.

The waste phase the solids are associated with divides the solids into two classifications: suspended and settled. The suspended solids consist of undissolved soluble solids or insoluble solids too small to settle out of the supernatant. Suspended soluble solids can be dealt with by dissolving them either during retrieval and transfer or during mixing in the staging tanks. If the soluble solids are not dissolved, they will likely fall to the bottom of the tank where their transfer will be controlled with the rest of the settled solids. Suspended insoluble solids are not realistically separable from the retrieved supernatants and slurries. Therefore, controlling the transfer of these solids from the source tanks to the staging tanks, or from the staging tanks to the contractors' tanks, is not feasible.

Settled, or settleable, solids are those solids that settle to the bottom of the tank. The settled solids in the staging tanks are expected to be primarily insoluble solids from source tank sludge layers entrained during the retrieval and transfer process. If adequate mixing and dissolution are not performed, the settled solids in the staging tank may very well include a sizeable amount of soluble solids.

The following are enabling assumptions used for the Waste Transfer System in this study.

- The DST Waste Transfer System under the DST Waste Retrieval System will dilute the retrieved waste (if required) and dissolve soluble solids in the retrieved waste before the waste is transferred into the staging tanks
- Retrieval will transfer some undissolved soluble solids to the staging tanks if not required to dissolve all the soluble solids. Further dissolution may require the addition of dilute caustic solution and heat. It may also require the addition of concentrated caustic solution to adjust the hydroxide concentration of the transferred waste to avoid precipitation of solids
- In order to fall below the maximum five volume percent (settleable) solids as required by the RFP (DOE RL 1996), the Waste Transfer System needs to actively control the entrainment of solids in the transferred waste
- Solids entrainment can be restricted at either the source tanks, as waste is transferred to the staging tanks, or at the staging tanks, as the feed batches are transferred to the contractors' tanks
- One new generation flex-and-float-intake decant/transfer pump, either in each source tank or in each staging tank, is assumed to be sufficient to control the entrainment of solids to below the maximum five volume percent (settleable) solids required by the RFP (DOE RL 1996)
- A flex-and-float-intake decant/transfer pump will be used to decant supernatant during waste transfers where the control of solids entrainment is required
- For transfers where the solids entrainment is not controlled, a New Generation Transfer Pump (NGTP) or equivalent with a fixed-intake will be used
- Five source tanks (241-AN-103, 241-AN-105, 241-AP-104, 241-AP-106, and 241-AP-107) have no or very little waste excluded from retrieval (settled insoluble solids) and are scheduled for complete retrieval (Certa et al 1996). These tanks will have NGTPs or equivalent installed
- Six source tanks (241-AN-102, 241-AN-104, 241-AN-106, 241-AN-107, 241-AW-101, and 241-AY-101) have waste excluded from retrieval (settled insoluble solids) and are scheduled for selective retrieval (Certa et al 1996). Therefore, decant/transfer pumps would be installed on these tanks when solids entrainment control at the source tank is required
- If solids entrainment is not controlled at the source tank, settleable solids will enter the staging tanks and accumulate. The accumulated settled solids may limit the useable volume of the tank and require removal before the completion of Phase I Privatization. The accumulated solids will eventually have to be removed, if not in Phase I, then in Phase II

- Addition of a new pit on the staging tanks will not exceed the dome limit of the tanks. It is assumed that the weight of the pit will be less than the weight of the soil removed.

3.3 MIXING SYSTEM

3.3.1 Mixing System Requirements

If a mixing system is used in the IWFSS, the following are requirements for it.

- *Heat Generation Limit.* The mixing system will be limited to a total thermal input load based on the tank operating limits of 20.5 KW (70,000 BTU/h) radiolytic heat generation and a maximum solution temperature of 49 °C (120 °F). A ventilation system for adding a 300-hp mixer pump is addressed in Appendix C.
- The time allocated for mixing the batch should be consistent with the *LLW Feed Staging Plan* (Certa et al. 1996) and require no more than 14 days with a median of 7 days or an equivalent distribution.

If mixer pumps are installed in the staging tanks, instrumentation to monitor and/or control the following parameters shall be designed and installed unless existing tank instruments can be utilized:

- Monitor tank level, temperature (waste and vapor space), pressure (vapor space), and gas concentrations.
- Determine the extent of mixing effectiveness.
- Monitor mixer pump motor amperage, rpm, and temperature.
- Monitor temperatures of mixer pump drive and bearing components.
- Monitor mixer pump bearing/seal lubrication water flow rate.
- Measure vibration of the mixer pump assembly.

3.3.2 Mixing System Assumptions

The following are enabling assumptions used in this study for the Mixing System.

- One 300-hp mixer pump in each staging tank will adequately mix the feed batch to dissolve soluble sodium salts that either did not dissolve during retrieval and transfer or that precipitated after transfer (e.g., gibbsite (NaAlO_2))
- A single 300-hp mixer pump can actively mix the waste in the staging tank for 75 hours per week before the waste temperature reaches 82 °C (180 °F), the maximum allowable waste temperature
- Four hours of active mixing per day with a single 300-hp mixer pump in a staging tank can be done before the ventilation system is overloaded
- Insoluble solids entrained in the retrieved supernatants will accumulate at the bottom of the staging tanks if no solids entrainment control is placed at the source tank
- If solids entrainment is not restricted at the source tank, a mixing system capable of suspending solids (i.e., a mixer pump) will be installed in the staging tanks to assist in removal of accumulated solids
- Pulsed-air systems are generally used to mix liquids, not entrain solids. Because of lack of data, a single pulsed-air system in each staging tank is not assumed to be capable of suspending solids adequately for solids removal
- One 300-hp mixer pump in each staging tank is adequate for maintaining solids in suspension for a waste with a low solids fraction (e.g., dilute supernatant solution)
- Soluble solids that were not dissolved during retrieval and transfer to the staging tank or that precipitated during or after transfer to the staging tank may settle and accumulate at the bottom of the staging tanks. Without the inclusion of the chemicals in these precipitated solids the feed batch may not meet the modified *RFP* feed envelope
- Analysis of the impact of the mixer pump jet forces on existing or added internal tank equipment is beyond the scope of this study
- If mixer pumps or pulsed-air mixers are installed in the center 106 7-cm (42-in) nozzles on the staging tanks, the current transfer pumps and thermocouple trees will be removed and replaced

3.4 CHEMICAL ADDITION SYSTEM

3.4.1 Chemical Addition System Requirements

The *LLW Feed Staging Plan* (Certa et al. 1996) lists the following as a feed makeup and delivery requirement.

- Provide for a flush or other means to remove or dilute potentially problematic supernatant heels before switching feed envelopes.

3.4.2 Chemical Addition System Assumptions

Assumptions made for the Staging Tank Chemical Addition System are:

- The mobile chemical addition system scoped for Project W-211 will be sufficient for the needs of the IWFST Chemical Addition System.

3.5 SAMPLING SYSTEM

3.5.1 Sampling System Requirements

The *LLW Feed Staging Plan* (Certa et al. 1996) lists the following Sampling System requirements.

- Take the proper number, location, and type of samples to:
- Insure that the waste composition meets the modified RFP feed envelope
- Satisfy regulatory requirements, if any, for delivery of and storage of waste to the private contractors
- Satisfy the OSD and waste compatibility DQO for transfer and storage of waste in the staging tank
- Establish the official composition of the waste for assessing the private contractor's performance
- Establish the quantity of sodium delivered to the private contractors.

- The time needed to obtain samples and deliver them to the laboratory should be consistent with the feed delivery study in the LLW Feed Staging Plan (Certa et al. 1996, Appendix E) and nominally require 2 days.

Other requirements on the Sampling System are as follows.

- The system must be able to obtain the required samples through tank-top risers with nominal diameters of between 10 and 30 cm (4 in. and 12 in.).
- Retrieved samples and associated hardware must fit in the existing Hanford hot cell facilities.
- The shielding design criteria in the Radiological Design Guide, Section 7.0, (WHC 1994) will be used to determine the shielding requirements for the sampling system. Shielding shall be designed to limit the total whole body dose to less than 5 mSv per year.

3.5.1.1 Modified Request for Proposal Feed Envelopes. The LLW Feed Staging Plan (Certa et al. 1996) recommended several modifications to the feed envelopes detailed in the RFP (DOE RL 1996). The modified RFP Feed Envelopes include the following requirements.

- The modified RFP waste feed envelopes are mutually exclusive (i.e., each waste can fall into only one feed envelope).
- The feed delivered to the contractors' tanks shall have no more than five volume percent of (settleable) solids.
- Volume percent settled (or settleable) solids will be measured by Method 2540F, Settleable Solids (Greenberg et al. 1992).
- Tank Farm Operations specifications given in the Operating Specifications for the 241-AN, AP, AW, AY, AZ, and SY Tank Farms (OSD-T-151-00007) will be met.
- The sodium molarity is defined to be between 3 and 14 molar.
- The concentration requirements for all other constituents are given as ratios to the sodium concentration. Table 3-2 lists the maximum constituent concentrations for each feed envelope. Table 3-3 lists the Envelope B minimum criteria and Table 3-4 has the Envelope C minimum criteria.

Table 3-2. Modified Request for Proposals Envelope Maximum Concentrations. (2 Sheets)

Chemical analyte	Maximum Ratio, analyte (mole) to sodium (mole) *		
	Envelope A	Envelope B	Envelope C
Aluminum	0.19	0.19	0.19
Barium	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Calcium	0.04	0.04	0.04
Cadmium	0.004	0.004	0.004
Chloride	0.037	0.037	0.037
Chromium	0.0069	0.02	0.0069
Fluoride	0.091	0.2	0.091
Iron	0.01	0.01	0.01
Mercury	0.00001	0.00001	0.00001
Potassium	0.18	0.18	0.18
Lanthanum	0.00008	0.00008	0.00008
Sodium	1	1	1
Nickel	0.003	0.003	0.003
Nitrite	0.38	0.38	0.38
Nitrate	0.8	0.8	0.8
Hydroxide	0.7	0.7	0.7
Lead	0.00068	0.00068	0.00068
Phosphate	0.038	0.13	0.038
Sulfate	0.0097	0.07	0.02
Inorganic carbon	0.3	0.3	0.3
Organic carbon	0.06	0.06	0.5
Uranium	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012
Radionuclide	Maximum ratio, radionuclide (becquerel) to sodium (mole)		
Transuranics	6.00E+05	6.00E+05	3.00E+06
¹³⁷ Cesium	4.30E+09	6.00E+10	4.30E+09
⁹⁰ Strontium	5.70E+07	5.70E+07	8.00E+08

Table 3-2. Modified Request for Proposals Envelope Maximum Concentrations. (2 Sheets)

Chemical analyte	Maximum Ratio, analyte (mole) to sodium (mole) ^a		
	Envelope A	Envelope B	Envelope C
⁹⁹ Tc	7.10E+06	7.10E+06	7.10E+06

^a Shaded numbers highlight differences between the feed envelopes.

Table 3-3. Modified Request for Proposal Feed Envelope B Minimum Criteria

At least one of these limits must be satisfied.		
Analyte	Minimum Analyte:Na Ratio	Units
Chloride	0.037	mol/mol
Chromium	0.0069	mol/mol
Fluoride	0.091	mol/mol
Phosphate	0.038	mol/mol
Sulfate	0.0097	mol/mol
¹³⁷ Cesium	4.3E+09	Bq/mol

Table 3-4. Modified Request for Proposal Feed Envelope C Minimum Criteria

Must be satisfied.		
Analyte	Minimum TOC:Na Ratio	Units
TOC	0.06	mol C/mol Na

3.5.2 Sampling System Assumptions

The following are assumptions made for the Sampling System.

- Before staging a feed batch, the source tanks will be sampled and characterized. The composition of the waste as well as the existence of significantly different aqueous layers in the tank will be determined. The waste in the source tank will then be assigned to one or more feed batches of a specific feed envelope.
- A statistical validation of the feed batch's chemical and physical characteristics will be needed to support the claim that the DOE and the PHMC contractor have fulfilled their obligation to provide LLW feed within the prescribed feed envelope. This statistical validation will require that each feed batch be sampled while in the staging tank and that the samples be analyzed.

3.5.2.1 Projected Feed Batch Compositions. The feed batch supernatant compositional masses (as they will exist in the intermediate waste feed staging tanks) are based on the *Projected Double-Shell Tank Supernatant Compositions for Phase I Privatization* (Shelton 1996) and were calculated for, although not published in, the *LLW Feed Staging Plan* (Certa et al. 1996). (See Appendix F) In calculating the total composition of the feed batches, an estimate of the composition of insoluble solids entrained in the supernatant is added to the supernatant compositional masses. In this calculation, it is assumed that:

- The solids entrained during retrieval and transfer have the same composition as the bulk solids in the source tank.

Because not all source tanks have solids composition data, it was assumed that:

- Only the source tanks with solids composition data have solids that add to the composition of the feed batch.

Appendix F provides a more detailed discussion of the equations and assumptions used in calculating the projected feed batch compositions.

The composition for components is listed as a ratio of the component concentration to the sodium concentration (sodium ratio). The value listed for sodium is the sodium concentration in moles per liter.

Tables 3-5 and 3-6 show the projected total feed sodium ratios for Private Contractors 1 and 2, respectively, for the zero percent entrained (settleable) solids case. Tables 3-7 and 3-8 show the projected total feed sodium ratios for Private Contractors 1 and 2, respectively, for the two percent entrained (settleable) solids case. The total feed batch sodium ratios for the one, three, four, and five percent entrained (settleable) solids cases can be found in Appendix F.

Table 3-6 Projected Intermediate Waste Feed Staging Tank (AP-104) Feed Batch Sodium Ratios for Private Contractor 2 0 Percent Entrained, Insoluble Solids.

Component	BATCH 1	BATCH 2	BATCH 3	BATCH 4	BATCH 5	BATCH 6	BATCH 7	BATCH 8	BATCH 9	BATCH 10	BATCH 11	BATCH 12
Source Tank	AP-104 AP-104 AP-104	AP-104 AP-104 AP-104	AP-104 AP-104 AP-104	AP-104 AP-104 AP-104	AP-104 AP-104 AP-104	AP-104 AP-104 AP-104	AP-104 AP-104 AP-104	AP-104 AP-104 AP-104	AP-104 AP-104 AP-104	AP-104 AP-104 AP-104	AP-104 AP-104 AP-104	AP-104 AP-104 AP-104
Element	A	A	A	A	A	B	C	D	D	E	D	D
Volume (L)	3.82E+06	4.99E+06	2.83E+06	2.77E+06	4.52E+06	1.11E+06	1.01E+06	1.69E+06	2.69E+06	3.99E+06	1.93E+06	1.98E+06
Na ⁺	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27
Component	Concentration Batch Computed from Na/Na ⁺ Na to elemental analysis Right-to-Left Na											
Na ⁺	1.43E-01	1.78E-01	7.78E-01	1.04E-01	1.49E-01	6.92E-02	6.29E-02	6.29E-02	4.47E-02	4.69E-02	4.34E-02	4.13E-02
Na ⁺ 12	8.34E-16	8.71E-16	2.13E-16	1.07E-16	8.62E-16	7.07E-16	1.00E-16	1.00E-16	4.10E-11	2.62E-11	3.82E-11	3.23E-11
Ca ²⁺	2.89E-13	2.88E-13	1.66E-13	7.67E-13	1.49E-13	2.46E-13	1.29E-13	2.69E-13	9.62E-14	2.69E-14	1.94E-14	1.97E-14
Co ²⁺	1.80E-18	3.28E-18	1.89E-18	4.82E-11	9.48E-18	1.18E-18	8.38E-18	8.22E-18	1.21E-18	7.88E-18	1.12E-18	4.19E-18
Cr ³⁺	1.07E-03	4.66E-03	7.06E-03	3.26E-03	1.40E-03	4.18E-03	4.42E-03	4.42E-03	4.79E-03	1.42E-03	2.69E-03	2.66E-03
Fe ²⁺	1.62E-08	1.69E-08	1.62E-08	5.76E-07	4.41E-08	1.69E-08	2.76E-08	2.76E-08	6.46E-08	4.18E-08	2.62E-08	2.62E-08
Hg ²⁺	6.70E-11	3.20E-11	5.23E-11	4.29E-11	8.69E-11	1.00E-11	1.00E-11	1.00E-11	9.88E-11	1.10E-11	8.89E-11	1.00E-11
K ⁺	1.24E+02	9.04E+02	1.20E+02	1.61E+02	2.66E+02	1.64E+02	3.88E+02	5.88E+02	6.54E+02	2.31E+02	2.24E+02	2.24E+02
Li ⁺	3.08E-07	3.08E-07	3.08E-06	4.66E-06	1.02E-07	7.24E-07	8.07E-07	8.07E-07	6.82E-07	1.74E-07	3.22E-07	3.22E-07
Na ⁺ (m)	6.46E+00	6.46E+00	6.46E+00	6.46E+00	6.46E+00	6.72E+00	6.72E+00	6.46E+00	6.46E+00	6.46E+00	6.46E+00	6.72E+00
Na ⁺ 12	2.77E-18	1.28E-18	4.82E-18	7.90E-18	2.72E-18	6.12E-18	2.76E-18	3.72E-18	8.22E-18	1.14E-18	2.09E-18	2.11E-18
Na ⁺ 14	2.18E-17	1.03E-17	3.71E-17	1.47E-17	4.68E-17	2.28E-17	2.68E-17	1.82E-17	8.22E-17	2.18E-17	1.10E-17	1.02E-17
U	3.20E-09	2.92E-09	6.67E-09	9.09E-09	2.89E-09	7.71E-09	4.19E-09	1.19E-09	3.49E-09	1.64E-09	2.22E-09	2.24E-09
CO ₂ -3 (Na)	2.69E-02	5.68E-02	3.67E-02	2.12E-02	1.58E-02	1.28E-02	1.28E-02	1.28E-02	8.76E-02	8.17E-02	2.26E-02	2.26E-02
Ca ²⁺	2.67E-03	3.82E-03	1.68E-03	1.47E-03	1.84E-03	2.88E-03	3.88E-03	3.88E-03	4.79E-03	3.68E-03	1.98E-03	2.08E-03
Cr ³⁺	4.07E-04	6.47E-04	1.02E-04	4.72E-04	2.69E-04	1.97E-04	9.76E-04	4.76E-04	3.71E-04	9.69E-04	6.97E-04	6.97E-04
Fe ²⁺	8.69E-06	6.02E-06	3.73E-06	1.59E-06	1.14E-06	4.48E-06	1.88E-06	1.88E-06	5.88E-06	7.62E-06	4.97E-06	5.06E-06
Na ⁺ 2	3.66E-01	2.99E-01	2.99E-01	3.42E-01	1.91E-01	5.92E-01	3.62E-01	3.62E-01	3.14E-01	3.66E-01	2.99E-01	2.99E-01
Na ⁺ 2	2.17E-01	1.99E-01	1.99E-01	2.28E-01	1.26E-01	3.78E-01	1.92E-01	1.92E-01	1.55E-01	1.55E-01	1.99E-01	1.99E-01
Na ⁺ 3	1.74E-03	4.88E-03	2.62E-03	2.23E-03	7.10E-03	2.70E-03	4.16E-03	4.16E-03	4.98E-03	4.98E-03	4.88E-03	4.88E-03
Cr ³⁺	2.68E-01	2.62E-01	2.62E-01	3.62E-01	3.68E-01	1.28E-01	1.82E-01	1.12E-01	8.62E-01	3.78E-01	8.62E-01	8.62E-01
Na ⁺	2.72E-02	4.47E-02	3.23E-02	6.66E-02	4.14E-02	2.37E-02	2.62E-02	2.62E-02	1.84E-02	2.76E-02	2.97E-02	2.97E-02
Na ⁺	6.69E-09	6.69E-09	6.69E-09	6.69E-09	6.69E-09	7.84E-09	7.84E-09	6.69E-09	6.69E-09	6.69E-09	6.69E-09	7.84E-09
Na ⁺	4.66E-06	2.68E-06	4.66E-06	5.58E-06	4.34E-06	8.87E-06	1.88E-06	1.28E-06	6.69E-06	2.68E-06	4.66E-06	4.66E-06
Na ⁺	1.64E+00	4.88E+00	1.64E+00	1.62E+00	1.64E+00	1.29E+00	1.29E+00	1.29E+00	1.64E+00	1.64E+00	1.64E+00	1.29E+00
Na ⁺	7.94E-04	4.99E-04	7.94E-04	1.22E-04	1.64E-04	4.19E-04	2.62E-04	2.62E-04	2.62E-04	2.62E-04	2.62E-04	2.62E-04
Na ⁺	1.22E+04	4.22E+04	1.41E+04	6.62E+04	6.62E+04	6.62E+04	6.62E+04	6.62E+04	6.62E+04	6.62E+04	6.62E+04	6.62E+04
Na ⁺	1.78E+06	4.78E+06	1.82E+06	3.86E+06	3.26E+06	6.22E+06	7.18E+06	1.86E+06	3.68E+06	5.68E+06	4.88E+06	4.13E+06
Na ⁺	4.26E+04	1.26E+05	4.26E+04	7.24E+04	2.26E+04	1.42E+05	7.26E+04	2.26E+04	3.26E+04	9.68E+04	7.26E+04	1.18E+05
Na ⁺	2.78E+02	1.12E+04	1.22E+04	4.26E+04	4.26E+04	1.22E+04	1.22E+04	1.22E+04	1.22E+04	1.22E+04	1.22E+04	1.22E+04
Na ⁺	2.18E+06	9.68E+06	3.18E+06	2.18E+06	4.68E+06	1.48E+06	1.48E+06	1.48E+06	1.48E+06	1.48E+06	1.48E+06	1.48E+06

3.5.2.2 Waste Variability and Sampling Locations. The intention of sampling is to obtain a set of samples that are representative of the entire feed batch. Therefore, samples should be taken in such a way as to account for the compositional variability between supernatant phases.

Lateral Variability. The lateral variability is the variability in the composition of samples taken at the same waste height but different lateral locations in the tank (i.e., at different risers). For supernatants it is assumed that:

- Different phases in the waste occur because of different densities (assumably arising from different compositions)
- Each phase has a single source and is homogeneous
- Each phase is level throughout the tank.

From this and from past experience, it is concluded that:

- The lateral variability for supernatants is very low (below analytical error).

Therefore, the following requirement on sampling is derived.

- All the batch samples will be taken from a single riser on each staging tank.

Vertical Variability. Vertical variability is the variability in the composition of samples taken at the same lateral location (i.e., riser) but at different waste depths. If liquids with different densities (and assumably different compositions) are added together in a feed batch, stratified supernatant layers may form unless there is adequate mixing. Potential sources of stratified layers are as follows:

- Adding a new batch to the heel from a previous batch
- Combining wastes from different source tanks
- Sequentially removing different phases of waste from a single source tank
- Adding chemicals to adjust a feed batch composition.

Because it is quite probable that stratified supernatants will appear without adequate mixing:

- Vertical variability is considered to be the most probable source of sample variability.

Therefore, the following requirement is derived.

- Samples will be taken at several different heights in the waste.

3.5.2.3 Estimated Sampling and Analysis Variability. In calculating the number of samples that are needed to verify that a feed batch meets the feed envelope criteria, an estimate of the analytical error and sampling variability is needed. The calculations in this study use relative standard deviation (RSD) values that combine the analytical error and sampling variabilities. These RSDs were determined from the mean concentration, the variance of the mean, and the number of sample locations reported in previous sampling and analysis reports for supernatant characterization (Simpson 1994a, Welsh 1994a, Simpson 1994b, Welsh 1994b). These values are applicable to the supernatant. When solids are added to the feed batch composition, it is assumed that:

- The RSD values for the supernatants are valid for the total feed batch composition that includes the composition of entrained solids (sludges).

The "not-mixed" scenario assumes that the staging tanks are not upgraded with an active mixing system. The "well-mixed" scenario assumes the staging tanks are upgraded with active mixing systems capable of mixing stratified liquid layers into a homogeneous mixture.

3.5.2.4 Confidence Level. It is assumed that:

- Ninety five percent confidence intervals are needed for both types of error (i.e., false positive and false negative) to validate that a feed batch meets the feed envelope criteria.
- The component concentrations are normally distributed around the mean.

3.5.2.5 Sampling Number. The number of samples required to validate a specific feed batch (sampling number) for each component was calculated. Table 3-9 summarizes the number of samples required for each feed batch validation for Private Contractors 1 and 2 for the zero percent entrained insoluble solids case. Table 3-10 summarizes the number of samples required for each feed batch validation for Private Contractors 1 and 2 for the two percent entrained insoluble solids case.

Table 3-9. Summary of Phase I Privatization Intermediate Waste Feed Staging Tank Required Samples with 0 Percent Entrained, Insoluble Solids.

Batch #	Well-Mixed Scenario		Non-Mixed Scenario	
	Contractor 1	Contractor 2	Contractor 1	Contractor 2
1	3	3	7	7
2	8	5	47	34
3	3	3	7	7
4	3	3	4	4
5	3	3	5	3
6	3	3	9	9
7	19	19	89	89
8	19	19	89	89
9	3	3	10	10
10	3	3	4	4
11	3	3	5	4
12	4	3	15	4
Total	74	70	291	266
Scenario Total	144		557	

Table 3-10. Summary of Phase I Privatization Intermediate Waste Feed Staging Tank Required Samples with 2 Percent Entrained, Insoluble Solids.

Batch #	Well-Mixed Scenario		Not-Mixed Scenario	
	Contractor 1	Contractor 2	Contractor 1	Contractor 2
1*	3	3	7	7
2*	4	5	47	34
3*	3	3	7	7
4*	3	3	4	4
5*	3	3	5	5
6	Failed	Failed	Failed	Failed
7	21	21	102	102
8	21	21	102	102
9	3	3	10	10
10*	3	3	4	4
11*	3	3	5	4
12*	Failed	3	Failed	4
Total ^c	77	74	299	286
Scenario Total ^c	151		585	

* No solids data available for these batches

* No solids data available for Contractor 2's Batch 12

^c Assumed that each feed batch currently in the feed staging plan that would fail, is replaced by a batch that meets the envelope. Assume 3 samples for each new feed batch

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4.0 DECISION CRITERIA

This section identifies the performance measures that are used to differentiate between alternatives. It is important to note that the performance measures represent a mixture of quantitative and qualitative factors. Some of the performance measures, such as cost, represent directly measurable variables. Other performance measures, such as operability, are much more dependent on the judgement of experienced engineers. Although this study focuses on the more tangible and immediately visible performance measures such as cost and schedule, it should be noted that some of the less tangible performance measures, such as operability and safety, can carry heavy hidden cost and performance penalties (e.g., unplanned shutdowns due to equipment failures and the need to changeout in-tank equipment on a greater frequency).

4.1 COST

To the extent practical, the system, equipment, or component will be evaluated with respect to capital and operating life-cycle costs.

4.2 TECHNICAL MATURITY

The technical maturity of a process, system, or piece of equipment can be assessed in terms of the following maturity hierarchy (given in descending order of preference):

Available:

- Technologies that are applied on a production scale in the nuclear industry.
- Technologies that are applied on a production scale in a conventional commercial industry.

Field Testing:

- Technologies that have been demonstrated on a "hot" or nuclear pilot scale using actual feed materials.
- Technologies that have been demonstrated on a "cold" or non-nuclear pilot scale using simulated feed materials.

Prototype:

- Technologies that have been demonstrated on a "hot" or nuclear bench scale using actual feed materials.

- Technologies that have been demonstrated on a "cold" or non-nuclear bench scale using simulated feed materials

Under development

- Technologies that are supported by studies which are backed by bench scale experiments
- Technologies that are supported by conceptual studies that are not backed by bench scale experiments

Unavailable

- Technologies that are not available for use

In addition to the hierarchy given above, other factors that influence technical maturity or technology assurance include, (1) maximizing flexibility (adaptability for new technologies or mission change), (2) design flexibility or adaptability for incorporating improved technology, and (3) avoiding regulatory uncertainty

4.3 MAINTAINABILITY

The maintainability of a system can be assessed by evaluating the complexity, reliability, and reparability of the associated equipment and components. Complexity is influenced by factors such as the level of training required to perform maintenance on the equipment, the need for special or unique tools or procedures, design qualities such as features that ease repair, standardized parts and provisions for troubleshooting. Reliability can be directly measured by failure rates/mean time to failure data, but is also associated with frequency of test, calibration, and preventive maintenance procedures. Another key measure of reliability is the impact of failures on the process, including recovery or downtime following a failure. Reparability is influenced by work space factors (interferences, confined work spaces, etc.), location of the equipment, means of repair or replacement (remote or contact maintenance), number and type of personnel required to support repairs, pre-maintenance preparation requirements and post-maintenance impacts such as quantities and types of waste produced and functional test requirements. With regard to these aspects of maintainability, this analysis will highlight those characteristics that are significantly different between the alternatives.

4.4 OPERABILITY

Operability of a system is mostly a qualitative measure of the inherent complexity of a system that influences other aspects of operability such as the following:

- **Startup and Shutdown of the System.** This is an important operability issue since most upset conditions occur during startup and shutdown when the system is in a state of flux and unsteady state conditions are prevalent. This is heavily influenced by the number of sub-systems or unit operations involved.
- **Process Control.** Operability with regard to process control is influenced by the number and type of process control points (including process samples).
- **Troubleshooting and Response to Off-Normal Conditions.** This factor is influenced by the diversity of systems and equipment. Systems that use simple, mature technologies and equipment are favored over novel and unique technologies and equipment for which there is little operating experience.
- **Operator Interfaces.** This aspect of operability is influenced by such factors as the level of training required to operate the system and the degree, type, and frequency of operator interaction with the system.

With regard to these aspects of operability, this analysis will highlight those characteristics that are significantly different between the alternatives.

4.5 SCHEDULE IMPACT/RISK

Schedule impact/risk will be assessed relative to implementation of a given alternative. Schedules to be considered include start-up, production, Tri-Party Agreement, and other internally (WHC) or externally (DOE, regulatory, stakeholder) driven schedules.

4.6 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

The environmental impacts of a system can be assessed by evaluating the following factors:

- Gaseous effluent generation
- Secondary dangerous waste generation

Gaseous effluent generation is defined as the rate of emission of regulated pollutants, both radioactive and nonradioactive. Ideally, emission rates should be kept as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA). The degree of treatment required to meet airborne effluent discharge limits is also a factor that should be examined in comparing systems.

Secondary dangerous waste generation is defined as the quantity of wastes (including mixed wastes) generated as a result of the primary processing operation. Secondary dangerous waste generation should be minimized as much as possible. The extent of in-plant secondary

waste treatment facilities and dangerous waste packaging and storage and accumulation areas are factors that should be considered when comparing systems based on secondary waste generation.

4.7 SAFETY

To the extent practical and meaningful, alternatives should be compared on the bases of associated hazards and implications for onsite/offsite safety, worker safety, and mission and property protection. Topical areas for consideration include the following:

- Hazards
 - Introduction/creation of hazards
 - Ease of hazard prevention
 - Ease of hazard mitigation

- Offsite/onsite safety
 - Hazard categorization
 - Safety class
 - Performance category, or seismic criteria
 - Radiological risk acceptance criteria compliance
 - Toxicological risk acceptance criteria compliance

- Process and industrial safety
 - Health physics requirements
 - Compliance with DOE 6430.1A and related industry standards

- Mission and Property Protection
 - Potential for accident propagation and impacts to other facilities
 - Potential impacts due to accidents initiated at other facilities
 - Implications for recovery from accidents expected to occur during the lifetime of the mission.

4.8 REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

The regulatory compliance decision criterion includes consideration of regulatory compliance, permitting, and complexity issues. Permitting requirements should be evaluated based on the following factors: (1) number of permits required or modified, (2) complexity of required permitting documentation, (3) potentially required permits or approvals that are unique

to the system being examined, (4) regulatory obstacles, and (5) impacts of permitting activities on the project schedule.

4.9 PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE

This section considers the acceptability of an alternative relative to expressed stakeholder values and concerns. These performance measures have evolved from a previous TWRS Leadership Council and were used in previous analyses (Boomer et al. 1994) and a TWRS Decision Board that was established in 1994 to recommend a TWRS facility configuration. The performance measures were selected to bound and consolidate the various stakeholder values (see Table 4-1).

Table 4-1 Stakeholder Values

Stakeholder value	Study performance measure
Protect the Columbia River	Assessed by environmental acceptability performance measure
Deal realistically and forcefully with groundwater contamination	Not applicable to this study
Do no harm during cleanup or with new development	Assessed by size and location of facilities
Transport waste safely and be prepared for problems	Not assessed
Use the central plateau wisely for waste management	Not applicable
Clean up areas of high future use value	Not assessed
Capture economic development opportunities locally	Not assessed
Involve the public in future decisions about Hanford	This study will be available to the public
Protect the environment	Assessed in safety and environmental performance measures
Protect public/worker health and safety	Assessed in safety, operability and maintainability performance measure
Establish management practices that ensure accountability, efficiency and allocation of funds to high priority items	Not assessed
Get on with the cleanup to achieve substantive progress in a timely manner	Assessed in terms of capability of alternatives to meet T11 Party Agreement schedule
Use a systems approach that keeps end points in mind as intermediate decisions are made	Systems engineering approach incorporated as part of study methodology
Protect Rights of Native American Indians	Not assessed
Cleanup to the level necessary to enable the future use option to occur	Not assessed
Ensure Compliance	Assessed in terms of Environmental Acceptability performance measure
Enhance technology development	Not applicable, uses existing process
Reduce Cost	Directly assessed by cost data for the alternatives
Improve waste management	Not assessed
Use Mature Technologies	Assessed qualitatively as Development Status performance measure
Enhance public acceptance	Not assessed
Use open and fair processes	Systems engineering methodology is used as basis for study
Increase efficiency	Assessed by cost data for each alternative

5.0 INTERMEDIATE WASTE FEED STAGING SYSTEM OPTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES GENERATION AND SCREENING

In the following sections, the different options for each system are discussed and screened. Then a set of options, one from each system, is assembled to produce an alternative. All the alternatives not screened meet all the constraints and requirements listed in Section 3.0.

5.1 INTERMEDIATE WASTE FEED STAGING OPTIONS AND SCREENING

Options were generated for the Waste Transfer System, the IWFST Mixing System, and the IWFST Sampling System by informal brainstorming and documented in meeting minutes (Galbraith 1996).

5.1.1 Waste Dissolution/Dilution System Requirement Options

The *LLW Feed Staging Plan* (Certa et al. 1996) indicates that most of the retrieved waste will require some dissolution of soluble solids and dilution of supernatants at the source tank to make the waste pumpable using standard tank farm equipment. This system is outside the scope of this study but is investigated in enough detail to define interface requirements.

Dissolve all Soluble Solids. This option would require that the Waste Dissolution/Dilution System dissolve all the soluble solids in the waste being transferred into the staging tank before the waste enters the staging tanks. This requirement would also require that the transferred waste's hydroxide concentration be adjusted to avoid precipitation of aluminum salts in the staging tank.

Dissolve Minimum for Waste Transfer. This is the "no requirement" option. Although this option places no dissolution requirement on the *Waste Dissolution/Dilution System*, it must still dissolve the minimum soluble solids necessary for the waste transfer. This is required by the Waste Pumpability Rule.

5.1.2 Waste Transfer System Options

The purpose of the Waste Transfer System (WTS) is to move waste from the source tanks to the staging tanks and then to the contractors' tanks. One of the constraints on the WTS is that the feed batches sent to the private contractors must contain no more than five volume percent settled solids. Because of this, the issue for the Waste Transfer System is how and where to control the solids content of the feed batches. This issue will determine what type of retrieval/transfer equipment is required in the source tanks and in the staging tanks. Other Waste Transfer System issues concerning the construction of transfer lines, pits, and pads do not affect issues in the other systems and are discussed in Appendix D.

The pump systems under consideration are nearly identical except for their intake. The fixed-intake transfer pump is installed with its intake fixed at a specific height and will remove all layers above its intake point. Since this system is used more often at the Hanford Site, it is the default system. The decant/transfer pump is similar but has an intake at the end of a flexible hose. This makes it useful for selectively decanting supernatants from an upper or mid layer and for the removal of supernatant heels, if required.

The solids entrainment control can be placed either on the source tank, on the staging tank, on both, or on neither. Because several of the Phase I source tanks have relatively no insoluble solids and are planned for complete retrieval, the fixed-intake transfer pumps will be installed regardless of placing the solids limiting at the source tank or not. From this, four combinations of transfer pumps develop and are discussed below.

No Solids Entrainment Control. This option does not provide for a means to control the entrainment of settled solids in the feed batches. Therefore, this option was dropped from further consideration because it did not meet the criteria of providing feed batches with less than 5 volume percent solids.

Source Tank Solids Entrainment Control. This option places an interface requirement of controlling the entrained solids/sludges to a minimum on the DST Waste Retrieval System. It is assumed that decant/transfer pumps would be installed in tanks scheduled for selective retrieval. These tanks (i.e., AN-102, AN-104, AN-106, AN-107, AW-101, and AY-101) contain settled solids (sludge) layers that the *LLW Feed Staging Plan* (Certa et al. 1996) excludes from retrieval. Fixed-intake transfer pumps would then be installed in source tanks containing no or very little sludge and that are therefore scheduled for complete retrieval (i.e., AN-103, AN-105, AP-104, AP-106, and AP-107).

The risks associated with this option are that some insoluble solids may exist in the tanks scheduled for complete retrieval and that some sodium salts may precipitate during dilution and transfer to the staging tank.

Staging Tank Solids Entrainment Control. In this option, no interface requirement is placed on DST Waste Retrieval System to control the entrainment of solids during retrieval and transfer. Assumably, fixed-intake pumps would be installed in all the source tanks. This option results in solids, in possibly excessive amounts (see Section 3.2.2.1), being transferred into the staging tanks. In the staging tank, the entrained solids would be allowed to settle into a supernatant and settled solids layers. A single decant/transfer pump installed in each of the staging tanks would be used to decant the supernatants from the settled solids layer.

Source Tank and Staging Tank and Solids Entrainment Control. This option places an interface requirement of controlling the entrained insoluble solids to a minimum on the DST Waste Retrieval System. Transfer pumps would be installed in source tanks in the same fashion as stated above for the *Source Tank Solids entrainment control* option. A single decant/transfer pump would be installed in each staging tank. Adding the solids entrainment control at the source tanks adds approximately \$5,100,000 to the alternatives.

This option was dropped from further consideration because it is assumed that decant/transfer pumps either in source tanks or in the staging tanks is sufficient to control the solids entrainment within acceptable levels and the additional costs for providing control at both locations is not warranted.

5.1.3 Intermediate Waste Feed Staging Tank Mixing System Options

The primary purpose of the IWFST Mixing System, if needed, is to blend stratified liquid layers into a homogenous mixture. Stratified layers in the staging tank may arise from the layer-by-layer transfer of source tank supernatants, the additional wastes from two or more sources tanks into a single batch, or from the addition of chemicals (blend additives) to reformulate the batch.

5.1.3.1 No Mixing Option. In this option, no mixers are installed in the staging tanks. This option is carried forward but only for alternatives in which insoluble solids (i.e., sludge) control at the source tank is performed.

5.1.3.2 Pulsed-Air Options. These concepts introduce rapid air pulses at the bottom of the tank to create a toroidal current (upward in the center and downward near the edges of the tanks) to vertically mix stratified liquid layers in the tank. The pulsed-air method may mix stratified liquids layers but this has not been demonstrated with a Hanford waste. Also, it is not known how effective these concepts will be for mobilizing solids for solids transfer out of the staging tanks.

Pulsed-Air Mixer - Single Unit. The single unit pulsed-air option uses a single unit installed in the tank through the 106.7-cm (42-in.) riser in the central pit. This single unit is anticipated to give effective vertical mixing of stratified liquid layers but is not expected to give the tank waste enough momentum to adequately mobilize solids for removal (Powell and Hymas 1996). Insufficient data exist to make this determination. Therefore this option will only be carried forward for alternatives that do not require solids removal from the staging tanks.

Pulsed-Air Mixer - Multiple Units. The multiple unit pulsed-air mixing concept is the same as the single unit concept plus the addition of three smaller air pulse systems installed in each staging tank. These smaller systems are installed along the 30-ft radius in the tank and are used to better mobilize the solids for solids removal. This option was dropped from further consideration because it has not been demonstrated that multiple units will improve the vertical mixing beyond what a single unit will do. Also, it has not been demonstrated at this time that this system could adequately mobilize the solids for solids removal.

5.1.3.3 Mixer Pump Options. The Mixer Pump options consist of high-capacity low-head 300-hp pumps with closely-spaced suction and discharge ports. They are designed to recirculate the fluids within an underground radioactive waste tank to achieve mobilization and mixing of waste sludge and supernate. Mixer pumps are key to retrieval systems such as the Project W-211, Initial Tank Retrieval Systems (Reck 1995).

Mixer Pump On-Center. This option uses a single mixer pump of the style developed by projects W-211 and W-151 and is installed into the tank through the 106.7-cm (42-in.) riser in the central pump pit.

Mixer Pump Off-Center. This option uses a single mixer pump of the style developed by projects W-211 and W-151. The mixer pump is installed into the tank through existing 106.7-cm (42-in.) construction riser on a 6.3-m (20-ft 9-in.) radius. This riser is extended to grade and a pad is constructed for the system.

Double Mixer Pumps Off-Center. This option uses two mixer pumps of the style developed by projects W-211 and W-151. The mixer pumps are installed into the tank through existing 106.7-cm (42-in.) construction risers on a 6.3-m (20-ft 9-in.) radius. These two risers are at 90 degrees from each other and are below grade. This option was dropped due to its high cost and the belief that two off-center pumps 90 degrees opposed will not perform appreciably better than a single mixer pump on-center. This has been demonstrated in scale-model, multiple-mixer pump tests performed by PNNL for determining mixer pump efficiencies.

5.1.3.4 Other Options. Other options that were discussed include the following.

Modified Slurry Distributor System. This system would use a transfer pump to move the waste from the IWFST to the AP valve pit and back to the tank through a slurry distributor with a moveable discharge nozzle. The slurry distributor would spray the recirculated waste over the surface of the tank contents to provide mixing of the waste. Slurry distributors have been widely used at Hanford to distribute the heavier slurries in the waste, but not as a mixing system. This system would need to be tested and evaluated for dissolving and mixing efficiencies in scaled models before it would be feasible in the staging tanks. For this reason, the Modified Slurry Distributor System was screened from further evaluation.

Mechanical Agitators. Mechanical agitation is not generally considered feasible for mixing 3,785-m³ (1-Mgal) tanks. Therefore, this option was removed from further consideration.

5.1.4 Intermediate Waste Feed Staging Tank Sampling System Options

The purpose of the IWFST Sampling System is to validate that the feed batches meet the modified RFP feed envelope limits. The sampling system concepts considered in this study were as follows.

Grab Sampling. This concept is the "bottle-on-a-string" method frequently used at the Hanford Site.

Core Sampling System - Stationary. This concept involves the permanent placement of a core sampling system, of the type currently used at Hanford, onto each staging tank.

Core Sampling System - Moveable. This concept is similar to the stationary core sampling option except it uses a single core sampling system that can be moved from one staging tank to the other on a rail system

Isolok¹-Type Sampling System. This concept uses the conceptual design done for the GROUT Disposal Program that locates a sampling facility within the AP Tank Farm and pulls samples from a recirculation loop located in each tank

5.2 INTERMEDIATE WASTE FEED STAGING SYSTEM ALTERNATIVES GENERATION AND SCREENING

Figure 5-1 shows each of the IWFESS subsystems from the TWRS Architecture Tree in Figure 2-1 with the options that were generated and carried forward. The issues and options for these systems affect each other, in particular, the IWFESS Transfer Pump and the IWFESS Mixing System. Therefore, alternatives were generated that represent the combinations of options for the transfer pump and the mixing system. Table 5-1 shows this alternatives generation.

To each of these alternatives, the most appropriate options for the valve pit and the sampling and ventilation systems were added. Figure 5-2 shows how the options for these systems fit together into the alternatives.

If the Waste Dissolution/Dilution requirement is to dissolve the minimum soluble solids for the waste transfer, some soluble solids may be introduced into and settle to the bottom of the staging tank. If no method of mobilizing the soluble solids is available, soluble sodium salts may be unintentionally excluded from feed batches that could cause the batched quantity of sodium to fall below the required minimum amount. For this reason, the "Dissolve All Soluble Solids" requirement was placed in alternatives where there is no mixing system or the mixing system does not mobilize solids (i.e., the pulsed-air mixer).

¹Isolok is a registered trademark of Ben E. Haeger, Yorkville, IL.

Figure 5-1. Intermediate Waste Feed Staging System Subsystem Options.

2/2010

STUDY INFLUENCE



- NO SOLIDS CONTROL (feed intake pump)
- SOLIDS CONTROL (second pump)



- MINIMUM FOR WASTE TRANSFER
- DISSOLVE ALL SOLUBLE SOLIDS



- NO SOLIDS CONTROL (feed intake pump)
- SOLIDS CONTROL (decom. pump)



- NEW PIT IN 101-AP
- MODIFY EXISTING 102-AP-020
- NEW PIT IN 104-AP



- DO NOTHING
- NO MIXING
- WELL-DEFINED
- PULSAR MIXER
- MIXER PUMP - on center
- MIXER PUMP - off center



- DO NOTHING
- AIR STREAM SCRUBBER UPGRADE



- GRAB SAMPLING
- CORE SAMPLING
- ISOLATE SAMPLING STRUCTURE

Table 5-1. Intermediate Waste Feed Staging System Alternatives.

Alternatives	1 ^a	2 ^a	3 ^a	4	5	6	7	8
Waste Transfer System^a								
No solids entrainment control ^b								
Solids entrainment control at IWFS ^T	X	X	X	X				
Solids entrainment control at Source Tank					X	X	X	X
Solids entrainment control at IWFS ^T and Source Tank ^a								
IWFS^T Mixing System								
No Mixer	X				X			
Pulsair Mixer - Single Unit		X				X		
Pulsair Mixer - Multiple Units ^c								
Mixer Pump On-Center			X				X	
Mixer Pump Off-Center				X				X
2 Mixer Pumps Off-Center ^d								
Modified Slurry Distributor ^b								
Mechanical Agitators ^b								

Shaded rows indicate system options that were screened from further analysis. Shaded columns indicate alternatives that were screened from further analysis.

^a Solids entrainment control implies a decant pump at that location and a fixed intake pump at the other location unless otherwise specified.

^b This option was screened because it did not meet the minimum criteria for this system.

^c This option was screened because it was more expensive than the other options and provided either no or minimal additional benefits.

^d If solids entrainment controls are not placed on the retrieval of supernatants into the IWFS^T, a mixer pump in the IWFS^T will be required to suspend the settled solids for solids removal. Without solids removal, the solids accumulation would decrease the useable volume of the IWFS^Ts and the schedule would be missed.

^e Both the "Solids entrainment control at IWFS^T" and the "Mixer Pump on-Center" options currently require the exclusive use of the only 106.7-cm (42-in.) riser available on the IWFS^Ts. Therefore, these options cannot be used together without some redesign of the decant/transfer pump.

Figure 5.2. Intermediate Waste Feed Sealing System Alternatives.

ALTERNATIVES	STUDY INFLUENCE		STUDY SCOPE				
	SOURCE TANK TRANSFER PUMP	TRANSFER DISLOCATION AND DELIVERY	WASTE TRANSFER PUMP	TRANSFER VALVE PITS	WASTE SEALING SYSTEM	WASTE VENTILATION SYSTEM	WASTE SAMPLING SYSTEM
1	• NO SOLDS CONTROL (feed waste pump)	• DISSOLVE ALL SOLUBLE SOLIDS	• SOLDS CONTROL (vacuum pump)		• NO SEAL	• NO NOTHING	• ONE SAMPLING
2	• NO SOLDS CONTROL (feed waste pump)	• DISSOLVE ALL SOLUBLE SOLIDS	• SOLDS CONTROL (vacuum pump)		• PASSED AIR BEG	• NO NOTHING	• ONE SAMPLING
3	• NO SOLDS CONTROL (feed waste pump)	• MINIMAL FIB WASTE TRANSFER	• SOLDS CONTROL (vacuum pump)		• WASTE PUMP - air control	• NO NOTHING	• ONE SAMPLING
4	• NO SOLDS CONTROL (feed waste pump)	• MINIMAL FIB WASTE TRANSFER	• SOLDS CONTROL (vacuum pump)		• WASTE PUMP - air gate	• NO NOTHING	• ONE SAMPLING
5	• SOLDS CONTROL (vacuum pump)	• DISSOLVE ALL SOLUBLE SOLIDS	• NO SOLDS CONTROL (feed waste pump)		• NO FAN	• NO NOTHING	• ONE SAMPLING
6	• SOLDS CONTROL (vacuum pump)	• DISSOLVE ALL SOLUBLE SOLIDS	• NO SOLDS CONTROL (feed waste pump)		• PASSED AIR BEG	• NO NOTHING	• ONE SAMPLING
7	• SOLDS CONTROL (vacuum pump)	• MINIMAL FIB WASTE TRANSFER	• NO SOLDS CONTROL (feed waste pump)		• WASTE PUMP - air control	• NO NOTHING	• ONE SAMPLING
8	• SOLDS CONTROL (vacuum pump)	• MINIMAL FIB WASTE TRANSFER	• NO SOLDS CONTROL (feed waste pump)		• WASTE PUMP - air control	• NO NOTHING	• ONE SAMPLING

5.2.1 Alternative 1

Alternative 1 combines the following options.

DST Retrieval Interface Requirements.

- No source tank solids entrainment control (fixed-intake transfer pumps in all source tanks).
- Dissolve all the soluble solids.

IWFSS Options.

- A decant/transfer pump in each IWFST (Solids Entrainment Control).
- A new valve pit on AP-104.
- No mixer pump in each IWFST.
- No ventilation upgrades.
- A grab sampling system.

If the solids entrainment control is not performed at the source tank, insoluble solids (i.e., sludges) will be entrained and transferred to the staging tank where they will settle to the tank bottom and accumulate. Without the removal of these solids, they will reduce the useable volume of the tank causing the schedule to be impacted. Therefore, this alternative was screened from further consideration.

5.2.2 Alternative 2

Alternative 2 combines the following options.

DST Retrieval Interface Requirements.

- No source tank solids entrainment control (fixed-intake transfer pumps in all source tanks).
- Dissolve all soluble solids.

IWFSS Options.

- A decant/transfer pump in each IWFST (Solids Entrainment Control).
- New pits on AP-102 and AP-104 (106.7-cm [42-in.] riser) for the decant/transfer pumps.
- A pulsed-air mixer on-center in each IWFST.
- No ventilation upgrades.
- A grab sampling system.

If the solids entrainment control is not performed at the source tank, insoluble solids (i.e., sludges) will be entrained and transferred to the staging tank where they will settle to the tank bottom and accumulate. Without the removal of these solids, they will reduce the useable volume of the tank causing the schedule to be impacted. Therefore, this alternative was screened from further consideration.

5.2.3 Alternative 3

Alternative 3 combines the following options.

DST Retrieval Interface Requirements.

- No source tank solids entrainment control (fixed-intake transfer pumps in all source tanks).
- Dissolve the minimum amount of solids to meet waste transfer requirements.

IWFSS Options.

- A decant/transfer pump in each IWFST (Solids Entrainment Control)
- New pits on AP-102 and AP-104 (106.7-cm [42-in.] riser) for the decant/transfer pumps
- A mixer pump on-center in each IWFST.
- No ventilation upgrades.
- A grab sampling system.

The decant/transfer pump requires a 106.7-cm (42-in.) riser. The only 106.7-cm (42-in.) riser available on the tanks is at the center where the mixer pump would be located. A spare 106.7-cm (42-in.) riser on a 6.3-m (20-ft 9-in.) radius will be extended to grade. A pit will be added to contain the pump and jumpers and new waste transfer lines will be routed to the central pump pit.

5.2.4 Alternative 4

Alternative 4 combines the following options.

DST Retrieval Interface Requirements.

- No source tank solids entrainment control (fixed-intake transfer pumps in all source tanks).
- Dissolve the minimum amount of solids to meet waste transfer requirements.

IWFSS Options.

- A decant/transfer pump in each IWFST (Solids Entrainment Control).
- The decant/transfer pumps will be installed in the 241-AP-02A and 241-AP-04A central pump pits.
- A mixer pump off-center in each IWFST.
- No ventilation upgrades.
- A grab sampling system.

5.2.5 Alternative 5

Alternative 5 combines the following options.

DST Retrieval Interface Requirements.

- Control solids entrainment (decant/transfer pumps in six source tanks, fixed-intake transfer pumps in the five other source tanks).
- Dissolve all the soluble solids.

IWFSS Options.

- A fixed-intake transfer pump in each IWFST (No Solids entrainment control)
- The AP-102 transfer pump will either be installed in the 241-AP-02D pit or the central pump pit. The AP-104 pump will either be installed in the central pump pit or the new waste transfer valve pit.
- No mixer pump in each IWFST.
- No ventilation upgrades.
- A grab sampling system.

5.2.6 Alternative 6

Alternative 6 combines the following options.

DST Retrieval Interface Requirements.

- Control solids entrainment (decant/transfer pumps in six source tanks, fixed-intake transfer pumps in the five other source tanks).
- Dissolve all the soluble solids.

IWFSS Options.

- A fixed-intake transfer pump in each IWFST (No Solids entrainment control).
- A new pit on AP-104.
- A pulsed-air mixer on-center in each IWFST.
- No ventilation upgrades.
- A grab sampling system.

5.2.7 Alternative 7

Alternative 7 combines the following options.

DST Retrieval Interface Requirements.

- Control solids entrainment (decant/transfer pumps in six source tanks, fixed-intake transfer pumps in the five other source tanks).
- Dissolve the minimum amount of solids to meet waste transfer requirements.

IWFSS Options.

- A fixed-intake transfer pump in each IWFST (No Solids entrainment control).
- A new valve pit in AP-104.
- A mixer pump on-center in each IWFST.
- No ventilation upgrades.
- A grab sampling system.

5.2.8 Alternative 8

Alternative 8 combines the following options.

DST Retrieval Interface Requirements.

- Control solids entrainment (decant/transfer pumps in six source tanks, fixed-intake transfer pumps in the five other source tanks).
- Dissolve the minimum amount of solids to meet waste transfer requirements.

IWFSS Options.

- A fixed-intake transfer pump in each IWFST (No Solids entrainment control).
- The transfer pumps will be installed in the 241-AP-02D pit and 241-AP-04A central pump pit.
- A mixer pump off-center in each IWFST.
- No ventilation upgrades.
- A grab sampling system.

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6.0 INTERMEDIATE WASTE FEED STAGING SYSTEM DESIGN CONCEPTS

6.1 WASTE TRANSFER SYSTEM DESIGN CONCEPTS

The decision to upgrade the SN-650 transfer line and add a new process pit in the AP Tank Farm has been made (Galbraith et al. 1996). An Engineering Report is presented in Appendix D that provides three options for installing a transfer pit in the AP Tank Farm. Option 1 would add a new pit on the north side of the 241-AP-102 Tank at a total construction cost of \$2,800,000. This is equivalent to Alternative K as presented in *LLW Feed Staging Plan* (Certa et al. 1996). Option 2 looked at using the existing 241-AP-02D Pump Pit at a total construction cost of \$1,900,000. Option 3 would add a new pit on the 241-AP-104 Tank similar to the 241-AP-02D Pump Pit at a total construction cost of \$2,750,000.

Option 1 meets all of the requirements for the transfer system. Option 2 was not preferred because the space required for the jumper arrangement is not available in the 241-AP-02D Pump Pit. In addition, the topography of the transfer system in Option 2 does not meet the requirements of Alternative K. Option 3 meets all of the requirements for the transfer system. However, in order for Option 3 to maintain the topography requirements of Alternative K, the new pit needs to be separate from the decant/transfer pump. If the pump is located in the same pit, a wall separating the pump discharge jumper arrangement from the HLW feed jumper arrangement would be needed. (See Appendix D).

Option 1 and Option 3 are almost identical in each of the decision criteria used. All of the requirements of the transfer system, including the topography are met and the costs are similar. However, Option 3 is the preferred option because the new pit on the staging tank would allow access to a 30.5-cm (12-in.) riser. This pit could be used in the future for m-tank equipment where as the pit in Option 1 could only be used for the scope of Phase I Privatization.

Additional cost savings could be made with Option 3 depending on the decisions made on solids entrainment control and the mixing system. Size and specific location of the new pump pit could be optimized with the upgrades required for these other systems. However, these possible cost savings would be addressed during the definitive design stage and do not affect the decisions to be made here.

No matter which alternative is chosen, the failed mixing pump in the AP-102 central pump pit and the slurry distributor in the AP-104 central pump pit would need to be removed. In addition, the existing transfer pumps and thermocouple trees would need to be removed. The cost for removal and disposal of this equipment is approximately \$5,500,000. (For the no mixer alternatives, it is assumed that the existing thermocouple trees will not be removed. For this case, the cost for removal and disposal of the remaining equipment would be approximately \$3,900,000). This includes \$2,900,000 for greenhouse and support costs and immobilization cost. Also, a new thermocouple tree, vapor pressure indicator, and level indicator will be required in each staging tank. The total costs to purchase and install this equipment in both of

the staging tanks are approximately \$260,000. These costs need to be added to the costs provided below.

6.1.1 Intermediate Waste Feed Staging Tank Solids Entrapment Control

If the IWFSTs are required to control solids entrapment, a decant/transfer pump will be required. The supernate decant/transfer pump designed for the 241-AZ Farm requires a 106 7-cm (42-in.) riser. This would leave two concepts on the IWFSTs depending on which mixing system concept is chosen.

The first concept would be to use the 106 7-cm (42-in.) riser in the central pump pit. This would coincide with Option 1 in the Mixing System AGA (See Appendix A). The mixer pumps would be placed off-center and the new decant/transfer pump would be in the central pump pit. In addition, the jumper arrangement in each pump pit would require modifications at an estimated cost for both pits of \$730,000. This includes decon of the pits, new cover blocks, and removal and disposal of the existing jumpers. The cost of two new decant/transfer pumps would be approximately \$1,000,000 including run-in test and shop modifications. The total construction cost for this concept would be approximately \$4,400,000. This includes \$1,200,000 for design and management and \$700,000 for burnout. There would be no difference in cost for this concept if the decant/transfer pump (or a fixed-intake pump) is installed in a 30 5-cm (12-in.) riser in the central pump pit. Currently a decant/transfer pump that will operate with a mixing system has not been designed that will fit in a 30 5-cm (12-in.) riser.

The second concept would be to add a new pump pit above the off-center 106 7-cm (42-in.) riser. This coincides with Option 2 in the Mixing System AGA (see Appendix A) that uses the central pump pit 106 7-cm (42-in.) riser for the mixer pump. This would require a new pump pit and a new transfer line between the new pit and the central pump pit at an estimated cost of \$1,700,000 for both staging tanks. This includes rerouting of existing transfer lines and instrument air lines, and a new core drill in the 241-AP-04A Central Pump Pit. In addition, the cost includes the jumper arrangements and leak detectors in the new pits. The jumper arrangement in each central pump pit would require modifications at an estimated cost for both pits of \$910,000. This includes decon of the pits, new cover blocks, and removal and disposal of the existing cover blocks and jumpers. The cost of two new decant/transfer pumps would be approximately \$1,000,000 including run-in test and shop modifications. The total construction cost for this concept would be approximately \$6,100,000. This includes \$1,200,000 for design and management and \$1,300,000 for burnout. The difference in cost for this concept if the decant pump (or a fixed-intake transfer pump) is installed in a 106 7-cm (42-in.) riser would be approximately \$850,000.

6.1.2 Source Tank Solids Entrainment Control

If the source tank is used to control the solids, the staging tanks would not require a decant pump. The staging tanks would just need to be equipped with a standard fixed-intake transfer pump to feed the contractors' tanks. The New Generation Transfer Pump (NGTP) or equivalent is assumed to be used. The NGTP can fit in a 30.5-cm (12-in.) diameter riser in the central pump pit or in the 241-AP-02D Pump Pit and a new pump pit above riser no. 13 (30.5-cm [12-in.]) on the 241-AP-104 Tank. The location of the pump will depend on the concept chosen for the mixing system.

If Option 1 (Mixer Pump Off-Center) for the mixing system is chosen, the NGTP could be located in the central pump pit of the staging tanks (see Appendix A). The cost associated with installing the transfer pump would be the same as the cost for installing the decant pump in the central pump pit. The total construction cost of this concept would be approximately \$4,400,000. This includes procurement, design, removal and installation of jumpers, and burnout costs.

If Option 2 (Mixer Pump On-Center) for the mixing system is chosen, the NGTP could be located in the 241-AP-02D Pump Pit and in a new pump pit on the 241-AP-104 Tank (see Appendix A). The new pump pit and transfer line would have a total cost of approximately \$850,000. A new jumper arrangement in the central pump pit on the 241-AP-104 Tank would be around \$460,000. If the cost for design and burnout are included, the total construction cost for this concept would be approximately \$5,300,000. This includes procurement, design, and burnout costs.

6.2 MIXING SYSTEM DESIGN CONCEPTS

Table 6-1 summarizes the combined costs and concepts for the waste transfer and mixing systems. The combined cost includes the associated equipment removal and greenhouse/support costs. Details of the waste transfer system design concepts were addressed in the previous section. Details of the mixing system design concepts are in the following sections.

6.2.1 No Mixing System

In this concept no mixer pumps are installed in the staging tanks. The decant pump or fixed-intake pump could be located in the central pump pit of the staging tanks (see Appendix A). The cost associated with installing either of these pumps would be the same as the cost for installing the decant pump in the central pump pit (see Section 6.1.2). The total construction cost of this concept would be approximately \$4,400,000. This includes procurement, design, removal and installation of jumpers, and burnout costs. If the cost for equipment removal and replacement is included, the total construction cost would be approximately \$8,300,000.

6.2.2 Pulsed-Air Mixing System

6.2.2.1 Description. The pulsed-air mixing system shown in Figure 6-1 is composed of a control skid and Air Delivery Assembly (ADA). The control skid will house the Programmable Logic Controller (PLC), Operator Interface Terminal, and the air compressor. A durable air hose will then run from the control skid to the central pump pit(s) on AP-102 and AP-104. The air hose will connect to the top of the ADA via a 5-cm (2-in.) jumper (the jumper will have a check valve to prevent back flow). The ADA consists of a 14.3-m (47-ft) long 5-cm (2-in.) schedule 80 stainless steel pipe, with a Double Accumulator Plate (DAP) welded to the end. A DAP is made up of two stainless steel plates (size of plate is dependant of riser diameter). The plates are oriented so that one is directly above the other with about a 2.54-cm (1-in.) space separating them.

Table 6-1. Combined Construction Cost of Waste Transfer and Mixing System Concepts.

Concept	Cost (\$ million)	Alternative							
		1*	2*	3	4	5	6	7	8
SN-650 Transfer System									
Option 1 or Option 3	2.8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Option 2	1.9	Screened Concept							
No Mixing System									
No Mixer with Decant Pump (106.7 cm [42 in.])	8.3	✓							
No Mixer with Fixed-Intake Pump (30.5 cm [12 in.])	8.3					✓			
Partial Mixing System and Decant/Transfer Pump									
Partial Mixing with Decant Pump (106.7 cm [42 in.])	12.4 ^b		✓						
Partial Mixing with Mixed-Intake Pump (30.5 cm [12 in.])	11.6 ^c						✓		
Mixing System and Decant/Transfer Pump									
On-Center Mixing with Decant Pump (106.7 cm [42 in.])	18.6			✓					
Off-Center Mixing with Decant Pump (106.7 cm [42 in.])	16.6				✓				
On-Center Mixing with Fixed-Intake Pump (30.5 cm [12 in.])	17.8							✓	
Off-Center Mixing with Fixed-Intake Pump (30.5 cm [12 in.])	16.6								✓
Total Construction Cost (\$ million)		11.1	15.2	21.4	19.4	11.1	14.4 (14.0) ^d	20.6 (20.2) ^d	19.4

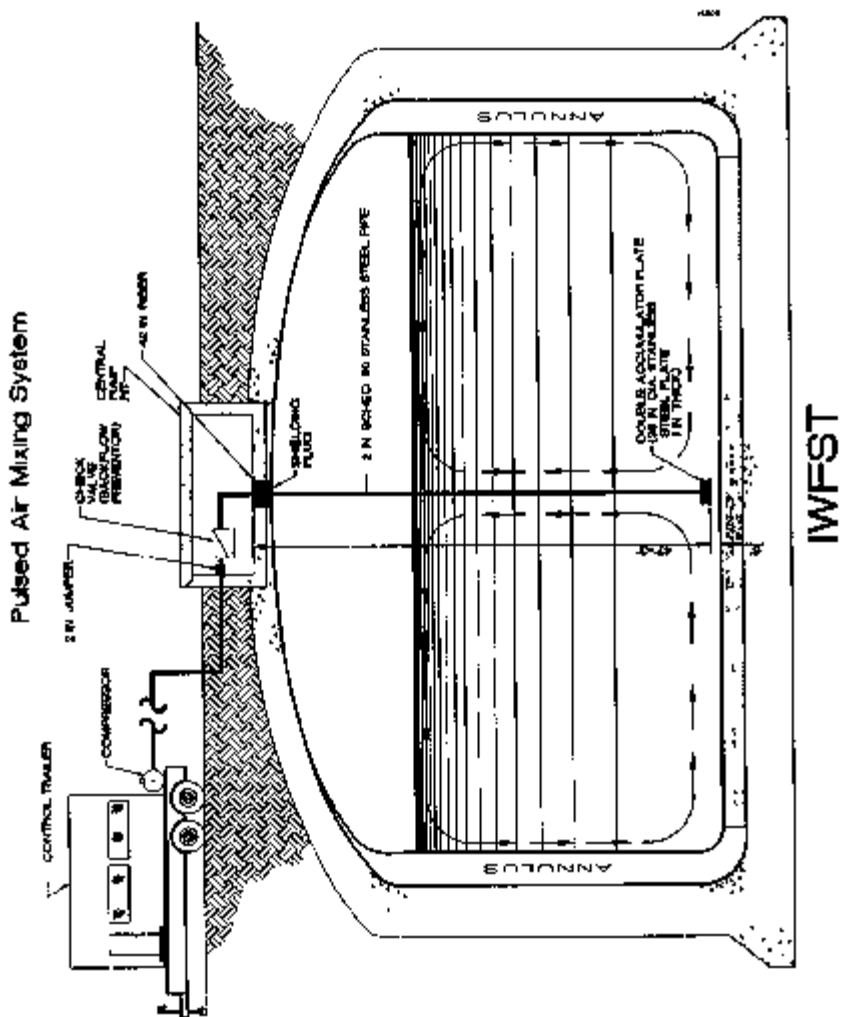
*Screened Alternatives.

^bThe cost includes an additional \$1.7 million for new pits on Tanks 241-AP-102 and -104.

^cThe cost includes an additional \$0.9 million for a new pit on Tank 241-AP-104.

^dThe total cost is reduced approximately \$0.4 million to account for shared pit costs between the fixed-intake pump pit on Tank 241-AP-104 and the new process pit in the Transfer System Option 3.

Figure 6-1. Pulsed-Air Mixing System.



The concept behind a pulsed-air mixer is very simple. Air, supplied by the compressor, is pulsed through the ADA. When the air reaches the DAP, it is forced in a radial direction. The air regroups directly above the DAP to form a large oval bubble. The bubble rapidly travels upwards, due to buoyant forces, to the top of the waste, pulling the heavy supernatant up with it. At the top of the supernatant, the bubble bursts violently, and energy is released from the bubble in a radial direction. The energy released from the bubble pushes the waste to the wall of the tank. At the wall, the supernatant is pulled to the bottom of the tank by gravity. This cycle is repeated to establish a toroidal mixing pattern in the liquid waste (Figure 6-1).

Installation of the pulsed-air mixing system will be as follows. A shielding plug will be fabricated on the top end of the ADA, which will then be lowered into the riser, as one rigid unit, by a crane. The air line will then be attached. All shielding and containment structures for construction will be used as required (these are reflected in the cost estimate).

For the staging tanks, there are two options for implementing the pulsed-air mixer system. Option 1 consists of a single DAP (91.4-cm [36-in.] diameter) installed through a 106.7-cm (42-in.) riser in the central pump pit. To obtain the mixing pattern described above with one DAP, 5 to 12 pulses a minute (each pulse is 1 ft³ at 80 psi) would be needed. It is estimated that the mixing time of the tank would be about 2 to 3 hours. Additional evaluations are required to determine the pulse frequency and interactions with the tank structure.

Option 2 is to install three 25.4-cm (10-in.) DAPs through a 30.5-cm (12-in.) spare riser located on the outer radius of the tank. The operation of the 25.4-cm (10-in.) DAPs would be integrated with the operation of the centrally located 91.4-cm (36-in.) DAP. Added DAPs will increase the cost by approximately 10 percent per DAP. This method is predicted to mobilize more solids off the bottom of the tank than the previous method. This option as well needs to be demonstrated to verify the performance of the system in a 3,785-m³ (1 Mgal) tank.

6.2.2.2 Maintainability. The pulsed air mixer is easy to maintain since it has no mechanical parts in the waste tanks. The system consists of a long pipe welded to a DAP. Once the pipe and DAP are installed, there is no need for maintenance in the tanks. The only mechanical parts of the system are in the compressor located on the control skid (the control skid will be located near the 241-AP Instrument control building outside the fence).

Ventilation effects due to a pulsed-air mixer were evaluated. As an upgrade to the IWFSS, de-entrainment devices were investigated. The evaluation concluded that fluidics devices, which are currently used in the nuclear industry for de-entrainment and are inexpensive and compact, would fulfill the requirements of controlling aerosol particles generated by the pulsed-air mixing system. Fluidics devices have no mechanical parts, and therefore are very low maintenance. The ventilation evaluation (Appendix E) concluded that upgrade of the ventilation system was not warranted based on a life-cycle cost comparison of scrubber installation versus HEPA filter maintenance costs. Therefore, no ventilation system upgrade is being recommended.

6.2.2.3 Technical Maturity. The purpose of the pulsed-air mixer is to mix stratified supernatant, then the utility of a pulsed-air mixer has been demonstrated commercially. Pulsed-

air mixers are used extensively in the petrochemical industry, along with many other industries to mix various types of viscous fluids.

If solids need to be removed from a large flat bottom tank, then a pulsed-air mixer is not technically matured. Pacific Northwest National Laboratories (PNNL) has conducted research on a pulsed-air mixing system for solid suspension. PNNL concluded that it was not feasible to use pulsed-air mixing for removing sludge off the bottom of a flat bottomed tank, but believes that pulsed-air mixers can mix stratified supernatants like those in the IWFSTs (Powell and Hymas 1996). PNNL plans to do more testing in FY 1997 on this subject as funding is provided by DOE's EM-50 Office of Science and Technology Development.

6.2.2.4 Operability. The pulsed-air mixer will be controlled from a control room mounted on a skid. A PLC-based controller with an Operator Interface Terminal will control the system. Once the PLC is set up, no personnel are required to operate the system, only routine surveillance would be required.

6.2.2.5 Safety. The pulsed-air mixing system is an intrinsically safe design and can be operated in a flammable gas environment. The control system as designed provides for a near zero probability for over pressurization of the tank. To increase the safety of the mixer even more, it will be tied into a pressure sensor on the tank to insure that no pressurization of the tank occurs. Also, the power supply to the mixing system will be connected to that of the ventilation system, so that when the ventilation system shuts down, the pulsed-air mixer will automatically shut down. Another (potential) safety advantage is that pulsed-air mixing technology does not add heat to the tank.

6.2.2.6 Cost. The rough order of a magnitude cost estimate is provided in Appendix A. The cost estimates are for both of the staging tanks.

Option 1, single ADA installed in the central pump pits estimated to cost \$5,500,000. This cost does not include Other Project costs such as CDR prep, PSAR, and startup readiness review costs, this is approximated to be \$4,600,000. It also does not include approximately \$5,200,000 for removal of existing in-tank equipment in support of installing new equipment. In-tank equipment to be removed includes the failed mixer pump in AP-102, the slurry distributor in AP-104, the transfer pump from both tanks, and the thermocouple trees from both tanks.

Procurement took into account the cost of the pulsed-air control system (control trailer, PLC controller, software and compressor) and two decant/transfer pumps (one for each staging tank). It was assumed that only one control system and compressor were needed to operate the mixing systems of both of the staging tanks.

6.2.3 Mixer Pump On-Center

This concept coincides with Option 2 in the Mixing System AGA (Appendix A). The mixer pumps would be located in the 106.7-cm (42-in.) riser of the central pump pit. The total

construction cost for this concept is approximately \$6,700,000. This includes procurement of the pumps and control systems, design, fabrication, and burnout costs. The costs of the mixer pumps and control system are approximately \$2,300,000. Upgrades to the raw water supply and addition of a nitrogen bottle station account for \$400,000 of the total costs. In addition, the costs for design and burnout account for a total of \$2,900,000.

6.2.4 Mixer Pump Off-Center

This concept coincides with Option 1 in the Mixing System AGA (Appendix A). The mixer pumps would be located 6.3 m (20 ft, 9 in.) off-center on a new concrete pad. The total construction cost for this concept is approximately \$6,400,000. This includes procurement of the pumps and control systems, design, fabrication, and burnout costs. The costs of the mixer pumps and control system are approximately \$2,300,000. Upgrades to the raw water supply and addition of a nitrogen bottle station account for \$400,000 of the total costs. In addition, the costs for design and burnout account for a total of \$2,900,000.

6.3 INTERMEDIATE WASTE FEED STAGING TANK SAMPLING SYSTEM DESIGN CONCEPTS

6.3.1 Grab Sampling Method

The grab sampling system consists of a bottle, stopper, weight and wire rope. The bottle is lowered into the waste media where the sample is taken. This sampling method is the easiest to do, however, the success of the method is highly dependent on the skill and experience of the personnel taking the samples. In addition, the grab sampling method is the most susceptible to being delayed by weather conditions. This concept coincides with Option 1 of the Sampling System AGA (Appendix B). For the "well-mixed" waste scenario, this concept would have a total estimated cost of \$3,860,000. However, for the "not-mixed" waste scenario, this concept would have a total estimated cost of \$9,840,000.

6.3.2 Core Sampling Systems

The core sampling system consists of a specially designed and equipped core sampling truck. However, the sampling equipment could be mounted on a skid. The sampler is loaded into the drill string and the drill string is pushed through the waste using a drill rig. This sampling method is common on the Hanford Site and has been shown to be very reliable. This concept coincides with Option 2 of the Sampling System AGA (Appendix B). For the "well-mixed" waste scenario, this concept would have a total estimated cost of \$12,670,000. This includes the capital cost for a new core sampling truck or skid of \$5,750,000. However, for the "not-mixed" waste scenario, this concept would have a total estimated cost of \$18,540,000 including the cost for a new core sampling truck or skid.

6.3.3 Isolok-Type Sampling System

This concept uses the conceptual design done for the Crout Disposal Program that locates a sampling facility within the AP Tank Farm. The facility uses an Isolok[®]-type sampler system that can obtain representative samples of the feed batches in the staging tanks. This concept coincides with Option 3 of the Sampling System AGA (Appendix B). For the "well-mixed" waste scenario, this concept would have a total estimated cost of \$12,970,000. This includes \$11,250,000 in capital cost for the sampling facility. However, for the "well-mixed" waste scenario, this concept would have a total estimated cost of \$16,900,000 including the cost for the sampling facility.

6.4 INTERMEDIATE WASTE FEED STAGING TANK CHEMICAL ADDITION SYSTEM

For the addition of chemicals to the staging tanks, an estimate for a chemical addition system has been obtained. This estimate is based on a caustic supply system but will also have the capability to handle other chemicals that may be required. This estimate was costed from the chemical addition system scoped for the W-211 Project. The facility consists of a mobile hot water boiler system, a truck unloading station for NaOH, an in-line static mixer, and a flush tank. The boiler system would provide hot water that would be mixed with the supplied NaOH. The system would also provide flushing of the transfer lines after a transfer. No layout of the system has been done, however, site improvements would include transfer lines for NaOH and diluted waste, electrical and instrumentation distribution systems, and utility upgrades. The total construction cost for the caustic supply system is approximately \$1,600,000 based on the design from Project W-211.

7.0 INTERMEDIATE WASTE FEED STAGING SYSTEM ALTERNATIVE EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS

This section evaluates each of the alternatives carried forward in Section 5 according to the performance measures described in Section 4.

7.1 COST

Table 7-1 summarizes the costs associated with each of the alternatives selected for detailed evaluation. All costs are in fiscal year 1996 dollars.

The life-cycle costs for this evaluation focused on sampling costs and capital costs for required upgrades to existing tank farm systems. The capital cost estimates include the cost associated with the removal of existing in-tank hardware that has either failed or will no longer be used in the foreseeable future. It also includes the cost of extending existing 106.7-cm (42-in.) risers to grade on source tanks requiring decant/transfer pumps. Costs not included are the removal of failed equipment (i.e., mixer and transfer pumps) during the Phase I operational period of five years.

Alternative 3. The life-cycle cost of Alternative 3 is estimated at \$27 million. This is a slightly higher cost than most of the alternatives and is a result of constructing new transfer pump pits on 106.7-cm (42-in.) risers for the decant/transfer pump and new transfer lines from the pits to the respective central pump pit. This alternative would not use the existing O2D pit on Tank AP-102.

Alternative 4. This alternative has a life-cycle cost of \$25 million and is the lowest cost of all the alternatives evaluated. This is less than Alternative 3 due to the fact that the mixer pump is installed on an off-center pad rather than in the central pump pit. This alternative also doesn't require new waste transfer lines. The decant/transfer pump is installed through the existing 106.7-cm (42-in.) riser in the central pump pit and uses the existing waste transfer system to transfer waste to the DSTs.

Alternative 5. This alternative has a life-cycle cost of about \$28 million. The only capital associated with this alternative is that required to remove existing equipment (an existing failed mixer in AP-102 for example). Therefore, this alternative has the lowest capital cost, about \$18 million, of all the alternatives evaluated. The reduction in capital, however, is completely offset by the highest operating cost (\$10 million). The higher operating costs are due to the additional sampling that would be required to demonstrate compliance with contract specifications.

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Table 7-1. Intermediate Waste Feed Staging System Alternative Cost Summary. (2 Sheets)

Cost component	Alternative					
	3	4	5	6	7	8
DST WASTE RETRIEVAL SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS						
Solids containment control Requirement	No Solids Control	No Solids Control	Control Solids	Control Solids	Control Solids	Control Solids
Dissolution/Dilution Requirement	Minimum For Waste Transfer	Minimum For Waste Transfer	Dissolve Before Waste Transfer	Dissolve Before Waste Transfer	Minimum For Waste Transfer	Minimum For Waste Transfer
Pump Pk Capital (TECC)	\$0	\$0	\$5,100,000	\$5,100,000	\$5,100,000	\$5,100,000
IWST WASTE TRANSFER AND MIXING SYSTEMS						
Transfer Pump Option	Decap Pump (42-in riser)	Decap Pump (42-in Riser)	Fixed-Intake Pump	Fixed-Intake Pump	Fixed-Intake Pump	Fixed-Intake Pump
Mixing System Option	Mixer Pump On-Center	Mixer Pump Off-Center	No Mixer	Pulsed Air Mixer	Mixer Pump On-Center	Mixer Pump Off-Center
Transfer Pump/Mixer Capital (TECC)	\$18,600,000	\$16,600,000	\$8,300,000	\$11,600,000	\$17,800,000	\$16,600,000
Valve Pk Capital (TECC)	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000
Total Transfer & Mixing System Capital	\$21,400,000	\$19,400,000	\$11,100,000	\$14,400,000	\$20,600,000	\$19,400,000
IWST CHEMICAL ADDITION SYSTEM						
Capital (TECC)	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000
IWST VENTILATION SYSTEM						
Option	Not Required	Not Required	Not Required	Not Required	Not Required	Not Required
IWST SAMPLING SYSTEM						
Option	Grab	Grab	Grab	Grab	Grab	Grab
Capital	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$1,320,000 \$530,000 \$320,000 \$60,000	\$1,320,000 \$1,380,000 \$1,850,000 \$180,000	\$1,320,000 \$330,000 \$320,000 \$60,000	\$1,320,000 \$530,000 \$320,000 \$60,000	Operating ^a • Sampling Prep • Sampling • Exposure Detriment • Transportation

Table 7-1. Intermediate Waste Feed Staging System Alternative Cost Summary. (2 Sheets)

Cost component	Alternatives ^a					
	3	4	5	6	7	8
Analysis ^b						
• Liquid Analysis	\$670,000	\$670,000	\$2,400,000	\$670,000	\$670,000	\$670,000
• Solids Analysis	\$760,000	\$760,000	\$2,710,000	\$760,000	\$760,000	\$760,000
• Core Handling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sampling System Total	\$3,860,000	\$3,860,000	\$9,840,000	\$3,860,000	\$3,860,000	\$3,860,000
ALTERNATIVE TOTALS						
Capital (IECC) ^c	\$23,000,000	\$21,000,000	\$17,800,000	\$21,100,000	\$27,300,000	\$26,100,000
Operating	\$3,860,000	\$3,860,000	\$9,840,000	\$3,860,000	\$3,860,000	\$3,860,000
Total ^d	\$26,860,000	\$24,860,000	\$27,650,000	\$24,960,000	\$31,160,000	\$29,960,000

^a Alternatives 1 and 2 were screened from consideration.

^b Sample cost is based on feed batches with 2 percent estimated insoluble solids.

^c This cost includes an additional \$5,100,000 incurred by the DST Waste Retrieval System due to the "Control Solids Enhancement at Source Tank" requirement. This assumes that, for each source tank requiring solids enhancement control, the DST Waste Retrieval System installs a single decant/transfer pump, a 106.7-cm (42-in.) riser is extended to grade, a pump pit is constructed to house the decant/transfer pump, and transfer lines are constructed from the new pit to the central pump pit.

^d The total cost does not include costs for replacement of failed equipment (i.e., mixer and transfer pumps). The current design life for the new equipment (i.e., mixer and transfer pumps) is 10 years.

Alternative 6. This alternative has a life-cycle cost of \$23 million. This alternative uses a pulsed-air mixer which is considerably less expensive than the mixer pump system. The configuration selected for this alternative uses the existing 106.7-cm (42-in.) riser in the central pump pit for the mixer. The fixed-intake transfer pump is installed through a 30.5-cm (12-in.) riser.

Alternative 7. This alternative has a life-cycle cost of about \$29 million which is the highest cost of all the alternatives evaluated. This alternative is similar to Alternative 3 with the exception that it uses a fixed-intake transfer pump, which can be installed in a 30.5-cm (12-in.) riser.

Alternative 8. The hardware for this alternative is the same as for Alternative 4 except that fixed-intake transfer pumps are installed in the AP-102-02D pit and AP-104-04A central pump pit instead of the decant/transfer pumps. The life-cycle cost for this alternative is \$30 million.

7.2 TECHNICAL MATURITY

Alternative 3, 4, 7, and 8. The technical maturity of the transfer pump and mixer pump systems associated with these alternatives is high. They all have been applied at the Hanford Site. Mixing systems configured in this manner have been used in two previous situations, 241-AP-102 Grout Feed Tank and 241-SY-101 Tank Mitigation. The Grout mixer failed after several weeks of operation and the fact that the pump motor was submerged made it very

difficult to repair. The design and deployment of the 241-SY-101 mixer was based on the lessons learned from the Groust Program and the results were judged to be successful.

The projected effectiveness of mixing millions of liters (gallons) of liquid waste using submerged jets, however, is difficult to calculate. Hence, the camera installed as part of the proposed tank modifications is intended to give operators a qualitative feel for mixing effectiveness.

Alternative 5. This alternative does not provide a mixing system or any equipment that uses a novel concept. Therefore, the technical maturity of the equipment is judged as "available."

The uncertainty associated with the entrainment and precipitation of solids is judged to be high so this alternative has the least certainty about readily demonstrating compliance with contract specifications. Therefore the technical information required to make this alternative viable is judged to be "under development."

Alternative 6. The technical maturity of a pulsed-air mixing system has been proven and used in the petrochemical industry, along with many other industries, to mix various types of fluids. Therefore, with regard to the mixing of liquids, this alternative is judged to be "available."

The suspension of solids, however, is another matter. The deployment of pulsed-air mixers in large diameter, flat bottom tanks has not been demonstrated (Powell and Hymas 1996). A limited number of additional air delivery devices could be installed within the staging tanks to enhance the suspension of solids but the effectiveness of that configuration is still uncertain. Therefore, with regard to the suspension of solids, this technology is still "under development."

7.3 MAINTAINABILITY

The design requirement on new mixer and transfer pumps is for a ten-year operational life cycle or 5,000 operational hours.

Alternatives 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8. Alternatives 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 are judged to equal in this criterion. The systems that are provided are all common to the Hanford Site and minimal additional training will be required of personnel. In addition the systems have been shown to be reliable in other applications.

Alternative 6. With regard to maintainability, Alternative 6 is different from the other alternatives that have mixing systems. With a pulsed-air mixing system, there are no moving parts in the tanks. The air compressor required to create the air pulse is located away from the tank. Further, this alternative uses a control system that is located on a skid outside the 241-AP instrument building.

7.4 SAFETY

Alternatives 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8. Alternatives 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8 are judged to equal in this criterion

Alternative 5. Alternative 5 does not employ an active mixing system. This increases the probability that the supernatant will form stratified layers and will require a more intense sampling effort to demonstrate that the waste complies with contract and (possibly) regulatory specifications. This increase in sampling operations increases the radiation dose received by the operators.

7.5 OPERABILITY

Alternatives 3 and 4. Alternatives 3 and 4 both provide the IWFSS with *High Operability*. The decant/transfer pumps in these alternatives allow the IWFSS to decant supernatants to the private contractors even after excessive solids have been transferred into the staging tank. And, with the mixer pump to entrain the settled solids, the settled solids can be transferred back to the tank farms.

Also, both of these alternatives, as well as Alternatives 7 and 8, have a mixer pump that can entrain precipitated solids to aid in their re-solubilization. Alternative 3 has this mixer pump on-center and provide the IWFSS the most robust system to respond to off-normal conditions. Alternative 4 is operably the same as Alternative 3 except the off-center mixer pump will be less effective in mobilizing the solids for dissolution or transfer.

Alternatives 5 and 6. Alternatives 5 and 6 are ranked lowest in being able to respond to off-normal conditions and so provide the IWFSS with *Low Operability*. They do not provide for solids entrainment control in the staging tanks, and therefore rely on the DST Waste Transfer System to control the quantity of insoluble solids transferred to the staging tank. And because these alternatives do not provide a mixing system in the staging tanks, they also rely on the DST Waste Transfer System to dissolve all the soluble solids before they enter the staging tanks and to adjust the waste composition so that precipitation will not occur.

Alternatives 7 and 8. Alternatives 7 and 8 are ranked between Alternatives 3 and 4 and 5 and 6 in being able to respond to off-normal conditions and so provide the IWFSS with *Medium Operability*. Alternatives 7 and 8 do not provide solids entrainment control in the staging tanks and therefore, like Alternatives 5 and 6, rely on the DST Waste Transfer System to control the quantity of insoluble solids transferred to the staging tank.

However, both of these alternatives, like Alternatives 3 and 4, have a mixer pump that can entrain settled solids to aid in transferring settled solids back to the tank farms. These mixer pumps can also entrain precipitated solids to aid in their re-solubilization. Alternative 7 has this mixer pump on-center, providing the IWFSS with a more robust system than the off-center mixers in Alternative 8.

7.6 SCHEDULE IMPACT/RISK

All of the alternatives evaluated can be made to support the Phase I Privatization schedule and the Tri-Party Agreement milestones. Some alternatives, however, have a greater risk than others of not meeting contractual requirements on the schedule. The construction / startup activity, the operational schedule, and the operational risks for each evaluated alternative are discussed below.

Alternative 3. The construction activity for this alternative is more complex than the others. Upgrades to the central pump pit for installation of the mixer system will require an extensive rework of the jumper configuration. Additionally, new transfer pump pits must be constructed over existing 106.7-cm (42-in.) risers. These risers must be extended to grade level. New waste transfer lines will be routed to the central pump pit.

With regard to the operational schedule, this alternative will allow for an expedited settle/decant cycle at the source tank because the staging tank is equipped to tolerate a reasonable quantity of solids. Therefore, the liquid waste from the source tank can be transferred shortly after the mixer pumps have stopped. This alternative, however, does not require that the retrieval system dissolve all the soluble solids or to adjust the retrieved waste's hydroxide concentration to prevent precipitation at the staging tank. To dissolve aluminum salts or to prevent them from precipitating, hydroxide additions at the staging tanks may be required either during or shortly after the tank has been filled. Otherwise, a significant amount of sodium may be left on the bottom of the staging tank.

With regard to operational risk, the centrally located mixer pump configuration is judged to provide the best situation for mobilizing solids if it becomes necessary. This alternative also uses a decant/transfer pump system at the staging tank that is judged to reduce the probability that a significant amount of solids will be transferred to the contractors' tanks.

Alternative 4. The construction activity for this alternative is simpler than for Alternative 3. The rework of the central pump pit is less extensive in that the installation of a decant/transfer pump is less obtrusive than the installation of a mixing pump. The construction activity is still complex in that it requires the extension of an existing 106.7-cm (42-in.) riser to grade and construction of a mounting pad for the mixer pump installation.

The operational implications for this alternative are similar to that given for Alternative 3. This system is judged to be adequate for the mixing of liquids. But with a mixer pump installed off-center in the tank, this configuration may not be as efficient at suspending solids in the staging tank. Past studies have shown that the energy of a submerged jet from these pumps dissipates rather quickly and is not likely to reach the other side of the tank.

Alternative 5. The construction activity for this alternative is much simpler than for the other alternatives presented in this analysis. This is no mixer system to install and the use of the fixed-intake transfer pump also simplifies the design. Therefore, this configuration results in a minimum amount of construction activity.

The operational impact of this alternative, however, could be severe. The increased possibility that the supernatant will form stratified layers will require a more intense sampling effort to demonstrate that the waste complies with contract and (possibly) regulatory specifications. Using evaporator operations and the former Grout Disposal Program as points of reference, the sampling and validation of a waste feed can hold up operations for months.

Alternative 6. The required modifications to the existing tank system are small compared with those for alternatives installing a mixer pump system on-center or off-center. Therefore, construction and startup milestones should be easily met with this alternative.

Operationally, this alternative presents some advantages and disadvantages. Since this alternative uses a pulsed-air mixing system with a fixed-intake transfer pump, the settle/decant cycle at the source tank must be performed with more care than that required for the other alternatives.

Alternative 7. Since it's similar to Alternative 3, this alternative will present similar complexities in construction and startup. The mixer system is located in the central pump pit that will require a reconfiguration of the waste transfer system jumpers. But unlike Alternative 3, the waste transfer system at the staging tank uses a fixed-intake transfer pump that uses the 02D on 241-AP-102 and a 30.5-cm (12-in.) riser in the new valve pit to be located on 241-AP-104. Therefore, construction and startup schedules should be easier to meet with this alternative.

This alternative is also operationally similar to Alternative 3. Note, however, that the control of the insoluble solids at the source tank reduces the issue of insoluble solids but does not reduce the potential for soluble solids from being transferred into or precipitating in the staging tanks. To dissolve aluminum salts or to prevent them from precipitating, hydroxide additions at the staging tanks may be required either during or shortly after the tank has been filled. Otherwise, the fixed-intake for the transfer pump at the staging tank would transfer these soluble solids from the staging tank to the contractors' tanks.

With regard to operational risk, the centered mixer pump provides a means of preventing or mitigating a problem associated with the accumulation of solids.

Alternative 8. The construction and startup activity for this alternative is similar to Alternative 4 with the exception that it uses a fixed-intake transfer pump at the staging tank. Therefore, the construction and startup schedule should be easily met with this alternative.

Operationally, this alternative is similar to Alternative 7. This alternative, however, installs a mixer pump off-center on the staging tank. This configuration is judged to be less effective in mobilizing the settled solids on the far side of the tank. If the mixer system cannot mobilize the settled solids, it will not be able to support the dissolution of soluble solids or the removal of the insoluble ones.

7.7 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

All the alternatives are judged to equal in this criterion.

7.8 REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

All the alternatives are judged to equal in this criterion.

7.9 PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE

All the alternatives are judged to be equal in this criterion.

8.0 OPEN ISSUES AND ACTIONS

Open issues that have been identified by this study are as follows:

- **Impact of Flammable Gas Release:** Retrieval of several of the source tanks may be impacted due to the Waste Tank Safety Watch List status. The issue is related to the flammable gas release mechanism and how gas releases will be controlled during the retrieval operation. This issue will have to be addressed on a tank by tank basis.

Action: The LLW Staging Plan (Cerna et al. 1996) will need to address this issue in the next revision. The Unresolved Safety Question (USQ) process will be the mechanism to resolve this issue.

- **Control of Settleable Solids:** Controlling the settleable solids at the source tanks may be operationally difficult. The two types of solids to be dealt with are undissolved, soluble solids, and settleable, insoluble solids. In order to control the transfer of undissolved, soluble solids at the source tank, complete dissolution is required. Furthermore, the chemical composition of the supernatant may need adjustment to prevent re-precipitation of the soluble solids while in the staging tank. The transfer of settleable, insoluble solids can be controlled at the source tank by utilizing a new generation decant/transfer pump. If mixers are used in the source tanks, required settling time data are needed.

Action: Additional sampling and analysis of the proposed source tanks is needed to determine what controls must be imposed during the retrieval and transfer operation to limit insoluble solids from reaching the staging tank and soluble solids from precipitating in the staging tank. This can be accomplished by implementing a rigorous sampling plan. The alternate to this would be to increase the volume percent of solids that can be transferred to the private contractors that would require negotiations between DOE and the private contractors.

- **Sampling Number:** The sampling number calculated in this analysis determined the number of samples required to validate that the feed batch meets a specific feed envelope. It does not calculate the number of samples required to establish the official quantity of sodium delivered to the private contractors. For this, the accuracy for the mass of sodium transferred (e.g., \pm five mass percent) and the confidence level for this measurement (e.g., 95 percent) needs to be stipulated. Higher accuracy will reduce the uncertainty in the quantity of sodium transferred and may reduce the cost to DOE for the private contractors to immobilize it, if the private contractors are paid on the basis of the highest possible sodium quantity in the feed batch (nominal mass plus the uncertainty).

Action: Both the accuracy and the confidence level need to be evaluated against the increased cost of sampling and analysis and will require negotiations between the DOE and the private contractors.

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APPENDIX A

MIXING SYSTEM ALTERNATIVE GENERATION AND ANALYSIS

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APPENDIX A

MIXING SYSTEM ALTERNATIVE GENERATION AND ANALYSIS

A1.0 DECISION ANALYSIS SUMMARY

This alternative generation and analysis (AGA) report provides information for the *Low-Level Waste Feed Staging Plan* (Certa 1996). This AGA evaluates what infrastructure upgrades to the intermediate waste feed staging tanks (IWFST) are necessary to support a mixing system. Tanks 241-AP-102 and 241-AP-104 have been designated as the IWFSTs (Galbraith et al. 1996a).

Section A1.0 includes a description of the options evaluated and discusses the comparison of the options to the decision criteria. Section A2.0 details the problem statement, and Section A3.0 discusses the constraints and assumptions for the analysis. Section A4.0 provides the detailed analysis of the options, and Section A5.0 provides the document references. Cost estimates are included in Section A6.0.

A1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

What type of mixing system should be used in the IWFSTs to support the staging of low-activity waste (LAW) for Phase I privatization?

A1.2 DECISION ISSUES

A1.2.1 Open Issues

One mixer pump is assumed to be adequate for maintaining solids in suspension for a waste with a low solids fraction. This is based on the fact that no sludges will be present in the feed staging waste. In addition, the waste feed envelopes specify that the insoluble solids fraction will not exceed 5 vol% of the waste transferred (DOE 1995).

One decant pump is assumed to be required in each IWFST. This is required if the solids fraction is inadvertently exceeded during retrieval of the source double-shell tanks (DSTs) (Certa 1996). A 106.7-cm (42-in.) riser is required for the decant pump with the load sensing winch. The winch mechanism is required to eliminate the whipping action applied to the decant pump during the operation of a mixer pump. If the mixer pump is not used, the winch mechanism is not required and the decant pump could be installed in a 30.5-cm (12-in.) riser. This would reduce the upgrades needed to the IWFSTs.

A1.2.2 Scope

The objective of the Phase I privatization is to deliver LAW and HLW feed to the Phase I private contractors for vitrification. This report addresses the mixing requirements for the IWFSTs and the upgrades required to support various mixing system options.

A1.3 DESCRIPTION OF OPTIONS CONSIDERED

The tank contents will be mixed before transferring the waste to the IWFSTs. However, the mixing system must be capable of mobilizing any solids that may be intentionally or inadvertently settled in the IWFSTs. Based on successful retrieval operations at other U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) sites, mixer pumps were selected for Project W-211 (Rieck 1996) as the appropriate technology to remove settled solids and are, therefore, selected for the IWFSTs.

A1.3.1 Background

Project W-151 chose mixer pumps as the planned method of waste retrieval, based on engineering technology studies, past experience with hydraulic sluicing at the Hanford Site, experience with mixer pumps at the Savannah River Plant, and by the recommendations from two engineering studies. Mechanical mixers, sluicing, ultrasonics, and air/vapor jets were also examined (Shaw 1992). Safety, versatility, schedule, and cost considerations were the principal factors that led to the choice of mixer pumps rather than hydraulic sluicing nozzles. Several studies (e.g., RHO 1984, Lawler 1986a and b, Stegen 1986) have concluded that mixer pumps would be the preferred method for many retrieval applications. Most of the studies done previously were concerned with retrieval of solids, not in maintaining solids in suspension as is the case with the IWFSTs. However, the advantages of mixer pumps over sluicing and mechanical devices identified in these reports are applicable to the IWFSTs. In these reports, the principal advantages of mixer pumps were identified (Waters 1994) as follows:

- Mixer pumps can provide a uniformly mixed feed stream
- Provide the option to perform in-tank washing and processing of solids
- Do not require significant upgrades or addition of waste transfer lines
- Require less equipment and operator action in the tank farm
- Will result in lower operator exposure (as-low-as-reasonably-achievable {ALARA}).

In addition, the conceptual design features of the feed tanks for the Grout Treatment Facility included mixer pumps. Several waste mixing system options were examined for the Grout feed tank and a mixer pump was chosen (Lawler 1984). The main function of the grout

tanks was to maintain solids in suspension and well-mixed prior to waste feed sampling and during feed transfer to the grout process. This matches the function of the mixing system required for the IWFSTs.

A1.3.2 Mixing System Options

One mixer pump will be required in each IWFST. The basis for this is that the insoluble solids fraction of the waste feed envelopes will not exceed five volume percent of the waste transferred (DOE 1995). The advanced design mixer pump (ADMP) is assumed to be used. The pumps will be installed through existing 106.7-cm (42-in.) riser penetrations. The effect of adding a 300-hp mixer pump on the IWFST ventilation system is addressed in Appendix C.

One decant pump will be required in each IWFST (see Section A1.2.1). The existing transfer pumps will be replaced with the new supernate decant pump. Decant pumps are required to leave some or all of the solids behind if the solids fraction is out-of-specification (Certa 1996). This would occur if too many solids were inadvertently retrieved and transferred from the source DSTs, or precipitated during or after the transfer. The pumps will be installed through existing 106.7-cm (42-in.) riser penetrations.

On both of the IWFSTs there are three 106.7-cm (42-in.) diameter risers. One 106.7-cm (42-in.) riser is located in the central pump pit. On tank 241-AP-102 a failed mixer pump is located in this riser and the transfer pump is located in the 241-AP-02D pump pit (30.5-cm [12-in.] riser). On tank 241-AP-104 a slurry distributor is located in the central pump pit 106.7-cm (42-in.) riser and the transfer pump is located in a 30.5-cm (12-in.) riser in the central pump pit. The other two 106.7-cm (42-in.) risers are located 90° apart on a 6.3 m (20 ft, 9 in.) radius. These two risers are listed as spares on both tanks.

There were two options considered for installing mixer pumps in the IWFSTs. Option 1 is to locate the mixer pump in riser no. 5 (106.7 cm [42 in.]), off-centered on a new concrete pad. This option uses the design from Project W-211 that places the mixer pumps on slabs at grade (Rieck 1995). Mixer pump foundations will be reinforced concrete slabs 2.7 m (9 ft) by 2.7 m (9 ft) and 0.3 m (1 ft) thick placed 15 cm (6 in.) below grade. High pressure spray rings will be fabricated and installed on top of each of the mixer pump risers for future decontamination of the mixer pumps as they are withdrawn from the tank. The decant pump would be located in the central pump pit, riser no. 11 (106.7 cm [42 in.]). This would require modifications to the pit arrangement including removal of the failed mixer pump in tank 241-AP-102 and the slurry distributor in tank 241-AP-104. The location of the mixer pumps on the IWFSTs is shown in Figures A1-1 and A1-2 for tanks 241-AP-102 and 241-AP-104, respectively. A typical cross-section of the slab and mixer pump assembly is shown in Figure A1-3.

Option 2 is to locate the mixer pump in the 106.7-cm (42-in.) riser of the central pump pit, riser no. 11. This option uses the design from Project W-211 that places the mixer pumps on the cover blocks of an existing pit. The mixer pumps would be supported on the central pump pit by a load distribution frame assembly. High pressure spray rings would be fabricated and installed

within the central pump pit for future decontamination of the mixer pumps as they are withdrawn from the tank. The decant pump would be located in riser no. 5 (106.7 cm (42 in.)). This would require a new pump pit and transfer line on the IWFSTs. The pump pits would be approximately 2.7 m (9 ft) by 2.7 m (9 ft) by 1.8 m (6 ft) deep with 0.6 m (2 ft) thick cover blocks. The transfer lines would be double encased with a 7.6-cm (3-in.) diameter stainless steel primary encased in a 15.2-cm (6-in.) diameter carbon steel secondary and be approximately 6.4 m (21-ft) in length. In addition, this option would require modifications to the central pump pit arrangement including a new 7.6-cm (3-in.) nozzle in the central pump pit of tank 241-AP-104, and removal of the failed mixer pump in tank 241-AP-102 and the slurry distributor in tank 241-AP-104. Also, new cover blocks would be required on the central pump pits to support the installation of the new mixer pumps. The location of the mixer pumps on the IWFSTs is shown in Figures A1-4 and A1-5 for tanks 241-AP-102 and 241-AP-104, respectively. A typical cross-section of the central pump pit and mixer pump assembly is shown in Figure A1-6.

A1.4 DECISION CRITERIA

Decision criteria consists of information used to distinguish preference among the options considered. The list of decision criteria specified in the draft decision plan are not all needed in evaluating the mixing options. The criteria to be used are described in Sections A1.4.1 through A1.4.5.

A1.4.1 Cost

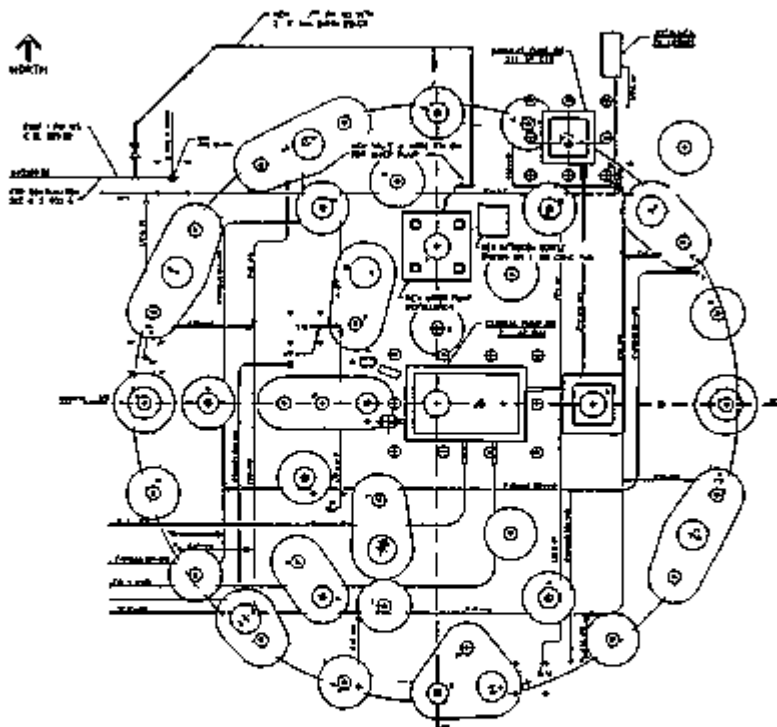
The systems will be evaluated with respect to developmental costs, project capital costs, operating costs, and disposal costs.

A1.4.2 Schedule

The schedule impact/risk will be assessed relative to implementation of a given option. The DOE has developed a planning schedule with a start date of June 1, 2002, for the operations of Phase I facilities.

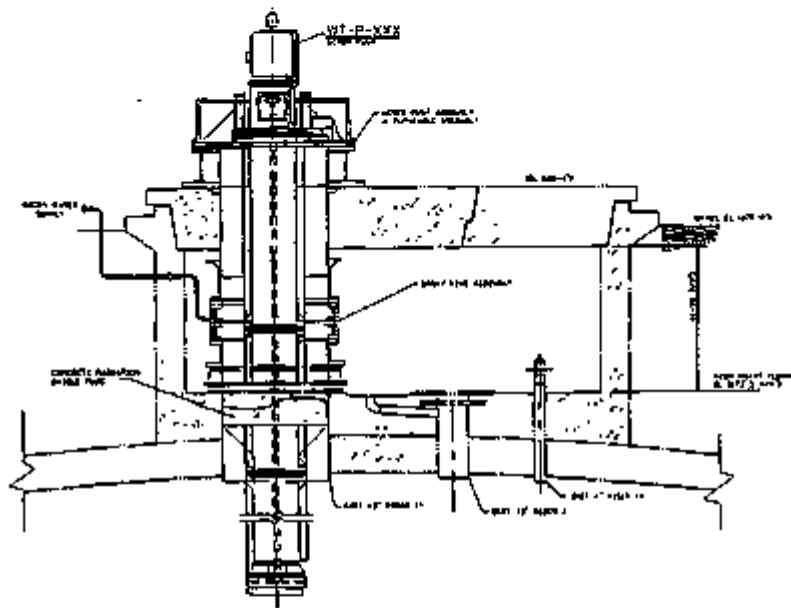
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Figure A1-2 Mixer Pump on Slab 241-AP-104



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Figure A1-6. Mixer Pump above Central Pump Pit: Assembly.



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A1.4.3 Maintainability

The maintainability of a system will be assessed by evaluating the complexity, reliability, and repairability of the associated equipment and components. Complexity will address any training requirements for operation personnel, the need for special tools or procedures, and design qualities such as features that ease repair. Reliability will address calibration and preventive maintenance procedures along with impact of failures. Repairability will address the location of the equipment, the means of repair, and the number and type of personnel required to support repairs.

A1.4.4 Technical Maturity

The technical maturity of the system will be assessed as to whether the system has been applied at the Hanford Site or commercial industry, and if the system has been tested experimentally by bench scale experiments.

A1.4.5 Performance Requirements

The mixing system must be able to perform the following (Certa 1996):

- Blend waste from two or more source DSTs
- Provide a homogeneous feed to the private contractors
- Dissolve soluble salts that did not dissolve during retrieval and transfer from the source DSTs
- Dissolve solids such as gibbsite that may have precipitated during retrieval and transfer
- Support chemical adjustment of the waste NaOH, NaNO₂, NaNO₃, and H₂O
- Support sampling protocol.

The transfer pump must be able to perform the following (Certa 1996):

- After delivery of a feed batch to the private contractors, the liquid heel remaining in the IWFSTs should be no more than 0.10 ML (25 cm [10 in.]) of waste.

A1.5 OPTION EVALUATION

A modified slurry distributor system was suggested. This would pump the waste to the 241-AP valve pit and back through a slurry distributor with a discharge nozzle. Slurry distributors have been widely used at the Hanford Site to distribute the heavier slurries into the tanks, but not as a mixing system. This system would need to be tested and evaluated in scale models to verify that the system could perform satisfactorily in the IWFST's. Therefore, the modified slurry distributor system was screened from further evaluation.

The pulsed air mixing system was also suggested. Studies have been done on this for retrieval, but not for just maintaining solid suspension. This technology appears to be simple and warrants further consideration. However, at this time the technology has not been proven or used with the waste in question. Therefore, the pulsed air mixing system was screened from further evaluation.

The analyses of the two mixer pump options have been summarized in a tabular form in Table A1-1. Since the two options involve the same equipment, the decision criteria of maintainability, technical maturity, and performance requirements will be the same. The main driver in selecting the preferred option will be based on cost and schedule.

Table A1-1. Matrix of Mixer Pump Options by Decision Criteria.

Decision Criteria	Option	
	Option 1 "Mixer Pump on Slab"	Option 2 "Mixer Pump above Central Pump Pit"
Cost	\$16,600,000	\$ 19,200,000 (Note: \$1,100,000 of this is related to using the new decant/transfer pump. (W-151 design). If decant/transfer pump is not required and a fixed intake transfer pump could be used the cost could be eliminated.)
Schedule	Option 1 would have less impact on project milestones. The mixing pump mounting pad and the central pump pit new jumper arrangement are the major construction items. This option could be completed by the October 2000 need date.	Option 2 may create conflicts with project milestones due to more prolonged construction work. This option requires a major rework of the central pump pit in addition to a new pump pit and transfer line if the new decant/transfer pump is used.
Maintainability	The systems associated with Option 1 are all common to the Hanford Site and no additional training is required of personnel. In addition, the systems have been shown to be reliable in other applications and the equipment is readily assessable for repair.	Same as Option 1
Technical Maturity	The technical maturity of the systems associated with Option 1 is high. They have all been applied effectively at the Hanford Site.	Same as Option 1

Table A1-1. Matrix of Mixer Pump Options by Decision Criteria.

Decision Criteria	Option	
	Option 1 "Mixer Pump on Slab"	Option 2 "Mixer Pump above Central Pump Pit"
Performance Requirements	Mixing performance could be deminished with this option do to the off-center location .	This option is predicted to perform better than Option 1 since the mixer is located in the center of the tank. Two tanks have been equipped with single mixer installed in the central pump pit and the performance was good; e.g. tanks 241-SY-101 and 241-AP-102.

A2.0 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The objective of this AGA report is to determine the best option for installing a mixing system in the IWFSTs. Tank 241-AP-102 was modified for the grout program and currently has an agitation system and a new transfer pump pit. The capabilities of these modifications to support the mixing requirements for the IWFSTs needs to be addressed along with the upgrades required for tank 241-AP-104.

This AGA will investigate options for the mixing of the IWFSTs and determine the modifications required to install these systems. Previous analysis of mixing systems will be used to screen options and a preferred option will be selected. The criteria for determining the best option will be based primarily on cost and technical maturity of the mixing system.

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A3.0 CONSTRAINTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The IWEST mixing system would be considered part of the *Store Managed Tank Wastes Function 4.2.1.1* (WHC 1996). This includes the mobilization/suspension of tank waste solids, minor chemical adjustments, and in-tank blending and feed staging.

The performance requirements identified in Function 4.2.1.1 that pertain to the mixing system are as follows:

- *Estimated TWRS Project Schedule*

The mixing system must support the TWRS project schedule. Proof-of-Concept operations will be from June 2002 through June 2007, with DOE's option to extend processing through June 2011.

- *Chemical Concentrations Limits*

The mixing system systems interfacing with the waste sources must be capable of handling waste with the chemical concentrations specified in OSD-T-151-00007 (WHC 1996a).

- *Heat Generation Limit*

The mixing system will be limited to a total thermal input load based on the tank ventilation system cooling capacity. This ventilation analysis for adding a 300-hp mixer pump is addressed in Appendix C.

- *Tank Dome Static Loading*

The weight of any portion of the mixing system installed on a tank riser will be limited by the static dome loading design limits specified in OSD-T-151-00007 (WHC 1996a).

- *Tank Ventilation System - Pressure*

The mixing system will not over- or under-pressurize the tanks based on the limits specified in OSD-T-151-00007 (WHC 1996a).

- *Temperature - Non-Aging Waste DST Waste*

The mixing system must be capable of handling waste with a maximum temperature of 82 °C (180 °F) as specified in WHC-SD-WM-OSR-016, LCO 3 2 2 (WHC 1996b)

A3.1 CONSTRAINTS

Constraints are requirements imposed by an external organization. The design, operation and maintenance of the IWFST mixing system are affected by state and federal regulations, agreements, DOE Orders, and Westinghouse Hanford Company (WHC) requirements. In addition, there are guidelines and specifications that set forth engineering requirements deemed necessary for safe design and construction of the mixing system. The requirements and guidelines presented in these orders, regulations, codes, and agreements must be followed when designing and installing a mixing system. The format below establishes a hierarchy into the listed documents to be used during the definitive design stage of the IWFST upgrades.

- DOE Order 5480 28, *Natural Phenomena Hazards Mitigation*
- DOE Order 5820 2A, *Radioactive Waste Management*
- DOE Order 6430 1A, *General Design Criteria*
- WAC 173-303-640, *Dangerous Waste Regulations Tank Systems*
- WHC-IP-1043, *WHC Occupational ALARA Program*
- WHC-SD-GN-DGS-30011, *Radiological Design Guide*
- WHC-CM-4-46, *Safety Classification of Structures, Systems and Components*

The long-length equipment must be designed to fit in the burial containers developed under the Long-Length Contaminated Equipment Disposal Program. In addition, the equipment weight must be below the limits of the trailers for the handling and transport of the burial containers. The design information for the long-length equipment can be found in the following documents.

- WHC-S-0321, *Specification for Trailers for the Handling and Transport of Tank Farms Long-Length Contaminated Equipment*
- WHC-S-0402, *Specification for Contaminated Equipment Burial Container*

Instrumentation to monitor and/or control the following parameters will be designed and installed unless existing tank instruments can be used.

- Monitor tank level, temperature (waste and vapor space), pressure (vapor space), and gas concentrations.
- Determine the extent of mixing effectiveness.
- Monitor mixer pump motor amperage, rpm, and temperature.
- Monitor temperatures of mixer pump drive and bearing components.
- Monitor mixer pump bearing/seal lubrication water flow rate.
- Measure vibration of the mixer pump assembly.

A3.2 ASSUMPTIONS

The following assumptions have been made in the analysis of the IWFSTs mixing system options:

- Analysis of the impact of the mixer pump jet forces on existing or added internal tank equipment is beyond the scope of this report.
- One mixer pump in each IWFST will provide adequate mixing of the slurry/supernate waste to be staged.
- Decant pumping will be required to transfer the supernate to the private contractor's feed tank if the quantity of solids is out-of-specification (Certa 1996).
- Addition of a new pit on the IWFSTs will not exceed the dome limit of the tanks. It is assumed that the weight of the pit will be less than the weight of the soil removed.

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A4.0 ANALYSIS OF OPTIONS

This section documents the methodology used to generate the options and documents any options that were screened. In addition, this section determines how well an option satisfies each selection criteria.

A4.1 GENERATION OF OPTIONS

The options for the mixing system were developed by informal brainstorming and documented in meeting minutes (Galbraith 1996b). The options generated for the mixing system consist of the following: Mixer pump system, pulsed air mixing system, and a modified slurry distributor system.

The mixer pump system consists of high-capacity low-head pumps with closely-spaced suction and discharge ports. They are designed to recirculate the fluids within a radioactive waste tank to achieve mobilization and mixing of the waste. Mixer pumps are key to retrieval systems such as the Project W-211, "Initial Tank Retrieval Systems" (Rieck 1995). The mixer pump systems to be addressed will include concepts developed by Projects W-211 and W-151. This includes mounting the mixer pumps on top of the central pump pit and on a concrete slab.

A pulsed air mixing system is currently being evaluated by Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) for use in sludge mobilization. This system mixes the waste by generating large oval-shaped bubbles of compressed air that are sequentially introduced under large accumulator plates at the bottom of the tank. The consecutively timed pulses quickly rise in a controlled sequence to the top of the tank, forcing liquids to circulate from top to bottom creating a vertical flow pattern.

The modified slurry distributor system would use a transfer pump as the driver for a recirculation system tied to a slurry distributor. The slurry distributor would spray the recirculated waste over the surface of the tank contents to provide mixing of the waste.

A4.2 SCREENING OF OPTIONS

The options generated can be initially screened against the criteria of technical maturity. The pulsed air mixing system appears to be simple and warrants further consideration. However, at this time the technology has not been proven or used with the supernate waste in question, or in a one million gallon tank. Therefore, the pulsed air mixing system was screened from further evaluation. In addition, the modified slurry distributor system would need to be tested and evaluated in scaled models before it would be feasible in the JWFSTs. Therefore, the modified slurry distributor system was screened from further evaluation.

A4.3 ANALYSIS OF MIXER PUMP OPTIONS

The analyses of the two mixer pump options have been summarized in Table A1-1. Since the two options involve the same equipment, the decision criteria of maintainability, technical maturity, and performance requirements will be the same. The main driver in selecting the preferred option will be based on cost. This section provides a detailed description of the upgrades required for these two options and the cost associated with each upgrade. The costs are taken from the estimates provided in Section A6.0.

One mixer pump will be required in each IWFST. The initial cost of the ADMP including run-in test is approximately \$760,000.

One decant pump will be required in each IWFST. The existing transfer pumps will be replaced with the new supernate decant pump. The initial cost of the decant pump including run-in test and shop modifications is approximately \$510,000. If the winch mechanism is not required, the cost would be approximately \$450,000.

A nitrogen bottle station will be required for each of the mixer pumps for the gas-seal purge. The nitrogen station will consist of four nitrogen bottles and an automatic switch-over manifold (with pressure regulator, pressure safety valve, pressure indicators, and check valve), that will automatically switch from the old bottle to the new on low pressure. A standard "K" size bottle (22.9 cm [9 in.] diameter by approximately 132.1 cm [52 in.] long) is expected to last approximately 30 days before being automatically switched over to a new bottle. The costs to install a nitrogen bottle station in both of the IWFSTs are approximately \$120,000.

The failed mixing pump and the slurry distributor for tank 241-AP-102 in the central pump pit need to be removed. In addition, the existing transfer pumps and thermocouple trees need to be removed. The cost for removal and disposal of this equipment is approximately \$5,500,000. This includes \$2,900,000 for greenhouse and support cost plus immobilization cost.

A new thermocouple tree, vapor pressure indicator, and level indicator will be required in each IWFST. The total cost to purchase and install this equipment in both of the IWFSTs is approximately \$260,000.

A4.3.1 Option 1

Option 1 is to locate the mixer pump in riser no. 5 (106.7 cm [42 in.]), off-centered on a new concrete pad and locate the decant pump in the central pump pit riser no. 11 (106.7 cm [42 in.]). A piping and instrumentation diagram (P&ID) for Option 1 is shown in Figure A4-1.

The work associated with Option 1 includes the following items for each of the IWFSTs:

- Purchase of one ADMP and one supernate decant/transfer pump.
- Install approximately 23 m (75 ft) of new 3.8-cm (1.5-in.) raw water line including a new valve and hose station.
- Extend the 106.7-cm (42-in.) riser and install the mixer pump foundation. This will be a reinforced concrete slab 2.7 m (9 ft) by 2.7 m (9 ft) and 0.3 m (1 ft) thick placed 15 cm (6 in.) belowgrade.
- Fabricate and install a high pressure spray ring on top of the mixer pump riser for future decontamination of the mixer pump as it is withdrawn from the tank.
- Install a nitrogen bottle station for the gas-seal purge of the mixer pump.
- Modify the central pump pit jumper arrangement as shown in Figure A4-1.
- Remove the failed mixer pump in the central pump pit (tank 241-AP-102 only).
- Remove the slurry distributor in the central pump pit (tank 241-AP-104 only).

The total cost for the work included in Option 1 is approximately \$16,600,000. This includes \$3,000,000 for design and management, and an estimated burnout cost of \$1,700,000 based on previous construction in the AW Tank Farm. In addition, approximately \$5,700,000 of the total cost for Option 1 corresponds to upgrades for adding the mixer pumps. The total cost for Option 1 that corresponds to upgrades for adding the decant pumps is approximately \$5,200,000. There would be no difference in the cost for this option if the decant/transfer pumps were installed in a 30.5-cm (12-in.) riser in the central pump pit.

A4.3.2 Option 2

Option 2 is to locate the mixer pump in the 106.7-cm (42-in.) riser of the central pump pit, riser no. 11 (106.7 cm [42 in.]) and locate the decant pump in a new pump pit above riser no. 5 (106.7 cm [42 in.]). A P&ID for Option 2 is shown in Figure A4-2.

The work associated with Option 2 includes the following items for each of the IWFSTs:

- Purchase of one ADMP and one supernate decant/transfer pump.
- Install approximately 29 m (95 ft) of new (3.8-cm [1.5-in.]) raw water line including a new valve and hose station.
- Install the mixer pump on the cover blocks of the central pump pit. This will require the replacement of the existing cover blocks. The central pump pit cover blocks are

0.6 m (2 ft) thick and cover an area that is 3.0 m (16.5 ft) by 3.2 m (10.5 ft).

- Fabricate and install a riser extension and high pressure spray ring within the central pump pit. See Figure A1-6 for a typical cross-section of this assembly.
- Install a nitrogen bottle station for the gas-seal purge of the mixer pump.
- Core drill and install a new 7.6 cm (3-in.) PUREX nozzle in the central pump pit (tank 241-AP-104 only).
- Modify the central pump pit jumper arrangement as shown in Figure A4-2.
- Install a new pump pit on the 106.7-cm (42-in.) riser no. 5. The pump pit would be approximately 2.7 m (9 ft) by 2.7 m (9 ft) by 1.8 m (6 ft) deep with 0.6 m (2 ft) thick cover blocks. The pit would include a stainless steel liner.
- Reroute the existing transfer line and instrument air lines that interfere with the installation of the new pump pit.
- Install a new transfer line between the central pump pit and the new pump pit. The transfer line would be double encased with a 7.6-cm (3-in.) diameter stainless steel primary encased in a 15.2-cm (6-in.) diameter carbon steel secondary and be approximately 6.4 m (21 ft) in length.
- Fabricate and install a jumper arrangement and leak detector in the new pump pit as shown in Figure A4-2.
- Remove the failed mixer pump in the central pump pit (tank 241-AP-102 only).
- Remove the slurry distributor in the central pump pit (tank 241-AP-104 only).

The total cost for the work included in Option 2 is approximately \$19,200,000. This includes \$2,600,000 for design and management and an estimated burnout cost of \$2,800,000 based on previous construction in the AW Tank Farm. In addition, approximately \$5,600,000 of the total cost for Option 2 corresponds to upgrades for adding the mixer pumps. The total cost for Option 2 that corresponds to upgrades for adding the decant/transfer pumps is approximately \$7,900,000 including the new jumper arrangements in the central pump pits. However, if fixed intake transfer pumps are installed in a 30.5-cm (12-in.) riser, the difference in cost for this option would be approximately \$1,100,000.

AS.0 REFERENCES

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HNF-SD-TWR-AGA-001

Revision 1

A5.0 COST ESTIMATES

ICE KAISER BAYFORD
 WESTBOROUGH BAYFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO 24165A93
 FILE NO 24165A93

44 1853 INSTRUCTIVE ESTIMATING **
 AP 192/104 PULVE AIR SYSTEM (TMRU 12" RISER)
 ST001
 DOE_R01 PROJECT COST SUMMARY

PAGE 1 OF 8
 DATE 08/28/96 OF NO 28
 BY A P W

COST CODE	DESCRIPTION	ESCALATED TOTAL (\$K)	CONSTRUCTION		TOTAL DOLLARS
			%	TOTAL	
020	1174C 11 DESIGN	145,000	25	36,000	181,000
030	1174C 111 DESIGN	62,000	25	16,000	78,000
040	PROJECT MANAGEMENT (ADJUSTED TO MEET ONE S100 4)	69,000	25	17,000	86,000
		4,000		1,000	5,000
TOTAL DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT		280,000	25	70,000	350,000
700	SPECIAL EQUIP/PROCESS SYSTEMS (ADJUSTED TO MEET ONE S100 4)	781,000	25	195,000	976,000
		1,000		5,000	4,000
TOTAL ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COSTS (CECC)		782,000	25	200,000	982,000
900	OTHER PROJECT COSTS (ADJUSTED TO MEET ONE S100 4)	60,000	25	14,000	74,000
		4,000		1,000	5,000
TOTAL OTHER PROJECT COSTS (OPEC)		64,000	25	15,000	79,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST (EPC)		1,046,000	25	295,000	1,341,000

CHECK

95-V

HNF-SD TWR-AQA-001
Revision 1

TYPE OF ESTIMATE	ESTUDY ESTIMATE	DATE	REMARKS
ARCHITECT		AUGUST 28 1996	
ENGINEER			
OPERATING CONTRACTOR			
			PROJECT SCHEDULE WAS NOT PROVIDED THEREFORE NO ESCALATION PERCENTAGES HAVE BEEN APPLIED

(ROUNDED/ADJUSTED TO ONE DOLLAR = 1 000 / 10 000 PERCENTAGES NOT RECALCULATED TO REFLECT ROUNDING)

167 KAISER HANFORD
 WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. 2442AB5
 FILE NO. 2442AB3

*** LESS - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING ***
 AP-102/104 PULSIC AIR SYSTEM (18AU 12" RISERS)
 ST007
 DOC_002 - WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE SUMMARY

PAGE 3 OF 3
 DATE 08/26/96 07:02:37
 BY J P K

YDS	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE SUBTOTAL	ON-SITE ENGINEER	SUB TOTAL	ESTIMATION % TOTAL	SUB TOTAL	CONTINGENCY %	TOTAL	TOTAL DOLLARS
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
11100	DEFINITIVE DESIGN-ON-SITE E/C	145000	0	145000	0.00	0	145000	25	181250
121000	ENGINEERING/INSPECTION-ON-SITE E/C	62000	0	62000	0.00	0	62000	25	77500
	SUBTOTAL 1 ENGINEERING	207000	0	207000	0.00	0	207000	25	258750
310100	AP 102/104 12" RISER	265400	0	265400	0.00	0	265400	20	318480
310200	AP 102/104 PULSIC AIR SYSTEM	426112	0	426112	0.00	0	426112	20	511334
	SUBTOTAL 2 IA CONST-ON-SITE E/C	691512	0	691512	0.00	0	691512	20	829774
330000	BURIAL PER-DWG	9510	0	9510	0.00	0	9510	20	11412
	SUBTOTAL 3 BURIAL PER-DWG	9510	0	9510	0.00	0	9510	20	11412
	SUBTOTAL 3 CONSTRUCTION	701120	0	701120	0.00	0	701120	20	841344
400000	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	60000	0	60000	0.00	0	60000	25	75000
	SUBTOTAL 4 PROJECT INTEGRATION	60000	0	60000	0.00	0	60000	25	75000
500000	OTHER PROJECT COST	57402	0	57402	0.00	0	57402	25	71753
	SUBTOTAL 5 OTHER PROJECT COST	57402	0	57402	0.00	0	57402	25	71753
	PROJECT TOTAL	1,034,522	0	1,034,522	0.00	0	1,034,522	20	1,241,426

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HNF-SD-TWR-A04-001
 REVISION 1

ICE KAISER HANFORD
MILWAUKEE MANFRED COMPANY
JOB NO. 24182A03
FILE NO. 24182A03

"* TEST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING *"
AP-102 & AP-104 100K PULSE AIR SYSTEM (12" RISER)
BIDD
DOE_P03 - ESTIMATE BASIS SHEET

PAGE 3 OF 8
DATE 08/10/94 07:49:47
BY J P R

1. DOCUMENTS AND DRAWINGS

DOCUMENTS: NONE

DRAWINGS: ELEVATION SHEET OF TAKE FARM TANK

2. MATERIAL PRICES

UNIT COSTS REPRESENT CURRENT PRICES FOR SPECIFIED MATERIAL. PULSAR SYSTEMS, BELLEVUE, WA

3. LABOR RATES

A.) 107-KM HOURLY RATES ARE BASED ON THE 1994 FISCAL YEAR BUDGET LIMBUDATION RATES AS ISSUED BY KEM FINANCE
EFFECTIVE 3-06-93). SEE ALSO THE 1994 "ALARMING RATES" (WSPD03 08047012).
B.) BASE (RAFT) RATES ARE AS ISSUED BY KEM FINANCE (EFFECTIVE 10-01-93). RATES INCLUDE FRINGE BENEFIT, LABOR INSURANCE, TAXES,
TRAVEL, DEPARTMENTAL OVERTIME AND OASDI.

4. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS/TECHNICAL SERVICES/OVERHEAD

A.) OFFSITE CONSTRUCTION FORCE GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES COSTS ARE INCLUDED AS A COMPOSITE PERCENTAGE
BASED ON THE 107-KM ESTIMATING FACTORS FOUND IN SECTION 2 OF THE BUDGET GUIDELINE HANDBOOK (BENG) LOCATED ON HANFORD SOFT
ENGINEERING, FRS BUDGET GUIDELINE HANDBOOK. THE PERCENTAGE APPLIED TO OFFSITE CONSTRUCTION FORCES LABOR, FOR THIS PROJECT, IS
72% FOR SHOP WORK AND FIELD WORK, WHICH IS REFLECTED IN THE "ONAP/FAI" COLUMN OF THE ESTIMATE DETAIL.

5. ESCALATION (N/A)

ESCALATION PERCENTAGES WERE CALCULATED FROM THE JANUARY 1994 UPDATE OF THE ECONOMIC ESCALATION PRICE CHANGE INDICES FOR DOE
CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AS PUBLISHED BY THE "OFFICE OF INFRASTRUCTURE ACQUISITION" 01-94.

6. BIDDING

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY - DOE ORDER 5100.6 PAGE 1-32 SUPPARAGRAPH (H), REQUIRES BIDDING OF ALL GENERAL PLANT PROJECT
(GPP'S) AND LINE ITEM (LI) COST ESTIMATES. REFERENCE DOE 5100.6, FIGURE 1-17, DATED 10-31-84.

7. REMARKS

A.) ASSUME GUMMUT WILL NOT BE REQUIRED FOR THIS PROJECT.
B.) DEFENDER, ENG/IMP, AND PROJ/NGH COSTS ARE A PERCENTAGE OF DIRECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS LESS BURIAL FEES
C.) TRANSFER PUMPS, COMPRESSION, PULSAR EQUIPMENT, INSULATION, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS COSTS HAVE BEEN DELETED
FROM THIS ESTIMATE. (THEY ARE INCLUDED IN ESTIMATE FOR MODIFICATIONS TO 42" RISER)
D.) DIRECT PROJECT COSTS WERE INPUT BASED ON A PERCENTAGE OF DIRECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS LESS BURIAL FEES. THE PERCENTAGES FOR
THESE EXPENDS WERE DERIVED BASED ON ESTIMATED COSTS FROM PARAGR 5-316.

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HNF-SD-TWR-AGA-001
Revision 1

ICE KAISER HANFORD
 WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. 24165A01
 FILE NO. 3165A02

AP-102/104 PULSE AIR SYSTEM (INRM 12" DIAM)
 11007
 DOE_HRF - COST CODE ACCOUNT SUMMARY

PAGE 4 OF 8
 DATE 08/28/90 07:02:34
 BY J P M

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HNF-SD-TWR-A0A-001
 REVISION 1

COST CODE/NOB	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE SUBTOTAL EXPENSE	ON-SITE INSPECTION CHECKERS	SWP TOTAL PERSONNEL	SCALATION % TOTAL HOURS MATERIAL	SWP TOTAL PERSONNEL	CONTINGENT % TOTAL COSTS	TOTAL BOLLACK TOTAL	
020	TITLE II DESIGN								
11100	PERMISSIVE DESIGN-SITE E/C	14500	0	14500	0.00	0	14500	25	34250
	TOTAL 020 TITLE II DESIGN	14500	0	14500	0.00	0	14500	25	34250
030	FIELD I/I DESIGN								
12100	ENGINEERING/INSPECTION-ON-SITE E/C	4200	0	4200	0.00	0	4200	25	7250
	TOTAL 030 TITLE I/I DESIGN	4200	0	4200	0.00	0	4200	25	7250
060	PROJECT MANAGEMENT								
40000	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	6000	0	6000	0.00	0	6000	25	8250
	TOTAL 060 PROJECT MANAGEMENT	6000	0	6000	0.00	0	6000	25	8250
700	SPECIAL SHOP/PROCESS SYSTEMS								
31010	AP 102/104 12" DIAM	20540	0	20540	0.00	0	20540	30	34005
31020	AP 102/104 PULSE AIR SYSTEM	42612	0	42612	0.00	0	42612	30	53943
32000	MATERIAL E/C	9510	0	9510	0.00	0	9510	30	12873
	TOTAL 700 SPECIAL SHOP/PROCESS SYSTEMS	70162	0	70162	0.00	0	70162	29	90635
900	OTHER PROJECT COSTS								
50000	OTHER PROJECT COSTS	57402	0	57402	0.00	0	57402	25	71753
	TOTAL 900 OTHER PROJECT COSTS	57402	0	57402	0.00	0	57402	25	71753
PROJECT TOTAL		1,034,522	0	1,034,522	0.00	0	1,034,522	28	1,325,106

ICE KATIE HANFORD
 WESTWOODSHE BARFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. 2418183
 FILE NO. 2478285

** EST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
 NF-102/104 PULSE AIR SYSTEM (THRU 12" RISER)
 STUDY
 BOV_BOS - ESTIMATE SUMMARY BY CSI DIVISION

PAGE 5 OF 8
 DATE 08/20/96 07:02:58
 BY J P H

CSI DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE		UNIT	SCALATION		CONTRIBUT		TOTAL	
	SUMMARY	INDIRECT		%	%	%	%		
CONSTRUCTION									
00 MECHANICAL SERVICE	264602	0	264602	0.00	0	264602	25	66901	331503
01 GENERAL REPAIRS	184113	0	184113	0.00	0	184113	27	49731	233844
02 SITUING	130895	0	130895	0.00	0	130895	30	33249	164144
15 MECHANICAL	426112	0	426112	0.00	0	426112	30	127833	553945
10 PROJECT MANAGEMENT	69000	0	69000	0.00	0	69000	25	17250	86250
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION	1,034,522	0	1,034,522	0.00	0	1,034,522	28	288,584	1,323,106
PROJECT TOTAL	1,034,522	0	1,034,522	0.00	0	1,034,522	28	288,584	1,323,106

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HNF-SD-TWR-AGA-001
 Revision 1

REFERENCE: ESTIMATE BASIS SHEET
C01 COST ACCOUNT SUMMARY

PAGE 3 OF 6
PAGE 4 OF 6

THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RICHLAND ORDER 5700.3 "COST ESTIMATING, ANALYSIS AND STANDARDIZATION"
DATED 3-27-85, PROVIDES GUIDELINES FOR ESTIMATE CONFIDENCIES. THE GUIDELINE FOR A STUDY ESTIMATE
SHOULD HAVE AN OVERALL RANGE OF 20 TO 30%.

CONFIDENCY IS EVALUATED AT THE THIRD COST CODE LEVEL AND SUMMARIZED AT THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY COST CODE
LEVEL OF THE DETAILED COST ESTIMATE.

ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT DOE COST CODES 020, 030, 060
DUE TO THE ITERATIVE DESIGN AND C/I DURING CONSTRUCTION EFFORTS BEING CALCULATED AS A
PERCENTAGE OF DIRECT CONSTRUCTION AND PROCUREMENT COSTS, AN OVERALL CONFIDENCY OF 25%
HAS BEEN APPLIED TO COVER POSSIBLE COST INCREASES WHICH MAY OCCUR DURING THE ACTUAL
PLANNING/HANDLING OF THESE EFFORTS. THIS CONFIDENCY WAS CALCULATED BASED ON HISTORICAL DATA
TRACKING AVERAGE DEVIATION OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT COSTS VS DIRECT CONSTRUCTION PROCUREMENT COSTS.

WBS 4.0 WBS ID THE PROJECT MANAGEMENT EFFORTS BEING CALCULATED AS PERCENTAGE OF OTHER DIRECT COSTS (SEE
THE ESTIMATE DETAIL AND ESTIMATE BASIS FOR PERCENTAGE METHODOLOGY), AN OVERALL CONFIDENCY OF 35
PERCENTAGE HAS BEEN APPLIED TO COVER POSSIBLE COST INCREASES WHICH MAY OCCUR DURING THE ACTUAL
PLANNING/HANDLING OF THE EFFORT. THIS CONFIDENCY WAS CALCULATED BASED ON HISTORICAL DATA SHEETS

AVERAGE ENGINEERING CONFIDENCY 35%

CONSTRUCTION
COST CODE 700 SPECIAL EQUIPMENT PROCESS SYSTEMS
WBS 2.1
WBS 3.1 AN AVERAGE CONFIDENCY OF 25% HAS BEEN INCORPORATED WITH EQUIP/PROCESS SYSTEMS DUE
WBS 3.2 TO INCOMPLETE INFORMATION, SCOPE, SPECIFICATIONS AND DRAWINGS AT THIS TIME.

1) KAISER HANCOCK
METALWORKS HANFORD COMPANY
JOB NO. 33162AB2
FILE NO. 24169AB2

11 1951 - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
AP-102 & AP-104 TANK PULSE AIR SYSTEM (12" DIAM)
3400T
DOB_006 - CONTINGENCY ANALYSIS ORALIS SHEET

PAGE 7 OF 8
DATE 08/28/98 07149170
BY J P H

DIMER PROJECT COSTS AND COST CODE 900

PAR 5.0 DUE TO THE DIMER PROJECT COSTS EFFORTS BEING CALCULATED AS PERCENTAGES OF DIMER DIRECT COSTS
CODE THE ESTIMATE DETAIL AND ESTIMATE BASIS FOR PERCENTAGE METHODOLOGY. AN OVERALL CONTINGENCY
OF 25% HAS BEEN APPLIED TO COVER POSSIBLE COST INCREASES WHICH MAY OCCUR DURING THE ACTUAL
PLANNING/INSTALLATION OF THESE EFFORTS. THIS CONTINGENCY WAS CALCULATED BASED ON HISTORICAL DATA
TRACKING AVERAGE VARIATION OF DIMER PROJECT COSTS VS DIRECT CONSTRUCTION AND PROCUREMENT COSTS.

AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION CONTINGENCY 25%

AVERAGE PROJECT CONTINGENCY 25%

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INF-SD-TWR-AGA-001
Revision 1

ICE WATER WARFORD
 WESTINGHOUSE WARFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. 24700005
 FILE NO. 24700005

"A" TEST - IMPROVED ESTIMATING"
 AP-102/104 PULSE AIR SYSTEM LIRUM 12" QISEE)
 STUMP
 001_007 - MESSIE INJECT COSTS BY MBS

PAGE 0 OF 0
 DATE 08/28/96 07:02:42
 BY J P H

LINE	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE SUBTOTAL	CONTRACT %	ADMINISTRATION TOTAL	BID PACK PREP.	STREP INDICES	TOTAL INDICES
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
11100	NEGATIVE DESIGN-MESSIE Q/C	135000	0.00	0	0	0	0
12100	ENGINEERING/INSPECTION-PARTS I/C	42000	0.00	0	0	0	0
13000	AP 102/104 12" QISEE	265000	0.00	0	0	0	0
13000	AP 102/104 PULSE AIR SYSTEM	426152	0.00	0	0	0	0
33000	SUBTOTAL FEE-Q/C	9519	0.00	0	0	0	0
40000	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	40000	0.00	0	0	0	0
50000	OTHER PROJECT COST	57482	0.00	0	0	0	0
PROJECT TOTAL		1,034,522		0	0	0	0

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HNF-SD-TWR-AQA-001
 REVISION 1

ICF KAISER HANCOCK
 WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. 24165A03
 FILE NO. 24165A03

AP-102/104 PULSE AIR SYSTEM (IMV 12" RICH)
 SIBBT
 DOE-009 - ESTIMATE DETAIL BY WBS / COST CODE

PAGE 1
 DATE 08/28/96 07:02:43
 BY J P N

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COST CODE	QUANTITY	MANHOURS	LABOR	EQUIP USAGE	MATERIAL	SUB-CONTRACT	EQUIP-RENT	ONSP / SEE 1	TOTAL DOLLARS
11100	DEFINITIVE DESIGN-ONSITE E/E										
111100.00	TECHNICAL SERVICES	020	7.15	0	0	0	0	145000	0	0	145000
111100.000000	DEFINITIVE DESIGN			0	0	0	0	145,000	0	0	145,000
	SUBTOTAL TECHNICAL SERVICES			0	0	0	0	145,000	0	0	145,000
	TOTAL COST CODE 0200			0	0	0	0	145,000	0	0	145,000
	WBS 111100 (ESCALATION 0.00% - CONTINGENCY 20.00 %)										
	TOTAL WBS 111100 DEFINITIVE DESIGN-ONSITE E/E			0	0	0	0	145,000	0	0	145,000

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HNF-SD-TWR-AGA-001
 Revision 1

ICF KAISER HANFORD
 WESINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. 14163403
 FILE NO. 24743403

** BEST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
 AP-1BZ/104 PULSE AIR SYSTEM (FROM 12" AISER)
 STUDY
 DDE_006 - ESTIMATE DETAIL BY WBS / COST CODE

PAGE 2
 DATE 08/29/90 07:02:45
 BY J M H

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COST CODE	QUANTITY	HOURS	LABOR	EQUIP USAGE	WIPERIAL	CONTRACT	EQUIP. RENT	W&M / S & I	TOTAL DOLLARS
12100	ENGINEERING/INSPECTION-ONSITE E/C										
12100.00	TECHNICAL SERVICES										
12100.000004	ENGINEERING INSPECTION	050	1.47	0	0	0	0	62000	0	0	62000
	SUBTOTAL TECHNICAL SERVICES				0	0	0	62,000	0	0	62,000
	TOTAL COST CODE 03000 WBS 121000 (SCALING) 0.002 - CONTINGENCY (5.00 %)				0	0	0	62,000	0	0	62,000
	TOTAL WBS 121000 ENGINEERING/INSPECTION-ONSITE E/C				0	0	0	62,000	0	0	62,000

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HNF-SD-TWR-AGA-001
 Revision 1

ICF Kaiser Hanford
 WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. 24185A3
 FILE NO. 24165A02

** ICSF - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
 AP-102/104 ANALSE AND SIZING (TRM 124 HISSR)
 23007
 DOE_B08 - ESTIMATE DETAIL BY WBS / COST CODE

PAGE 5
 DATE 08/20/94 07:02:45
 BY J P M

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COST CODE	QUANTITY	WARRANTY	LABOR	EQUIP USAGE	MATERIAL	SUB-CONTRACT	EQUIP. MEN	ONSP / B & I	TOTAL DOLLARS
310100	AP 102/104 124 HISSR										
310100.01	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS										
310100.0110104	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	700 F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310100.0110106	STEP 014 PAB SUPPORT 0228 HRS, LEAD FIELD HRS 1277 & VIEW OFF PAB HRS 820 -4133 HRS AT 15 MAN CREW - 118 CREW HRS TIMES 2 EACH SUPPORT ATTENDANCE	700 F	820 HR	820	31301	0	0	0	0	14310	47600
310100.0110108		700 F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	(1110)		820		0	0	0	0	14,310	47,600
	GENERAL FOREMAN 7.00 % ONSP FOR HANCOUPS DELTY			57	51,381		0	0	0	1342	2194
					2194						1142
TOTAL	COST CODE 70001 WBS 310100 RESCALATION 0.00% - CONTINGENCY 20.00 %	677			13,977	0	0	0	0	17,400	51,837
310100.01	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS										
310100.0113004	CHANGE STRUCTURE	700 W	4 EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310100.0113006	ALLOW FOR FRAMING CORR (SIZE OF STRUCTURE UNKNOWN) 6 EACH SURFACE	700 W	240 HRS	240	10481	0	4500	0	0	5450	20431
310100.0113008	ALLOW FOR 17004 TIGWELD LAB (SIZE OF STRUCTURE UNKNOWN)	700 W	180 HRS	180	4009	0	3000	0	0	3502	13421
310100.0113010	ALLOW FOR ELEC SUPPORT (SIZE OF STRUCTURE UNKNOWN)	700 W	100 HRS	100	5284	0	0	0	0	2717	8097
310100.0113012	ALLOW FOR HVAC SUPPORT (SIZE OF STRUCTURE UNKNOWN) HEPA FILTERS AND FIBER AIR WEEK 00	700 W	80 HRS	80	3094	0	12000	0	0	2077	18071
310100.0113002	ALLOW FOR STRUCTURE DECOR (SIZE OF STRUCTURE UNKNOWN)	700 W	120 HRS	120	4102	0	0	0	0	3300	4900
310100.0113104	ALLOW FOR BARRIC PACKAGING (SIZE OF STRUCTURE UNKNOWN) INCL 4 EA 4X600 0000 BOXES	700 W	60 HRS	60	2290	0	4000	0	0	1394	9490

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FCF KAISER HARTMAN
 RECEIVINGHOUSE HARTMAN COMPANY
 JOB NO. 2418105
 FILE NO. 2418105

** ISS - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
 AP-1027104 PULSE AIR SYSTEM 11000 12" RISER)
 START
 DOC 000 - ESTIMATE DETAIL BY JOB / CODE CODE

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 DATE 08/28/96 07:02:44
 BT J P W

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	CODE	QUANTITY	UNIT	LABOR	MATERIAL	SUB-CONTRACT	EQUIP-RENT	DEP / B & L	TOTAL DOLLARS
SUBTOTAL	GENERAL EQUIPMENT	(LUMP)			700	0	0	0	17,400	76,444
	EMP 40.00%				312	13604				13604
	GENERAL FOREMAN 7.00 %				74	3204				3204
	CONSUMABLES 4.00 %									1530
	SALES TAX 8.00 %									2162
	WAREHOUSING 20.00 %									7500
	ORSP (00 MARKUPS DELT)									0677
TOTAL	COST CODE 70001 WBS 31010 DESCRIPTION 0.00% - CONTINGENCY \$0.00 %)				1,100	50,200	0	0	26,107	113,075
310100.02	SILICON									
310100.0232204	AP 102/104 1/2" BRNCH LIDR 12" RISER TO MANHOLE	700 W	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
310100.0232205	VACUUM EXCAVATION (CIRCLE)	700 W	50	HR	50	2143	0	1000	0	1184
310100.0232204	1/2" BRNCH 3 X 3 X 250 NEAL NO SUDS NO ABCL OF REPOSE	700 W	05	CT	415	15002	0	0	0	8259
310100.0232232	PLACE B-FILL	700 W	03	CY	249	9520	0	0	0	4955
310100.0232234	ALLOW FOR FINE GRADE AND START/LITE	700 W	45	CY	340	15000	0	0	0	8272
SUBTOTAL	SILICON	(LUMP)			1,000	0	0	0	22,600	67,757
	EMP 40.00%				432	77304				17304
	GENERAL FOREMAN 7.00 %				105	4250				4250
	CONSUMABLES 4.00 %									100
	SALES TAX 8.00 %									142
	WAREHOUSING 20.00 %									497
	ORSP (00 MARKUPS DELT)									11254
TOTAL	COST CODE 70002 WBS 31010 DESCRIPTION 0.00% - CONTINGENCY \$0.00 %)				1,017	65,100	0	0	33,054	101,175
310100.0232204	AP 102/104 12" RISER				1,000	140,000	0	0	27,422	265,400

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REF CRIBCO HANFORD
 WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY
 400 W.D. 14143A07
 FILE NO. 74965A05

AP TEST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
 AP-102/104 PULSE AIR SYSTEM (INRU 12" RISE)
 START
 DOE_A06 - ESTIMATE PRICE BY WBS / COST CMPD

PAGE 5
 DATE 08/20/76 07:02:46
 BY J P W

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	EST CODE	QUANTITY	UNIFORM	AMOUNT	EQUIP MAKE	MATERIAL	SUB-CONTRACT	EQUIP-RENT	DRIP / D L I	TOTAL DOLLARS
310200	AP 102/104 PULSE AIR SYSTEM										
310200.152600	MECHANICAL										
310200.152600	AP 102/104 PULSE AIR SYSTEM	700 F	4 EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310200.152604	MECHANICAL										
310200.152604	MECHANICAL	700 F	6 EA	510	27234	0	3000	0	0	11162	44296
310200.152609	MECHANICAL										
310200.152609	MECHANICAL	700 F	6 DOW	94	5176	0	0	0	0	2664	7792
310200.152612	MECHANICAL										
310200.152612	MECHANICAL	700 F	4 SET	13	494	0	240	0	0	361	1299
310200.152616	MECHANICAL										
310200.152616	MECHANICAL	700 F	12 EA	10	334	0	1400	0	0	270	2494
310200.152618	MECHANICAL										
310200.152618	MECHANICAL	700 F	4 EA	4	320	0	2014	0	0	164	2402
310200.152620	MECHANICAL										
310200.152620	MECHANICAL	700 F	500 LF	17	3044	0	12000	0	0	1581	16027
310200.152626	MECHANICAL										
310200.152626	MECHANICAL	700 F	30 EA	109	10093	0	0	0	0	3240	13341
310200.152627	MECHANICAL										
310200.152627	MECHANICAL	700 F	4 EA	46	3524	0	0	0	0	1022	5358
310200.152630	MECHANICAL										
310200.152630	MECHANICAL	700 F	4 EA	10	961	0	0	0	0	500	1461
310200.152632	MECHANICAL										
310200.152632	MECHANICAL	700 F	21 EA	40	2563	0	192	0	0	1335	4088
310200.152634	MECHANICAL										
310200.152634	MECHANICAL	700 F	510 LF	41	3257	0	1570	0	0	1694	4481
310200.152636	MECHANICAL										
310200.152636	MECHANICAL	700 F	600 LF	72	5845	0	0	0	0	1099	5844
310200.152638	MECHANICAL										
310200.152638	MECHANICAL	700 F	4 DOW	40	2583	0	0	0	0	1334	3917
SUBTOTAL	MECHANICAL	(7000)		1,194	63,758	0	20,400	0	0	31,155	117,571
	GENERAL FOREMAN 7.00 %			83	4463						4663
	UNIFORMS 4.00 %						1230				1230
	SALES TAX 8.00 %						1751				1751
	WAREHOUSING 24.00 %						8151				8151
	DRIP FOR HANNOVER ONLY									2300	2300
TOTAL	CONF CODE 7003			1,277	68,221	0	19,700	0	0	31,475	153,471
	REGULATION 0.00% - CONTINGENCY 30.00 %										
310200.152638	MECHANICAL										
310200.152638	MECHANICAL	700 M	4 EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	AP 102/104 INSTALL 2"										

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ICF Kaiser Hanford
 Millinghouse Hanford Company
 Job No. 24165AD3
 File No. 24165AD3

40 EST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING 40
 AP-102/104 PULSE AIR SYSTEM (2000 12" RISER)
 S100F
 DOE_HBA - ESTIMATE DETAIL BY WBS / COST CODE

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 DATE 08/26/86 07:02:48
 BY J P H

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COST CODE	QUANTITY	HOURS	LABOR	EQUIP USAGE	MATERIAL	SUB-CONTRACT	EQUIP-MENT	DRAP / H & T	TOTAL DOLLARS
	RISER W/ AIR DISTR 1 ON MARK1										
310200.1526106	REMOVE 12" RISER W/ FLANGE AP 102/104	700 M	4 EA	144	7400	0	0	0	0	5900	11080
310200.1526108	GRADE OPERATOR SUPPORT	700 M	4 EA	72	3182	0	0	0	0	1635	4057
310200.1526110	DECON AND PACKAGE W/ FLANGE INCL SERIAL DRUM (W/IC USE 3 DRUMS FOR 6 EA BLIND FLANGES)	700 M	5 EA	74	910	0	350	0	0	477	1723
310200.1526112	PLACE 12" SHIELD PLUG	700 M	4 EA	192	10253	0	0	0	0	5332	15585
310200.1526114	CRANE OPERATION SUPPORT	700 M	4 EA	96	4242	0	0	0	0	2706	4440
310200.1526116	PLACE DISTRIBUTION W/SS1	700 M	6 EA	192	10253	0	0	0	0	5332	15585
310200.1526118	RISER AND 12" FLANGE	700 M	4 EA	96	4242	0	0	0	0	2706	4440
310200.1526120	HULL W/ 12" FLANGE	700 M	4 EA	13	694	0	72	0	0	549	1427
SUB-TOTAL	MECHANICAL	(MASK)		829	41,474	0	502	0	0	71,540	43,444
	SNP 100.00L			829	51674						41674
	GENERAL FOREMAN 7.00 X			116	5006						5006
	COMMUNICATOR 8.00 X						24				24
	SALES TAX 8.00 X						31				31
	WARRANTY 20.00 X						119				119
	ONF (ON MARKING ONLY)									2600	2600
TOTAL	COST CODE 70015 WBS 310200 (REGULATION 0.00% - CONTINGENCY 30.00 %)			1,774	88,754	0	579	0	0	44,150	159,407
310200.15	MECHANICAL										
310200.1526120	AP 102/104 INSTALL PIPING EQUIPMENT (ON W/PS)	700 M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310200.1526121	ALLOWANCE FOR CONCRETE PAD AT SURFACE FOR IDENTIFIED MARKER AND W/IC SUPPORT	700 M	6 EA	720	21442	0	3000	0	0	16350	50792
310200.1526122	PROVIDE MARK PIPING AT RISER TO INCLUDE W/ICOM W/TA AND HOSE CONNECTIONS AND NECESSARY FROG. (ALLOWANCE)	700 M	4 EA	144	12016	0	18000	0	0	6664	37480
310200.1526120	2" ROSE	700 M	300 LF	30	1462	0	6000	0	0	833	8435

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ICF KAISER HAWTHORNE
 WESTBROOKS HAWTHORNE COMPANY
 JOB NO. 2116843
 FILE NO. 2116843

** JESS - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
 AP-102/104 PULSE AIR SYSTEM (TRUCK 12" RIGGS)
 ST001
 W02_W02 - ESTIMATE DETAIL BY WBS / COST CODE

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 DATE 06/20/94 07:02:44
 BY J P W

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COST CODE	QUANTITY	MANHOURS	LABOR	EMIP USAGE	MATERIAL	SUB-CONTRACT	EMIP-ITEM	ONCP / B L	TOTAL DOLLARS
310200.1524152	ALLOWANCE FOR Z" HOSE FITS	700 W	6 EA	24	1200	0	3000	0	0	0	667
310200.1524154	ALLOWANCE FOR HAMFOLD FITS	700 W	3 LB	32	1200	0	300	0	0	0	3000
310200.1524159	ALLOWANCE FOR MECHANICAL AIR	700 W	2 LB	16	824	0	0	0	0	0	1290
	SUBTOTAL MECHANICAL (EMIP)			1,042		0	30,500	0	0	25,047	
	SNP 40,001			424	69,705						106,852
	GENERAL FOREMAN 7.00 %			104	4871						19882
	CONSUMABLES 6.00 %						1850				1830
	SALES TAX 0.00 %						2586				2586
	WAREHOUSING 20.00 %						9452				9452
	ONCP (FOR MARKUPS ONLY)									12871	12871
TOTAL	COST CODE 70013			1,500	74,458	0	43,968	0	0	38,218	157,149
	W01 310200										
	ESTIMATION 0.003 * CONTINGENCY (30.00 %)										
TOTAL WBS 310200 AP 102/104 PULSE AIR SYSTEM				1,500	74,458	0	43,968	0	0	38,218	157,149

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12F KLEIN HANFOLD
 12F11680006 HANFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. Z4106A03
 FILE NO. Z4165105

** EST - INTERACTIVE ENGINEERING **
 AP-102/104 PULSE AID SYSTEM (TANK 12" RISER)
 STUDY
 WOE_P08 - ESTIMATE DETAIL BY WOV / COST CODE

PAGE 0
 DATE 08/28/96 07:02:46
 BY J P K

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COST CODE	QUANTITY	MANHOURS	LABOR	EQUIP USAGE	MATERIAL	SUB-CONTRACT	EMRP-RENT	OSHP / OBI	TOTAL DOLLARS
330000	BURIAL FEE-O/C										
330000.02	SITWORK										
330000.0270004	4' X 4' X 8' BURIAL BOX (4 EA)	700	512 CF	0	0	0	0	914	0	0	914
330000.0270016	BURIAL STRUCTURE FOR RISER BLIND FLANDED	700	29 CF	0	0	0	0	375	0	0	375
	SUBTOTAL SITWORK				0	0	0	1,289	0	0	1,289
	TOTAL COST CODE 70002 WBS 330000 (ESCALATION 0.00% - CONTINGENCY 30.00 %)				0	0	0	1,289	0	0	1,289
	TOTAL WBS 330000 BURIAL FEE-O/C				0	0	0	1,289	0	0	1,289

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JCF RAISER BARFORD
 WESTINGHOUSE BARFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. 2516485
 FILE NO. 2416603

** TEST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
 NP-102/104 PULSE AIR TESTER (3RD RISE)
 CRUISE
 DOE_R06 - ESTIMATE DETAIL BY WBS / COST CODE

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 DATE 08/20/96 07:02:40
 BY J P M

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COST CODE	QUANTITY	UNITS	LABOR	EQUIP USAGE	MATERIAL	SUB-CONTRACT	EMERGENCY	ONSP / B & I	TOTAL DOLLARS
400000	PROJECT MANAGEMENT										
400000.00	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	060	1	LS	0	0	0	0	0	0	47000
400000.10000006	PROJECT MANAGEMENT				0	0	0	69,000	0	0	69,000
	SUBTOTAL				0	0	0	69,000	0	0	69,000
	TOTAL				0	0	0	69,000	0	0	69,000
	ESTI CODE 06019 WBY 400000 [EXCALATION 0.00% - CONTINGENCY 25.00 %]										
	TOTAL WBY 400000 PROJECT MANAGEMENT				0	0	0	69,000	0	0	69,000

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ICF WATSON HARTFORD
 DESIGNHOUSE HARTFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. 2418000
 FILE NO. 2418000

"I" EST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING "A"
 AP-102/104 PULSE AIR SYSTEM (TMM 12" K1500)
 STUDY
 DOB_NOS - ESTIMATE DETAIL BY NOS / COST CODE

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 DATE 08/25/96 07:02:46
 BY J P M

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COST CODE	QUANTITY	MARKERS	LABOR	EQUIP USAGE	MATERIAL	CONTRACT	EQUIP-RENT	GRAB / B E F	TOTAL DOLLARS
500000	OTHER PROJECT COST										
500000.00	TECHNICAL SERVICES										
500000.000000	PERMITTING & SAFETY BASED ON 2 PERCENTAGE OF STREET CONSTRUCTION LESS MURIAL COST	006	1 LB	0	0	0	0	1583	0	0	1583
500000.000000	OPC ACTIVITIES BASED ON 75 PERCENTAGE OF DIRECT CONSTRUCTION LESS MURIAL COST	008	1 LB	0	0	0	0	52547	0	0	52547
500000.000000	OFF SUPPLIES BASED ON 3 PERCENTAGE OF DIRECT CONSTRUCTION LESS MURIAL COST	009	1 LB	0	0	0	0	3458	0	0	3458
	SUBTOTAL TECHNICAL SERVICES				0	0	0	\$7,402	0	0	\$7,402
	TOTAL COST CODE 0000 MIS 500000 (RESCALE) 0.00% - CONFIDENCE 25.00 %)				0	0	0	\$7,402	0	0	\$7,402
	TOTAL MIS 500000 OTHER PROJECT COST				0	0	0	\$7,402	0	0	\$7,402

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ICF KAISER MANFORD
 WESTINGHOUSE RANTFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. 24165AD3
 FILE NO. 24165AD5

** BLSI - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
 AP-102/104 PULSE 4IN SYSTEM (TMM 12" BLSR)
 ST001
 DOE_R08 - ESTIMATE BREAK BY HBR / CODE CODE

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 DATE 08/28/88 07:02:46
 BY JFB

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	CODE CODE	QUANTITY	MANHOURS	LABOR	EQUIP USE	MATERIAL	SUB-CONTRACT	COMPL- (M) / (S) (I)	WH&P	TOTAL

REPORT TOTAL				8,396	280,524	0	115,594	342,821	0	197,770	1,054,529

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COST CODE	DESCRIPTION	ESCALATED TOTAL COST	CONTINGENCY	TOTAL	TOTAL DOLLARS
000	TYPE II DESIGN	938,000	25	236,000	1,174,000
020	TYPE III DESIGN	400,000	25	100,000	500,000
000	PROJECT MANAGEMENT (ADJUSTED TO MEET DOL 5100.4)	640,000	25	110,000	750,000
		30,000		-40,000	-10,000
	TOTAL DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT (ADJUSTED TO MEET DOL 5100.4)	1,008,000	22	186,000	2,200,000
200	SPECIAL EQUIP/PROCESS SYSTEMS (ADJUSTED TO MEET DOL 5100.4)	6,950,000	23	1,620,000	7,470,000
		90,000		20,000	110,000
	TOTAL CONSTRUCTION	6,100,000	23	1,400,000	7,500,000
	TOTAL ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COST (TECC)	7,000,000		1,800,000	7,700,000
900	OTHER PROJECT COSTS (ADJUSTED TO MEET DOL 5100.4)	1,000,000	24	920,000	4,000,000
		5,000		20,000	5,000
	TOTAL OTHER PROJECT COSTS (OPC)	1,000,000	24	900,000	4,000,000
	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (TPC)	19,000,000	24	2,700,000	16,300,000

CHECK

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TIME OF ESTIMATE	STUDY ESTIMATE	SEPTEMBER 3, 1995	REMARKS:
ARCHITECT			PROJECT SCHEDULE WAS NOT PROVIDED. THEREFORE ESCALATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM ESTIMATE.
ENGINEER	<i>JK</i>	<i>9-3-95</i>	
OPERATING CONTRACTOR			

(ROUNDED/ADJUSTED TO THE NEAREST = 10,000 / 100,000 = PERCENTAGES ARE RECALCULATED TO REFLECT ROUNDING)

127 KASSIA HANFORD
 WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. 14165AC4
 FILE NO. 24165AC4

*** BIDDY - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING ***
 AP-102 E AP-104 FINE PULSE AIR SYSTEM
 BIDDY
 90C_B02 - WDRK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE SUMMARY

PAGE 2 OF 8
 DATE 09/03/96 07:49:25
 BY JFM

NO	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE SUBTOTAL	ON-SITE INDICIES	BAR TOTAL	ESCALATION X TOTAL	SWR TOTAL	CONTINGENCY X TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
11100	DEFINITIVE DESIGN-ON-SITE E/C	951000	0	951000	0.00	0	951000	1163750
121000	EQUIPMENT/INSTALLATION-ON-SITE E/C	399000	0	399000	0.00	0	399000	498750
	SUBTOTAL 1 EQUIPMENT	1350000	0	1350000	0.00	0	1350000	1662500
21000	PROCUREMENT-ON-SITE E/C	1127452	0	1127452	0.00	0	1127452	1445488
	SUBTOTAL 2 PROCUREMENT	1127452	0	1127452	0.00	0	1127452	1445488
31010	AP 102/104 CENTRAL PUMP P11 PREP	275000	0	275000	0.00	0	275000	340270
31020	AP 102/104 PULSE AIR SYSTEM	174430	0	174430	0.00	0	174430	217930
31040	BEARING PUMP INSTALLATION	321734	0	321734	0.00	0	321734	397287
31440	CONTINGENCY EQUIPMENT REMOVAL	3713670	0	3713670	0.00	0	3713670	4566444
	SUBTOTAL 31 FA COSTS-ON-SITE E/C	4433331	0	4433331	0.00	0	4433331	5370250
510000	GRAND TOTAL E/E	483210	0	483210	0.00	0	483210	601173
	SUBTOTAL 33 GRAND TOTAL E/E	483210	0	483210	0.00	0	483210	601173
	SUBTOTAL 3 CONSTRUCTION	4918541	0	4918541	0.00	0	4918541	5978423
400040	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	443000	0	443000	0.00	0	443000	553750
	SUBTOTAL 4 PROJECT MANAGEMENT	443000	0	443000	0.00	0	443000	553750
500000	OTHER PROJECT COSTS	3679000	0	3679000	0.00	0	3679000	4598750
	SUBTOTAL 5 OTHER PROJECT COSTS	3679000	0	3679000	0.00	0	3679000	4598750
	PROJECT TOTAL	11,497,995	0	11,497,995	0.00	0	11,497,995	14,229,131

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ICE WATER WARDEN
WESTINGHOUSE WARDEN COMPANY
JOB NO. 24165AC1
FILE NO. 24165AC4

** EST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATE **
AP-1BZ 8 AP-104 INAK PULSE AIR SYSTEM
STUDY
00E_R03 - ESTIMATE BASIS SHEET

PAGE 3 OF 8
DATE 00J05/90 07:47:47
BY J P M

1. DOCUMENTS AND DRAWINGS

DOCUMENTS: NONE

DRAWINGS: ELEVATION SKETCH OF TANK PUMP TANK

2. MATERIAL PRICES

NOTE COSTS REPRESENT CURRENT PRICES FOR SPECIFIED MATERIAL. PULSAR SYSTEMS, BELLEVUE, WA

3. LABOR RATES

A.) ICE-WR WORKER RATES ARE PAID ON THE 2004 FISCAL YEAR BUDGET LIQUIDATION RATES AS ISSUED BY WEN FINANCE (EFFECTIVE 3-08-96). SEE ALSO THE FY 1996 PLANNING RATES * (BUDGET 06827012).

B.) BASE CRAFT RATES ARE AS ISSUED BY WEN FINANCE (EFFECTIVE 10-01-95). RATES INCLUDE FRINGE BENEFITS, LABOR INSURANCE, TAXES, TRAVEL, DEPARTMENTAL OVERHEADS AND 66A/MS.

4. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS/TECHNICAL SERVICES/OVERNHEADS

A.) ON-SITE CONSTRUCTION FORCE GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES COSTS ARE INCLUDED AS A COMPOSITE PERCENTAGE BASED ON THE ICE-WR ESTIMATING FORMS IN SECTION 2 OF THE BUDGET GUIDELINE HANDBOOK (CASH) LOCATED ON WARDEN 20FT REPORTING. PWS BUDGET GUIDELINE HANDBOOK. THE PERCENTAGE APPLIED TO ON-SITE CONSTRUCTION FORCE LABOR, FOR THIS PROJECT, IS 52% FOR SHOP WORK AND FIELD WORK, WHICH IS REFLECTED IN THE "CONSTR/LAB" COLUMN OF THE ESTIMATE DETAIL.

5. LOCATION N/A)

6. ROUNDING

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY - DOE ORDER 5100.5 PAGE 1-32 SUBPARAGRAPH (M). REQUIRES ROUNDING OF ALL GENERAL PLANT PROJECTS (GPP'S) AND LINE ITEM (LI) COST ESTIMATES. REFERENCE: DOE 5100.4, FIGURE 1-11, DATED 10-31-84.

7. REMARKS

A.) ASSUME BURNERS WILL NOT BE REQUIRED FOR THIS PROJECT.

B.) SUPPLIES, ENG/INSP, AND PROJ/MGMT COSTS ARE A PERCENTAGE OF DIRECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS LESS BURIAL FEES

C.) INVENTORY AND CTRY COSTS HAVE BEEN ABSTRACTED FROM PROJECT NUMBER W-211.

D.) LABOR AND MATERIAL COSTS FOR TRANSFER RIPEK PUMP HAVE BEEN ABSTRACTED FROM PROJECT NUMBER W-219

E.) ASSUME ELECTRICAL POWER CONNECTION TO BE INSTALLED ABOVE GROUND AT EXISTING POWER POLE RISER WITH ACCEPTABLE PLENG ENG NEW COMPRESSOR HILL PLNG IN ABOVE GROUND ADJACENT TO COMPRESSOR.

F.) AS DIRECTED BY ON-SITE CONTRACTOR, INSTALLATION OF NEW SUMPCK WILL BE TO EXISTING NOZZLE IN GENERAL WAMP P11.

G.) ASSUMED THAT "QUZZER" WILL BE USED FOR EXCAVATION TASKS. QUZZER PRODUCTION/HOUR EXCAVATION RATES WERE OBTAINED FROM PROJECT W-038.

H.) ESTIMATED SOIL WILL BE REMOVED AS BACKFILL.

I.) DIRECT PROJECT COSTS WERE INPVY BASED ON A PERCENTAGE OF DIRECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS LESS BURIAL FEES.

J.) DEFINITIVE DESIGN COSTS ARE 21% OF DIRECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS LESS BURIAL FEES. PERCENTAGE IS BASED ON WARDEN HISTORICAL DATA

K.) ENG/SUPERVISION COSTS ARE 9% OF DIRECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS LESS BURIAL FEES. PERCENTAGE IS BASED ON WARDEN HISTORICAL DATA

L.) PROJ/MANAGEMENT COSTS ARE 10% OF DIRECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS LESS BURIAL FEES.

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HNF-SD-TWR-AGA-001
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16F KAISER HARTMAN
 WEILIMBERGER HARTMAN COMPANY
 JOB NO. 26188AC
 FILE NO. 21155AC

** TEST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
 AP-102 & AP-104 TANK PULSE AIR SYSTEM
 STUDY
 DOE_904 - COST CODE ACCOUNT SUMMARY

PAGE 4 OF 8
 DATE 09/03/94 07:45:24
 BY J P B

COST CODE/USER	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE SUBTOTAL	OFFICE INDICES	SWR TOTAL	ESCALATION % TOTAL	SWR TOTAL	CONTINGENCY % TOTAL	TOTAL DOLLARS
020	TITLE II DESIGN							
10100	ACQUISITIVE DESIGN-ONSITE E/C	931000	0	931000	0.00	0	250750	1163750
TOTAL 020	TITLE II DESIGN	931000	0	931000	0.00	0	250750	1163750
030	TITLE III DESIGN							
12100	ENGINEERING/INSPECTION-OFFICE E/C	399000	0	399000	0.00	0	99750	498750
TOTAL 030	TITLE III DESIGN	399000	0	399000	0.00	0	99750	498750
040	PROJECT MANAGEMENT							
40000	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	443000	0	443000	0.00	0	110750	553750
TOTAL 040	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	443000	0	443000	0.00	0	110750	553750
700	SPECIAL EQUIP/PROCESS SYSTEMS							
21000	PROCUREMENT-OFFICE E/C	1127452	0	1127452	0.00	0	350236	1463688
23010	AP 102/104 CENTRAL PUMP P13 PREP	225000	0	225000	0.00	0	44101	280200
31020	AP 102/104 PULSE AIR SYSTEM	174639	0	174639	0.00	0	34928	227050
31030	DEGAS PUMP INSTALLATION	321734	0	321734	0.00	0	75565	397299
31040	CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT REMOVAL	3715070	0	3715070	0.00	0	922775	4656844
32000	SUREAL P1C-D/C	483210	0	483210	0.00	0	144963	628173
TOTAL 700	SPECIAL EQUIP/PROCESS SYSTEMS	6043993	0	6043993	0.00	0	1610110	7644103
900	OTHER PROJECT COSTS							
50000	OTHER PROJECT COSTS	3679000	0	3679000	0.00	0	919750	4598750
TOTAL 900	OTHER PROJECT COSTS	3679000	0	3679000	0.00	0	919750	4598750
PROJECT TOTAL		11,697,993	0	11,697,993	0.00	0	2,781,198	14,279,191

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HNF-SD-TWR-AGA-001
 Revision 1

(C) KAISER HANFORD
 WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
 JOB NO. 2416SAC4
 FILE NO. 2416SAC4

** COST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
 HP-102 & AP-104 TAKE PULSES AIR SYSTEM
 STW01
 WBS_NUMS - ESTIMATE SUMMARY BY CSI DIVISION

PAGE 5 OF 8
 DATE 09/03/96 07:45:31
 BY J P M

CSI	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE SUBTOTAL	OMIITS 1401PCTD	SUB TOTAL	ESCALATION % TOTAL	SUB TOTAL	CONINGENCY % TOTAL	TOTAL DOLLARS
CONSTRUCTION								
00	TECHNICAL SERVICES	500000	0	500000	0.00	0	25	625000
01	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	226267	0	226267	0.00	0	29	271462
02	SIEMENS	595453	0	595453	0.00	0	39	771409
03	MECHANICAL	2787670	0	2787670	0.00	0	25	3401227
04	ELECTRICAL	396623	0	396623	0.00	0	29	478046
09	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	463000	0	463000	0.00	0	25	553750
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION		11,497,993	0	11,497,993	0.00	0	24	14,278,118
PROJECT TOTAL								
		11,497,993	0	11,497,993	0.00	0	24	14,278,118

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REFERENCE: ESTIMATE BASIS SHEET
COST CODE ACCOUNT SUMMARY

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PAGE 4/3 OF 9

THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY - WICKLIFF ORDER \$700.3 "COST ESTIMATING, ANALYSIS AND CLASSIFICATION"
DATED 3-27-85, PROVIDES GUIDELINES FOR ESTIMATE CONTINGENCIES. THE GUIDELINE FOR A STUDY (ESTIMATE)
SHOULD HAVE AN OVERALL RANGE OF 20 TO 30%.

CONTINGENCY IS EVALUATED AT THE THIRD COST CODE LEVEL AND SUMMARIZED AT THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY COST CODE
LEVEL OF THE DETAILED COST ESTIMATE.

ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT 000 COST CODES 020, 030, 040
DUE TO THE DEFINITIVE DESIGN AND E2I DESIGN CONSTRUCTION EFFORTS BEING CALCULATED AS A
PERCENTAGE OF DIRECT CONSTRUCTION AND PROCUREMENT COSTS, AN OVERALL CONTINGENCY OF 25%
WAS 1.1 HAS BEEN APPLIED TO COVER POSSIBLE COST INCREASES WHICH MAY OCCUR DURING THE ACTUAL
WAS 1.2 PLANNING/MANAGING OF THESE EFFORTS. THIS CONTINGENCY WAS CALCULATED BASED ON HISTORICAL DATA
TRACKING AVERAGE DEVIATION OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT COSTS VS DIRECT CONSTRUCTION PROCUREMENT COSTS
WAS 4.4 DUE TO THE PROJECT MANAGEMENT EFFORTS BEING CALCULATED AS PERCENTAGE OF OTHER DIRECT COSTS (SEE
THE ESTIMATE DETAIL AND ESTIMATE BASIS FOR PERCENTAGE METHODOLOGY), AN OVERALL CONTINGENCY OF 25
PERCENT HAS BEEN APPLIED TO COVER POSSIBLE COST INCREASES WHICH MAY OCCUR DURING THE ACTUAL
PLANNING/MANAGING OF THIS EFFORT. THIS CONTINGENCY WAS CALCULATED BASED ON HISTORICAL DATA COSTS

AVERAGE ENGINEERING CONTINGENCY 25%

CONSTRUCTION
COST CODE 700 SPECIAL EQUIPMENT PROCESS SYSTEMS
WAS 2.5
WAS 3.5 AN AVERAGE CONTINGENCY OF 25% HAS BEEN INCORPORATED INTO EQUIP/PROCESS SYSTEMS DUE
WAS 3.3 TO INCOMPLETE INFORMATION, SCOPES, SPECIFICATIONS AND DRAWINGS AT THIS TIME.

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HNF-SD-TWR-AGA-001
Revision 1

121 HANSEN WAREHOUS
WILMINGTON DELAWARE COMPANY
JOB NO. 241858C4
FILE NO. 241858C4

** LIST - INCLUSIVE ESTIMATE **
AP-102 & AP 104 FUNK WULF HIR STRICH
STUDY
DOB_004 - CONTINGENT ANALYSIS BASIS SHEET

PAGE 7 OF 8
DATE 07/04/98 07:47:36
BY JCH

OTHER PROJECT COSTS AND COST CODE 900

NOTE 3 - DUE TO THE OTHER PROJECT COSTS BEING CALCULATED AS PERCENTAGES OF OTHER DIRECT COSTS (SEE THE ESTIMATE DETAIL AND EXHIBIT BASIS FOR PERCENTAGE METHODOLOGY) AN OVERALL CONTINGENCY OF 2% HAS BEEN APPLIED TO COVER POSSIBLE COST INCREASES WHICH MAY OCCUR DURING THE ACTUAL PLANNING/UNLOADING OF THESE PROJECTS. THIS CONTINGENCY WAS CALCULATED BASED ON HISTORICAL DATA TRACKING AVERAGE DEVIATION OF OTHER PROJECT COSTS VS DIRECT CONSTRUCTION AND PROCUREMENT COSTS.

AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION CONTINGENCY	2%
AVERAGE PROJECT CONTINGENCY	2%

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ENF-SD-TWR-AGA-001
Revision 1

ICE WATER BARFORD
 WASHINGTON BARFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. 24162AC4
 FILE NO. 10162AC4

PA 1051 - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING PA
 AP-102 & AP-104 TAKE OFFER NEW SYSTEM
 SPMR
 901_007 - ONSITE INDIRECT COSTS BY WBS

PAGE 0 OF 0
 DATE 09/03/96 07:45:00
 BY J P W

WBS	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE SUBTOTAL	CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION		BID PACK PRG#	DIMER LOADINGS	TOTAL LOADINGS
			X	TOTAL			
11100	DEFINITIVE DESIGN-ONSITE E/C	931000	0.00	0	0	0	0
121000	ENGINEERING/INSPECTION-ONSITE E/C	399000	0.00	0	0	0	0
210000	PROCUREMENT-ONSITE E/C	1127452	0.00	0	0	0	0
31100	AP 102/104 CENTRAL PUMP PIT PREP	225000	0.00	0	0	0	0
310300	AP 102/104 PULSE AIR SYSTEM	174639	0.00	0	0	0	0
310400	WELDER PUMP INSTALLATION	321734	0.00	0	0	0	0
31600	EXISTING AIR DEVELOPMENT REMOVAL	271870	0.00	0	0	0	0
350000	SUNIAL RES-O/C	483210	0.00	0	0	0	0
400000	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	443000	0.00	0	0	0	0
500000	OTHER PROJECT COSTS	1679000	0.00	0	0	0	0
PROJECT TOTAL		11,497,093					

00-A

HNFS-D-TWR-AGA-001
 Revision 1

ICE RAJEN PARFORD
 WESTINGHOUSE BARFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. 24165AC
 FILE NO. 14161AC4

** JEST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
 AP-102 & AP-104 TAKE PULSE AIR STRIP
 STUDY
 P02_000 - ESTIMATE DETAIL BY MBS / COST CODE

PAGE 1
 DATE 02/03/96 07:45:59
 07 1 P N

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COST CODE	QUANTITY	HANDWRS	LABOR	EQUIP USAGE	MATERIAL	CONTRACT	EQUIP-RENT	ONAP / O & I	INITIAL DOLLARS
11100	DEFINITIVE DESIGN-ONSITE E/C										
11100.00	TECHNICAL SERVICES										
11100.000004	DEFINITIVE DESIGN	020	1 LS	0	0	0	0	931000	0	0	931000
	SUBTOTAL TECHNICAL SERVICES			0	0	0	0	931,000	0	0	931,000
TOTAL	COST CODE 0200			0	0	0	0	931,000	0	0	931,000
	USE 11100										
	(EXCALATION 4.00% - CONFIDENCE)	21.00 %									
TOTAL MBS 11100	DEFINITIVE DESIGN-ONSITE E/C			0	0	0	0	931,000	0	0	931,000

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ENF-SD-TWR-ADA-001
 Revision 1

ICF Kaiser Hanford
 WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. 2414SR4
 FILE NO. 2470AR4

** TEST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
 AP-102 & AP-104 LAW POLICE LTR SYSTEM
 STUDY
 DOE_H08 - ESTIMATE DETAIL BY WBS / COST CODE

PAGE 2
 DATE 09/05/88 07:45:39
 BY JTB

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COST CODE	QUANTITY	AMOUNT	LABOR	EQUIP USAGE	MATERIAL	SUB-CONTRACT	EQUIP-RENT	PREP / O & I	TOTAL DOLLARS
121000	ENGINEERING/INSPECTION-ONSITE ETC										
121000.00	TECHNICAL SERVICES	030	1 LB	0	0	0	0	399,000	0	0	399,000
121000.00000004	ENGINEERING INSPECTION										
	SUBTOTAL TECHNICAL SERVICES			0	0	0	0	399,000	0	0	399,000
	TOTAL	CODE 03000 WBS 121000 OFFICIAL/ION 0.00% - CONFIDENTIAL 25.00 35		0	0	0	0	399,000	0	0	399,000

TOTAL WBS 121000 ENGINEERING/INSPECTION-ONSITE ETC				0	0	0	0	399,000	0	0	399,000

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INFS-D-TWR-AGA-001
 Revision 1

ICF KAISER HANFORD
 WESTMANHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. 14165A4
 FILE NO. 24144A24

** EST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATION **
 HP-102 & HP-104 TARB PULSE AIR SYSTEM
 STUDY
 DOE_H06 - ESTIMATE DETAIL BY M01 / COST CODE

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 DATE 02/03/90 07:45:09
 BY J P B

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COST CODE	QUANTITY	MARKOVN	LABOR	EQUIP USAGE	MATERIAL	SUB-CONTRACT	EQUIP-RENT	DEP / D & I	TOTAL DOLLARS
210000	PROCURMENT-ONSITE E/C										
210000.15	MECHANICAL										
210000.1500004	PULSER EQUIPMENT INCLUDING DESIG ENG, PLC CONTROLLER, SST ACCUMULATOR, VALVING, PLUMBING & SOFTWARE	700	1 EA	0	0	0	40000	0	0	0	40000
210000.1500006	PULSER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT INCLUDED	700	1 EA	0	0	0	30000	0	0	0	30000
210000.1500008	10 HP/210 ACFA COMPRESSOR W/100 GPH PRE-PLUMBED SKID DECANT W/KEK PUMP	700	2 EA	0	0	0	80000	0	0	0	80000
SUBTOTAL	MECHANICAL										
							800.000				800.000
	SALES TAX 8.00 %						71200				71200
	WATERWORKING 10.00 %						160252				160252
TOTAL	10% EDGE PROFIT										
	NEW 210000						1,127,452				1,127,452
	REVEALATION 0.00% - CONTINGENCY 30.00 %										
TOTAL NEW 210000	PROCURMENT-ONSITE E/C										
							1,127,452				1,127,452

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HNF-SD-TWR-AGA-001
 Revision 1

ICF KALCEE BARFORD
 WESTINGHOUSE BARFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. Z4185AC4
 FILE NO. 11105AC4

"* EST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING *"
 AP-102 & AP-104 TAKE PM&E A/R SYSTEM
 TUBS
 DBE_D00 - ESTIMATE DETAIL BY WBS / Cost CODE

PAGE 1
 DATE 09/03/86 07:45:30
 BY J P M

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	UNIT CODE	QUANTITY	MANPOWER	LABOR	EQ/MP	MATERIAL	SUB-CONTRACT	EMPF-HEAT	GN&P	TOTAL DOLLARS
310100	AP 102/104 GENERAL PUMP PIT PREP										
310100.01	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	700 F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310100.0110104	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS										
310100.0110104	STEP OFF MAN SUPPORT FOR MEN #310104 IDEAL HOURS 3212 (SEE STEP OFF MAN HR 534 & 2076 MAN HOURS 2476 HOURS SET BY IO MAN CREW - JOB # 2 SUPPORT LITERATURE = 534	700 F	534 HR	534	20513	0	0	0	0	10467	31100
310100.0110108	2476 HOURS SET BY IO MAN CREW - JOB # 2 SUPPORT LITERATURE = 534	700 F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SUBTOTAL GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (TOTAL)			534	20,513	0	0	0	0	10,467	31,100
	GENERAL FOREMAN F.O.B. & SUP FOR MAN/MP ONLY			37	1455	0	0	0	0	766	2,135
	TOTAL COST CODE 70001 PER 510100 (RECALCULATION 0.00% CONTINGENCY 20.00%)			571	21,968	0	0	0	0	11,413	35,342
310100.01	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	700 M	0 EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310100.0113006	BARJOBE & BECON STRUCTURE										
310100.0113006	ALLOW FOR FRAMING CARP (SIZE OF STRUCTURES UNKNOWN) 2 EACH MAN/HR AND 2 EACH BECON STRUCTURE ALLOWED	700 M	166 HRS	166	6967	0	3000	0	0	3633	13420
310100.0113008	ALLOW FOR TYPED VISORER LAB (SIZE OF STRUCTURES UNKNOWN)	700 M	126 HRS	120	4592	0	2400	0	0	2388	8980
310100.0113010	ALLOW FOR ELEC SUPPORT (SIZE OF STRUCTURES UNKNOWN)	700 M	80 HRS	80	4211	0	0	0	0	2190	4401
310100.0113012	ALLOW FOR HVAC SUPPANI (SIZE OF STRUCTURES UNKNOWN) REPA FILTERS AND FRESH AIR MAKE UP	700 M	60 HRS	60	2096	0	9000	0	0	1558	13514
310100.0113102	ALLOW FOR STRUCTURE BECON (SIZE OF STRUCTURES UNKNOWN)	700 M	106 HRS	100	3027	0	0	0	0	1890	5017
310100.0113104	ALLOW FOR SERIAL PACKAGING (SIZE OF STRUCTURES UNKNOWN)	700 M	40 HRS	40	1537	0	1000	0	0	790	3227

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HNP-SD-TWR-A-01-001
 Revision 1

ICF LANSER HANFORD
 WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY
 JDS NO. 2448A24
 FILE NO. 2448A24

** ICSI - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
 AP-102 & AP-104 TANK PULSE AIR SYSTEM
 51007
 QNTY_BRO - ESTIMATE DETAIL BY WKS / COST CODE

PAGE 3
 DATE 09/05/96 07:45:59
 BY J P M

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COST CODE	QUANTITY	UNITS	LABOR	EMPF	MATERIAL	CONTRACT	EQUIP	CHGP	TOTAL
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
	INCL 2 EA 1KING WOOD CONES										
	INVTOTAL GENERAL ELEMENTS	(GRP)	569		24,164		17,900	0	0	12,555	53,609
	GRP 40.000		824		9857						8657
	GENERAL FOREMAN 7.00 %		51		2366						2366
	COMMODITIES 5.00 %										1020
	SALES TAX 8.00 %										1447
	WAREHOUSING 28.00 %										5045
	GRP FOR MARKUPS ONLY										4252
	TOTAL	COST CODE 70001	890		26,507		24,507	0	0	18,807	79,482
	WFS 310100										
	DEGRADATION 0.00% - CONTINGENCY 30.00 %										
110100.02	SITING										
110100.0210004	***** 102/104 COVER BLOCKS *****	700 W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110100.0210006	CLEAN WASH PROFFING 3/4" T FROM CRACK SEAMS (BOTH TANKS)	700 W	80 HR	80	1062	0	0	0	0	1592	4674
110100.0210008	GRP SEAL MATERIAL 10 BUNIAL 50 GAL TANK COVER TANKS	700 W	2 HR	2	77	0	110	0	0	187	227
110100.0210010	PREP COVER BLOCK LAT HOUR AREA (TANKS) ONE ARCH BOTH TANKS	700 W	1 HR	1	153	0	50	0	0	80	283
110100.0210012	REMOVE COVER BLOCKS	700 W	16 HR	16	412	0	0	0	0	518	930
110100.0210014	OPERATOR SUPPORT	700 W	4 HR	4	354	0	0	0	0	184	538
110100.0210016	TEARSTN SUPPORT	700 W	8 HR	8	353	0	0	0	0	104	527
110100.0210017	PACKAGE V10 - FOR AIRLINE	700 W	2 HR	2	351	0	0	0	0	184	527
110100.0210018	REPLACE COVER BLOCKS	700 W	16 HR	16	412	0	0	0	0	518	930
110100.0210019	OPERATOR SUPPORT	700 W	8 HR	8	354	0	0	0	0	184	538
110100.0210016	TEARSTN SUPPORT	700 W	8 HR	8	353	0	0	0	0	184	527
110100.0210018	SEAL COVER BLOCK SEAMS (2 EACH P10)	700 W	40 HR	40	1551	0	100	0	0	784	2427
110100.0232004	***** AP 102/104 PUMP P11 ENCAP 10 X 10 X 6 (2 EA P11) *****	700 W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110100.0232005	VACUUM ENCAPTATION (QUIZLER)	700 W	48 HR	48	2121	1091	0	0	0	1103	4315
110100.0232006	GRADE TO 4' DEEP 102104	700 W	38 CY	158	9741	0	0	0	0	2955	8716

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HNF-SD-TWR-AQA-001
 Revision 1

ICF KACER HARTFO
 WESTINGHOUSE HARTFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. Z798824
 FILE NO. 2443246

AP TEST - INTERACTIVE DEMONSTRATION
 AP-102 & AP-104 TANK PULSC AIR SYSTEM
 BUDET
 BDC JOB - ESTIMATE DETAILS BY JOB / COST CODE

PAGE 6
 DATE 09/02/96 07:45:10
 BY J P H

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COST CODE	QUANTITY	MANHOURS	LABOR	EQUIP DEDUCT	MATERIAL	SUB-CONTRACT	EQUIP-RENT	OVER / H & L	TOTAL DOLLARS
310100-0252008	4" DEEP ID 8" DEEP 10KIND4	700 W	16 CT	94	3674	0	0	0	0	1930	5584
310100-0252010	OPERATOR SUPPORT (NOT REQUIRED USE QUIZLER)	700 W	0 CT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310100-0252012	1/8"INCH SUPPORT (NOT REQUIRED USE QUIZLER)	700 W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310100-0252014	COMBINED SPACE ATIN'01	700 W	36 BK	36	142	0	0	0	0	336	950
310100-0252016	SHRINKING INCL REMOVAL	700 W	400 SF	94	3674	0	1200	0	0	1930	6704
310100-0252017	PLACE 8" FILL INCLUDED	700 W	48 CT	130	5252	0	0	0	0	2748	8027
310100-0252018	ALLOW FOR FINE GRASS AND STABILIZE	700 W	4 CT	32	1414	0	60	0	0	735	2209
310100-0252106	AP 102/104 TRENCH EXCAV SEE PULSCAIR P102 & P104 *****	700 W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310100-0252105	TRENCH EXCAVATOR (CHILLED)	700 W	48 HR	48	2121	1093	0	0	0	1105	4315
310100-0252106	INCH 4 X 5 X 50 REAT NO SMOKE NO ANGLE DI REPOSE	700 W	44 CT	220	8419	0	0	0	0	4378	12747
310100-0252122	PLACE 8" FILL	700 W	44 CT	152	5052	0	0	0	0	1627	7679
310100-0252123	ALLOW FOR FINE GRASS AND STABILIZE	700 W	4 CT	32	1414	0	60	0	0	735	2209

SUBTOTAL	SITEMORK			1,806	42,337	2,182	1,560	0	0	24,431	75,713
	ENR 40.00%				18054						18054
	GENERAL PROGRAM 7.00 %			118	4639						4610
	CONSUMABLES 6.00 %						94				94
	SALES TAX 5.00 %						153		0		153
	WARDROBING 28.00 %						400				400
	DEEP (ON WAREHOUSE ONLY)									12250	12250
TOTAL	COST CODE PR002 WBS 310100 (ESCALATION 0.00% - CONTINGENCY 10.00 %)			1,806	70,940	2,742	2,277	0	0	36,877	112,242

TOTAL WBS 310100 AP 102/104 CENTRAL PUMP PIT PREP				3,210	120,027	2,182	34,764	0	0	67,093	225,407

99-A

HNF-SD-TWR-AGA-001
 Revision 1

FCP KAZAR HAWKOP
 WASHINGTON HOUSE HANFORD CORPANT
 JOB NO. 24165AC4
 FILE NO. 24165AC4

AP 1251 - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATION **
 AP-102 & AP-104 TANK PULSE AIR SYSTEM
 SUMMARY
 DOC. NO. - ESTIMATE DETAIL BY WMS / CDSI CODE

PAGE 7
 DATE 09/05/00 07:49:30
 BY J P H

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COST CODE	QUANTITY	MANHOURS	LABOR	EQUIP USE	MATERIAL	MG-CONTRACT	EQUIP-RENT	AMT 7 8 & 9	TOTAL DOLLARS
310200	AP 102/104 PULSE AIR SYSTEM										
310200-01	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	F00 F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310200-0110100	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS										
310200-0110100	STEP OFF PAD SUPPORT FOR WMS 0310200 TREAT HOUSE 1320	F00 F	142 HR	142	5434	0	0	0	0	2624	8240
	LESS STEP OFF PAD WK 142										
	FIELD GRV BRUMS 47% = 716										
310200-0110100	716 MOVES DIT BY 10 MAN	F00 F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	KEEP 1 21 & 3 SUPPORT										
	ATTENDANTS = 142										
SUMMARY:	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	(FIELD)		142		0	0	0	0	2,624	8,240
	GENERAL FOREMAN 7.00 & OREP (ON WAREHOUSE ONLY)			0	1,434	0	0	0	0	0	1,434
					300					107	107
10104	COST CODE 70001			131		0	0	0	0	3,821	0,000
	WMS 310200				3,874					0	0,000
	15% CONTINGENCY (30.00 X)										
310200-15	MISCELLANEOUS										
310200-1526004	AP 102/104 FIELD FAB 2" RIGER W/ JAW AIR DISTRIIBUTOR	T00 F	2 EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310200-1526004	FABRICATE FIELD PLUG	F00 F	2 EA	170	6070	0	1000	0	0	6721	14790
	ABSTRACTED FROM ACTUAL BIDD										
	COSTS FOR U-55 PROJECT										
	(LABOR & MAT'L 155,000.00)										
310200-1526004	4" CFS S.O. FLANGE	T00 F	2 EA	16	654	0	3400	0	0	444	4691
310200-1526004	FIELD 2-1/2" DIA. WELD IN 42" CFS FLANGE	T00 F	2 JOB	22	1700	0	0	0	0	809	2508
310200-1526012	4" SMC COCK (ROLL-UP)	T00 F	2 SET	36	1922	0	700	0	0	909	3621
310200-1526016	2" NH ST 150# FLANGE	T00 F	0 EA	4	320	0	1170	0	0	140	1400
310200-1526020	2" SCH 40 ST PIPE	T00 F	100 LF	19	1015	0	4000	0	0	528	5513
310200-1526026	2" ST FIELD WELDS	T00 F	14 EA	68	4000	0	0	0	0	2442	7142
310200-1526027	WELD JIN DISTRIBUTOR HEAD TO RIGER PIPE	T00 F	2 EA	22	1175	0	0	0	0	417	2700
310200-1526030	WELD 2" ST TIE TO WPM IN 42" FLANGE	T00 F	2 EA	4	320	0	0	0	0	104	400

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INTE-SID-TWR-ADA-001
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IGF KAISER HANFORD
 WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. 2416SAC4
 FILE NO. 2416SAC4

** EST - INTERIM ESTIMATING **
 AP-102 & AP-104 TANK FILLING AIR SYSTEM
 SINDT
 DDE_W00 - ESTIMATE DETAIL BY WBS / COST CODE

PAGE 0
 DATE 09/25/96 07:45:39
 BY J P H

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COST CODE	QUANTITY	WARRANTY	LABOR	EQUIP UPRATE	MATERIAL	SUB-CONTRACT	EQUIP-RENT	OBDR / B & I	ESTIM DOLLARS	
310200.1524052	4" O.D. X 2.5" T.W. SSI RIBBY	700 F	2 EA		14	854	0	0	0	0	444	
310200.1524054	1/2" X 1/2" SET FLANG	700 F	170 LB		20	1040	0	510	0	0	235	
310200.1524058	SPOI WELD SET FLANG TO EXTENSIVE OF 2" W/REN PIPE	700 F	200 LB		24	1202	0	0	0	0	467	
310200.1524059	W/REN 2681 RIFER	700 F	2 JOB		14	854	0	0	0	0	444	
	SUBTOTAL MECHANICAL (FIELD)				471		0		0		15,077	
	GENERAL FOREMAN 7.00 X CONSUMABLES 6.00 X SALES TAX 8.00 X HANDROUTING 20.00 X O&P (ON MARKUPS ONLY)				52	25,190		10,794				49,021
						3760					1760	
									647		447	
									915		915	
									3285		3285	
										915	915	
	TOTAL COST CODE TOTAL WBS 310200 (ESCALATION 0.000 - CONTINGENCY 10.00 X)				503	26,910	0	15,560	0	0	13,992	50,465
310200.15	MECHANICAL											
310200.1524120	***** AP 102/104 INSTALL PIPING EQUIPMENT (ON WBS)2 *****	700 W	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
310200.1524122	POURING AND INSTALL WORK FOR COMPLETE JUMPER W/CONN, HEADS & B/FLOW PREVENTER (ALLOWANCE)	700 W	2 EA		48	2567	0	30000	0	0	3323	
310200.1524123	OPERATION SUPPORT TO SET JUMPERS	700 W	2 EA		32	1614	0	0	0	0	725	
310200.1524127	PLACE COMPRESSOR SKID	700 W	1 EA		24	1202	0	0	0	0	647	
310200.1524128	APPEALING SUPPORT	700 W	1 EA		12	641	0	0	0	0	323	
310200.1524129	FIELD CRAI & WRAP SSI (PREP FOR BURIAL)	700 W	140 LB		20	1040	0	50	0	0	959	
310200.1524130	2" SSI 40 SET PIPE	700 W	100 LB		15	801	0	1000	0	0	437	
310200.1524132	ALLOWANCE FOR 2" SSI FITER	700 W	2 LB		0	427	0	1000	0	0	222	
310200.1524134	ALLOWANCE FOR 2" SSI FIELD WELDS	700 W	2 LB		140	8544	0	0	0	0	4433	
310200.1524134	ALLOWANCE FOR CONNECTION TO SSI COMPRESSOR	700 W	2 LB		32	1207	0	0	0	0	609	
310200.1524156	ALLOWANCE FOR MECHANICAL AIR	700 W	2 LB		14	854	0	0	0	0	444	
310200.1524153	ALLOWANCE FOR FIBER GLASS VALVE HANDLED BOX	700 W	1 LB		2	107	0	200	0	0	90	

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J&F HANSON HANFORD
 WASHINGTON HANFORD COMPANY
 JMD NO. 24166AC4
 FILE NO. 24166AC4

** TEST - INTERACTIVE OPERATING **
 AP-102 & AP-104 PULSE AIR SYSTEM
 STMO1
 DRE_008 - ESTIMATE DETAIL BY WOB / COST CODE

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 DATE 09/03/90 07:45:39
 BY J P H

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COST CODE	QUANTITY	MANHOURS	LABOR	WOB#	MATERIAL	CONTRACT	EQUIP-RENT	WOB / S E I	TOTAL DOLLARS
310200.1528156	ALLOWANCE FOR VLV CONTROLLER	700 W	1 LL	0	127	0	1000	0	0	222	1449
310200.1528156	ALLOWANCE FOR AIR REGULATORS	700 W	1 LL	0	127	0	1000	0	0	222	1449
SUBTOTAL MECHANICAL		(TMP)		305		0	20,250	0	0	10,538	
	SUP 40.00%			754	4183						67,052
	GENERAL FOREMAN 7.00 %			52	3987						1985
	CONSUMABLES 0.00 %						2175				2175
	SALES TAX 0.00 %						5074				5074
	WAREHOUSING 20.00 %						16799				18759
	ONSP (ON MAKEUP ONLY)									5247	5247
TOTAL	COST CODE 70015			576		0	52,258	0	0	15,785	
	WBS 310200				20,355						98,349
	(EXCLATION 0.00% - CONTINGENCY 10.00 %)										
310200.16	ELECTRICAL	700 W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310200.1600004	ELECTRICAL PUR INSTRUMENTATION	700 W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310200.1600000	ALLOWANCE FOR ELECTRICAL PLUG IN ABOVE GROUP LINE	700 W	1 400	0	121	0	100	0	0	219	740
310200.1600000	ALLOWANCE - INSTRUMENTATION (FROM JUMPER TO COMPRESSOR)	700 W	1 400	0	262	0	2000	0	0	1349	6001
310200.1600000	ALLOWANCE FOR ELECTRICAL AIR	700 W	1 400	0	421	0	0	0	0	219	649
SUBTOTAL ELECTRICAL		(TMP)		46		0	2,100	0	0	1,807	
	SUP 40.00%			26	1309						7,361
	GENERAL FOREMAN 7.00 %			4	340						1389
	CONSUMABLES 0.00 %						126				340
	SALES TAX 0.00 %						170				126
	WAREHOUSING 20.00 %						425				625
	ONSP (ON MAKEUP ONLY)									899	899
TOTAL	COST CODE 70015			92		0	3,027	0	0	2,706	
	WBS 310200				5,204						10,938
	(EXCLATION 0.00% - CONTINGENCY 10.00 %)										
TOTAL WBS 310200 AP 102/104 PULSE AIR SYSTEM				1,351		0	20,855	0	0	55,586	174,658

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ICF KAISER HARBOR
 WESTINGHOUSE HARBOR COMPANY
 JOB NO. Z4158AC
 FILE NO. Z4158AC

44 1051 - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING 89
 AP-102 & AP-104 TAKE PULVER AIR SYSTEM
 STANT
 DOC. NO. - REFERENCE PRINTED BY MFG / COST CODE

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 BY J Y H

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COST CODE	QUANTITY	HANDRA	LABOR	EQWIP MAKE	MATERIAL	SUB-CONTRACT	EQWIP-RENT	OH&P %	TOTAL DOLLARS
310400	DECAHT PUMP INSTALLATION										
310400.15	MECHANICAL										
310400.1500004	COST DATA OBTAINED FROM PROJECT M-211 ESTIMATED COST	700 F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310400.1500006	TRAILBLDR	700 F	2440 OH	2440	120003	0	0	0	0	67000	195072
SUBTOTAL	MECHANICAL	(77210)		2,440		0	0	0	0	67,000	
	GENERAL FOREMAN 7.00 E OH&P (OH HARRUPS OULT)			171	9000						195,072
										6000	6000
TOTAL	COST CODE 70015 MFG 310400 ESCALATION 0.00% - CONTINGENCY 20.00 E			2,611		157,003	0	0	0	71,600	207,585
310400.15	MECHANICAL										
310400.1500008	PUMP INSTALLATION	700 M	2 EA	500	25950	0	0	0	0	12454	34404
SUBTOTAL	MECHANICAL	(MFGK)		500		0	0	0	0	12,454	
	SUP 100.00% GENERAL FOREMAN 7.00 E OH&P (OH HARRUPS OULT)			500	25,950						36,404
				70	3531						3333
										74197	74197
TOTAL	COST CODE 70015 MFG 310400 ESCALATION 0.00% - CONTINGENCY 20.00 E			1,070		31,253	0	0	0	18,651	77,944
310400.16	ELECTRICAL										
310400.1600000	ALLOW FOR ELIC. CONNECTION	700 M	2 EA	200	10926	0	0	0	0	5475	14003
SUBTOTAL	ELECTRICAL	(MFGK)		200		0	0	0	0	5,475	
	SUP 100.00% GENERAL FOREMAN 7.00 E OH&P (OH HARRUPS OULT)			200	10,926						16,003
				20	1475						1475
										6240	6240
TOTAL	COST CODE 70014 MFG 310400 ESCALATION 0.00% - CONTINGENCY 20.00 E			420		22,727	0	0	0	11,715	34,243

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ICE CANNER DRIFTERS
 WESTINGHOUSE AIRMOB COMPANY
 JOB NO. 24142424
 BILL NO. 24161424

** TEST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATION **
 AP-102 & AP-104 TANK FULBE AIR RISER
 SIURT
 ODE_R00 - ESTIMATE DRIED BY WBS / EQSI CODE

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 DATE 07/03/96 07:45:40
 BY J P M

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	EQSI CODE	QUANTITY	HOURS	LABOR	EQUIP USAGE	MATERIAL	SUB-CONTRACT	EQUIP-RENT	OVER J & I	TOTAL DOLLARS
310600	COMPARATIVE EQUIPMENT RENTAL										
310600.01	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	700 W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310600.0123410	GREENHOUSE SUPPLY										
310600.0123420	RECT/DISHABLE GREENHOUSE AT 101 FOLLOWING: PUMPS (2), SLURRY DIRT - (1) AND TEMP TREN (2)	700 W	4 EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310600.0123432	CRAPPIERS (FRAMING)	700 W	6 EA	424	27250	0	15000	0	0	16170	56220
310600.0123424	LADDERE (WISGREEN)	700 W	6 EA	624	25000	0	9000	0	0	12430	55200
310600.0123426	PACKAGE W/SHOWN FOR DUAL	700 W	6 EA	192	7340	0	0	0	0	3821	11140
310600.0123428	STEP-OFF PAD FOR TANKS (2) ASSUME 2 LABORERS FOR DURATION OF CONSTRUCTION (2 MONTHS)	700 W	2 JOB	16784	961704	0	0	0	0	294200	859922
310600.0136120	INSTALL SHEILDING AT PUMP #11 AND RISER TO LOBIN EXPOSURE TO CONSTRUCTION CASE	700 W	2 JOB	320	12244	0	20000	0	0	6300	21044
310600.0136122	ALLOWANCE TO HANDLE AND LOAD WASTE BONES WITH LOW LEVEL WASTE GENERATED DURING PAKK FARM CONSTRUCTION	700 W	10 EA	100	4123	0	20000	0	0	3100	20923
310600.0136124	ALLOWANCE FOR DEMOIE TOBLE	700 W	1 LS	0	0	0	50000	0	0	0	50000
SUBTOTAL	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS		1500	16,704	0	0	0	0	0	354,169	
	SUP 00.00%				642,451		674,000		0		1,450,800
	GENERAL POWERHA F,DP E				1681		27702				29102
	CONTRACTORS 4.00 %				1034		62977				62977
	SALES TAX 0.00 %						28440				28440
	WREWORKING 20.00 %						49125		0		49125
	DRLP (ON HOURS ONLY)						140082				140082
TOTAL	COST CODE 7001			25,022	962,661	0	683,318	0	0	540,504	2,146,564
	MS 310600										
	REGULATION 0.00% - CONTRACT 20.00 %										
310600.13	MECHANICAL										
310600.1326104	MIXER PUMP AND BLUAF	700 F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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INF-SD-TWR-AGA-001
 Revision 1

LEF KATZER HANFORD
 WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. 241678CA
 FILE NO. 241682G

** JES1 - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
 AP-102 & AP-104 TAKE PUMPER AIR BIKER
 SUMP
 V01_R08 * ESTIMATE DETAIL BY WBS / COST CODE

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 BY J P M

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COST CODE	QUANTITY	MANHOURS	LABOR	EQUIP DRSSE	MATERIAL	SUB- CONTRACT	EMERGENCY	OTHER	TOTAL DOLLARS
DISTRIBUTION SERIAL CONTAINER											
310600.152610A	3'-X 60" MIXER PUMP CONTAINER	700 F	1 EA	0	0	0	55000	0	0	0	55000
310600.152610B	3'-X 60" SLURRY CONTAINER	700 F	1 EA	0	0	0	55000	0	0	0	55000
210000.1526110	3'-X 60" MIXER PUMP CONTAINER	700 F	2 EA	0	0	0	110000	0	0	0	110000
310600.1526111	3'-X 60" THREE-CPLE CONTAINER	700 F	2 EA	0	0	0	110000	0	0	0	110000
310600.1526112	TRAINING	700 F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MECHANICAL & SUMP BEST REMOVAL											
310600.1526114	CONSTRUCTION PERSONNEL AT CODE BEST FACILITY FOR 1 WEEK (AAS1110)	700 F	20 EA	2100	120140	0	0	0	0	65643	184883
310600.1526116	CONSTRUCTION PERSONNEL AT SAME FARM FOR 1 WEEK FOR PREPARATION	700 F	10 EA	400	21340	0	0	0	0	11167	52467
SUBTOTAL MECHANICAL			(FIELD)	2,400	0	0	0	0	0	77,250	557,270
GENERAL FOREMAN 7.00 %				196	749,320	0	350,000	0	0	0	19446
COMMUNABLES 5.00 %					10466		10000				10000
SALES TAX 8.00 %							27984		0		27984
WAREHOUSING 20.00 %							57964				57964
GRSP FOR WAREHOUSING										5447	5447
TOTAL COST CODE 70015				2,996	159,986	0	479,728	0	0	83,197	710,966
NET 310600 (EXCALCATION 0.00% - CONTINGENT 20.00 %)											
310600.15	MECHANICAL										
310600.1526104	REMOVE FAILED MIXER PUMP & EACH FRANSSES PUMPS AND SLURRY DISTRIBUTION	700 M	2 EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310600.1526106	COST DATA OBTAINED FROM PROJECT W-213 ESTIMATED COST	700 M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310600.1526120	* MIXER PUMP & SLURRY DIST. REMOVAL; PMP #0104, IMPTCL FLK RECEIVER, REMOVE MIXEL *** PUMP & SLURRY DIST. ***	700 M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310600.1526122	111183 (P EACH)	700 M	4 EA	1120	59020	0	0	0	0	31100	90000

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 REVISION 1

ICE ENGINE BARFORD
 WEIRMANHOUSE BARFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. 24145124
 FILE NO. 24145124

"* EST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING *"
 AP-102 & AP-104 TAKE PULSE RIN STRIEM
 STUDY
 90E_R08 - ESTIMATE DETAIL BY WBS / COST CODE

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 BY J P H

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COST CODE	QUANTITY	UNIT	LABOR	EQUIP	MATERIAL	CONTRACT	WBS	TOTAL
					CHARGE	CHARGE	CHARGE	CHARGE		
310600.1526124	ELECTRICIAN	(5 (ACM)	700	H	4 EA	480	25267	0	0	0
310600.1526124	IRONWORKER	(2 (ACM)	700	H	4 EA	320	75934	0	0	0
310600.1526128	W C	(1 (ACM)	700	H	4 EA	160	8026	0	0	0
310600.1526130	LABORER	(5 (ACM)	700	H	4 EA	800	30616	0	0	0
310600.1526132	OPERATOR/ FILE	(1 (ACM)	700	H	4 EA	320	14147	0	0	0
310600.1526134	WRT	(1 (ACM)	700	H	4 EA	0	0	0	0	0
	FURNISHED BY WAC									
SUBTOTAL MECHANICAL					(WASM)	3,200	0	0	0	79,745
	WSP 100.00%				3200	153,394	0	0	0	253,159
	GENERAL FOREMAN 7.00 %				466	21475	0	0	0	21675
	OSCP (ON HARCUPS ONLY)								00031	00031
TOTAL COST CODE 70015						4,666	0	0	0	170,696
	WBS 310600					320,243	0	0	0	408,940
	ESCALATION 0.00% - CONINGENCY 20.00 %									
310600.16	ELECTRICAL									
310600.1600010	ALLOWANCE: TAPING/COUPLER		700	H	740	W	740	38054	0	43000
	REPLACEMENT								0	0
310600.1600012	ALLOWANCE: CCM		700	H	90	W	90	4211	0	100000
SUBTOTAL ELECTRICAL					(WASM)	830	0	0	0	22,444
	WSP 100.00%				830	41,149	0	0	0	210,411
	GENERAL FOREMAN 7.00 %				174	4053	0	0	0	4105
	CONSUMABLES 4.00 %						165,000	0	0	2043
	SALES TAX 2.00 %						0700	0	0	8700
	MATERIALS 20.00 %						12274	0	0	18200
	OSCP (ON HARCUPS ONLY)						43026	0	0	43026
									25580	25580
TOTAL COST CODE 70014						1,754	0	0	0	48,034
	WBS 310600					92,575	0	0	0	340,430
	ESCALATION 0.00% - CONINGENCY 20.00 %									
FINAL WBS 310600 CONTAINER/EQUIPMENT REMOVAL						36,621	0	0	0	202,508
						1,543,203	1,368,078	0	0	3,713,876

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 Revision 1

127 JAMES WARFORD
 WESTINGHOUSE WARFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. 24102A04
 FILE NO. 14162A04

** BEST - ESTIMATE (ESTIMATING) **
 40-102 & 40-104 100% PULSE AIR SYSTEM
 STWOT
 DOE-990 - ESTIMATE DETAIL BY MDS / COST CODE

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 BY J P W

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	CODE CODE	QUANTITY	UNITS	LABOR	EQUIP	MATERIAL	SUB-CONTRACT	EQUIP-MEN	UNSP	TOTAL DOLLARS
330000	MURIAL (EE-D/E)										
330000.02	SITENORK										
330000.0270004	6 X 4 X 8 MURIAL BOX (2 EA) GRUNITE & BESON STRUCTURES	700	250	CF	0	0	0	4572	0	0	4572
330000.0270006	25 GAL. DRUM COVER BLOCK SEAL MATERIAL - 1 EACH	700	7	CF	0	0	0	125	0	0	125
330000.0270008	25 GAL. DRUM COVER BLOCK LAY DOWN AREA VISUWESH 2 EACH	700	14	CF	0	0	0	350	0	0	350
330000.0270016	3" DIA H 60" OPTICAL CONTAIN RING, TRANSFER PUMP (SUNNY DIAL & TEMP/INETS (INCLUDED APE & EACH CONTAINERS)	700	2544	CF	0	0	0	489940	0	0	489940
330000.0270010	3" DIA 1 60" LONG MURIAL CONTAINER FOR SLOOPY DISE	700	424	CF	0	0	0	40223	0	0	40223
	MURIAL SITENORK				0	0	0	482,210	0	0	482,210
	TOTAL				0	0	0	482,210	0	0	482,210
	COST CODE 70002 MDS 330000 [ESCALATION 0.00% - CONTINGENCY 30.00 %]										
	TOTAL MDS 330000 MURIAL (EE-D/E)				0	0	0	482,210	0	0	482,210

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HNFS-D-TWR-AGA-001
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100 KASIR HANFORD
 WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. 2416AC4
 FILE NO. 24161AC4

* TEST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING *
 AP-102 & AP-104 FIRE PULSE AIR SYSTEM
 STUDY
 SBL_R05 - ESTIMATE DETAIL BY MBS / COST CODE

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 BY J P W

ACCOUNT SOURCE	DESCRIPTION	COST CODE	QUANTITY	HOURS	LABOR	EQUIP PRICE	MATERIAL	SUB-CONTRACT	EQUIP-RENT	DRGP / S & I	TOTAL DOLLARS
40000	PROJECT MANAGEMENT										
40000.10	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	000	1.00	0	0	0	0	443000	0	0	443000
40000.100000	PROJECT MANAGEMENT							443,000			443,000
	SUBTOTAL PROJECT MANAGEMENT							443,000			443,000
	TOTAL COST CODE 44317							443,000			443,000
	MBS 40000										
	ESCALATION 0.00% - COMBINEMENT 25.00%										
	TOTAL MBS 40000 PROJECT MANAGEMENT							443,000			443,000

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HNF-SID-TWR-AGA-001
 REVISION 2

101 LAISER HANFORD
 WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY
 406 00. 24145164
 FILE NO. 24145164

44 1001 - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
 AP-102 & AP-104 TAKE POLAR AIR SYSTEM
 1100Y
 00E_R08 - ESTIMATE DETAIL BY WBS / COST CODE

PAGE 17
 DATE 09/03/04 07:45:40
 BY J P K

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COST CODE	QUANTITY	UNITS	LABOR	EQUIP	MATERIAL	SW-CONTRACT	EQUIP-RENT	CRAP / W S I	TOTAL DOLLARS
500000	DIRECT PROJECT COSTS										
500000.00	TECHNICAL SERVICES	900	1	LS	0	0	0	8000	0	0	8000
500000.00000000	PERMITS & SAFETY BASED ON 25 OF DIRECT CONSTRUCTION LESS BURIAL	900	1	LS	0	0	0	337000	0	0	337000
500000.00000000	OPC ACTIVITIES BASED ON 74% OF DIRECT CONSTRUCTION LESS BURIAL	900	1	LS	0	0	0	221000	0	0	221000
500000.00000000	NPT SUPPORT BASED ON 5% OF DIRECT CONSTRUCTION LESS BURIAL	900	1	LS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SUBTOTAL TECHNICAL SERVICES				0	0	0	1,679,000	0	0	1,679,000
	TOTAL COST CODE 9000 WBS 50000 (EXCALATED 0.00% - CONFIDENCE) 25.00 %				0	0	0	1,679,000	0	0	1,679,000
	TOTAL WBS 50000 OTHER PROJECT COSTS				0	0	0	5,479,000	0	0	5,479,000

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HNF-SD-TWR-ADA-001
 Revision 1

ICI GAIHER PARFUM
 WESTINGHOUSE GAIHER COMPANY
 JOB NO. E5103AC4
 FILE NO. E4103AC4

** TEST - INTERACTIVE SHIMMING **
 AP-102 & AP-104 TAUK PULSE AIR SYSTEM
 START
 POL_008 - ESTIMATE DETAIL BY USE / SOFT CODE

PAGE 18
 DATE 02/01/94 07:45:40
 BY J P H

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	CODE	QUANTITY	MANHOURS	LIBR	EQUIP USAGE	MATERIAL	SUB-CONTRACT	EQUIP-RENT	OWEP / S I I	TOTAL DOLLARS
REPRES TOTAL				45,289		2,382		5,935,210		3,015,177	1,407,992
				3,992,262		2,392,161					

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APPENDIX B

**SAMPLING SYSTEM ALTERNATIVE
GENERATION AND ANALYSIS**

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APPENDIX B

SAMPLING SYSTEM ALTERNATIVE GENERATION AND ANALYSIS

B1.0 DECISION ANALYSIS SUMMARY

This alternative generation and analysis (AGA) report provides information for the *Low-Level Waste Feed Staging Plan* (Certa 1996). This AGA evaluates what infrastructure upgrades to the intermediate waste feed staging tanks (IWFSTs) are necessary to support the sampling system. Tanks 241-AP-102 and 241-AP-104 have been designated as the IWFSTs (Galbraith et al 1996a).

Section B1.0 includes a description of the options evaluated and discusses the comparison of the options to the decision criteria. Section B2.0 details the problem statement, and Section B3.0 discusses the constraints and assumptions for the analysis. Section B4.0 provides the detailed analysis of the options, and Section B5.0 provides the document references.

B1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

What type of sampling system should be used in the IWFSTs to support the staging of low-activity waste (LAW) for Phase 1 privatization?

B1.2 DECISION ISSUES

B1.2.1 Open Issues

The variability in supernatant composition from riser to riser is assumed to be very low (below analytical error). For this reason and because of the cost of multiple sampling locations, batch samples from each IWFST will be taken from a single riser.

The number of samples required is based on a nominal estimate of 2 percent solids for the "well-mixed" and "not-mixed" waste scenarios. This corresponds to an average of 7 and 25 samples per batch, respectively. The average number of samples at a low estimate of 1 percent solids for the "well-mixed" waste scenario also was seven. However, the average number of samples at a high estimate of 5 percent solids for the "not-mixed" waste scenario was 29.

Waste feed sampling maybe required to satisfy regulatory requirements of the *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976* (RCRA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Washington Department of Ecology. Present regulations require all wastes to be

sampled and analyzed with extremely low detection levels. To achieve the mandated detection limits, sample volumes of up to one liter in size are required. However, it has been assumed that the largest sample required from the IWFSTs will be 100 mL. If the one liter sample size is required, the results of this AGA may be inaccurate.

B1.2.2 Scope

The objective of the Phase I privatization is to deliver LAW and high-level waste (HLW) feed to the Phase I private contractors for vitrification. Sampling of the IWFSTs will be required to find out if the LAW feed batches are within a Request for Proposal (RFP) feed envelope (DOE 1995). This report addresses the sampling requirements for the IWFSTs and the upgrades required to support various sampling system options.

B1.3 DESCRIPTION OF OPTIONS CONSIDERED

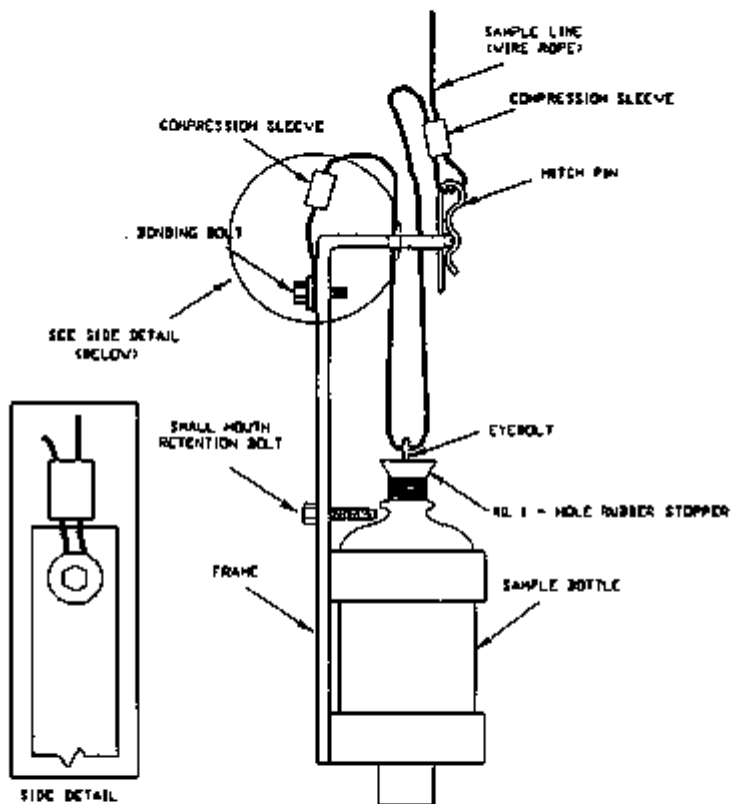
Recent sampling analyses (see Section 3.4) have determined that a total of 585 samples would be required for the "not-mixed" waste scenario. This is based on a nominal estimate of 2 percent solids and corresponds to an average of 25 samples per batch. For the "well-mixed" waste scenario, a total of 151 samples would be required at the nominal estimate of 2 percent solids. This corresponds to an average of 7 samples per batch. In addition, the analyses showed that at a low estimate of 1 percent solids, the average number of samples per feed batch would be 7 for the "well-mixed" waste scenario. The high estimate of 5 percent solids corresponded to an average of 29 samples per batch for the "not-mixed" waste scenario. The sample size is assumed to be no larger than 100 mL. Three sampling options will be investigated to determine their adequacy in meeting the sampling requirements stated.

B1.3.1 Option 1 - Grab Sampler or "Bottle-on-a-String"

The current method of sampling supernatant in the DSTs is the grab sampler or "Bottle-on-a-String" method. Grab sampling is the easiest method of obtaining samples from the DSTs. The system comprises a bottle, stopper, weight and wire rope. Two types of bottles are used: (1) a wide mouth (125 mL) bottle for sampling low viscosity sludges and (2) a narrow mouth (120 mL) bottle for liquids (WHC 1996c). The sample bottle assembly is shown in Figure B1-1. Preparation for obtaining a sample involves prestringing the bottle and its rubber stopper with the appropriate lengths of wire rope. This sampling method can obtain samples within 13 cm (5 in.) of the bottom of the tank. A glove bag or other containment structure is placed over the designated sample riser on the tank. The sample pig (Carlstrom 1995) is placed inside the confines of the glove bag.

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Figure B1-1. Grab Sample Bottle Assembly.



To obtain the sample, the cover is removed from the riser. The sample bottle in the sampler carrier is lowered to the appropriate depth and held for several seconds. Then the rubber stopper is removed by jerking on its wire rope. The bottle is allowed sufficient time to fill, and then is pulled back to the upper portion of the riser. The bottle is raised to grade level, but not removed from the riser. The rubber stopper is removed and disposed of appropriately. After surveying the sample to determine extremity dose rates and contact radiation readings, the sample bottle is capped with the screw-on lid. It is then lowered a short distance down in the riser and rinsed with warm water to remove as much contamination as possible. The sample bottle is then transferred into a plastic bag and placed in the sample pig. After putting the lid on the pig and installing the locking pin, the dose rate is checked to ensure administrative control limits associated with handling and transporting the pig are not exceeded. The riser cover is then reinstalled on the riser and appropriate housekeeping completed restoring the tank farm to normal operational condition.

Part of the sampler induced bias for the grab sampler are as follows:

- Material collected in the bottle may be contaminated by material from adjacent elevations due to the movement of the sampler when the stopper or cork is removed.
- Samples collected are not currently temperature controlled (except freeze protection) after removal from the tank.

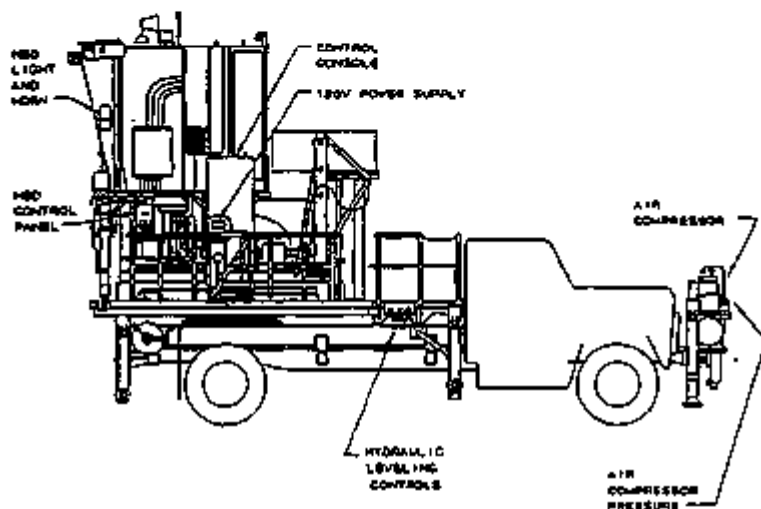
B1.3.2 Option 2 - Core Sampler

A specially designed and equipped core sampling truck is currently used to obtain samples of waste in the DSTs. This sampler is mainly used in tanks that contain sludges and salt cake, but can also be used for liquid sampling. The core sampling equipment is mounted on a rotating platform on the core sampling truck. The core sampling truck is shown in Figure B1-2. The truck moves from tank to tank and is positioned over a tank riser for sampling. For the 1WFSTs the sampler could be mounted on a skid or a complete core sampling truck could be bought. This analysis will identify the cost of a new sampling truck separate from the cost to perform the feed batch samples.

The maximum volume for this sampler is 300 mL for liquids and samples can be obtained within 7.5 cm (3 in.) of the bottom of the tank. The core sampling truck is equipped with many systems and equipment to perform the sampling operation. Details of the sampling procedure can be found in *Tank Farm Plant Operating Procedure*, TO-080-503 (WHC 1996d). To sample a tank, the truck must be positioned for the drill and the sampler to be lowered into the tank penetration. A sampler is inserted into the drill string core barrel and the drill string is attached to the core barrel. The drill string is lowered into the tank and additional sections of drill string are attached until the sampler is just above the waste surface. The drill string is pushed into the waste to obtain the sample.

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Figure B1-2. Core Sampling Truck.



The drill string is detached from the drill unit after the core sample is obtained. The shielded receiver is then placed over the drill string and the sample is raised into the shielded receiver. From the shielded receiver the sample is transferred into a transfer cask before it is sent to a laboratory for analyses.

B1.3.3 Option 3 - Isotek Sampler

This option uses the conceptual design done for the Grout Disposal Program that locates a sampling facility within the AP Tank Farm (Carter 1989). The facility uses an Isotek-type sampler system that can obtain representative samples of the contents of any tank in the AP Tank Farm. The samplers would be within a shielded hot cell in the sampling facility. A piping plan showing the location of the sampling facility is shown in Figure B1-3.

The AP Tank Farm sampling facility would consist of a vestibule, clean disrobing and survey area, two airlocks, soiled laundry storage, supply storage, soiled disrobing and survey area, maintenance area, operating area, hot cell, Padrac (radioactive transportation cask) storage, truck port, mechanical/filter room, and mechanical/electrical room.

B1.4 DECISION CRITERIA

Decision criteria consists of information used to distinguish preference among the options considered. The list of decision criteria specified in the draft decision plan are not all needed in evaluating the sampling options. The criteria to be used are described in the following sections.

B1.4.1 Cost

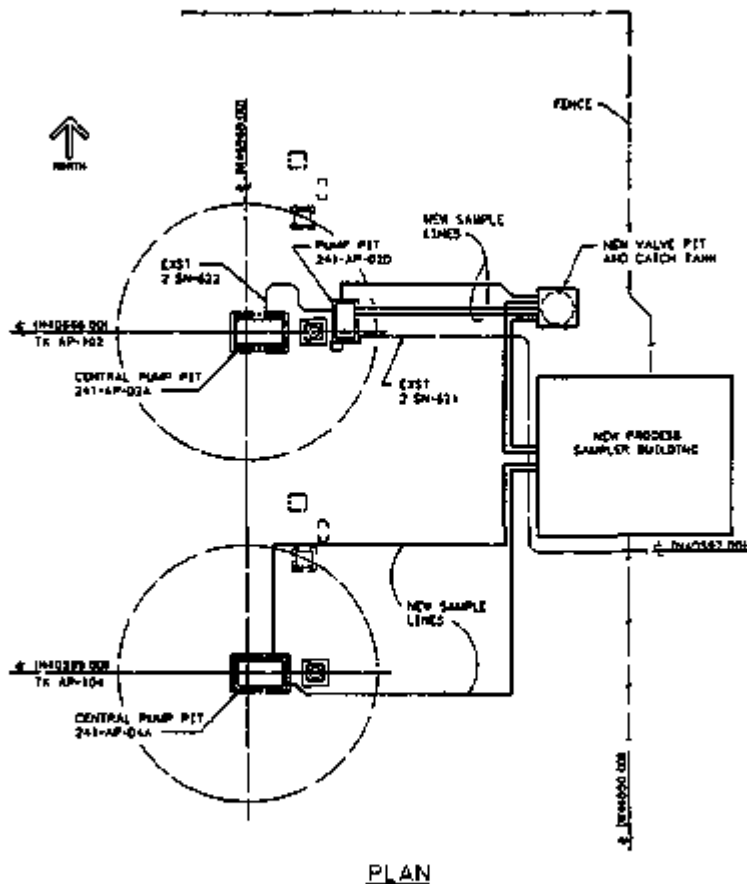
The systems will be evaluated with respect to developmental costs, project capital costs, operating costs, and disposal costs.

B1.4.2 Schedule

The schedule impact/risk will be assessed relative to implementation of a given option. The DOE has developed a planning schedule with the start date of June 1, 2002 for the operations of Phase I facilities and feed staging will begin October 1, 2000 (Certa 1996).

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Figure B1-3 Grout Sampling Facility



B1.4.3 Maintainability

The maintainability of a system will be assessed by evaluating the complexity, reliability, and reparability of the associated equipment and components. Complexity will address any training requirements for operation personnel, the need for special tools or procedures, and design qualities such as features that ease repair. Reliability will address calibration and preventive maintenance procedures along with impact of failures. Reparability will address the location of the equipment, the means of repair, and the number and type of personnel required to support repairs.

B1.4.4 Technical Maturity

The technical maturity of the system will be assessed as to whether the system has been applied at the Hanford Site or commercial industry, and if the system has been tested experimentally by bench scale experiments.

B1.4.5 Performance Requirements

The sampling system must be able to perform the following (Certa 1996)

- Insure that the waste composition meets envelope requirements
- Satisfy regulatory requirements, if any, for delivery of feed to the private contractors
- Satisfy the operating specification document (WHC 1996a) and waste compatibility data quality objectives (Fowler 1995) for transfer and storage of waste in the TWFSTs
- Establish the official composition of the waste for assessing the private contractor's performance
- Establish the quantity of sodium delivered to the private contractor

The time needed to obtain samples and deliver them to the laboratory should require no more than five days with a median value of two days or an equivalent distribution. In addition, the sampler shall not alter either the physical or the chemical properties of the sampled material.

B1.5 OPTION EVALUATION

This section describes how each option was evaluated across all of the decision criteria. In absence of a tangible means of comparison, engineering judgement has been used in determining how well a criterion has been met by the options. The analyses of the three sampling system options have been summarized in a tabular form in Table B1-1.

The cost estimates are provided in Section B6.0. The operating costs for the grab and core sampler were based on the costs from the *Analytical Services Fiscal Year 1996 Multi-Year*

Program Plan (Spahr 1995) The ICF Kaiser Estimating Department developed a sampling module based on the unit rates from the program plan. The cost for a new core sampling truck was based on Fiscal Year (FY) 1994 and FY1995 cost for Trucks 2, 3, and 4 (Pickett 1996). The cost for the Isolok sampler was based on the cost from the Grout Disposal Program conceptual design report (Carter 1989) with an escalation factor of 25% for current dollars.

The Grab Sampler, Option 1, is the dominant option. Option 1 meets all of the criteria set for the sampling system. In addition, the cost of Option 1 is approximately \$7,000,000 less than the next lowest option.

Table B1-1 Matrix of Sampling System Options by Decision Criteria

Decision criteria	Option		
	Option 1 "Grab Sampler"	Option 2 "Core Sampler"	Option 3 "Isolok Sampler"
Cost ^a "Well-mixed" ("Not-mixed")	\$3,860,000 (\$9,840,000)	\$12,670,000 (\$18,540,000) Note: \$5.75M of this is for a new core sampling truck/skid	\$12,970,000 (\$16,900,000) Note: This is based on an estimate in FY 1988 with 25 percent escalation.
Schedule	Option 1 would have no impact on project milestones. There are no new construction items with this option.	Option 2 would have no impact on project milestones. Procurement of a new core sampler is the only long-lead item with this option. However, this should not affect the October 1, 2000 operation start date.	Option 3 would have major impact on the project milestones. The fabrication, procurement, testing, and approval for operation would not be ready for full operation by October 1, 2000.

Table B1-1 Matrix of Sampling System Options by Decision Criteria

Decision criteria	Option		
	Option 1 "Grab Sampler"	Option 2 "Core Sampler"	Option 3 "Isolok Sampler"
Maintainability	The grab sampler is a common sampling system on the Hanford Site. The reliability of the system is very high with equipment failure unlikely to occur. However, the success of the activity is highly dependent on the skill and experience of the personnel taking the samples.	The core sampler is also a common sampling system on the Hanford Site. The system involves complex equipment, however, the system has been shown to be very reliable. Special training for personnel in the operation of the sampler is required.	Same as Option 2
Technical maturity	Option 1 has been effectively applied at the Hanford Site.	Same as Option 1	Same as Option 1
Performance requirements	Option 1 has the highest radiation exposure and potential for personnel contamination. In addition, Option 1 is the most susceptible to being delayed by weather conditions.	Option 2 meets all of the criteria established for the sampling system. Option 2 could also have a problem meeting the sample and delivery time due to bad weather delays.	Option 3 meets all of the criteria established and substantially reduces the radiation exposure. In addition, factors due to weather conditions are eliminated.

*The costs are based on the average number of samples at the nominal estimate of 2 percent solids. Table B4-1 provides the cost breakdowns for capital, operating, and analysis.

B2.0 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The objective of this AOA report is to determine the best option for sampling the IWFSTs. The IWFSTs will deliver LAW feed to the privatization contractors' staging tanks. A statistical confirmation of the feed batch's chemical and physical characteristics will be needed to support the claim that the DOE and the Management and Integration (M&I) contractor have fulfilled their obligation to provide LAW feed within the prescribed RFP envelopes.

This AGA will investigate options for the sampling of the IWFSTs and determine the modifications required to install these systems. Previous analysis and work on sampling systems will be used to screen options and a preferred option will be selected. The criteria for determining the best option will be based primarily on cost and technical maturity of the sampling system.

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B3.0 CONSTRAINTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The IWST sampling system would be considered part of the *Store Managed Tank Wastes* Function 4.2.1.1 (WHC 1996). This includes the mobilization/suspension of tank waste solids, minor chemical adjustments, and in-tank blending and feed staging.

The performance requirements identified in Function 4.2.1.1 that pertain to the sampling system are as follows:

- *Estimated TWRS Project Schedule* - The sampling system must support the TWRS project schedule. Proof-of-concept operations will be from June 2002 through June 2007 with DOE's option to extend processing through June 2011.
- *Chemical Concentrations Limits* - The sampling system interfacing with the waste sources must be capable of handling waste with the chemical concentrations specified in OSD-T-151-00007 (WHC 1996a).
- *Tank Dome Static Loading* - The weight of any portion of the sampling system installed on a tank riser will be limited by the static dome loading design limits specified in OSD-T-151-00007 (WHC 1996a).
- *Tank Ventilation System - Pressure* - The sampling system will not over- or under-pressurize the tanks based on the limits specified in OSD-T-151-00007 (WHC 1996a).
- *Temperature - Non-Aging Waste DST Waste* - The sampling system must be capable of handling waste with a maximum temperature of 82 °C (180 °F) as specified in WHC-SD-WM-OSR-016, LCO 3.2.2 (WHC 1996b).
- *Shielding Criteria* - The shielding design criteria in the *Radiological Design Guide*, Section 7.0 (WHC 1994), will be used to determine the shielding requirements for the sampling system. Shielding shall be designed to limit the total whole body dose to less than 5 mSv per year.

B3.1 CONSTRAINTS

Constraints are requirements imposed by an external organization. The design, operation and maintenance of the IWST sampling system are affected by state and federal regulations, agreements, DOE Orders, and WHC requirements. In addition, there are guidelines and specifications that set forth engineering requirements deemed necessary for safe design and construction of the sampling system. The requirements and guidelines presented in these orders,

regulations, codes, and agreements must be followed when designing and installing a sampling system. The format below establishes a hierarchy into the listed documents to be used during definitive the design stage of the IWFST upgrades.

- DOE Order 5480 28, *Natural Phenomena Hazards Mitigation*
- DOE Order 5820 2A, *Radioactive Waste Management*
- DOE Order 6430 1A, *General Design Criteria*
- WAC 173-303-640, *Dangerous Waste Regulations Tank Systems*
- WHC-IP-1043, *WHC Occupational ALARA Program*
- WHC-SD-GN-DGS-30011, *Radiological Design Guide*
- WHC-SD-TP-SARP-001, *Sample Pig Transport System Safety Analysis Report for Packaging (Onsite)*
- WHC-SD-WM-SARR-031, *Safety Analysis for Push and Rotary Mode Core Sampling*
- WHC-CM-2-14, *Responsibilities and Procedures for all Hazardous Material Shipments*
- WHC-CM-4-46, *Safety Classification of Structures Systems and Components*
- ASME B31 3, *Process Piping*

Other design constraints on the sampling system are as follows:

- The system must be able to obtain the required samples through tank-top risers with diameters of between 10 and 30 cm (4 and 12 in. nominal)
- Retrieved samples and associated hardware must fit in the existing Hanford Site hot cell facilities

B3.2 ASSUMPTIONS

The following assumptions have been made in the analysis of the IWFST₃ sampling system options:

- Batch samples will be taken from a single riser on each IWFST. This is because the variability in supernatant composition is assumed to be very low.
- The number of samples required is based on a nominal estimate of 2 percent solids for the "well-mixed" and "not-mixed" waste scenarios. This corresponds to an average of 7 and 25 samples per batch, respectively. The average number of samples at a low estimate of 1 percent solids for the "well-mixed" waste scenario also was seven. However, the average number of samples at a high estimate of 5 percent solids for the "not-mixed" waste scenario was 29.
- The sample size is assumed to be no larger than 100 mL (See Section 3.4).
- It is assumed that the operating cost for sampling the waste has not changed significantly since FY 1995. This allows the use of the cost numbers from the *Analytical Services Fiscal Year 1996 Multi-Year Program Plan* (Spahr 1995) for the grab and push mode sampling.
- The exposure detriment for the grab sampler is based on a total person-rem of exposure of 0.12 per sample.
- The total exposure detriment was determined using Equation (2) from the *Cost/Benefit Analysis at Westinghouse Hanford Company* (Brown 1992).

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B4.0 ANALYSIS OF OPTIONS

This section documents the methodology used to generate the options and documents any options that were screened. In addition, this section determines how well an option satisfies each selection criteria.

B4.1 GENERATION OF OPTIONS

The options for the sampling system were developed by informal brainstorming and documented in meeting minutes (Galbraith 1996b). Only current sampling practices were considered. The options generated for the sampling system consist of the following: Grab Sampler, Core Sampler, and the Isolok Sampler. A description of each option is provided in Section B1.3.

B4.2 SCREENING OF OPTIONS

The options generated could be initially screened against the criteria of schedule. Option 3, the Isolok Sampler, is highly unlikely to be able to meet the operational start date of October 1, 2000. However, there is a remote possibility that the operational date could be met with a very aggressive schedule. Therefore, each option is evaluated against the decision criteria and no options are screened.

B4.3 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLING OPTIONS

The analyses of the three sampling options have been summarized in a tabular form in Table B1-1. This section addresses how well each option satisfies the decision criterion. The main driver in selecting the preferred option will be based on cost. Therefore, this section provides a detailed description of the cost associated with each option.

B4.3.1 Cost

Table B4-1 shows the cost breakdowns for each option. The cost estimates are provided in Section B6.0. The costs are based on performing 7 samples per batch for the "well-mixed" waste scenario for both the nominal (2 percent solids) and low (1 percent solids) estimates. The costs for the "not-mixed" waste scenario are based on performing 25 and 29 samples per batch for both the nominal (2 percent solids) and high (5 percent solids) estimates, respectively. The current schedule is to send 12 batches to each contractor for immobilization (Certa 1996). The costs shown are for the nominal 2 percent solids estimate with the costs for the high estimate of 5 percent solids shown in parentheses.

Table B4-1 Cost Summary of Phase I Sampling System Options

Costs	Option 1 "Grab Sampler"		Option 2 "Core Sampler"		Option 3 "Isotok Sampler"	
	Well-mixed ^a	Not-mixed ^b	Well-mixed ^a	Not-mixed ^b	Well-mixed ^a	Not-mixed ^b
Total capital	\$0		\$3,750,000		\$11,290,000	
Operating						
Sampling prep	\$1,320,000		\$1,900,000		\$60,000	
Sampling ^c	\$530,000	\$1,380,000 (\$1,560,000)	\$3,360,000	\$5,000,000 (\$5,360,000)	\$170,000	\$300,000 (\$350,000)
Transportation	\$60,000	\$180,000 (\$200,000)	\$60,000	\$180,000 (\$200,000)	\$60,000	\$160,000 (\$200,000)
Exposure detrimen ^d	\$520,000	\$1,850,000 (\$2,140,000)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Operating	\$2,430,000	\$4,730,000 (\$5,220,000)	\$5,320,000	\$7,080,000 (\$7,460,000)	\$290,000	\$540,000 (\$610,000)
Analysis						
Liquid analysis (\$400/sample)	\$670,000	\$2,460,000 (\$2,780,000)	\$670,000	\$2,400,000 (\$2,780,000)	\$670,000	\$2,400,000 (\$2,780,000)
Solid and liquid (\$430/sample)	\$760,000	\$2,710,000 (\$3,140,000)	\$760,000	\$2,710,000 (\$3,140,000)	\$760,000	\$2,710,000 (\$3,140,000)
Core handling (\$1000/core)	-	-	\$170,000	\$600,000 (\$700,000)	-	-
Total Analysis	\$1,430,000	\$5,170,000 (\$5,920,000)	\$1,600,000	\$5,710,000 (\$6,620,000)	\$1,430,000	\$5,110,000 (\$5,920,000)
Total Cost	\$3,860,000	\$9,840,000 (\$11,140,000)	\$12,670,000	\$18,340,000 (\$19,330,000)	\$12,970,000	\$16,900,000 (\$17,780,000)

^aThe costs for the "well-mixed" waste scenario are based on an average of seven samples per batch. The number of samples required is the same for both the nominal estimate of 2 percent solids and the low estimate of 1 percent solids.

^bThe costs for the "not-mixed" waste scenario are based on an average of 25 samples per batch for the nominal estimate of 2 percent solids. The cost values in parentheses are based on an average of 29 samples per batch for the high estimate of 5 percent solids.

^cThe sampling costs for the Isotok Sampler are assumed to be \$1,000/sample.

^dThe exposure detriment for the grab sampler is based on a total person-rem of exposure of 0.12 per sample. Using this value in equation (2) of the *Cost/Benefit Analysis at Westinghouse Hanford Company*, WHC-SA-1533-FP, the total detriment per grab sample is \$3,080.

The operating costs for the grab and core sampler were based on the cost numbers from the *Analytical Services Fiscal Year 1996 Multi-Year Program Plan* (Spohr 1995). The ICF Kaiser Estimating Department developed a sampling module based on the unit rates from the program plan. The costs include prerequisites, work package preparation, planning, and sampling. The prerequisites include the costs for initial work required prior to inspection activities for each tank, user inspection, and job completion activities. The actual sampling costs include cost for mobilizing crew and equipment, preparing to sample, performing sampling including placing the sample in the transfer cask, transferring samples to the 222-S Laboratory, and demobilizing crew and equipment.

Option 1 has a total cost of \$3,860,000 for the "well-mixed" waste scenario (\$9,840,000 for the "not-mixed" waste scenario). That is approximately \$160,000 (\$410,000) per batch per IWFST.

Option 2 has a total cost of \$12,670,000 for the "well-mixed" waste scenario (\$16,540,000 for the "not-mixed" waste scenario). This includes the cost for a new core sampling truck of \$5,750,000 (Pickett 1996). The cost of the sampling and analysis is approximately \$290,000 (\$530,000) per batch per IWFST.

Option 3 has a total cost of \$12,970,000 for the "well-mixed" waste scenario (\$16,900,000 for the "not-mixed" waste scenario). This includes \$11,250,000 for the cost of the Grout Disposal Program sampling system with an escalation factor of 25 percent for current dollars (Carter 1989). The cost of the sampling and analysis is approximately \$70,000 (\$240,000) per batch per IWFST.

B4.3.3 Schedule

Option 1 does not require any construction and will have no impact on project schedule or other milestones. Therefore, Option 1 ranks the highest against the schedule criteria.

Option 2 requires procurement of a new core sampling truck or a skid mounted sampler. The procurement and operational approval of the sampler should have no impact on project schedule or other milestones. Therefore, Option 2 also ranks high against the schedule criteria.

Option 3 requires the design and construction of a complex sampling facility. The facility consists of long-lead procurement items such as lead glass windows and remote manipulators. The implementation of this option may cause schedule delays since it is unlikely that Option 3 could be fabricated, procured, tested, approved for use, and ready for full field operation by June 1, 2002. For these reasons, Option 3 ranks poorly against the schedule criteria.

B4.3.3 Maintainability

Option 1 is a fairly simple system, but it does require a high degree of skill and experience by the operation personnel. The reliability and reparability of the system are very high with equipment failure unlikely to occur. Option 1 is the least complex to maintain and ranks the highest against the maintainability criteria.

Option 2 involves complex sampling equipment that requires specifically trained personnel to operate. The core sampling system has been reliable in other applications on the Hanford Site. Also, access to the equipment for repairs is readily available. However, high expertise is required by personnel to support repairs of the equipment. Option 2 does not rank as high as Option 1, but performs well against the maintainability criteria.

Option 3 performs the same as Option 2 and receives a good ranking against the maintainability criteria.

B4.3.4 Technical Maturity

All three options have been applied successfully on the Hanford Site, and, therefore, rank high against the criteria of technical maturity.

B4.3.5 Performance Requirements

Option 1 can meet the performance requirements established. However, the grab sampler has some induced bias as discussed in Section 1.3.1. In addition, Option 1 has the highest radiation exposure and potential for contamination. Option 1 could have a problem meeting the sample and delivery times established due to its susceptibility to bad weather. Therefore, Option 1 receives the lowest ranking against the performance requirements criteria.

Option 2 meets all of the performance requirements established. Option 2 also could have a problem meeting the sample and delivery time due to bad weather delays. This option performs better than Option 1 and receives a good ranking against the performance requirements criteria.

Option 3 meets all of the performance requirements established. In addition, this option substantially reduces the radiation exposure and potential for personnel contamination. Also, any delays due to weather would be eliminated with this option. Therefore, Option 3 ranks the highest against the performance requirements criteria.

B5.0 REFERENCES

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B6.0 COST ESTIMATES

TWRS CHARACTERIZATION SAMPLING MODULE

General Notes & Instructions

Core Estimate Assumptions

The unit rates used in this module come from ICEDS estimates for the various types of sampling and PT & C for lab work costs. Each estimate on which the module is based includes assumptions as to the number of trips, sampled rooms and occupied rooms used to generate the estimate. All costs estimates generated by the model will incorporate some distortion as the model operates vary from the original estimate. The distortion will be proportional to the variance between the quantities used in the original estimate and the model. The importance used in developing the unit rates in this model are listed in the table below.

Method	Estimate Number	Estimate Date	Per Unit			Estimate Multiplier
			Trips	Rooms	Occupied Rooms	
Room	T423P958	8/1/85	15	4	2	1.5
Room	T423P960	8/30/85	15	3	2	0
Room	T423P961	8/1/85	1	4	3	1
Upper	T423P962	8/1/85	1	2	1	1
Supplies	T423P963	8/1/85	1	2	1	1

GRHS

QNAS

Use of This Module

- 1 Start by selecting the worksheet worksheet and follow the worksheet instructions. Numbered instructions are called each chart and instructions and guides are included for all charts required to be located by user. These notes are all color coded programs.
- 2 Once on the worksheet worksheet, the home key on the computer will always bring the user to the beginning of the program.
- 3 The worksheet is not protected. It has been created to provide maximum flexibility for user. This same feature may be a relatively easy for the home program to become disabled or made unusable by accident or accident victim. Should this happen, DO NOT ATTEMPT TO SAVE THIS PROGRAM. Saving the program will prevent changing returns. If the program should become corrupted simply exit Excel without saving and return to the program. Certain data on these worksheets has been hidden from user to improve program appearance. Do not make any error entries on the worksheets. A single cell modification in any cell will corrupt complete data and/or disable the overall program.
- 4 Chapter 3 has been updated to include Laboratory costs from LATA/Project Form & Cost file. Analytical Integration Cost Estimates Data/Market 1985. Since there was not full data, this module has extracted the same CH & P data used in the Sampling estimate in the PT & C data.
- 5 In print an estimate sheet on the print form from the Worksheet worksheet or select Print from the File menu from the home worksheet.
- 6 When an estimate is generated by clicking on the estimate button, the program will move to a summary of the estimate. Detail for this estimate is shown in the area directly below the estimate summary so the user will select in the report sheet.
- 7 In multiple laboratory costs in the generated estimate. The estimate form (Step 4) must be filled in with a "YES". This entry in this box will provide any entries in the data base for analysis type.

END

Sampling Module General Notes and Instructions

HINE-SD-TWR-AQA-001
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"Not-Mixed" Waste Scenario Work Breakdown Structure Report (% Percent Solids)

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	WT (LBS)	LAIR WT	NET WT	IN SOL	MC WT	GR WT	TOTAL
432171	Preparation (P)	2	TK	118	1 663	432	0	0	0	3 874
432172	Waste Inspection (P)	2	TK	148	4 288	489	0	0	0	4 737
432173	Job Completion (P)	2	TK	8	133	0	0	0	0	133
432174	TOTAL PREPARATION	2	TK	268	7 058	895	0	0	0	8 743
432191	Waste Preparation (P)	2	TK	1 280	43 782	0	0	0	0	45 062
432211	Sample (P)	2	TK	1 280	43 782	0	0	0	0	45 062
432221	TOTAL WASTE PREPARATION	2	TK	2 560	87 564	0	0	0	0	90 124
432251	Pre-Flaring Violation	2	TK	84	7 380	0	0	0	0	7 464
432282	Flaring - Other Support	2	TK	1 512	47 852	0	0	0	0	49 364
432293	Field Supervision & Management	2	TK	500	71 280	0	0	0	0	71 780
432261	Receive Waste Package	2	EA	8	348	0	0	0	0	348
432242	Mobile Crows & Equipment	2	EA	1 472	49 928	0	0	0	0	51 400
432243	Prepare to Sample	2	SPS	382	9 572	0	0	0	0	9 954
432244	Perform Sampling	50	SPS	8 200	167 412	14 014	0	0	0	171 426
432245	Transfer Samples	17	TMP	128	18 984	4 208	0	0	0	23 192
432246	Demolish Crows & Other Equipment & E	2	TK	295	26 422	14 012	0	27 708	0	71 124
432247	Material and Equipment	2	TK	8	0	41 282	0	0	0	41 290
432248	Maintenance	2	TK	1 280	58 758	0	0	0	0	60 038
432249	TOTAL SAMPLING	3	TK	10 232	309 944	74 094	38 900	17 708	0	431 574
432250	Preparation	0	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
432251	Waste Inspection	0	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
432252	Job Completion	0	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
432253	Pre-Flaring Violation	0	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
432254	Flaring - Other Support	0	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
432255	Field Supervision & Management	0	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
432256	Receive Waste Package	0	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
432257	Mobile Crows & Equipment	0	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
432258	Prepare to Sample	0	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
432259	Perform Sampling	0	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
432260	Transfer Samples	0	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
432261	TOTAL PREPARATION	0	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4322	TOTAL PREP	2	TK	18 888	489 898	74 094	38 900	27 708	0	603 388
432011	Preparation (P)	2	TK	114	3 404	0	0	0	0	3 698
432012	Waste Inspection (P)	2	TK	128	3 727	0	0	0	0	4 095
432013	Job Completion (P)	2	TK	4	122	0	0	0	0	122
432014	TOTAL PREPARATION	2	TK	246	7 253	0	0	0	0	8 295
432021	Waste Preparation (P)	2	TK	1 280	43 984	0	0	0	0	45 264
432022	Sample (P)	2	TK	1 280	43 984	0	0	0	0	45 264
432023	TOTAL WASTE PREPARATION	2	TK	2 560	87 968	0	0	0	0	90 528
432031	Pre-Flaring Violation	2	TK	84	7 380	0	0	0	0	7 464
432032	Flaring - Field Support	2	TK	312	9 978	0	0	0	0	10 290
432033	Field Supervision and Management	2	TK	50	1 088	0	0	0	0	1 138
432034	TOTAL FLARING	2	TK	428	18 446	0	0	0	0	19 572
432041	Receive Waste Package	2	TK	4	148	0	0	0	0	148
432042	Mobile Crows & Equipment	2	TK	44	1 272	0	0	0	0	1 316
432043	Prepare to Sample	50	SPS	2 750	78 058	0	0	0	0	80 808
432044	Perform Sampling	50	SPS	880	19 860	0	0	0	0	19 860
432045	Transfer Samples	50	SPS	1 280	43 040	0	5 758	0	0	48 798
432046	Demolish Crows and Equipment	2	TK	232	6 718	0	0	0	0	6 950
432047	Material and Equipment	2	TK	0	0	7 458	0	0	0	7 458
432048	TOTAL SAMPLING	3	TK	6 080	180 330	7 458	5 758	0	0	193 786
4320	TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY SAMPLING FOR (P)	3	TK	8 232	199 123	8 676	8 788	0	0	212 954

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APPENDIX C

VENTILATION ANALYSIS
LETTER REPORT

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APPENDIX C

VENTILATION ANALYSIS LETTER REPORT

C1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report analyzes the existing AP Tank Farm ventilation system. In particular, the analysis determines the capability of the system to remove heat created by mixer pumps that may be installed in tanks 241-AP-102 and 241-AP-104. These tanks have been designated as intermediate staging tanks for waste to be provided to a private vendor for vitrification. Knowing the permissible time of operation of the pumps that will not overheat the tanks is necessary.

C2.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Analysis of the existing tank farm ventilation system reveals that sufficient capacity is available to maintain waste conditions within operational safety requirements (OSR) limits with intermittent operation of mixer pumps (Heubach 1996). Limitation of the total heat load (decay heat + pump heat) to the OSR decay heat maximum of 70,000 Btu/h will allow operation of a 300 hp mixer pump for 4 h/wk in a tank having decay heat of 50,000 Btu/h. The average bulk waste temperature would be approximately 106°F under these conditions. If the bulk temperature is allowed to reach the OSR limit of 180°F the pump may be operated for 75 h/wk.

The maximum rate of temperature rise calculated for operation of the mixer pump for 75 h/wk is 3 °F/day. This maximum will occur during initial pump operation in waste at low temperature. This result agrees with analysis performed by the W-211 project (Raeck 1995), considering differences in pump power and waste characteristics.

If intermittent operation of mixer pumps (as defined) is adequate to achieve the degree of mixing required, no modification to the existing ventilation system is needed. However, due to uncertainties concerning future operations and classifications of the tank farms, the existing systems limits could be exceeded. The existing primary ventilation system limits would be exceeded under the following conditions:

1. The total primary airflow rate is increased by more than 25 percent.
2. One (or more) of the AP tanks is added to the flammable gas watchlist.
3. The safety classification of the ventilation system is upgraded.

If the existing system is judged unsuitable (for whatever reason), studies have been performed that address changes to the systems. For information only, two of these studies are addressed in the following paragraphs.

Modification of the existing system to increase capacity by 50 percent has been recommended (ICF KH 1995). The direct cost of the modification was estimated at \$221,000.

The W-314 project has provided a conceptual design (Briggs 1996) that recommends complete redesign and replacement of the primary ventilation system, based on the need to satisfy all three system limitations listed above. In addition, provisions are made for connection of modular equipment to control ammonia or other toxic air pollutants that may be released in the future. The cost was estimated at \$3,400,000, which includes procurement and installation of new primary ventilation equipment, drainage piping, new seal pot and pit, and demolition and burial of the existing system. The W-314 project Tri-Party Agreement milestone is June 2005.

C3.6 APPROACH / EVALUATION

Analysis of the existing AP Tank Farm ventilation system was performed to determine tank temperatures with variations in thermal loading caused by the addition of mixer pumps. A computer code developed for Project W-236 was used to model the waste tank heat removal systems.

Input to the program included:

- 1 Mixer pump heat
- 2 Radionuclide decay heat
- 3 Inlet air temperature and humidity
- 4 Vapor suppression factor
- 5 Tank dimensions
- 6 Annulus flow conditions

Outputs from the program included:

- 1 Waste temperature and vapor pressure
- 2 Net evaporation
- 3 Primary airflow required
- 4 Vapor space temperature and humidity
- 5 Annulus exhaust temperature
- 6 Annulus heat loss
- 7 Conduction heat loss

The results were graphically presented to show the relationship between radiolytic decay heat and mixer pump heat that would satisfy two separate criteria

- 1 Total tank heat load (decay + pump) \leq 70,000 Btu/h
- 2 Average bulk waste temperature \leq 180°F

In each case the mixer pump heat allowed in combination with various decay heat values was equated as a percentage of 300 hp, the assumed mixer pump size. In this way the percentage of time allowed at full power was determined.

C4.6 UNCERTAINTIES

- 1 The capacity requirement of the mixer pumps is not certain. Higher power pumps will require shorter operating periods.
- 2 The existing underground single wall ventilation piping has not been inspected to determine remaining life.
- 3 It is uncertain whether one or more of the AP tanks may be placed on the flammable gas watchlist. The ventilation system design would be affected.
- 4 It is uncertain whether operation of the mixer pumps may cause release of toxic vapors not currently identified.

C5.0 REFERENCES

- Briggs, S. R., 1996, *Conceptual Design Report for Tank Farm Restoration and Safe Operations Project W-314*, WHC-SD-W314-CDR-001, Rev 0, Westinghouse Hanford Company, Richland, Washington.
- Heubach, E. C., *Interim Operational Safety Requirements for Double-Shell Tanks*, WHC-SD-WM-OSR-016, Rev 0B, Westinghouse Hanford Company, Richland, Washington.
- ICF KH, 1995, *241-AP Tank Farm Ventilation Study*, P80100LR, ICF Kaiser Hanford Company, Richland, Washington.
- Raeck, C. A., 1995, *Engineering Report Initial Tank Retrieval Systems Tank 241-SY-102 Waste Cooling Evaluation Project W-211*, WHC-SD-W211-ER-002, Rev 0, Westinghouse Hanford Company, Richland, Washington.

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Revision 1

KAISER ENGINEERS HANFORD	CALCULATION IDENTIFICATION AND INDEX	Page <u>1</u> of <u>1</u> Date <u>6/21/96</u>	
<p>This sheet defines the nature and description of the attached Design Analysis sheets.</p> <p>Description: <u>HVAC</u> Working No. <u>E23560</u> Drawing No. <u>H-01</u></p> <p>Project No. & Name: <u>TWIS RECONSTRUCTION Phase I</u></p> <p>Calculation Item: <u>AP Tank Form HVAC Thermal Analysis</u></p>			
<p>These calculations apply to:</p> <p>Comp. No. _____ Rev. No. _____</p> <p>Comp. No. _____ Rev. No. _____</p> <p>Other (Spec. Code): <u>1ST DESIGN DOCUMENT</u> Rev. No. _____</p>			
<p>The nature of these calculations is:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preliminary Calculations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final Calculations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Check Calculations (On Calculation Drawn _____)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Valid Calculation Otherwise Valid _____</p>			
<p>Reapproved in Final Drawings? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>This calculation verified by independent "check" calculations? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>			
Original and Revised Calculation Approvals			
	Rev. 0 Signature/Date	Rev. 1 Signature/Date	Rev. 2 Signature/Date
Designer	<u>[Signature] 6/21/96</u>		
Checked by	<u>[Signature] 6/25/96</u>		
Approved by			
Checked & signed Approved Vendor Date			
INDEX			
Design Analysis Page No.	Description		
<u>1</u>	<u>OBJECTIVE, CRITERIA, GIVEN DATA, ASSUMPTIONS</u>		
<u>2</u>	<u>REFERENCES, FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS, CALCULATIONS</u>		
<u>3-5</u>	<u>CALCULATIONS</u>		
<u>A1-A4</u>	<u>COMPUTER CALC. OUTPUT</u>		

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HANFORDCalc. No. H-01
Revision 0
Page No. 1 of 5

DESIGN ANALYSIS

Client <u>WHL</u>	WO/Job No. <u>E23340</u>
Subject <u>AP Thermal Analysis</u>	Date <u>6/18/96</u> By <u>SP Rice</u>
Location <u>300 #</u>	Checked <u>6/25/96</u> By <u>E. J. ...</u>
	Revised <u>0</u>

1.0. OBJECTIVE

The objective of this calculation is to determine permissible periods of operation of mixer pumps in tanks AP-102 and AP-104.

2.0. CRITERIA

a) REG. 6430.1A, General Design Criteria.

3.0. GIVEN DATA

- Existing Ventilation system Total primary flow = 1170 cfm
- Existing Ventilation system Total secondary flow = 860 cfm
- Mixer pump capacity = 300 hp (each)
- Six tanks will remain in the system (Privatank will take over two of existing eight tanks)
- max allowed head rate heat = 70,000 BTU/hr per tank
- max allowed bulk waste Temp = 180 F

4.0. ASSUMPTIONS

- average summer air Temp = 77 F, humidity = 90%
- Tank waste vapor suppression factor = .95
- average primary air flow in tank = 195 cfm
- average secondary air flow = 143 cfm
- Tank contents = 50,000 gal, $C_p = 1.0$, $\rho = 1.2$

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HANFORDCalc No H-01

Revision _____

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DESIGN ANALYSIS

Client	WMC	Work Order No.	E 23360
Subject	AP Thermal Analysis	Date	6/16/96 by PD Rice
Location	200 G	Checked	LM/EAR by EDC/3-1074
		Revised	by

5.0 REFERENCES

- 1) WMC-SD-WM-DSR-016, Rev. 0
- 2) DSR-T-151-0007, Rev. H-12
- 3) Cravay, F.R., 1994, "Results from Emersion Test 2 Support Heat Removal System Design", WMC-SD-W236A-ER-010, Rev. 0
- 4) Lora, B.A., 1994, "Results from Emersion Test 2 Support Tank Heat Removal System Design", WMC-SD-W236A-ER-009.

6.0 FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of the thermal analysis of AP Tanks show that mixer pumps may be operated intermittently without exceeding gas limits. The existing ventilation system has sufficient capacity. For example, a tank having a radiolytic heat load of 50,000 Btu/hr will permit operation of a 300 hp mixer pump for 4 hrs/wk without exceeding an average total heat load of 70,000 Btu/hr. Using a maximum tank temperature of 120 °F as criteria, a tank having a radiolytic heat load of 50,000 Btu/hr will permit operation of a 300 hp mixer pump for 75 hrs/wk.

7.0 CALCULATIONS

- a) References 3) and 4) were used to model existing conditions in a typical AP Tank. Part of Appendix A results in a water temperature of 96 °F assuming a primary airflow rate of 195 scfm and an annular flow of 1933 scfm. The radiolytic heat load used was 50,000 Btu/hr.
- b) Pa. A-2 shows the effect of increasing the total heat load (shown by Rad heat and pump heat) to 70,000 Btu/hr. The maximum Rad heat for AP Tanks (ref. 1 & 2). Fig. 2 shows the relationship between mixer pump operation and radiolytic heat

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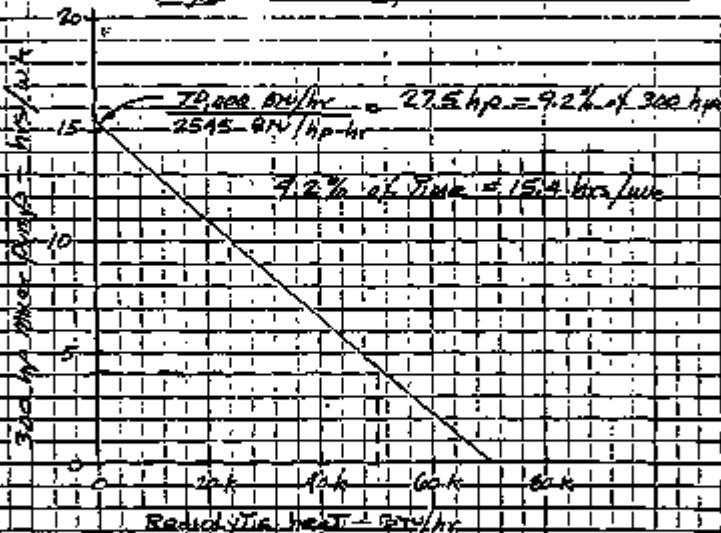
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HANFORDCalc. No. H-01
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Page No. 3 of 5

DESIGN ANALYSIS

CRMT <u>WHC</u>	WO/Job No. <u>E23380</u>
Subject <u>AP Thermal Analysis</u>	Date <u>10/18/66</u> By <u>DP Rice</u>
Location <u>200 E</u>	Checked <u>AMER</u> By <u>DP Rice</u>
	Revised By

Calculations (CONT)

Fig. 1 - 70,000 BTU/hr Total Heat Criteria



2195 scfm primary air flow
1933 scfm annular air flow

KAISER ENGINEERS
HANFORDCpt. No. H-01
Revision 2
Page No. 4 of 5

DESIGN ANALYSIS

Client WNCWO/Job No. E23580Subject AP Thermal AnalysisDate 6/11/76 by FD RLSChecked 6/15/76 by FD RLSLocation 200 IE

Revised By

Calculations: (cont)

- d) Pgs A-2 & A-9 show the effect of adding mixer pump heat in quantities that would give the average bulk temperature to the OAR limit of 100°F (ref. 1). The results are shown graphically in Fig 3.

- e) The maximum rate of temperature rise will occur just after the mixer pump is started and at low tank temperature, i.e. minimum heat transfer from tank to surroundings.

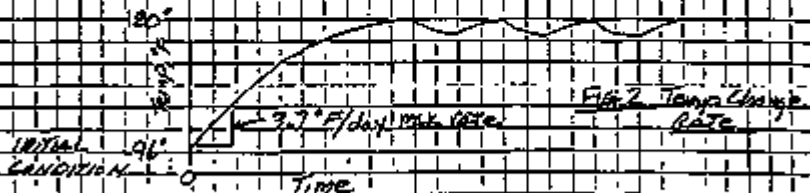
$$\text{Waste Temp rise} = \frac{(\text{Rad. heat} + \text{Pump heat} - \text{Tank loss})}{(\text{Waste heat capacity, BTU/}^{\circ}\text{F})}$$

$$= \frac{(\text{Rad. } Q_p - Q_r)}{(C_p \cdot \text{MT})} = \frac{Q_p}{C_p \cdot \text{MT}} \quad \text{deg/hr}$$

$$= \frac{(300 \text{ hp} \times 2545 \text{ BTU/hr})}{(10 \times 1.2 \times 600,000 \times 0.3)} = 0.15^{\circ}\text{F/hr} = 3.7^{\circ}\text{F/day}$$

This is a conservative result based on the values used for the waste heat capacity.

The expected temperature variation is shown qualitatively in fig 2.



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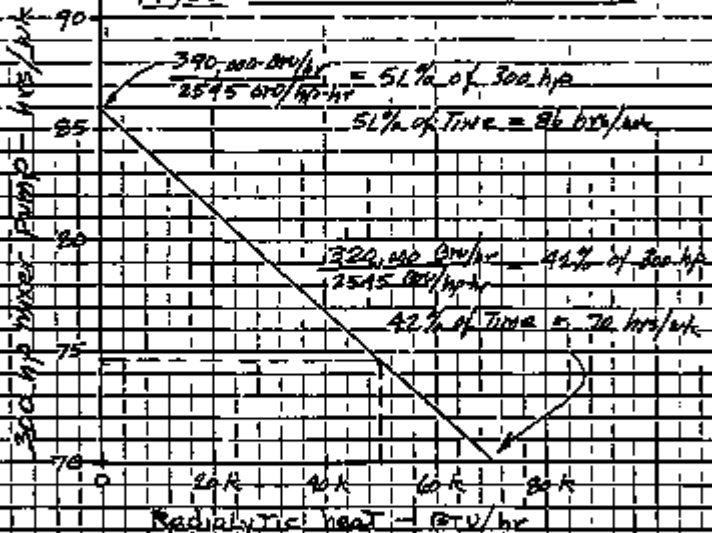
KAISER ENGINEERS
HANFORDCalc No H-01
Revision 0
Page No 5 of 5

DESIGN ANALYSIS

Client <u>WAC</u>	Work Job No <u>E 23380</u>
Subject <u>AF Thermal Analysis</u>	Date <u>6/18/94</u> By <u>PD RICE</u>
Location <u>200 #</u>	Checked <u>(S. J. B.)</u> By <u>E. J. D. J. M.</u>
	Revised By

Calculations (cont.)

Fig. 3. 180°F Waste Criteria



* 193 sec for primary outflow,
 1433 sec for annulus air flow

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Initial Condition

Pump Heat = 0 Btu/h
 Inlet Air Temp = 77 F
 Suppression Factor = .45
 ALC Flow Rate = 0 scfm
 Tank Diameter = 75 ft
 Tank Thickness = 1 in
 Concrete Depth = 1.25 ft
 Radionuclide Heat = 50000 Btu/h
 Relative Humidity = 40 %
 Inlet Air Temp at Annulus = 77 F
 Annulus Flow Rate = 1433 scfm
 Tank Height = 35 ft
 Soil Depth = 10.5 ft
 Outside Air Temp = 77 F
 Ann Gap = 30 in

Soin Temp. F	Soin vp mm Hg	Annulus Loss Btu/h	Conduct Loss Btu/h	Net Evap lbH ₂ O/h	Exit Hum Ra lbw/lbda	Required Flow scfm	Va Exit Cond F / XRH	Ann. Ex. Temp F
Waste temperature is too high. Will try next temperature step(A).								
103.0	29.5	37147.	9567.	2.37	0.025	30.68	101.6	56.8
101.0	27.8	34116.	8995.	4.98	0.024	70.13	99.3	57.5
99.0	26.2	31094.	8429.	7.53	0.022	119.78	97.2	56.9
97.0	24.6	28083.	7862.	10.05	0.020	162.09	95.0	56.3
95.0	23.2	25085.	7297.	12.55	0.019	261.64	92.8	55.5
93.0	21.8	22102.	6733.	15.04	0.017	365.59	90.7	54.7
91.0	20.5	19137.	6173.	17.53	0.016	505.65	88.5	53.6
89.0	19.2	16195.	5617.	20.03	0.014	702.40	86.4	52.4
87.0	18.1	13280.	5070.	22.56	0.013	995.49	84.4	51.0
85.0	16.9	10401.	4536.	25.14	0.012	1471.27	82.4	49.2
83.0	15.9	7573.	4025.	27.74	0.011	2353.20	80.6	47.0
81.0	14.9	4820.	3559.	30.00	0.009	4351.93	79.1	44.4

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70,000 BTU/h Total

Pump Heat = 50000 Btu/h Radionuclide Heat = 20000 Btu/h
 Inlet Air Temp = 77 F Relative Humidity = 40 %
 Suppression Factor = .45 Inlet Air Temp at Annulus = 77 F
 ALC Flow Rate = 0 scfm Annulus Flow Rate = 1433 scfm
 Tank Diameter = 75 ft Tank Height = 35 ft Ann Gap = 30 in
 Tank Thickness = 1 in Soil Depth = 10.5 ft
 Concrete Depth = 1.25 ft Outside Air Temp = 77 F

SoIn Temp. F	SoIn vp mm Hg	Annulus Loss Btu/h	Conduct Loss Btu/h	Net Evap lbH ₂ O/h	Exit Hum Ra lbw/lbda	Required Flow scfm	Va Exit Cond F / %RH	Ann. Ex. Temp F	
110.0	36.2	47817.	11327.	8.01	0.031	76.78	107.7	58.3	107.4
108.0	34.2	44760.	10752.	10.60	0.029	112.41	105.5	57.9	105.4
106.0	32.3	41710.	10196.	13.16	0.027	154.59	103.3	57.4	103.6
104.0	30.4	38666.	9629.	15.67	0.025	206.29	101.1	56.9	101.6
102.0	28.7	35630.	9062.	18.15	0.023	268.77	98.9	56.4	99.6
100.0	27.0	32604.	8495.	20.60	0.021	345.89	96.8	55.7	97.7
98.0	25.4	29587.	7929.	23.02	0.019	442.71	94.6	55.0	95.8
96.0	23.9	26583.	7364.	25.42	0.018	566.90	92.4	54.2	93.9
94.0	22.5	23592.	6801.	27.80	0.016	730.67	90.3	53.2	92.0
92.0	21.1	20617.	6241.	30.18	0.015	954.69	88.1	52.0	90.1
90.0	19.8	17663.	5687.	32.55	0.014	1276.81	86.0	50.7	88.2
88.0	18.6	14733.	5141.	34.92	0.012	1773.81	84.0	49.0	86.4
86.0	17.5	11835.	4611.	37.24	0.011	2425.12	82.1	47.1	84.5

390,00 BTU/h Total

Pump Heat = 340000 Btu/h Radionuclide Heat = 50000 Btu/h
 Inlet Air Temp = 77 F Relative Humidity = 40 %
 Suppression Factor = .45 Inlet Air Temp at Annulus = 77 F
 ALC Flow Rate = 0 scfm Annulus Flow Rate = 1433 scfm
 Tank Diameter = 75 ft Tank Height = 35 ft Ann Gap = 30 in
 Tank Thickness = 1 in Soil Depth = 10.5 ft
 Concrete Depth = 1.25 ft Outside Air Temp = 77 F

SoIn Temp. F	SoIn vp mm Hg	Annulus Loss Btu/h	Conduct Loss Btu/h	Net Evap lbH ₂ O/h	Exit Hum Ra lbw/lbda	Required Flow scfm	Va Exit Cond F / %RH	Ann. Ex. Temp F	
180.0	213.5	156554.	29343.	185.16	0.224	130.75	171.5	62.5	176.4
178.0	204.2	153424.	28775.	188.48	0.209	206.86	169.3	62.6	174.5
175.0	195.3	150295.	28208.	190.74	0.195	224.22	167.1	62.6	172.5
174.0	186.7	147167.	27638.	192.96	0.183	242.95	164.9	62.7	170.5
172.0	178.4	144040.	27067.	195.12	0.172	263.17	162.7	62.7	168.5
170.0	170.4	140913.	26495.	197.23	0.161	285.01	160.5	62.8	166.5
168.0	162.7	137787.	25921.	199.29	0.151	308.64	158.2	62.8	164.5
166.0	155.3	134663.	25346.	201.29	0.141	334.23	156.0	62.9	162.5
164.0	148.2	131539.	24770.	203.23	0.132	361.98	153.7	62.9	160.6
162.0	141.3	128416.	24192.	205.12	0.124	392.12	151.5	62.9	158.6
160.0	134.8	125293.	23613.	206.94	0.116	424.90	149.2	62.9	156.6
156.0	128.5	122173.	23033.	208.70	0.108	460.63	146.9	62.9	154.6
155.0	122.4	119053.	22451.	210.40	0.101	499.63	144.7	62.9	152.6
154.0	116.6	115934.	21868.	212.04	0.094	542.29	142.4	62.8	150.6
152.0	111.0	112817.	21283.	213.60	0.088	589.09	140.1	62.8	148.7
150.0	105.7	109700.	20697.	215.10	0.082	640.53	137.7	62.7	146.7
148.0	100.6	106586.	20110.	216.52	0.077	697.26	135.4	62.5	144.7
146.0	95.7	103472.	19521.	217.87	0.071	759.99	133.1	62.4	142.7
144.0	91.0	100360.	18930.	219.14	0.066	829.61	130.7	62.2	140.7
142.0	86.4	97250.	18338.	220.34	0.062	907.18	128.4	62.0	138.8
140.0	82.1	94141.	17744.	221.44	0.057	993.97	126.0	61.7	136.8
138.0	78.0	91035.	17149.	222.46	0.053	1091.55	123.6	61.4	134.8
136.0	74.0	87930.	16552.	223.38	0.049	1201.83	121.2	61.0	132.9
134.0	70.3	84827.	15953.	224.21	0.045	1327.26	118.8	60.6	130.9
132.0	66.6	81728.	15352.	224.92	0.042	1470.87	116.4	60.1	128.9
130.0	63.2	78628.	14750.	225.53	0.038	1636.60	114.0	59.5	126.9

390,000 BTU/h Total

Pump Heat = 320000 Btu/h Radionuclide Heat = 70000 Btu/h
 Inlet Air Temp = 77 F Relative Humidity = 40 %
 Suppression Factor = .45 Inlet Air Temp at Annulus = 77 F
 ALC Flow Rate = 0 scfm Annulus Flow Rate = 1433 scfm
 Tank Diameter = 75 ft Tank Height = 35 ft Ann Gap = 30 in
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130.0	63.2	78628.	14750.	225.53	0.038	1636.60	74.0	59.5	126.9

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APPENDIX D

**WASTE TRANSFER SYSTEM
ENGINEERING REPORT**

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APPENDIX D

WASTE TRANSFER SYSTEM ENGINEERING REPORT

D1.0 INTRODUCTION

D1.1 BACKGROUND

Cleanup of the 177 underground hazardous waste storage tanks is part of the current Hanford Site mission. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is changing the way that business is being performed at the Hanford Site. The DOE's new strategy for treatment of the Hanford Site tank wastes encompasses the use of privatization contractors (Grumbly 1996)]. Under this concept, the DOE would privatize the treatment of the Hanford Site tank wastes, including the design, permitting, construction, operation, decontamination, and decommissioning of equipment and facilities.

The privatization contractors will receive payment for low-activity waste (LAW) treatment services based upon the quantity of sodium incorporated into the immobilized LAW, consistent with the provisions of the Request For Proposal (RFP) (DOE-RL 1996). To determine accurately the quantity of sodium transferred to the Privatization Contractors for the treatment and to comply with the transfer conditions established in the RFP, tanks 241-AP-102 and 241-AP-104 will be used as intermediate waste feed staging tanks (IWFSTs) Certa et al. (1996).

The disposal program assumes that one Privatization Contractor will process all of the high-level waste (HLW) oxides from tanks 241-AZ-101, 241-AZ-102, and 241-AY-102 (that will be a mix of 241-AY-102 and 241-C-106 tank contents). The washed sludges will be transferred from these three aging waste tanks to the privatization contractor's High-Level Processing Facility. The privatization contractor will provide a tank for receipt of the washed sludges; an existing double-shelled tank (DST) will not be used for this function.

D1.2 ASSUMPTIONS

The following assumptions have been made in the analysis of the IWFSTs waste transfer system options:

- Tanks 241-AP-106 and 241-AP-108 will be used by the privatization contractors for receipt and lag storage of LAW feed solution (DOE-RL 1996).
- Tanks 241-AP-102 and 241-AP-104 will be used as the IWFSTs (Certa et al. 1996).
- The waste feed solution will be transferred via the modified SN-650 transfer line.

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- The HLW transfer line will drain from the SN-650 to the privatization contractor's High-Level Processing Facility. The tie-in point with the contractor will be determined upon completion of contract negotiations.
- The piping design temperature is 93°C (200 °F) and the piping design pressure is 2.8 MPa (400 psig).
- The shielding requirements will be satisfied with 0.9 m (3 ft) of soil and 0.6 m (2 ft) thick cover blocks.
- Phase I privatization will be finished June 2011.
- The HLW will not be stored in tanks 241-AP-102 or 241-AP-104.

D2.0 SUMMARY

The objective of this report was to compare options for transferring LAW via the SN-650 line to tank 241-AP-102 or 241-AP-104 Tank and transferring HLW via the SN-650 line directly to the privatization contractor's High-Level Processing Facility

Option 1 installed a new valve pit north of tank 241-AP-102 with a jumper arrangement to provide the required routing capabilities. Option 2 looked at using the existing 241-AP-02D pump pit to provide the necessary jumper arrangement. Finally, Option 3 looked at installing a new process pit on tank 241-AP-104 similar to the 241-AP-02D pump pit.

The analyses of the three options have been summarized in a tabular form in Table D2-1. The criterion for determining the best option was based primarily on cost and whether the option met the topography requirements in Cerna et al. (1996).

Table D2-1 Matrix of Transfer System Options by Decision Criteria

Decision criteria	Option 1 New valve pit	Option 2 241-AP-02D pump pit	Option 3 New pit on 241-AP-104
Total cost	\$2,800,000	\$1,900,000	\$2,750,000
Leak detection	Separate leak detection element (LDE) for high-level waste (HLW) line and the transfer pumps in tanks 241-AP-102 and 241-AP-104	Common LDE for HLW line and the transfer pump on tank 241-AP-102	Separate LDE for HLW line and the transfer pumps in tanks 241-AP-102 and 241-AP-104
Meets alternative K topography requirements	Yes	No	Yes
Maintainability	Easy access	Tight access	Easy access
Meets required hydraulic characteristics	Yes	Yes	Yes

Options 1 and 3 are almost identical in each of the decision criteria used. All of the requirements of the transfer system, including the topography are met; and the costs are similar. However, Option 3 is the preferred option because the new pit on tank 241-AP-104 would allow access to a 30.5-in (12-in) riser. This pit could be used in the future for in-tank equipment where as the pit in Option 1 could only be used for the scope of Phase I privatization.

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D3.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to define the design requirements for implementing upgrades to the SN-650 transfer line (Galbraith et al. 1996). This includes the requirements for tying into an existing line, installing a new valve pit, tying into an existing DST riser, and routing new waste transfer and drain lines.

Three options were considered for transferring LAW via the SN-650 line to the tanks 241-AP-102 or 241-AP-104 and transferring HLW via the SN-650 line directly to the privatization contractor's High-Level Processing Facility. These options are presented to allow the best choice for the final design. Option 1 is the original requested method, while Options 2 and 3 were considered for possible cost savings. This engineering report shows piping plans, jumper arrangements, piping and instrument diagrams (P&ID), and hydraulic diagrams for the system options. In addition, cost estimates for the three different options are included.

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D4.0 DESCRIPTION

D4.1 TRANSFER LINE FUNCTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

D4.1.1 Safety Function

The transfer line shall be capable of confining tank waste during transfers. The design, construction, and operation of the transfer lines shall establish multiple barriers that protect public and facility personnel from hazards associated with the use of radioactive and other hazardous materials. Releases of hazardous materials postulated to occur from design basis accidents (DBAs) shall be limited by designing the transfer lines so at least one confinement system remains fully functional following any credible DBA (i.e., unfiltered/unmitigated releases of hazardous levels of such materials shall not be allowed following such accidents). The transfer line design shall provide attenuation features for postulated accidents (up to and including DBAs) that preclude offsite releases that would cause doses more than the DOE 5400 series limits for public exposure. In addition, to the extent practical, such releases shall be maintained as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA). Protection shall be provided for normal operation and for those accidents that can be anticipated as occurring during the facility lifetime such as radioactive material spills.

D4.1.2 Operational Function

Gravity drained piping shall be installed with a slope that results in a liquid velocity of at least 0.6 m/s (2 ft/s) at the average rate of flow (WHC 1994). The transfer lines shall have sufficient carrying capacity and be configured to meet the flow and hydraulic requirements. The piping shall be sized to handle 150 percent of the maximum design liquid waste flow rate (WHC 1994).

The waste pumpability rule requires that the Reynolds number be greater than 20,000 with volume percent less than 30 percent solids for non-routine transfers (Fowler 1995b). For the waste properties evaluated in Galbraith et al. (1996) this would require a minimum velocity of 1.7 m/s (5.6 ft/s) in a 7.6-cm (3-in.) transfer line and around 2.6 m/s (8.5 ft/s) in a 5.08-cm (2-in.) transfer line.

Following a waste transfer through a transfer pipeline, the waste generator shall flush the transfer pipeline with a volume of water that is equal to the transfer pipeline volume (Galbraith et al. 1996).

The specific gravity of the solution must be less than 1.41 SpG. If the specific gravity is greater than 1.41, then a detailed technical evaluation of the potential for flammable gas accumulation in the commingled waste shall be performed (Galbraith et al. 1996 and Fowler 1995a).

D4.1.3 Physical Characteristics

The transfer lines shall be underground double-walled pipe (i.e., primary pipe within an encasement pipe). The transfer lines shall be supported and protected against physical damage and excessive stress due to settlement, vibration, expansion or contraction. The transfer lines shall terminate at nozzles in the new transfer valve pit.

D4.1.4 Reliability

The design life of the transfer lines shall be 25 years (Fowler 1995a). The system design shall provide for redundancy or diversity of components to meet reliability requirements. Specifically, the transfer lines shall be designed such that at least one confinement system remains fully functional following any credible DBA.

D4.1.5 Maintainability

The design shall provide for routine maintenance and repair or replacement of equipment subject to failure. The transfer lines shall be designed to allow inspection, maintenance, and testing to ensure their continued functioning and readiness for operation. The design of equipment that must be located within confinement systems shall allow for in-place maintenance or replacement. The capability shall be provided for the maintenance of contaminated equipment that cannot be repaired in place. This capability shall include the necessary provisions for confinement, ventilation, and waste control. The design of process equipment shall include features to reduce self-contamination of equipment, piping, and confinement areas.

D4.2 PIPING CONSTRAINTS

D4.2.1 Design Requirements

Piping outside of facilities shall be located beneath all other piping and electrical cables (Fowler 1995a). Encasement (secondary containment) piping shall have connections to introduce dry air or nitrogen for pneumatic pressure tests (Fowler 1995a). The transfer lines shall be of fully welded construction. Taps for instrumentation, test connections, and similar small diameter pipe shall be made on top of the pipe (Fowler 1995a). All components of the transfer lines expected to be in contact with strong acids or caustics should be corrosion resistant (e.g., lined with suitable synthetic resin materials or made of stainless steel that is not reactive with the wastes). The use of traps in radioactive liquid waste lines should be avoided and the piping should be designed to minimize entrapment and buildup of solids in the system (Fowler 1995a).

D4.2.2 Design Loads

The encasement pipe shall be designed to withstand system pressure of 2.8 MPa (400 psig). The secondary pipe shall be evaluated for the design temperature of the primary pipe unless lower temperatures are justified by thermal analysis. The primary and secondary pipes shall be designed for dead loads associated with the self-weight of the pipes and the soil overburden as applicable. The transfer lines shall be designed for an American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO) H20-44 wheel loading, and American Railway Engineers Association (AREA) Cooper E80 rail loading at rail crossings, and a 100,000 lb crane loading in the tank farm area (Wagenblast 1995). Primary and secondary pipes shall be designed for the interaction and transfer of loads between the primary and secondary pipes at the reaction support points of the primary pipes.

The transfer lines shall be designed for the applicable response spectra of GCLOAD-01. The 5 percent damping response spectrum shall be used when dynamic evaluations are performed. Pipes exposed to soil shall be designed for seismic induced stresses resulting from seismic waves. Peak ground velocity shall be calculated to GCLOAD-01. Seismic wave velocities for the determination of seismic strain shall not be less than 610 m/s (2,000 ft/s). The effect of the seismic anchor movements and permanent settlements of the structure to which these pipes are anchored shall be considered. The potential for ground-failure phenomena such as soil liquefaction, land slides, gross surface settlement, collapse of voids, and instability of soil slopes shall be considered in the design of underground process pipes.

D4.2.3 Burial

Buried piping must be provided with a backfill material that is a noncorrosive, porous, homogeneous substance that is carefully installed so that the backfill is placed completely around the piping and compacted to ensure that the piping is fully and uniformly supported.

D4.2.4 Cathodic Protection

The design of cathodic protection for the new transfer lines shall use the practices described in NACE Standard RP-02-85 as guidelines in providing corrosion protection. The cathodic protection system shall be installed at the same time as the piping system. Connections at joints shall ensure electrical continuity except where insulating joints are installed. Insulating joints shall be used to electrically isolate protected sections from non-protected sections and from neighboring metallic structures. Test stations shall be provided at sufficient intervals along the piping system to evaluate the performance of the cathodic protection system after installation. Test leads shall be terminated in test blocks housed in aboveground cast metal boxes with removable covers. These test stations shall be located in areas not exposed to traffic or grass mowers and properly identified.

D4.3 VALVE PIT FUNCTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

D4.3.1 Valve Pit

The valve pit shall be constructed of reinforced concrete and designed in accordance with ACI-349. The valve pit shall be painted with a protective coating or lined with 304L stainless steel. The liner shall be designed to confine contamination in accordance with WAC-173-303-640.

D4.3.2 Valve Pit Coatings

Valve pits shall have coatings to ensure the integrity of containment and ease of decontamination. Access penetrations shall be sealed to provide containment. The protective coating is specified as to installation location, corrosion resistance, substrate cleaning and preparation, method of application, and other parameters. This is in direct compliance with DOE Order 6430.1A that states that where radioactive materials are handled and contamination can occur, washable or strippable finishes shall be used on walls and floors. The primary functional interface for the pit coatings is to protect the valve pit that establishes a secondary containment required for the transfer lines and connections. The coatings enable the secondary coating to be compatible with transferred waste and prevent degradation of the secondary containment due to physical contact with the waste (40 CFR Part 265 and 40 CFR Part 280).

The protective coating shall have the following physical characteristics:

- **Continuous.** The layer of protective coating shall not contain any holes, seams or defects. Application of the coating shall be done without any breaks in the application process that would lead to a seam between set and uncured material. Continuity requirements shall include coating which is applied to items penetrating into the pit.
- **Application Height.** Protective coating shall be applied to a level equal to or above where the nozzles enter the pit.
- **Corrosion Resistance.** The protective coating shall be resistant to the standard decontamination solutions listed in ASTM D-3912, Figure 1. Chemical resistance testing shall be in accordance with ASTM D-3912 or an equivalent standard. Test samples shall be prepared in accordance with ASTM D-5139. Exposure of the coating to the service conditions shall not result in pitting, softening, peeling, or any other damage.

- **Decontamination** A principal criterion of any coating is the relative ease with which radioactive contamination can be removed, typically measured by the decontamination factor (DF). A coating that demonstrates a minimum DF of 50 as determined by ASTM D-4256, Method A. The DF after an initial wash with 120 to 160 psi chemical agent sprays should be around 20.

D4.3.3 Valve Pit Leak Detection

Valve pit sumps shall have installed leak detectors. Leak detection instrumentation is required to detect leaks and display leak detection status information (WAC-173-303, 40 CFR 265, DOE 5820 2A). Leak detection systems that will be used to alert operators of leaks or to activate automatic shut-off or alarm systems shall be capable of detecting a minimum leak of 3 gallons per hour at 10 pounds per square inch (psig) line pressure within one hour (WAC-173-303, Section 350, 3).

The leak detection system shall be capable of detecting the failure of the primary containment structure or the presence of any release of dangerous waste or accumulated liquid in the secondary system within 24 hours, or at earliest practical time if the existing detection technology or site characteristics will not allow detection of a release within 24 hours (WAC-173, Section 640, 4 and 40 CFR 265).

The leak detection system shall be capable of detecting the leak rate with a probability of detection of 0.95 and a probability of false alarms of 0.05. The systems shall be designed to allow for periodic calibration and ease of access for repair and replacement of components (WHC 1996). The design of equipment shall incorporate the objectives of efficient maintainability. The surveillance, testing, and maintenance of a system and its restoration to operational effectiveness shall be achieved at minimum life-cycle cost with a minimum level of support services. UCRL 15673 shall be considered for system design (DOE 6430 1A 1300-12 4 10). The system shall provide capability for remote maintenance and other appropriate techniques to maintain personnel radiation exposure ALARA (DOE 5820 2A Chapter I, 3 c(2)(g)).

D4.3.4 Valve Pit Cover Blocks

The pit cover blocks shall form part of the secondary confinement barrier to the valve pit and are required to confine any potential release of hazardous material from the primary confinement (DOE 6430 1A). They shall provide protection from an ingress of foreign matter into the pit enclosure. The pit cover blocks shall be designed as an integral part of the pit structure to gain access to equipment within the pit for operational or maintenance purposes (DOE 6430 1A). They shall be designed to shield operators/maintainers from radiation sources within the pit (DOE 6430 1A). The integrity of the secondary confinement shall be maintainable through all normal operations, anticipated operational occurrences and for the DBAs they are

required to withstand (DOE 6430 1A). The cover blocks shall be equipped with penetrations to facilitate operation and/or maintenance of valves. They shall be equipped with legends to indicate routing options and valve positions. The cover blocks shall be equipped with lifting bails to facilitate removal of the block by crane. The cover blocks shall have a special protective coating to prevent the migration of contamination and improve the ease of decontamination.

D4.4 PROCESS PIPING MODIFICATIONS

Several decision criteria were used to evaluate the three different options to transfer waste. The cost of the modifications, upgrades, and installations was estimated based on current costs. Maintainability was based on ease of access and spare room in the pit. The ability of the lines to drain by gravity to the tank for LAW or to the private contractor for HLW was a condition of design acceptance. The ability to perform simultaneous transfers of LAW from tanks 241-AP-102 or 241-AP-104 and HLW from SN-650 to the private contractor was designed as a part of the physical characteristics. Leak detectors are required for each pit, however, for two options the leak detectors are shared with another system in the pit.

Excavation costs are based on using the guzzler to dig the trenches in the 241-AP Tank Farm. These costs for using the guzzler are estimated from those incurred by Project W-151. The estimate for the HLW transfer line is based on terminating the line 10 feet outside the 241-AP Tank Farm fence. It is assumed that the rest of the line will be the responsibility of the HLW privatization contractor. The proposed routing of the HLW transfer line from the valve pit to the privatization contractor is shown in Section 7.0, Figure D7-17.

D4.4.1 Option One

Option 1 would locate a new valve pit on the SN-650 line prior to it feeding into tank 241-AP-102 Tank. A plan view and a P&ID for Option 1 are shown in Section 7.0, Figures D7-1 and D7-2, respectively. The new valve pit would be located on the northeast edge of tank 241-AP-102 near riser 24 (10 2-cm [4-in.] riser). In addition, a new 7.6-cm (3-in.) transfer line would be routed from the new valve pit to tank 241-AP-104. A second new 7.6-cm (3-in.) transfer line would be routed from the new valve pit to the HLW privatization contractor. Also, a new 5.1-cm (2-in.) drain line from the valve pit floor drain would be routed to a spare riser on tank 241-AP-102. The jumper arrangement in the new valve pit would allow LAW to be sent to either tank 241-AP-102 or 241-AP-104 and allow HLW to be routed directly to the HLW privatization contractor. The jumper arrangement for Option 1 is shown in Section 7.0, Figure D7-3, while hydraulic diagrams are shown in Figures D7-4 through D7-6. Option 1 is identical to Alternative K, as presented in Carta et al. (1995). One of the key design features and process requirements with Alternative K is that HLW can be transferred to the privatization contractor's HLW Processing Facility at the same time that LAW is being transferred from the IWPSTs to either tank 241-AP-106 or 241-AP-108. This simultaneous transfer is possible since the two transfer routes do not share any common leak detectors and, therefore, the routes can be

isolated in regards to the master pump shutdown system. The total construction cost for the work included in Option 1 is approximately \$2,800,000. This includes an estimated cost of excavation of \$432,000 using the Guzzler and a fabrication cost for the new valve pit of \$350,000.

D4.4.2 Option Two

Option 2 would use the existing 241-AP-02D pump pit and alleviate the need to build a new valve pit. A plan view and a P&ID for Option 2 are shown in Section 7.0, Figures D7-7 and D7-8, respectively. The existing nozzles in the pump pit are all 2 in. and, therefore, all the jumpers would need to be 2 in. and the new transfer lines would need to be reduced before entering the pit. This would create additional head losses compared with that calculated in Galbraith et al. (1996). In addition, to provide all of the routing requirements, the jumper arrangement would be very congested and several connections would need to be fitting-to-fitting. This would not be a desirable arrangement when design tolerances of $\pm 1/32$ of an inch are required. The jumper arrangement for Option 2 is shown in Figure D7-9, while hydraulic diagrams are shown in Figures D7-10 and D7-11. Finally, Option 2 does not meet the topography requirements of Alternative K. The transfer pump for tank 241-AP-102 would share a leak detector with the HLW routing. This would cause the master pump shutdown system to stop both transfers if the leak detector was alarmed. The cost estimate for this option includes returning riser 24 on tank 241-AP-102 to a spare riser condition. This riser was where the existing SN-650 transfer line entered the tank. This is the least expensive of the three options with a total construction cost of approximately \$1,900,000. This includes an estimated cost of excavation of \$354,000 using the Guzzler.

D4.4.3 Option Three

Option 3 would locate a new process pit on tank 241-AP-104 similar to the 241-AP-02D pump pit. A plan view and a P&ID for Option 3 are shown in Section 7.0, Figures D7-12 and D7-13, respectively. Since this would be a new process pit, all of the problems mentioned in Option 2 would be eliminated. Primarily, the new pit would have a wall that would separate the 12-in. riser for a transfer pump from the valve arrangement to support the Phase 1 transfer of LAW and HLW. Each section of the pit would have a separate leak detector to meet the requirements of Alternative K and allow simultaneous transfers. The jumper arrangement for Option 3 is shown in Figure D7-14, while hydraulic diagrams are shown in Figures D7-15 and D7-16. The total construction cost for the work included in Option 3 is approximately \$2,750,000. The attached cost estimate was based on fabricating a pit similar in size to the 241-AP-02D pump pit. However, this cost was increased by a rough estimate of \$526,000 to fabricate a larger process pit with a separation wall.

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D5.D CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Option 1 has the benefit of adequate room in which to install new equipment. This also translates into room for maintenance and repair work within the pit in the future. Also, the valve pit would be new and uncontaminated. However, this option would add a new structure within the 6.1-m (20-ft) exclusion zone of the tank. In addition, the only purpose of the new valve pit would be to support Phase I privatization. This option meets the topography requirements to allow for simultaneous transfers as discussed in Carta et al. (1996). The total construction cost of Option 1 is approximately \$2,800,000.

Option 2 would require a scan of the pit walls before core drilling to find the rebar and other possible obstructions. It will allow less flexibility for design modifications. In addition, the 7.6-cm (3-in.) transfer lines would have to be reduced to 5.1 cm (2-in.). Also, the fabrication and installation of the required jumper arrangement would be very difficult as it is fitting-to-fitting, to fit in the pit. The pump pit will require decontamination before construction work inside the pit can start. In addition, the jumper arrangement would make the pump pit very congested, making maintenance and repair work more challenging. Finally, having the tank 241-AP-102 transfer pump and the HLW routing in the same pit would mean that they use the same leak detection system. Therefore, this option does not meet the topography requirements to allow for simultaneous transfers. The total construction cost of Option 2 is approximately \$1,900,000.

Option 3 is the preferred choice. This is based on the need to build a pump pit for tank 241-AP-104 (see Appendix A), the pit could easily be enlarged to accommodate the transfer line valves and jumpers. By combining tasks, construction costs could be reduced over building a new valve pit (Option 1). In addition, adequate room for maintenance and repair work can be incorporated into the design of the new pump pit instead of using a crowded existing pump pit (Option 2). It also provides a cleaner routing of the transfer lines. A wall separating the HLW routing and the transfer pump meets the topography requirements of Alternative K. Finally, the new pit in Option 3 could be used in the future for in-tank equipment after the completion of Phase I privatization. The total construction cost of Option 3 is approximately \$2,750,000.

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D6.9 REFERENCES

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- 40 CFR Part 191, 1996, *Environmental Radiation Protection Standards for Management and Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel High-Level and Transuranic Radioactive Wastes*, U S Code of Federal Regulations, U S Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D C
- 40 CFR Part 280, 1996, *Technical Standards and Corrective Action Requirements for Owners and Operators of Underground Storage Tanks*, U S Code of Federal Regulations, U S Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D C
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D7.0 FIGURES

Figure D7-1 AP Tank Farm Site Layout Option 1

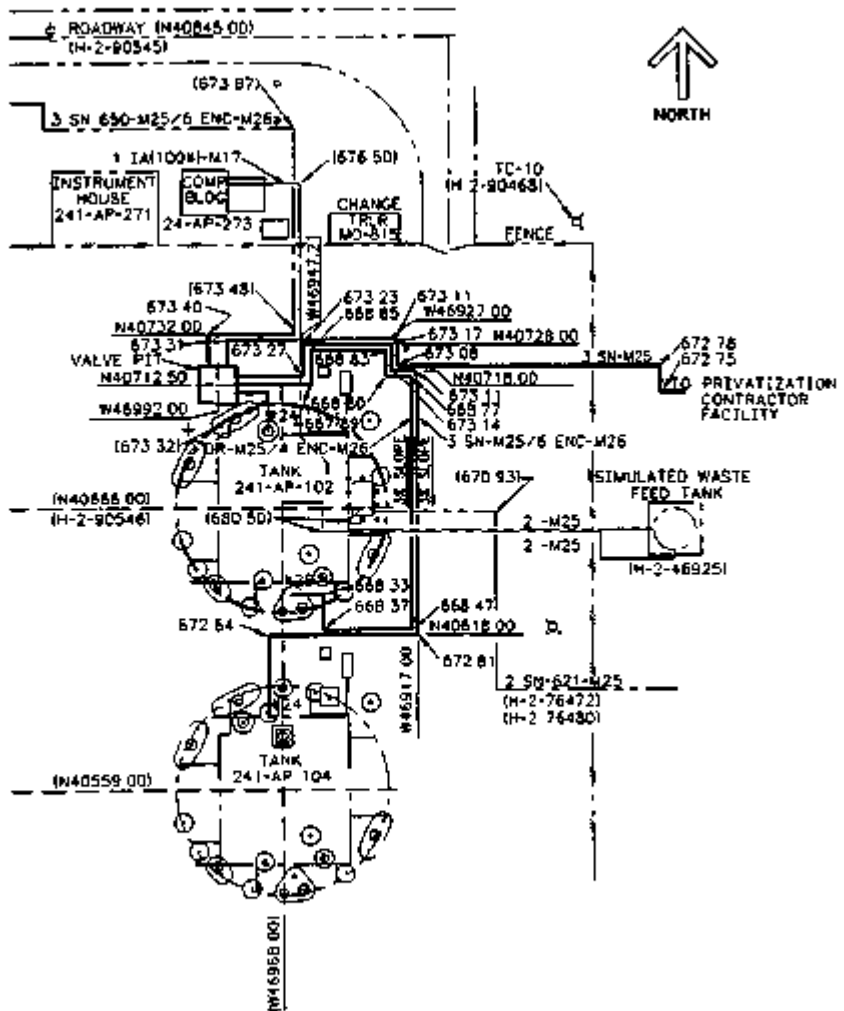
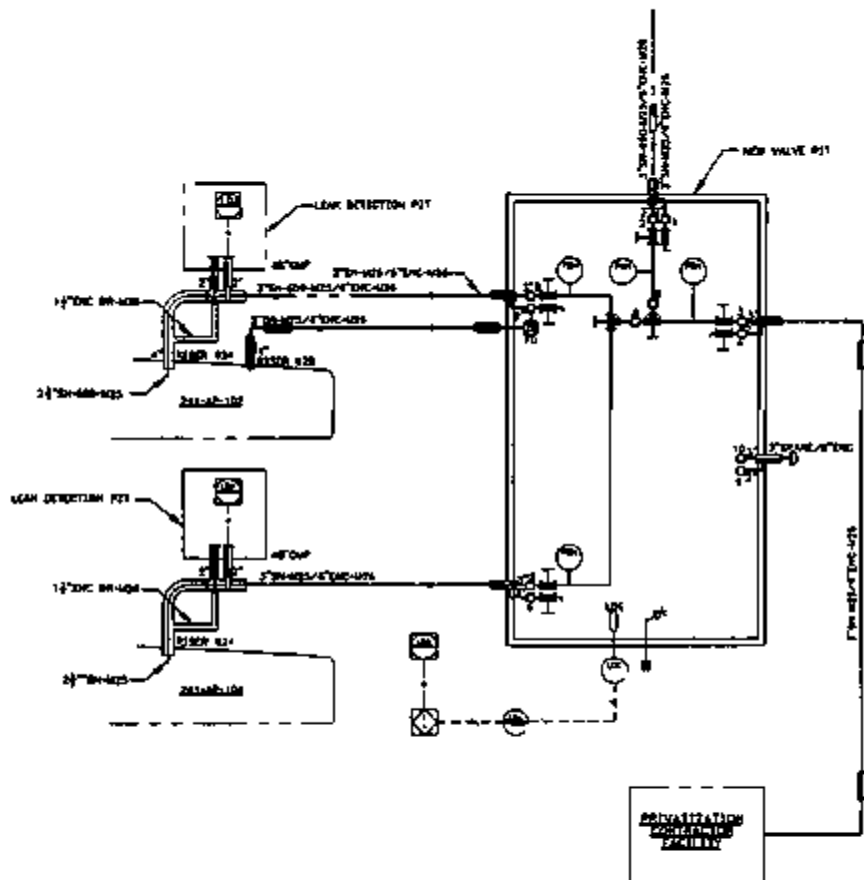
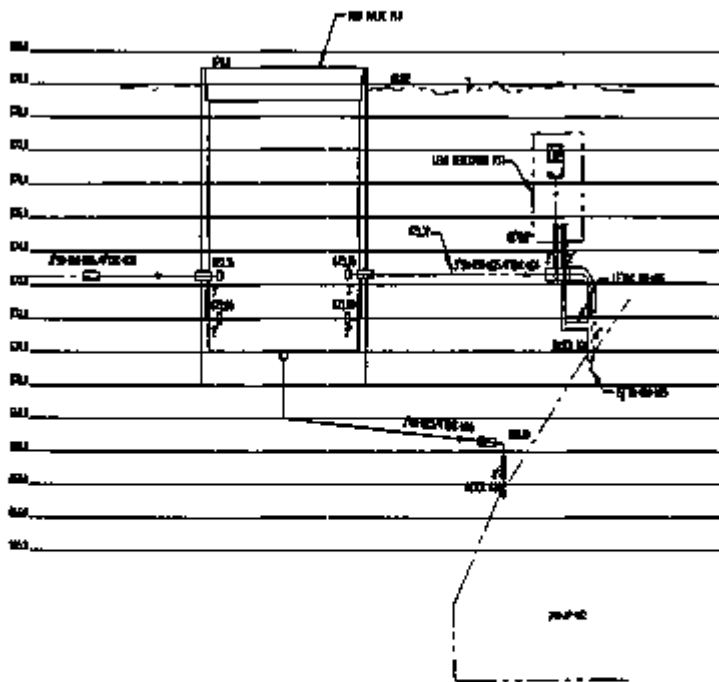


Figure D7-2. Piping and Instrumentation Diagram: Option 1.



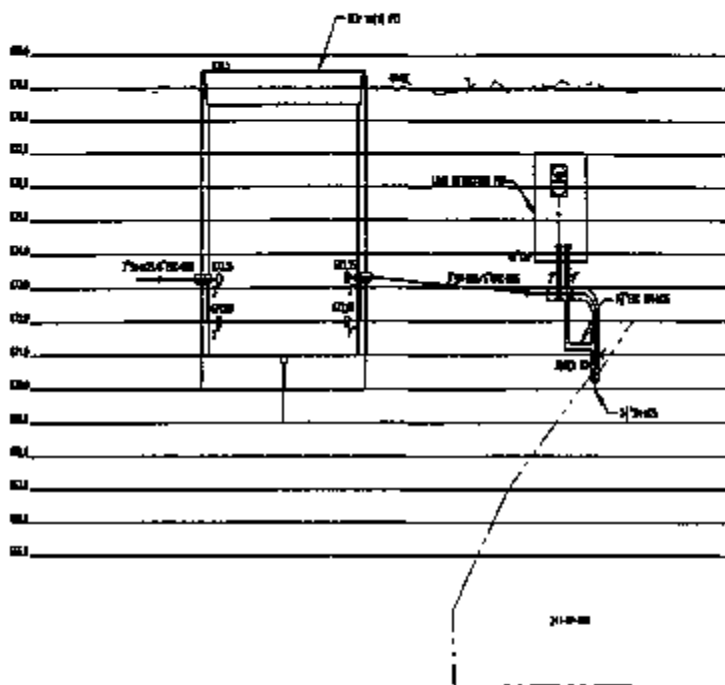
HNF-SI-TWR-AGA-001
Revision 1

Figure D7-4. Valve Pit to Tank 241-AP-102 Hydraulic Diagram: Option 1.



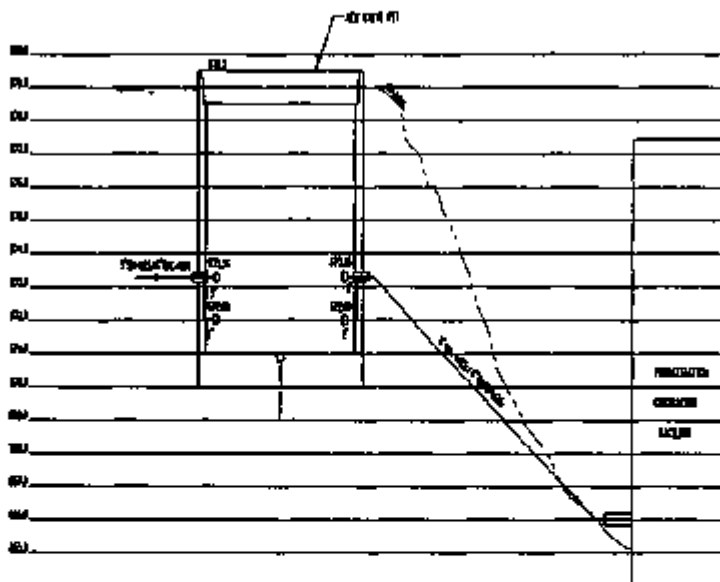
NOT A COPY

Figure D7-5. Valve Pit to Tank 241-AP-104 Hydraulic Diagram: Option 1.



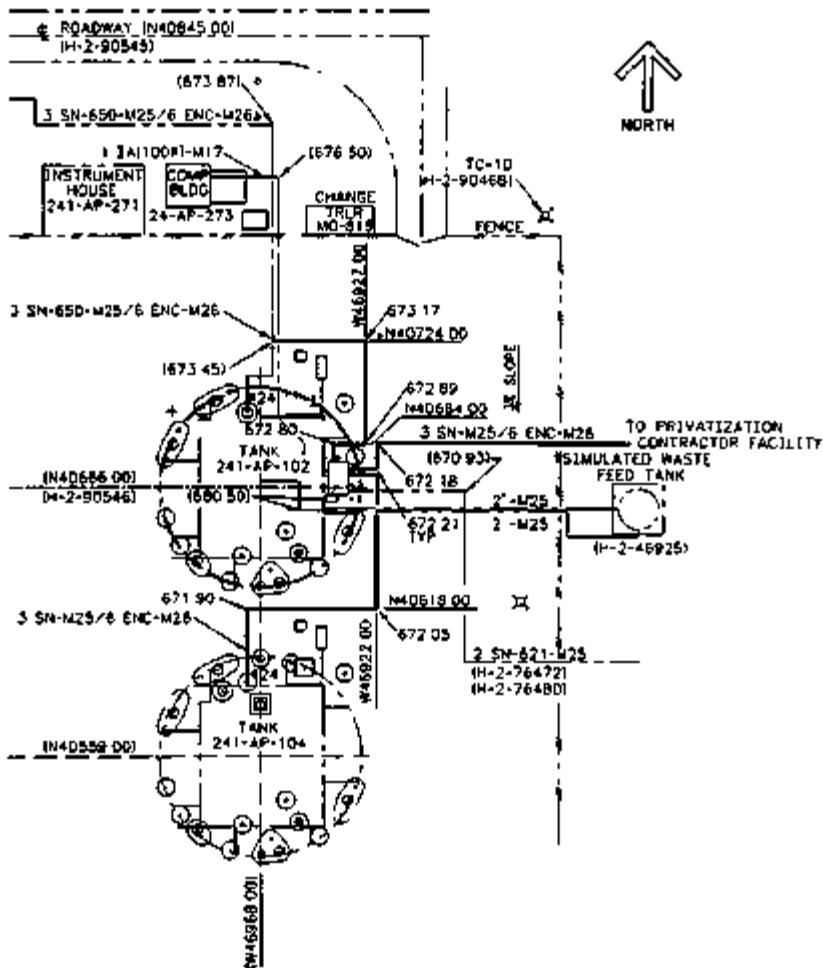
COPY

Figure D7-6. High-Level Waste Transfer Line Hydraulic Diagram: Option 1.



ONE COPY

Figure D7-7 AP Tank Farm Site Layout Option 2



HNF-SD-TWR-AGA-001
Revision 1

Figure D7-8. Piping and Instrumentation Diagram: Option 2.

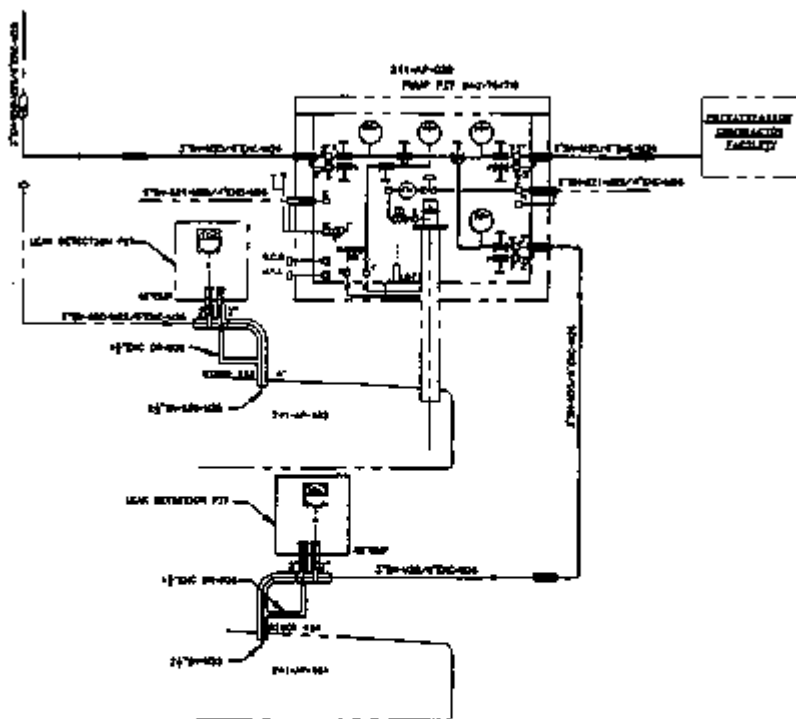
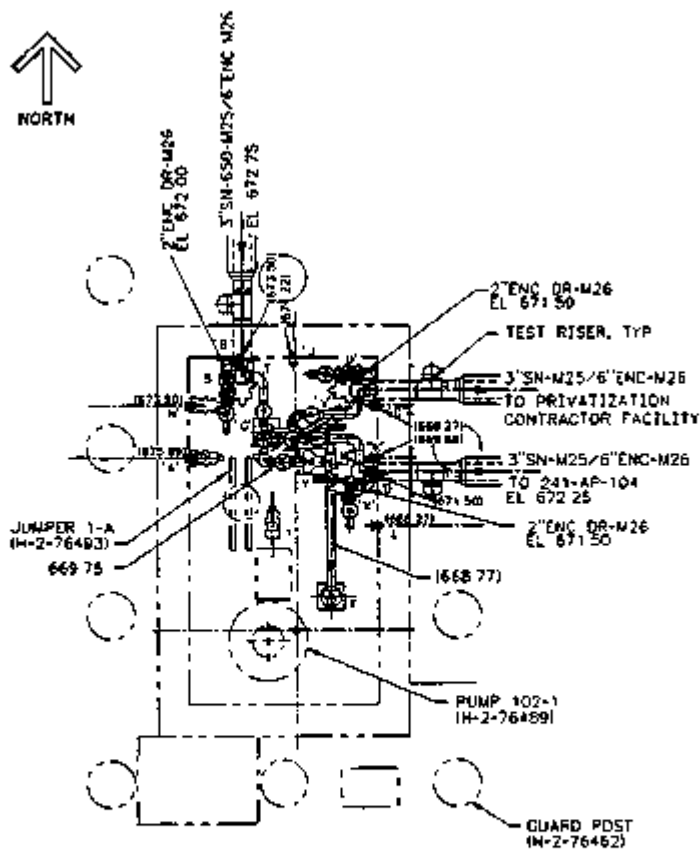
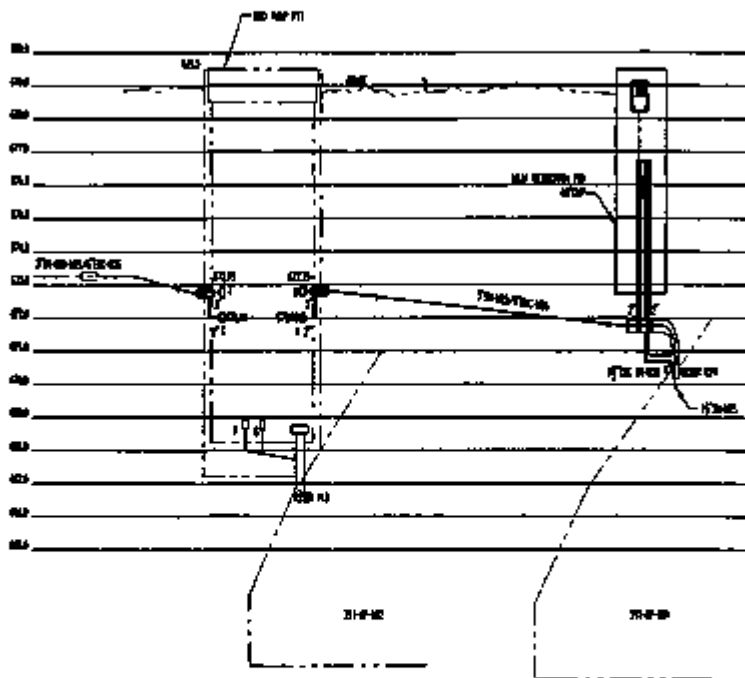


Figure D7-9. Pump Pit Jumper Arrangement: Option 2.



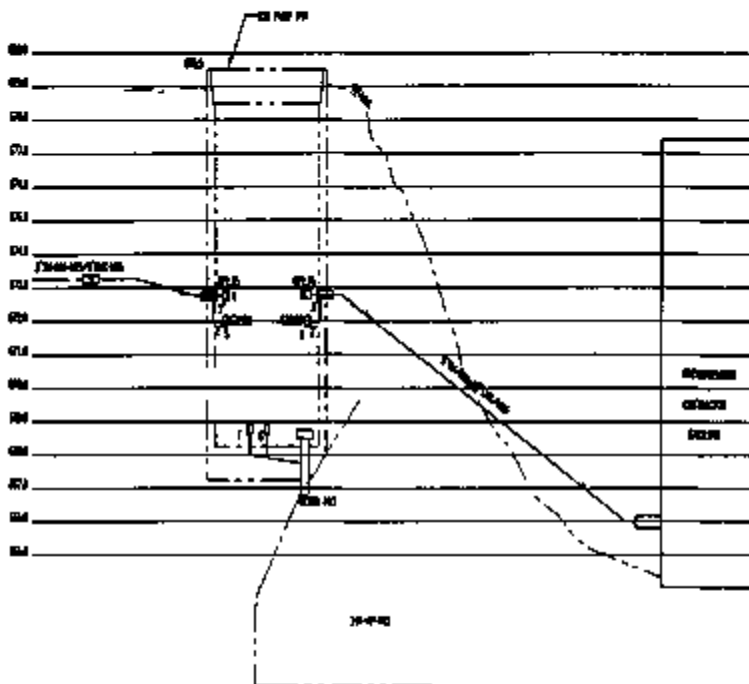
HNF-5D-TWR-AGA-001
Revision 1

Figure D7-10. Pump Pit to Tanks 241-AP-102 and 241--104 Hydraulic Diagram: Option 2.



REVISED COPY

Figure D7-11. High-Level Waste Transfer Line Hydraulic Diagram: Option 2



3: 3 COPY

Figure D7-12 AP Tank Farm Site Layout: Option 3.

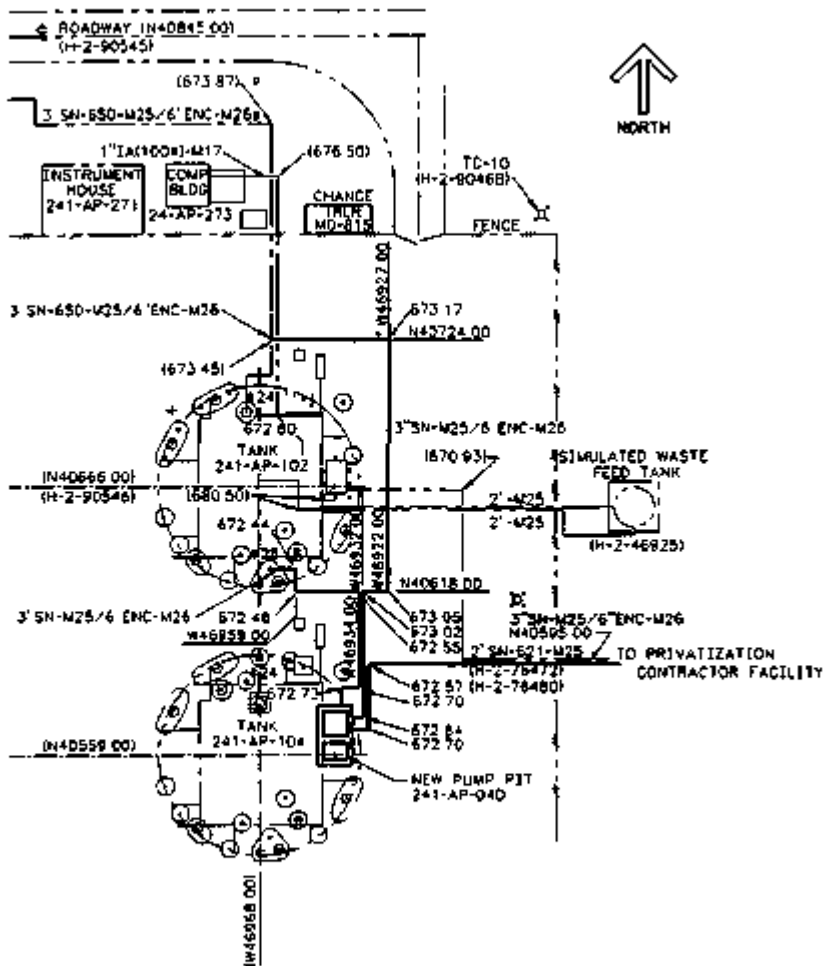


Figure D7-13 Piping and Instrumentation Diagram Option 3

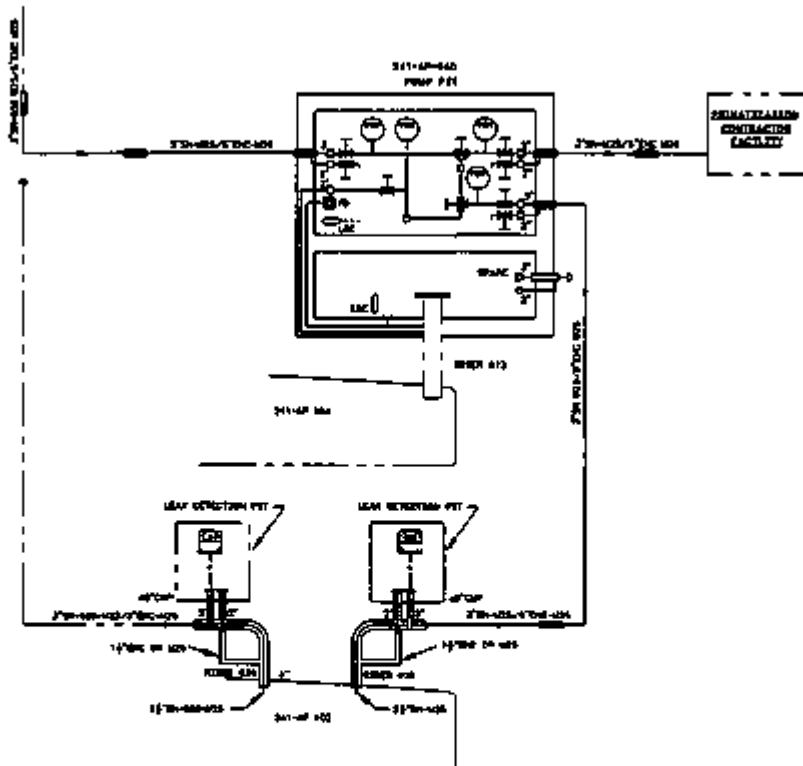


Figure D7-14. New Process Pit Jumper Arrangement: Option 3.

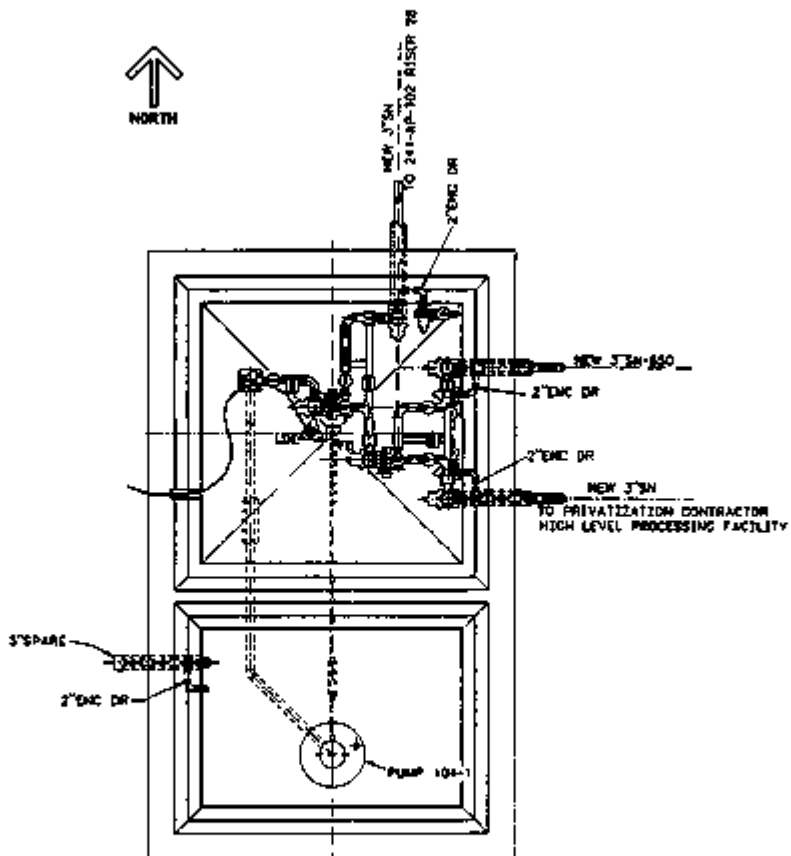
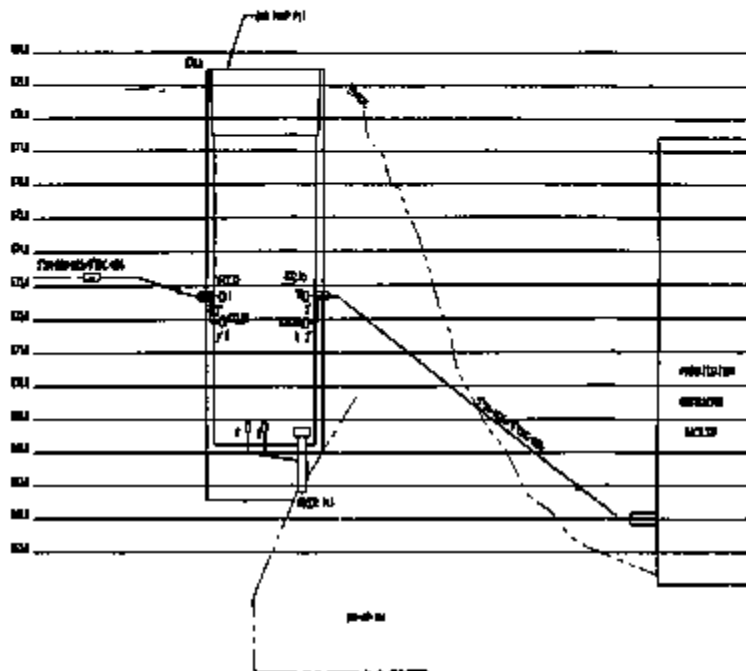
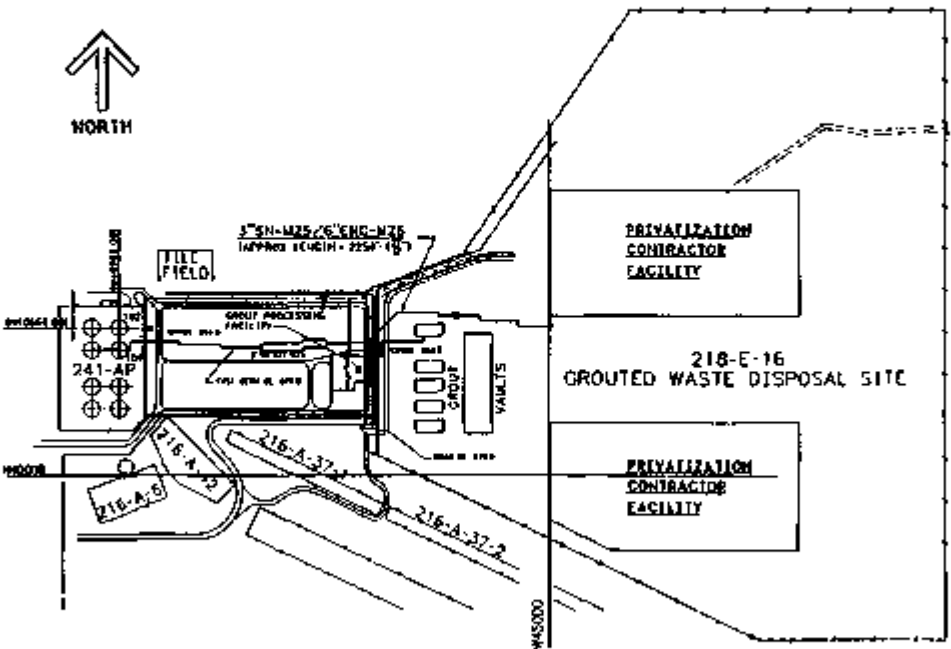


Figure D7-16. High-Level Waste Transfer Line Hydraulic Diagram: Option 3.



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Figure D7-17. High-Level Waste Transfer Line Site Layout.



DB.# COST ESTIMATES

D8.1 OPTION 1 COST ESTIMATE

TEC VALDES DAMPOED
 MEXICOCHEMICAL CORP/MS CORP/MS
 JOB NO. 846487
 FILE NO. 2415843

*** EST - INTERIM ESTIMATE ***
 PHASE I PRIVATIZATION ALTERNATIVE #102 & 104
 REFERENCE 999 SE - BUDGET ESTIMATE
 DOC_101 - PROJECT COST SUMMARY

PAGE 1 OF 2
 DATE 08/22/96 13:20:08
 BY CBF/LSS/LHR/MSK

COST CODE	DESCRIPTION	EXCLUSION		CONTINGENCY		TOTAL DOLLARS
		TOTAL COST	%	%	TOTAL	
020	TITLE 11	230,000	20	50,000	280,000	
020	TITLE 131	100,000	25	50,000	150,000	
040	MCC PROJECT RMT (ADJUSTED TO MEET FOR STR.4)	60,000	20	10,000	70,000	
		10,000			10,000	
TOTAL DESIGN & MANAGEMENT (100)		400,000		100,000	500,000	

700	INTERNAL EQUIP/PROCESS SYSTEMS	1,000,000	30	300,000	1,300,000	
810	DEMOLITION	40,000	30	10,000	50,000	
	(ADJUSTED TO MEET FOR STR.4)	-30,000		-30,000	-40,000	
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST		1,000,000		300,000	1,300,000	

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (1000)		1,500,000		400,000	1,900,000	

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HNF-SD-TWR-AGA-001
 REVISION 1

TYPE OF ESTIMATE	SUMP	DATE	AUGUST 13, 1996	REMARKS:
ENGINEER	<i>[Signature]</i>			
OPERATING CONTRACTOR	<i>Sharon Peters</i>			
				THIS OPTION WOULD BE BIDDING FOR SIX (6) INSTEAD OF BUILDING A NEW ONE. NO EXCLUSIONS IS INCLUDED.

(ADJUSTED/ADJUSTED TO THE ABOVE) = 10,000 / 100,000 = - PERCENTAGE NOT RECALCULATED TO REFLECT ROUNDING

TIC LIVER HANFORD
 WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. W0407
 FILE NO. 2425883

** 3031 - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
 PHASE 1 PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVES RP102 & 604
 OPERABLE OPT 02 STUDY ESTIMATE
 DOC_002 - WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE SUMMARY

PAGE 01
 DATE 08/23/94 13:20:10
 BY EN/LOU/LRR/BER

NOE	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE SUBTOTAL	ORRIFE INSTYEETH	SW TOTAL	EXCALATION % TOTAL	SW TOTAL	CONTINGENT % TOTAL	TOTAL DOLLARS		
110001	DEFINITIVE DESIGN	121000	0	221000	0.00	0	219000	20	45000	270000
110001	ENG/SUPERVISOR	101000	0	101000	0.00	0	101000	25	25250	126250
	SUBTOTAL 1 ENGINEERING	320000	0	320000	0.00	0	320000	22	70250	390250
310001	SUPPORT FUNCTIONS/ RECOMMUNION	705250	0	362250	0.00	0	362250	30	108675	470925
310002	PIPING IN THE RP FARM	570202	0	570202	0.00	0	570202	30	171060	741262
310007	JUMPER LEAK & INSTALL	70027	0	70027	0.00	0	70027	25	20502	90529
310008	SWY LEAK DET. & POSITION OF SHASO	43123	0	41123	0.00	0	41123	30	12337	53460
310014	ELECTRICAL	72772	0	72772	0.00	0	72772	25	18193	90965
	SUBTOTAL 31 IN COMB-ORRIFE ETC	1126154	0	6126154	0.00	0	1126154	30	337846	1464000
310000	EXISTING PIPE BURIAL CHARGE	3301	0	3301	0.00	0	3301	30	1011	4312
	SUBTOTAL 33 CONSTRUCTION-O/R	3301	0	3301	0.00	0	3301	30	1011	4323
	SUBTOTAL 3 CONSTRUCTION	1129535	0	1129535	0.00	0	1129535	30	338857	1468392
410001	PHYSICAL BOND & INTERACTION	34000	0	34000	0.00	0	34000	20	11200	45200
	SUBTOTAL 4 PROJECT INTEGRATION	34000	0	34000	0.00	0	34000	20	11200	45200
	PROJECT TOTAL	1,511,535	0	1,511,535	0.00	0	1,511,535	26	416,061	1,927,596

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HNF-SD-TWR-AGA-001
 Revision 1

ICF WALKER HARTFOORD
WALKERHARTFOORD COMPANY
JOB NO. W44407
FILE NO. 14155803

** 1041 - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATION **
PHASE I OPTIMIZATION ALTERNATIVES AP101 & 104
UPGRADES ALL OF STUDY ESTIMATE
BOE_R03 - ESTIMATE BASIS SHEET

PAGE 3 OF 8
DATE 06/13/96
BY HRT/LRM/LMR/SLK

1. DOCUMENTS AND REVIEWS

DRAWINGS: SKETCHES (NO SW. NO.5; BY W. ZIMMERT) FOR ALTS. 1, 2, 3 -

2. MATERIAL PRICES

UNIT COSTS REPRESENT CURRENT PRICES FOR SPECIFIED MATERIAL.

3. LABOR RATES

A.) ICF-WH RHOULRY RATES ARE BASED ON THE 1995 FISCAL YEAR MINIMUM LUMP-SUM RATES AS ISSUED BY THE FINANCE
EFFECTIVE 05-01-96). SEE ALSO THE FY 1996 PLANNING RATES (REPORT W44070125.

B.) WCC RHOULRY RATES ARE BASED UPON THE FY 1996 PLANNING RATES (REPORT W44070017.

C.) WCC CRAFT RATES ARE AS ISSUED BY THE FINANCE (EFFECTIVE 10-01-95). RATES INCLUDE FUTURE BENEFITS, LABOR INSURANCE, PAGES
AND TRAVEL SURCH APPLICABLE. FOR WALKERHARTFOORD STABILIZATION AGREEMENT, APPLICABLE A EFFECTIVE 09-01-94.
- SEE WALKERHARTFOORD REPORTING, FOR WCC RATES APPLICABLE W44070001, SECTION 2 - COMPANY INFORMATION, OF 1996 PLANNING RATES.

4. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS/TECHNICAL SERVICES/OVERHEADS

A.) ON-SITE CONSTRUCTION FORCES GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, TECHNICAL SERVICES AND CRAFT OVERHEAD COSTS ARE INCLUDED AS A
COMPOSITE PERCENTAGE BASED ON THE ICF-WH ESTIMATING FACTOR, REVISION 1, 1993, DATED 1/16/96 (THE IDIAL COMPOSITE
PERCENTAGE APPLIED TO ON-SITE CONSTRUCTION FORCES LABOR, FOR THIS PROJECT, IS 32% FOR SHOP AND FIELD WORK,
WHICH IS REFLECTED IN THE "NONF001" COLUMN OF THE ESTIMATE DETAIL.

5. ESCALATION

ESCALATION WAS NOT INCLUDED.

6. COMMENTS

W.1. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY - BOE W4407 5100.1 PAGE 1-32 SUPPLEMENTARY CFI, REQUIRES ROUNDING OF ALL GENERAL PLANT PROJECTS
(TOP-2) AND LINE ITEM (L1) COST ESTIMATES. REFERENCE: W44 5100.C, FIGURE 1-11, DATED 10-31-94.

7. REMARKS

A.) NO ESCALATION IS INCLUDED IN THIS ESTIMATE.

B.) ALL WORK BY ICF-WH CONSTRUCTION FORCES (CF).

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HNF-SD-TWR-A-GA-001
Revision 1

107 KATHER BARFORD
WETTERHOUSE BARFORD COMPANY
100 00, P.O. BOX
TULSA, OK 74104

** EST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATE **
PHASE 1 PRIVATIZATION ALTERNATIVE #102 & 104
UPGRADE A&F 02 - STUDY ESTIMATE
005_003 - ESTIMATE ORDER SHEET

PAGE 6 OF 8
DATE 06/13/98
BY RNF/LGR/LBN/OKB

C.) PIPE:

N-25 IS SEE AS EST. 100% N-BAY & BYPASS BLOWDOWN
N-26 IS SEE AS EST. BYPASS ONLY
AT THE POINT THE 6" N-26 IS INCREASED TO 8" PIPE SIZE
NO HEAT TRAP REQUIRED.
NO INSULATION AND NO EXPANSION JOINT REQUIRED AT POINT
NO CANSO COUNTRY LINE IS INCLUDED IN THIS ALTERNATIVE.

H.) JUMPERS:

THE JUMPERS WILL ALL BE CARBON STEEL (PAINTED).

E.) EXCAVATION:

EXCAVATION HANDPOUR ARE BASED ON CUBIC YARDAGE INSIDE THE FARM AT 5.5 HRY/ CY.
WE WILL REUSE EXISTING EXCAVATION DIRT (WON'T SPECIAL HURRY IT).

F.) EXISTING GRADE BEFORE THE AT FARM IS 479.

G.) ROADWAY CONDITIONS:

NO MARK REQUIRED IN PLOT EXCEPT FOR CORNER/LLINE. NO SURFACE.
MARKS REQUIRED FOR EXCAVATION IN THE FARM. MARK FOR THE LINE TO
AND CUTTING OF EXISTING PIPE.
EXISTING EXCAVATED DIRT WILL BE REUSED - NOT HURRY.

H.) NO PUMPS OR ASSOCIATED JUMPERS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS ESTIMATE.
DIRECTIONS PER 7, PREVIOUS & W, EXCEPT.

I.) ESTIMATE DOES NOT INCLUDE DECONTAMINATION OR REMOVING ANY EXISTING PIPE OR JUMPERS IN PITS.

J.) COSTS FOR DEFINITIVE DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION AND THE PROJECT MANAGEMENT ARE BASED ON A PERCENTAGE OF DIRECT CONSTRUCTION.

- 10% FOR DD
- 1% FOR C&I
- 5% FOR M&C PM

D-46

HNF-SD-TWR-ACA-001
REVISION 1



127 CAISER COMPANY
 WESTINGHOUSE BARTFORD COMPANY
 700 RD. 64P487
 FILE NO. 44152AAS

** EST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATION **
 PRST 1 PRIVATE ESTIMATION ALTERNATIVE APO2 & 304
 WPARSED OP) 31 ST007 ESTIMATE
 004_004 - COST CODE ACCOUNT SUMMARY

PAGE 07
 DATE 08/13/04 13:30:14
 BY SWP/LQH/L98/OCB

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HNF-SD-TWR-AGA-001
 Revision 1

CBSI CBSI/MSG	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE SUBTOTAL	UNITS UNITS/PCS	SUM TOTAL	EXCALCATION % TOTAL	3RD TOTAL	CUSTOMER % TOTAL	TOTAL DOLLARS		
020	TITLE 01									
11005	DEFINITE DESIGN	225000	0	225000	0.00	0	225000	20	45000	270000
	TOTAL 020 TITLE 01	225000	0	225000	0.00	0	225000	20	45000	270000
030	TITLE 011									
12001	ENG/INSPECTION	101000	0	101000	0.00	0	101000	25	25250	126250
	TOTAL 030 TITLE 011	101000	0	101000	0.00	0	101000	25	25250	126250
040	MHC PROJECT MGMT									
61001	PROJECT MGMT & INTEGRATION	56000	0	56000	0.00	0	56000	20	11200	67200
	TOTAL 040 MHC PROJECT MGMT	56000	0	56000	0.00	0	56000	20	11200	67200
700	SPECIAL EQUIP/PROCESS SYSTEMS									
31005	SUPPORT FACILITIES/ENGINEERING	36350	0	36350	0.00	0	36350	30	10905	47255
31006	PIPING IN THE HP AREA	57020	0	57020	0.00	0	57020	30	17106	74126
31007	WELDS (FIB & INSTALL)	7047	0	7047	0.00	0	7047	25	1762	8809
31016	ELECTRICAL	7272	0	7272	0.00	0	7272	25	1818	9090
	TOTAL 700 SPECIAL EQUIP/PROCESS SYSTEMS	100589	0	100589	0.00	0	100589	30	32166	148755
010	DEMOLITION									
31008	RYM LEAK DET. & PORTING OF SHOPS	4113	0	4113	0.00	0	4113	30	1234	5347
32000	EXISTING PIPE BURIAL CHARGES	3301	0	3301	0.00	0	3301	30	1014	4315
	TOTAL 010 DEMOLITION	4494	0	4494	0.00	0	4494	30	1324	5762
PROJECT TOTAL		1,511,335	0	1,511,335	0.00	0	1,511,335	20	416,864	1,928,199

IEF RAITER BARFORD
 WESTWOODS BARFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. P-4047
 FILE NO. 1615662

*B BBT - SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATING *
 PHASE I PRIVATIZATION ALTERNATIVES AP102 B 104
 UPGRADE WPT #2 STUDY ESTIMATE
 DOE_BMS - ESTIMATE SUMMARY BY CSI DIVISION

PAGE 01
 DATE 08/13/88 13:38:23
 BY SGP/LGA/LBB/OKH

CSI DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE SUBTOTAL	QUESTY IMPAIRCTS	SUB TOTAL	RECALCULATION R TOTAL	SUB TOTAL	CONTRACT % TOTAL	TOTAL DOLLARS
CONSTRUCTION							
00 TECHNICAL SERVICES	382000	0	382000	0.00	0	382000	81 01430 485658
01 STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS	363350	0	363350	0.00	0	363350	30 109001 472355
02 SITEWORK	362600	0	362600	0.00	0	362600	30 108986 471694
07 FINISHES	835	0	835	0.00	0	835	30 251 1004
15 MECHANICAL	317695	0	317695	0.00	0	317695	30 95389 413004
16 ELECTRICAL	44447	0	44447	0.00	0	44447	21 21223 186310
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION	1,571,325	0	1,571,325	0.00	0	1,571,325	30 410,064 1,827,997
PROJECT TOTAL	1,571,325	0	1,571,325	0.00	0	1,571,325	20 410,064 1,927,590

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ICF Kaiser Engineers
 Westinghouse Sandford Company
 Job No. P-49487
 File No. 24136A02

** TEST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
 PRATE 1 PRIVATIZATION ALTERNATIVES AP102 & 104
 UPDATES - ALT #2 STUDY ESTIMATE
 W02_R02 - CONTINGENCY ANALYSIS BASIS SHEET

PAGE 7 OF 8
 DATE 08/23/96
 BY 07/FLW/PLW/BCW

REFERENCE: ESTIMATE BASIS SHEET
 COST CODE ACCOUNT SUMMARY

PAGE 3 OF 8
 PAGE 5 OF 8

THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY - RICHMOND W0008 5700_3 COST ESTIMATING, ANALYSIS AND STANDARDIZATION
 GUIDE 5-27-95, PROVIDES GUIDELINES FOR RATIONATE CONTINGENCIES. THE GUIDELINE FOR A STUDY ESTIMATE
 SHOULD HAVE AN OVERALL RANGE OF 20 TO 30%.

CONTINGENCY IS EVALUATED AT THE TOTAL COST CODE LEVEL AND SUMMARIZED AT THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY COST CODE
 LEVEL OF THE DETAILLED COST ESTIMATE.

DESIGN & MANAGEMENT

020 TITLE 11

W02 710001

AN AVERAGE CONTINGENCY OF 25% WAS APPLIED TO DEFINITIVE DESIGN AND INSPECTION AS THESE COSTS
 ARE A PERCENTAGE OF DIRECT CONSTRUCTION AND A DETAILED PLANNING EFFORT FOR THIS WORK AS WELL AS
 ADDITIONAL SURVEY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE JUMPERS AND PIT HOZZLES COULD IMPACT THE PLANNED COSTS.

030 TITLE 111

W02 120001

040 SRC PROJECT MANAGEMENT

W02 410001

A 20% CONTINGENCY WAS APPLIED TO THE PROJECT MANAGEMENT TO ALLOW FOR ADDED COST DUE ADDITIONAL
 DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED TO SUPPORT THIS UPGRADE OR ANY DELAYS IN SCHEDULE.

CONSTRUCTION

550 OTHER STRUCTURES

310001 AIR FAN W/OUT PIPING OWNERS

TOTAL 550 OTHER STRUCTURES

30% CONTINGENCY ADDED -LACKING DETAIL, DESIGN & B.M. CONDITIONS COULD CHANGE

30

700 SPECIAL EQUIP/PROCESS SYSTEMS

310001 SUPPORT FUNCTIONS/ OVERHEADS/ID

310004 PIPING IN THE AIR FAN

310007 JUMPERS (FAN & INSTALL)

310074 ELECTRICAL

TOTAL 700 SPECIAL EQUIP/PROCESS SYSTEM

30% CONTINGENCY ADDED AT SAME RATE AS CONSTRUCTION

30 CONTINGENCY ADDED -RADIATION OR CONTAMINATION COULD CAUSE COSTS TO RISE

20 CONTINGENCY ADDED -LACKING DETAIL, A CHANGE IN MATERIAL OR DESIGN IS PROBABLE

25 CONTINGENCY ADDED -QUANTITY AND TYPE COULD CHANGE AS DETAILS WERE AVAILABLE

25

810 DEMOLITION

310006 ANY LEAK DET. & PORTION OF DN50

330000 EXISTING PIPE CURIAL CHANGES

TOTAL 810 DEMOLITION

30% CONTINGENCY ADDED -RADIATION OR CONTAMINATION COULD CAUSE COSTS TO RISE

25

25

AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION CONTINGENCY 30%

AVERAGE PROJECT CONTINGENCY 25%

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HNF-SD-TWR-AGA 001
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ICF Kaiser Hanford
 RESOURCES/PROJECT HANFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. 980007
 FILE NO. 2415HAN5

** TEST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATION **
 PHASE I PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVES RP102 & 104
 NUMBER 001 OF 01 STUDY ESTIMATES
 MW_007 - WASTE (SUPPORT COSTS BY MW)

PAGE 01 OF
 DATE 08/23/96 13:30:25
 BY WF/LWR/LWR/JCR

LINE	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE SUBTOTAL	CONTRACT %	ADMINISTRATION TOTAL	BID PACK PREP.	DIRECT INDIRECTS	TOTAL INDIRECTS
110001	DEFINITIVE DESIGN	225000	0.00	0	1	0	0
120001	CON/INSPECTION	101000	0.00	1	1	0	0
310001	SUPPORT FUNCTIONS/ CHRONOLOGING	503350	0.00	1	1	0	0
510004	PIPING IN THE AP PACT	570002	0.00	1	0	0	0
510007	JUMPERS (TAG & INSTALL)	70637	0.00	1	0	0	0
310000	ANY LEAK DET. & POSITION OF WASTE	41173	0.00	1	0	0	0
310010	ELECTRICAL	72171	0.00	0	0	0	0
310000	EXISTING PIPE REMOVAL CHANGES	3301	0.00	0	0	0	0
610001	PROJECT MGMT & INTEGRATION	56000	0.00	0	0	0	0
PROJECT TOTAL		1,514,525					

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D8.2 OPTION 2 COST ESTIMATE

101 KALINE HANFORD
 WASHINGTON STATE POWER COMPANY
 JOB NO. 66902
 FILE NO. 2197AAA3

** TYPE - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
 STATE 1 PARTICIPATION ALTERNATIVE #102 & 104
 WORKSHEET WPT #1 COST ESTIMATE
 WPT_001 - PROJECT COST SUMMARY

PAGE 1 OF 8
 DATE 08/13/84 13:15:49
 BY SH77LGA/LNA/JCH

COST CODE	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED TOTAL COST	CONSTRUCTION		TOTAL BOLLAGE
			%	AMOUNT	
020	FIELD #1	500,000	20	70,000	430,000
020	FIELD #11	120,000	20	24,000	96,000
020	THE PROJECT MANAGEMENT (ADJUSTED TO MEET 000 5100.4)	60,000	20	12,000	48,000
		30,000		-20,000	10,000
TOTAL DESIGN & MANAGEMENT (000)		710,000		86,000	624,000
520	OTHER STRUCTURES	300,000	30	90,000	210,000
700	SPECIAL EQUIP./PROCESS SYSTEMS (ADJUSTED TO MEET 000 5100.4)	1,300,000	30	390,000	910,000
		20,000		0,000	20,000
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST		1,700,000		560,000	1,140,000
TOTAL ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COST (000)		1,700,000	20	400,000	1,300,000

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HNF-SD-TWR-AGA-001
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TYPE OF DESIGN	STUDY	DATE	AUGUST 03, 1984	REMARKS:
ARCHITECT ENGINEER	<i>[Signature]</i>		<i>Shawn Peters</i>	THIS ALTERNATIVE INCLUDES A 20% VALUE P&I. NO DEVIATION IS INCLUDED.
OPERATING CONTRACTOR				

(ADJUSTED/ADDED TO JOB REQUEST = 70,000 / 100,000 = PERCENTAGE NOT RECALCULATED TO REFLECT ROUNDING)

SCF KAISER HAWFORD
 WESTINGHOUSE HAWFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. W4687
 FILE NO. Z435AA3

*** 1957 - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATIONS ***
 PHASE I PRIVATIZATION ALTERNATIVE APTOC & PMA
 UPGRADER OPT 01 STONY MOUNTAIN
 BMS_002 - WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE SUMMARY

PAGE 2 OF 8
 DATE 06/13/96 03:13:53
 BY XRT/LGR/LMR/BKH

WBS	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE SUBTOTAL	UNITS IMPLICIT	UNIT TOTAL	ESCALATION % TOTAL	PMO TOTAL	CONTRACT % TOTAL	TOTAL DOLLARS
110001	DEFINITIVE DESIGN	230000	0	230000	0.00	0	230000	40600
110001	CON/DEFINITION	152000	0	152000	0.00	0	152000	19000
	SUBTOTAL 1 ENGINEERING	400000	0	400000	0.00	0	400000	59600
310001	SUPPORT FUNCTIONS/WORKSHOPING	344374	0	344374	0.00	0	344374	62606
310004	PIT FAN W/OUT PIPING WORKS	282914	0	282914	0.00	0	282914	38977
310005	PIPES IN THE AP FAN	30574	0	30574	0.00	0	30574	11747
310007	JUMPER (FAN & INITIAL)	8000	0	8000	0.00	0	8000	8219
310010	ELECTRICAL	7853	0	7853	0.00	0	7853	1914
	SUBTOTAL 31 PA CONST-OCCUP E/C	1487849	0	1487849	0.00	0	1487849	210977
	SUBTOTAL 3 CONSTRUCTION	1487849	0	1487849	0.00	0	1487849	210977
410001	PROJECT MGMT. & INTEGRATION	8400	0	8400	0.00	0	8400	10000
	SUBTOTAL 4 PROJECT INTEGRATION	8400	0	8400	0.00	0	8400	10000
PROJECT TOTAL		2,241,849	0	2,241,849	0.00	0	2,241,849	2,006,171

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HNF:SD:TWR-A/GA-001
 REVISION 1

ICF KAISER HARCOS
WESTINGHOUSE HARPOND COMPANY
JOB NO. P4040T
FILE NO. 14151A5

"* EST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING *"
PHASE 1 IDENTIFICATION ALTERNATIVE AT THE 4 IFC
UPDATES ALL OF STUDY ESTIMATE
NOE_003 - ESTIMATE BASIS CHECK

PAGE 3 OF 8
DATE 08/13/96
BY SHF/LAB/LMR/DKH

1. DOCUMENTS AND PERMITS

PERMITS: EPCRS TWO DOC. NO.3; BY W. FINKUMB) FOR ALTS. 1, 2, 3 .

2. MATERIAL PRICES

UNIT COSTS REPRESENT CURRENT PRICES FOR SPECIFIED MATERIAL.

3. LABOR RATES

A.) ICF-EEER ROLLY RATES ARE BASED ON THE 1995 FISCAL YEAR MURPHY LITIGATION RATES AS ISSUED BY EEO FINANCE

(EFFECTIVE 03-00-94). SEE ALSO THE FY 1996 PLANNING RATES * (REPORT 00067092).

B.) WDC BOWELL RATES ARE BASED UPON THE FY 1996 PLANNING RATES * (REPORT 00067001).

C.) BASE CRATE RATES ARE AS ISSUED BY EEO FINANCE (EFFECTIVE 10-01-95). RATES INCLUDE PRICE BENEFITS, LABOR INSURANCE, TAXES

AND DUES WHERE APPLICABLE, PER RAYSON CITY STABILIZATION AGREEMENT, APPROPRIATE A (EFFECTIVE 00-00-94).

* SEE HANFORD EST REPORTING, THE BOWELL UNBELIEF HANDBOOK, SECTION 2 - COMPANY INFORMATION, FY 1996 PLANNING RATES.

4. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS/TECHNICAL SERVICES/OVERHEADS

A.) UNBID CONSTRUCTION FORCES GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, TECHNICAL SERVICES AND CRIFT OVERHEAD COSTS ARE INCLUDED AS A COMPOSITE PERCENTAGE BASED ON THE ICF-EEER ESTIMATING FACTOR, REVISED 1, 1995, DATED 7/10/94 IN TOTAL COMPOSITE PERCENTAGE APPLIED TO UNBID CONSTRUCTION FORCE LABOR. FOR THIS PURPOSE, IS SET FOR 50% WORK AND 50% UNBID, WHICH IS REFLECTED IN THE "UNBID%" COLUMN OF THE ESTIMATE DETAIL.

5. ESCALATION

ESCALATION WAS NOT INCLUDED.

6. ROUNDING

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY - DOE ORDER 5100.4 PART 1-32 SUPPLEMENT (C), REQUIRES ROUNDING OF ALL GENERAL PLANT PROJECTS (GPP's) AND LINE ITEM (L) COST ESTIMATES. REFERENCE DOE 5100.4, FIGURE 1-11, DATED 10-31-94.

7. REMARKS

A.) NO ESCALATION IS INCLUDED IN THIS ESTIMATE.

B.) ALL WORK BY ICF-EEER CONSTRUCTION FORCES (CF).

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HNF-SI-TWR-AQA-001
REVISION 1

FOR MASTER MANFORM
WASTEWATER MAINFORM COMPANY
JOB NO. 949607
BILL NO. 24758A03

** (EST) - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATION **
PHASE 3 PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVES STUDY & ICA
UPGRADE - A11 3) - STUDY ESTIMATE
GWS_003 - ESTIMATE BASIS SHEET

PAGE 4 OF 8
DATE 05/13/98
BY SWS/ICW/140/DM

- D-55
- E.) PIPE:
M-25 IS 24" 40 CWT, 1000 R-047 & RIGID REQUIRED
M-26 IS 24" 40 CWT, RIGID BOLT
AT THE CROSS ONE 4" R-20 IS INCREASED TO 8" PIPE SIZE
OO HEAT TRACE REQUIRED.
OO INSULATION AND OO EXPANSION JOINTS REQUIRED AT CROSS
OO CROSS COUNTRY LINE IS INCLUDED IN THIS ALTERNATE.
 - F.) JUMPERS:
THE JUMPERS WILL ALL BE CARBON STEEL (SA106B), PUMP JUMPER S.I.C.
FOR JUMPERS IN THE NEW PUMP PIT LOOK AT THE PLAN OF THE OLD PUMP PIT
020 - THEY WILL BE SIMILAR TO SIZE & NUMBER.
 - G.) EXCAVATION:
EXCAVATION MARKINGS ARE ORDERED TO CURELITE EXCAVATION INSIDE THE FARM (5.5 ACR +/-).
WE WILL REMOVE EXISTING EXCAVATED BIRT (CON'TI SPECIAL BIRT 11).
 - H.) PITS:
EXISTING GRADE INSIDE THE SP FARM IS 679.
THE NEW TANK PIT WILL HAVE A 1" THE FLOOR, FINISH FLOOR ELEVATION
WILL BE 671. IT WILL BE LINED WITH 12 BUNCH CRT.
 - I.) SANITATION CONDITIONS:
NO MARK REQUIRED IN PITS EXCEPT FOR CORNERILLING. NO WINDOWS.
WELLS REQUIRED FOR EXCAVATION IN THE FARM. MARK FOR LINDING TO
AND CUTTING OF EXISTING PITS.
EXISTING EXCAVATED BIRT WILL BE REUSED - NOT QUINED.
 - J.) NO PUMPS OR ASSOCIATED JUMPERS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS ESTIMATE.
DIRECTIONS PER P. 118 FIGURES & W. LIGURES.
 - K.) SEPARATE DOES NOT INCLUDE DECONTAMINATION OR REMOVING ALL EXISTING PIPE OR JUMPERS IN PITS.
 - L.) COSTS FOR DEFINITIVE DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION AND HOE PROJECT MANAGEMENT ARE BASED ON A PERCENTAGE OF DIRECT CONSTRUCTION,
- 20% FOR DD
- 12% FOR CON
- 5% FOR HOE PM

ICF KAISER HANFORD
 WESTBOROUGH ENGINEERING COMPANY
 JOB NO. 744607
 FILE NO. 24156A12

** TEST - ITERATIVE ESTIMATING **
 PHASE 1 PRIVATIZATION ALTERNATIVES #103 & 104
 UPDATES - RPT 01 - 87007 ESTIMATE
 DOE-004 - COST CODE ACCOUNT SUMMARY

PAGE 5 OF 8
 DATE 08/13/96 13:13:53
 BY EMP/LAN/LAR/02X

COST CODE/UNIT	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE (UNIT) TOTAL	QTY/UNIT	UNIT TOTAL	PERCENTAGE % TOTAL	UNIT TOTAL	CONTINGENCY % TOTAL	TOTAL DOLLARS	
020	TITLE II								
110001	DEFINITIVE DESIGN	330000	0	330000	0.00	0	330000	20	476000
	TOTAL 020 TITLE II	330000	0	330000	0.00	0	330000	20	476000
030	TITLE III								
120001	ENG/INSPECTION	152000	0	152000	0.00	0	152000	25	308000
	TOTAL 030 TITLE III	152000	0	152000	0.00	0	152000	25	308000
040	USE PROJECT MANAGEMENT								
430001	PROJECT MGMT. & INTEGRATION	84000	0	84000	0.00	0	84000	20	100000
	TOTAL 040 USE PROJECT MANAGEMENT	84000	0	84000	0.00	0	84000	20	100000
050	OTHER STRUCTURES								
310004	P11 FAB W/OUT PIPING EXCEED	292914	0	292914	0.00	0	292914	30	370750
	TOTAL 050 OTHER STRUCTURES	292914	0	292914	0.00	0	292914	30	370750
700	SPECIAL EQUIP/PROCESS SYSTEMS								
310001	EXPANCT STRUCTURE/WORKFORCE	344374	0	344374	0.00	0	344374	30	448664
310006	PIPING IN USE AT FAHM	705748	0	705748	0.00	0	705748	30	917472
310007	PROCESS (FAB & INSTALL)	60200	0	60200	0.00	0	60200	20	79999
310016	ELECTRICAL	76452	0	76452	0.00	0	76452	25	10114
	TOTAL 700 SPECIAL EQUIP/PROCESS SYSTEM	1386824	0	1386824	0.00	0	1386824	30	1800000
PROJECT TOTAL		2,781,049	0	2,781,049	0.00	0	2,781,049	20	3,537,221

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ICF KAISER HANFORD
 WESTBOURNE HANFORD COMPANY
 300 W. 6600 ST
 FILE NO. 2458AA1

** 1981 - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATIONS **
 PHASE I - PRELIMINARY ESTIMATIONS APRIL 8 1981
 WORKSHEET OF 07 07 07000 ESTIMATE
 ONE JOB - DETAIL SUMMARY BY CBI DIVISION

PAGE 0 OF 0
 0474 00/13/74 13:13:54
 BY HNF/LSW/LH/MEK

CSI	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE SUBTOTAL	QUANTITY UNITS	UNIT PRICE	CALCULATION X TOTAL	UNIT PRICE	COMMITMENT X TOTAL	TOTAL DOLLARS
CONSTRUCTION								
00	TECHNICAL SERVICES	57400	0	57400	0.00	0	57400	57400
01	GENERAL EQUIPMENT	344374	0	344374	0.00	0	344374	344374
02	STRUCTURE	444270	0	444270	0.00	0	444270	444270
03	CONCRETE	321234	0	321234	0.00	0	321234	321234
05	STEEL	194431	0	194431	0.00	0	194431	194431
06	PIPELINE	7217	0	7217	0.00	0	7217	7217
15	MECHANICAL	543675	0	543675	0.00	0	543675	543675
16	ELECTRICAL	80410	0	80410	0.00	0	80410	80410
	TOTAL CONSTRUCTION	2,201,849	0	2,201,849	0.00	0	2,201,849	2,201,849
	PROJECT TOTAL	2,241,849	0	2,241,849	0.00	0	2,241,849	2,241,849

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HNF-SD-TWR-AGA-001
 REVISION 1

SCF ENGINE WORKBOOK
 WESTINGHOUSE BARTFORD COMPANY
 JUN 20, 1984BT
 FILE NO. 24136AAZ

NO TEST - INTERIM ESTIMATE #4
 PHASE I PRIVATIZATION ALTERNATIVES APT12 & 10A
 UPDATED JUL 21 STUDY ESTIMATE
 DOE_A04 - CONTINGENCY ANALYSIS BASIS SHEET

PAGE 7 OF 8
 DATE 08/13/94
 BY BNF/LNB/LBR/DKL

REFERENCE - ESTIMATE BASIS SHEET PAGE 3 OF 8
 COST CODE ACCOUNT SUMMARY PAGE 3 OF 8

THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY - RICHLAND AREA'S STOR-3 COST ESTIMATING, ANALYSIS AND STANDARDIZATION
 DATED 3-27-85, PROVIDES GUIDELINES FOR ESTIMATE COMPLETENESS. THE OVERLINE FOR A STUDY ESTIMATE
 SHOULD HAVE AN OVERALL RANGE OF 20 TO 20X.

CONTINGENCY IS EVALUATED AT THE THIRD COST CODE LEVEL AND SUMMARIZED AT THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY COST CODE
 LEVEL OF THE DETAILED COST ESTIMATE.

DESIGN & MANAGEMENT

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820 TITLE II WBS 170001	AN AVERAGE CONTINGENCY OF 22X WAS APPLIED TO DEFINITIVE DESIGN AND ENG/INSPECTION AS THESE COSTS ARE A PERCENTAGE OF DIRECT CONSTRUCTION AND A DETAILED PLANNING EFFORT FOR THIS WORK AS WELL AS
850 TITLE III WBS 120001	ADDITIONAL SURVEY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SURFACE AND PIT MODELS COULD IMPACT THE PLANNED COSTS.
860 USE PROJECT MANAGEMENT WBS 110001	A 20X CONTINGENCY WAS APPLIED TO USE PROJECT WORK TO ALLOW FOR ADDON COST ONE ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED TO SUPPORT THIS UPGRADE OR ANY DELAYS IN SCHEDULE.

CONSTRUCTION

350 PILING STRUCTURES

31004 PIT FOR W/OUT PILING IMPROV	10X CONTINGENCY ADDED -LACKING DETAIL, DESIGN & BAS. CONDITIONS COULD CHANGE
TOTAL 550 PILING STRUCTURES	10

700 SPECIAL EQUIP/PROCESS SYSTEMS

31001 SUPPORT FUNCTIONS/BOILERHOUSE	30 CONTINGENCY ADDED AT SAME RATE AS CONSTRUCTION
31004 PIPING IN THE AP FARM	30 CONTINGENCY ADDED -RADIATION CONDITIONS COULD INCREASE COSTS TO RISE
31007 JUMPERS (FAS & RETAIL)	20 CONTINGENCY ADDED -LACKING DETAIL, A CHANGE IN MATERIAL OR DESIGN IS PROBABLE
31014 ELECTRICAL	25 CONTINGENCY ADDED -MATERIAL AND TYPE COULD CHANGE AS DETAILS WERE AVAILABLE
TOTAL 700 SPECIAL EQUIP/PROCESS SYSTEMS	30

AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION CONTINGENCY 30X
 AVERAGE PROJECT CONTINGENCY 28X

HNF-SD-TWR-AGA-001
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ICF Kaiser Danvers
 Engineering Danvers Company
 Job No. P4047
 File No. E155443

** EST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
 PHASE I PRIVATIZATION ALTERNATIVES APO2 E 98A
 OPERABLE BY 01 BIDDY ESTIMATE
 BOM_PRT - WRITE INDIRECT COSTS BY NBS

PAGE 0 OF 0
 DATE 08/12/98 15:13:55
 BY WPL/10/LDB/bhs

WBS DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE AMOUNT	CONTRACT %	ADMINISTRATION TOTAL	BID PACK PREP.	OTHER INDIRECTS	TOTAL INDIRECTS
10001 DEFINITIVE DESIGN	33000	0.00	0	0	0	0
12001 EOA/INSPECTION	15000	0.00	0	0	0	0
31001 SUPPORT FUNCTIONS/ BIDDING/ESTIMATING	244274	0.00	0	0	0	0
31004 FIT TAG W/OUT PIPING ENDS	292914	0.00	0	0	0	0
31006 PIPING IN THE AP FARM	405700	0.00	0	0	0	0
31007 WAREHOUSES (FAB & INSTALL)	60000	0.00	0	0	0	0
31016 ELECTRICAL	20457	0.00	0	0	0	0
41001 PROJECT MGMT. & INTERVENTION	04000	0.00	0	0	0	0
PROJECT TOTAL	1,267,017					

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HNF-SD-TWR-AGA-001
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D8.3 OPTION 3 COST ESTIMATE

167 KAIZER HANFORD
 METEOROLOGIC HANFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. 90487
 FILE NO. 1432462

PHASE 1 OPT - INTERIM ESTIMATE **
 PHASE 1 OPTIMIZATION ALTERNATIVES AP102 & 104
 UPGRADES OPT 03 - STUDY ESTIMATE
 DOE_A03 - PROJECT COST SUMMARY

PAGE 1 OF 9
 DATE 08/12/96 11:55:13
 BY SWP/LGH/LHO/WHH

COST CODE	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED		CONTINGENCY		TOTAL DOLLARS
		TOTAL COST	%	TOTAL	%	
020	FILE 11	100,000	20	20,000		120,000
030	FILE 111	140,000	20	28,000		170,000
060	ARC PROJECT MEET (ADJUSTED TO MEET DOE SIDO.1)	40,000	20	8,000		48,000
		0		0		0
TOTAL DESIGN & MANAGEMENT (000)		100,000		100,000		400,000
350	WREN STRUCTURES	150,000	30	45,000		190,000
700	SPECIAL EQUIP/PROCESS SYSTEMS	1,330,000	30	399,000		1,729,000
710	PERMITTING (ADJUSTED TO MEET DOE SIDO.4)	40,000	30	12,000		52,000
		-20,000		-6,000		-26,000
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST		1,500,000		440,000		1,940,000
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (TRCC)		2,500,000	20	480,000		2,980,000

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HNF-SD-TWR-AGA-001
 Revision 1

TYPE OF ESTIMATE	STUDY	DATE	AUGUST 12, 1996	REMARKS:
ARCHITECT ENGINEER	<i>[Signature]</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>	TORC OPTION INCLUDES A NEW PUMP PIT. NO ESCALATOR IS INCLUDED.
OPERATOR CONTRACTOR				

(ROUNDED/ADJUSTED IN THE REPORTS = 10,000 / 100,000 = PERCENTAGES NOT NECESSARILY TO REFLECT ROUNDING)

ICF TRINER MANPOWER
 WASHINGTON STATE BRIDGES COMPANY
 JOB NO. WAP607
 FILE NO. 241588C

*** 1987 - BIDDING ESTIMATING ***
 PHASE I PRIVATIZATION ALTERNATIVES AP102 & 104
 UPGRADERS OPT 03 STBY ESTIMATE
 DOE_H02 - WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE SUMMARY

PAGE 2 OF 7
 DATE 09/13/88 13:33:16
 BY BRJ/LB/LR/DBR

WBS DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE SUBTOTAL	WBSITE CATEGORIES	WBS TOTAL	DISCRIPTION % TOTAL	WBS TOTAL	CONTRACT % TOTAL	WBS TOTAL	WBS TOTAL
11001 TITLE 11	30300	0	30300	0.00	0	50500	20	30300
12001 TITLE 121	13000	0	13000	0.00	0	12000	25	13000
SUBTOTAL 1 ENGINEERING	43300	0	43300	0.00	0	41900	22	43300
17001 SUPPORT FUNCTIONS/ CONSTRUCTION	35040	0	35040	0.00	0	35040	30	104042
11004 PII PAB W/OUP PIPING ENDERS	14710	0	14710	0.00	0	14710	30	44150
11004 PIPING IN THE RP FLOW	80830	0	80830	0.00	0	80830	30	242680
11007 JUNCTIONS (PAB & INSTALL)	65725	0	65725	0.00	0	65725	39	19100
11008 WY LINE DEF & POSITION OF ERAS	41125	0	41125	0.00	0	41125	30	12334
11014 ELECTRICAL	76797	0	76797	0.00	0	94797	25	24290
SUBTOTAL 21 PA CONST-OFFITE E/C	191506	0	191506	0.00	0	191506	30	449233
33000 (EXISTING PIPE BURIAL EXCEPT	3301	0	3301	0.00	0	3301	30	1014
SUBTOTAL 32 CONSTRUCTION-O/C	3301	0	3301	0.00	0	3301	30	1014
SUBTOTAL 3 CONSTRUCTION	191937	0	191937	0.00	0	191937	30	450247
41001 PROJECT MGMT & INTEGRATION	7400	0	7400	0.00	0	7400	20	15200
SUBTOTAL 4 PROJECT INTEGRATION	7400	0	7400	0.00	0	7400	20	15200
PROJECT TOTAL	2,033,987	0	2,033,987	0.00	0	2,033,987	20	540,017
								2,594,014

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HNF-SD-TWR-AQA-001
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ICF KAISER HANFORD
NORTHWESTERN HANFORD COMPANY
JOB NO. 00007
FILE NO. 2415A5

*P EST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATION *
PHASE I PRIVATIZATION ALTERNATIVES A0102 & 104
UPDATED 04/83 BYNOV ESTIMATE
FOR_H03 - ESTIMATE BASIS SHEET

PAGE 3 OF 7
DATE 06/13/96
BY HNF/L0R/L0R/000

1. DOCUMENTS AND DRAWINGS

PLANNING: SPECIFICATIONS (40 HNF. NO.8): BY W. TICHUMBY FOR A15.1, 2, 3 .

2. MATERIAL PRICES

UNIT COSTS REPRESENT CURRENT PRICES FOR SPECIFIED MATERIAL.

3. LABOR RATES

- A.) ICF-KM HOURLY RATES ARE BASED ON THE 1995 FISCAL YEAR BUDGET LIGNATION RATES AS ISSUED BY KEM FINANCE (EFFECTIVE 05-08-95). SEE ALSO THE FY 1996 PLANNING RATES * (REPORT BOND2012).
- B.) WRC HOURLY RATES ARE BASED UPON THE FY 1996 PLANNING RATES * (REPORT BOND2012).
- C.) CRIC CRAFT RATES ARE AS ISSUED BY KEM FINANCE EFFECTIVE 10-01-95. RATES INCLUDE FRONTS BENEFITS, LABOR INSURANCE, TAXES AND TRAVEL WHEN APPLICABLE, PER HANFORD SITE STABILIZATION AGREEMENT, APPENDIX B (EFFECTIVE 04-08-94).
* SEE BONDING SOFT REPORTING, THE BONDING GUIDELINE HANDBOOK, SECTION 2 - COMPANY INFORMATION, FY 1996 PLANNING RATES.

4. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS/TECHNICAL SERVICES/OVERHEADS

- A.) ON-SITE CONSTRUCTION FORCE GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, TECHNICAL SERVICES AND CRAFT OVERHEAD COSTS ARE INCLUDED AS A COMPOSITE PERCENTAGE BASED ON THE ICF-KM ESTIMATING FACTOR, REVISION 1, 0795, DATED 1/10/94 THE TOTAL COMPOSITE PERCENTAGE APPLIED TO ON-SITE CONSTRUCTION FORCES LABOR, FOR THIS PROJECT, IS 32% FOR BUMP AND FILL WORK, WORK IS REFLECTED IN THE "BUMP/FILL" COLUMN OF THE ESTIMATE DETAIL.

5. ESCALATION

ESCALATION WAS NOT INCLUDED.

6. REMOVAL

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY - DOE ORDER 5400.4 PAGE 1-32 PARAGRAPH (C), REMINDS REMOVAL OF ALL GENERAL PLANT PROJECTS (APP-5) AND LINE ITEM 0111 COST ESTIMATES. REFERENCE: DOE 5400.4, FIGURE 1-17, BATCH 10-51-84.

7. REMARKS

- A.1 NO ESCALATION IS INCLUDED IN THIS ESTIMATE.
B.1 ALL WORK BY ICF-KEM CONSTRUCTION FORCES (CFF).

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HNF-SD-TWR-AGA-001
REVISION 1

REF KATSON MARFON
WESTINGHOUSE MARFON COMPANY
JOB NO. 746647
FILE NO. 34133A25

** TEST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATION **
PHASE 1 PRIORITIZATION ALTERNATES 40192 & 104
UNBARES ALL 25 PUMP ESTIMATE
406,003 - ESTIMATE BASIS BERT

PAGE 6 OF 9
DATE 08/13/96
BY SHF/LCH/TOM/RCX

- D-64
- C.3) PIPE:
N-25 IS SCH 40 CSTL, 100% X-RAY & HYDR REQUIRED
N-25 IS SCH 40 CSTL, WEDGED JOINT
AT THE BENDS THE 8" N-25 IS INCREASED TO 8" PIPE SIZE
NO SEAT TRACE REQUIRED.
NO INSULATION AND NO EXPANSION VOID REQUIRED AT BENDS
NO CROSS COMBINT LINE IS INCLUDED IN THIS ALTERNATE.
- D.1) JUMPERS:
THE JUMPERS WILL ALL BE CHROME STEEL (SPRINTED).
FOR JUMPERS IN THE NEW PUMP PIT LOOK AT THE PLAN OF THE OLD PUMP PIT
AND - THEY WILL BE SIMILAR IN SIZE & NUMBER.
- E.1) EXCAVATION:
EXCAVATION HANDWORKS ARE BASED ON QUOTER EXCAVATION INSIDE THE FARM 5.5 HRS/ CY.
WE WILL REUSE EXISTING EXCAVATED DIRT (CON'T SPECIAL QUOT 11).
- F.1) PITS:
EXISTING GRADE INSIDE THE 2P FARM IS 479.
THE NEW PUMP PIT WILL HAVE 3" THICK WALLS & 1" INS FLOOR; INSIDE
DIMENSIONS OF 4' X 9' X 8'0". FINISH FLOOR AT EL 673'. 3" THICK
COVER BLOCKS. IT WILL BE LINED WITH 12 SQARE SST.
- G.1) REMEDIATION CONDITIONS:
NO WASH SCOURING IN PITS EXCEPT FOR CORROSION. NO BURNING,
WELDS REQUIRED FOR EXCAVATION IN THE FARM, MAKE FOR 176-184 7M
AND CUTTING OF EXISTING PIPE.
EXISTING EXCAVATED DIRT WILL BE REUSE - NOT SPECIAL QUOTED.
- H.2) NO PUMPS OR ASSOCIATED JUMPERS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS ESTIMATE.
INSTRUCTIONS PER T. PETERSON & M ZICKLER.
- I.1) ESTIMATE DOES NOT INCLUDE DECONTAMINATION OR REMOVAL ANY EXISTING PUMP OR JUMPERS IN PITS.
- J.1) COSTS FOR DEFINITIVE DESIGN, ENG/INSPECTION AND O&M PROJECT MANAGEMENT ARE BASED ON A PERCENTAGE OF DIRECT CONSTRUCTION.
- 20% FOR DD
- 0% FOR E&I
- 5% FOR O&M PM

HNF SD-TWR-AQA-001
REVISION 1

JCE KAISER HANFORD
 WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. P4P497
 FILE NO. 14155A03

** (ONLY - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING) **
 PHASE 1 OPTIMIZATION ALTERNATIVES AP102 & 104
 WPARM02 WPT 05 STUDY ESTIMATE
 P40_H01 - COST CODE ACCOUNT SUMMARY

PAGE 07
 DATE 06/13/96 13:35:10
 BY BRP/LGR/LMG/WRH

EST CODE/NO3	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE SUBTOTAL	QUANTITY INDICATOR	UNIT TOTAL	ESCALATION % TOTAL	SW TOTAL	COMMITMENT % TOTAL	TOTAL DOLLARS
020	TITLE 11							
10001	TITLE 11	303000	0	303000	0.00	0	303000	303000
	TOTAL 020 TITLE 11	303000	0	303000	0.00	0	303000	303000
030	TITLE 111							
12001	TITLE 111	154000	0	154000	0.00	0	154000	170000
	TOTAL 030 TITLE 111	154000	0	154000	0.00	0	154000	170000
040	WRC PROJECT WORK							
470001	PROJECT WORK & (MISCELLAN)	76000	0	76000	0.00	0	76000	91200
	TOTAL 040 WRC PROJECT WORK	76000	0	76000	0.00	0	76000	91200
550	OTHER STRUCTURES							
310004	FIT FAB W/OUT PIPING ERRECT	147130	0	147130	0.00	0	147130	161200
	TOTAL 550 OTHER STRUCTURES	147130	0	147130	0.00	0	147130	161200
700	SPECIAL EQUIP/PROCESS SYSTEMS							
310003	SUPPORT STRUCTURES/ SUPERHEATING	350560	0	350560	0.00	0	350560	405500
310006	PIPES OF THE AP TANK	608331	0	608331	0.00	0	608331	709799
310007	INSTRUM (FAB & INSTALL)	45725	0	45725	0.00	0	45725	54831
310016	ELECTRICAL	96797	0	96797	0.00	0	96797	120997
	TOTAL 700 SPECIAL EQUIP/PROCESS SYSTEM	1327343	0	1327343	0.00	0	1327343	1720127
810	DEMOLITION							

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HNF:SD TWR-AGA-001
 Revision 1

JEF KAISER HANFORD
 WESTBROOKHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. 749587
 FILE NO. 24553A3

** TEST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
 PHASE I PRIORITIZATION ALTERNATIVES AP102 & 104
 MPARAMS OPT 01 STBYT ESTIMATE
 DDG_004 - COST EST. ACCOUNT SUMMARY

PAGE 01
 DATE 08/13/96 13:35:10
 BY SHJ/LSE/LWB/BEK

CODE	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE SUBTOTAL	OFFSITE INDIRECTS	USD TOTAL	SCALATION % TOTAL	CONC TOTAL	CONTINGENCY % TOTAL	TOTAL DOLLARS
310000	NEW LEAK DET & PORTION OF 28450	41913	0	41913	0.00	0	30	52334
330000	EXISTING PIPE BURIAL CHARGE	3201	0	3201	0.00	0	30	4161
TOTAL 010 BENDLIT00		44914	0	44914	0.00	0	30	57995

PROJECT TOTAL

2,032,987	0	2,032,987	0.00	2,033,087	20	568,017	2,594,034
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HNF-SD-TWR-AGA 001
 Revision 1

167 EMBER BARFORD
 WESTINGHOUSE BARFORD COMPANY
 100 2D, P4P447
 FILE NO. 2155AC2

** 1987 - CONCEPTIVE ESTIMATION **
 PHASE 3 REACTORIZATION ALTERNATIVE NO. 2 & 3A
 WORKBOOK WP1 23 STUDY ESTIMATE
 DOE-883 - SUMMARY OF EST. DISCUSSION

PAGE 07
 DATE 08/12/88 12:35:20
 BY DWJ/LGH/L9A/OKH

CSI	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE BUDGETIAL	OR SITE INDIRECTS	DOO TOTAL	EXCALATION E TOTAL	DOO TOTAL	CONTINGENCY %	TOTAL DOLLARS
CONSTRUCTION								
00	TECHNICAL SERVICE	515000	0	515000	0.00	0	21	624000
01	GENERAL EQUIPMENTS	316540	0	316540	0.00	0	58	463502
02	TRUCKING	517724	0	517724	0.00	0	30	673041
02	CONCRETE	49223	0	49223	0.00	0	30	64792
05	METALS	73553	0	73553	0.00	0	30	95610
09	FURNISH	3644	0	3644	0.00	0	30	4744
13	MECHANICAL	413304	0	413304	0.00	0	30	537296
14	ELECTRICAL	100992	0	100992	0.00	0	23	126249
	TOTAL CONSTRUCTION	2,033,987	0	2,033,987	0.00	0	28	2,594,034
PROJECT TOTAL								
		2,033,987	0	2,033,987	0.00	0	28	2,594,034

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ICE KAISER HANFORD
 WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. WAP607
 FILE NO. 2473ACT

** 223 - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
 PHASE 3 OPTIMIZATION ALTERNATIVES #P102 & 104
 WAP607S RLT #3 STUDY ESTIMATE
 WAP_004 - CONTINGENCY ANALYSIS QUART 3/82

PAGE 8 OF 9
 DATE 08/23/96
 BY SR/LSD/LWR/OLE

REFERENCE: ESTIMATE BASIS SHEET PAGE 3 OF 8
 COST CODE ACCOUNT SUMMARY PAGE 3 OF 9

THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY - RICHLAND WASTE STAB. 3 - COST ESTIMATING, ANALYSIS AND STANDARDIZATION
 DATES 3-27-82, PROVIDED SUBCATEGORIES FOR ESTIMATE CONTINGENCIES. THE SCHEDULE FOR A STUDY ESTIMATE
 SHOULD HAVE AN OVERALL RANGE OF 20 TO 30%.

CONTINGENCY IS EVALUATED AT THE THIRD COST CODE LEVEL AND SUMMARIZED AT THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY COST CODE
 LEVEL OF THE DETAILED COST ESTIMATE.

DESIGN & MANAGEMENT

223 TITLE 11
 WDC 110001 IN AVERAGE CONTINGENCY OF 22% WAS APPLIED TO DEFINITIVE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION AS THESE COSTS
 ARE A PERCENTAGE OF DIRECT CONSTRUCTION AND A DETAILED PLANNING EFFORT FOR THIS WORK AS WELL AS
 223 TITLE 171
 WDC 120001 ADDITIONAL SERVICE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE WAP607S AND P13 HAZARDOUS WASTE IMPACT THE PLANNED COSTS.

960 WDC PROJECT MANAGEMENT 20% CONTINGENCY WAS APPLIED TO WDC PROJECT HOURS TO ALLOW FOR ABOVE COSTS AND
 WDC 410001 ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED TO SUPPORT THIS WAP607S OR ANY DELAYS IN SCHEDULE.

CONSTRUCTION

550 OTHER STRUCTURES

310004 FIT FOR W/OUT PIPING CHANGES 30% CONTINGENCY ADDED -LACKING DETAIL, DESIGN & RAO. CONDITIONS COULD CHANGE

TOTAL 550 OTHER STRUCTURES 30

700 SPECIAL EQUIP/PROCESS SYSTEMS

310001 SUPPORT FUNCTIONS/ UNIDENTIFIED 30 CONTINGENCY ADDED AT SAME RATE AS CONSTRUCTION
 310006 PIPING IN THE W/ VARI 30 CONTINGENCY ADDED -RADIATION CONTINGENCY COSTS CAUSE COSTS TO RISE
 310007 JUMPS (FAN & INSTALL) 20 CONTINGENCY ADDED -LACKING DETAIL, & ERROR IN MATERIAL OR DESIGN IS PROBABLE.
 310014 ELECTRICAL 20 CONTINGENCY ADDED -QUANTITY AND TIME COULD CHANGE AS DETAILS WERE AVAILABLE

TOTAL 700 SPECIAL EQUIP/PROCESS SYSTEM 20

810 DEMOLITION

310008 ANY LEAK PIP. & PORTION OF SHAFT 30 CONTINGENCY ADDED - RAO./ CONTINGENCY CHANGES COULD INRSE COST
 310009 EXISTING PIPE REMOVAL CHARGES 30 DITTO

TOTAL 810 DEMOLITION 30

AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION CONTINGENCY 30%
 AVERAGE PROJECT CONTINGENCY 28%

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ICI TAISER GROUP
 WESTINGHOUSE SANDFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. P2P407
 FILE NO. Z613AC2

** TEST & INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
 PHASE I PRIVATIZATION ALTERNATIVES AP102 I 104
 UPDATES OPT #2 STUDY ESTIMATE
 FOR_BOT - BASIC INDIRECT COSTS BY WBS

PAGE 01 OF
 DATE 08/13/96 13:25:29
 BY BRP/LWR/LDR/JCK

WBS	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE SUBTOTAL	CONTRACT %	ADMINISTRATION TOTAL	DDO PAKE PREP.	OTHER INDIRECT	TOTAL INDIRECT
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
110001	TITLE 13	343000	0.00	0	0	0	0
120001	TITLE 13	150000	0.00	0	0	0	0
310001	SUPPORT FUNCTIONS/SEQUENCES	350540	0.00	0	0	0	0
310004	WT FOR W/WT PIPING CHECKS	147130	0.00	0	0	0	0
310005	PPING IN THE AP TRN	400381	0.00	0	0	0	0
310007	STUMPS (FOR & INSTALL)	45725	0.00	0	0	0	0
310008	WT LEAK DET & PORTION OF 2M05D	41113	0.00	0	0	0	0
310010	ELECTRICAL	90797	0.00	0	0	0	0
330000	INDIVIDUAL PIPE WORKING CHARGES	3361	0.00	0	0	0	0
450001	PROJECT RMT & INCORPORATE	70000	0.00	0	0	0	0

PROJECT TOTAL		2,831,087					

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 Revision 1

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APPENDIX E

PULSAIR VENTILATION ANALYSIS
LETTER REPORT

HNF-SD-TWR-AGA-001
Revision 1

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APPENDIX E

PULSAIR VENTILATION ANALYSIS LETTER REPORT

E1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report analyzes the effect of a proposed tank waste mixing strategy known as Pulsair on the 241-AP Tank Farm exhaust ventilation system.

The Pulsair mixing system is similar to the air lift circulator (ALC) system currently used to agitate waste in the 241-AY and 241-AZ tanks. The primary difference in operation is that the ALC system introduces a continuous flow of air evenly distributed throughout the waste whereas the Pulsair system depends on relatively violent local sparging at one or two sites within the tank. Air is admitted at a frequency of from 5 to 12 pulses/min.

It is necessary to know the effect of Pulsair on the following:

- Waste tank thermodynamics
- Tank head space pressure variations
- Aerosol generation and exhaust HEPA filter life

E2.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Calculations have been performed to analyze the effect of the Pulsair system on temperature, pressure, and aerosol generation within the 241-AP tanks.

Tank waste solution temperatures will not be increased due to operation of the Pulsair mixing system. This is in contrast to the elevated waste temperature created by use of mixer pumps.

Tank head space pressure will vary less than 4 percent as a direct result of Pulsair operation.

Aerosol generation within the tank head space is expected to increase slightly due to Pulsair operation. Under these conditions, HEPA filter life in the ventilation exhaust system has been calculated as 2.8 years or more. Installation of a pretreatment device upstream of the HEPA filters may be warranted if extended filter changeout intervals are wanted. For comparison, the

existing HEPA filters have shown less than 0.25-in wc. pressure differential increase per year of operation.

A cost estimate has been prepared for installation of a fluidic vortex scrubber to extend HEPA filter life. Performance and operating principles of the scrubber are described in the referenced journal article (AEA 1993). The efficiency of the fluidic scrubber is nearly 99 percent for 1 μ m particulate. Liquid mist carryover is reportedly nonexistent, which implies that the deentrainer in the tank farm ventilation system could be eliminated if a fluidic scrubber with full system capacity (34 m³/min [1,200 ft³/min] were installed. The estimated total project cost of a 11.3 m³/min (400 ft³/min) scrubber (to treat exhaust from Pulsair tanks only) is \$4,000,000 (see Section E7.0). The cost estimate includes a concrete enclosure (missile and radiation shielding) around the scrubber, and a large amount of "burnout" expense to perform hot tie-ins to the existing ventilation piping.

The increased frequency of filter changeout, due to Pulsair operation without a ventilation system pretreatment device, will increase tank farm maintenance costs. The life-cycle cost for ten years of annual filter replacement amounts to only \$49,000. Installation of the vortex scrubber for the sole purpose of extending filter life is, therefore, not cost effective. However, if the complete exhaust system were to be replaced (as recommended by Project W-314), installation of the scrubber may be cost effective, and should be given serious consideration in light of its unique capabilities.

E3.4 APPROACH/EVALUATION

A thermal analysis of the 241-AP tanks was performed to determine the effect of using the Pulsair mixing system. A computer code developed for project W-236 was used to model the waste tank heat removal systems. The Pulsair system was modeled using the provision in the code to analyze the effect of ALCs.

Input to the program included the following:

- Radionuclide decay heat
- Inlet air temperature and humidity
- ALC flow rate
- Vapor suppression factor
- Annulus flow conditions
- Tank dimensions.

Output from the program included the following:

- Waste temperature and vapor pressure
- Net evaporation
- Supply air required
- Vapor space temperature and humidity
- Convection and conduction heat losses.

Pressure variations in the tank head space caused by discrete pulsed air additions to the waste were calculated. Ideal gas law relationships were used conservatively to estimate the change in pressure assuming the volume and temperature to be fixed, with a variable gas mass.

Aerosol generation due to Pulsair operation was assumed to be equivalent to the effect of ALCs in existing aging waste tanks. Aerosol measurements have been made in the ventilation systems for the aging waste tanks and for the AP Tank Farm (Ligońke et al. 1994). Calculations were made to determine the projected HEPA filter life in AP Tank Farm assuming filter change out at a particulate load of 2,000 g in a 28.3 m³/min (1,000 ft³/min) HEPA filter.

The additional cost for a pretreatment device to extend filter life was compared with the filter changeout costs that would be incurred without the device. Filter changeout and disposal costs used (from personal communication with J. T. Ross) were as follows:

- \$2,660 per cubic meter (\$1,500 per cubic yard) burial cost
- Five HEPA filters in a 0.91 m x 0.91 m x 1.8 m (3 ft x 3 ft x 6 ft) burial box
- 60 worker-hours at \$50 per worker-hour for greenhouse
- Each HEPA filter cost \$250.

Assuming only two filters are changed out for each greenhouse set up, the average cost of replacement is approximately \$3,150 each. Changeout of two filters per year (considered excessive, based on the calculated life of 2.8 years) would incur an annual expense of \$6,300. The present value cost of 10 years of annual filter changeouts is equal to \$49,000 (\$6,300 times 7.76) (Petersen 1996).

E4.9 UNCERTAINTIES

It has not been verified that the Pulsair system will adequately mix the tank contents using the given air quantities.

E5.0 REFERENCES

- AEA Technology Engineering Services, "Solvent Recovery: Try Power Fluidics," *The Chemical Engineer*, December 9, 1993, Huntsville, North Carolina.
- Ligozke, M. W., et al., 1994, *Aerosol and Vapor Source Term Produced During Double-Shell Tank Waste Mobilization and Retrieval: Literature Review and Recommendations*, Letter Report, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, Washington.
- Petersen, S. R., 1996, *Energy Price Indices and Discount Factors for Life-Cycle Cost Analysis 1996*, NISTIR 85-3273-10, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington D.C.

HNF-SD-TWR-AGA-001
Revision 1

E6.0 CALCULATION

PULSAIR VENTILATION

KAISER ENGINEERS HANFORD	CALCULATION IDENTIFICATION AND INDEX	Page 1 of 1 Date 8/7/96																				
<p>This sheet shows the status and description of the attached Design Analysis sheets.</p> <p>Discipline ZB HVAC Worksheet No. E23380 Calculation No. H-02</p> <p>Project No. & Name TWRS Privatization Phase 1</p> <p>Calculation Item PULSE AIR VENTILATION</p>																						
<p>These calculations apply to:</p> <p>Spec. No. _____ Ser. No. _____</p> <p>Des. No. _____ Inv. No. _____</p> <p>Other (Study, Cont): 1ST DECISION DOCUMENT Rev. No. _____</p>																						
<p>The status of these calculations is:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preliminary Calculations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final Calculations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Check Calculations (On Calculation Error)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Void Calculation (Reason Voided)</p>																						
<p>Incorporated in Final Drawing? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>This calculation verified by independent "check" calculations? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>																						
<p>Original and Revised Calculation Approvals</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:25%;"></th> <th style="width:25%; text-align: center;">Rev. 0 Signature/Date</th> <th style="width:25%; text-align: center;">Rev. 1 Signature/Date</th> <th style="width:25%; text-align: center;">Rev. 2 Signature/Date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Originator</td> <td style="padding: 2px;"><i>Paul Reed 8/7/96</i></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Checked by</td> <td style="padding: 2px;"><i>J.S. Williams 8/7/96</i></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Approved by</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Checked Against Approved Target Data</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Rev. 0 Signature/Date	Rev. 1 Signature/Date	Rev. 2 Signature/Date	Originator	<i>Paul Reed 8/7/96</i>			Checked by	<i>J.S. Williams 8/7/96</i>			Approved by				Checked Against Approved Target Data			
	Rev. 0 Signature/Date	Rev. 1 Signature/Date	Rev. 2 Signature/Date																			
Originator	<i>Paul Reed 8/7/96</i>																					
Checked by	<i>J.S. Williams 8/7/96</i>																					
Approved by																						
Checked Against Approved Target Data																						
<p>INDEX</p>																						
Design Analysis Page No.	Description																					
1	OBJECTIVE CRITERIA GIVEN DATA																					
2	ASSUMPTIONS, REFERENCES																					
3	FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS, CALCULATIONS																					
4-8	CALCULATIONS																					

KAIBER ENGINEERS
HANFORDCalc No H-02
Revision 0
Page No 1 of 5

DESIGN ANALYSIS

Client WHEWDL Job No E 23340Subject Pulse-Air VentilationDate 8/2/96 By PD RICEChecked 8/7/96 By E. J. ...Location 200 E, 241-AP

Revised By

1.0 OBJECTIVE

The objective of these calculations is to determine the effect of a proposed pulse-air waste mixing system on the ventilation system required in AP Tank Farm. Calculations must be performed to determine the effect on:

- 1) Waste Tank exhaust thermodynamics
- 2) Tank headspace pressure variations
- 3) HEPA filter life

2.0 CRITERIA

A. DOE 630.1A, General Design Criteria.

3.0 GIVEN DATA

a) Pulse Volume = $1 \text{ ft}^3 @ 80 \text{ psig} \ \& \ 60^\circ \text{F}$

b) Pulse frequency = $5-12 / \text{min}$.

c) Primary Vent system Capacity = 1170 cfm

d) Annulus Vent system Capacity = 8600 cfm

e) Tank farm will consist of 6 Tanks, 2 of which would have pulse-air installed.

f) Max. Tank radiolytic heat = $70,000 \text{ BTU/hr}$

KAISER ENGINEERS
MANFORDCalc No H-02
Revision 0
Page No 2 of 3

DESIGN ANALYSIS

Client	W.H.C.	WDJ Job No	E 23380
Subject	Fiber-Air Ventilation	Date	8/2/96 by P.D. Allen
Location	200 E. 201-1P	Checked	AP/ML by G. Walcott
		Revised	By

4.0 ASSUMPTIONS

- Average Summer air temp. = 77°F, humidity = 45%
- Tank waste vapor suppression factor = 0.45
- Average Primary air flow = 195 cfm/tank
- Average Annulus air flow = 1433 cfm/tank
- Fiber-Air & ALC systems have similar effect on ventiles
- HAPP filters will reach DP limit before close limit

5.0 REFERENCES

- Cleason, E.R., 1994, "Results from Evaporation Test to Support Heat Removal System Design," WNC-SD-W2364-ER-00, Rev. 0.
- Crea, B.K., 1994, "Results from Evaporation Test to Support the MUTE Heat Removal Syst. Design," WNC-SD-W2364-ER-004.
- Ligojke, M.W. et al., 1994, "Air and Vapor Source Term Produced During Double-Shell Tank Waste Mobilization and Retrieval; Literature Review and Recommendations" Letter Report
- Burkhead, C.A., 1976, "Nuclear Air Cleaning Handbook," ERDA 76-21

KAISER ENGINEERS
HANFORD

DESIGN ANALYSIS

Calc No 1402
Revision 0
Page No 3 of 8Client WHCWOJAB No E2330Subject Pulse-Air VentilationDate 8/2/96 By DD RieChecked 8/17/96 By E. GalsongLocation ZONE, 2A1-AP

Revised By

6.0 FINDINGS and CONCLUSIONS

- 1) The results of the Tank Thermal analysis show that use of Pulse-Air in a tank having 70,000 BM/HR Radiolytic Heat Load will not noticeably affect Solution Temperature, Exhaust Temperature, or Water evaporation rate. The calculated Solution Temperature is 104 °F.
- 2) The result of the Tank Vapor Space Pressure Variation analysis is that the variation should be less than 0.04 in.W.C., which is considered negligible.
- 3) The result of the aerosol generation analysis predicts a HEPA filter life time exceeding 2.5 years.

7.0 CALCULATIONS7.1 WASTE TANK Exhaust ThermodynamicsPulse Volume = 1 ft³ @ 80 psia & 60 °F

$$PV = nRT ; V_2 = \frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2} @ T \text{ CONST.}$$

$$V_2 = \left(\frac{80 + 14.7}{14.7} \right) (1 \text{ ft}^3) = 6.4 \text{ ft}^3$$

Pulse frequency = 5-12 pulses/min.

Average flow @ max. frequency = (12)(6.4) = 77 scfm

The effect of operation with & w/o Pulse Air is shown on the computer print out (pgs 4 & 5):

HNF-SD-TWR-AGA-001

Revision 1

Operation without pulse air

4/8

Pump Heat = 0 Btu/h Radionuclide Heat = 70000 Btu/h
 Inlet Air Temp = 77 F Relative Humidity = 40 %
 Suppression Factor = .45 Inlet Air Temp at Annulus = 77 F
 ALC Flow Rate = 0 scfm Annulus Flow Rate = 1433 scfm
 Tank Diameter = 75 ft Tank Height = 35 ft Ann Gap = 30 in
 Tank Thickness = 1 in Soil Depth = 10.5 ft
 Concrete Depth = 1.25 ft Outside Air Temp = 77 F

Soil Temp. F	Soil vp mm Hg	Annulus Loss Btu/h	Conduct Loss Btu/h	Net Evap lbH2O/h	Exit Hum Ra lbw/lbda	Required Flow scfm	Wa Exit Cond F / %RH	Ann. Ex. Temp F	
110.0	36.2	47817.	11327.	8.01	0.031	76.78	107.7	58.3	107.4
109.5	35.7	47052.	11185.	8.66	0.030	85.12	107.1	58.2	106.9
109.0	36.2	46286.	11045.	9.31	0.030	93.82	106.6	58.1	106.4
108.5	34.7	45524.	10904.	9.96	0.029	102.91	106.0	58.0	105.9
108.0	34.2	44760.	10762.	10.60	0.029	112.41	105.5	57.9	105.4
107.5	33.7	43997.	10621.	11.25	0.028	122.34	104.9	57.8	104.9
107.0	33.2	43234.	10479.	11.89	0.028	132.73	104.4	57.7	104.5
106.5	31.7	42472.	10338.	12.52	0.027	143.60	103.9	57.6	104.0
106.0	32.3	41710.	10196.	13.16	0.027	154.99	103.3	57.4	103.5
105.5	31.8	40948.	10055.	13.79	0.026	166.91	102.8	57.3	103.0
105.0	31.3	40187.	9913.	14.42	0.026	179.41	102.2	57.2	102.5
104.5	30.9	39426.	9771.	15.05	0.025	192.52	101.7	57.1	102.0
104.0	30.4	38666.	9629.	15.67	0.025	206.29	101.1	56.9	101.6
103.5	30.0	37906.	9488.	16.30	0.024	220.74	100.6	56.8	101.1
103.0	29.5	37147.	9346.	16.92	0.024	235.94	100.0	56.7	100.6
102.5	29.1	36388.	9204.	17.54	0.023	251.99	99.3	56.5	100.1
102.0	28.7	35630.	9062.	18.15	0.023	268.77	98.9	56.4	99.6
101.5	28.2	34873.	8920.	18.77	0.022	286.51	98.4	56.2	99.2
101.0	27.8	34116.	8779.	19.38	0.022	305.23	97.9	56.1	98.7
100.5	27.4	33359.	8637.	19.99	0.022	325.00	97.3	55.9	98.2
100.0	27.0	32604.	8495.	20.60	0.021	345.89	96.8	55.7	97.7
99.5	26.6	31849.	8353.	21.21	0.021	368.00	96.2	55.6	97.2
99.0	26.2	31094.	8212.	21.82	0.020	391.44	95.7	55.4	96.8
98.5	25.8	30340.	8070.	22.42	0.020	416.30	95.1	55.2	96.3
98.0	25.4	29587.	7929.	23.02	0.019	442.71	94.6	55.0	95.8
97.5	25.0	28835.	7787.	23.63	0.019	470.81	94.0	54.8	95.3
97.0	24.6	28083.	7646.	24.23	0.019	500.76	93.5	54.6	94.8
96.5	24.3	27332.	7505.	24.82	0.018	532.72	92.9	54.4	94.4
96.0	23.9	26583.	7364.	25.42	0.018	566.90	92.4	54.2	93.9
95.5	23.5	25833.	7223.	26.02	0.017	603.51	91.9	53.9	93.4
95.0	23.2	25085.	7082.	26.61	0.017	642.81	91.3	53.7	92.9
94.5	22.8	24338.	6941.	27.21	0.017	686.08	90.8	53.4	92.5
94.0	22.5	23592.	6801.	27.80	0.016	733.67	90.3	53.2	92.0
93.5	22.1	22847.	6660.	28.40	0.016	779.94	89.7	52.9	91.5
93.0	21.8	22102.	6520.	28.99	0.016	833.34	89.2	52.6	91.0
92.5	21.5	21359.	6380.	29.58	0.015	891.39	88.6	52.3	90.5
92.0	21.1	20617.	6241.	30.18	0.015	954.69	88.1	52.0	90.1
91.5	20.8	19877.	6102.	30.77	0.015	1023.96	87.6	51.7	89.6
91.0	20.5	19137.	5963.	31.36	0.014	1100.02	87.1	51.4	89.2
90.5	20.2	18400.	5825.	31.96	0.014	1183.91	86.5	51.0	88.7
90.0	19.8	17663.	5687.	32.55	0.014	1276.81	86.0	50.7	88.2
89.5	19.5	16928.	5549.	33.14	0.013	1380.23	85.5	50.3	87.8
89.0	19.2	16195.	5413.	33.73	0.013	1493.96	85.0	49.9	87.3
88.5	18.8	15463.	5277.	34.33	0.013	1628.21	84.5	49.5	86.8
88.0	18.6	14733.	5141.	34.92	0.012	1773.81	84.0	49.0	86.4

145 cfm

HNF-SD-TWR-AGA-001

Revision 1

Operation with pulse air

5/8

Pump Heat = 0 Btu/h
 Inlet Air Temp = 77 F
 Suppression Factor = .45
 ALC Flow Rate = 77 scfm
 Tank Diameter = 75 ft
 Tank Thickness = 1 in
 Concrete Depth = 1.25 ft
 Radionuclide Heat = 70000 Btu/h
 Relative Humidity = 40 %
 Inlet Air Temp at Annulus = 77 F
 Annulus Flow Rate = 1433 scfm
 Tank Height = 36 ft
 Soil Depth = 10.5 ft
 Ann Gap = 30 in
 Outside Air Temp = 77 F

Soln Temp. F	Soln Vp mm Hg	Annulus Loss Btu/h	Conduct Loss Btu/h	Net Evap TBM20/h	Exit Hum Rn lbw/lbda	Required Flow scfm	Va Exit Cond F / %RH	Ann. Ex. Temp F	
109.0	35.2	46288.	11177.	9.17	0.030	14.56	107.5	56.9	106.4
108.5	34.7	45324.	11032.	9.02	0.030	23.18	106.9	57.0	105.9
108.0	34.2	44760.	10887.	10.48	0.029	32.14	106.3	57.1	105.4
107.5	33.7	43997.	10742.	11.14	0.029	41.44	105.8	57.3	104.9
107.0	33.2	43234.	10597.	11.80	0.028	51.11	105.2	57.4	104.5
106.5	32.7	42472.	10451.	12.49	0.028	60.05	104.6	57.9	104.0
106.0	32.3	41710.	10307.	13.12	0.028	71.03	104.1	57.8	103.5
105.5	31.8	40948.	10164.	13.76	0.027	82.54	103.5	57.7	103.0
105.0	31.3	40187.	10020.	14.39	0.026	94.60	103.0	57.6	102.5
104.5	30.9	39426.	9876.	15.02	0.026	107.24	102.4	57.4	102.0
104.0	30.4	38666.	9732.	15.65	0.025	120.51	101.8	57.3	101.6
103.5	30.0	37906.	9588.	16.28	0.025	134.45	101.3	57.2	101.1
103.0	29.5	37147.	9444.	16.90	0.024	149.10	100.7	57.0	100.6
102.5	29.1	36388.	9300.	17.52	0.024	164.51	100.2	56.9	100.1
102.0	28.7	35629.	9156.	18.14	0.023	180.73	99.6	56.8	99.6
101.5	28.2	34870.	9012.	18.76	0.023	197.82	99.0	56.6	99.2
101.0	27.8	34111.	8868.	19.38	0.023	215.85	98.5	56.5	98.7
100.5	27.4	33352.	8724.	19.99	0.022	234.87	97.9	56.2	98.2
100.0	27.0	32604.	8581.	20.60	0.022	254.98	97.3	56.1	97.7
99.5	26.6	31849.	8437.	21.22	0.021	276.25	96.8	56.0	97.2
99.0	26.2	31094.	8293.	21.82	0.021	298.78	96.2	55.8	96.8
98.5	25.8	30340.	8149.	22.43	0.020	322.68	95.7	55.6	96.3
98.0	25.4	29587.	8006.	23.04	0.020	348.05	95.1	55.4	95.8
97.5	25.0	28833.	7862.	23.64	0.019	374.04	94.6	55.2	95.3
97.0	24.6	28083.	7719.	24.25	0.019	401.77	94.0	55.0	94.8
96.5	24.3	27332.	7576.	24.85	0.019	430.43	93.4	54.8	94.4
96.0	23.9	26583.	7433.	25.45	0.018	461.19	92.9	54.6	93.9
95.5	23.5	25833.	7290.	26.05	0.018	502.25	92.3	54.4	93.4
95.0	23.2	25085.	7147.	26.65	0.017	539.87	91.8	54.1	92.9
94.5	22.8	24338.	7004.	27.25	0.017	580.29	91.2	53.9	92.5
94.0	22.5	23592.	6862.	27.85	0.017	623.85	90.7	53.6	92.0
93.5	22.1	22847.	6720.	28.45	0.016	670.89	90.1	53.4	91.5
93.0	21.8	22102.	6578.	29.04	0.016	721.82	89.6	53.1	91.0
92.5	21.5	21359.	6436.	29.64	0.016	777.13	89.0	52.8	90.6
92.0	21.1	20617.	6295.	30.24	0.015	837.36	88.5	52.5	90.1
91.5	20.8	19877.	6154.	30.84	0.015	903.18	88.0	52.2	89.6
91.0	20.5	19133.	6013.	31.44	0.015	975.37	87.4	51.9	89.2
90.5	20.2	18400.	5873.	32.03	0.014	1054.85	86.9	51.5	88.7
90.0	19.8	17663.	5733.	32.63	0.014	1142.74	86.3	51.1	88.2
89.5	19.5	16928.	5594.	33.23	0.013	1240.39	86.8	50.8	87.8
89.0	19.2	16195.	5456.	33.83	0.013	1349.45	85.3	50.4	87.3
88.5	18.9	15463.	5318.	34.43	0.013	1471.94	84.8	50.0	86.8
88.0	18.6	14733.	5181.	35.03	0.012	1610.41	84.3	49.5	86.4

KAISER ENGINEERS
HANFORD

DESIGN ANALYSIS

Calc. No. H-02
Revision 0
Page No. 6 of 8

Client <u>WHE</u>	WOLub No. <u>E23380</u>
Subject <u>Pulse-Air Ventilation</u>	Date <u>8/5/96</u> by <u>Paul Rice</u>
Location <u>200 E, 2A1-AF</u>	Checked <u>8/7/96</u> By <u>E. D. P. Rice</u>
	Revised _____ by _____

Calculations (cont)

7.2 Tank Headspace Pressure Variations

The most conservative approach is to assume the tank headspace is a sealed volume when the air pulse is added to a full tank.

$$PV = nRT; \quad \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{n_2}{n_1} \quad @ \text{ CONST. } T \& V$$

Head Volume = Total Tank Volume - Waste Volume

$$\text{Total Volume of DST} = 198,215 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume of } 1,000,000 \text{ gal} = 133,680 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Head Volume} = 64,535 \text{ ft}^3$$

Change in n due to 1 pulse = 6.4 ft³ @ STP.

$$\frac{n_2}{n_1} = \frac{(64,535 + 6.4)}{(64,535)} = 1.000093$$

$$P_2 = (14.7 \text{ psia}) (1.000093) = 14.7014 \text{ psia}$$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1 = 0.0014 \text{ psi} = 0.039 \text{ in. WC}$$

The maximum variation in tank head pressure will occur at minimum tank negative - 1" WC.

$$\text{Variation } \% = \frac{0.039 \text{ in. WC}}{1 \text{ in. WC}} = 4\% \text{ (Negligible)}$$

KAISER ENGINEERS
HANFORD

DESIGN ANALYSIS

Calc. No. H-02
Revision 0
Page No. 2 of 8

Client <u>W.H.C.</u>	WO/Job No. <u>E 25580</u>
Subject <u>Pulse-Air Ventilation</u>	Date <u>8/15/64</u> By <u>Frank Rice</u>
Location <u>200 E, 2A1-AP</u>	Checked <u>8/17/64</u> By <u>F. Waldman</u>
	Revised _____ By _____

CALCULATIONS (CONT.)

To 3. HEPA Filter Life

For reference 3), measured particulate concentration in the 2A1 AP-AB Vent header downstream of the two water condensers and upstream of the deentrainer varied from $0.9 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to $2.6 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ averaged 1.5 . The ALC flow rate from all four tanks averaged $\sim 15\%$ similar to the pulse air flow rate expected:

$$2 \times \text{Pulse air from Tanks AP 102 \& 104}$$

$$\text{TOTAL air flow}$$

$$= \frac{(2 \times 22 \text{ scfm})}{(1170 \text{ scfm})} = 1.3\%$$

Ref 3) also notes that condensers in the 2A1 ventilation system have a particle DF of approximately 1.3 to 1.6.

So the apparent particle concentration in the vent header near the tank outlet with ALC's operating =

$$(1.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3) (\text{condenser DF} = 5) = 8.3 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$$

For comparison, Ref 3) reveals that particle measurements at AP Farm resulted in a dry aerosol concentration of $15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (at tank). This value was unchanged when mixer pumps were operated.

Of the data available, the most conservative estimate of aerosol concentration that could challenge the final exhaust system = $8.3 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

i.e. aerosol load in 1170 scfm vent. syst. flow =

$$\frac{1170 \text{ ft}^3 (\cdot 8.3 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3)}{\text{min} (35.3 \text{ ft}^3/\text{min})} = 2735 \mu\text{g}/\text{min}$$

KAISER ENGINEERS
HANFORDCalc. No. H-02
Revision 0
Page No. 8 of 8

DESIGN ANALYSIS

Client <u>NHC</u>	WO/Job No. <u>E23380</u>
Subject <u>Fudge - Air Ventilation</u>	Date <u>8/5/96</u> by <u>PD Rice</u>
Location <u>200 E, 2A1-AF</u>	Checked <u>8/7/96</u> by <u>8/21/96</u>
	Revised By

Calculations (CONT.)

Typical HEPA filter particulate load at changeout
 is 2000 gm. ∴ Time to accumulate 2000 gm in
 HEPA filter. (assume HEPA filter takes all particulate)

$$= \frac{2000 \text{ gm}}{2735 \times 10^{-6} \text{ gm/min}} = 731,400 \text{ min} = 508 \text{ days}$$

Per (p) A, Prefilters will approximately double
 the HEPA filter life.

∴ HEPA filter life expected = $(508 \times 2) = 1016 \text{ days}$

$$= 2.8 \text{ yrs}$$

This should be considered conservative, as
 no credit was given for the effect of the
 decontainer in the system in removing
 particulate that would be encapsulated in
 liquid mist. Liquid would be present in the
 system if conduction heat losses from the
 single wall vent piping (underground) cooled
 the airflow from the tank vapor space
 condition of 102°F @ 57% RH to below 80°F

E7.0 COST ESTIMATE

VORTEX SCRUBBER

161 RAISER HARBOUR
 WESTINGHOUSE HARBOUR CONTACT
 JOB NO. 2-114
 FILE NO. 214242Z

"* EST - OPERATIVE ESTIMATION *"
 AP-102/106 PUMPE AID SYSTEM - VORIER SCRUBBER INST
 SUMP ESTIMATE
 00P_00Y - PROJECT COST SUMMARY

PAGE 1 OF 18
 DATE 08/27/96 09:24:49
 BY BLS

CODE	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COSTS		CONTINGENCY		TOTAL DOLLARS
		TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	
620	TITLE II DESIGN	210,000	25	40,000		250,000
650	TITLE III C/I DURING CONSTRUCTION	100,000	25	20,000		120,000
640	PROJECT MANAGEMENT (ADJUSTED TO MEET ONE SIBO.4)	130,000	25	40,000		170,000
		10,000		-30,000		-20,000
TOTAL DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT		500,000	30	100,000		600,000
550	OTHER STRUCTURES	20,000	40	10,000		30,000
700	SPECIAL EQUIP/PROCESS SYSTEMS (ADJUSTED TO MEET ONE SIBO.4)	2,200,000	32	700,000		2,900,000
		-20,000		-10,000		-30,000
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION		2,200,000	30	700,000		2,900,000
TOTAL ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COSTS (EXCL)		2,700,000	30	800,000		3,500,000
000	OTHER PROJECT COSTS (ADJUSTED TO MEET ONE SIBO.4)	400,000	25	100,000		500,000
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (EXCL)		3,100,000	30	900,000		4,000,000

E-18

HINP-SD-TWR-AQA-001
 Revision 1

TYPE OF ESTIMATE	STUDY ESTIMATE	DATE	AUGUST 27, 1996
ANALYTIC ENGINEER	<i>[Signature]</i>	REVIEWED BY	<i>[Signature]</i>
OPERATING CONSTRUCTION		APPROVED BY	<i>[Signature]</i>

REMARKS:
 NO. OF EST. REVISIONS: 0
 NO. OF EST. REVISIONS: 0
 NO. OF EST. REVISIONS: 0
 NO. OF EST. REVISIONS: 0

CHECK

CROWBAR/WASHER TO THE HEARST = 10,000 / 100,000 - PERCENTAGES NOT RECALCULATED TO REFLECT ROUNDING

SEE WASTE BAREFOOT
 WESTINGHOUSE BAREFOOT COMPANY
 JOB NO. F-14
 FILE NO. 2415A27

** TEST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
 AP 102704 BULSE AIG SYSTEM - WORTHEN SCRAMMER TEST
 STUDY ESTIMATE
 000102 - WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE SUMMARY

Page 2 of 10
 DATE 08/27/78 09:56:58
 BY GEM

WBS NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE SUBTOTAL	WBSITE TOTALS	WBS TOTAL	SYNCHRONIZATION TOTAL	WBS TOTAL	CONFIRMED/ TOTAL	TOTAL BOLARS		
113410	113410 113410 11 DESIGN	241800	0	241800	0.00	0	241800	25	60415	302875
123010	123010 113410 111 4/2 BARRING CONSTRUCTION	103500	0	103500	0.00	0	103500	25	25002	129458
	SUBTOTAL 1 ENGINEERING	345300	0	345300	0.00	0	345300	25	85407	432333
201010	201010 WORTHEN EQUIPMENT GENERALLY	509700	0	509700	0.00	0	509700	28	179961	219647
201020	201020 WORTHEN EQUIPMENT FOUNDING STRUCTURE	74134	0	74134	0.00	0	74134	25	18534	92680
	SUBTOTAL 2 PROCUREMENT	583834	0	583834	0.00	0	583834	27	130475	812327
310000	310000 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	172054	0	172054	0.00	0	172054	48	60021	240079
310010	310010 SCRAMMER INSTL & HOUSING STRUCTURE	22727	0	22727	0.00	0	22727	48	9091	31818
310020	310020 VENT & DRAIN LINE INSTALL/FFE IN	261520	0	261520	0.00	0	261520	25	60581	322101
310030	310030 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	40502	0	40502	0.00	0	40502	30	12179	52681
310050	310050 PURCHAS	194000	0	194000	0.00	0	194000	48	47950	146051
	SUBTOTAL 31 CONSTRUCTION FORCES	152501	0	152501	0.00	0	152501	37	57025	209526
330000	330000 BURIAL COSTS	14005	0	14005	0.00	0	14005	25	3721	18004
	SUBTOTAL 33 OPERATING CONTRACTS	14005	0	14005	0.00	0	14005	25	3721	18004
	SUBTOTAL 3 CONSTRUCTION	154006	0	154006	0.00	0	154006	37	52726	271442
400000	400000 W/C PROJECT MANAGEMENT	149504	0	149504	0.00	0	149504	25	37509	186995
	SUBTOTAL 4 PROJECT MANAGEMENT	149504	0	149504	0.00	0	149504	25	37509	186995
400000	400000 OTHER PROJECT COSTS	395020	0	395020	0.00	0	395020	25	49935	444955
	PROJECT TOTAL	3,105,180	0	3,105,180	0.00	0	3,105,180	38	954,092	4,040,060

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101 WATER HARBOUR
WESTINGHOUSE HARBOUR COMPANY
JOB NO. 2-618
FILE NO. 2-61882

** EST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
AP-102/104 PULSE AND STRIEN - VOFER SCHUBERT TRIST
STUDY ESTIMATE
000_H03 - ESTIMATE BASIC SHEET

PAGE 1 OF 10
DATE 08/27/96 12:45:10
BY PLM

1. DOCUMENTS AND DRAWINGS

DOCUMENTS: WINDOZ LETTER FROM AEA TECHNOLOGY ENGINEERING SERVICES, INC, TO JOHN D HALBRUK, DATED AUG 9, 1996.

EMAIL, EMPOWERED ASSUMPTIONS FOR VENTILATION ESTIMATE (MOLIER) FROM JOHN D HALBRUK, DATED, AUG 15, 1996

DRAWINGS: AP TAKE ASH SKETCH OF UNDERGROUND UTILITIES, NO DRAWING NUMBER.

2. MATERIAL PRICES

UNIT COSTS REPRESENT CURRENT PRICES FOR SPECIFIED MATERIAL. WINDOZ INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FOR THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:
VOFETZ SCHUBERT

3. LABOR RATES

A.) ICF 85 HOURLY RATES ARE BASED ON THE 1996 FISCAL YEAR BUREAU LINDHOLM RATES AS ISSUED BY THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT (EFFECTIVE 1-01-96) SEE ALSO THE FY 1996 PLANNING RATES * (REPORT 8002012).
B.) MEC HOURLY RATES ARE BASED UPON THE FY 1996 PLANNING RATES * (REPORT 8002001).
C.) IAW HOURLY RATES ARE BASED UPON THE FY 1996 PLANNING RATES * (REPORT 8002002).
D.) BANK CREDIT RATES ARE AS ISSUED BY THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT (EFFECTIVE 10-01-95). RATES INCLUDE PRIME BENEFITS, LABOR INSURANCE, TAXES, FRINGS, DISCRETIONARY OVERHEAD AND OVERTIME.
* SEE WINDOZ COST ESTIMATING, THE BUREAU GUIDELINE HANDBOOK, SECTION E - COMPANY INFORMATION, FY 1996 PLANNING RATES.

4. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS/TECHNICAL SERVICES/OVERTIME

A.) ON-SITE CONSTRUCTION FORCE GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES COSTS ARE INCLUDED AS A COMPOSITE PERCENTAGE BASED ON THE ICF EN ESTIMATING FACTORS FOUND IN SECTION 2 OF THE BUREAU GUIDELINE HANDBOOK (G080) LOCATED ON HARBOUR BOAT REPAIRING, 835 WATER GUIDELINE HANDBOOK. THE PERCENTAGE APPLIED TO ON-SITE CONSTRUCTION FORCE LABOR, FOR THIS PROJECT, IS 5% FOR ON-SITE WORK AND 10% FOR OFF-SITE WORK, WHICH IS REFLECTED IN THE "OVS/PMS" COLUMN OF THE ESTIMATE DETAIL.

5. ESCALATION

NO ESCALATION PERCENTAGES WERE CALCULATED FOR THIS "CHECK" STUDY ESTIMATE.

6. ROUNDING

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY - DOE ORDER 5100.4 PAGE 1-22 SUPPLEMENT (M), REQUIRES ROUNDING OF ALL GENERAL PLANT PROJECTS (GPP'S) AND 1346 ITEM III) COST ESTIMATES REFERENCE: DOE 5100.4, FIGURE 1-91, DATED 10-27-86.

7. REMARKS

A.) THIS ESTIMATE REPRESENTS THE COST FOR THE ON-SITE G/C TO PERFORM THE ENGINEERING, P/E BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, PROCUREMENT, AND CONSTRUCTION EFFORTS, WITH THE OPERATING CONTRACTOR PROVIDING THE OVERALL PROJECT MANAGEMENT EFFORTS.
B.) DEFINITIVE DESIGN AND P/E DURING CONSTRUCTION COSTS WERE INPUT BASED ON A PERCENTAGE OF DIRECT CONSTRUCTION AND PROCUREMENT COSTS LESS BURIAL FEES AND GENERAL COSTS.
C.) PROJECT MANAGEMENT COSTS WERE INPUT BASED ON A PERCENTAGE OF DIRECT ENGINEERING, CONSTRUCTION AND PROCUREMENT COSTS LESS BURIAL FEES AND GENERAL COSTS.

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7. REMARKS CONT.

- 0) OTHER PROJECT COSTS WERE INPUT BASED ON A PERCENTAGE OF DIRECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS LESS GENERAL FEES AND SUBMITTAL COSTS. THE PERCENTAGES FOR THESE EFFORTS WERE OBTAINED BASED ON ESTIMATED COSTS FROM PROJECT W-514.
- 1) POSSIBLE CONTAMINATION RISK RATES FOR PRIMARY WERT LINE 11E-11, PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT ENGINEER, WERE STATED TO BE BETWEEN 200 MG AND 500 MG. PER DIRECTION OF THE PROJECT ENGINEER THE CORNER RATE OF 200 MG WAS USED TO CALCULATE SUBMITTAL COSTS. SUBMITTAL COSTS WERE CALCULATED BASED ON THIS RATE WITH AN ALLOWANCE FOR POSSIBLE RISK REMEDIATION EQUIPMENT AND/OR EFFORTS
- 2) THE GRADE LINE WAS ESTIMATED TO BE APPROXIMATELY 150 LF FROM THE TRENCH TO BE UNUSED 4" RIVER IN TANK 241-AP 104
- 3) PER DIRECTION OF THE PROJECT ENGINEER, THE SCRUBBER WITH HOUSING STRUCTURE HAVE BEEN ABSTRACTED FROM SIMILAR MILLSTONE COSTS CONTAINED IN PROJECT W-030.
- 4) NO COSTS HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THIS ESTIMATE FOR REMEDIATING ROCK UPS NOR DOES IT CONTAIN ANY COSTS FOR OPERATION TRAINING.
- 5) THIS ESTIMATE ASSUMES THAT ALL WORK WILL BE PERFORMED ON REGULAR SHIFTS, NO ALLOWANCE FOR OVERTIME OR PREMIUM TIME HAS BEEN INCLUDED.
- 6) IT IS ASSUMED THAT ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLIES AVAILABLE IN THE TANK FARM WILL BE SUFFICIENT FOR THE NEEDS OF THIS PROJECT.
- 7) QUOTE'S PRODUCTION AND HAND EXCAVATION RATES WERE OBTAINED FROM PROJECT W-030.
- 8) THE FOLLOWING IS THE LIST OF TRAINING ASSUMPTIONS PROVIDED IN THE REFERENCED MANUAL FROM JOHN A. BALDWIN:

ELECTRICAL SERVICE:
120 VOLT FOR SPACE HEATER/WITH FREON CONTROL, LIGHTS IN STRUCTURE, TRANSFER PUMP (DREN PUMP), AND GENERALIZED WATER RECIRCULATION PUMP

WATER SUPPLY:
FOR THIS ESTIMATE NO RAW WATER SUPPLY WILL BE REQUIRED SINCE THE SYSTEM WILL USE A CLOSED LOOP GENERALIZED WATER SYSTEM. IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE "SEED" WILL HAVE A GENERALIZED WATER HOLDING TANK WHICH WILL BE REFILLED AS REQUIRED TO SUPPORT THE OPERATION.

HOUSING STRUCTURE:-
IT IS ASSUMED THAT A TILT UP CONCRETE STRUCTURE WILL BE CONSTRUCTED TO MEET SHEETING REQUIREMENTS. THIS STRUCTURE WILL BE OF SIMILAR CONSTRUCTION TO THE BUJOLEEN STRUCTURE PROVIDED FOR PROJECT W-030 CYCLES. THE APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS WILL BE 15' (L) X 8' (W) X 4' (H). THE FINAL STRUCTURE WILL BE COVERED WITH A TIN ROOF TO PROTECT THE "SEED". JOIST STRUCTURE WILL BE FITTED WITH A STAINLESS STEEL GRATE PAD WITH BRASS. THE PAD WILL BE 6" DEEP AND EQUIPPED WITH A LEAK DETECTION SYSTEM. THE CONCRETE STRUCTURE WILL BE CONSTRUCTED WITH A LAZYBAY COVER AND GORR. THE DRAIN SYSTEM FROM THE GRATE PAD AND CONCRETE BITCH WILL BE ENCASED AND COVERED TO AP-104. A EXISTING RIGID WILL BE USED TO CONDUCT THE DRAIN LINE TO THE TANK.

VENT LINE:-
THE VENT REMEDIATION SYSTEM WILL BE LOCATED EAST OF THE AP VENT PITS. WE WILL EXCAVATE DOWN TO THE EXISTING 37" PRIMARY VENT HEADER; APPROXIMATELY 5' BELOW GRADE; THIS WILL BE DONE IN TWO LOCATIONS. THE 71E-11E TO THE VENT HEADERS WILL BE 80E 11E-11E. APPROXIMATELY 50' IN NEW 12" VENT PIPING WILL BE ADDED WITH 90E11E TO REDUCE LONG RADIUS ELBOWS. THE VENT PIPING WILL BE COUP FOR WAPPED AND A "HOLIDAY TEST" PERFORMANCE.



JCT KRISER HANFORD
 WASHINGTON HANFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO 7 414
 FILE NO 246422

** EST - INTERIM ESTIMATE **
 AP-102/104 PULVE AIR SYSTEM - UNITS PROVIDED INST
 STONY STRAIGHT
 BAE_H01 - 2011 COMP ACCOUNT SUMMARY

PAGE 5 OF 10
 DATE 08/27/16 09:14:51
 BY BLN

CODE	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE	DEBITS	SUB	ESCALATION	SUB	CONTINGENCY	TOTAL
CODE/NOB		SUBTOTAL	INDIRECTS	TOTAL	% TOTAL	INITIAL	% TOTAL	DOLLARS
020	TITLE 1) DESIGN							
111010	TITLE 11 DESIGN	241660	0	241660	0.00	0	241660	302079
	TOTAL 020 TITLE 11 DESIGN	241660	0	241660	0.00	0	241660	302079
030	TITLE 11) E/1 DURING CONSTRUCTION							
121010	TITLE 111 E/1 DURING CONSTRUCTION	103560	0	103560	0.00	0	103560	129130
	TOTAL 030 TITLE 111 E/1 DURING CONSTR	103560	0	103560	0.00	0	103560	129130
040	PROJECT MANAGEMENT							
104000	O/C PROJECT MANAGEMENT	149596	0	149596	0.00	0	149596	186995
	TOTAL 040 PROJECT MANAGEMENT	149596	0	149596	0.00	0	149596	186995
550	OTHER STRUCTURES							
311010	SCRAMBLER INSTL & HOUSING STRUCTURE	18226	0	18226	0.00	0	18226	22511
	TOTAL 550 OTHER STRUCTURES	18226	0	18226	0.00	0	18226	22511
700	SPECIAL EQUIP/PROCESS SYSTEM							
200010	UNITED SCRAMBLER ASSEMBLY	599706	0	599706	0.00	0	599706	746617
201020	UNITED SCRAMBLER HOUSING STRUCTURE	74316	0	74316	0.00	0	74316	92661
310000	GENERAL EQUIPMENTS	172016	0	172016	0.00	0	172016	214070
311010	SCRAMBLER INSTL & HOUSING STRUCTURE	4501	0	4501	0.00	0	4501	5501
311020	VEHS & BRAIN LINE INSTALL/TYS IN	241520	0	241520	0.00	0	241520	301911
311030	ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS	40502	0	40502	0.00	0	40502	50675
311040	GENERAL	104000	0	104000	0.00	0	104000	129130
310000	SPECIAL COSTS	14001	0	14001	0.00	0	14001	17504
	TOTAL 700 SPECIAL EQUIP/PROCESS SYSTEM	2106300	0	2106300	0.00	0	2106300	2642228

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ICF JENSEN CONSULTANTS
 UTILITY/TRANSPORTATION DIVISION COMPANY
 JOB NO. 1-418
 FILE NO. 2418AEZ

** ESTIMATE - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATION **
 AP 101/104 PULSE AND SYSTEM - WORTHEN SCHUBERT 1053
 STUDY ESTIMATE
 DOE_HDS - COST ESTIMATE SUMMARY

PAGE 8 OF 10
 DATE 04/27/76 04.5A:11
 BY BLM

CODE	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE	DIRECT	SUB	SCALATION		SUB	CONSTRUCTION		TOTAL
		TOTAL	INDIRECTS	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	
000	OTHER PROJECT COSTS									
10000	DIRECT PROJECT COSTS	395020	0	395020	0.00	0	395020	25	75953	494775
	TOTAL 000 OTHER PROJECT COSTS	395020	0	395020	0.00	0	395020	25	75953	494775

	PROJECT TOTAL	3,105,148	0	3,105,148	0.00	0	3,105,148	10	734,642	4,040,000

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121 HUNTER HANFORD
 WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. 2-616
 FILE NO. 2616A2Z

** 1827 - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
 AP:102/104 PULSE A/E SYSTEM - VARIER NUMBER 1017
 STUDY ESTIMATE
 BOX_003 - ESTIMATE SUMMARY BY CSI DIVISION

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 DATE 08/27/96 00:56:52
 BY BLM

CSI	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE SUBTOTAL	DIVIDE INDIRECT	SUB TOTAL	EXERCISE % TOTAL	SUB TOTAL	CONFIDENCE % TOTAL	TOTAL DOLLAR
CONSTRUCTION								
00	TECHNICAL SERVICES	741066	0	741066	0.00	0	741066	926598
01	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	202234	0	202234	0.00	0	202234	183781
02	STEELWORK	82175	0	82175	0.00	0	82175	184831
03	CONCRETE	7197	0	7197	0.00	0	7197	10878
04	METALS	069	0	069	0.00	0	069	380
15	MECHANICAL	1001307	0	1001307	0.00	0	1001307	2475853
16	ELECTRICAL	40302	0	40302	0.00	0	40302	52757
19	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	149596	0	149596	0.00	0	149596	168888
	TOTAL CONSTRUCTION	3,185,168	0	3,185,168	0.00	0	3,185,168	4,040,068

	PROJECT TOTAL	3,185,168	0	3,185,168	0.00	0	3,185,168	4,040,068

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 Revision 1

REFERENCE: ESTIMATE BASIS SHEET PAGE 3 & 4 OF 30
COST CODE ACCOUNT SUMMARY PAGE 5 & 6 OF 30

THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY - RICHLAND UNDER ST90.3 "COST ESTIMATING, ANALYSIS AND STANDARDIZATION" DATED 5-27-65, PROVIDED GUIDELINES FOR ESTIMATE CONTINGENCIES. THE GUIDELINE FOR A SIBBY ESTIMATE SHOULD HAVE AN OVERALL RANGE OF 20 TO 30 % UP TO 50 % FOR EXPERIMENTAL/SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

CONTINGENCY IS EVALUATED AT THE ESTIM COST CODE LEVEL AND SUMMARIZED AT THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY COST CODE LEVEL BY THE DETAILED COST ESTIMATE.

ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT COST CODES 020, 030, AND 040

- WBS 1.1 DUE TO THE DEFINITIVE DESIGN AND I/E DURING CONSTRUCTION EFFORTS BEING CALCULATED AS A PERCENTAGE OF DIRECT CONSTRUCTION AND PROCUREMENT COSTS, AN OVERALL CONTINGENCY OF 75 PERCENT HAS BEEN APPLIED TO COVER POSSIBLE COST INCREASES WHICH MAY OCCUR DURING THE ACTUAL PLANNING/PROGRAMMING OF THESE EFFORTS. THIS CONTINGENCY WAS CALCULATED BASED ON HISTORICAL DATA TRACKING AVERAGE DEVIATION OF ENGINEERING COSTS VS DIRECT CONSTRUCTION AND PROCUREMENT COSTS.
- WBS 1.2
- WBS 1.3
- WBS 1.4 DUE TO THE PROJECT MANAGEMENT EFFORTS BEING CALCULATED AS PERCENTAGE OF OTHER DIRECT COSTS FROM THE ESTIMATE BASIS AND ESTIMATE BASIS FOR PERCENTAGE REPRODUCTION, AN OVERALL CONTINGENCY OF 25 PERCENT HAS BEEN APPLIED TO COVER POSSIBLE COST INCREASES WHICH MAY OCCUR DURING THE ACTUAL PLANNING/PROGRAMMING OF THIS EFFORT. THIS CONTINGENCY WAS CALCULATED BASED ON HISTORICAL DATA TRACKING AVERAGE DEVIATION OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT COSTS VS DIRECT CONSTRUCTION AND PROCUREMENT COSTS.

AVERAGE ENGINEERING CONTINGENCY 25 %

CONSTRUCTION COST CODES 550 AND 700

- WBS 2.0 OVERALL CONTINGENCIES OF 20 PERCENT FOR THE "SCRAMBLER ASSEMBLY" PROCUREMENT AND 25 PERCENT FOR THE "SCRAMBLER HOUSING STRUCTURE" PROCUREMENT WERE APPLIED BASED ON THE RELATIVE RISK OF INCREASED REQUIREMENTS FOR EACH EFFORT DUE TO THE OVERALL SCOPES BEING IN THE PRELIMINARY STAGES AT THE TIME THIS ESTIMATE WAS PREPARED.
- WBS 3.1 FOR DIRECTION OF THE PROJECT ENGINEER, OVERALL CONTINGENCIES RANGING FROM 25 TO 40 PERCENT HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO ALL CONSTRUCTION EFFORTS. THESE CONTINGENCIES WERE APPLIED TO COVER UNKNOWN COST INCREASES DUE TO THE SCOPE OF THIS PROJECT BEING IN THE PRELIMINARY STAGES AT THIS TIME, WITH MULTIPLE UNRESOLVED ISSUES RELATED TO RADIATION Doses AT THE PRIMARY AND THE I/E, SHIELDING (INCLUDING STRUCTURE) REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SCRAMBLER, AND HOOD (SPACING EFFORTS WHICH MAY OCCUR.

AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION CONTINGENCY 27 %

ICE VALER HOFFMAN
DEFENSE/ROUSE HAN/DRP COMPANY
JOB NO. 7-616
FILE NO. 2416422

** EST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATING **
AP-762/184 PULSE AIR BRIFER - VORTEX SCHEMERS 2827
STMT ESTIMATE
DOE_R06 - CONTINGENCY ANALYSIS BASIS SHEET

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BT 816

OTHER PROJECT COSTS DOE COST CODE 000

MSG 3.0

DUE TO THE OTHER PROJECT COSTS EFFORTS BEING CALCULATED AS PERCENTAGES OF OTHER PROJECT COSTS (SEE THE TRIMMETS DETAIL AND EXTRACT BASIS FOR PERCENTAGE METHODOLOGY), AN OVERALL CONTINGENCY OF 25 PERCENT HAS BEEN APPLIED TO COVER POSSIBLE COST INCREASES WHICH MAY OCCUR DURING THE ACTUAL PLANNING/REALIZATION OF THESE EFFORTS. THIS CONTINGENCY WAS CALCULATED BASED ON HISTORICAL DATA TRACKING AVERAGE DEVIATION OF OTHER PROJECT COSTS VS DIRECT CONSTRUCTION AND PROCUREMENT COSTS.

AVERAGE OTHER PROJECT COSTS CONTINGENCY IS 25 %

AVERAGE PROJECT CONTINGENCY IS 25 %

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101 ELSTER HARTFORD
 101 ELSTER HARTFORD COMPANY
 JOB NO. 2-474
 FILE NO. 218KAR2

** EST - INTERACTIVE ESTIMATE **
 AP-102/104 PUBLIC AIR STATION - VORWERB KUNDEPPR EST
 SINGL ESTIMATE
 BOL_087 - OFFICE INDIRECT COSTS BY WBS

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 DATE 08/27/76 09:50:13
 BY DLH

WBS	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE SUBTOTAL	CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION		DIO PACE PREP.	OTHER INDIRECT	TOTAL DIRECT
			%	TOTAL			
11010	FILE TO DESIGN	241648	0.00	0	0	0	0
12100	APPLIC FOR G/P BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	107546	0.00	0	0	0	0
20100	PUBLIC SCRAMBLER ASSEMBLY	509700	0.00	0	0	0	0
20400	PUBLIC SCRAMBLER HOUSING STRUCTURE	74134	0.00	0	0	0	0
30000	GENERAL REMEDIATIONS	172056	0.00	0	0	0	0
31010	CONCRETE WORK & MORTAR STRUCTURE	2777	0.00	0	0	0	0
31100	WGT & GND LINE INSTALL/TIE-IN	261820	0.00	0	0	0	0
31100	ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS	40080	0.00	0	0	0	0
31100	ROOFING	164890	0.00	0	0	0	0
33000	RENTAL EQUIP	36005	0.00	0	0	0	0
40000	O/C PROJECT MANAGEMENT	169596	0.00	0	0	0	0
50000	OTHER PROJECT COSTS	795620	0.00	0	0	0	0
PROJECT TOTAL		3,183,148		0	0	0	0

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APPENDIX F

SAMPLING SYSTEM ANALYSIS

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APPENDIX F

SAMPLING SYSTEM ANALYSIS

This appendix provides sampling assumptions and analysis used in determining requirements for the subsystems of the Intermediate Waste Feed Staging System (IWFS).

F1.0 PROJECTED FEED BATCHES

F1.1 PROJECTED FEED BATCH SUPERNATANT COMPOSITIONS

The feed batch supernatant compositional masses (as they will exist in the intermediate waste feed staging tanks) are based on Shelton (1996) and were calculated for, although not published in Carta et al. (1996). Tables F-1 and F-2 show the compositional masses (as projected in 2002) for each batch for Contractors 1 and 2, respectively. The chemical components are listed in metric tons (MT) and the radionuclides are listed in becquerels (Bq). The value for the total transuranics (TRU) is the sum of neptunium, plutonium, and americium isotopes.

Tables F-3 and F-4 show the projected IWFS feed batch supernatant compositions¹ for Contractors 1 and 2, respectively. The concentrations, shown in molarity (M), for each component in the supernatant (C_i^L), except the radionuclides, were calculated with the following equation:

$$C_i^L = \frac{M_i}{MW_i \cdot V_b} \left(10^6 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{MT}} \right) \quad \text{Eqn 1}$$

where:

M_i = Mass of component i (excluding radionuclides) in the batch (MT)

MW_i = Molecular weight of component i (g/mole)

V_b = Volume of the Batch (L).

¹This is the projected composition of the feed batches as they will exist in the staging tanks, not as they will exist in the contractors' tanks.

For this calculation, the molecular weight of the total organic carbon (TOC) was assumed to be 12 g/mole. The concentrations of the radionuclides (in Bq/L) in the supernatant (C_r^s) were calculated with the following equation:

$$C_r^s = \frac{M_r}{V_s} \quad \text{Eqn 2}$$

where:

M_r = Activity of radionuclide r in the batch (Bq).

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Table E-3 Projected Feed Batch Superstart Compositions for Contractor 1
(Tank 241-AP-102)

Elemental	BATCH 1	BATCH 2	BATCH 3	BATCH 4	BATCH 5	BATCH 6	BATCH 7	BATCH 8	BATCH 9	BATCH 10	BATCH 11	BATCH 12
Group Label	AP-102	AP-102 +AP-103	AP-102	AP-101	AP-102	AP-101	AP-102	AP-101	AP-102	AP-102	AP-102	AP-102
Elemental	A	A	A	A	A	B	C	C	C	C	C	B
Value (g)	3.88E+03	4.19E+03	2.42E+03	2.77E+03	2.74E+03	1.17E+03	7.89E+02	1.29E+03	2.87E+03	3.49E+03	3.42E+03	7.89E+03
Unit	L/g	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Isotopes: Deuterium (D), Tritium (T), Helium (He), Carbon (C), Nitrogen (N), Oxygen (O), Fluorine (F), Neon (Ne), Sodium (Na), Magnesium (Mg), Silicon (Si), Sulfur (S), Chlorine (Cl), Potassium (K), Calcium (Ca), Scandium (Sc), Titanium (Ti), Vanadium (V), Chromium (Cr), Manganese (Mn), Iron (Fe), Cobalt (Co), Nickel (Ni), Copper (Cu), Zinc (Zn), Gallium (Ga), Germanium (Ge), Selenium (Se), Bromine (Br), Krypton (Kr), Rubidium (Rb), Strontium (Sr), Zirconium (Zr), Niobium (Nb), Molybdenum (Mo), Technetium (Tc), Ruthenium (Ru), Rhodium (Rh), Palladium (Pd), Silver (Ag), Cadmium (Cd), Indium (In), Tin (Sn), Antimony (Sb), Tellurium (Te), Iodine (I), Xenon (Xe), Barium (Ba), Lanthanum (La), Cerium (Ce), Praseodymium (Pr), Neodymium (Nd), Promethium (Pm), Samarium (Sm), Europium (Eu), Gadolinium (Gd), Terbium (Tb), Dysprosium (Dy), Holmium (Ho), Erbium (Er), Thulium (Tm), Ytterbium (Yb), Lutetium (Lu), Hafnium (Hf), Tantalum (Ta), Tungsten (W), Rhenium (Re), Osmium (Os), Iridium (Ir), Platinum (Pt), Gold (Au), Mercury (Hg), Thallium (Tl), Lead (Pb), Bismuth (Bi), Polonium (Po), Astatine (At), Radon (Rn), Francium (Fr), Radium (Ra), Actinium (Ac), Thorium (Th), Protactinium (Pa), Uranium (U), Neptunium (Np), Plutonium (Pu), Americium (Am), Curium (Cm), Berkelium (Bk), Californium (Cf), Einsteinium (Es), Fermium (Fm), Mendelevium (Md), Nobelium (No), Lawrencium (Lr), Rutherfordium (Rf), Dubnium (Db), Seaborgium (Sg), Bohrium (Bh), Hassium (Hs), Meitnerium (Mt), Darmstadtium (Ds), Tennessine (Ts), Oganesson (Og)												
Al	1.88E+02	7.44E-04	6.10E-02	7.89E-01	5.04E+00	3.33E-01	4.49E-02	6.48E-02	3.34E-01	3.82E-01	6.28E-01	2.88E-01
Ar	8.88E-03	8.78E-07	2.17E-03	7.88E-10	1.88E-11	3.24E-07	1.88E-09	1.88E-06	4.88E-10	1.78E-02	8.88E-03	8.88E-07
As	1.29E-04	6.89E-04	8.89E-04	1.89E-03	1.39E-04	6.34E-03	6.34E-04	6.34E-04	1.81E-04	7.89E-04	7.89E-04	4.88E-04
Ca	3.88E-07	3.88E-09	8.89E-03	8.88E-03	6.88E-03	8.89E-07	3.89E-07	7.88E-03	5.14E-07	7.89E-07	7.89E-07	7.89E-07
Co	7.88E-04	2.89E-04	7.88E-04	3.89E-04	7.88E-04	6.88E-04	3.88E-04	3.88E-04	3.88E-04	6.88E-04	1.88E-04	1.88E-04
Cr	1.88E-04	7.89E-04	1.78E-04	4.89E-04	8.89E-04	1.49E-04	3.89E-04	8.89E-04	6.89E-04	6.89E-04	3.88E-04	1.88E-04
Cu	3.88E-04	3.88E-04	1.88E-07	4.88E-04	1.78E-10	8.78E-04	8.78E-04	1.88E-04	1.88E-04	3.88E-04	3.88E-04	3.88E-04
D	3.88E-04	3.88E-04	1.88E-07	4.88E-04	1.78E-10	8.78E-04	8.78E-04	1.88E-04	1.88E-04	3.88E-04	3.88E-04	3.88E-04
Fe	8.88E-04	6.88E-04	7.88E-04	6.88E-04	6.88E-04	4.78E-04	8.88E-04	8.88E-04	8.88E-04	8.88E-04	1.78E-04	4.88E-04
Ge	1.88E-04	6.88E-04	8.78E-04	1.88E-04	1.88E-04	3.88E-04	6.88E-04	8.88E-04	3.88E-04	3.88E-04	1.88E-04	3.88E-04
Ga	4.88E-07	7.89E-07	3.88E-07	8.89E-07	1.88E-07	1.88E-07	1.88E-07	1.88E-07	3.88E-07	3.88E-07	3.88E-07	7.89E-07
H	3.88E-07	1.77E-04	7.88E-04	8.88E-04	1.78E-03	8.89E-04	6.89E-04	6.89E-04	1.88E-04	1.77E-02	3.77E-02	3.77E-02
I	2.88E-04	8.89E-04	8.78E-04	1.88E-04	7.88E-04	8.88E-04	8.88E-04	8.88E-04	4.88E-04	8.88E-04	8.88E-04	8.88E-04
K	3.88E-04	3.88E-04	1.88E-07	4.88E-04	1.78E-10	8.78E-04	8.78E-04	1.88E-04	1.88E-04	3.88E-04	3.88E-04	3.88E-04
La	3.88E-04	6.88E-04	7.88E-04	6.88E-04	6.88E-04	4.78E-04	8.88E-04	8.88E-04	8.88E-04	8.88E-04	1.78E-04	4.88E-04
Mg	1.88E-04	6.88E-04	8.78E-04	1.88E-04	1.88E-04	3.88E-04	6.88E-04	8.88E-04	3.88E-04	3.88E-04	1.88E-04	3.88E-04
Mn	4.88E-07	7.89E-07	3.88E-07	8.89E-07	1.88E-07	1.88E-07	1.88E-07	1.88E-07	3.88E-07	3.88E-07	3.88E-07	7.89E-07
N	3.88E-07	1.77E-04	7.88E-04	8.88E-04	1.78E-03	8.89E-04	6.89E-04	6.89E-04	1.88E-04	1.77E-02	3.77E-02	3.77E-02
Ne	2.88E-04	8.89E-04	8.78E-04	1.88E-04	7.88E-04	8.88E-04	8.88E-04	8.88E-04	4.88E-04	8.88E-04	8.88E-04	8.88E-04
O	1.88E-04	2.89E-01	1.29E-01	7.89E-01	4.89E-01	8.89E-01	8.89E-01	8.89E-01	8.89E-01	8.89E-01	8.89E-01	8.89E-01
P	2.88E-04	2.88E-04	1.88E-07	4.88E-04	1.78E-10	8.78E-04	8.78E-04	1.88E-04	1.88E-04	3.88E-04	3.88E-04	3.88E-04
Si	4.88E-04	4.88E-04	6.88E-04	6.88E-04	6.88E-04	4.78E-04	8.88E-04	8.88E-04	8.88E-04	8.88E-04	1.78E-04	4.88E-04
S	1.88E-04	6.88E-04	8.78E-04	1.88E-04	1.88E-04	3.88E-04	6.88E-04	8.88E-04	3.88E-04	3.88E-04	1.88E-04	3.88E-04
Ti	1.88E-04	6.88E-04	8.78E-04	1.88E-04	1.88E-04	3.88E-04	6.88E-04	8.88E-04	3.88E-04	3.88E-04	1.88E-04	3.88E-04
V	4.88E-07	7.89E-07	3.88E-07	8.89E-07	1.88E-07	1.88E-07	1.88E-07	1.88E-07	3.88E-07	3.88E-07	3.88E-07	7.89E-07
W	2.88E-04	2.88E-04	1.88E-07	4.88E-04	1.78E-10	8.78E-04	8.78E-04	1.88E-04	1.88E-04	3.88E-04	3.88E-04	3.88E-04
Xe	3.88E-04	3.88E-04	1.88E-07	4.88E-04	1.78E-10	8.78E-04	8.78E-04	1.88E-04	1.88E-04	3.88E-04	3.88E-04	3.88E-04
Zn	3.88E-04	3.88E-04	1.88E-07	4.88E-04	1.78E-10	8.78E-04	8.78E-04	1.88E-04	1.88E-04	3.88E-04	3.88E-04	3.88E-04
Zr	1.88E-04	6.88E-04	8.78E-04	1.88E-04	1.88E-04	3.88E-04	6.88E-04	8.88E-04	3.88E-04	3.88E-04	1.88E-04	3.88E-04

Table F-4 Projected Feed Batch Supernatant Compositions for Contractor 2
(Tank 241-AP-104)

Component	BATCH 1	BATCH 2	BATCH 3	BATCH 4	BATCH 5	BATCH 6	BATCH 7	BATCH 8	BATCH 9	BATCH 10	BATCH 11	BATCH 12
Source Tank	AP-104	AP-104	AP-104	AP-104	AP-104	AP-104	AP-104	AP-104	AP-104	AP-104	AP-104	AP-104
Batch	A	A	A	A	A	B	C	D	C	C	D	C
Volume (L)	4,000 ± 0	4,000 ± 0	2,000 ± 0	4,000 ± 0	2,735 ± 0	1,700 ± 0	7,000 ± 0	1,000 ± 0	2,000 ± 0	2,000 ± 0	2,000 ± 0	1,000 ± 0
Batch	1.04	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Reported from Compositions (L) by average Batch by subcategory												
NO ₃ ⁻	4.00E+01	7.20E+04	6.70E+01	7.00E+01	1.07E+00	3.00E+01	4.00E+01	4.00E+02	4.00E+02	3.00E+01	3.00E+01	3.00E+01
NO ₂ ⁻	3.00E+01	3.00E+07	2.14E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+11	3.00E+07	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+10	1.70E+07	6.00E+00	3.00E+00
Ca ⁺⁺	1.00E+10	1.00E+04	7.00E+00	8.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+04	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	1.00E+00	7.00E+00	7.00E+00
Cl ⁻	1.00E+07	2.00E+07	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	3.00E+07	7.00E+00	3.00E+07	3.00E+07	4.00E+07	4.00E+07
SO ₄ ²⁻	7.00E+00	3.00E+04	7.00E+00	3.00E+00	7.00E+00	1.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	1.00E+01	1.00E+01
Fe ⁺⁺	1.00E+04	3.00E+04	1.00E+00	4.00E+00	8.00E+00	8.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00
Mg ⁺⁺	4.00E+00	3.00E+11	8.70E+10	2.70E+00	2.70E+00	2.00E+00	1.00E+07	1.00E+07	3.00E+00	7.00E+10	3.00E+11	1.00E+12
P ⁺	6.00E+00	3.00E+00	1.00E+04	7.00E+01	2.00E+01	8.70E+00	4.00E+00	4.00E+00	4.00E+00	1.00E+00	2.00E+00	2.00E+00
Cu ⁺⁺	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	2.00E+00	1.00E+07	1.00E+07	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00
Mn ⁺⁺	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	7.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00
Zn ⁺⁺	3.00E+17	3.00E+00	3.00E+07	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00
Na ⁺	1.00E+10	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	6.00E+00	1.00E+04	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00
K ⁺	2.00E+07	1.00E+00	3.00E+07	6.00E+00	1.70E+00	3.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00
Al ⁺⁺⁺	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00
CO ₃ ²⁻ (mg)	6.00E+01	3.00E+01	3.00E+01	1.00E+01	7.00E+01	8.00E+01	6.00E+01	6.00E+01	6.00E+01	4.00E+01	4.00E+01	4.00E+01
CO ⁺⁺	7.00E+01	2.00E+01	1.00E+01	1.00E+01	1.00E+01	1.00E+01	6.00E+01	6.00E+01	6.00E+01	6.00E+01	6.00E+01	6.00E+01
P ⁻	6.00E+00	3.00E+01	4.00E+00	4.00E+00	1.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00
SO ₄ ²⁻	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	4.00E+00	6.00E+00	1.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00
NO ₃ ⁻	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	2.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	2.00E+00	2.00E+00	3.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00
NO ₂ ⁻	3.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00
PO ₄ ³⁻	1.00E+00	3.00E+00	1.00E+00	3.00E+00	4.00E+00	3.00E+00	4.00E+00	4.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00
Cl ⁻	3.00E+00	2.00E+00	2.00E+00	3.00E+00	2.77E+00	7.00E+00	7.00E+00	7.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00
Zn ⁺⁺	1.00E+01	3.00E+01	2.00E+01	7.00E+01	2.00E+01	1.00E+01	6.00E+01	6.00E+01	6.00E+01	6.00E+01	6.00E+01	6.00E+01
Fe ⁺⁺	6.00E+07	1.00E+07	2.00E+00	4.00E+07	8.00E+00	1.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	1.70E+00	4.00E+07	6.00E+00	6.00E+00
Ti ⁺⁺	3.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.70E+00	2.00E+00	9.00E+00	1.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	6.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00
PO ₄ ³⁻	1.00E+10	1.00E+00	3.00E+10	1.00E+10	1.00E+10	3.00E+10	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00
TRIS	3.00E+00	2.00E+00	2.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00
Na ⁺	1.00E+04	4.00E+01	1.00E+00	3.00E+00	8.00E+00	3.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00
Fe ⁺⁺	1.00E+00	8.00E+00	7.00E+00	8.00E+00	1.00E+04	4.00E+00	7.00E+00	7.00E+00	1.00E+00	3.00E+04	4.00E+04	4.00E+04
PO ₄ ³⁻	4.00E+00	1.00E+00	4.00E+00	7.00E+00	8.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	3.00E+00	3.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00
Na ⁺	2.70E+00	1.00E+00	2.70E+00	4.00E+00	8.00E+00	7.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	3.00E+00	7.00E+00	4.00E+00	4.00E+00
Cl ⁻	3.00E+01	6.00E+00	2.00E+00	8.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00

F1.2 POTENTIAL FOR INSOLUBLE SOLIDS ENTRAINMENT

In order to assess the potential effects of entraining insoluble solids from compacted sludge layers in source tanks during retrieval and the subsequent effect on the percent settled solids in the staged feed batches in the staging tank, the following assumptions are made

- The maximum permissible percentage of the settled solids layer volume to the feed batch volume (R_F^{max}) is 5 percent
- The percentage of the actual solids volume to the total volume in the compacted sludge layer (R_{SLC}) in the source tank is 70 percent (30 percent void space in the source tank sludge layer)
- The percentage of the actual solids volume to the total volume in the settled solids layer (R_{SL3}) in the staging tank is 50 percent (50 percent void space in the staging tank settled solids)
- The ratio of the staged feed volume to the original volume of the waste before retrieval is the dilution factor (D) and is described in Cerna et al (1996) for each source tank waste retrieved

Table F-5 below lists the low-level waste (LLW) Phase I privatization source tanks which contain a sludge layer excluded from the planned retrieved waste by Cerna et al (1996). Table F-5 also displays other information from Table 2-21 in Cerna et al (1996) including the volume of retrieved waste, the dilution factor, and the total sludge that is thought to be layered at the bottom of the source tank. The maximum permissible volume ratio of compacted sludge layer entrained to retrieved waste (R_E^{max}) was calculated using the following equation

$$R_E^{max} = R_F^{max} \frac{R_{SL3}}{R_{SLC}} D \quad \text{Eqn 3}$$

where

R_F^{max} = Maximum permissible ratio of settled solids layer volume to feed batch vol%

R_{SLC} = Percentage of actual solids volume to total volume in the compacted sludge layer (percent)

R_{SL3} = Percentage of actual solids volume to total volume in the settled solids layer (percent)

D = Dilution factor, ratio of staged feed batch volume to retrieved waste volume

Assuming that solids (i.e., sludges) are entrained equally for each batch of waste retrieved from a source tank, the maximum volume of source tank sludge layer (V_{ESL}^{max}) that can be entrained from each source tank can be calculated by the following equation:

$$V_{ESL}^{max} = V_R \frac{R_R^{max}}{100\%} \quad \text{Eqn 4}$$

where

V_R = Volume of waste retrieved from the source tank (ML)

Table F-5 shows that enough sludge exists at the bottom of tanks 241-AN-102, 241-AN-104, 241-AN-107, 241-AY-101, and 241-AW-101 to exceed that volume percent settled solids limit. The exception is tank 241-AN-106 which does not contain enough solids to exceed this limit.

Table F-5 Estimated Solids/Sludges Entrainment

Source Tanks ^a	Batch # for Contractors 1 & 2 ^a (1, 2)	Waste volume retrieved ^a (V_R)	Dilution ratio ^a (D)	Maximum entrainment allowed (R_R^{max})	Maximum entrained sludge layer (V_{ESL}^{max})	Total sludge in source tank ^a
AN-104	3, 3	3.02 ML	1.71	6.10%	0.18 ML	1.00 ML
AW-101	4, 4	3.94 ML	1.43	5.11%	0.20 ML	0.32 ML
AY-101	6, 12, 6	4.16 ML	1.00	3.57%	0.15 ML	0.31 ML
AN-107	7.8, 7.8	3.68 ML	1.31	4.68%	0.17 ML	0.51 ML
AN-102	9, 9	3.84 ML	1.62	5.78%	0.22 ML	0.34 ML
AN-106	10, 10	4.00 ML	2.31	8.25%	0.33 ML	0.05 ML

^aData from the Certi et al. (1996)

FIG. 3 PROJECTED FEED BATCH ENTRAINED SOLIDS COMPOSITIONS

The following is an enabling assumption used to estimate the composition of the solids entrained in the feed batch during retrieval and transfer.

- The entrained solids have the same composition as the settled solids (i.e., sludges) in the source tank.

Not all of the of the source tanks have had solids characterization completed. The currently available solids data were collected for, although not published in, Shelton (1996) and the Certi et al. (1996), and are shown in Tables F-6 and F-7.

Table F-6. Projected Feed Batch Entrained Solids Compositions for Contractor 1 (Tank 241-AP-102).

Source Tank	BATCH 1	BATCH 2	BATCH 3	BATCH 4	BATCH 5	BATCH 6	BATCH 7	BATCH 8	BATCH 9	BATCH 10	BATCH 11	BATCH 12
Source Tank	102AH	102AP	102AK	102AL	102AM	102AN	102AO	102AP	102AQ	102AR	102AS	102AT
Source Tank	102AV	102AW	102AX	102AY	102AZ	102BA	102BB	102BC	102BD	102BE	102BF	102BG
Component	Concentration, g/l (mg/l)											
Component	Composition, %											
Hydroc.						2.67E+00	1.44E+01	6.49E+01	1.49E+01			2.67E+00
As ³⁺						6.49E+00			1.44E+00			6.49E+00
Cr ⁶⁺						4.38E+01	1.49E+00	1.49E+00	4.38E+00			4.38E+01
Co ²⁺									1.49E+00			
Hydroc.						7.40E+01	1.49E+00	1.49E+00	2.67E+00			7.40E+01
Cr ⁶⁺						4.38E+00	6.79E+00	6.79E+00	4.38E+00			4.38E+00
Co ²⁺									6.79E+00			
As ³⁺									6.79E+00			
As ⁵⁺						9.19E+01			1.49E+00			9.19E+01
As ³⁺						6.49E+00	6.49E+00	6.49E+00	6.49E+00			6.49E+00
Cr ⁶⁺						7.40E+00	7.40E+00	7.40E+00	7.40E+00			7.40E+00
Co ²⁺						2.67E+00	2.67E+00	2.67E+00				2.67E+00
As ³⁺									2.67E+00			
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Table F-7. Projected Feed Batch Entrained Solids Compositions for Contractor 2
(Tank 241-AP-104).

Source Tank Sampling Date	BATCH 1	BATCH 2	BATCH 3	BATCH 4	BATCH 5	BATCH 6	BATCH 7	BATCH 8	BATCH 9	BATCH 10	BATCH 11	BATCH 12
	WELAP WELAP 002	WELAP WELAP 003	WELAP WELAP 004	WELAP WELAP 005	WELAP WELAP 006	WELAP WELAP 007	WELAP WELAP 008	WELAP WELAP 009	WELAP WELAP 010	WELAP WELAP 011	WELAP WELAP 012	WELAP WELAP 013
Entrained Solids Compositions for 100 mg/L (0.0001 wt%)												
WELAP						2.40E+00	8.40E+00	8.40E+01	8.40E+01	8.40E+01		
Ca ⁺⁺						8.40E+02	8.40E+02	1.40E+03	1.40E+03	1.40E+03		
Ca ⁺						4.00E+01	4.00E+01	4.00E+01	4.00E+01	4.00E+01		
CO ₃ ⁺⁺						7.40E+01	1.40E+01	1.20E+02	8.40E+02	8.40E+02		
SO ₄ ⁺⁺						4.0E+00	8.70E+00	8.70E+00	8.70E+00	8.70E+00		
Fe ⁺⁺							8.0E+02	8.0E+02	8.0E+02	8.0E+02		
Fe ⁺						9.10E+01			1.07E+01			
Mg ⁺⁺						1.00E+00	8.50E+00	8.50E+00	8.50E+00	8.50E+00		
Mg ⁺						7.87E+02	7.87E+02	7.87E+02	7.87E+02	7.87E+02		
U						8.80E+00	8.50E+00	8.50E+00	8.50E+00	8.50E+00		
PO ₄ ⁺⁺ (mg)							8.80E+01	8.80E+01	8.10E+01	8.10E+01		
Cl ⁻							8.20E+01	8.20E+01	1.10E+01	1.10E+01		
F ⁻							1.77E+02	1.10E+02				
NO ₃ ⁻							1.20E+00	1.20E+00				
NO ₂ ⁻							8.20E+00	8.20E+00				
NO ₂ ⁺							1.00E+00	1.00E+00				
PO ₄ ⁻						8.10E+01	8.00E+02	8.00E+02				
OH ⁻							4.17E+02	4.17E+02				
TDS						1.80E+01	3.10E+00	3.10E+00	1.60E+01	1.60E+01		
Fe ₂						7.00E+00	8.00E+00	8.00E+00	1.70E+00	1.70E+00		
Fe ₃									8.00E+02	8.00E+02		
Fe ₀				1.00E+10		1.00E+00	1.00E+10	1.00E+10	1.00E+00	1.00E+00		
Fe ₁				3.00E+02		1.00E+00	4.12E+01	4.12E+02	5.00E+00	5.00E+00		
Fe ₂												
Fe ₃												
Fe ₀				7.71E+02		3.00E+00	1.00E+07	1.00E+07	5.00E+01	5.00E+01		
Fe ₁				1.10E+01		8.00E+07	8.00E+00	8.00E+00	1.51E+02	1.51E+02		
Fe ₂				3.00E+00		8.00E+07	8.00E+00	8.00E+00	8.00E+07	8.00E+07		
Fe ₃				2.00E+07		1.00E+00	1.70E+07	1.70E+07	2.00E+00	2.00E+00		

F1.4 PROJECTED COMBINED FEED BATCH COMPOSITIONS

The following enabling assumptions were used in calculating the feed batch compositions as a sum of the projected supernatant and entrained solids compositions.

- The modified Request for Proposal (RFP) feed envelope criteria refer to the total composition of the feed batch including the entrained solids.
- The ratio of the actual solids volume to total volume in the settled solids layer is assumed to be 50 percent.
- The volume of the supernatant displaced by solids is negligible.
- Where no solids composition data is available, the solids composition is assumed to have no effect on the feed batch composition.

The compositions (in M or Bq/L) for the supernatant and the entrained solids were combined to calculate the total feed batch compositions (C_i^T). These were calculated with the following equation:

$$C_i^T = C_i^L + R_F R_{AS} C_i^S \quad \text{Eqn 5}$$

where:

- C_i^L = Total concentration of component i in the combined supernatant and entrained solids phases (M or Bq/L)
- C_i^S = Concentration of component i in the entrained solids phase (M or Bq/L)
- R_F = Ratio of settled solids layer volume to the total feed batch vol%
- R_{AS} = Ratio of the actual solids volume to total volume in the settled solids layer (percent).

Tables F-8 through F-13 show the projected total feed batch compositions for Contractors 1 and 2 for the zero, two, and five percent settled solids cases.

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Table F-9 Projected Feed Batch Combined Compositions 0 Percent Settled Solids, Contractor 2
(Tank 241-AP-104)

Component	BATCH 1	BATCH 2	BATCH 3	BATCH 4	BATCH 5	BATCH 6	BATCH 7	BATCH 8	BATCH 9	BATCH 10	BATCH 11	BATCH 12
Source Tank	AP-100	AP-104	AP-104	AP-101	AP-100	AP-101	AP-107	AP-107	AP-102	AP-100	AP-107	AP-107
Element	A	A	A	A	A	B	C	C	C	C	C	C
Total (g/L)	6.88E+00	4.10E+00	2.82E+00	3.72E+00	5.72E+00	1.13E+00	7.21E+00	1.20E+00	3.27E+00	3.27E+00	3.27E+00	1.00E+00
ppb	1.04	0.60	0.40	0.50	0.80	0.15	1.00	0.15	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.15
Subtotal Batch Compositions (g/L)												
for element: Baq. for multi-element:												
Al	0.00E+00	7.00E-01	0.10E+00	7.20E-01	1.01E+00	0.00E+00	4.00E+00	4.00E+00	2.01E-01	2.00E-01	2.10E-01	0.00E+00
As	2.00E-17	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.00E-11	0.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	4.00E-10	1.20E-07	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Cd	1.00E-12	1.00E-04	7.00E-05	0.00E+00	1.00E-03	1.00E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.70E-03	1.01E-04	2.20E-04	1.70E-04
Co	1.00E-12	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	7.00E-05	0.10E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Cu	7.00E-03	0.00E+00	7.00E+00	0.00E+00	7.00E-03	7.00E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.70E+00	1.70E+00
Fe	1.10E+00	0.00E+00	1.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Mn	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Ni	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Pb	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Se	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Sr	2.20E-07	1.21E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.70E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Ti	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
V	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Zn	3.10E-01	3.00E-01	0.70E-01	1.00E-01	3.00E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Al ³⁺	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
As ⁵⁺	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Cd ²⁺	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Co ²⁺	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Cu ²⁺	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Fe ²⁺	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Mn ²⁺	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Ni ²⁺	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Pb ²⁺	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Se ⁶⁺	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Sr ²⁺	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Zn ²⁺	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Al ³⁺	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
As ⁵⁺	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Cd ²⁺	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Co ²⁺	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Cu ²⁺	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Fe ²⁺	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Mn ²⁺	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Ni ²⁺	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Pb ²⁺	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Se ⁶⁺	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Sr ²⁺	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Zn ²⁺	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

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Table F-13 Projected Feed Batch Combined Compositions 5 Percent Settled Solids, Contractor 2 (Tank 241-AP-104)

Requirement	BATCH-1	BATCH-2	BATCH-3	BATCH-4	BATCH-5	BATCH-6	BATCH-7	BATCH-8	BATCH-9	BATCH-10	BATCH-11	BATCH-12
Sludge Tank	AP-104	AP-104	AP-104	AP-104	AP-104	AP-104	AP-104	AP-104	AP-104	AP-104	AP-104	AP-104
	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Volume (L)	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Flow	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31
Component	Average Batch Composition by Component, Batch by requirement											
AN ₃	0.0000-01	7.0000-01	0.0000-04	7.0000-01	1.0000-00	0.0000-01	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-01	0.0000-01	0.0000-01	0.0000-01
As ³⁺	0.0000-17	0.0000-07	0.0000-00	0.0000-10	0.0000-11	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
Ca ²⁺	1.0000-10	1.0000-04	7.0000-00	0.0000-04	1.0000-00	1.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
Cl ⁻	1.0000-10	0.0000-07	0.0000-00	0.0000-10	0.0000-04	0.0000-00	0.0000-07	0.0000-07	0.0000-00	0.0000-07	0.0000-07	0.0000-07
CO ₂ (g)	7.0000-00	0.0000-04	7.0000-00	0.0000-00	7.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
Fe ²⁺	1.0000-04	0.0000-00	1.0000-04	0.0000-00	0.0000-04	0.0000-04	0.0000-04	0.0000-04	0.0000-04	0.0000-04	0.0000-04	0.0000-04
H ₂	0.0000-00	0.0000-10	0.0000-10	0.0000-10	0.0000-10	0.0000-10	0.0000-10	0.0000-10	0.0000-10	0.0000-10	0.0000-10	0.0000-10
K ⁺	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
Mg ²⁺	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
Mn ²⁺	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
NH ₄ ⁺	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
N	0.0000-07	0.0000-00	0.0000-07	0.0000-01	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
CO ₂ (TIC)	0.0000-01	0.0000-01	0.0000-01	0.0000-01	0.0000-01	0.0000-01	0.0000-01	0.0000-01	0.0000-01	0.0000-01	0.0000-01	0.0000-01
Br	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
SO ₄ ²⁻	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
NO ₃ ⁻	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
NO ₂ ⁻	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
PO ₄ ³⁻	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
Cl ₂	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
SO ₂	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
Fe	0.0000-07	0.0000-00	0.0000-07	0.0000-01	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
Ca	0.0000-04	0.0000-00	0.0000-04	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
Cl	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
NH ₄	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
N	0.0000-07	0.0000-00	0.0000-07	0.0000-01	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
CO ₂	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
Br	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
SO ₄	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
NO ₃	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
NO ₂	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
PO ₄	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
Cl ₂	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00
SO ₂	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00	0.0000-00

F1.5 PROJECTED FEED BATCH RATIOS

Since the feed envelope lists the concentration limits as ratios of the component concentration to the sodium concentration. The component concentrations were converted to sodium ratios (R_i) with the following equation:

$$R_i = \frac{C_i}{C_{Na}} \quad \text{Eqn 6}$$

where:

R_i = Sodium Ratio: Ratio of the component i concentration to the sodium concentration (moles i / moles Na or Bq i / moles Na)

C_{Na} = Total concentration of sodium in the combined supernatant and entrained solids phases (M).

Tables F-14 through F-19 show the projected total feed batch sodium ratios for Contractors 1 and 2 for the zero, two, and five percent settled solids cases. The value listed for sodium is the sodium concentration in moles/L.

Table F-16 Projected Feed Batch Sodium Ratios 2 Percent Settled Solids, Contractor 1
(Tank 241-AP-102)

Batch/Year	BATCH 1	BATCH 2	BATCH 3	BATCH 4	BATCH 5	BATCH 6	BATCH 7	BATCH 8	BATCH 9	BATCH 10	BATCH 11	BATCH 12
Source Type	AP-102	AP-104	AP-106	AP-107	AP-108	AP-109	AP-110	AP-111	AP-112	AP-113	AP-114	AP-115
Element	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	C	E	C	C	B
Year 01	2.00E+00	0.80E+00	0.80E+00	2.77E+00	2.77E+00	1.11E+00	7.02E+00	1.00E+00	2.00E+00	2.00E+00	2.00E+00	1.70E+00
Yr 01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hydrogen Batch Compositions (Estimated) for element analysis. Reported in the units indicated.												
LiOH	1.50E+01	1.70E+01	1.70E+01	1.40E+01	1.40E+01	1.40E+01	7.00E+00	7.00E+00	4.70E+00	4.00E+00	0.90E+00	0.00E+00
NaOH	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Ca	2.70E+00	2.00E+00	2.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00
Co	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Cr	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00
Cu	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00
Fe	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00
Mn	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00
Ni	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00
Pb	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00
Se	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00
Si	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00
Sr	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00
Ti	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00
V	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00
Zn	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00
Al ₂ O ₃ (TQ)	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Cl ⁻	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
F ⁻	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
SO ₄ ²⁻	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
NO ₃ ⁻	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
NO ₂ ⁻	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
PO ₄ ³⁻	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
CO ₃ ²⁻	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
SiO ₂	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
CaO	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Na ₂ O	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Li ₂ O	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
CO ₂	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
H ₂ O	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
SO ₂	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
NO	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
NO ₂	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
CO	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
H ₂	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
O ₂	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
CH ₄	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
C ₂ H ₆	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
C ₃ H ₈	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
H ₂ O	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

F1.6 PROJECTED FEED BATCH DENSITIES

Densities (ρ) or specific gravities (SpG) for the projected feed batches (in grams per milliliter) were estimated based on the supernatant composition. The densities were calculated using the following equation:

$$\rho = 1 + 0.2 \left(a[AH]^2 + b[AH] + c[Na]^2 + d[Na] + e[NO_2]^2 + f[NO_2] + g[NO_3]^2 + h[NO_3] + i[OH]^2 + j[OH] \right) \quad \text{Eqn 7}$$

(Agnew and Watkin 1994) where the components in brackets are feed batch concentrations of that component in molarity. The coefficients in this equation are as follows:

a	=	-0.0955	f	=	0.373
b	=	0.383	g	=	0.00046
c	=	-0.0054	h	=	0.201
d	=	0.1096	i	=	0.0197
e	=	-0.073	j	=	0.0077

The projected feed batch densities can be found in Tables F-8 and F-19.

F2.0 SAMPLING NUMBER CALCULATIONS

F2.1 WASTE VARIABILITY AND SAMPLING LOCATIONS

The intention of sampling is to obtain a set of samples that are representative of the entire feed batch. Therefore, samples should be taken in such a way as to account for the compositional variability between supernatant phases.

Lateral Variability. The lateral variability is the variability in the composition of samples taken at the same waste height but different lateral locations in the tank (i.e., at different risers). For supernatants the following is assumed:

- Different phases in the waste occur because of different densities (assumably arising from different compositions)
- Each phase has a single source and is homogeneous
- Each phase is level throughout the tank

From this, the following is concluded:

- The lateral variability for supernatants is very low (below analytical error)

Therefore, the following requirement on sampling is derived:

- All the batch samples will be taken from a single riser on each staging tank

Vertical Variability. Vertical variability is the variability in the composition of samples taken at the same lateral location (i.e., riser) but at different waste depths. If liquids with different densities (and assumably different compositions) are added together in a feed batch, stratified supernatant phases may form unless there is adequate mixing. Potential sources of stratified phases comes from:

- Adding a new batch to the beel from a previous batch
- Combining wastes from different source tanks
- Sequentially removing different phases of waste from a single source tank
- Adding chemicals to adjust a feed batch composition

Because it is quite probable that stratified supernatants will appear without adequate mixing vertical variability is considered to be the most probable source of sample variability. Therefore, the following requirement is derived:

- Samples will be taken at several different heights in the waste.

F2.2 ESTIMATED SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS VARIABILITY

In calculating the number of samples required to validate that a feed batch meets the feed envelope criteria, an estimate of the analytical error and sampling variability is needed. The calculations in this study use relative standard deviation (RSD) values that combine the analytical error and sampling variabilities. These RSDs were determined from the mean concentration, the variance of the mean, and the number of sample locations reported in previous sampling and analysis reports for supernatant characterization (Simpson 1994a, Welsh 1994a, Simpson 1994b, Welsh 1994b). These values are applicable to the supernatant. When solids are added to the feed batch composition, the following is assumed:

- The RSD values for the supernatants are valid for the total feed batch composition, which includes the composition of retained solids (i.e., sludges).

The RSDs were calculated with the following equation:

$$RSD_i = \frac{\text{Var}(\bar{y}_i) \cdot I}{\bar{y}_i} \cdot 100\% \quad \text{Eqn 8}$$

where:

RSD_i = Relative standard deviation for the concentration of component *i* (percent)

Var(\bar{y}_i) = Variance of the mean concentration of component *i* (M or Bq/L)

I = Number of sample locations

\bar{y}_i = Mean concentration of component *i* (M or Bq/L).

The RSD values used represent two different scenarios in the staging tanks, "well-mixed" and "not-mixed," and are shown in Table F-20.

Table F-20. Relative Standard Deviations.

Component	Well-Mixed Scenario		Not-Mixed Scenario	
	RSD from 2AP RSD (%)	RRSD ratio RSD (%)	RSD from 5AP RSD (%)	RRSD ratio RSD (%)
Al(OH) ₃ ⁻	5.00	5.49	10.88	13.72
Ba ⁺²	22.93	23.04	43.68	44.48
Ca ⁺²	10.00	10.25	20.00	21.68
Cd ⁺²	6.68	7.08	7.38	11.15
Cr(OH) ₃ ⁻	3.40	4.09	10.11	13.12
Fe ⁺³	28.20	28.29	21.88	23.42
Hg ⁺²	8.30	8.60	15.00	17.17
K ⁺	3.60	4.43	7.21	11.04
La ⁺³	10.00	10.25	20.00	21.68
Na ⁺	2.27		8.38	
Ni ⁺²	3.00	3.76	8.83	12.16
Pb ⁺⁴	4.10	4.68	16.24	18.27
U	10.00	10.25	17.50	18.38
CO ₃ ⁻²	6.88	7.23	22.96	24.43
Cl ⁻	5.83	6.07	24.18	25.58
F ⁻	6.10	6.51	15.00	17.17
SO ₄ ⁻²	7.72	8.05	41.71	42.54
NO ₃ ⁻	5.66	6.10	14.98	17.16
NO ₂ ⁻	5.49	5.84	10.62	13.52
PO ₄ ⁻³	7.02	7.38	24.23	25.63
OH ⁻	2.00	3.03	2.50	8.73
TOC	3.65	4.47	10.04	13.06
⁸⁸ Sr	8.10	8.41	13.44	15.83
⁹⁹ Tc	8.60	8.89	12.39	14.85
¹³⁷ Cs	5.10	5.58	9.66	12.78
TRU				
²³⁷ Np	17.90	18.04	20.00	21.68
²³⁹ Pu	10.00	10.25	20.00	21.68
²⁴⁰ Pu	10.00	10.25	12.23	14.81
²⁴¹ Pu	10.00	10.25	20.00	21.68
²⁴¹ Pu	10.00	10.25	20.00	21.68
²⁴¹ Am	19.38	18.52	44.10	44.89

The "not-mixed" scenario assumes that the staging tanks are not upgraded with an active mixing system. In this situation it is possible for stratified layers of liquids having different densities and chemical concentrations to exist in the tank. For this scenario, the component RSD values used were those values determined for the sampling and analysis of tank 241-AP-105 (Simpson 1994b and Welsh 1994b). This tank was determined to have two or more layers in the supernatant phase and its RSD values give a good indication of expected variabilities for unmixed tanks.

The "well-mixed" scenario assumes the staging tanks are upgraded with active mixing systems capable of mixing stratified liquid layers into a homogenous mixture. For this scenario, the RSD values used were those values determined for the sampling and analysis of tank 241-AP-102 (Simpson 1994a and Welsh 1994a). This tank was determined to have a homogenous supernatant phase and its RSD values give a good indication of the expected variabilities for well-mixed tanks.

Because the feed envelopes are based on component concentrations ratioed to the sodium concentration, the component RSDs are converted to component ratio relative standard deviations (RRSD) using the following equation:

$$RRSD_i^x = \left[\left(\frac{RSD_i^x}{100} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{RSD_{Na}^x}{100} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \cdot 100\% \quad \text{Eqn 9}$$

where:

RSD_i^x = Relative standard deviation of the component i concentration for the x scenario.

$RRSD_i^x$ = Ratio of the component i to sodium concentration RSDs.

x = Either the "not-mixed" or "well-mixed" scenario.

These values are shown in Table F-20 for both the "well-mixed" and "not-mixed" scenarios.

Using the following equation, component standard deviations (σ_i) were calculated for each set of batch, contractor, mixing scenario (well-mixed or not-mixed), and volume of settled solids.

$$\sigma_i = R_i \cdot \frac{RRSD_i^x}{100} \quad \text{Eqn 10}$$

where:

R_i = Sodium Ratio: Ratio of the component i concentration to the sodium concentration (moles i / moles Na or Eq r / moles Na)

The feed envelope criteria for sodium is a concentration rather than a ratio, so the standard deviation for sodium is calculated with the following equation:

$$\sigma_{Na} = C_{Na} \cdot \frac{RSD_{Na}^*}{100} \quad \text{Eqn 11}$$

where:

σ_{Na} = Standard deviation in the sampling and analysis for sodium (M)

C_{Na} = Concentration of sodium (M)

RSD_{Na}^* = Relative standard deviation of the sodium concentration for the x scenario (percent)

The standard deviation for each transuranic radionuclide (t) can be calculated with the following equation:

$$\sigma_t = C_t \cdot \frac{RSD_t^*}{100} \quad \text{Eqn 12}$$

where:

C_t = Concentration of transuranic radionuclide t (Bq/L)

RSD_t^* = Relative standard deviation of the transuranic radionuclide t for the x scenario (percent)

σ_{Na} = Standard deviation in the sampling and analysis for sodium (M).

The feed envelopes limit the total amount of transuranics rather than each transuranic radionuclide individually. The standard deviation of the combined transuranic composition (σ_{TRU}) is calculated with the following equation:

$$\sigma_{TRU} = R_{TRU} \cdot \left[\frac{\sum (\sigma_t^2)}{(C_{TRU})^2} + \left(\frac{RSD_{Na}^*}{100} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{Eqn 13}$$

where:

R_{TRU} = Ratio of the TRU concentration to the sodium concentration (Bq TRU/mole Na)

σ_t = Standard deviation in the sampling and analysis for the transuranic radionuclide t

C_{TRU} = Total concentration of the transuranic radionuclides (Bq/L).

The calculated standard deviations can be found in Tables F-?AF through F-?BC in Section 5.0 for the zero, two, and five percent settled solids cases.

F2.3 CONFIDENCE LEVELS

There are two types of error, Type I (α) and Type II (β). When sampling the staging tanks, the hypothesis is that the feed batch meets the feed envelope criteria. An α error occurs when the feed batch is within the feed envelope limits but sampling and analysis indicate that it is not (i.e., false negative). The β error occurs when the feed batch is not within the feed envelope limits but sampling and analysis indicate that it is (i.e., false positive). To enable further calculations, the following is assumed:

- Ninety five percent confidence intervals are needed for both types of error (i.e., false positive and false negative) to validate that a feed batch meets the feed envelope criteria.

The following is also assumed:

- The component concentrations are normally distributed around the mean.

The sodium concentration is evaluated against both upper and lower limits and the two-sided t-critical value of 1.959964 (which corresponds to a 95 percent confidence interval) is used in the sodium calculations for both error types. Because all of the other components are evaluated against concentration ratio maximums, a single-sided t-critical value corresponding to the 95 percent confidence interval is used. This value is 1.644854.

F2.4 SAMPLING NUMBER

The number of samples required to validate a specific feed batch (sampling number) for component i was calculated with the following equation.

$$S_i = \frac{(\epsilon_\alpha + \epsilon_\beta)^2 \cdot \sigma_i^2}{(R_i - E_i)^2} + 0.5 \cdot (\epsilon_\alpha)^2 \quad \text{Eqn 14}$$

where:

S_i = Sampling number for component i

ϵ_α = t critical value for the Type I (α) error

ϵ_β = t critical value for the Type II (β) error

E_i = Feed envelope concentration limit for component i .

This component sampling number is always rounded to the nearest whole number. Additionally, the component sampling number is increased by one if the component stat ratio is equal to or greater than 6.5. The component stat ratio is a measure of the component ratio's proximity to the feed envelope limit and is determined by the following equation:

$$SR_i = \frac{|E_i - R_i|}{\sigma_i} \quad \text{Eqn 15}$$

where:

SR_i = Stat ratio for component i .

The sampling number for the feed batch is then the largest of the component sampling numbers.

Tables F-7A through F-7C in Section 5.0 show the sodium ratio, the σ , (Sigma), the maximum and minimum feed envelope criteria, and the number of samples required to validate the feed batch for each component for the zero, two, and five percent settled solids cases. In the top lefthand corner of these tables is an indication of the conditions the calculations were performed for including which contractor (CNTR 1 or CNTR 2), the mixing scenario (well-mixed or not mixed), and the percent settled solids (V_E). Also indicated in the top lefthand corner of these tables is the assumed ratio of actual solids volume to total volume in the settled solids layer in the staging tanks (V_S) and the confidence interval used (CI). The ratio and sigma values for sodium are in moles per liter and those for the transuramics (isotopes of Np, Pu, and Am) are given in becquerels per liter. An up or down arrow in the "# of Samples" column indicates a component that has exceeded its feed envelope limit.

Table F-7 through F-9 summarize the number of samples required for each feed batch validation for Contractors 1 and 2 for the zero, one, two, three, four, and five percent settled solids cases.

Table F-21. Summary of Phase I Privatization Intermediate Waste Feed Staging Tank Samples with 0 Percent Settled Solids.

Scenario Contractor	Well-Mixed		Not-Mixed	
	1	2	1	2
Batch	Samples		Samples	
1 ^a	0	3	7	7
2 ^a	8	5	47	34
3 ^a	3	3	7	7
4 ^a	3	3	4	4
5 ^a	3	3	5	5
6	3	3	9	9
7	19	19	89	89
8	19	19	89	89
9	3	3	10	10
10 ^a	3	3	4	4
11 ^a	3	3	5	4
12 ^b	4	3	15	4
Sub-Total ^c	74	70	291	266
Total ^c	144		557	

^a No solids data available for these batches.

^b No solids data available for Cntr 2's Batch 12.

^c Assumed that each feed batch currently in the feed staging plant that would fail, is replaced by a batch that meets the envelope. Assume 3 samples for each new feed batch.

TABLE F-21

Table F-22. Summary of Phase I Privatization Intermediate Waste Feed Staging Tank Samples with 1 Percent Settled Solids.

Scenario Contractor	Well-Mixed		Not-Mixed	
	1	2	1	2
Batch	Samples		Samples	
1 ^a	3	3	7	7
2 ^a	8	5	47	34
3 ^a	3	3	7	7
4 ^a	3	3	4	4
5 ^a	3	3	5	5
6	Failed	Failed	Failed	Failed
7	20	20	95	95
8	20	20	95	95
9	3	3	10	10
10 ^a	3	3	4	4
11 ^a	3	3	5	4
12 ^b	Failed	3	Failed	4 ^c
Sub-Total ^c	75	72	285	272
Total ^c	147		557	

^a No solids data available for these batches.

^b No solids data available for Cnr 2's Batch 12.

^c Assumed that each feed batch currently in the feed staging plan that would fail, is replaced by a batch that meets the envelope. Assume 3 samples for each new feed batch.

Table F-23 Summary of Phase I Privatization Intermediate Waste Feed Staging Tank Samples with 2 Percent Settled Solids

Scenario Contractor	Well-Mixed		Not-Mixed	
	1	2	1	2
Batch	Samples		Samples	
1 ^a	3	3	7	7
2 ^a	8	5	47	34
3 ^a	3	3	7	7
4 ^a	3	3	4	4
5 ^a	3	3	5	5
6	Failed	Failed	Failed	Failed
7	21	21	102	102
8	21	21	102	102
9	3	3	10	10
10 ^a	3	3	4	4
11 ^a	3	3	5	4
12 ^b	Failed	3	Failed	4
Sub-Total ^c	77	74	299	286
Total ^c	151		585	

^a No solids data available for these batches.

^b No solids data available for Cntr 2's Batch 12.

^c Assumed that each feed batch currently in the feed staging plan that would fail, is replaced by a batch that meets the envelope. Assume 3 samples for each new feed batch.

Table F-24. Summary of Phase I Privatization Intermediate Waste Feed Staging Tank Samples with 3 Percent Settled Solids.

Scenario Contractor	Well-Mixed		Not-Mixed	
	1	2	1	2
Batch	Samples		Samples	
1 ^a	3	3	7	7
2 ^a	8	5	47	34
3 ^a	3	3	7	7
4 ^a	3	3	4	4
5 ^a	3	3	5	5
6	Failed	Failed	Failed	Failed
7	22	22	110	110
8	22	22	110	110
9	3	3	9	9
10 ^a	3	3	4	4
11 ^a	3	3	5	4
12 ^b	Failed	3	Failed	4
Sub-Total ^c	79	76	514	301
Total ^c	155		815	

^a No solids data available for these batches.

^b No solids data available for Cntr 2's Batch 12.

^c Assumed that each feed batch currently in the feed staging plan that would fail, is replaced by a batch that meets the envelope. Assume 3 samples for each new feed batch.

Table F-25. Summary of Phase I Privatization Intermediate Waste Feed Staging Tank Samples with 4 Percent Settled Solids.

Scenario Contractor	Well-Mixed		Not-Mixed	
	1	2	1	2
Batch	Samples		Samples	
1 ^a	3	3	7	7
2 ^a	8	5	47	34
3 ^a	3	3	7	7
4 ^a	3	3	4	4
5 ^a	3	3	5	5
6	Failed	Failed	Failed	Failed
7	24	24	118	118
8	24	24	118	118
9	3	3	9	9
10 ^b	3	3	4	4
11 ^b	3	3	5	4
12 ^b	Failed	3	Failed	4
Sub-Total ^F	83	80	330	317
Total ^F	163		647	

^a No solids data available for these batches.

^b No solids data available for Cntr 2's Batch 12.

^c Assumed that each feed batch currently in the feed staging plan that would fail, is replaced by a batch that meets the envelope. Assume 3 samples for each new feed batch.

Table F-26. Summary of Phase I Privatization Intermediate Waste Feed Staging Tank Samples with 5 Percent Settled Solids.

Scenario Contractor	Well-Mixed		Not-Mixed	
	1	2	1	2
Batch	Samples		Samples	
1 ^a	3	3	7	7
2 ^a	8	5	47	34
3 ^a	3	3	7	7
4 ^a	3	3	4	4
5 ^a	3	3	5	5
6	Failed	Failed	Failed	Failed
7	26	26	128	128
8	26	26	128	128
9	4	4	9	9
10 ^a	3	3	4	4
11 ^a	3	3	5	4
12 ^b	Failed	3	Failed	4
Sub-Total ^c	88	85	350	337
Total ^c	173		687	

^a No solids data available for these batches.

^b No solids data available for Cnr 2's Batch 12.

^c Assumed that each feed batch currently in the feed staging plan that would fail, is replaced by a batch that meets the envelope. Assume 3 samples for each new feed batch.

F3.0 EFFECTS OF SOLIDS ON THE SAMPLING NUMBER

F3.1 EFFECTS OF SOLIDS ENTRAINMENT

Table F-27 shows the effect solids entrainment has on the sampling number for the cases of zero to six percent settled solids. The "Total Samples" column lists the total ("life-cycle") number of samples required for Phase I. This includes the samples for all twelve batches for both contractors. The right column lists the currently planned feed batches listed in Certa et al. (1996) that will not meet the modified RFP feed envelopes (i.e., failed batches) if the specified amount of solids/sludges are entrained. In calculating the total samples, it is assumed that the potential of these failed batches would be anticipated and Certa et al. (1996) would be revised to replace them with batches that meet the feed envelope criteria and only require three samples for validation.

Table F-27. Sampling Number and the Effects of Entrained Solids.

Percent Settled Solids	Total Samples	Batches Exceeding Feed Envelope Criteria	
		Contractor 1	Contractor 2
Well Mixed Scenario			
0 %	144		
1 %	147	12,6	6
2 %	151	12,6	6
3 %	155	12,6	6
4 %	163	12,6	6
5 %	173	12,6	6
6 %	183	12,6	6
Not Mixed Scenario			
0 %	557		
1 %	557	12,6	6
2 %	585	12,6	6
3 %	615	12,6	6
4 %	647	12,6	6
5 %	687	12,6	6
6 %	740	12,6	6

Solids data was only available for Batches 6, 7, 8, & 9, and Contractor 1's Batch 12.

F3.2 EFFECTS OF THE TRANSURANIC LIMIT

Table F-28 lists the total (life-cycle) number of samples that would be required in the Feed Envelope C TRU limit was increased for solid entrainment scenarios between zero and 5 percent. The current TRU limit is 3,000,000 Becquerels for TRU per mole of sodium. Figures F-29 and F-30 show the percent reduction in the sampling number as a function of the percent increase in the Feed Envelope C TRU Limit for the well-mixed and not-mixed scenarios, respectively.

Table F-28 Sampling Number as a Function of the Transuranic Limit with Respect to Mixing Scenario and Percent Settled Solids

Envelope C TRU Limit Bq/Mol Na	Number of Samples Required for All Phases I Feed Batch											
	Well Mixed Scenario					No Mixed Scenario						
	0%	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	0%	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%
3,000,000	144	147	151	155	163	173	557	557	565	615	647	687
3,100,000	120	119	123	123	127	131	429	417	429	443	459	475
3,200,000	108	107	107	111	111	111	361	341	349	355	369	371
3,300,000	100	99	99	99	103	103	321	301	305	307	311	319
3,400,000	90	89	89	89	89	89	308	281	277	278	279	283
3,500,000	82	81	81	81	81	81				271	267	263
3,600,000	80	87	87	87	87							
3,700,000	80											
3,800,000	84											

Figure F-29. Sampling Number Reduction versus Transuranic Limit Increase:
Well-Mixed Scenario.

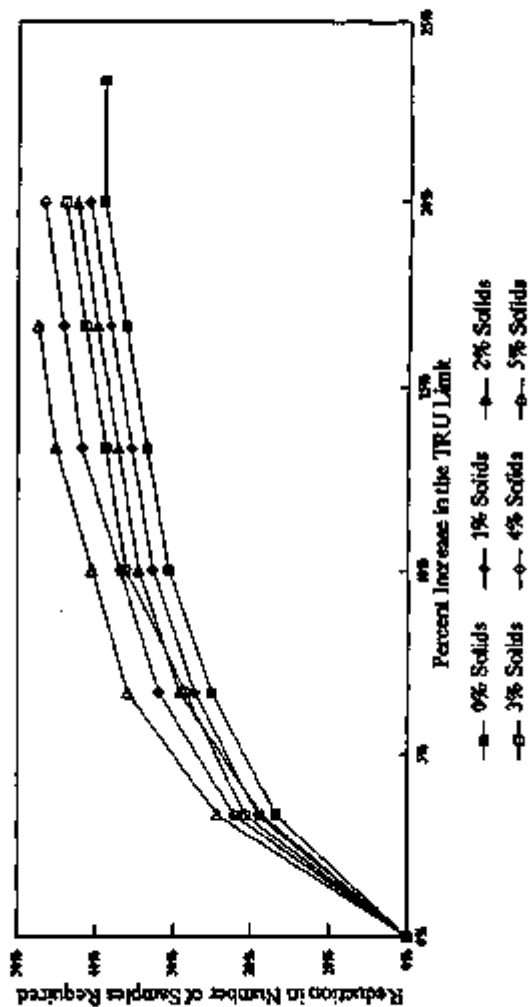
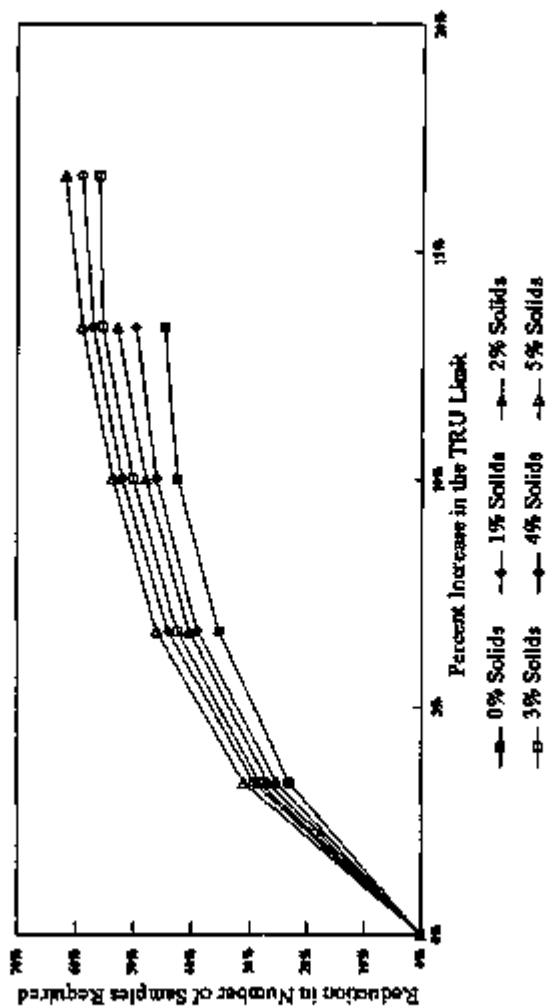


Figure P-30. Sampling Number Reduction versus Transuranic Limit Increase:
 Not-Mixed Scenario.



F4.0 SAMPLE AND ANALYSIS REQUIREMENTS AND COSTS

F4.1 ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

An analysis of the staging tank samples will be needed for each of the analytes and radionuclides listed in the feed envelope criteria. Table F-31 lists the analytical method and procedure numbers for the required analysis.

F4.2 SAMPLE SIZE REQUIREMENTS

Table F-31 also lists the volume of sample required for analysis. When received, the bulk samples are tested for several physical characteristics. The bulk sample is then separated into liquid and solids fractions which are tested separately. The sample volume required for the bulk and liquid fraction tests is 20 mL, including duplicate analysis. If the settled solids are at or below five volume percent, a sample volume of 100 to 120 mL may be required to ensure enough solids are separated out to perform the required analysis. Also, sample volumes smaller than 100 may be too small to obtain a representative percent settled solids measurement.

F4.3 SAMPLE ANALYSIS COST ESTIMATES

The cost for sample analysis has been separated into (1) the cost for liquid fraction analysis, which includes the tests on the bulk samples, and (2) the cost for the solids fractions analysis. These costs also include the costs of duplicate analysis. The cost for liquid fraction analysis is \$4,000 per sample. The cost for the solids fraction analysis is \$4,500 per sample. If samples are taken with a core sampler, there is an additional \$1,000 per sample fee assessed for extrusion of the sample from the core sampler (Rice 1996).

Table F-31. Intermediate Waste Feed Staging System Feed Batch Sample Analysis Requirements. (Sheet 1 of 3)

Method	Procedure	Prep*	Duplicate†	Quantity‡	Time*	Cost \$/TP	Volume of Sample (mL)	Analyte/Property	Expected Range*	Units	
Soil Samples											
Bulk Density	TDS						20	Density			
Soil/Solids Ratio	TDS						1				
Volume Percent Solids/Soils	TDS						1	% Solids			
Liquid Fractions											
Density							5'	Density	1.22	1.28	
ICP	LA-808-104 LA-808-101	s	no dupl	Soil	no PB	no AB	10"	Al	4.40E+08	1.89E+00	g/L
								Ba		1.00E+01	g/L
								Ca		9.84E+08	g/L
								Cd		6.60E+06	g/L
								Cr		1.90E+02	g/L
								Fa		1.67E+02	g/L
								K		7.25E+01	g/L
								Li		5.88E+05	g/L
								Na	4.72E+00	1.11E+01	g/L
								Mn		5.33E+03	g/L
Pb		1.11E+03	g/L								
IC	LA-825-105	v	no dupl	Water	no PB	no AB	10"	P	1.89E+03	3.32E-01	g/L
								Cl	4.83E+01	2.07E-01	g/L
								NO ₃	7.79E+01	1.72E+00	g/L
								NO ₂	1.86E+08	2.17E+00	g/L
								PO ₄	4.38E+03	5.34E+00	g/L
CVAAs	LA-325-104 LA-325-105	d	no dupl	Sludge	no PB	no AB		Hg		3.72E-05	g/L
α counting	LA-808-101	s	no dupl	Soil	no PB	no AB	1"	Total Alpha	7.72E-07	6.92E-04	Bq/L
β counting	LA-808-128	s	no dupl	Soil	no PB	no AB	1"	137Cs 134Cs			Bq/L
β counting	LA-808-141	s	no dupl	Soil	no PB	no AB	1"	137Cs			Bq/L
β counting	LA-808-121	s	no dupl	Soil	no PB	no AB	1"	137Cs 134Cs		1.73E+00	Bq/L
β counting	LA-228-101	s	no dupl	Soil	no PB	no AB	1"	232Th		6.42E-03	Bq/L
β & α/αC	LA-228-101	s or d	no dupl	Soil	no PB	no AB	1"	232Th		3.49E-01	Bq/L
Phosphorus	LA-825-008	s	no dupl	Water	no PB	no AB	1"	U		3.77E+00	g/L
Thyroid	LA-211-103	d	no dupl	Soil	no AB	no AB	1"	CHI	2.80E-01	3.59E+00	g/L
Particulate radioactivity	LA-342-100	tr or d	no dupl	Water	no PB	no AB	1	TOC	1.88E-01	2.88E+00	g/L

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Table F-31. Intermediate Waste Feed Staging System Feed Batch Sample
Analysis Requirements. (Sheet 2 of 3)

Method	Procedure	Qty	Container ^a	Substrate ^b	Shield ^c	Can ^d (10")	Volume of Sample (ml)	Analysis/Property	Expected Range ^e	Units
Solids Fraction										
ICP	LA-905-151 LA-905-161	1	no wrap	low	no PB	no AB	1	H Be Ca Cd Cr Fe K Li Na Ni Pb		ppm
IC	LA-905-166	1	no wrap	low	no PB	no AB		F CF NO ₃ ⁻ NO ₂ ⁻ PO ₄ ³⁻ SO ₄ ²⁻		ppm
CVAA ^f	LA-928-104 LA-928-108	1	no wrap	Wet	no AB	no AB	-	Hg		ppm
α screening	LA-928-107	1	no wrap	low	no PB	no AB	1	Total Alpha		Bq/L
β screening	LA-943-120	1	no wrap	low	no PB	no AB	1	β _{sp} max β _{sp}		Bq/L
β screening	LA-933-145	1	no wrap	low	no PB	no AB	1	β _{sp}		Bq/L
GRA	LA-948-121	1	no wrap	low	no PB	no AB	1	γ _{sp} max γ _{sp}		Bq/L
β screening	LA-928-101	1	no wrap	low	no PB	no AB	1	β _{sp}		Bq/L
β _{sp} & β _{max}	LA-928-101	1	no wrap	low	no PB	no AB	1	β _{sp}		Bq/L
Plutonium assay	LA-928-100	1	no wrap	Wet	no PB	no AB	1	U		Bq
Tandem ^g	LA-915-103	1	no wrap	low	no AB	no AB	1	ENT		Bq
Perchlorate/ molybdenum	LA-942-180	1	no wrap	Wet	no PB	no AB	1	TOC		Bq

Table F-31 Intermediate Waste Feed Staging System Feed Batch Sample
Analysis Requirements (Sheet 3 of 3)

- ^A D-digest, H-acid digestion, H-acid digestion, W-water digestion
- ^B ee-each, smpl-sample, DUP-duplicate, BPK/MSD-spike and matrix spike duplicate, AB-analytical batch, PG-preparation blank, N/A-not applicable, own-metric
- ^C Duplicate refers to a duplicate aliquot taken from the bulk sample
- ^D Estimated concentrations from
- ^E Use same bulk sample
- ^F From bulk sample liquid fraction
- ^G From liquid-fraction density
- ^H From ICP or IC fusion, water, or acid digestions
- ^I Either serial dilutions or matrix spikes will be performed (when applicable)
- ^J Tracer or carrier may be used in place of a spike and results corrected for recovery
- ^K Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption
- ^L May not need to be performed depending on the definition of inorganic waste
- ^M Fluorimetry
- ^N Acid-Base Titrimetry

F5.0 TABLES

This section contains the tables used to calculate the minimum number of samples required to validate that the feed batches meet the feed envelopes.

Table F-32 Sample Number Calculations for Contractor 1, Well-Mixed,
0 Percent Settled Solids (Sheet 2 of 3)

Component	CONCRETE			METAL			WOOD			GLASS			PLASTIC			OTHER		
	Material	Volume (cu ft)	Weight (lb)	Material	Volume (cu ft)	Weight (lb)	Material	Volume (cu ft)	Weight (lb)	Material	Volume (cu ft)	Weight (lb)	Material	Volume (cu ft)	Weight (lb)	Material	Volume (cu ft)	Weight (lb)
CONCRETE	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567
METAL	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567
WOOD	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567
GLASS	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567
PLASTIC	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567
OTHER	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567
Subtotal	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567
Total	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567	1,234,567	100,000	1,234,567

Table F-33 Sample Number Calculations for Contractor 1, Not-Mixed,
0 Percent Settled Solids (Sheet 2 of 3)

Component	BATCHES			BOUCHER			BRIGLEY			BRYANT		
	Sample #	Volume (g)	Calculated # of Samples	Sample #	Volume (g)	Calculated # of Samples	Sample #	Volume (g)	Calculated # of Samples	Sample #	Volume (g)	Calculated # of Samples
COARSE	1	1000	1	1	1000	1	1	1000	1	1	1000	1
COARSE	2	1000	1	2	1000	1	2	1000	1	2	1000	1
COARSE	3	1000	1	3	1000	1	3	1000	1	3	1000	1
COARSE	4	1000	1	4	1000	1	4	1000	1	4	1000	1
COARSE	5	1000	1	5	1000	1	5	1000	1	5	1000	1
COARSE	6	1000	1	6	1000	1	6	1000	1	6	1000	1
COARSE	7	1000	1	7	1000	1	7	1000	1	7	1000	1
COARSE	8	1000	1	8	1000	1	8	1000	1	8	1000	1
COARSE	9	1000	1	9	1000	1	9	1000	1	9	1000	1
COARSE	10	1000	1	10	1000	1	10	1000	1	10	1000	1
COARSE	11	1000	1	11	1000	1	11	1000	1	11	1000	1
COARSE	12	1000	1	12	1000	1	12	1000	1	12	1000	1
COARSE	13	1000	1	13	1000	1	13	1000	1	13	1000	1
COARSE	14	1000	1	14	1000	1	14	1000	1	14	1000	1
COARSE	15	1000	1	15	1000	1	15	1000	1	15	1000	1
COARSE	16	1000	1	16	1000	1	16	1000	1	16	1000	1
COARSE	17	1000	1	17	1000	1	17	1000	1	17	1000	1
COARSE	18	1000	1	18	1000	1	18	1000	1	18	1000	1
COARSE	19	1000	1	19	1000	1	19	1000	1	19	1000	1
COARSE	20	1000	1	20	1000	1	20	1000	1	20	1000	1
COARSE	21	1000	1	21	1000	1	21	1000	1	21	1000	1
COARSE	22	1000	1	22	1000	1	22	1000	1	22	1000	1
COARSE	23	1000	1	23	1000	1	23	1000	1	23	1000	1
COARSE	24	1000	1	24	1000	1	24	1000	1	24	1000	1
COARSE	25	1000	1	25	1000	1	25	1000	1	25	1000	1
COARSE	26	1000	1	26	1000	1	26	1000	1	26	1000	1
COARSE	27	1000	1	27	1000	1	27	1000	1	27	1000	1
COARSE	28	1000	1	28	1000	1	28	1000	1	28	1000	1
COARSE	29	1000	1	29	1000	1	29	1000	1	29	1000	1
COARSE	30	1000	1	30	1000	1	30	1000	1	30	1000	1
COARSE	31	1000	1	31	1000	1	31	1000	1	31	1000	1
COARSE	32	1000	1	32	1000	1	32	1000	1	32	1000	1
COARSE	33	1000	1	33	1000	1	33	1000	1	33	1000	1
COARSE	34	1000	1	34	1000	1	34	1000	1	34	1000	1
COARSE	35	1000	1	35	1000	1	35	1000	1	35	1000	1
COARSE	36	1000	1	36	1000	1	36	1000	1	36	1000	1
COARSE	37	1000	1	37	1000	1	37	1000	1	37	1000	1
COARSE	38	1000	1	38	1000	1	38	1000	1	38	1000	1
COARSE	39	1000	1	39	1000	1	39	1000	1	39	1000	1
COARSE	40	1000	1	40	1000	1	40	1000	1	40	1000	1
COARSE	41	1000	1	41	1000	1	41	1000	1	41	1000	1
COARSE	42	1000	1	42	1000	1	42	1000	1	42	1000	1
COARSE	43	1000	1	43	1000	1	43	1000	1	43	1000	1
COARSE	44	1000	1	44	1000	1	44	1000	1	44	1000	1
COARSE	45	1000	1	45	1000	1	45	1000	1	45	1000	1
COARSE	46	1000	1	46	1000	1	46	1000	1	46	1000	1
COARSE	47	1000	1	47	1000	1	47	1000	1	47	1000	1
COARSE	48	1000	1	48	1000	1	48	1000	1	48	1000	1
COARSE	49	1000	1	49	1000	1	49	1000	1	49	1000	1
COARSE	50	1000	1	50	1000	1	50	1000	1	50	1000	1
COARSE	51	1000	1	51	1000	1	51	1000	1	51	1000	1
COARSE	52	1000	1	52	1000	1	52	1000	1	52	1000	1
COARSE	53	1000	1	53	1000	1	53	1000	1	53	1000	1
COARSE	54	1000	1	54	1000	1	54	1000	1	54	1000	1
COARSE	55	1000	1	55	1000	1	55	1000	1	55	1000	1
COARSE	56	1000	1	56	1000	1	56	1000	1	56	1000	1
COARSE	57	1000	1	57	1000	1	57	1000	1	57	1000	1
COARSE	58	1000	1	58	1000	1	58	1000	1	58	1000	1
COARSE	59	1000	1	59	1000	1	59	1000	1	59	1000	1
COARSE	60	1000	1	60	1000	1	60	1000	1	60	1000	1
COARSE	61	1000	1	61	1000	1	61	1000	1	61	1000	1
COARSE	62	1000	1	62	1000	1	62	1000	1	62	1000	1
COARSE	63	1000	1	63	1000	1	63	1000	1	63	1000	1
COARSE	64	1000	1	64	1000	1	64	1000	1	64	1000	1
COARSE	65	1000	1	65	1000	1	65	1000	1	65	1000	1
COARSE	66	1000	1	66	1000	1	66	1000	1	66	1000	1
COARSE	67	1000	1	67	1000	1	67	1000	1	67	1000	1
COARSE	68	1000	1	68	1000	1	68	1000	1	68	1000	1
COARSE	69	1000	1	69	1000	1	69	1000	1	69	1000	1
COARSE	70	1000	1	70	1000	1	70	1000	1	70	1000	1
COARSE	71	1000	1	71	1000	1	71	1000	1	71	1000	1
COARSE	72	1000	1	72	1000	1	72	1000	1	72	1000	1
COARSE	73	1000	1	73	1000	1	73	1000	1	73	1000	1
COARSE	74	1000	1	74	1000	1	74	1000	1	74	1000	1
COARSE	75	1000	1	75	1000	1	75	1000	1	75	1000	1
COARSE	76	1000	1	76	1000	1	76	1000	1	76	1000	1
COARSE	77	1000	1	77	1000	1	77	1000	1	77	1000	1
COARSE	78	1000	1	78	1000	1	78	1000	1	78	1000	1
COARSE	79	1000	1	79	1000	1	79	1000	1	79	1000	1
COARSE	80	1000	1	80	1000	1	80	1000	1	80	1000	1
COARSE	81	1000	1	81	1000	1	81	1000	1	81	1000	1
COARSE	82	1000	1	82	1000	1	82	1000	1	82	1000	1
COARSE	83	1000	1	83	1000	1	83	1000	1	83	1000	1
COARSE	84	1000	1	84	1000	1	84	1000	1	84	1000	1
COARSE	85	1000	1	85	1000	1	85	1000	1	85	1000	1
COARSE	86	1000	1	86	1000	1	86	1000	1	86	1000	1
COARSE	87	1000	1	87	1000	1	87	1000	1	87	1000	1
COARSE	88	1000	1	88	1000	1	88	1000	1	88	1000	1
COARSE	89	1000	1	89	1000	1	89	1000	1	89	1000	1
COARSE	90	1000	1	90	1000	1	90	1000	1	90	1000	1
COARSE	91	1000	1	91	1000	1	91	1000	1	91	1000	1
COARSE	92	1000	1	92	1000	1	92	1000	1	92	1000	1
COARSE	93	1000	1	93	1000	1	93	1000	1	93	1000	1
COARSE	94	1000	1	94	1000	1	94	1000	1	94	1000	1
COARSE	95	1000	1	95	1000	1	95	1000	1	95	1000	1
COARSE	96	1000	1	96	1000	1	96	1000	1	96	1000	1
COARSE	97	1000	1	97	1000	1	97	1000	1	97	1000	1
COARSE	98	1000	1	98	1000	1	98	1000	1	98	1000	1
COARSE	99	1000	1	99	1000	1	99	1000	1	99	1000	1
COARSE	100	1000	1	100	1000	1	100	1000	1	100	1000	1

Table F-36 Sample Number Calculations for Contractor 1, Well-Mixed,
2 Percent Settled Solids (Sheet 1 of 3)

Sample ID	GROUP 1 Contractor A			GROUP 2 Contractor A			GROUP 3 Contractor A			GROUP 4 Contractor A		
	Wells No. of Samples	Depth No. of Samples	Time No. of Samples	Wells No. of Samples	Depth No. of Samples	Time No. of Samples	Wells No. of Samples	Depth No. of Samples	Time No. of Samples	Wells No. of Samples	Depth No. of Samples	Time No. of Samples
W1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W42	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W46	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W49	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W51	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W52	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W53	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W55	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W56	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W57	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W58	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W59	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W61	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W62	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W63	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W65	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W66	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W67	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W68	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W69	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W72	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W73	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W74	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W76	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W77	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W78	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W79	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W81	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W82	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W83	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W84	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W85	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W86	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W87	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W88	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W89	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W90	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W91	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W92	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W93	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W95	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W96	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W97	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W98	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table F-36. Sample Number Calculations for: Contractor 1, Well-Mixed, 2 Percent Settled Solids (Sheet 2 of 3)

Component	GROSS			NET			GROSS			NET		
	Wt	Vol	Wt	Wt	Vol	Wt	Wt	Vol	Wt	Vol	Wt	
Gravel	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	
Sand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Water	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Settled Solids	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	
Gravel	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	
Sand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Water	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Settled Solids	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	
Gravel	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	
Sand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Water	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Settled Solids	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	

Table F-36 Sample Number Calculations for Contractor 1, Well-Mixed,
2 Percent Settled Solids (Sheet 3 of 3)

Contractor	PACT#	Sample	Minimum	Maximum	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	BI	BJ	BK	BL	BM	BN	BO	BP	BQ	BR	BS	BT	BU	BV	BW	BX	BY	BZ	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	CP	CQ	CR	CS	CT	CU	CV	CW	CX	CY	CZ	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL	DM	DN	DO	DP	DQ	DR	DS	DT	DU	DV	DW	DX	DY	DZ	EA	EB	EC	ED	EE	EF	EG	EH	EI	EJ	EK	EL	EM	EN	EO	EP	EQ	ER	ES	ET	EU	EV	EW	EX	EY	EZ	FA	FB	FC	FD	FE	FF	FG	FH	FI	FJ	FK	FL	FM	FN	FO	FP	FQ	FR	FS	FT	FU	FV	FW	FX	FY	FZ	GA	GB	GC	GD	GE	GF	GG	GH	GI	GJ	GK	GL	GM	GN	GO	GP	GQ	GR	GS	GT	GU	GV	GW	GX	GY	GZ	HA	HB	HC	HD	HE	HF	HG	HH	HI	HJ	HK	HL	HM	HN	HO	HP	HQ	HR	HS	HT	HU	HV	HW	HX	HY	HZ	IA	IB	IC	ID	IE	IF	IG	IH	II	IJ	IK	IL	IM	IN	IO	IP	IQ	IR	IS	IT	IU	IV	IW	IX	IY	IZ	JA	JB	JC	JD	JE	JF	JG	JH	JI	JJ	JK	JL	JM	JN	JO	JP	JQ	JR	JS	JT	JU	JV	JW	JX	JY	JZ	KA	KB	KC	KD	KE	KF	KG	KH	KI	KJ	KL	KM	KN	KO	KP	KQ	KR	KS	KT	KU	KV	KW	KX	KY	KZ	LA	LB	LC	LD	LE	LF	LG	LH	LI	LJ	LK	LL	LM	LN	LO	LP	LQ	LR	LS	LT	LU	LV	LW	LX	LY	LZ	MA	MB	MC	MD	ME	MF	MG	MH	MI	MJ	MK	ML	MM	MN	MO	MP	MQ	MR	MS	MT	MU	MV	MW	MX	MY	MZ	NA	NB	NC	ND	NE	NF	NG	NH	NI	NJ	NK	NL	NM	NO	NP	NQ	NR	NS	NT	NU	NV	NW	NX	NY	NZ	OA	OB	OC	OD	OE	OF	OG	OH	OI	OJ	OK	OL	OM	ON	OO	OP	OQ	OR	OS	OT	OU	OV	OW	OX	OY	OZ	PA	PB	PC	PD	PE	PF	PG	PH	PI	PJ	PK	PL	PM	PN	PO	PP	PQ	PR	PS	PT	PU	PV	PW	PX	PY	PZ	QA	QB	QC	QD	QE	QF	QG	QH	QI	QJ	QK	QL	QM	QN	QO	QP	QQ	QR	QS	QT	QU	QV	QW	QX	QY	QZ	RA	RB	RC	RD	RE	RF	RG	RH	RI	RJ	RK	RL	RM	RN	RO	RP	RQ	RR	RS	RT	RU	RV	RW	RX	RY	RZ	SA	SB	SC	SD	SE	SF	SG	SH	SI	SJ	SK	SL	SM	SN	SO	SP	SQ	SR	SS	ST	SU	SV	SW	SX	SY	SZ	TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TF	TG	TH	TI	TJ	TK	TL	TM	TN	TO	TP	TQ	TR	TS	TT	TU	TV	TW	TX	TY	TZ	UA	UB	UC	UD	UE	UF	UG	UH	UI	UJ	UK	UL	UM	UN	UO	UP	UQ	UR	US	UT	UU	UV	UW	UX	UY	UZ	VA	VB	VC	VD	VE	VF	VG	VH	VI	VJ	VK	VL	VM	VN	VO	VP	VQ	VR	VS	VT	VU	VV	VW	VX	VY	VZ	WA	WB	WC	WD	WE	WF	WG	WH	WI	WJ	WK	WL	WM	WN	WO	WP	WQ	WR	WS	WT	WU	WV	WW	WX	WY	WZ	XA	XB	XC	XD	XE	XF	XG	XH	XI	XJ	XK	XL	XM	XN	XO	XP	XQ	XR	XS	XT	XU	XV	XW	XX	XY	XZ	YA	YB	YC	YD	YE	YF	YG	YH	YI	YJ	YK	YL	YM	YN	YO	YP	YQ	YR	YS	YT	YU	YV	YW	YX	YZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZX	ZY	ZZ	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	BI	BJ	BK	BL	BM	BN	BO	BP	BQ	BR	BS	BT	BU	BV	BW	BX	BY	BZ	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	CP	CQ	CR	CS	CT	CU	CV	CW	CX	CY	CZ	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL	DM	DN	DO	DP	DQ	DR	DS	DT	DU	DV	DW	DX	DY	DZ	EA	EB	EC	ED	EE	EF	EG	EH	EI	EJ	EK	EL	EM	EN	EO	EP	EQ	ER	ES	ET	EU	EV	EW	EX	EY	EZ	FA	FB	FC	FD	FE	FF	FG	FH	FI	FJ	FK	FL	FM	FN	FO	FP	FQ	FR	FS	FT	FU	FV	FW	FX	FY	FZ	GA	GB	GC	GD	GE	GF	GG	GH	GI	GJ	GK	GL	GM	GN	GO	GP	GQ	GR	GS	GT	GU	GV	GW	GX	GY	GZ	HA	HB	HC	HD	HE	HF	HG	HH	HI	HJ	HK	HL	HM	HN	HO	HP	HQ	HR	HS	HT	HU	HV	HW	HX	HY	HZ	IA	IB	IC	ID	IE	IF	IG	IH	II	IJ	IK	IL	IM	IN	IO	IP	IQ	IR	IS	IT	IU	IV	IW	IX	IY	IZ	JA	JB	JC	JD	JE	JF	JG	JH	JI	JJ	JK	JL	JM	JN	JO	JP	JQ	JR	JS	JT	JU	JV	JW	JX	JY	JZ	KA	KB	KC	KD	KE	KF	KG	KH	KI	KJ	KL	KM	KN	KO	KP	KQ	KR	KS	KT	KU	KV	KW	KX	KY	KZ	LA	LB	LC	LD	LE	LF	LG	LH	LI	LJ	LK	LL	LM	LN	LO	LP	LQ	LR	LS	LT	LU	LV	LW	LX	LY	LZ	MA	MB	MC	MD	ME	MF	MG	MH	MI	MJ	MK	ML	MM	MN	MO	MP	MQ	MR	MS	MT	MU	MV	MW	MX	MY	MZ	NA	NB	NC	ND	NE	NF	NG	NH	NI	NJ	NK	NL	NM	NO	NP	NQ	NR	NS	NT	NU	NV	NW	NX	NY	NZ	OA	OB	OC	OD	OE	OF	OG	OH	OI	OJ	OK	OL	OM	ON	OO	OP	OQ	OR	OS	OT	OU	OV	OW	OX	OY	OZ	PA	PB	PC	PD	PE	PF	PG	PH	PI	PJ	PK	PL	PM	PN	PO	PP	PQ	PR	PS	PT	PU	PV	PW	PX	PY	PZ	QA	QB	QC	QD	QE	QF	QG	QH	QI	QJ	QK	QL	QM	QN	QO	QP	QQ	QR	QS	QT	QU	QV	QW	QX	QY	QZ	RA	RB	RC	RD	RE	RF	RG	RH	RI	RJ	RK	RL	RM	RN	RO	RP	RQ	RR	RS	RT	RU	RV	RW	RX	RY	RZ	SA	SB	SC	SD	SE	SF	SG	SH	SI	SJ	SK	SL	SM	SN	SO	SP	SQ	SR	SS	ST	SU	SV	SW	SX	SY	SZ	TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TF	TG	TH	TI	TJ	TK	TL	TM	TN	TO	TP	TQ	TR	TS	TT</
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Table F-38 Sample Number Calculations for Contractor 2, Well-Mixed,
2 Percent Settled Solids (Sheet 3 of 3)

Contractor	Material	MAY 08		MAY 09		MAY 10		MAY 11		MAY 12	
		NO. of Samples	NO. of Samples	NO. of Samples	NO. of Samples	NO. of Samples	NO. of Samples	NO. of Samples	NO. of Samples	NO. of Samples	NO. of Samples
CONTRACTOR 2	ADP	1736-00	2391-01	1501-01	2344-00	1736-00	1501-01	2344-00	1736-00	1501-01	2344-00
	Asphalt	2391-00	1401-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00
	Gravel	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00
	Crusher	2391-00	1401-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00
	Gravel	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00
	Gravel	2391-00	1401-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00
	Gravel	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00
	Gravel	2391-00	1401-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00
	Gravel	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00
	Gravel	2391-00	1401-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00
CONTRACTOR 3	ADP	1736-00	2391-01	1501-01	2344-00	1736-00	1501-01	2344-00	1736-00	1501-01	2344-00
	Asphalt	2391-00	1401-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00
	Gravel	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00
	Crusher	2391-00	1401-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00
	Gravel	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00
	Gravel	2391-00	1401-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00
	Gravel	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00
	Gravel	2391-00	1401-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00
	Gravel	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00
	Gravel	2391-00	1401-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00	1401-00	2391-00

Table F-41 Sample Number Calculations for Contractor I, Not-Mixed,
5 Percent Settled Solids (Sheet 2 of 3)

CONTRACTOR	SAMPLER	SAMPLER #	SAMPLER #			SAMPLER #			SAMPLER #			SAMPLER #			
			Envelope #	Subs. Disk Used	Envelope #	Subs. Disk Used	Envelope #	Subs. Disk Used	Envelope #	Subs. Disk Used	Envelope #	Subs. Disk Used			
CONTRACTOR	SAMPLER	SAMPLER #	Envelope #	Subs. Disk Used	Envelope #	Subs. Disk Used	Envelope #	Subs. Disk Used	Envelope #	Subs. Disk Used	Envelope #	Subs. Disk Used	Envelope #	Subs. Disk Used	
CONTRACTOR	SAMPLER	1001	1001-01	1001-01	1001-01	1001-01	1001-01	1001-01	1001-01	1001-01	1001-01	1001-01	1001-01	1001-01	
		1002	1002-01	1002-01	1002-01	1002-01	1002-01	1002-01	1002-01	1002-01	1002-01	1002-01	1002-01	1002-01	
		1003	1003-01	1003-01	1003-01	1003-01	1003-01	1003-01	1003-01	1003-01	1003-01	1003-01	1003-01	1003-01	
		1004	1004-01	1004-01	1004-01	1004-01	1004-01	1004-01	1004-01	1004-01	1004-01	1004-01	1004-01	1004-01	
		1005	1005-01	1005-01	1005-01	1005-01	1005-01	1005-01	1005-01	1005-01	1005-01	1005-01	1005-01	1005-01	
		1006	1006-01	1006-01	1006-01	1006-01	1006-01	1006-01	1006-01	1006-01	1006-01	1006-01	1006-01	1006-01	
		1007	1007-01	1007-01	1007-01	1007-01	1007-01	1007-01	1007-01	1007-01	1007-01	1007-01	1007-01	1007-01	1007-01
		1008	1008-01	1008-01	1008-01	1008-01	1008-01	1008-01	1008-01	1008-01	1008-01	1008-01	1008-01	1008-01	1008-01
		1009	1009-01	1009-01	1009-01	1009-01	1009-01	1009-01	1009-01	1009-01	1009-01	1009-01	1009-01	1009-01	1009-01
		1010	1010-01	1010-01	1010-01	1010-01	1010-01	1010-01	1010-01	1010-01	1010-01	1010-01	1010-01	1010-01	1010-01
CONTRACTOR	SAMPLER	2001	2001-01	2001-01	2001-01	2001-01	2001-01	2001-01	2001-01	2001-01	2001-01	2001-01	2001-01	2001-01	
		2002	2002-01	2002-01	2002-01	2002-01	2002-01	2002-01	2002-01	2002-01	2002-01	2002-01	2002-01	2002-01	
		2003	2003-01	2003-01	2003-01	2003-01	2003-01	2003-01	2003-01	2003-01	2003-01	2003-01	2003-01	2003-01	
		2004	2004-01	2004-01	2004-01	2004-01	2004-01	2004-01	2004-01	2004-01	2004-01	2004-01	2004-01	2004-01	
		2005	2005-01	2005-01	2005-01	2005-01	2005-01	2005-01	2005-01	2005-01	2005-01	2005-01	2005-01	2005-01	
		2006	2006-01	2006-01	2006-01	2006-01	2006-01	2006-01	2006-01	2006-01	2006-01	2006-01	2006-01	2006-01	
		2007	2007-01	2007-01	2007-01	2007-01	2007-01	2007-01	2007-01	2007-01	2007-01	2007-01	2007-01	2007-01	2007-01
		2008	2008-01	2008-01	2008-01	2008-01	2008-01	2008-01	2008-01	2008-01	2008-01	2008-01	2008-01	2008-01	2008-01
		2009	2009-01	2009-01	2009-01	2009-01	2009-01	2009-01	2009-01	2009-01	2009-01	2009-01	2009-01	2009-01	2009-01
		2010	2010-01	2010-01	2010-01	2010-01	2010-01	2010-01	2010-01	2010-01	2010-01	2010-01	2010-01	2010-01	2010-01
CONTRACTOR	SAMPLER	3001	3001-01	3001-01	3001-01	3001-01	3001-01	3001-01	3001-01	3001-01	3001-01	3001-01	3001-01	3001-01	
		3002	3002-01	3002-01	3002-01	3002-01	3002-01	3002-01	3002-01	3002-01	3002-01	3002-01	3002-01	3002-01	
		3003	3003-01	3003-01	3003-01	3003-01	3003-01	3003-01	3003-01	3003-01	3003-01	3003-01	3003-01	3003-01	
		3004	3004-01	3004-01	3004-01	3004-01	3004-01	3004-01	3004-01	3004-01	3004-01	3004-01	3004-01	3004-01	
		3005	3005-01	3005-01	3005-01	3005-01	3005-01	3005-01	3005-01	3005-01	3005-01	3005-01	3005-01	3005-01	
		3006	3006-01	3006-01	3006-01	3006-01	3006-01	3006-01	3006-01	3006-01	3006-01	3006-01	3006-01	3006-01	
		3007	3007-01	3007-01	3007-01	3007-01	3007-01	3007-01	3007-01	3007-01	3007-01	3007-01	3007-01	3007-01	3007-01
		3008	3008-01	3008-01	3008-01	3008-01	3008-01	3008-01	3008-01	3008-01	3008-01	3008-01	3008-01	3008-01	3008-01
		3009	3009-01	3009-01	3009-01	3009-01	3009-01	3009-01	3009-01	3009-01	3009-01	3009-01	3009-01	3009-01	3009-01
		3010	3010-01	3010-01	3010-01	3010-01	3010-01	3010-01	3010-01	3010-01	3010-01	3010-01	3010-01	3010-01	3010-01

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F6.0 NOMENCLATURE

C_i^y	Concentration of component i in the y phase M
C_i^T	Total concentration of component i in the combined supernatant and entrained solids phases M or Bq/L
C_i^L	Concentration of component i in the supernatant phase M
C_i^S	Concentration of component i in the entrained solids phase M or Bq/L
C_r^L	Concentration of radionuclide r in the supernatant phase Bq/L
C_{Na}	Concentration of sodium M
D	Dilution factor, ratio of staged feed batch volume to retrieved - waste volume.
E_i	Feed envelope concentration of component i moles l /moles Na
I	Number of sample locations -
M_i	Mass of component i in the batch MT
M_r	Mass of radionuclide r in the batch Bq
MW_i	Molecular weight of component i g /mole
R_{act}	Ratio of the actual solids volume to the total volume in the percent (L actual solids/compacted sludge layer in the source tank L sludge layer)
R_{act} or V_s	Ratio of the actual solids volume to the total volume in this percent (L actual solids/settled solids layer in the IWFST L settled solids)
R_i	Ratio of the component i concentration to the sodium moles l /moles Na or concentration. Bq r /moles Na
R_p^{max}	Maximum permissible ratio of the settled solids layer volume percent (L settled solids/to the feed batch volume L Feed)
R_p or V_g	Ratio of the settled solids layer volume to the feed batch percent (L settled solids/volume L Feed)
R_g^{max}	Maximum permissible volume of compacted sludge layer percent (L sludge layer/entrained in the retrieved waste L retrieved waste)
R_{RSD}^x	Ratio of RSD_i to RSD_{Na} percent
RSD_i^x	Relative Standard Deviation of the i concentration for the x scenario percent
S	Sample Number samples
SR_i	Stat Ratio for component i -
V_y	Volume of the Batch L Feed
V_{LW}^{max}	Maximum volume of sludge layer that can be entrained ML
V_R	Volume of waste retrieved from the source tank ML
$Var(\bar{y}_i)$	Variance of the mean concentration of component i
\bar{y}_i	Mean concentration of component i M or Bq/L

Greek Letters

- α Type 1 error, single-sided test
- α' Type 1 error, double-sided test used for sodium
- β Type 2 error, single-sided test
- σ Standard deviation in the sampling and analysis for component *i*.

Subscripts

- i* Component *i* (analyte, radionuclide, or transuranic radionuclide)
- r* Radionuclide *r*
- Na* Sodium
- t* Transuranic radionuclide *t*
- TRU* Transuranics

Superscripts

- C* Combined supernatant and entrained solids phases.
- L* Supernatant (liquid) phase.
- max* Maximum
- nm* Not-Mixed Scenario
- S* Entrained solids phase.
- wm* Well-Mixed Scenario.
- x* Either the "Not-Mixed" (nm) or "Well-Mixed" (wm) scenario.

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