#### OVERVIEW OF TANK WASTE REMEDIATION SYSTEM AT THE HANFORD SITE

#### FOR THE NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD MEETING OF THE PANEL ON THE ENGINEERING BARRIER SYSTEM

**JON PESCHONG** 

MAY 11, 1992 RICHLAND, WASHINGTON



- Tank Storage of Radioactive Wastes at Hanford
- Tank Waste Remediation System (TWRS)
  - Overview
  - Evolution
  - Recommended Program

### **Hanford Site Waste**

#### Volume





Total Volume: \*954,073 m<sup>3</sup> \*Does not include past practice units and surplus facilities information per 1991 Integrated Data Base submittal Total Radioactivity: \*3.98E+08 Ci

#### **Key Hazardous Materials**

- Nitrates
- Nitrites
- Chromium
- Cobalt
- Heavy Metals
- Cyanide
- Carbon Tetrachloride
- Selenium
  - Trichlorethylene

### Single-Shell Tanks



- 149 Tanks Constructed 1943-64
  55,000 to 1 Million Gallon Capacity
- Bottom of Tanks at Least 150 Feet Above Groundwater
  - o Waste Added to Tanks Since
    - inks Ourrently Contain
  - 37 Million Gallons of Saltcake, Sludge, and Liquid
  - **155 Million Curles**
- 66 are assumed to have Leaked ~1 Million Gallons

## Single-Shell Tank Farms

- 12 Single-Shell Tank Farms
  - 6 in 200 East Area
  - 6 in 200 West Area
- 149 Singe-Shell Tanks (SST)
  - Built between 1943 and 1964
  - Removed from active service by November 1980
- SSTs store 38 million gallons of sludge, saltcake, and liquid waste
- 66 SSTs are assumed leakers

### **Double-Shell Tanks**



#### 28 Tanks Constructed Between 1968-86

- to 1.14 Million Gallon Capacity
  - s Currently Contain
  - 24 Million Gallons of Mostly Liquids (Also Sludges and Salts)
  - **10 Million Curies**
- None Have Leaked

### Double-Shell Tank Farms

- 6 Double-shell tank farms
  - 5 in 200 East Area
  - 1 in 200 West Area
- 28 Double-shell tanks (DSTs)
  - Built between 1968 and 1986
  - In use since 1970
- No DST has leaked



- Tank Waste Remediation System (TWRS) was developed to safely dispose of all tank waste at Hanford
- Developed in concert with DOE, Washington Department of Ecology and others
- Encompasses the following aspects of tank waste remediation
  - Tank Safety
  - Characterization
  - Retrieval
  - Pretreatment
  - High Level Waste Disposal (HWVP)
  - Low Level Waste Disposal (Grout)

# Hanford Waste Management Program





- HDW-EIS ROD, 1988, defined basic program
  - Pretreatment of DST waste in B Plant
  - Terminal waste forms of grout and glass
  - DSS/DSSF to grout with no pretreatment
  - Additional study before dealing with SST wastes
- At time of ROD, it was felt that B Plant could be operated with the intent of DOE Orders and WAC hazardous materials
- Noordhoff study of 1989 reconfirmed earlier decision to use B Plant as pretreatment facility



- Concern over changing regulatory climate and technical uncertainties led to performance of the HWVP Risk Assessment (FY 1991)
  - Identified B Plant compliance problems as most significant risk to HWVP success
  - Lack of feed continuity of HWVP also identified as a significant risk
- Program Redefinition Study performed to develop best disposal strategy for DST wastes
- Redefinition Study expanded to include SST waste and emerging tank safety issues



- Interaction among involved parties (WHC/PNL, DOE-RL & DOE-HQ) further developed the WHC/PNL strategy into the current TWRS program
- TWRS Decision Statement Issued by Secretary, December 20, 1991
  - Decision Plan Updated every 6 weeks
  - Program Plan September 1992
  - Program Management Plan March 1993

### Recommended Program

- Tank safety is first consideration (Tanks 101-SY, 106C)
- Restart Evaporator
- New Tank Farm 1996
- 14 Grout Campaigns
- Initial Pretreatment Module Operational 1997
- Existing Facility Management
- HWVP Hot Startup 1999