



0060240

Department of Energy  
Richland Operations Office  
P.O. Box 550  
Richland, Washington 99352

03-RCA-0338

AUG 18 2003

Mr. A. W. Conklin, Supervisor  
Air Emissions and Defense Waste Section  
Washington State Department of Health  
P.O. Box 47827  
Olympia, Washington 98504

Mr. R. Poeton  
Radiation and Indoor Air Section  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Region 10  
1200 Sixth Avenue  
Seattle, Washington 98101

**RECEIVED**  
AUG 22 2003  
**EDMC**

Mr. O. S. Wang  
Nuclear Waste Program  
State of Washington  
Department of Ecology  
1315 West Fourth Avenue  
Kennewick, Washington 99336

Addressees:

TRANSMITTAL OF DOE/RL-2002-72, REVISION 2, RADIOACTIVE AIR EMISSIONS  
NOTICE OF CONSTRUCTION (NOC) FOR TRANSITION OF THE 241-Z LIQUID WASTE  
TREATMENT FACILITY AT THE PLUTONIUM FINISHING PLANT

Reference is made to Washington State Department of Health (WDOH) letter to J. B. Hebdon, RL, from A. W. Conklin, AIR 03-701, dated July 2, 2003. In response to comments received in the referenced letter, enclosed is a copy of the revised subject NOC application and off-permit modification request. This revised NOC application is submitted to the WDOH, Division of Radiation Protection, for approval pursuant to Washington Administrative Code 246-247-060. A copy is also being provided to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 10, for information.

Enclosure 1 addresses specifically the comments in the WDOH letter, which are reflected in the revised NOC application (Enclosure 2). For the activities described in this NOC, which entail deactivation activities at the 241-Z Building in the Plutonium Finishing Plant Complex (in the 200 West Area of the Hanford Site), the revised total estimated unabated and abated effective dose equivalents to the hypothetical, maximally exposed public individual in the enclosed documentation are slightly higher than previously submitted.

Addressees  
03-RCA-0338

-2-

AUG 18 2003

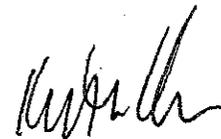
This NOC addresses activities performed before undertaking a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) removal action. A CERCLA removal action work plan, identifying specific radioactive air emission monitoring requirements identified through the applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements identification process, will be prepared to address the final disposition of the facility. This NOC will expire upon approval of the CERCLA removal action work plan by the lead agency.

For reasons previously outlined in our letter of May 22, 2003, K. A. Klein to A. W. Conklin, et.al. "DOE/RL-2002-72, Revision 1, Radioactive Air Emissions Notice of Construction for Transition of the 241-Z Liquid Waste Treatment Facility at the Plutonium Finishing Plant, 200 West Area, Hanford Site, Richland, Washington and National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants; Radionuclides: Request for Approval of an Alternative Stack Flow Measurement and Sample Extraction Procedure for 296-Z-3 stack," approval from both the EPA and WDOH of an alternative procedure for stack flow measurement and sample extraction at the 296-Z-3 stack is requested. As described in the referenced letter, the alternative flow measurement and sample extraction request involves continued use of the existing sampling system operating at certain times in an over-sampling (super-isokinetic) mode, and to report releases based on the stack's maximum design flow rate (3,000 CFM) rather than increasing the periodic stack flow rate measurements during periods of flow change. This approach will result in a very conservative estimate of annual releases. EPA and WDOH approvals are requested of this stack flow measurement and sampling procedure as an alternative procedure in accordance with 40 CFR 61.93 and WAC 246-247-075, respectively.

Enclosure 3 is a revised Notification of Off-Permit Change to incorporate the NOC for potential radioactive air emissions from deactivation activities into the Hanford Site Air Operating Permit (AOP). This information is being provided to the State of Washington Department of Ecology consistent with their role as lead for the Hanford Site AOP. As a result of the approval, continued use of the 296-Z-3-stack sampler will be considered fully compliant with Title 40 CFR 61, Subpart H and WAC 246-247-075 requirements.

If you have any questions, please contact me, or your staff may contact Mary F. Jarvis, Regulatory Compliance and Analysis Division, on (509) 376-2256.

Sincerely,



Keith A. Klein  
Manager

RCA:MFJ

Enclosures

cc: See page 2

**Enclosure 1**

**RESPONSE TO DOH REVIEW OF DOE/RL-2002-72, REVISION 1 and SUMMARY OF  
CHANGES BETWEEN REVISION 1 AND REVISION 2**

RESPONSE TO DOH REVIEW OF DOE/RL-2002-72, REVISION 1 and SUMMARY OF  
CHANGES BETWEEN REVISION 1 AND REVISION 2

Comment #1 – Page 4, lines 18 thru 31. Discussion states that the material will be packaged, opened, inspected and prepared for within the PTRAEU ventilated space. Page 10, lines 6 thru 21. Conflicting statement based on the above.

Response – The section on page 4 (formerly lines, 28 thru 31) and Section 10 (which included the Page 10, lines 6 thru 21) have been expanded to clarify that the page 4 reference was to the final shipping container, not the individual stabilized waste items.

Comment #2– Based on bullet one, Page 20, Table 2, Note b. The reduction factor cannot be credited to the unabated. The wrapping of the material (containment) could be applied as an administrative abatement control to reduce Abated Onsite Public Dose.

Response – The source calculation has been recalculated taking credit for stabilization activities performed on the waste material prior to removal from the ventilation by the 296-Z-3 Stack. Due to the use of fixative techniques, the material being removed from the below grade cells is essentially a solid material. This operation, as clarified in the response to comment #1, is performed prior to the material being ventilated by the PTRAEU, and as such, the majority of material is a solid physical form. The application of fixative has been shown by experience to reduce airborne concentration for activities involving the material in question by more than a factor of 10. A conservative estimate of 1/10 particulate and 9/10 an agglomerated solid has been used to calculate potential dose. This has resulted in revising Table 2 and moving a summary of emissions to a new Table 3.

Comment #3 - Page 20, Table 2, Unabated Public Dose column. The source term challenging the 296-Z-3 Stack also has the potential of challenging the PTRAEUs unless there is some type of physical barrier to isolate these emission routes. The Unabated column needs to reflect this. Abatements applied to the two emission units may be credited in the Abated Onsite Public Dose column.

Response – There was never any intent to operate the PTRAEU units without first establishing a physical barrier to isolate these emission routes. To clarify this separation of the two units, modification to section 5.2, 5.3.2, 6.0 and 10.0 have been made. As a point of clarification, Table 2 has been updated to reflect the potential dose associated with material being ventilated by the PTRAEU without reference to the 296-Z-3 stack emissions.

Additional changes not addressed in the above:

1. As suggested in the meeting to discuss these issues with DOH, as a matter of simplifying recordkeeping, the NOC has been revised to reflect six independent PTRAEU emission units rather than a combined unit. This is reflected in Sections 5.4, 9, and 10, as well as in Table 2 and the new Table 3.

2. As pointed out in the meeting to discuss these issues with DOH, the potential emissions have been recalculated based on radionuclide activity rather than gram weight. This has resulted in changes in areas where gram values were previously used.
3. Consistent with site policy, the term "greenhouse" has been replaced with "temporary containment tent."
4. In rewriting Section 10, "Annual Possession Quantity," it was noted that the potential release associated with bagout activities from handling liquid samples in screw lid bottles removed from the sample glovebox was not included in the calculation for fugitive emission. Since the department does not consider these mechanically sealed containers as sealed sources, and they are handled in an area without controlled ventilation, they have been added to the NOC as a potential fugitive emission. This is reflected in Sections 10 and 13, Tables 2 and 3 and a larger dose potential associated with both abated and unabated emissions.

Other minor changes have been made in the relative to the stabilization of material prior to removal and in clarifications of fugitive emissions and operations.

**CONTENTS**

1  
2  
3  
4 TERMS ..... v  
5  
6 METRIC CONVERSION CHART..... vi  
7  
8 1.0 LOCATION..... 1  
9  
10 2.0 RESPONSIBLE MANAGER..... 1  
11  
12 3.0 PROPOSED ACTION ..... 2  
13  
14 4.0 STATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT..... 2  
15  
16 5.0 PROCESS DESCRIPTION..... 2  
17 5.1 FACILITY DESCRIPTION..... 2  
18 5.2 TRANSITION ACTIVITIES ..... 3  
19 5.3 PROCESS ACTIVITIES..... 4  
20 5.3.1 Process activities associated with the 296-Z-3 Stack..... 5  
21 5.3.2 Process Activities Associated with the PTRAEU ..... 6  
22 5.3.3 PROCESS ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED FUGITIVE EMISSIONS ..... 6  
23 5.4 PORTABLE/TEMPORARY RADIOACTIVE AIR EMISSION UNITS..... 7  
24  
25 6.0 PROPOSED CONTROLS ..... 7  
26  
27 7.0 DRAWINGS OF CONTROLS ..... 8  
28  
29 8.0 RADIONUCLIDES OF CONCERN ..... 8  
30  
31 9.0 MONITORING ..... 8  
32  
33 10.0 ANNUAL POSSESSION QUANTITY..... 10  
34  
35 11.0 PHYSICAL FORM ..... 11  
36  
37 12.0 RELEASE FORM ..... 11  
38  
39 13.0 RELEASE RATES..... 12  
40  
41 14.0 LOCATION OF MAXIMALLY EXPOSED INDIVIDUAL ..... 12  
42  
43 15.0 TOTAL EFFECTIVE DOSE EQUIVALENT TO THE MAXIMALLY EXPOSED  
44 INDIVIDUAL ..... 13  
45  
46 16.0 COST FACTORS OF CONTROL TECHNOLOGY COMPONENTS..... 13  
47  
48 17.0 DURATION OR LIFETIME ..... 13  
49  
50

**CONTENTS (cont)**

1  
2  
3  
4 18.0 STANDARDS ..... 14  
5 18.1 STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO THE 296-Z-3 STACK ..... 14  
6 18.1.1 Compliance With Best Available Radiological Control Standards For  
7 The 296-Z-3 System ..... 14  
8 18.1.2 Environmental, Energy, and Economic Impacts of Best Available Radiological Control  
9 Technology for the 296-Z-3 System ..... 16  
10 18.1.3 Potential Accidental Releases with a Probability of Occurrence of Greater Than 1 Percent ..... 16  
11 18.2 STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO PTRAEU ..... 17  
12 18.2.1 Control Technology Standards For PTRAEUs ..... 17  
13 18.2.2 Discussion of Best Available Radionuclide Control Technology for PTRAEUs ..... 18  
14  
15 19.0 REFERENCES ..... 18  
16  
17  
18

**FIGURES**

19 Figure 1. Relative Location of the 241-Z Building within PFP Complex ..... F-1  
20 Figure 2. Cutaway of the 241-Z Building ..... F-2  
21 Figure 3. South Side of 241-Z Building, Showing the 296-Z-3 Stack on the Left and the  
22 241-ZG Change Building on the Right ..... F-3  
23 Figure 4. 241-Z Building Ventilation System ..... F-4  
24 Figure 5. 296-Z-3 Stack Sampler ..... F-5  
25 Figure 6. Typical PTRAEU Arrangements ..... F-6  
26  
27  
28  
29

**TABLES**

30  
31 Table 1. 241-Z Building Rates and Dose Estimates for 296-Z-3 Stack ..... T-1  
32 Table 2. 241-Z Building Dose Estimates for PTRAEU and Fugitive ..... T-2  
33 Table 3. 241-Z Building Transition Potential to Emit Summary ..... T-3  
34

## TERMS

1		
2		
3		
4	ALARA	as low as reasonably achievable
5	ALARACT	as low as reasonably achievable control technology
6	ANSI	American National Standards Institute
7	ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
8		
9	BARCT	best available radiological control technology
10		
11	CAM	continuous air monitor
12	CERCLA	<i>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of</i>
13		<i>1980</i>
14	CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
15	Ci	curie
16		
17	DOE-RL	U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office
18	dpm	disintegrations per minute
19		
20	Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
21	EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
22		
23	HEPA	high efficiency particulate air (filter)
24	HPT	health physics technician
25		
26	LIGO	Laser Interferometer Gravitational Wave Observatory
27		
28	MEI	maximally exposed individual
29	MPR	maximum public receptor
30	mrem	millirem
31		
32	NOC	notice of construction
33		
34	PCM	periodic confirmatory measurements
35	PFP	Plutonium Finishing Plant
36	PTRAEU	portable temporary radioactive air emissions unit
37		
38	RCRA	<i>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976</i>
39		
40	SEPA	<i>State Environmental Policy Act of 1971</i>
41		
42	TEDE	total effective dose equivalent
43	TRU	transuranic
44		
45	WAC	Washington Administrative Code
46	WDOH	Washington State Department of Health

### METRIC CONVERSION CHART

Into metric units

Out of metric units

If you know	Multiply by	To get	If you know	Multiply by	To get
<b>Length</b>			<b>Length</b>		
inches	25.40	millimeters	millimeters	0.03937	inches
inches	2.54	centimeters	centimeters	0.393701	inches
feet	0.3048	meters	meters	3.28084	feet
yards	0.9144	meters	meters	1.0936	yards
miles (statute)	1.60934	kilometers	kilometers	0.62137	miles (statute)
<b>Area</b>			<b>Area</b>		
square inches	6.4516	square centimeters	square centimeters	0.155	square inches
square feet	0.09290304	square meters	square meters	10.7639	square feet
square yards	0.8361274	square meters	square meters	1.19599	square yards
square miles	2.59	square kilometers	square kilometers	0.386102	square miles
acres	0.404687	hectares	hectares	2.47104	acres
<b>Mass (weight)</b>			<b>Mass (weight)</b>		
ounces (avoir)	28.34952	grams	grams	0.035274	ounces (avoir)
pounds	0.45359237	kilograms	kilograms	2.204623	pounds (avoir)
tons (short)	0.9071847	tons (metric)	tons (metric)	1.1023	tons (short)
<b>Volume</b>			<b>Volume</b>		
ounces (U.S., liquid)	29.57353	milliliters	milliliters	0.033814	ounces (U.S., liquid)
quarts (U.S., liquid)	0.9463529	liters	liters	1.0567	quarts (U.S., liquid)
gallons (U.S., liquid)	3.7854	liters	liters	0.26417	gallons (U.S., liquid)
cubic feet	0.02831685	cubic meters	cubic meters	35.3147	cubic feet
cubic yards	0.7645549	cubic meters	cubic meters	1.308	cubic yards
<b>Temperature</b>			<b>Temperature</b>		
Fahrenheit	subtract 32 then multiply by 5/9ths	Celsius	Celsius	multiply by 9/5ths, then add 32	Fahrenheit
<b>Energy</b>			<b>Energy</b>		
kilowatt hour	3.412	British thermal unit	British thermal unit	0.000293	kilowatt hour
kilowatt	0.94782	British thermal unit per second	British thermal unit per second	1.055	kilowatt
<b>Force/Pressure</b>			<b>Force/Pressure</b>		
pounds (force) per square inch	6.894757	kilopascals	kilopascals	0.14504	pounds per square inch

06/2001

Source: *Engineering Unit Conversions*, M. R. Lindeburg, P.E., Third Ed., 1993, Professional Publications, Inc., Belmont, California.

1                   **RADIOACTIVE AIR EMISSIONS NOTICE OF CONSTRUCTION**  
2                   **FOR TRANSITION OF THE 241-Z LIQUID WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY AT**  
3                   **THE PLUTONIUM FINISHING PLANT,**  
4                   **200 WEST AREA, HANFORD SITE, RICHLAND, WASHINGTON**  
5  
6

7 This document is a re-submittal requesting approval for a modification and serves as a notice of  
8 construction (NOC) pursuant to the requirements of Washington Administrative Code (WAC)  
9 246-247-060 for transition of the 241-Z Liquid Waste Treatment Facility (241-Z Building) at the Hanford  
10 Site Plutonium Finishing Plant (PFP) in support of cessation of discharges to Tank Farms.  
11

12 The 241-Z Building started operations in 1949 to provide PFP with the capability to treat, store, and  
13 dispose of liquid mixed waste. The 241-Z Building currently is operational, treating and routing liquid  
14 mixed waste effluents to Tank Farms.  
15

16 The estimated potential total effective dose equivalent (TEDE) to the maximally exposed individual  
17 (MEI) resulting from the unabated emissions from all transition activities addressed in this NOC is  
18 8.7 millirem per year. The estimated potential TEDE to the MEI from abated emissions is  
19  $7.8 \times 10^{-3}$  millirem per year.  
20  
21

22                   **1.0 LOCATION**

23                   *Name and address of the facility, and location (latitude and longitude) of the emission unit:*  
24

25 The 241-Z Building is located in the 200 West Area (Figures 1 and 2). The address and geodetic  
26 coordinates for the 241-Z Building are as follows:  
27

28 U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office (DOE-RL)  
29 Hanford Site  
30 Richland, Washington 99352  
31 200 West Area, PFP, 241-Z Building  
32

33                   46° 32' 57.7" North Latitude  
34                   119° 37' 58" West Longitude.  
35  
36

37                   **2.0 RESPONSIBLE MANAGER**

38                   *Name, title, address and phone number of the responsible manager:*  
39

40 Mr. Matthew S. McCormick, Assistant Manager for Central Plateau  
41 U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office  
42 P.O. Box 550  
43 Richland, Washington 99352  
44 (509) 372-1786.  
45  
46

1    **3.0    PROPOSED ACTION**

2    *Identify the type and proposed action for which this application is submitted.*  
3

4    The DOE-RL proposes to transition the 241-Z Building in support of cessation of discharges to Tank  
5    Farms in accordance with *Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order* (Tri-Party Agreement)  
6    milestone [negotiated among the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology), the  
7    U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the DOE-RL] M-83-31, "Discontinue Waste  
8    Discharge from the 241-Z Tanks to Tank Farms via Existing Lines". This transition is an anticipated  
9    initial phase of the operational activities at the facility, supporting terminal cleanout and stabilization.

10  
11    With the exception of periods during fogging operations, the existing ventilation system (with a discharge  
12    through the 296-Z-3 Stack) will be operational during all transition activities conducted inside the  
13    241-Z Building. The planned activities represent a "significant modification" per WAC 246-247 (i.e., the  
14    anticipated emissions associated with these activities are calculated to result in a potential-to-emit of  
15    greater than 1.0 millirem per year).  
16  
17

18    **4.0    STATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT**

19    *If the project is subject to the requirements of the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) contained in*  
20    *chapter 197-11 WAC, provide the name of the lead agency, lead agency contact person, and their phone*  
21    *number.*  
22

23    The proposed action categorically is exempt from the requirements of SEPA under WAC 197-11-845.  
24  
25

26    **5.0    PROCESS DESCRIPTION**

27    *Describe the chemical and physical processes upstream of the emission unit.*  
28

29    Descriptions of the 241-Z Building and associated transition activities are provided in the following  
30    sections.  
31  
32

33    **5.1    FACILITY DESCRIPTION**

34    The 241-Z Building started operations in 1949 to provide PFP with the capability to treat, store, and  
35    dispose of liquid waste. This *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976*-permitted  
36    facility is a buried, reinforced concrete structure with a sheet metal enclosure over the top. The enclosure  
37    houses a small hoist for removing cell covers and equipment and provides weather protection. The  
38    enclosure is not serviced by the facility ventilation system. The buried structure consists of five separate  
39    ventilated cells, each containing a 16,250-liters (4,300-gallons) tank (one tank, TK-D6, has been isolated  
40    and left in place). The tank system (TK-D4, TK-D5, TK-D7, TK-D8 and over flow tank) is used to  
41    accumulate and treat the radioactive liquid wastes generated in the PFP before transfer to the tank farms.  
42    The 241-Z Building is approximately 6 meters (20 feet) wide, 28 meters (92 feet) long, and 7 meters  
43    (22 feet) deep, and is located approximately 100 meters (330 feet) south of the 234-5Z Building. The  
44    belowgrade tank vaults are posted as airborne radiation areas and require confined space entry  
45    considerations for occupational personnel safety.  
46

47    At the southwest corner of the 241-Z Building vault deck is the equipment for the 241-Z vessel vent  
48    filters and vault ventilation system (initially installed in 1964, and modified to current configuration in

1 1979). The 7.2-meters (24-feet)-high 0.36-meters (14-inches)-diameter stack, 296-Z-3, and associated  
2 fans and controls are located on a 4.2-meters (14-feet) by 5.4-meters (18-feet) concrete pad. The  
3 241-Z Building also consists of the 241-ZA Sampling Building and the 241-ZG Change Room. The  
4 sampling glovebox in 241-ZA Sampling Building is interconnected to the 241-Z cell exhaust system by  
5 ventilation piping and a drain line. Next to the 241-ZA Sampling Building is the 241-ZB Bulk Chemical  
6 Storage area containing the D-9 tank. The D-9 tank is connected to the 241-Z tank ventilation system.  
7 Neither the 241-ZA Sampling Building nor the Bulk Chemical Storage areas have controlled ventilation.

## 10 5.2 TRANSITION ACTIVITIES

11 The proposed action is to transition the 241-Z Building for dismantlement. All work would be performed  
12 in accordance with the approved radiological control procedures and as low as reasonably achievable  
13 (ALARA) program requirements as implemented by the project radiological manual. These requirements  
14 would be carried out through the activity work packages and associated radiological work permits.

15  
16 The waste tank system will continue to receive liquid waste from the 234-5Z Building, waste will  
17 continue to be sampled in the 241-ZA Sampling Building, and chemical treatment of the waste and  
18 transfer to Tank Farms concurrent with clean out activities will continue. In preparation for the proposed  
19 transition activities, housekeeping, bag out of contaminated waste from the sample glovebox, assays,  
20 routine and preventive maintenance, and minor decontamination will occur as part of continued  
21 operations.

22  
23 The proposed action will be to transition the 241-Z Building. The transition activities will include the  
24 following (refer to Section 5.3 for complete list of activities).

- 25  
26 • Decontamination – Personnel entries will be made into the below-grade tank cells to decontaminate  
27 the area external to the tanks. Debris will be removed from the cells and disposed as solid waste.  
28 Debris will be size reduced as necessary using physical disassembly and or cutting as necessary to  
29 facilitate disposal of the waste. Both direct contact and remote technologies/techniques  
30 decontamination methods in use throughout industry and the DOE Complex today could be used  
31 (refer to Section 5.3). A water wash down may be performed in the cells with existing sumps used to  
32 transfer the liquid waste to TK-D4 for eventual transfer to Tank Farms. A fogging agent, wetting  
33 and/or fixative agents will be applied as a fixative for loose contamination. This decontamination  
34 will facilitate later cell work and samples will be taken to support a RCRA closure plan and  
35 *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980*  
36 activities. This activity sampling may involve chipping or boring portions of the concrete surface or  
37 painted surfaces of the belowgrade cell. Additional entries will be made into the belowgrade tank  
38 cells to remove sludge and to decontaminate the tank interiors to facilitate later size reduction  
39 activities. The planning basis uses a high pressure multi-nozzle wash system to decontaminate the  
40 tank interiors but other approaches such as low pressure nozzles, chemical agents, agitators or pumps  
41 may be used to facilitate suspension or removal of the sludge material from the tanks. Closed loop  
42 liquid re-circulation with filtration may also be used to collect residual contamination. Reconfiguring  
43 the piping system to facilitate continued use of the facility concurrent with cleanout may occur. This  
44 reconfiguration may include breaking of existing piping and tubing to facilitate the installation of  
45 pumps, valves and other equipment within the 296-Z-3 ventilated area (i.e., below-grade cells or  
46 sample glovebox).

47  
48 If radiological contamination is detected in locations in the 241-Z Building or 241-ZA Sampling  
49 Building not serviced by the 241-Z cell exhaust system, or in the 241-ZB Bulk Chemical Storage or  
50 241-ZG Building, spot decontamination and/or stabilization would be conducted. Such activities  
51 could result in fugitive and diffuse emissions. Removal of contamination may also use washing with

1 decontamination agents and/or physical removal of part of the surface by mechanical means (as  
2 described in Section 5.3.1).  
3

- 4 • Deactivation - Deactivation will remove some active systems from service to support process  
5 equipment removal and decontamination activities. Deactivation will apply to the following systems:  
6 electrical, steam, criticality monitoring, and sanitary water. In addition, drain lines that currently  
7 route to the 241-Z Building from the PFP Complex will be isolated physically in the  
8 234-5Z Building. In the 241-Z Building, after decontamination activities are completed, spool pieces  
9 will be removed from the two lines that can be used to transfer waste from TK-D5 to 244-TX. This  
10 will isolate the 241-Z Building from Tank Farms. This activity can include cutting of pipe or  
11 breaking flanges of the existing piping system. The ventilation system will be physically isolated  
12 (blanked off) from the 241-ZB Bulk Product tank D-9.  
13
- 14 • Equipment Removal From Belowgrade Cells – Removal of contaminated equipment will occur as  
15 part of the decontamination of the system components and the remediation of contaminated surfaces  
16 where needed. This equipment could include items such as ladders, grating, piping, pumps and  
17 agitators associated with the tanks that might have to be removed or replaced to facilitate  
18 decontamination of the tanks. Equipment will be size reduced, as necessary, using physical  
19 disassembly and or cutting as necessary to facilitate packaging as waste. Additionally, sections of  
20 piping could be cut and capped to facilitate removal of holdup material. Existing ventilation systems  
21 will be used to the extent possible to control air flow during the activities, supplemented by temporary  
22 containment required to be constructed to access the belowgrade cells. It is anticipated that a good  
23 portion of the waste generated by these activities will be classified as transuranic (TRU) waste and  
24 will be packaged in drums or solid waste boxes and disposed accordingly. Operations such as  
25 housekeeping preparation for cell entry and storing of wrapped stabilized contaminated items in  
26 unsealed containers as well as packaging operations such as opening the shipping containers, adding  
27 filler material, inspecting and installing final container closure in preparation for shipment may occur  
28 within a plastic containment enclosure set up above the cell entry. This space will routinely be  
29 ventilated by either the 296-Z-3 stack by providing ventilation communication to belowgrade cell via  
30 a cell access opening or by using a portable temporary radioactive air emissions unit (PTRAEU) after  
31 a physical barrier is in place between the containment and the belowgrade cell.  
32
- 33 • Equipment Removal – Equipment removal activities will remove non-contaminated equipment and  
34 other non-contaminated components to facilitate future dismantlement. This would include items in  
35 the 241-Z Building, as well as the support buildings (the 241-ZA Sample Building and the  
36 241-ZG Building). Non-contaminated equipment that may be removed includes light fixture ballasts  
37 and fluorescent lamps, criticality detectors, or other nonessential items. Contaminated and potentially  
38 contaminated equipment external to the cells may include tanks (D-9, D-10 and D-11), piping,  
39 pumps, sample glovebox in 241-ZA, control panels and other equipment external.  
40

41 The proposed methods for removing residual contamination from equipment/systems and for removing  
42 equipment would be similar to methods in use throughout industry and the DOE Complex today. Both  
43 direct contact and remote technologies/techniques could be used. These technologies would include  
44 chemical cleaning, brushing, washing, scrubbing, scabbling, vacuum cleaning, strippable coatings and  
45 similar technologies (refer to Section 5.3 for complete list of activities). Equipment and piping removal  
46 may include using wrenches, nibblers, shears, cutters and saws.  
47  
48

### 49 5.3 PROCESS ACTIVITIES

50 Process activities are addressed in the following sections.  
51

1  
2 **5.3.1 Process activities associated with the 296-Z-3 Stack**

3 The following describes process operations acceptable to be performed within the scope of the controls  
4 outlined in Section 6.0:  
5

- 6 • Routine operations include: receipt and transfer of liquid waste, manipulation of valves, accessing  
7 the belowgrade cells to perform repairs, conducting inspections and performing Non-Destructive  
8 Analysis, adding chemicals to the tanks, agitating waste in the tanks, flushing of tanks, sampling of  
9 liquid waste using the sample glovebox, bagging out samples and waste material from the glovebox,  
10 pumping of liquid waste using steam jet, electric and pneumatic pumps, repair of system equipment  
11 within the cells including agitators, pumps, valves, pipes and electrical equipment, fogging  
12 belowgrade cells for radiological control purposes, minor decontamination using low pressure wash  
13 down, wet wipe down and the use of fixatives. System ventilation control and monitoring equipment  
14 requires maintenance of the equipment, testing of HEPA filters, effluent flow rate measurements and  
15 replacement of ventilation system HEPA filters and monitoring related sample collection filters.  
16
- 17 • Access into the cells will be made through any existing opening to the cell including: manways,  
18 equipment access ports, cover block, piping penetrations and pipe ways  
19
- 20 • Removal of waste from the cells will be accomplished by: manual lifting or mechanically assisted  
21 lifting using cranes, hoists, jacks or similar lift devices.  
22
- 23 • Size reduction of equipment will be by mechanical means and could be accomplished by disassembly  
24 using of wrenches, nibblers, shears, cutters, grinders or saws. This equipment could be manually,  
25 hydraulically, pneumatically, or electrically powered.  
26
- 27 • Decontamination methods include: scraping, sweeping, chemical cleaning, brushing, washing,  
28 scrubbing, scabbling, grinding, vacuum cleaning, strippable coatings, washing using wet rags,  
29 spraying, abrasive jetting, low pressure and high pressure wash using water and/or chemicals  
30 cleaners, use of fixatives and/or physical removal of contamination by use of mechanical means such  
31 as chipping or cutting. The application of fixatives for contamination control would be accomplished  
32 via aerosol fogging, paint brush/roller, hand-held spray bottle, or an electric or pneumatic powered  
33 sprayer.  
34
- 35 • Containment of waste could be accomplished by a combination of coating the material with a  
36 fixative, placing the material in containers, bags and/or wrapping in plastic sheeting, using adhesive  
37 tape, heat sealing or mechanical closure to prevent release of airborne contamination.  
38
- 39 • Miscellaneous mechanical processes that could be used to support the proposed activity could include  
40 threading of piping, use of hot taps on piping, capping and plugging piping using threaded pipe  
41 components and expanding/compressive plugs or caps, drilling of holes in metal and concrete, core  
42 drilling concrete surfaces, installation of anchor bolts, installation and removal of bolts, installations  
43 of hose and tubing connectors, compression fittings, installation and removal of pumps, agitators and  
44 filters.  
45
- 46 • Welding of such things as lifting eyes, temporary supports, and repair of structural components could  
47 be performed on surfaces decontaminated to less than 20,000 dpm/100 cm<sup>2</sup>.  
48  
49

1 **5.3.2 Process Activities Associated with the PTRAEU**

2 A PTRAEU (refer to Section 5.4), is used in a similar manner as described in DOE/RL-96-75 to facilitate  
3 access to the belowgrade cells, aids in the management of wrapped but unsealed material removed from  
4 the cells and supports operations external to the space ventilated by the 296-Z-3 Stack. Up to six  
5 independent exhausters might be required to support this project. Each unit will represent potential  
6 emissions to the ambient air as a separate emission point. The following describes process operations that  
7 are considered to be within the scope of this activity using the controls outlined in Section 6.0.  
8

- 9 • A fraction of the facility inventory (up to 65 curies/year) of the plutonium (refer to Table 1 isotopic  
10 distribution) associated with material external to the tank system could be wrapped and physically  
11 removed from the belowgrade cells. This material will be wrapped and packaged inside a temporary  
12 containment tent area set up at the entrance to the five cells. While normally the area is ventilated via  
13 the 296-Z-3 Stack, during periods when the area is isolated from the belowgrade ventilation using a  
14 containment devices, contaminated material could be a stored inside the area while being ventilated  
15 by the PTRAEU unit(s). The material will be wrapped in plastic and stabilized by application of  
16 fixative before being removed from the cell and isolating the area from the 241-Z stack. Section 6.0  
17 limits activities that could be expected to occur while wrapped and fixed contaminated items are  
18 present in the temporary containment tent area and ventilated by the PTRAEU.  
19
- 20 • Contamination control associated with preparation for entry into the cells and post cell exit activities  
21 will be provided. This will include housekeeping activities, handling of contaminated clothing, and  
22 conducting surveys.  
23
- 24 • Contamination control associated with removal; size reduction packaging of the sample glovebox and  
25 associated piping from 241-ZA will be provided. Prior to removal, the sampling glovebox would be  
26 subjected to some decontamination and stabilization using fixatives while ventilated to the 296-Z-3  
27 stack. Size reduction of equipment will be by mechanical means and could be accomplished by  
28 disassembly use of hand tools, wrenches, nibblers, shears, cutters, and saws. This equipment could be  
29 manually, hydraulically, pneumatically or electrically powered.  
30

31 Decontamination, using methods described in Section 5.3.1, could be used within the PTRAEU.  
32 Decontamination of areas up to 20,000 dpm/100 cm<sup>2</sup> is allowed as long as airborne levels inside the  
33 temporary containment tent area do not exceed  $4.5 \times 10^{-10}$   $\mu$ Ci/ml alpha contamination on average for the  
34 period of operation.  
35  
36

37 **5.3.3 PROCESS ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED FUGITIVE EMISSIONS**

38 The proposed activity will provide a potential for fugitive emissions beyond those associated with the  
39 PTRAEU activities above. The activities providing such a potential include:  
40

- 41 • Decontaminations of spot contamination up to 2,000 dpm in above grade unventilated areas  
42
- 43 • Securing the 296-Z-3 Stack exhaust for purposes of performing fogging using contamination fixatives  
44
- 45 • Handling of contaminated laundry, step-off pad waste and contaminated equipment with fixed  
46 contamination in unsealed containers  
47
- 48 • Bag-out operations associated with the sample glovebox.  
49

1  
2 **5.4 PORTABLE/TEMPORARY RADIOACTIVE AIR EMISSION UNITS**

3 Existing PTRAEU equipment operated as Type I units under DOE/RL-96-75 will be used. The two  
4 existing units consist of one stage of testable HEPA filter (and additional testable HEPA filter stage in  
5 series is allowed to facilitate contamination control) up stream of a commercial blower. Additional units  
6 used will be of similar design with independent filter unit(s) and a blower; a single stage integrated unit  
7 manufactured for this purpose of contamination control or a combination of an independent filter mated to  
8 a combination unit. Exhaust flow rate for the individual units may be as high as 1,000 cubic feet per  
9 minute (CFM) and for basis calculation purposes this flow rate for all units operating is assumed (refer to  
10 Section 10.0) to be less than or equal to 1,000 CFM.  
11

12  
13 **6.0 PROPOSED CONTROLS**

14 *Describe the existing and proposed abatement technology. Describe the basis for the use of the proposed*  
15 *system. Include expected efficiency of each control device, and the annual average volumetric flow rate*  
16 *in cubic meters/second for the emission unit.*  
17

18 Many of the emission controls to be used during the deactivation activities are administrative, based on  
19 ALARA principles and consist of ALARA techniques, as delineated in the site radiological control  
20 procedures. It is proposed that the following controls be approved as low as reasonably achievable  
21 control technology (ALARACT) for transition of the 241-Z Building.  
22

- 23 1. Health physics technician (HPT) coverage will be provided, as necessary, during transition  
24 activities.
- 25  
26 2. With the exception of periods when fogging operations are occurring, the existing ventilation  
27 system, exhausting through the 296-Z-3 Stack, will be operational during all transition activities.  
28 The abatement controls associated with the 296-Z-3 Stack consist of two fans and two parallel banks  
29 of two-stage HEPA filters, each with a pre-filter.  
30
- 31 3. Appropriate controls such as water, fixatives, covers, temporary containment tent, or windscreens  
32 will be applied if needed, as determined by the Health Physics organization as delineated in the site  
33 radiological control procedures.  
34
- 35 4. Welding on contaminated surfaces will only occur if the affected area has been decontaminated to  
36 the extent practical. Welding on contaminated surfaces will not be conducted unless the effluent is  
37 exhausting through the 296-Z-3 Stack and contamination is below 20,000 dpm/100 cm<sup>2</sup> in the area  
38 to be a welded.  
39
- 40 5. As appropriate, before starting work on isolating utilities and piping, removable contamination in  
41 the affected area(s) might be reduced to ALARA. Measures such as expandable foam, strippable  
42 decontamination agents, fixatives, encapsulants or glovebags also could be used to help reduce  
43 contamination.  
44
- 45 6. A temporary containment tent will be used at all times for radiological controls during access to the  
46 belowgrade cells.  
47
- 48 7. When possible, ventilation for the containment tent will be provided by drawing air to the  
49 belowgrade cells and exhausted via the 296-Z-3 stack.  
50

- 1 8. Any PTRAEU associated with the temporary containment tent will not be operated unless there is a  
2 physical barrier to minimize communication with a space ventilated by the 296-Z-3 stack.  
3  
4 9. Activities in the temporary containment tent being ventilated by the PTRAEU exhaustor while  
5 wrapped and stabilized (unsealed) materials are present will be limited to those that have a low risk  
6 of disturbing the wrapped stabilized items. Such activities could include performing routine surveys  
7 inside the temporary containment tents, removing the stabilized sample glovebox and associated  
8 piping, inspecting the material, preparing to open the access to the belowgrade cells or performing  
9 final closure of the waste container. Decontamination of areas up to 20,000 dpm/100 cm<sup>2</sup> is  
10 allowed as long as airborne levels inside the temporary containment tent are not expected to exceed  
11 the administrative limit  $4.5 \times 10^{-10}$   $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$  on average for the period of operation. Handling of  
12 stabilized contaminated materials including size reducing is allowed as long as airborne levels  
13 within the temporary containment tent do not exceed  $4.5 \times 10^{-10}$   $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$  alpha contamination on  
14 average for the period of operation.  
15  
16

## 17 7.0 DRAWINGS OF CONTROLS

18 *Provide conceptual drawings showing all applicable control technology components from the point of*  
19 *entry of radionuclides into the vapor space to release to the environment.*  
20

21 Figure 4 shows the existing ventilation systems for the 241-Z Building stack (296-Z-3) described in  
22 Section 6.0.  
23

24 Drawings of controls associated with the PTRAEU currently available are provided in Figure 6;  
25 additional units manufactured by NFS-RPS, Inc. are shown in Figure 7.  
26  
27

## 28 8.0 RADIONUCLIDES OF CONCERN

29 *Identify each radionuclide that could contribute greater than ten percent of the potential to emit TEDE to*  
30 *the MEI, or greater than 0.1 mrem/yr potential to emit TEDE to the MEI.*  
31

32 Isotopes of uranium, plutonium, and americium-241 are expected to be present. Process knowledge  
33 indicates that the predominant activity (greater than 99 percent) is due to plutonium and americium. The  
34 radionuclides of concern for this activity are calculation-based. The relative distribution of the various  
35 isotopes are shown in Table 1, the conservative basis for calculation uses plutonium-239/240  
36 (representing all of the alpha contamination).  
37  
38

## 39 9.0 MONITORING

40 *Describe the effluent monitoring system for the proposed control system. Describe each piece of*  
41 *monitoring equipment and its monitoring capability, including detection limits, for each radionuclide that*  
42 *could contribute greater than ten percent of the potential to emit TEDE to the MEI, or greater than*  
43 *0.1 mrem/yr potential to emit TEDE to the MEI, or greater than twenty-five percent of the TEDE to the*  
44 *MEI, after controls. Describe the method for monitoring or calculating those radionuclide emissions.*  
45 *Describe the method with sufficient detail to demonstrate compliance with the applicable requirements.*  
46

47 The potential unabated offsite dose associated with this activity is calculated to be greater than  
48 0.1 millirem per year from the 296-Z-3 Stack. Therefore, in accordance with 40 CFR 61, Subpart H,  
49 continuous air monitoring for the 296-Z-3 Stack will occur.

1  
2 The record sampler for the 291-Z-3 Stack originally was designed and installed to meet ANSI  
3 N13.1-1969, and is operated continuously (refer to Figure 5). Particulate sample air filters are collected  
4 biweekly and composited quarterly for subsequent laboratory analysis to support the required annual  
5 reporting of emissions. The emissions during the proposed activities will be represented by these  
6 samples. Adequacy of the sampling system is demonstrated by inspection, calibration, and maintenance  
7 activities as scheduled in current 241-Z Building procedures. EPA and WDOH approval of an alternate  
8 monitoring approach has been requested. It has been requested to continue to use the existing sampling  
9 system operating in part-time super-isokinetic mode and to report releases based on the maximum design  
10 fan flow rate (3,000 CFM), rather than increasing the periodic measurements during periods of flow  
11 change. The existing sampling system is designed to sample a 2,500 CFM flow rate, operates in a  
12 super-isokinetic mode due to stack flow of ~600 CFM associated with reduced facility operation while  
13 one of the two fans operates. The alternate monitoring request involves reporting releases based on the  
14 maximum design fan flow rate (3,000 CFM) for both fans operating, regardless of actual system flow.  
15 This approach will result in very conservative estimates of annual emissions.

16  
17 Portable exhausters, any potential diffuse/fugitive emissions associated with decontamination activities,  
18 or periods when the system is shut down for fogging operation will be monitored using the 200 Areas  
19 near-field ambient air monitors. Sample collection and analysis will follow that of the near-field  
20 monitoring program. Analytical results will be reported in an annual air emissions report.

21  
22 When a PTRAEU is used that provides potential emissions to the ambient air as a separate emission  
23 point, periodic confirmatory measurement (PCM) for emissions from these units will be performed by  
24 maintaining an operating log for each unit identifying the operating time, effluent flow rate, and  
25 confirmatory measurement reference information. The confirmatory measurement information will be  
26 from survey measurements taken within the temporary containment tent and typically will include surface  
27 surveys and portable air monitoring sampling conducted during operation of the PTRAEU. The  
28 information included will be the following:

- 29  
30 • Location of operation  
31 • Type of control equipment connected to the unit  
32 • Flow rate of the unit  
33 • Operator's name  
34 • Date(s) and time of startup/shutdown of ventilation system  
35 • PCM (radiological survey) reference.

36  
37 The frequency and location of radiological surveys conducted for confirmatory measurements will depend  
38 on the nature of activity being performed, as delineated in the site radiological control procedures. As  
39 described in Section 10.0, compliance with the possession limits and release evaluation  
40 ( $6.6 \times 10^{-3}$  Ci/year) could be confirmed by maintaining the average airborne concentration below the  
41 administrative planning limit of  $4.5 \times 10^{-10}$   $\mu$ Ci/ml alpha contamination inside the temporary containment  
42 tent while being ventilated by a PTRAEU unit for the period of operation at 1,000 CFM.. Other methods  
43 such as contamination surveys documenting no loose contamination could also be used as a method of  
44 PCM.

45  
46 Emissions estimates (included in the project files) supporting the PCM will include the assumptions and  
47 methodology used to determine the estimate. For example, assuming continuous operation of a  
48 PTRAEU with a flow rate of 1,000 CFM ( $2.8 \times 10^7$  ml/minute), this would allow a concentration of up to  
49  $4.5 \times 10^{-10}$   $\mu$ Ci/ml alpha contamination on average for the period of operation within a temporary  
50 containment tent ( $6.6 \times 10^{-3}$  Ci/year  $\times 10^6$   $\mu$ Ci/Ci /  $2.8 \times 10^7$  ml/min / 365 days/year / 24 hours/day /  
51 60 min/hour =  $4.5 \times 10^{-10}$   $\mu$ Ci/ml). This limit ( $4.5 \times 10^{-10}$   $\mu$ Ci/ml alpha contamination on average for the

1 period of operation) is specified for planning purposes only, and could be increased if exhaust flow from  
2 the ventilated space were reduced due to reduction in the number of hours of operation or flow rate  
3 associated with the individual PTRAEUs.

## 6 10.0 ANNUAL POSSESSION QUANTITY

7 *Indicate the annual possession quantity for each radionuclide.*

### 9 296-Z-3 Stack

10  
11 The assumed annual possession quantity associated with transition of the 241-Z Building is estimated to  
12 be a total of 1,530 curies of plutonium related isotopes. The assumed isotopic distribution of the  
13 plutonium is given in Table 1. This represents the approximate combination of throughput anticipated in  
14 any one calendar year; the quantity accumulated in the tank heels; and any residual inventory in the  
15 remaining piping, cells, and contaminated surfaces in the above grade structures, taking into account  
16 nondestructive analysis (NDA) uncertainty.

17  
18 During the course of the project the work activity will primarily be ventilated by the 296-Z-3 stack. As  
19 described below a portion of this inventory may be removed from the 296-Z-3 and either managed in a  
20 separate PTRAEU or represent a potential fugitive emission.

### 22 PTRAEU

23  
24 It is anticipated that the majority of the inventory will be transferred via the 241-Z piping system to tank  
25 farms as a liquid slurry and a fraction (65 curies) of the plutonium (refer to Table 1 isotopic distribution)  
26 associated with material external to the tank system could be physically removed from the belowgrade  
27 cells. This material will be stabilized by application of fixatives prior to being moved to the temporary  
28 containment set up at the entrance to the cells. Of the 65 curies of stabilized material it is conservatively  
29 assumed that use of fixatives failed to capture all of the particulate and 1/10th the activity (6.5 curies) is  
30 particulate and 9/10th (58.5 curies) is solid in form. Normally the area is ventilated via 296-Z-3, but the  
31 area can be physically isolated from the belowgrade cell and ventilated by a PTRAEU. The material will  
32 be stabilized and wrapped in plastic before isolating the temporary containment tent from the 241-Z stack  
33 (296-Z-3). Any contamination, external to the wrapped objects that might be subjected to  
34 decontamination within the temporary containment tents is included in the above inventory.

35  
36 Up to six separate emission units might be used as part of this activity. The release evaluation assumes all  
37 the material is in any of the units; the 65 curies annual possession limit is to be applicable to any unit  
38 involved in the activity. [Note: The PTRAEU source term (65 curies) is assumed to be 6.5 curies  
39 particulate and 58.5 curies agglomerated solid as a result of the use of fixatives prior to the material being  
40 removed from the 296-Z-3 ventilation.] The unabated release potential for a PTRAEU is  
41  $6.6 \times 10^{-3}$  Ci/year  $((6.5 \text{ Ci} \times 1 \times 10^{-3}) + (58.5 \text{ Ci} \times 1 \times 10^{-6}))$ .

### 43 Fugitive Emission

44  
45 Additionally, of the aforementioned 1,530 curies fugitive emissions are,  $8.1 \text{ E}^{-7}$  curies (as particulate  
46 Pu-239) are calculated to be associated with isolated areas of surface contamination within the  
47 unventilated, unfiltered portions of the 241-Z Building, 241-ZA Sampling Building and the  
48 241-ZG Building not routinely ventilated by 296-Z-3. Specifically:

- 49  
50 • Potential contaminated areas that may be exposed during transition activities are estimated not to  
51 exceed 100 square feet ( $9.3 \text{ E}+04$  square centimeters), with an average contamination level (alpha,

1 assumed for calculations to be Pu-239) of 2,000 disintegrations per minute (dpm) per 100 square  
2 centimeters

- 3 •  $9.3 \text{ E}+04 \text{ cm}^2 \times 2,000 \text{ dpm per } 100 \text{ cm}^2 = 1.9 \text{ E}+06 \text{ dpm (Pu-239)}$
- 4 • For Pu-239,  $1.4 \text{ E}+11 \text{ dpm} = \text{one gram}$  or  $\text{one dpm} = 7.1 \text{ E}-12 \text{ gram}$
- 5 •  $1.9 \text{ E}+06 \text{ dpm} \times 7.1 \text{ E}-12 \text{ gram/dpm} = 1.3 \text{ E}-05 \text{ gram Pu-239}$

6  
7 Further: 0.062 curies Pu-239 per gram of Pu-239

8  
9 Therefore:  $1.3 \text{ E}-05 \text{ grams Pu-239} = 8.1 \text{ E}-07 \text{ curies of Pu-239}$ .

10  
11 Fugitive emissions associated with bag out operations are estimated as being bounded by the sampling  
12 operation. The sample glovebox is used to provide containment while liquid samples from the tank  
13 system are collected. These samples can involve multiple sample vials containing less than 0.1  
14 grams/liter Pu of process liquids or less than 0.001 grams/liter of decontamination rinsate. It is postulated  
15 that up to 10 process liquid sampling sets per year may occur involving three liters of liquid per sample  
16 set. An additional 20 rinsate liquid sampling event per year involving 1 liter of liquid per sample set.  
17 These liquids would be bagged out in sample vials, packaged and transported for analysis. The activity for  
18 this operation would be 3.02 grams Pu ( 10 events x 3 liters/event x 0.1 grams/liter + 20 events x 1  
19 liter/event x .001grams/ liter) or a total of 1.3 curies of the isotopes listed in Table 1. Since this material  
20 is contained by a sample vial during packaging for shipment while removal from the 296-Z-3 ventilation  
21 it is being considered a potential fugitive emission.

22  
23 Fugitive emissions associated with handling of laundry, bagout of trash from the glovebox, step-off pad  
24 waste and items with fixed contamination are inconsequential compared to the above items.

## 25 26 27 **11.0 PHYSICAL FORM**

28 *Indicate the physical form of each radionuclide in inventory: Solid, particulate solids, liquid, or gas.*

29  
30 The physical form of the radionuclides in the 241-Z Building primarily is particulate solid suspended in  
31 an aqueous solution. Packaged waste being removed from the belowgrade cells and potentially contained  
32 within the PTRAEU is anticipated to be particulate and agglomerated solids. As discussed in Section 5.3,  
33 welding activities inside the 241-Z cells could be performed on surfaces decontaminated to less than  
34 20,000 dpm/100 cm<sup>2</sup>. Contributions by any gaseous radionuclides to the 296-Z-3 Stack are  
35 inconsequential.

## 36 37 38 **12.0 RELEASE FORM**

39 *Indicate the release form of each radionuclide in inventory: Particulate solids, vapor or gas. Give the  
40 chemical form and ICRP 30 solubility class, if known.*

41  
42 The release form of the radionuclides is particulate solid (gaseous radionuclide contributions are  
43 inconsequential).

1 **13.0 RELEASE RATES**

2 *Give the predicted release rates without any emissions control equipment (potential to emit) and with the*  
3 *proposed control equipment using the efficiencies described in subsection (6) of this section. Indicate*  
4 *whether the emission unit is operating in a batch or continuous mode.*  
5

6 Unabated and abated release rates associated with 241-Z Building operations and transition activities are  
7 provided in Tables 1 and 2 and summarized in Table 3.  
8

9 The aforementioned 1,530 curies annual possession quantity (Section 10.0) is in non-readily dispersible  
10 forms; i.e., fixed particulate and particulates suspended in aqueous solutions. The potential-to-emit of this  
11 material is, primarily, a function of activities (e.g., physical removal, decontamination, and water  
12 transfers) and, to a lesser degree, quantity and form of material. Therefore, the annual possession quantity  
13 results in an extremely conservative estimate for potential releases to the environment. Unabated and  
14 abated emission rates for the 296-Z-3 Stack are provided in Table 1.  
15

16 Potential unabated total release estimated for a PTRAEU exhaustor operated under this NOC is for a unit  
17 used in a similar manner as described in the latest revisions of the PTRAEU NOC, DOE/RL-96-75.  
18 Most activity in the temporary containment tents (e.g., wrapping materials, accessing cells) will occur  
19 while the ventilation is exhausted via the 296-Z-3 Stack. In calculating the potential to emit in Table 2, it  
20 was assumed that all but 65 curies of material would be transferred to tank farms via existing piping. The  
21 stabilization of the material before removal from the pit is conservatively estimated to reduce the  
22 potential for un-stabilized particulate to less than one in ten. This results in a potential release associated  
23 with managing and packaging the wrapped items to be based on 1/10<sup>th</sup> the activity being particulate and  
24 9/10<sup>th</sup> the material being an agglomerated solid. Table 2 shows the unabated and abated emission rates for  
25 potential releases associated with the PTRAEU. Emissions are estimated based on applying the  
26 40 CFR 61, Appendix D, release factor (1.0 E-03) for particulate and liquid and (1.0 E-6) for  
27 agglomerated solid to the calculated inventory. For any activities that might occur in the temporary  
28 containment tents while exhausted via the PTRAEU, an administrative control limit of  $4.5 \times 10^{-10}$   $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$   
29 alpha contamination airborne on average for the period of operation within the temporary containment  
30 tents will ensure these activities will be bounded by the assumed PTE.  
31

32 Potential diffuse and fugitive emissions are estimated based on applying the 40 CFR 61, Appendix D,  
33 release factor (1.0 E-03) for particulate and liquid to the calculated inventory subject to fugitive and  
34 diffuse emissions (1.3 E-05 grams Pu-239 for decontamination and 3.02 grams for bagout operations,  
35 refer to Section 10.0). Table 2 shows the unabated and abated emission rates for potential diffuse and  
36 fugitive releases.  
37

38 The proposed modifications will be considered continuous operation in accordance with  
39 WAC 246-247-110(13)(b).  
40  
41

42 **14.0 LOCATION OF MAXIMALLY EXPOSED INDIVIDUAL**

43 *Identify the MEI by distance and direction from the emission unit.*  
44

45 The maximum public receptor (MPR) was assumed to be an individual who works within the Hanford  
46 Site boundary at a location with unrestricted public access, and who eats food grown regionally. The  
47 MPR was assumed to be located at the Laser Interferometer Gravitational Wave Observatory (LIGO).  
48  
49

1 **15.0 TOTAL EFFECTIVE DOSE EQUIVALENT TO THE MAXIMALLY EXPOSED**  
2 **INDIVIDUAL**

3 *Calculate the TEDE to the MEI using an approved procedure. For each radionuclide identified in sub*  
4 *section (8) of this section, determine the TEDE to the MEI for existing and proposed emission controls,*  
5 *and without any existing controls using the release rates from subsection 13 of this section. Provide all*  
6 *input data used in the calculations.*

7  
8 The CAP88PC computer code (Parks 1992) was used to model atmospheric releases using Hanford  
9 Site-specific parameters<sup>1</sup>. The MPR was assumed to be located at the LIGO. Using these calculated unit  
10 dose conversion factors, the estimated potential TEDE to the MEI resulting from the unabated emissions  
11 from transition activities at the 241-Z Building is 8.7 millirem per year (refer to Table 3). The estimated  
12 potential TEDE to the MEI resulting from the abated emissions from transition activities at the  
13 241-Z Building is  $7.8 \times 10^{-3}$  millirem per year (refer to Table 3).

14  
15 The TEDE from all 2001 Hanford Site air emissions (point sources, diffuse, and fugitive sources) was  
16 0.049 millirem (DOE/RL-2002-20). The emissions resulting from the deactivation of the 241-Z Building,  
17 in conjunction with other operations on the Hanford Site, will not result in a violation of the National  
18 Emission Standard of 10 millirem per year (40 CFR 61, Subpart H).

19  
20  
21 **16.0 COST FACTORS OF CONTROL TECHNOLOGY COMPONENTS**

22 *Provide cost factors for construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed control technology*  
23 *components and the system, if a BARCT or ALARACT demonstration is not submitted with the NOC.*

24  
25 Cost factor inclusion is not applicable because the existing emission controls used during the transition  
26 activities will be defined administratively and will consist of ALARA techniques.

27  
28 The Washington State Department of Health (WDOH) has provided guidance that HEPA filters generally  
29 are BARCT for particulate emissions (AIR 92-107). Because the radionuclides of concern are  
30 particulates, it is proposed that the controls described in Section 6.0 for the 241-Z Building stack  
31 (296-Z-3) be accepted as BARCT. Compliance with the substantive BARCT standards is described in  
32 Section 18.0.

33  
34  
35 **17.0 DURATION OR LIFETIME**

36 *Provide an estimate of the lifetime for the facility process with the emission rates provided in this*  
37 *application.*

38  
39 Transition activities currently are scheduled to take place between May 2003 and December 2006, but  
40 could extend to 2010. This NOC addresses activities performed before undertaking a Comprehensive  
41 Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) removal action. A CERCLA  
42 removal action work plan identifying specific radioactive air emission monitoring requirements identified  
43 through the applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) identification process will be  
44 prepared to address the final disposition of the facility. This NOC will expire upon approval of the  
45 CERCLA removal action work plan by the lead agency.

---

<sup>1</sup> Permission to use Hanford Site-specific parameters granted in letter from D.E. Hardesty of EPA to J.H. Hebdon at DOE-RL, dated March 22, 2001, Subject: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's third response to the new maximally exposed individual definition.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48

## 18.0 STANDARDS

*Indicate which of the following control technology standards have been considered and will be complied with in the design and operation of the emission unit described in this application:*

*ASME/ANSI AG-1, ASME/ANSI N509, ASME/ANSI N510, ANSI/ASME NQA-1, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A Methods 1, 1A, 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 4, 5, and 17, and ANSI N13.1*

*For each standard not so indicated, give reasons to support adequacy of the design and operation of the emission unit as proposed.*

The 296-Z-3 Stack HEPA filtration system was built in 1979, before the requirement for control technology standards was specified in WAC 246-247 (April 1994). Although the listed technology standards, if available at time of construction, might have been followed as guidance, there was no regulatory requirement for compliance with the listed standards. Adequacy of the design is supported by operational history, maintenance, inspections, and testing, which demonstrate that the intent of the substantive standard is met, as described in the following. In lieu of strict compliance with the current listed standards, or a list of the standards to which the ventilation system actually was designed and built, the 241-Z Building relies on a performance-based approach. Operational history, routine maintenance, testing, and inspections demonstrate adequacy of the design and operation of the existing abatement control technology as proposed.

### 18.1 STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO THE 296-Z-3 STACK

Standards applicable to the 296-Z-3 Stack are addressed as follows.

#### 18.1.1 Compliance With Best Available Radiological Control Technology Standards For The 296-Z-3 System

Standards pertaining to the 296-Z-3 Stack were identified previously in a NOC for repairs at the 241-Z Building (DOE/RL-98-97, Rev. 0), and are discussed as follows

- ASME/ANSI AG-1 (first promulgated in 1985, and revised in 1991, 1994, and 1997):

The 296-Z-3 Stack HEPA filtration system was built in 1979, before ASME/ANSI AG-1 was issued. The HEPA filters and existing stock of replacement HEPA filters meet MIL-F-51068 and MIL-F-51079.

- ASME/ANSI N509 (first promulgated in 1976, and revised in 1980 and 1989):

The HEPA filters comply with ANSI N509, Section 5.1. However, documentation to show full compliance with the remaining sections of ANSI N509 cannot be provided. Instead, the following information is provided to support adequacy of the existing design.

Construction specifications (B-137-CI, *Construction Specification for 241-Z Sump Improvements, Work Order No. X13701*) did not reference ANSI N509; however, the specifications did require conformance to Hanford Plant Standards (HPS-151-M), *Standard Specification for High Efficiency Particulate Air Filters*. HPS-151-M, and standards incorporated by reference, required that the HEPA filters demonstrate

1 fire resistance, moisture resistance, HEPA filter efficiency (penetration), adequate by reference flow  
2 resistance, and filter frame integrity.

3  
4 The construction specifications (B-137-C1) also incorporated ductwork standards by reference, including  
5 Publication 99, *Standard Handbook*, Air Moving and Conditioning Association, Inc. (AMCA), and  
6 Industrial Duct Construction Standards, *High Pressure Duct Construction – 1975*, and *Low Pressure Duct*  
7 *Construction – 1976*, Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association, Inc.  
8 (SMACNA). These standards addressed duct system construction quality and durability. The versions of  
9 these two documents that existed in 1979 are not available. Current revisions are available for review by  
10 WDOH upon request.

- 11  
12 • ASME/ANSI N510 (first promulgated in 1975, and revised in 1980 and 1989):

13  
14 Since a system that is not compliant with ANSI/ASME N509 is by definition noncompliant with  
15 ANSI/ASME N510, documentation to show full compliance with ANSI/ASME N510 cannot be provided.  
16 The following information is provided for the purpose of demonstrating the adequacy of the design and  
17 operation of the emission unit as proposed.

18  
19 The individual 296-Z-3 Stack exhaust HEPA filters are tested annually.

20  
21 Although the filter leak test ports do not strictly conform to ASME/ANSI N510 (portable sample  
22 manifold and downstream baseline), the HEPA filters are in-place leak tested to meet the intent of  
23 ANSI/ASME N510, Section 10. The location of the port used to inject the leak test aerosol allows for  
24 mixing of the aerosol with the exhaust, before reaching the primary filter bank. Additionally, test ports  
25 are located such that each filter bank can be tested independently.

- 26  
27 • ANSI/ASME NQA-1 (first promulgated in 1985):

28  
29 Quality assurance for sampling of emissions and subsequent analysis is addressed in HNF-0528,  
30 *NESHAP Quality Assurance Project Plan for Radioactive Airborne Emissions* (all of  
31 Sections 2.0, 3.0 and 5.0), which was written in accordance with applicable NQA-1 requirements.

- 32  
33 • ANSI/ASME NQA-2:

34  
35 The standard is no longer an active National Standard and has been incorporated into NQA-1.  
36 Compliance compatible with NQA-1 was described previously.

- 37  
38 • 40 CFR 60, Appendix A:

39  
40 Stack flow is tested using Methods 1 and 2. Methods 1A, 2A, 2C, and 2D are not applicable to the stack  
41 dimensions/design. Methods 4, 5, and 17 are not applicable to radioactive airborne emissions.

- 42  
43 • ANSI N13.1:

44  
45 The sampling system for the 241-Z Building stack (296-Z-3) meets ANSI N13.1-1969 criteria. Sample  
46 tubing and number of bends are minimized as much as physically practical. Adequacy of the sampling  
47 system is demonstrated by inspection, calibration, and maintenance activities as scheduled in current  
48 241-Z Building procedures. Because of reduced discharge airflows from the stack during single exhaust  
49 fan operation, the existing sampling system operates in a super-isokinetic mode (refer to discussion in  
50 Section 9.0).

1 **18.1.2 Environmental, Energy, and Economic Impacts of Best Available Radiological Control**  
2 **Technology for the 296-Z-3 System**

3 A replacement system that is fully compliant with the BARCT technology standards and the existing  
4 HEPA filtration system (both use HEPA filtration, which already has been accepted as BARCT to control  
5 particulates) have been evaluated and compared for environmental impacts. The existing system will  
6 allow completion of the work described in this NOC, with the TEDE to the MEI as described in  
7 Section 15.0 and Table 1, for the period described in Section 17.0. The fully compliant replacement  
8 system would have those same impacts, plus the additional potential dose impacts (TEDE to MEI from  
9 existing source term in the 241-Z Building that will be removed with this NOC) from allowing the  
10 241-Z Building radiological inventory to remain in place for several additional years. It could take years  
11 to fund, design, permit, procure, and install a replacement system that is fully compliant with the BARCT  
12 technology standards. Completion of the work described in this NOC will reduce potential TEDE to the  
13 MEI, as source term is removed from the 241-Z Building and transferred in a more stabilized form to  
14 other facilities that are a further distance from the MEI. The work described in this NOC is needed  
15 whether relying on the existing system or relying on a fully compliant replacement system. The potential  
16 exposure to the public from a delay is an adverse environmental impact of a fully compliant replacement  
17 system. There are additional adverse impacts from installation of a fully compliant replacement system,  
18 e.g., waste generation (radioactive and nonradioactive, air and non-air), disposal and stabilization,  
19 construction of control equipment, and the health and safety to both radiation workers and to the general  
20 public.

21  
22 The existing system and a fully compliant replacement system have been evaluated for energy impacts.  
23 The existing energy distribution system would be used for either option, so there are no energy impacts to  
24 consider for this BARCT compliance evaluation.

25  
26 The existing system and a fully compliant replacement system have been evaluated for economic impacts.  
27 There would be no improved reduction in TEDE to the MEI for the replacement system as compared to  
28 the existing system, because both are effectively equal (minimum removal efficiency for particulates of  
29 99.95 percent); therefore, the beneficial impact is zero.

30  
31 The work described in this NOC involves a reduction in inventory at the 241-Z Building, and thereby  
32 reduces the risk to the public. Installing a fully compliant system would delay the inventory reduction  
33 work, and thereby delay this risk reduction. A fully compliant system would reduce the risk associated  
34 with the work described in this NOC, but would introduce greater additional risk because of delaying the  
35 cleanout work while transitioning to a fully compliant system. The most reasonable approach would be to  
36 use the existing system for this NOC to expedite removal of the radiological inventory from the  
37 241-Z Building.

38  
39 Pursuant to WAC 246-247, Appendix B, the most effective technology (i.e., a fully compliant  
40 replacement system) could be eliminated from consideration if a demonstration can be made to WDOH  
41 that the technology has unacceptable impacts. Because a fully compliant replacement system is not  
42 justified by cost/benefit evaluation or adverse environmental impacts because of delaying the work  
43 described in this NOC, it is proposed that the existing system, as described in Section 6.0 and meeting the  
44 intent of the technology standards in Section 18.1 of this NOC, be accepted as compliant with the  
45 BARCT technology standards.

46  
47  
48 **18.1.3 Potential Accidental Releases with a Probability of Occurrence of Greater Than 1 Percent**

49 WAC 246-247 requires that the planning for any proposed new construction or significant modification of  
50 the emission unit must address accidental releases with a probability of occurrence during the expected

1 life of the emission unit of greater than one percent. The 241-Z Building is a Hazard Category 2  
2 nonreactor nuclear facility. The hazards analysis requirements for a Category 2 facility are quite  
3 stringent, and currently are found in DOE orders and standards. These requirements define the operating  
4 limits, surveillance requirements, administrative controls, and design features necessary to protect the  
5 health and safety of the public and onsite workers, and to minimize the risk to facility workers from an  
6 uncontrolled release of radioactive or other hazardous material. The operation of the 241-Z facility has  
7 been evaluated in conjunction with the Plutonium Finishing Plant final safety analysis for potential  
8 accident such as seismic event, fire and loss of filtration. No credible unmitigated accident event with a  
9 potential of significant release with a probability of greater than one percent was identified.

## 12 18.2 STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO PTRAEU

13 Standards pertaining to the operation of PTRAEU(s) were identified previously in a NOC  
14 (DOE/RL-96-75, Rev. 2) and are provided as follows for completeness.

### 17 18.2.1 Control Technology Standards For PTRAEUs

#### 18 American Standard Mechanical Engineer/American National Standard Institute AG-1, FC-1100

19 This section of the Code provides minimum requirements for the performance, design, construction,  
20 acceptance testing, and quality assurance for HEPA filters used in nuclear safety related air or gas  
21 treatment systems in nuclear facilities. Many of the units included in this NOC meet industry standards  
22 for asbestos work. HEPA filters that meet asbestos standards are required to remove 99.97 percent of  
23 0.3 micron monodispersed particles, which is equivalent to the nuclear-grade HEPA filter standards. The  
24 asbestos standards do not require compliance with radiation resistance and fire resistance found in  
25 nuclear-grade HEPA filters. The asbestos standards do not require compliance with any design standards,  
26 other than the previously mentioned performance standard for removal efficiency, but rely instead on  
27 industry standards such as ANSI Z9.2-1979, "Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of  
28 Local Exhaust Systems", and MIL-STD-282, "Filter Units, Protective Clothing, Gas-Mask Components,  
29 and Related Products: Performance Test Methods". However, the units included in this NOC are  
30 continuously attended while in use to ensure the filters are not subjected to extremes of temperature or  
31 radiation. For this NOC and the intended uses, HEPA filters are adequate in lieu of AG-1 requirements  
32 under operating conditions.

#### 34 ASME/ANSI N509

35 The HEPA filters do not fully comply with ANSI N509. Some of the units are cylindrical HEPA filters,  
36 which are not addressed by this standard. Performance testing of these HEPA filters to demonstrate  
37 adequacy of design and testing is addressed in the discussion for ASME/ANSI N510.

#### 39 ASME/ANSI N510

40 A system that is not compliant with ANSI/ASME N509 is by definition noncompliant with ANSI/ASME  
41 N510. Documentation to show full compliance with the standards cannot be provided. However, the  
42 HEPA filters are tested in-place to meet the intent of ANSI/ASME N510. The systems are tested  
43 annually (or before startup if inactive for more than 1 year) as described in the current versions of  
44 Hanford Site procedures, "In-Place Testing of HEPA Filter Systems (Single Stage or Overall Filter Test)",  
45 7-GN-055, Rev. 4 Change D, "In-Place Testing of HEPA Filter Systems (Upstream Base Percent)",  
46 3-VB-492, Rev. B-0, Change 0, "In-Place Testing of HEPA Filter Systems (Downstream Base Percent)",  
47 3-VB-493, Rev. B-0, and "In-Place Testing of HEPA Filter Systems (Vacuum Cleaner)", 7-GN-062,

1 Rev. 3, Change 0. These test procedures provide a safe, uniform method for determining leaks in the air  
2 filter systems containing HEPA filter units. The DOE approved challenge aerosol that is used for these  
3 testing procedures is used in accordance with ANSI N510. The test in these procedures determines  
4 aerosol penetration as a result of leakage through or around the filter unit due to faulty installation, defects  
5 in the filter unit mounting frame and housing, or defects and/or damage to the individual filter units.  
6 Although these procedures are not strictly N510 tests, the procedures are proposed as adequate to  
7 demonstrate the HEPA filtration system is operating properly and meets the intent of N510. Hence, it is  
8 proposed that adherence to these procedures adequately demonstrates that the HEPA filtration systems are  
9 operating properly and is compatible with the required standard.

#### 11 ANSI/ASME NQA-1

12 Quality assurance is addressed by HNF-MP-599, Rev. 2, "Project Hanford Quality Assurance Program  
13 Description" (Chapter 2.0, Section 3.3 and Chapter 7.0, Section 3.2) and by HNF-0528, "NESHAP  
14 Quality Assurance Project Plan for Radioactive Airborne Emissions", (all of Sections 2.0, 3.0, and 5.0) as  
15 a compatible alternative to NQA-1.

#### 17 ANSI N13.1

18 There are no sampling systems on these units. Therefore, the sampling criteria in ANSI N13.1 are not  
19 applicable. The methods discussed in Section 9.0 will be used to provide periodic confirmatory  
20 measurements of low emissions.

#### 22 40 CFR 60, Appendix A 23 Test Methods 1, 1 A, 2, 2A, 2C, 2D and 4

24 These units typically do not have a stack that can be tested using 40 CFR 60, Appendix A test methods.  
25 Therefore, these methods cannot be applied to the PTRAEUs addressed in this NOC. Instead, air flow  
26 measurements are incorporated into the HEPA filter test procedures referred to previously addressing  
27 ASME/ANSI N510.

#### 30 18.2.2 Discussion of Best Available Radionuclide Control Technology for PTRAEUs

31 It is proposed that the HEPA filtration systems, as described in Section 8.0 of the NOC, be approved as  
32 BARCT for the PTRAEUs. The WDOH has stated that HEPA filters generally are accepted as BARCT  
33 for particulate radionuclide air emissions. HEPA filter units have been used extensively on the Hanford  
34 Site to control particulate radionuclide air emissions.

#### 37 19.0 REFERENCES

38 AIR 92-107, Letter, WDOH to DOE-RL, *Surveillance Report Generated by the DOH of KE & KW Basin*  
39 *on 09/16/1992*, October 05, 1992, Washington State Department of Health.

41 ANSI N13.1-1969, *Guide to Sampling Airborne Radioactive Materials in a Nuclear Facility*, American  
42 National Standards Institute, New York, New York.

44 ANSI N13.1-1999, *Sampling and Monitoring Releases of Airborne Radioactive substances from the*  
45 *Stacks and Ducts of Nuclear Facilities*, American National Standards Institute, New York,  
46 New York.

- 1 ANSI/ASME NQA-1, *Quality Assurance Requirements for Nuclear Facility Applications*, 1994,  
2 American National Standards Institute and American Society of Mechanical Engineers,  
3 New York, New York.  
4
- 5 ANSI/ASME NQA-2, *Quality Assurance Requirements for Nuclear Power Plants*, 1989, American  
6 National Standards Institute and American Society of Mechanical Engineers, New York,  
7 New York.  
8
- 9 ASME/ANSI AG-1, *Code on Nuclear Air and Gas Treatment*, 1991, American Society of Mechanical  
10 Engineers and American National Standards Institute, New York, New York.  
11
- 12 ASME/ANSI-N509, *Nuclear Power Plant Air-Cleaning Units and Components*, 1989, American Society  
13 of Mechanical Engineers and American National Standards Institute, New York, New York.  
14
- 15 ASME/ANSI N510, *Testing of Nuclear Air Treatment Systems*, 1989, American Society of Mechanical  
16 Engineers and American National Standards Institute, New York, New York.  
17
- 18 DOE/RL-96-75, Rev. 2, *Radioactive Air Emissions Notice of Construction Portable/Temporary*  
19 *Radioactive Air Emissions Units*, September 1999, U.S. Department of Energy, Richland  
20 Washington.  
21
- 22 DOE/RL-97-50, Rev.1, *Radioactive Air Emissions Notice of Construction for HEPA Filtered Vacuum*  
23 *Radioactive Air Emission Units*, September 1999, U.S. Department of Energy, Richland  
24 Washington.  
25
- 26 DOE/RL-98-97, Rev. 0, *Radioactive Air Emissions Notice of Construction for Agitator/Sample Probe*  
27 *Repair (Tanks D-5 and D-8) at the 241-Z Building*, U.S. Department of Energy, Richland  
28 Operations Office, Richland, Washington.  
29
- 30 DOE/RL-2002-20, *Radionuclide Air Emissions Report for the Hanford Site, Calendar Year 2001*,  
31 June 2001, U.S. Department of Energy, Richland, Washington.  
32
- 33 Ecology, EPA, and DOE-RL, 1996, *Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order*,  
34 Washington State Department of Ecology, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,  
35 U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office, Olympia, Washington, amended  
36 periodically.  
37
- 38 HNF-0528, *NESHAP Quality Assurance Project Plan for Radioactive Airborne Emissions*, Fluor  
39 Hanford, Richland, Washington, updated periodically.  
40
- 41 HNF-1974, Rev. 1, *Radionuclide National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants*  
42 *Potential-to-Emit Assessment*, Fluor Hanford, Richland, Washington.  
43
- 44 HNF-3602, Rev. 1, *Calculating Potential to Emit Releases and Doses for FEMPs and NOCs*,  
45 January 2002, Fluor Hanford, Richland, Washington.  
46
- 47 Parks, B. S., *User's Guide for CAP88-PC Version 1.0*, 402-B-92-001, 1992, U.S. Environmental  
48 Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.  
49  
50

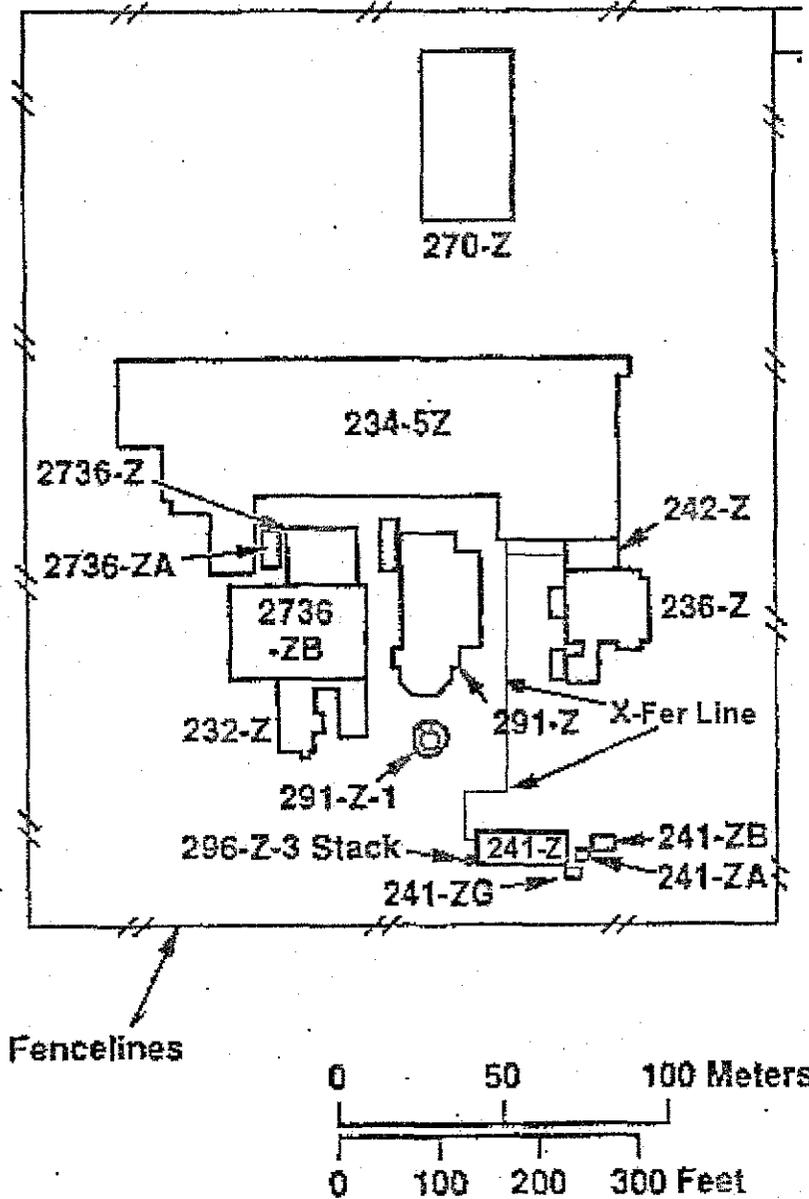


Figure 1. Relative Location of the 241-Z Building within PFP Complex.

### 241-Z Building Cutaway View

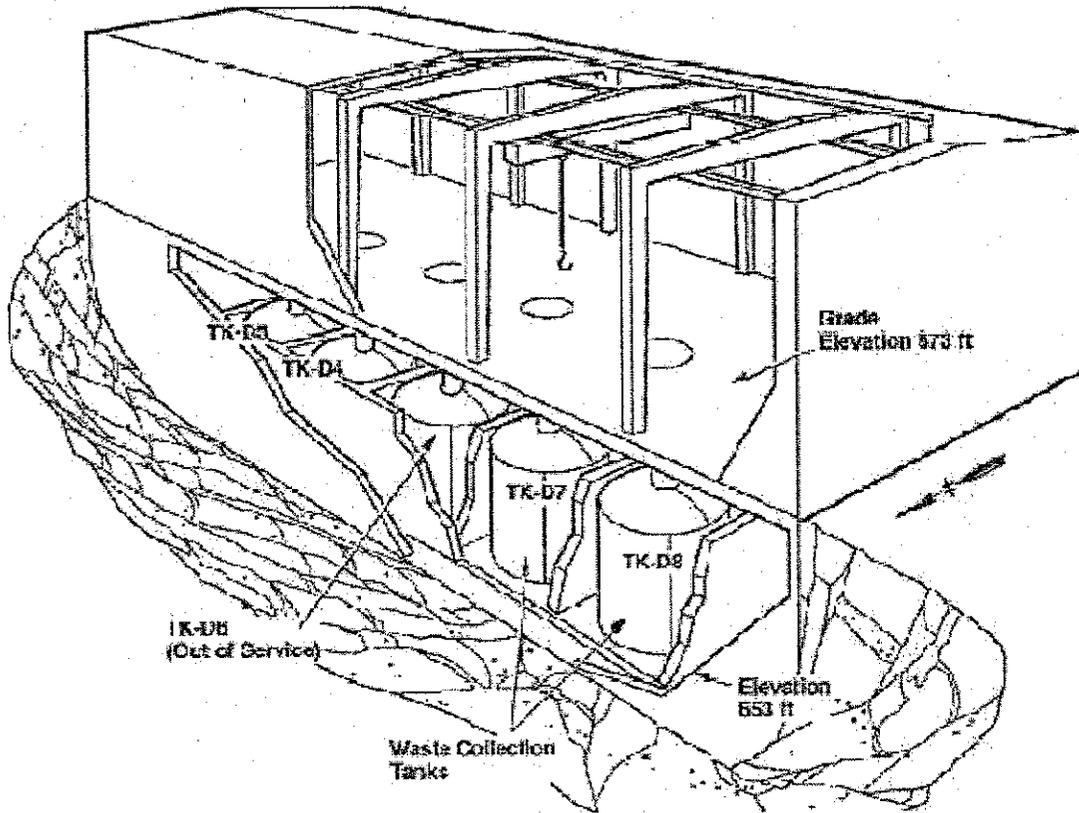
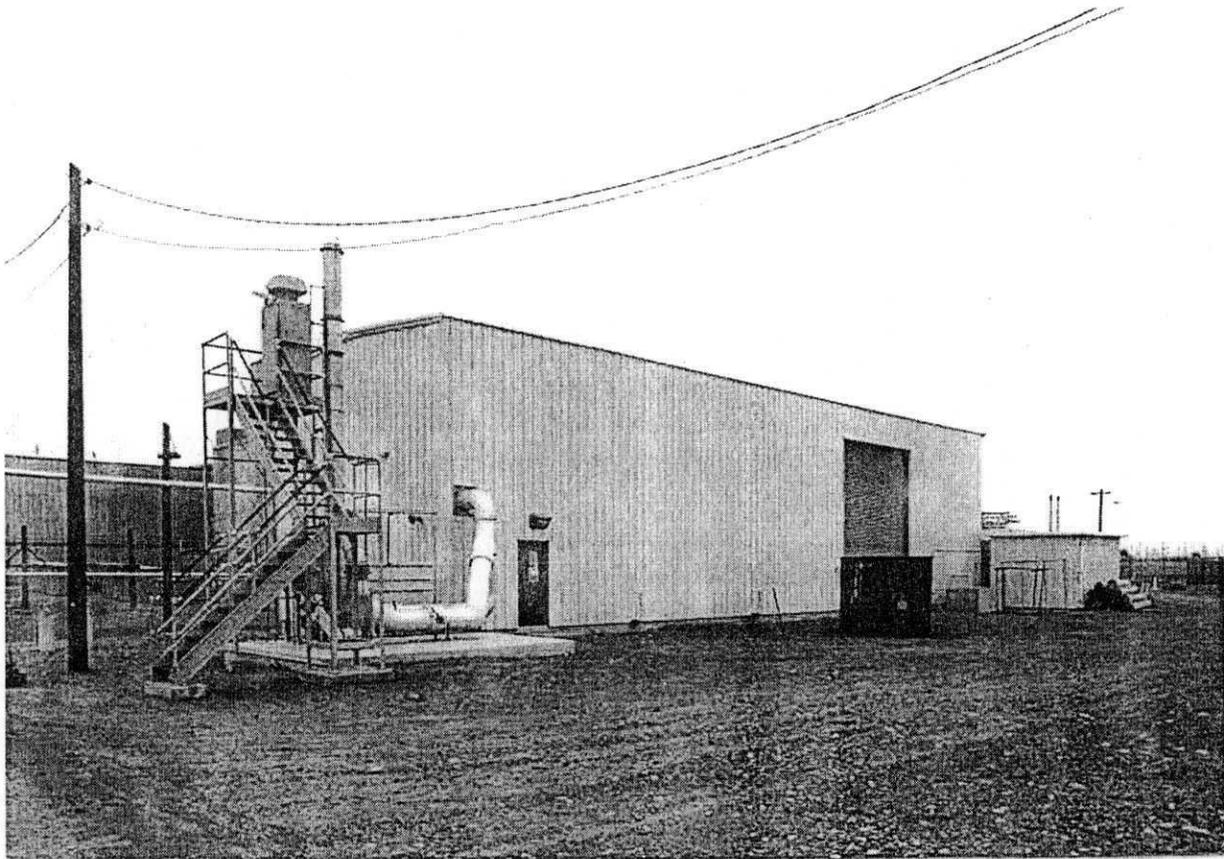


Figure 2. Cutaway of the 241-Z Building.



8706219-5CN  
(PHOTO TAKEN 1987)

Figure 3. South Side of 241-Z Building, Showing the 296-Z-3 Stack on the Left and the 241-ZG Change Building on the Right.

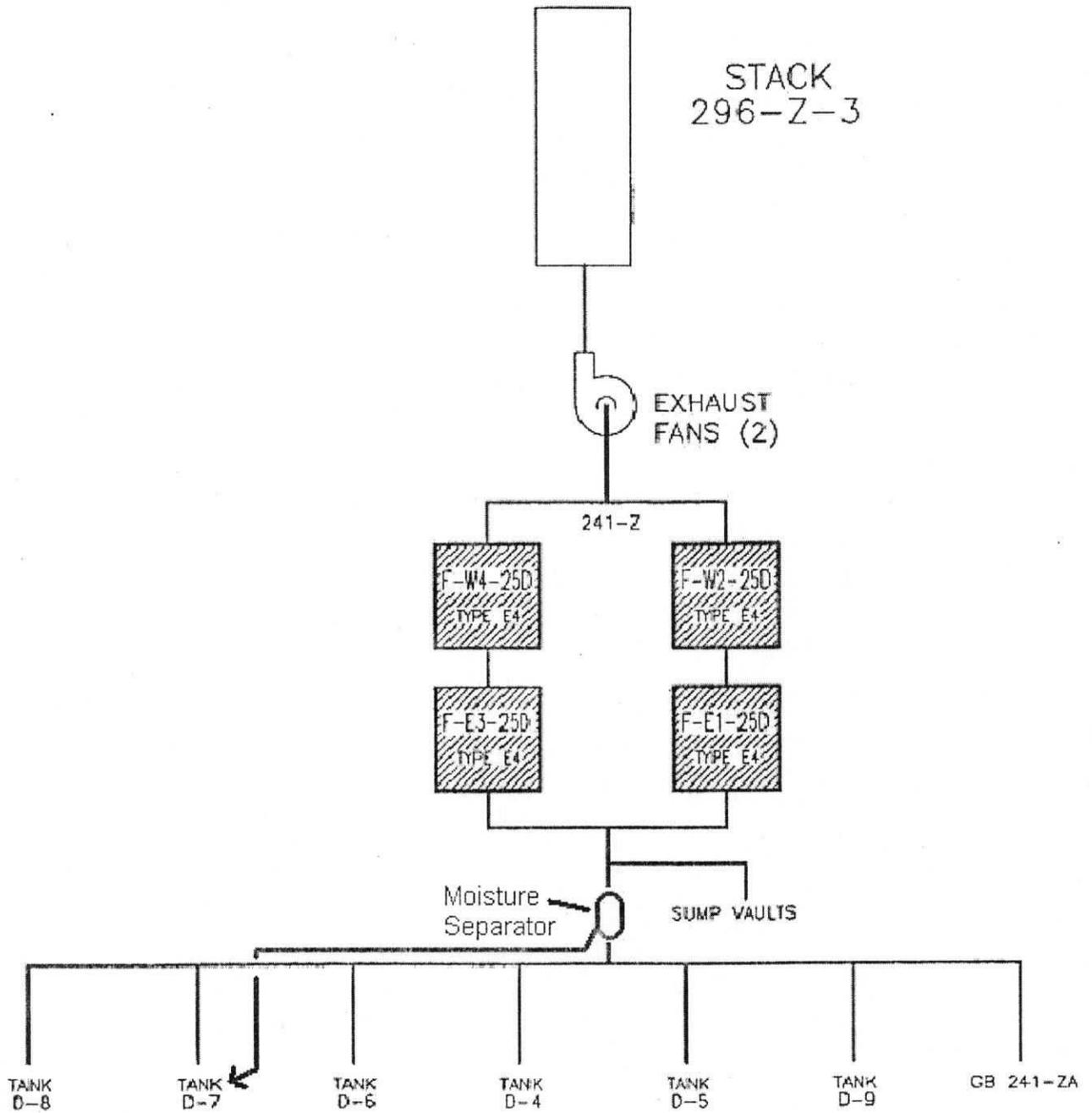


Figure 4. 241-Z Building Ventilation System.

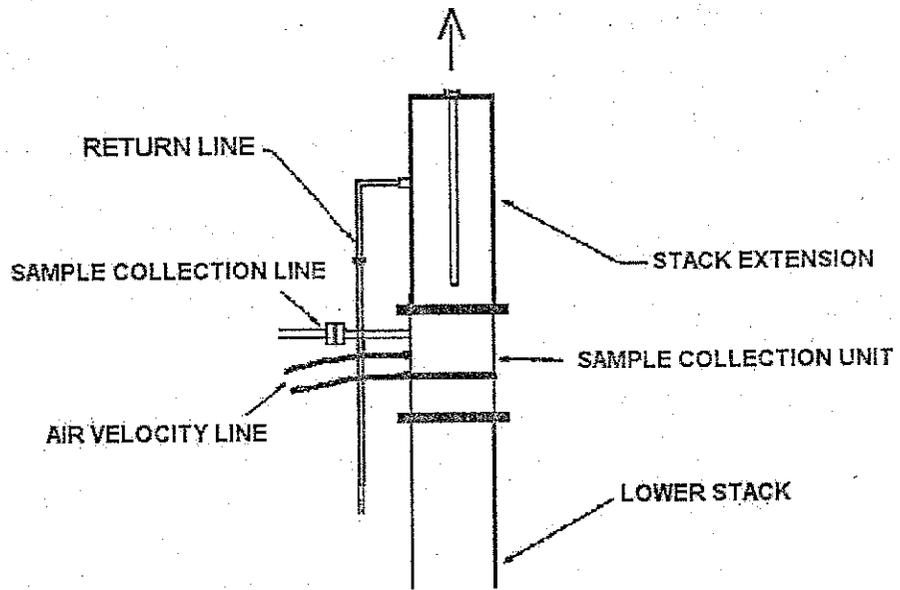


Figure 5. 296-Z-3 Stack Sampler

Enclosure 3

NOTICE OF OFF-PERMIT CHANGE FOR THE HANFORD SITE AIR OPERATING  
PERMIT (AOP) (NUMBER 00-05-006) FOR RADIOACTIVE AIR EMISSIONS NOTICE OF  
CONSTRUCTION (NOC), DOE/RL-2002-72, REVISION 1,  
TRANSITION OF THE 241-Z LIQUID WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY AT THE  
PLUTONIUM FINISHING PLANT, 200 WEST AREA, HANFORD SITE, RICHLAND,  
WASHINGTON

# HANFORD SITE AIR OPERATING PERMIT

## Notification of Off-Permit Change

Permit Number: 00-05-006

This notification is provided to Washington State Department of Ecology, Washington State Department of Health, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as notice of an off-permit change described as follows.

This change is allowed pursuant to WAC 173-401-724(1) as:

1. Change is not specifically addressed or prohibited by the permit terms and conditions
2. Change does not weaken the enforceability of the existing permit conditions
3. Change is not a Title I modification or a change subject to the acid rain requirements under Title IV of the FCAA
4. Change meets all applicable requirements and does not violate an existing permit term or condition
5. Change has complied with applicable preconstruction review requirements established pursuant to RCW 70.94.152.

Provide the following information pursuant to WAC-173-401-724(3):

### Description of the change:

A Radioactive Air Emissions Notice of Construction, *Radioactive Air Emissions Notice of Construction for Transition of the 241-Z LIQUID WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY at the Plutonium Finishing Plant, 200 West Area, Hanford Site, Richland, Washington, Revision 2*, is being submitted to the Washington Department of Health (Health) for approval and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for information. A change in the Hanford Site Air Operating Permit is required to indicate this source of air emissions. This terminal clean out activity temporarily changes the stack from a minor to a major emission unit during the cleanout activities.

### Date of Change:

Effective date will be the latter of either the approval by DOH of the NOC or the approvals of the alternate monitoring procedure by both DOH and the EPA.

### Describe the emissions resulting from the change:

Radioactive air emissions with the total estimated unabated and abated effective dose equivalents to the hypothetical, maximally exposed public individual are 8.7 millirem per year and 7.8 E-03 millirem per year, respectively.

### Describe the new applicable requirements that will apply as a result of the change:

Applicable requirements will be identified in approval notifications by Health and EPA.

### For Hanford Use Only:

AOP Change Control Number:

Date Submitted:

Addressees  
03-RCA-0338

-3-

cc w/encls:

R. W. Bloom, FHI

R. H. Engelmann, FHI

E. W. Fordham, WDOH, MSIN B1-42

R. Gay, CTUIR

R. H. Gurske, FHI

K. A. Hadley, FHI

M. T. Jansky, FHI

R. Jim, YN

B. B. Nelson-Maki, FHI

C. A. Rodriguez, WTEC

J. W. Schmidt, WDOH, MSIN B1-42

C. J. Simiele, FHI

P. Sobotta, NPT

D. S. Takasumi, FHI

Environmental Portal, LMSI

Admin record