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DOE/RL-94-89
Revision 0
Copy No. 6

State Waste Discharge Permit Application

400 Area Secondary Cooling Water



United States
Department of Energy
Richland, Washington



Approved for Public Release

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State Waste Discharge Permit Application

400 Area Secondary Cooling Water

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Department of Energy

P.O. Box 550
Richland, Washington 99352



Approved for Public Release

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FOREWORD

This document constitutes the Washington Administrative Code 173-216 State Waste Discharge Permit Application that serves as interim compliance as required by the Consent Order DE 91NM-177, for the 400 Area Secondary Cooling Water stream.

As part of the Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order negotiations, the U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the Washington State Department of Ecology agreed that liquid effluent discharges to the ground on the Hanford Site which affect groundwater or have to potential to affect groundwater would be subject to permitting under the structure of Chapter 173-216 (or 173-218 where applicable) of the Washington Administrative Code, the State Waste Discharge Permitting Program. As a result of this decision, the Washington State Department of Ecology and the U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office entered in to Consent Order DE 91NM-177.

The Consent Order DE 91NM-177 requires a series of permitting activities for liquid effluent discharges. Based upon compositional and flow rate characteristics, liquid effluent streams at the Hanford Site have been categorized into Phase I, Phase II, and Miscellaneous streams. This document only addresses the 400 Area Secondary Cooling Water stream, which has been identified as a Phase II stream and is listed on Table 3 of the Consent Order DE 91NM-177.

The 400 Area Secondary Cooling Water stream includes contributing streams from the Fuels and Materials Examination Facility, the Maintenance and Storage Facility, the 481-A Pump House, and the Fast Flux Test Facility Cooling Towers. The effluent is discharged to the 4608 Percolation Ponds B and C.

NOTE: The document number (DOE/RL-94-89, Rev. 0), foreword, table of contents, and glossary were added to this document to conform to DOE-RL document formatting requirements subsequent to the submittal of this document.

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GLOSSARY

Alum	aluminum sulfate
BAT/AKART	best available technology/all known and reasonable treatment
Btu	British Thermal Unit
CASS	computer automated surveillance system
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
C.T.	cooling tower
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOE/RL Office	U.S. Department of Energy Richland Operations
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
gpm	gallons per minute
HEPA	high-efficiency particulate air
HEIS	Hanford Environmental Information System
HP	high pressure
HVAC	heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
H/X	heat exchanger
JGV	jet gang valve
LLW	low-level waste
M	million
Ma	million years
msl	mean sea level
N/A	not applicable
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
ppb	parts per billion
psig	pounds per square inch gauge
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
SAP	sampling and analysis plan
SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act of 1971
SIC	standard industrial classification
SOW	statement of work
SWDP	state waste discharge permit
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
Westinghouse Hanford	Westinghouse Hanford Company

METRIC CONVERSION CHART

INTO METRIC		
If you know	Multiply by	To get
Length		
inches	2.54	centimeters
feet	30.48	centimeters
Volume		
gallons	3.786	liters
cubic feet	0.02832	cubic meters
Temperature		
Fahrenheit	Subtract 32 then multiply by 5/9ths	Celsius
Pressure		
inches water	1.87	mm Hg
inches water	249	pascal (Pa)
OUT OF METRIC		
Length		
centimeters	0.3937	inches
meters	3.28	feet
Volume		
milliliters	1.247×10^{-3}	cubic feet
liters	0.264	gallons
cubic meters	35.31	cubic feet
Temperature		
Celsius	Multiply by 9/5ths, then add 32	Fahrenheit
Pressure		
mm Hg	0.5353	inches water
pascal (Pa)	4.02×10^{-3}	inches water

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SECTION C. PLANT OPERATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Identify the waste stream for each of the production processes or activities described in Section B.1. Assign an identification number.

Process	Waste Stream Name	Batch or Continuous Process	Waste Stream ID #
Auxiliary Systems	400 Area Secondary Cooling	Continuous	23H
Cooling Water	Water		

2. On a separate sheet, describe in detail the treatment and disposal of all wastewaters as described above. Include a schematic flow diagram for all wastewater treatment and disposal systems. See Attachment C
3. Indicate treatment provided to each waste stream identified above.

No Treatment Performed

Waste Stream(s) ID #	Treatment	Waste Stream(s) ID #	Treatment
	Air flotation		pH correction
	Centrifuge		Ozonation
	Chemical precipitation		Reverse osmosis
	Chlorination		Screen
	Cyclone		Sedimentation
	Filtration		Septic tank
	Flow equalization		Solvent separation
	Grease or oil separation		Bio. treatment, type:
	Grease trap		Rainwater diversion or storage
	Grit removal		Other chem. treatment, type:
	Ion exchange		Other phys. treatment, type:

8. Describe any water recycling or material reclaiming processes:

The water used in the cooling towers is recycled through the system 2.5 times or until the conductivity reading is too high (1200 umhos). The chemical containers for the cooling tower treatment are rinsed out and the rinsate is added to the cooling tower sump.

FFTF recycles some lubricants for heating oil.

9. Does this facility have:

- Spill Control and Containment Plan (per 40 CFR 112)? Yes No
- Emergency Response Plan (per WAC 173-303-350)? Yes No
- Runoff, spillage, or leak control plan (per WAC 173-216-110(f))? Yes No

SECTION D. WATER CONSUMPTION AND WATER LOSS

1. Water source(s):

- Public System (Specify) _____
- Private Well Surface Water

a. Water Right Permit Number: N/A

b. Legal Description:

NE 1/4S, SW 1/4S, 18 Section, 11N TWN, 28E R

2. a. Indicate total water use: Gallons per day (average) 150,000

Gallons per day (maximum) 277,400

b. Is water metered? Yes No

3. Attach a line drawing showing the water flow through the facility. Indicate source of intake water, operations contributing wastewater to the effluent, and treatment units labeled to correspond to the more detailed descriptions in Item C. Construct a water balance on the line drawing by showing average flows between intakes, operations, treatment units, and outfalls. If a water balance cannot be determined (e.g., for certain mining activities), provide a pictorial description of the nature and amount of any sources of water and any collection or treatment measures.

See Attachment E

SECTION E. WASTEWATER INFORMATION

1. Provide measurements for the parameters listed below, unless waived by the permitting authority. All analytical methods used to meet these requirements shall, unless approved otherwise in writing by Ecology, conform to the Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants Contained in 40 CFR Part 136.

Parameter/CAS No.	Concentrations Measured	Analytical Method	Detection Limit
pH J*	8.8 pH units	150.1	0.010 pH units
Conductivity J*	639 umhos/cm	120.1	1.0 umhos/cm
Total Dissolved Solids	536 ug/l	160.1	5.0 ug/l
Total Suspended Solids	16.0 ug/l	160.2	5.0 ug/l
BOD (5 day)	4.0 mg/l	307	2.0 mg/l
COD	30.0 ug/l	410.1	5.0 ug/l
Ammonia-N	0.10 mg/l	350.1	0.10 mg/l
TKN-N	1.06 mg/l	calculated est.	0.10 mg/l
Nitrate-N	0.96 mg-N/l	353.1	0.10 mg-N/l
Ortho-phosphate-P	2.5 mg/l	300.0	0.25 mg/l
Total-phosphate-P	0.86 mg/l	365.2	0.40 mg/l
Total Oil & Grease	5.5 mg/l	9070	5.0 mg/l
Calcium/7740-70-2	63,000 ug/l	200.7	5000 ug/l
Magnesium/7439-95-4	18,800 ug/l	200.7	5000 ug/l
Sodium/7440-23-5	72,700 ug/l	200.7	5000 ug/l
Potassium/7440-09-7	16,600 ug/l	200.7	5000 ug/l
Chloride	26.6 mg/l	300.0	5.0 mg/l
Sulfate	77.1 mg/l	300.0	2.5 mg/l
Fluoride	0.61 mg/l	300.0	0.50 mg/l
Cadmium/7440-43-9	<7.0 ug/l	200.7	7.0 ug/l
Chromium/7440-49-3	<10.0 ug/l	200.7	10.0 ug/l
Lead/7439-92-1	5.4 ug/l	239.1	3.0 ug/l
Mercury/7439-97-6	<0.20 ug/l	245.1	0.20 ug/l
Selenium/7782-49-2	<50.0 ug/l	270.1	50.0 ug/l
Silver/7440-22-4	<10.0 ug/l	200.7	10.0 ug/l
Copper/7440-50-8	<25.0 ug/l	200.7	25.0 ug/l
Iron/7439-89-6	178 ug/l	200.7	100.0 ug/l
Manganese	31.4 ug/l	200.7	15.0 ug/l
Zinc/7440-66-6	550 ug/l	200.7	20.0 ug/l
Barium/7440-39-3	<200 ug/l	200.7	200 ug/l
Total Coliform	8 total/100 ml	SM 9221B	2.0 total/100 ml

*This data has been validated. The (J) validation flag means sample is estimated
Page 6 of 12 positive. See Attachment J and Attachment C

2. Wastewater characteristics for toxic pollutants.

The intent of this question is to determine which chemicals are or might be present in the process water or wastewater. For each chemical listed below:

- a. Use the letter **A** in the **ABST** column if the chemical is not likely to be present because it is not used in the production process or used on site.
- b. Use the letter **S** in the **ABST** column if the chemical may be present because it is used on site, but the chemical is not used in the production process.
- c. Use the letter **P** in the **PRST** column if the chemical is likely to be present because it is used in the production process, but the effluent has not been tested.
- d. Use the letter **K** in the **PRST** column if the effluent has been tested and found to be present.

Attach the analytical results.

Analytical Results
Wastewater Characterization for Toxic Pollutants

ABST / PRST	CONSTITUENT/CAS No.	ABST / PRST	CONSTITUENT/CAS No.
<u>A</u> _____	Acrylamide/79-06-1	<u>A</u> _____	1,2 Dichloropropane/78-87-5
<u>A</u> _____	Acrylonitrile/107-13-1	<u>A</u> _____	1,3 Dichloropropene/542-75-6
<u>A</u> _____	Aldrin/309-00-2	<u>A</u> _____	Dichlorvos/62-73-7
<u>A</u> _____	Aniline/62-53-3	<u>A</u> _____	Dieldrin/60-57-1
<u>A</u> _____	Aramite/140-57-8	<u>A</u> _____	3,3' Dimethoxybenzidine/119-90-4
<u>A</u> _____	Arsenic/7440-38-2	<u>A</u> _____	3,3 Dimethylbenzidine/119-93-7
<u>A</u> _____	Azobenzene/103-33-3	<u>A</u> _____	1,2 Dimethylhydrazine/540-73-8
<u>S</u> _____	Benzene/71-43-2	<u>A</u> _____	2,4 Dinitrotoluene/121-14-2
<u>A</u> _____	Benzidine/92-87-5	<u>A</u> _____	2,6 Dinitrotoluene/606-20-2
<u>A</u> _____	Benzo(a)pyrene/50-32-8	<u>A</u> _____	1,4 Dioxane/123-91-1
<u>A</u> _____	Benzotrichloride/98-07-7	<u>A</u> _____	1,2 Diphenylhydrazine/122-66-7
<u>A</u> _____	Benzyl chloride/100-44-7	<u>A</u> _____	Endrin/72-20-8
<u>A</u> _____	Bis(chloroethyl)ether/111-44-4	<u>A</u> _____	Epichlorohydrin/106-89-8
<u>A</u> _____	Bis(chloromethyl)ether/542-88-1	<u>A</u> _____	Ethyl acrylate/140-88-5
<u>A</u> _____	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate/ 117-81-7	<u>A</u> _____	Ethylene dibromide/106-93-4
_____ <u>K</u>	Bromodichloromethane/75-27-4	<u>A</u> _____	Ethylene thioureae/96-45-7
<u>A</u> _____	Bromoform/75-25-2	<u>A</u> _____	Folpet/133-07-3
<u>A</u> _____	Carbazole/86-74-8	<u>A</u> _____	Furmecyclox/60568-05-0

ABST / PRST	CONSTITUENT/CAS No.	ABST / PRST	CONSTITUENT/CAS No.
A	Carbon tetrachloride/56-23-5	A	Heptachlor/76-44-8
A	Chlordane/57-74-9	A	Heptachlor epoxide/1024-57-3
A	Chlorodibromomethane/124-48-1	A	Hexachlorobenzene/118-74-1
A	Chloroform/67-66-3	A	Hexachlorocyclohexane (alpha)/ 319-84-6
A	Chlorthalonil/1897-45-6	A	Hexachlorocyclohexane (tech.)/ 608-73-1
A	2,4-D/94-75-7	A	Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin, mix/ 19408-74-3
A	DDT/50-29-3	A	Hydrazine/hydrazine sulfate/ 302-01-2
A	Diallate/2303-16-4	A	Lindane/58-89-9
A	1,2 Dibromoethane/106-93-4	A	2 Methylaniline/100-61-8
A	1,4 Dichlorobenzene/106-46-7	A	2 Methylaniline hydrochloride/ 636-21-5
A	3,3' Dichlorobenzidine/91-94-1	A	4,4' Methylene bis(N,N- dimethyl)aniline/101-61-1
A	1,1 Dichloroethane/75-34-3	S	Methylene chloride (dichloromethane)/75-09-2
A	1,2 Dichloroethane/107-06-2	A	Mirex/2385-85-5
A	Nitrofurazone/59-87-0	A	O-phenylenediamine/106-50-3
A	N-nitrosodiethanolamine/ 1116-54-7	A	Propylene oxide/75-56-9
A	N-nitrosodiethylamine/55-18-5	A	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin/ 1746-01-6
A	N-nitrosodimethylamine/62-75-9	A	Tetrachloroethylene/127-18-4
A	N-nitrosodiphenylamine/86-30-6	A	2,4 Toluenediamine/95-80-7
A	N-nitroso-di-n-propylamine/ 621-64-7	A	o-Toluidine/95-53-4
A	N-nitrosopyrrolidine/930-55-2	A	Toxaphene/8001-35-2
A	N-nitroso-di-n-butylamine/ 924-16-3	A	Trichloroethylene/79-01-6
A	N-nitroso-n-methylethylamine/ 10595-95-6	A	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol/88-06-2
A	PAH/NA	A	Trimethyl phosphate/512-56-1
A	PBBs/NA	A	Vinyl chloride/75-01-4
S	PCBs/1336-36-3		

SECTION G. OTHER INFORMATION

1. Describe liquid wastes or sludges being generated that are not disposed of in the waste stream(s).

Waste lubricant oil
Low level radioactive waste

2. Describe storage areas for raw materials, products, and wastes.

The radioactive liquid waste is discharged to below ground 5,000 gallon tanks. When the tanks are full, the liquid waste is transferred via railcar to the 204 AR Facility in the 200 West Area.
Waste oil is divided into non-spec and waste oil. Non-spec is burned on-site in accordance with a Washington state permit, waste oil is packaged for disposal.

3. Have you designated your wastes according to the procedures of Dangerous Waste Regulations, Chapter 173-303 WAC? Yes No

4. Waste hauled off-site by: Wastehauler; Self; Other (identify) _____

_____ Name	_____ Name
_____ Address	_____ Address
_____ City/State	_____ City/State
_____ Telephone	_____ Telephone

5. Have you filed a SARA Title 313 disclosure? Yes No

SECTION H. SITE ASSESSMENT

1. Give the legal description of the land treatment site(s). Give the acreage of each land treatment site(s). Attach a copy of the contract(s) authorizing use of land for treatment.
SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 18. T11N, R28F (46-26'-23 9" Lat., 119 21' 23 1" Long)
0.23 acres (10,000 sq. feet).

2. List all environmental control permits or approvals needed for this project; for example, septic tank permits, sludge application permits, or air emissions permits.

Hanford Site Radioactive Air Emissions Permit FF-01

3. Attach a topographic map with contour intervals used by USGS. Show the following on this map: See Attachment G

- a. Location and name of internal and adjacent streets
- b. Surface water drainage systems
- c. Water supply and other wells within 500 feet of the site
- d. Surface water diversions within 500 feet of the site
- e. Chemical and product handling and storage facilities
- f. Infiltration sources, such as drainfields, lagoons, dry wells, and abandoned wells within 500 feet of the site
- g. Wastewater and cooling water discharge points with ID numbers (See Section C.1)
- h. Other activities and land uses with 1/4 mile of the site

4. Identify all wells within 500 feet of the site. Attach well logs when available and any available water quality data.

500 feet from percolation ponds - 699-2-7. Within 400 Area

499-S0-8, 499-S0-7, 499-S1-8L, 499-S1-8J

See Attachment H

5. Describe soils on the site using information from local soil survey reports. (Submit on separate sheet.)

See Attachment I

- 6. Describe the regional geology and hydrogeology within one mile of the site.
(Submit on separate sheet.) See Attachment I
- 7. List the names and addresses of contractors or consultants who provided information
and cite sources of information by title and author.

See Attachment K

END — END — END

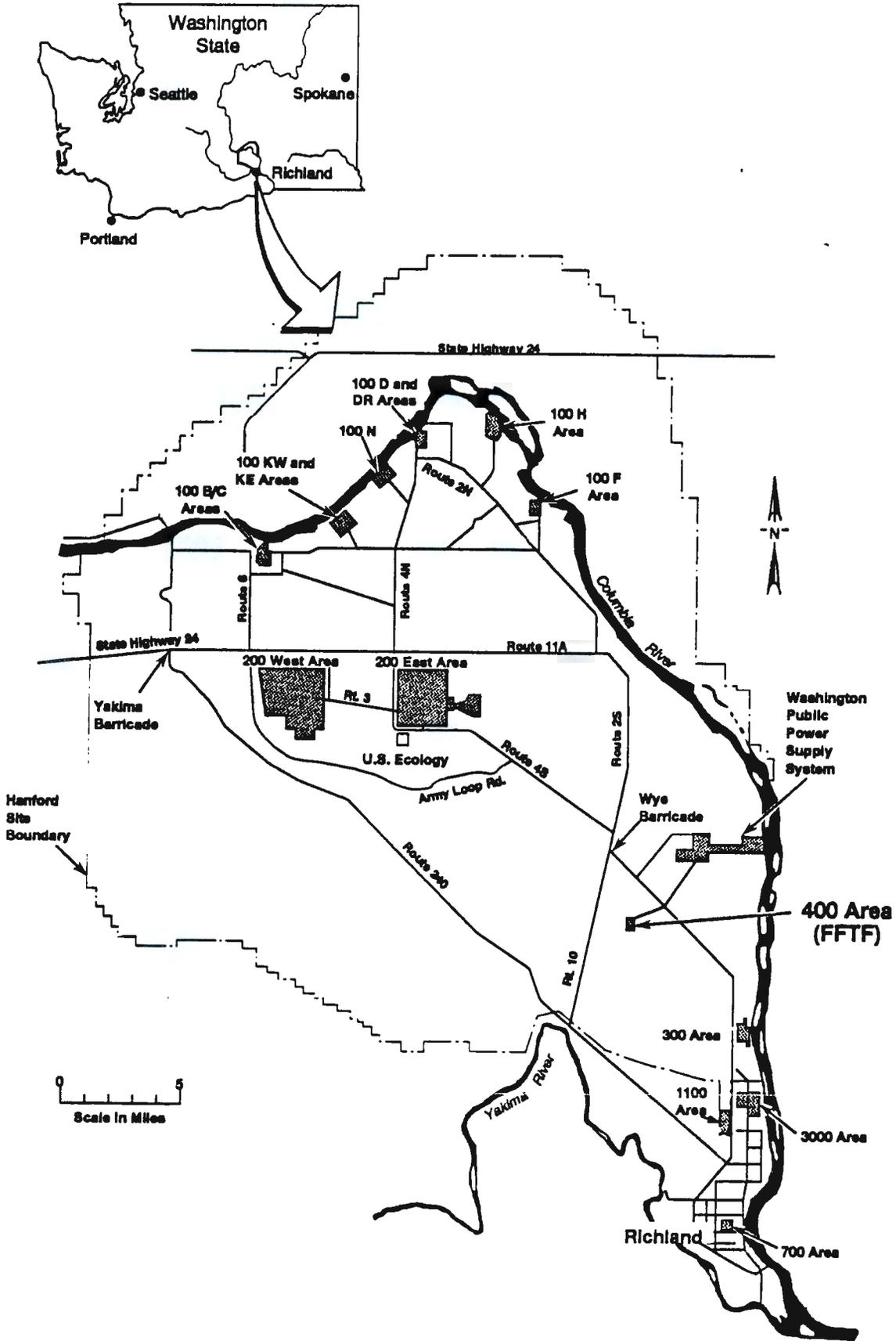
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400 Area Secondary Cooling Water
Attachment A

ATTACHMENT A

Hanford Reservation Site Map
Section A - Item 3



H9010014.1a

Hanford Site Map with 400 Area Location

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400 Area Secondary Cooling Water
Attachment B

ATTACHMENT B

400 AREA FACILITIES
Section B - Item 1

400 Area Secondary Cooling Water
Attachment B

ATTACHMENT B

The 400 Area Secondary Cooling Water waste stream is located in the 400 Area. The 400 Area contains the Fast Flux Test Facility (FFTF) and a number of buildings which support the FFTF operation (Figure 1). The FFTF is a sodium-cooled test reactor used for nuclear research (HEDL-400, 1980). There is no designated SIC Code for nuclear research. There are four facilities in the 400 Area which contribute to the 400 Area Secondary Cooling Water (400 Area Process Sewer). The four contributors are described below:

1. FAST FLUX TEST FACILITY (FFTF)

The FFTF is a sodium-cooled test reactor used for nuclear research. The reactor's high neutron flux level and neutron energies allow accelerated testing of fuels and materials. The reactor operated from 1980 to April 1, 1990, when it was ordered into standby status by the Department of Energy. The reactor may be started in 1996 for the manufacture of Pu-238. Materials used in the reactor would not significantly change for this production.

The process which contributes to the 400 Area Secondary Cooling Water is the auxiliary system cooling towers. The cooling towers reduce the heat generated in the equipment supporting the FFTF auxiliary systems, such as the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC). There is no contact between the piping of the cooling towers and that of any radioactive liquid discharge, wastes or nuclear materials in the reactor. Adjacent to the cooling tower pad is a building which contains the water treatment equipment, water quality monitoring instrumentation, and the process control for blowdown valves associated with the cooling towers. This system is adjacent to the facility's reactor containment and service buildings within the 400 Area Protected Area.

2. FUELS AND MATERIALS EXAMINATION FACILITY (FMEF)

The FMEF was designed and constructed as a secure, multistoried structure with the capability to handle low and high exposure radioactive materials. Due to program and funding changes, most of the specialized equipment has never been installed and radioactive material has never been introduced to the facility. The facility is used for administrative personnel offices at this time.

The processes which contribute to the 400 Area Secondary Cooling Water are the auxiliary systems cooling towers, floor drains, and equipment drains from the FMEF. The FMEF cooling towers are used to cool the auxiliary systems of the FMEF in the same manner as the FFTF cooling towers. The cooling system at the FMEF is also a non-contact cooling water system.

400 Area Secondary Cooling Water
Attachment B

3. MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE FACILITY (MASF)

The MASF facility, located in the 400 Area Protected Area, consists of a main building and a two story service wing. The purpose of this facility is to provide maintenance, repair, and storage facilities for radioactive or specialized maintenance equipment used in support of the FFTF. The MASF currently functions for its intended purposes.

The contributors to the 400 Area Secondary Cooling Water are floor and equipment drains.

4. 481-A WATER PUMPHOUSE

The 481-A Water Pumphouse was constructed to provide space for a diesel fire pump and two sanitary water pumps. An equipment drain associated with sanitary water pump packing leakage contributes to the 400 Area Secondary Cooling Water.

400 Area Secondary Cooling Water Attachment B

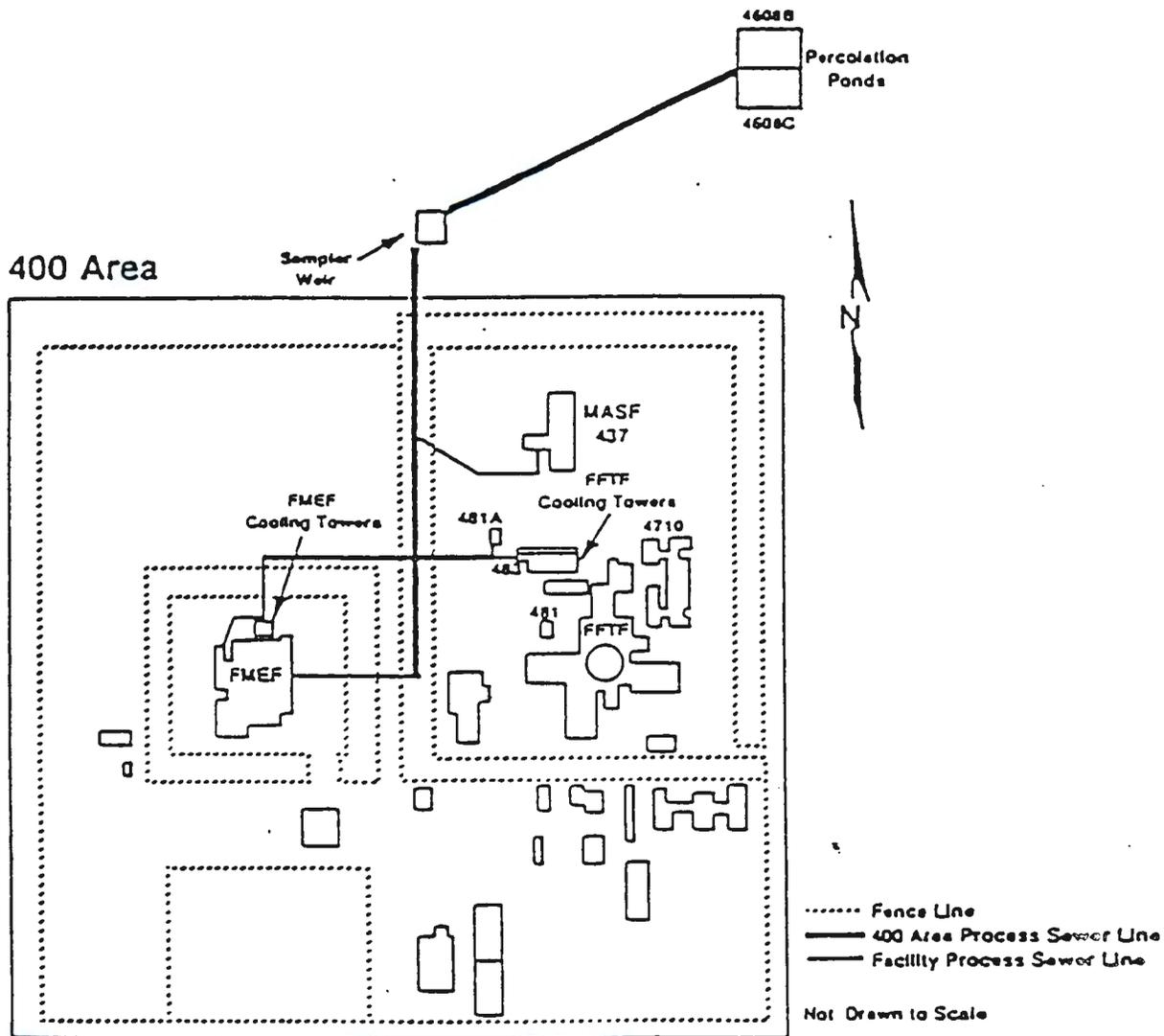


Figure 1. 400 Area and 400 Area Secondary Cooling Water (400 Area Process Sewer) Schematic Map

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400 Area Secondary Cooling Water
Attachment C

ATTACHMENT C

400 Area Secondary Cooling Water
Effluent Stream Description
Section C - Item 2

400 Area Secondary Cooling Water
Attachment C

ATTACHMENT C

The 400 Area Secondary Cooling Water has 74 potential points of entry, which are listed in the 400 Area Secondary Cooling Water Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) (WHC, 1992a). Of the 74, there are nine routine contributors, which contribute greater than 99% of the wastewater. The 400 Area Secondary Cooling Water is composed of 85% cooling water from FFTF and FMEF cooling towers, and 15% from the FMEF, MASF, and 481-A Pumphouse equipment and floor drains, and auxiliary cooling systems. There are 65 infrequent contributors to the effluent stream: 59 in FMEF, 3 in MASF, and 3 in 481-A Pumphouse. These infrequent contributors consist of electric water coolers (drinking fountains), sinks, floor drains and equipment drains.

The 400 Area Secondary Cooling Water system (400 Area Process Sewer) consists of a 12 inch main pipe, located approximately in the center of the 400 Area. Five-6 inch pipes discharge process water from the four facilities into the main pipe; two pipes from the FMEF and one pipe from the other three facilities. The main pipe discharges to the 400 Area Percolation ponds, which are located approximately 2000 ft north-northeast of the 400 Area's northern fence line (Fig. 1). A sample weir, located just north of the northern fence line, monitors the 400 Area Secondary Cooling water for pH and conductivity. A composite sample is also collected monthly at the sample weir.

As noted above, the cooling tower operations account for 85% of the 400 Area Cooling Water effluent. The cooling tower operations at FFTF (Fig. 2) and FMEF are essentially the same, but differ in their demand. The FMEF cooling towers are drained from October to March. The FFTF and FMEF cooling towers are non-contact cooling water systems. The cooling towers at both facilities are galvanized steel closed loop evaporation cooling towers. The cooling systems circulate a 40% ethylene glycol solution from the buildings through cooling coils in the cooling towers. Water is sprayed over the coils as air is blown up through the cooling towers by fans. The evaporation of the spray water provides the cooling effect which is transferred through the cooling coils to the recirculated ethylene glycol solution. The eight cooling towers at FFTF and the three cooling towers at FMEF each have a sump capacity of 2,000 gallons. The water going through the cooling towers is chemically treated to control: 1) biological growth within the tower, and 2) to protect the tower from the effects of scale formation.

Biological growth within the towers is controlled by adding a biocide (Dearborn 702)¹ and a microbiocide (sodium hypochlorite) to the cooling tower water. The control is accomplished by adding the biocide (Dearborn 702) to the sump water at a 25 ppm concentration on a regular basis. The biocide is added to the FFTF cooling water continuously through a metering pump into the makeup water. At FMEF, the biocide is added daily through a metered pump into a recirculated stream of water from each cooling tower sump. The microbiocide (sodium hypochlorite) is added weekly to the system at FMEF in the same manner as described above. At FFTF, the microbiocide is added manually to "shock" the tower only when maintenance requires personnel to physically enter the cooling towers. This is normally done during the spring and summer months. The concentration of the microbiocide in the FFTF cooling towers during shock treatment is 5 ppm and 0.6-0.8 ppm during operations using only the biocide (Dearborn 702).

400 Area Secondary Cooling Water
Attachment C

The MASF (Fig. 4) has one routine contributor to the 400 Area Secondary Cooling Water, which is cooling water from the Process Equipment Room air compressor. The three infrequent contributors are floor drains. The floor drain located between the Decon 1 Area and the Craft Decontamination and Maintenance Facility (CDMF) (Fig. 4) will either be plugged or a dike will be constructed around it because it does not have a designated use.

The 481-A Pumphouse (Fig. 5) has one routine contributor and three infrequent contributors. The routine contributor is a drain associated with the leaky fire water pump. The other floor drains have moats constructed around them. A moat around the diesel fuel tank has been proposed and is to be constructed in the near future.

Potentially hazardous or dangerous materials are stored away from points of entry. The majority of the points of entry, as mentioned above, are infrequently used and account for <1% of the 400 Area Secondary Cooling Water waste stream.

The 400 Area Secondary Cooling Water is not treated prior to discharge to the percolation ponds. The BAT/AKART report (WHC, 1992b) confirms that the effluent is not a dangerous waste. The BAT/AKART report (WHC, 1992b) also recommends that the effluent stream remain discharging to the 400 Area percolation ponds in its current status.

1. Dearborn is a Trademark of W. R. Grace & Co., Lake Zurich, IL. It is the company that currently has the contract for supplying the chemicals for water treatment and testing at FFTF. This contract periodically comes up for rebid. There is the possibility, if a new contract is awarded, that wherever Dearborn is mentioned in this application an equivalent chemical brand could be used.

400 Area Secondary Cooling Water
Attachment C

Scale formation protection is required due to the increasing concentration of naturally occurring salts (typically calcium carbonate) resulting from the evaporation process of the cooling towers. The electrical conductivity of the water in the sumps is monitored at FFTF and FMEF to protect the system. When the conductivity approaches 1200 micromhos, automatic valves open to discharge the water. Discharging the sump water allows fresh water to enter the system. Discharge is continued until enough fresh water has been added to the system to bring the conductivity down to approximately 900 micromhos.

A scale inhibitor (Dearborn 878) is added to the towers to a concentration of between 50 ppm and 75 ppm in order to prevent the formation of scale. Scale concentration control at FFTF is accomplished by metering the chemical into the makeup water at a rate of approximately 40 ppm. Evaporation in the towers helps bring the concentration to the desired range mentioned above. At FMEF, control is accomplished by metering the chemical directly into the tower when the conductivity control system opens the valve which blows down the sump water. A chemical analysis is performed in the field by the operator to ensure a proper balance is maintained between addition to and discharges from the cooling towers.

The chemical testing for scale inhibitor concentration involves the use of the following Dearborn Products:

Dearborn Code 595	Hydrochloric Acid Solution
Dearborn Code 904	Thorium nitrate Solution
Dearborn Code 550	Sodium Thiosulfate/Borate Solution
Dearborn Code 562	Xylenol Orange Indicator
Dearborn Code 899	Beryllium Sulfate Solution

The resultant solution from the test (approximately 50 ml per test) is not designated a dangerous waste since the beryllium concentration (0.00095%) is <0.01%, the reportable concentration level. Trace quantities of these products enter the 400 Area Secondary Cooling Water from washing gloves, glassware, equipment and hands after each test via sinks in the cooling tower water treatment building.

The FMEF facility has 63 potential points of entry, 59 of which are inactive or infrequently used. The four routine contributors from the FMEF are two from the FMEF cooling towers, one from the Entry Wing computer room air conditioning unit, and one from the pressure relief valve drain of the process water supply system in the Mechanical Equipment Room (Fig. 3). At this time, the majority of the infrequent points of entry are to be plugged, or rubber dikes are being installed around the floor and equipment drains. The points of entry would not come in contact with any radioactive material if it was introduced to the facility. Thirty-two of the 59 infrequent points of entry at the FMEF discharge to the Liquid Retention System. The Liquid Retention System is composed of two 6,000 gallon tanks. The effluent is held in the tanks, where samples can be taken to determine if there is a potential for contaminants to have been introduced to the water. At present, the FMEF Liquid Retention System releases effluent to the 400 Area Secondary Cooling Water randomly once or twice a year when a tank is full.

400 Area Secondary Cooling Water Attachment C

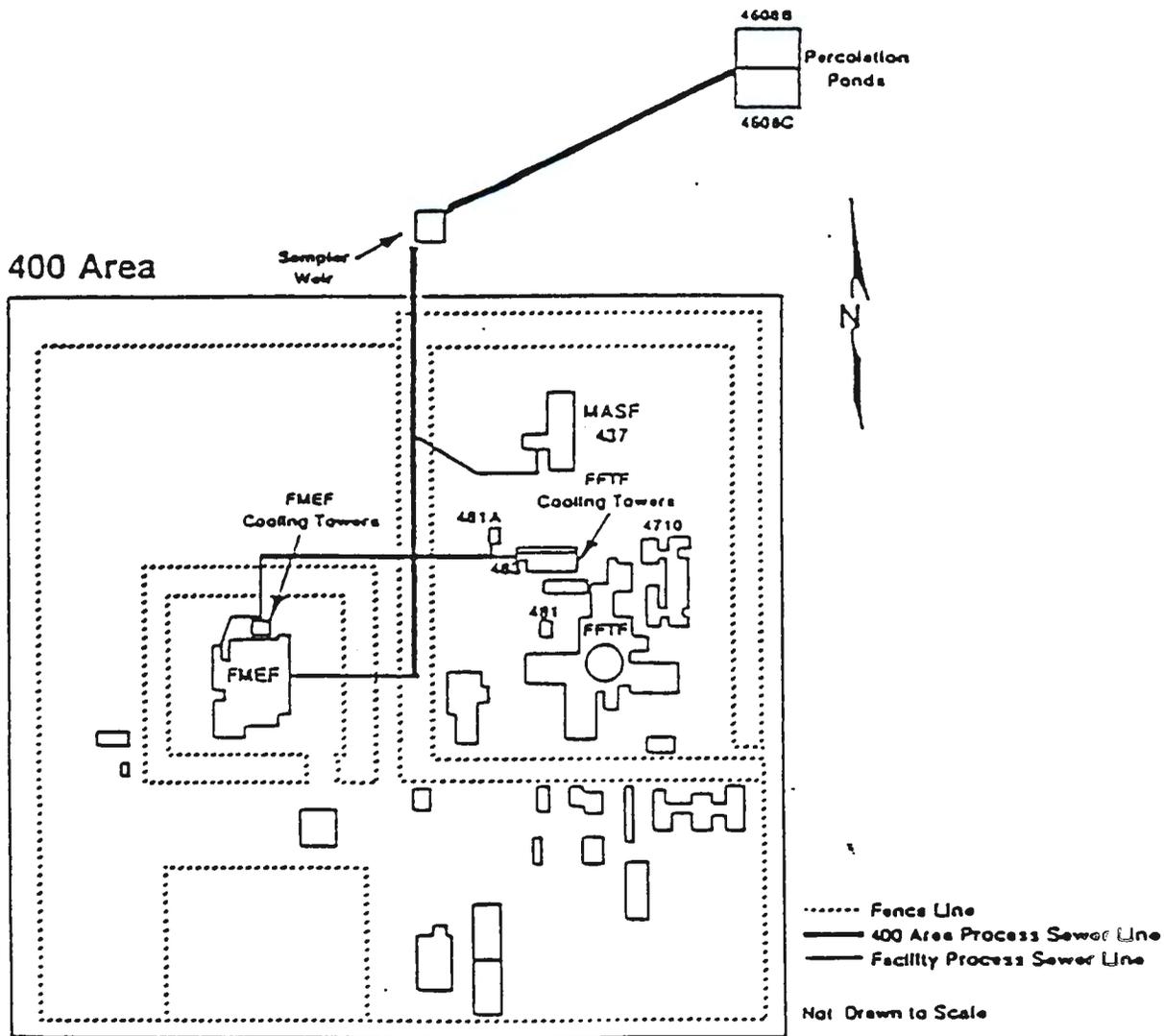


Figure 1. Schematic Map of the 400 Area Secondary Cooling Water (400 Area Process Sewer)

400 Area Secondary Cooling Water Attachment C

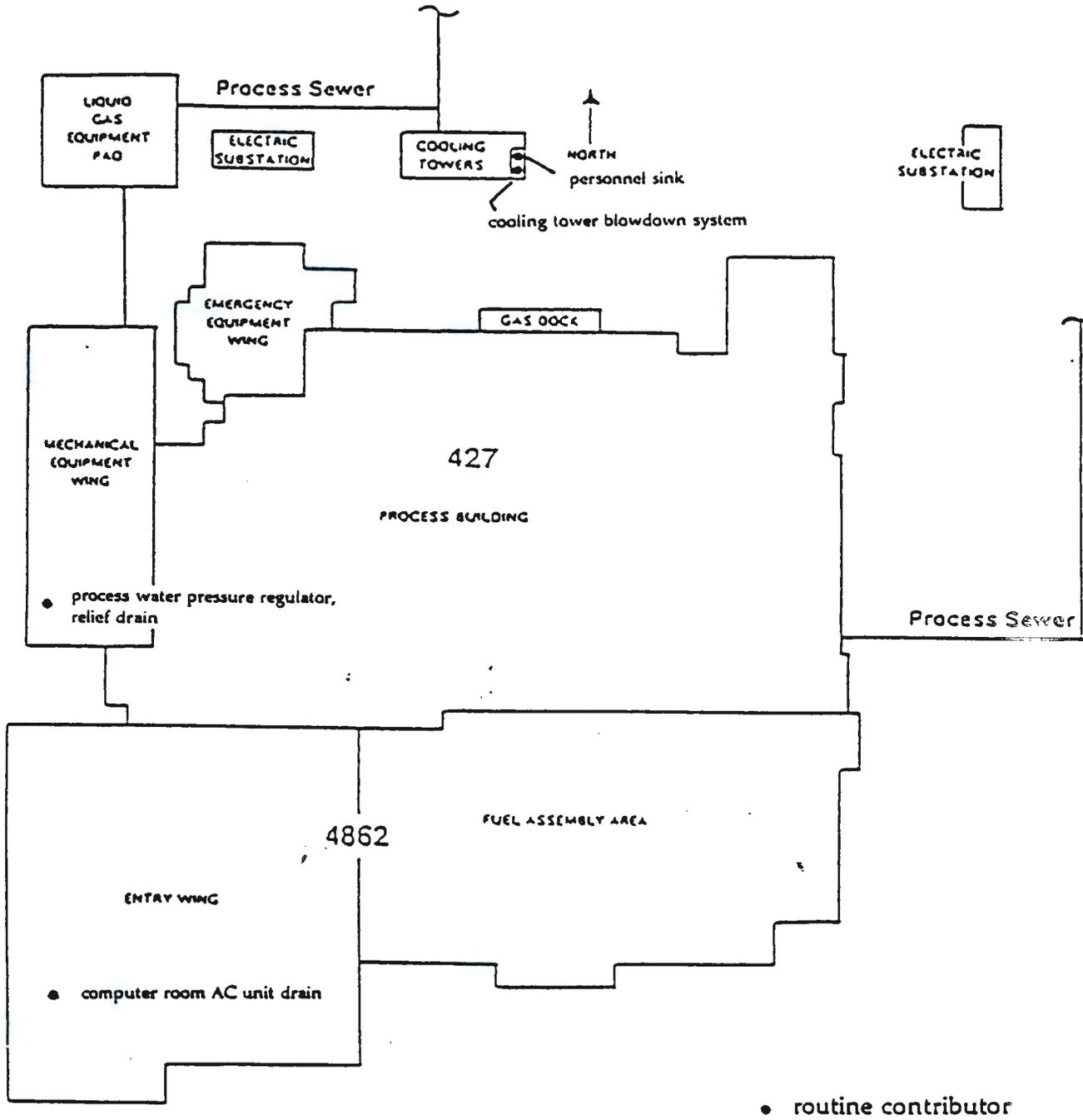


Figure 3. Location of the FMEF facility's routine contributors to the 400 Area Secondary Cooling Water. (WHC, 1990).

400 Area Secondary Cooling Water Attachment C

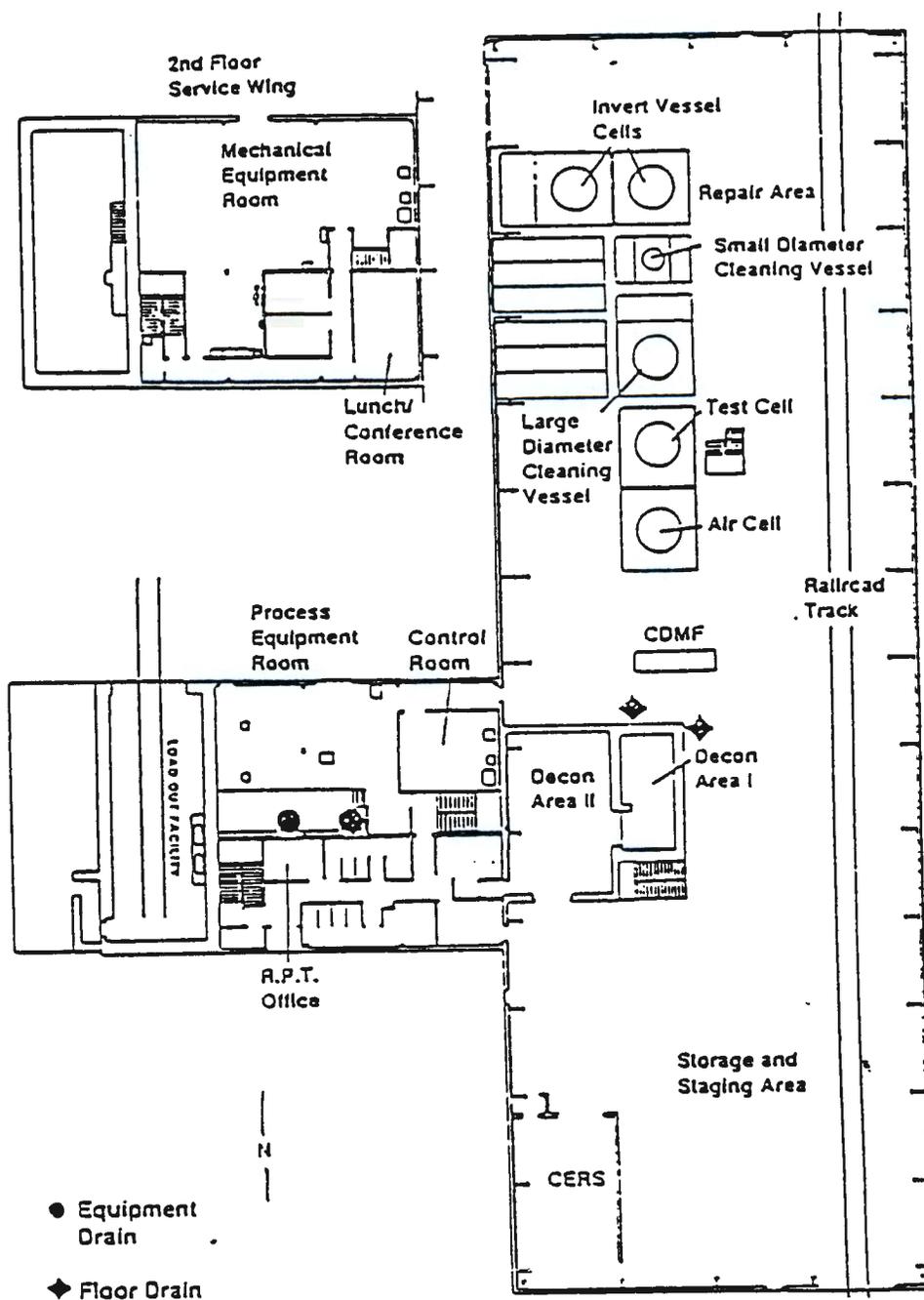


Figure 4. Location of the MASF facility's contributors to the 400 Area Secondary Cooling Water (WHC, 1990).

400 Area Secondary Cooling Water Attachment C

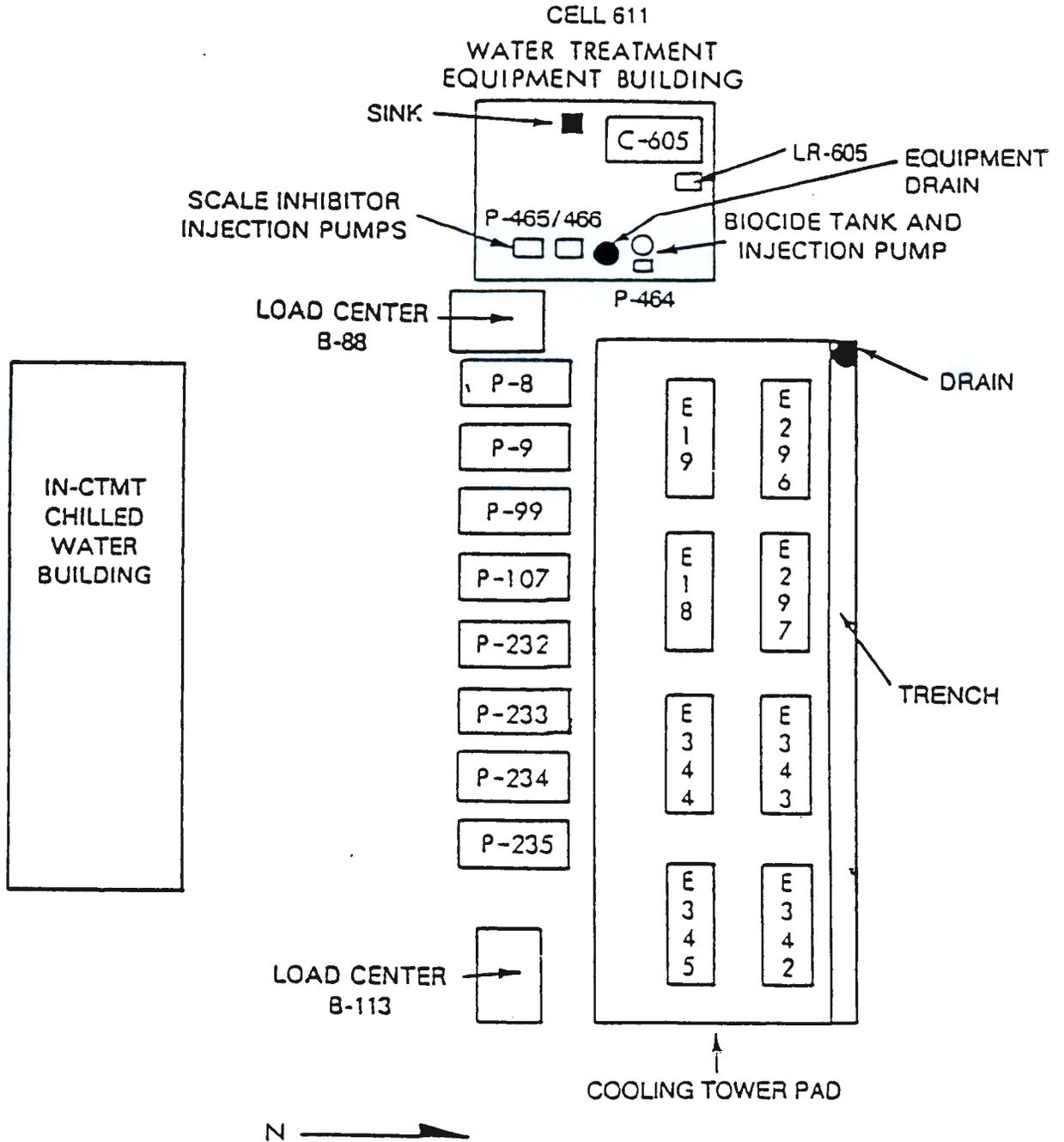


Figure 2. Location of the FFTF cooling tower contributors to the 400 Area Secondary Cooling Water (WHC, 1990).

400 Area Secondary Cooling Water Attachment C

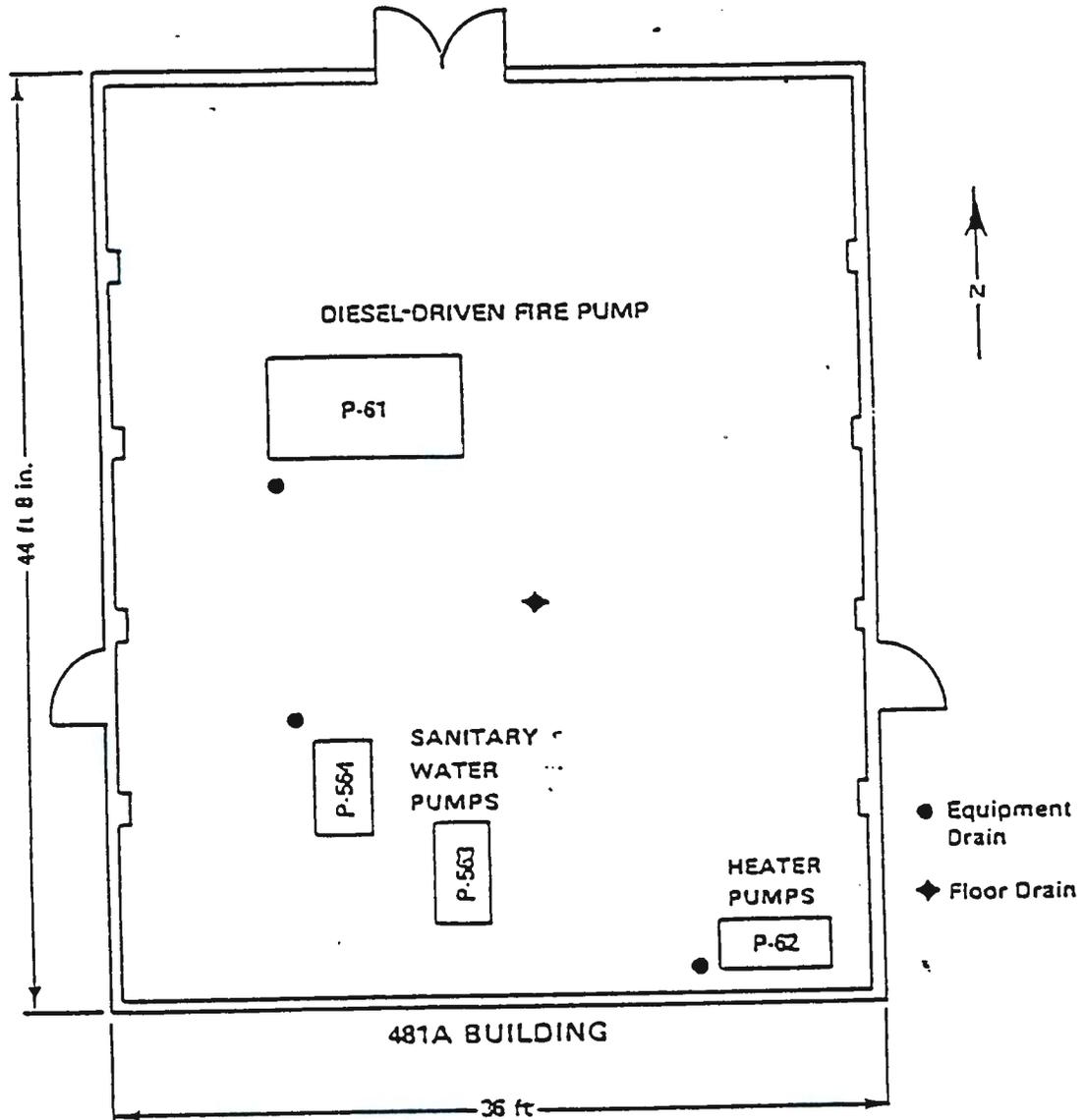


Figure 5. Location of the 481-A Pumhouse contributors to the 400 Area Secondary Cooling Water (WHC, 1990)

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DOE/RL - 94 - 89 Rev. 0

400 Area Secondary Cooling Water
Attachment D

ATTACHMENT D

Materials Stored On Site
Section C - Item 7

400 Area Secondary Cooling Water
Attachment DATTACHMENT D
MATERIALS STORED ON SITE

MATERIAL	QUANTITY*
Mineral Oil	28963 G
Nitrogen	20372 C
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	100259 L
Ammonium Hydroxide	21 L
Dearborn 727	15 L
Dearborn 878	108 G
Dearborn 702	703 G
Diesel Fuel	5509 G
Ethylene Glycol	13329 G
Firemate 8808 ¹	0
Hydraulic Oil	15 G
Lubricating Oil	1705 G
Silica Gel	1356 L
Zeolite	0
Acetylene	3640 C
Stargon	1560 C
Trichlorofluoromethane	450 G
Acetone	6 G
Air	1398 C
Argon	11712 C
Carbon Dioxide	6 C
Chevron Thinner 325	520 G
Helium	21682 C
Isopropyl Alcohol	2 G

400 Area Secondary Cooling Water
Attachment D

MATERIALS STORED ON SITE (CONT.)

Kerosene	900 G
Machine Oil	644 G
Methane	0
Motor Oil	0
Oxygen	4263 C
Propane	50 L
Lead	7623 L
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	6 G
Unleaded Gasoline	60 G
Phenoline 305 Finish	798 G
Chlorodifluoromethane	16000 C
Gas Mix, Hear 75/25	1520 C
Hydrogen	1164 C
Ammonia	55 G
Diethylene Glycol Mono ethyl ether	18 G
Silicon	110 L
Sodium	150 L
Freon 12	10 L
Freon 22	100 L
Ammonium Nitrate	5210 L
Sodium Hypochlorite	28 G
Grease	210 G
Sulfuric Acid, 100%	384 G

* G = gallons
L = liters
C = cubic feet

1. Firemate is a Trademark of W. R. Grace & CO., Lake Zurich, IL.

9613449.0957

DOE/RL - 94 - 89 Rev. 0

400 Area Secondary Cooling Water
Attachment E

ATTACHMENT E

**400 Area Secondary Cooling Water Flow Charts
Section D - Item 3**

400 AREA WATER BALANCE

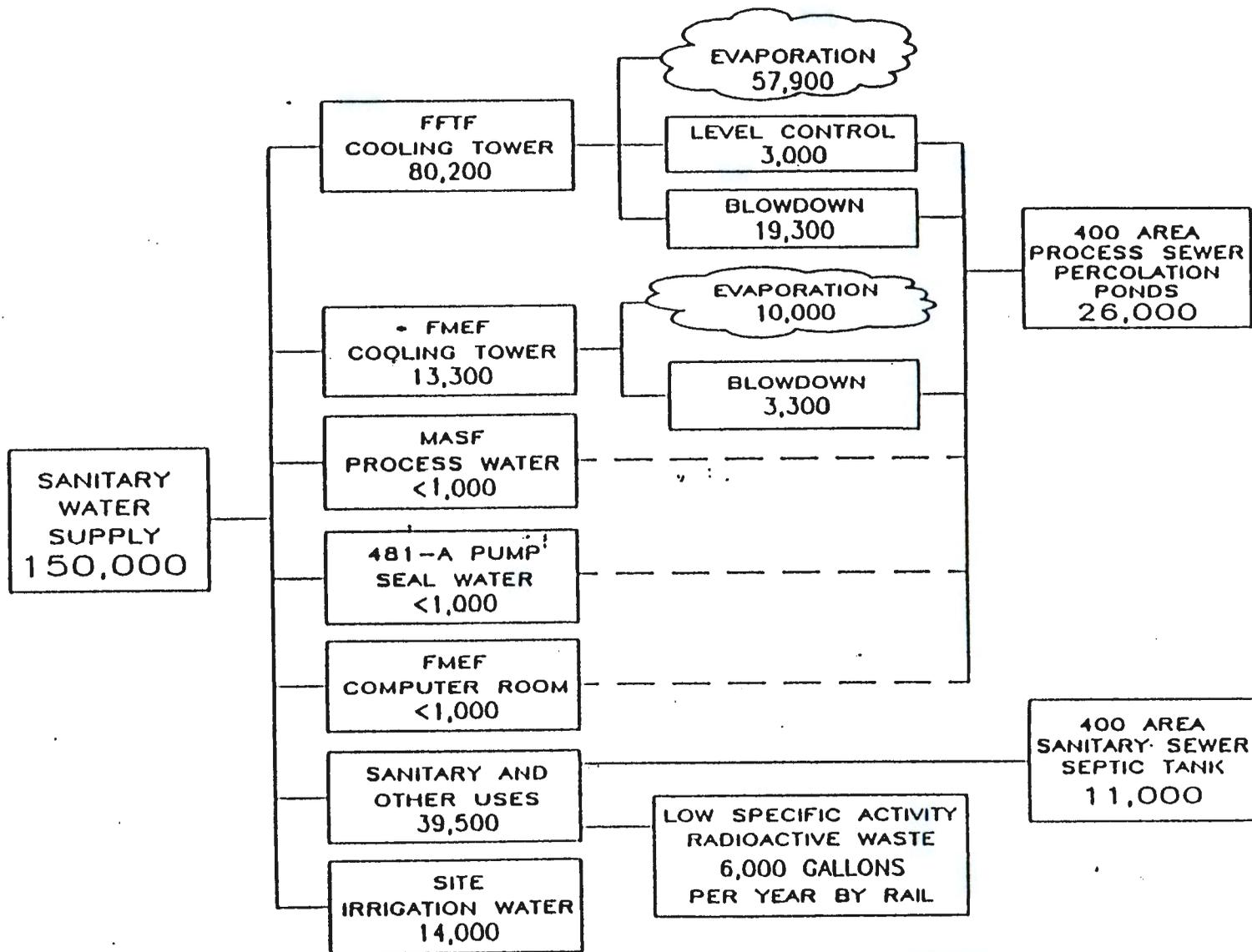


FIGURE 1: AVERAGE ANNUAL DAILY FLOW RATES (GPD)

• FMEF COOLING TOWERS OPERATED MAY THROUGH SEPTEMBER.

Dashed lines indicate no intermediate activity prior to going to the Process Sewer.

400 Area Secondary Cooling Water Attachment 2

400 AREA WATER BALANCE

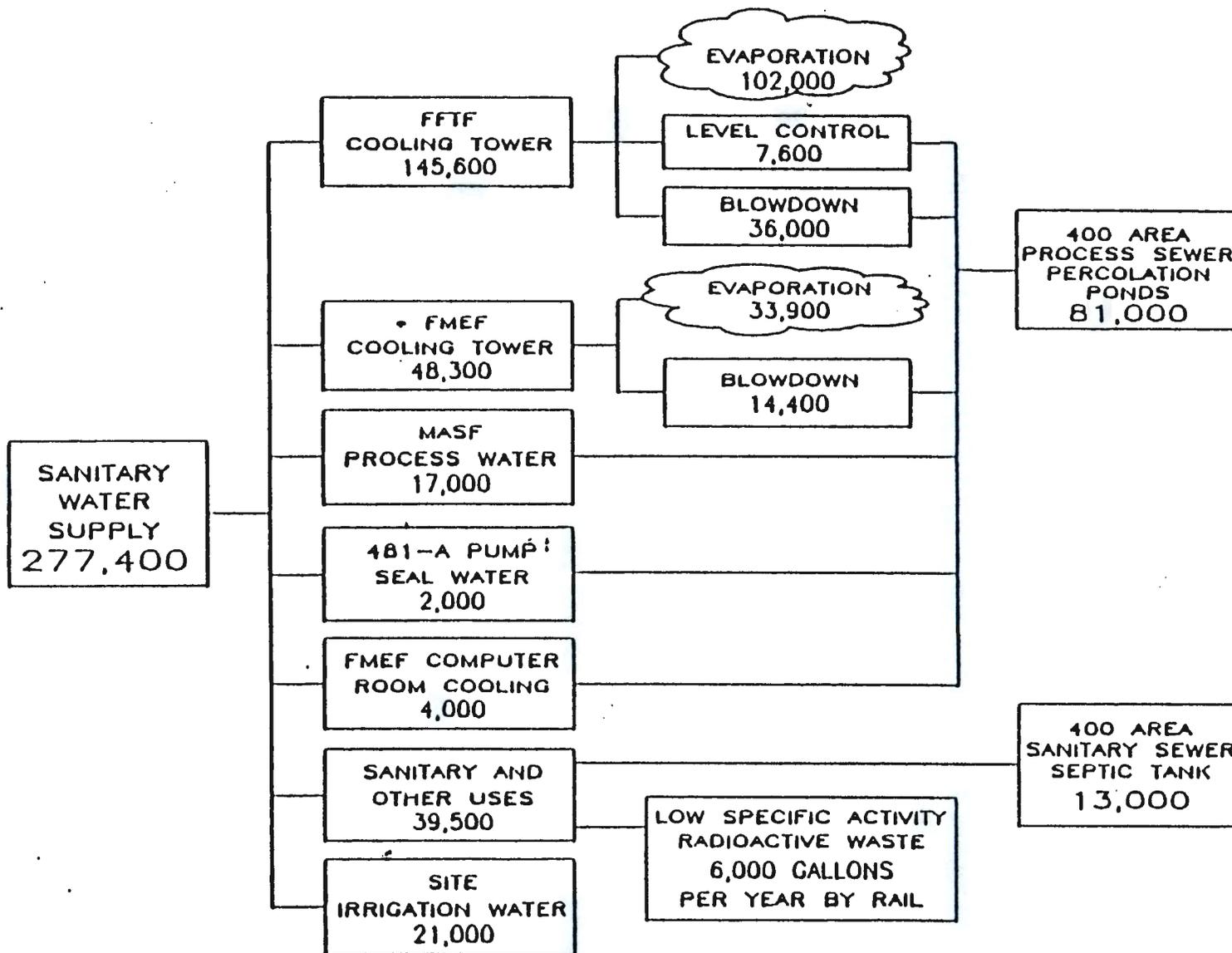


FIGURE 2: PEAK DAILY FLOW RATES (GPD)

• FMEF COOLING TOWERS OPERATED MAY THROUGH SEPTEMBER.

400 Area Secondary Cooling Water Attachment E

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DOE/RL - 94 - 89 Rev. 0

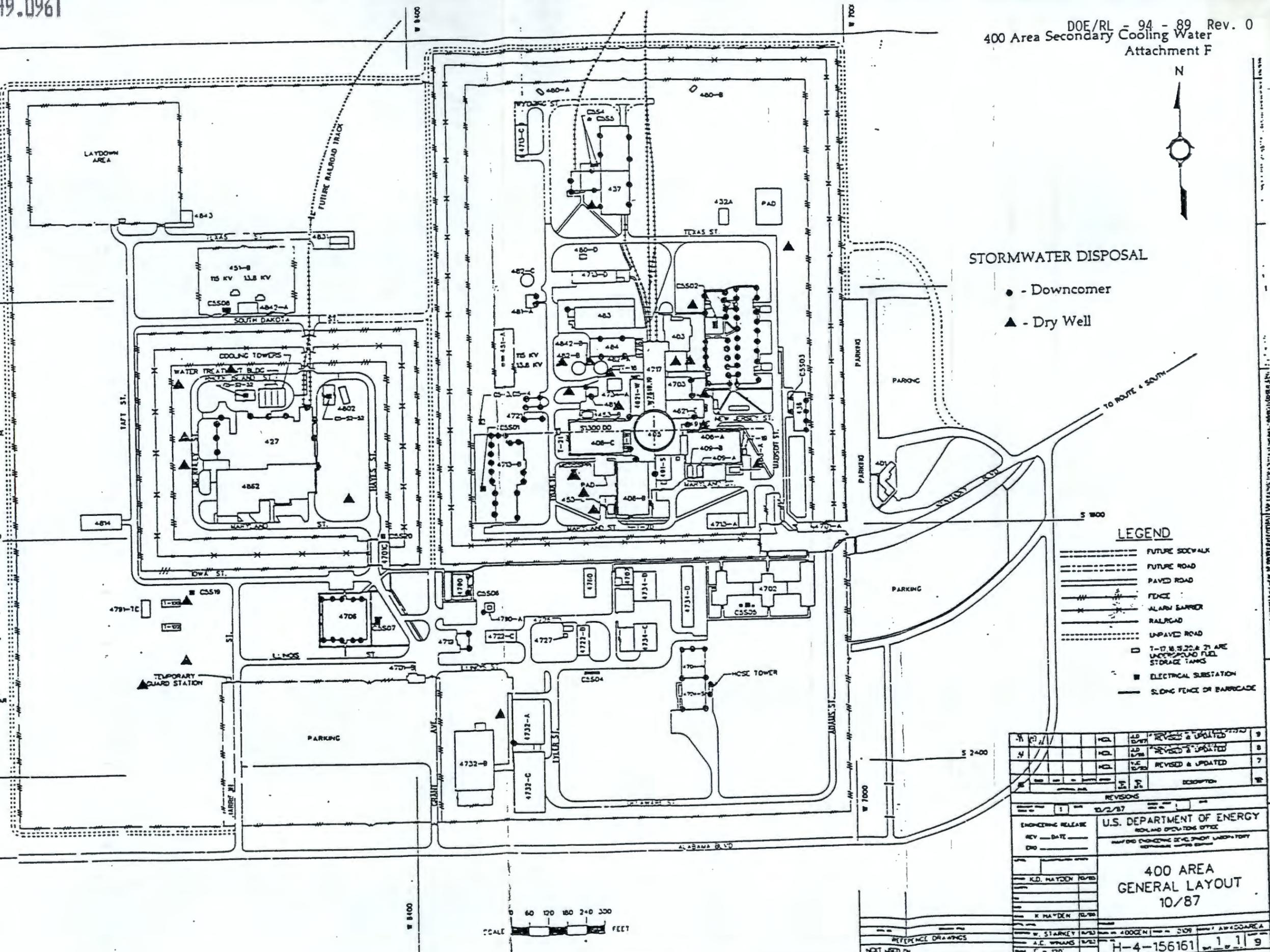
400 Area Secondary Cooling Water
Attachment F

ATTACHMENT F

Stormwater Disposal Map
Section F - Item 6

BUILDING INDEX

BLDG	NO	BLDG NAME
51	08	FOP SUBSTATION
52	08	FOP SUBSTATION
491	08	VISITOR CENTER
483	08	FUEL STORAGE FACULTY
485	08	REACTOR CONTAINMENT-FTT
408-A	08	DRL EAST
408-B	08	DRL SOUTH
408-C	08	DRL WEST
409-A	08	CLS DRL 1
409-B	08	CLS DRL 2
427	08	PROCESS BUILDING-FOP
432-A	08	BOTTLED GAS STORAGE BLDG
436	08	TRAFFIC FACULTY
437	08	MAINT & STORAGE FACULTY
451-A	08	FTT SUBSTATION
451-B	08	400 AREA SUBSTATION
453-A	08	A-1 SWITCHGEAR
453-B	08	A-2 SWITCHGEAR
453-C	08	A-3 SWITCHGEAR
480-A	08	WATER SUPPLY WELL NO.1
480-B	08	WATER SUPPLY WELL NO.2
480-C	08	WATER SUPPLY WELL NO.4
481	08	WATER PUMP HOUSE
481-A	08	WATER PUMP HOUSE
481-B	08	WATER STORAGE TANK
481-C	08	WATER STORAGE TANK
482	08	FTT COOLING TOWERS
482-A	08	ICCY EQUIP BLDG
482-B	08	MTS SERVICE EAST
482-C	08	MTS SERVICE SOUTH
482-D	08	MTS SERVICE WEST
482-E	08	AIR EQUIP. EAST
482-F	08	AIR EQUIP. WEST
479-A	08	GUARD STATION ADOLPHY BLVD
479-B	08	GUARD STATION DRANT ST.
479-C	08	GUARD STATION HAYES ST.
4783	08	OFFICE BLDG
4783-A	08	FTT REACTOR CONTROL BLDG
4783-B	08	LOGS/INT/COMPUTER MAINTENANCE
4783-C	08	400 AREA FIRE STATION
4783-D	08	SUPPORT SERVICES BLDG
4783-E	08	400 AREA SITE SUPPORT OFFICE
4783-F	08	OPERATION SUPPORT BLDG
4783-G	08	FTT REFUEL AREA LAYDOWN FAC
4783-H	08	PROTECTED AREA MAINT. BLDG
4783-I	08	WAREHOUSE
4783-J	08	INTDN MAINT & STOR FAC
4783-K	08	MAINT TOOL STORAGE FAC
4783-L	08	REACTOR SERVICE BLDG
4783-M	08	MEDICAL AG STATION
4783-N	08	FTT DIESEL GENERATOR FAC S 2000
4783-O	08	SITE SERVICES MAINTENANCE SHOP
4783-P	08	SITE SERVICES MAINTENANCE SHOP
4783-Q	08	STORAGE
4783-R	08	WAREHOUSE
4783-S	08	WAREHOUSE
4783-T	08	WAREHOUSE
4783-U	08	NITROGEN DEWAR PAD
4783-V	08	SITE SERVICES MAINTENANCE SHOP
4783-W	08	WAREHOUSE
4783-X	08	WAREHOUSE
4783-Y	08	CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR SHOP
4783-Z	08	PATROL HEADQUARTERS
4783-AA	08	MORPHAVE TOWER
4783-AB	08	FOP HOOD BUILDING
4783-AC	08	FOP CONSTRUCTION
484	08	WAREHOUSE
484-A	08	FLAMMABLE STORAGE WAREHOUSE
484-B	08	400 AREA SUBSTATION SWITCHGEAR
484-C	08	WATER PUMPHOUSE SWITCHGEAR
484-D	08	ALUMINUM METAL STORAGE
484-E	08	ENTRY WING AND FUEL ASSEMBLY AREA-FOP TRAILERS
1-00-02	08	



STORMWATER DISPOSAL

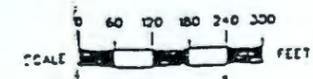
- - Downcomer
- ▲ - Dry Well

LEGEND

- FUTURE SIDEWALK
- FUTURE ROAD
- PAVED ROAD
- FENCE
- ALARM BARRIER
- RAILROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- 1-17, 18, 52, 20 & 21 ARE UNDERGROUND FUEL STORAGE TANKS
- ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION
- SLONG FENCE OR BARRICADE

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
1	10/87	REVISED & UPDATED	K.D. HAYDEN
2	11/87	REVISED & UPDATED	K.D. HAYDEN
3	12/87	REVISED & UPDATED	K.D. HAYDEN

ENGINEERING RELEASE	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
REV DATE	ROLLING OPERATIONS OFFICE
DO	MAINTENANCE ENGINEERING DIVISION
400 AREA GENERAL LAYOUT 10/87	
K.D. HAYDEN 10/87	
K. HAYDEN 12/87	
W. STARKY 11/87	400EN-309
A.C. WILLIAMS 11/87	AW400AREA
T = 120	H-4-156161 1 1 9



400 Area Secondary Cooling Water
Attachment G

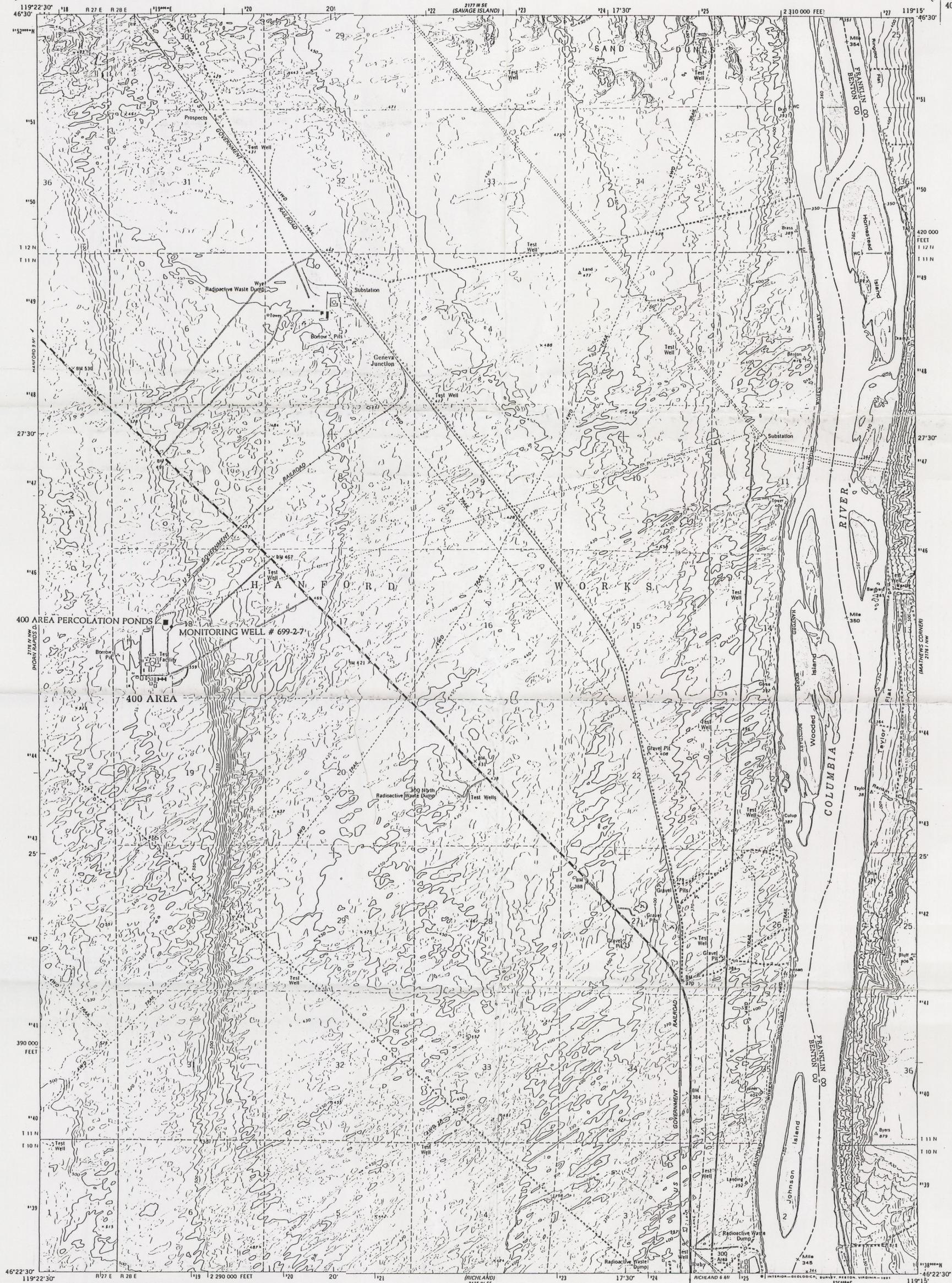
ATTACHMENT G

400 Area Topographic Maps
Section H - Item 3

400 Area Secondary Cooling Water
Attachment G

ATTACHMENT G

There are two sets of maps in this attachment. The first set of maps, numbered H-13-000401 and H-13-000402, is a topographic map of the 400 Area. The features shown on this map are the street names, water supply locations, drywells and the stormwater discharge downcomers. The second map is the Wooded Island, WA 7.5 minute quadrangle map. This map shows the locations of the 400 Area percolation ponds and the monitoring well associated with the ponds.



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

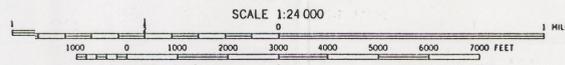
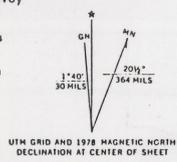
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1973. Field checked 1974

Lambert conformal conic projection. 1927 North American Datum
10,000-foot grid based on Washington coordinate system,
south zone

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 11,
shown in blue

The difference between 1927 North American Datum and North
American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) for 7.5 minute intersections is
given in USGS Bulletin 1875. The NAD 83 is shown by dashed
corner ticks

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines
Where omitted, land lines have not been established



SCALE 1:24 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

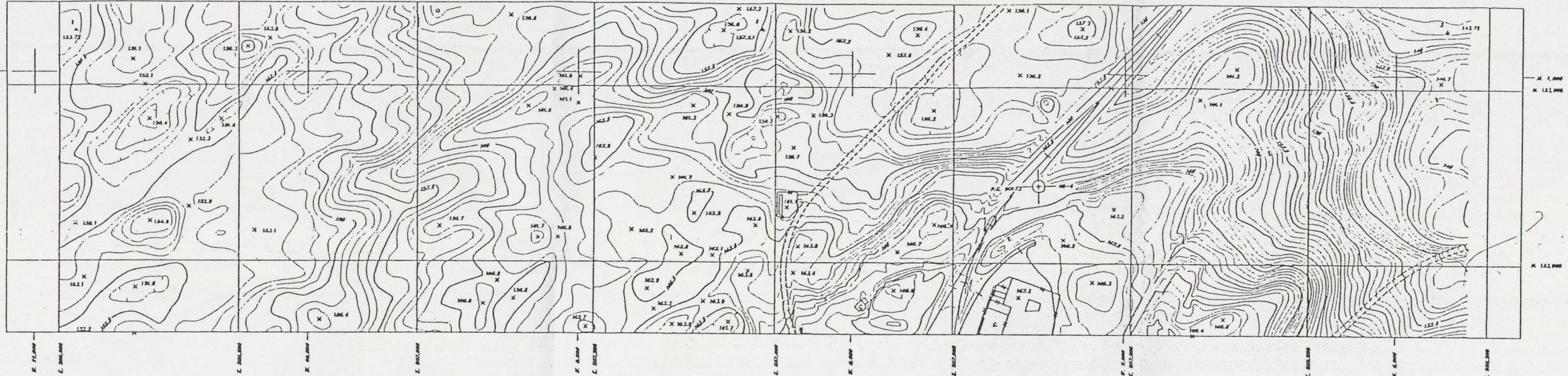
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

WOODED ISLAND, WASH.
46119-D3-TF-024

1978

DMA 2176 IV NE-SERIES V891

see Wooded Island, WA
7.5 minute quadrangle,
Section 18 for disposal
site and monitoring well location



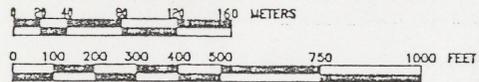
MATCH LINE SEE DRAWING H-13-000401

LEGEND

INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR		BUILDING NUMBER	405
INDEX CONTOUR (METERS)		SECURITY FENCE	
SPOT ELEVATION (METERS)	X 124.7	PERIMETER FENCE	
IMPROVED/PAVED ROAD		HIGH VOLTAGE POWER	
UNIMPROVED/PAVED ROAD		POWER/UTILITY POLE	
DIRT ROAD		TREES	O
BUILDINGS		LIGHT POLE	
TANKS		TOWER	
CONCRETE LINE/SIDEWALK		WEATHER STATION	
RAILROAD		BENCH MARK (METERS)	
PIPELINE		CONCRETE PAD	
FIRE WATER LINE		PHOTO CONTROL	
HANFORD PLANT COORDINATES (FEET)	S. 1,000 W. 10,000	DRYWELL	
WASHINGTON STATE COORDINATES (METERS)	N. 123,600 E. 586,500	WATER SUPPLY WELL	
		DOWNCOMER (Stormwater Disposal)	

SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1:2500



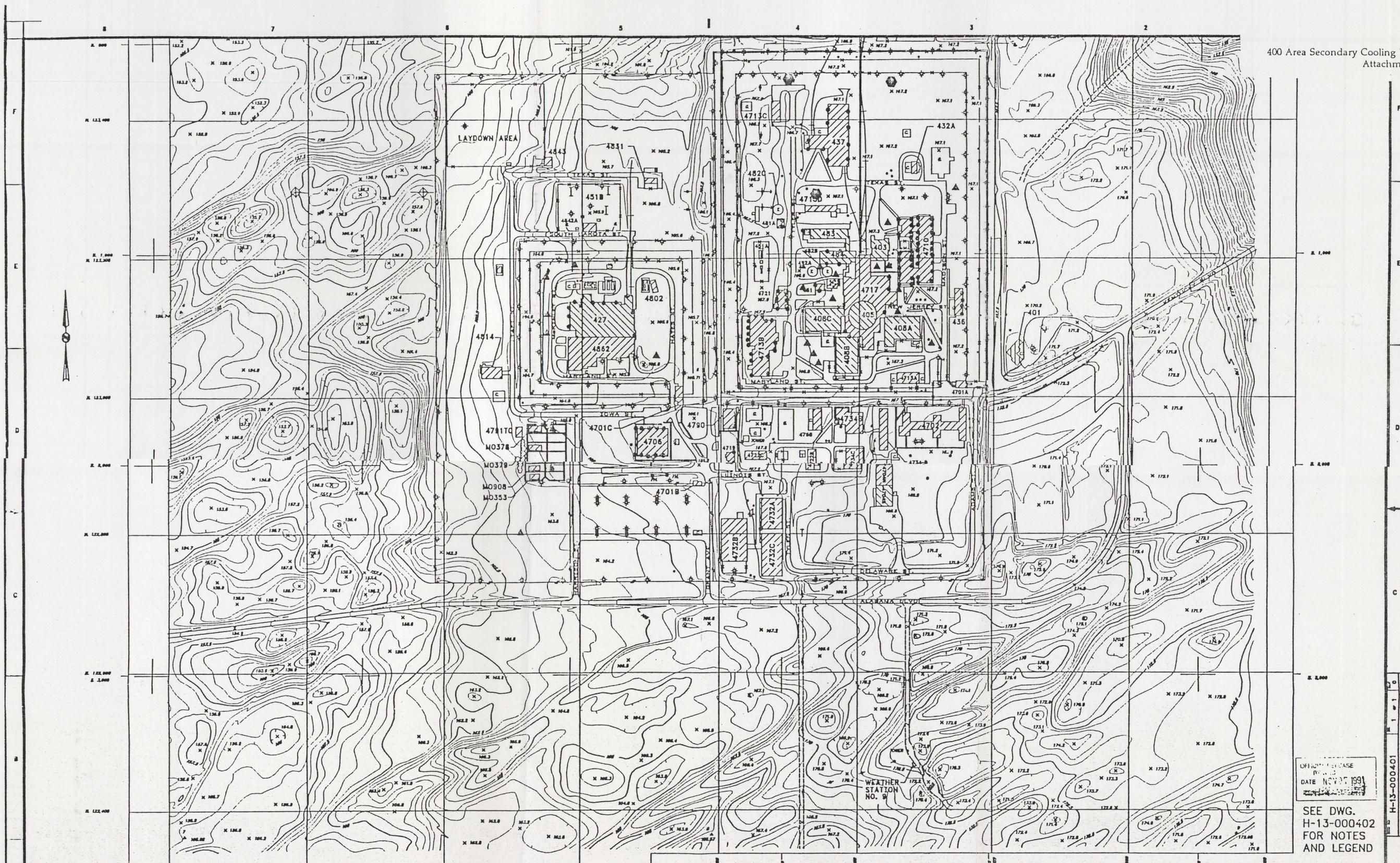
GENERAL NOTES

- THIS MAP IS BASED ON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY FLOWN 8/20/68. THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAP WAS PREPARED BY GEONEX, INC. AND CERTIFIED TO MEET NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS. OFFICIAL COPIES OF THE ORIGINAL MAPS THAT SHOW THE CERTIFICATE ARE LOCATED IN THE WESTINGHOUSE ENGINEERING FILES AS DRAWING NUMBERS H-4-72048 SHEETS 1 AND 2. THE NAMES OF PHYSICAL FEATURES AND THE TITLE BLOCK OF THE H-13-000401 AND H-13-000402 MAPS WERE ADDED BY WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY.
- WASHINGTON COORDINATE SYSTEM: THE OFFICIAL STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM AS DEFINED BY THE REVISED CODE OF WASHINGTON (RCW). THE HANFORD SITE LIES WITHIN THE WASHINGTON COORDINATE SYSTEM, SOUTH ZONE. THIS GRID COVERS THE ENTIRE SITE AND USES X (EASTINGS) AND Y (NORTHINGS) COORDINATES.
HORIZONTAL DATUM: NAD-83 LAMBERT PROJECTION
VERTICAL DATUM: NATIONAL GEODEIC SURVEY DATUM AS PROVIDED BY KANSER ENGINEERS - HANFORD.
COORDINATES ARE SHOWN AS METERS.
CONTOURS ARE SHOWN AS 1/2 METERS.
- HANFORD PLANT GRID: A LOCAL GRID SYSTEM WITH ITS INITIAL POINT NORTHEAST OF THE 400 AREA. IT COVERS 200-E AND 200-W AS WELL AS GENERAL SITE WORK SUCH AS WELLS AND BURIAL GROUNDS. COORDINATES ARE SHOWN AS FEET. IT IS ROTATED FROM NORTH AND IS ON A SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT SCALE THAN LAMBERT.

SUPERSEDES DRAWING H-4-72048
REV 1 PER ECN 145785

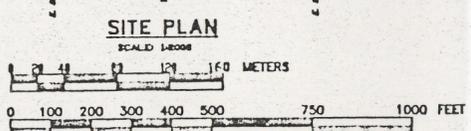
NOV 07 1991

H-4-72048 SHEET 1 H-4-72048 SHEET 2 MET NUMBER		400 AREA TOPOGRAPHIC MAP 400 AREA TOPOGRAPHIC MAP TITLE		REFERENCES H-12-000451		CADFILE H000402A		CADCODE 1E 000A002:10 0 M		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY Richland Operations Office Westinghouse Hanford Company 400 AREA TOPOGRAPHIC MAP	
DRAWING TRACER UTILITY UNIT		NEXT USED ON H-12-000451		REVISIONS		DATE		DATE		H-13-000402	



OFFICIAL CASE
NO. 13
DATE NOV 1991

SEE DWG.
H-13-000402
FOR NOTES
AND LEGEND



SUPERSEDES DRAWING H-4-72047
REV 1 PER ECN 145785

DWG NO	TITLE	REF NUMBER	TITLE
H-6-10008	HANFORD MASTER SITE MAP		
H-4-72047	SHEET 1		
H-4-72047	SHEET 2		
H-4-72046	SHEET 1		
H-4-72046	SHEET 2		

DATE	BY	APP'D	REV
9-3-91			
11-1-91			
11/20/91			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY Richard Overland Office Westinghouse Hanford Company	
400 AREA TOPOGRAPHIC MAP	
DATE 11-1-91	SCALE 1:8000
PROJECT NO. H-13-000401	REV 0

400 Area Secondary Cooling Water
Attachment H

ATTACHMENT H

Well Logs
Section H - Item 4

400 Area Secondary Cooling Water
Attachment H

ATTACHMENT H

Well logs for the following well are attached:

499-S1-8J

WELL LOG		BY: <i>Wanda R. Lina</i>		RIG	WELL NO. <i>47</i>	SUBMITTAL NO.	PROJECT
DATE: <i>12/31/74</i>	DATE: <i>12/31/74</i>		<i>Chwaye</i>	DEPTH: <i>115' TO 116'</i>	CONTRACT: <i>JA51210</i>		
DEPTH	DEPTH	DRL. METHOD	WET/DRY SAMPLE	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION X Each Grain Size, Color, Roundness, Caliche, etc.	TIME	DRILLING COMMENTS	
110'	110'	<i>D</i>	<i>Dry</i>	<i>into c. tan + black sand</i>			
115'	115'	"	"	<i>same</i>			
				<i>picked up 17'3" of 14" casing + repaired starter on log</i>			
					<i>Blk time</i>		

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400 Area Secondary Cooling Water Attachment 14

WELL LOG		BY: <i>James B. ...</i>	RIG	WELL NO. <i>#4</i>	SUBMITTAL NO.	PROJECT
TOTAL CASING LENGTH	DEPTH	DRILL METHOD	WET/DRY SAMPLE	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION * Each Grain Size, Color, Roundness, Caliche, etc.	TIME	DRILLING COMMENTS
<i>135'</i>	<i>135'</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>Wet</i>	<i>black sand + gravels</i>		
<i>190'</i>	<i>190'</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>SAME</i>		
<i>195'</i>	<i>195'</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>SAME</i>		
				<i>Team #4 10'</i>		
					<i>Blk time</i>	
				<i>not able to drill open hole from 133' to 195'</i>		

9613449.0977

400 Area Standard Coding and Attachment H

WEI. LOG		BY: <i>Ampt... DATE: 1/30/95</i>		RIG <i>Orange</i>	WEI. NO. <i>14</i> DEPTH: <i>243'</i> TO <i>250'</i>	SUBMITTAL NO.	PROJECT: CONTRACT: <i>TAS1710</i>
TOTAL CASING LENGTH	DEPTH	DRILL METHOD	WET/DRY SAMPLE	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION X Each Grain Size, Color, Roundness, Caliche, etc.		TIME	DRILLING COMMENTS
<i>240'</i>	<i>245'</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Hard Ringold sand silt + gravels</i>			
<i>250'</i>	<i>250'</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>SAME</i>			
				<i>drilled 11' ahead of casing</i>			
				<i>extra mud coming in hole All day</i>			
				<i>Then #5 7'</i>			
						<i>Shut time</i>	

WELL LOG		BY: <i>Shirley Burt</i>		RIG	WELL NO. #4	SUBMITTAL NO.	PROJECT:
		DATE: <i>7/4/85</i>		<i>2. Mingo</i>	DEPTH: <i>268' TO 275'</i>	CONTRACT: <i>JAJ 176</i>	
TOTAL CASING LENGTH	DEPTH	DRILL METHOD	WET/DRY SAMPLE	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION X Each Grain Size, Color, Roundness, Caliche, etc.	TIME	DRILLING COMMENTS	
<i>270'</i>	<i>270'</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>sand silt + gravels</i>			
<i>270'</i>	<i>275'</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>same</i>			
				<i>extra mud coming in hole at 272'</i>			
				<i>bail test this time at 271' (made good water)</i>			
				<i>Item # 5 7'</i>			
				<i>Item # 9 this time (to test)</i>	<i>this time</i>		
				<i>(+ clean hole back out)</i>			

EXHIBIT "A"

WELL LOG		DATE: <i>7/16/55</i>		RIG: <i>Omigo</i>	WELL NO.: <i>24</i>	SUBMITTAL NO.	PROJECT: <i>5A51710</i>
TOTAL CASING LENGTH	DEPTH	DRILL METHOD	WET/DRY SAMPLE	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION X Each Grain Size, Color, Roundness, Caliche, etc.	TIME	DRILLING COMMENTS	
<i>300'</i>	<i>310'</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>SAND silt + pebbles Ringold</i>			
<i>310'</i>	<i>315'</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>SAME</i>			
				<i>Casing driving hard from 300' to 310'</i>			
				<i>hard Ringold to 315'</i>			
					<i>Spec time</i>		

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Geology and Hydrogeology of the 400 Area
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Hydrogeology of the 400 Area is summarized in Groundwater Impact Assessment Report for the 400 Area Ponds: WHC-EP-0587. The geologic strata consist of approximately 600 feet of fluvial, lacustrine and glaciofluvial sediments which overlie the Columbia River Basalt Group. These sediments are divided into the Miocene-Pliocene Ringold Formation and the Pleistocene Hanford Formation. A thin veneer of eolian silt and sand covers the area.

The Columbia River Basalt Group is approximately 600 feet below the ground surface. The uppermost basalt flow consists of an upper flow breccia and a lower hard, dense basalt. The Ringold Formation is approximately 450 feet thick. The Ringold Formation consists of interstratified clay, silt, sand, and gravel and is described in more detail in Geology and Hydrology of the Hanford Site: A Standard Text for Use in Westinghouse Hanford Company Documents and Reports, WHC-SD-ER-TI-003 and Revised Stratigraphy for the Ringold Formation, Hanford Site, South Central Washington, WHC-SD-EN-EE-004. The Hanford formation is up to 150 feet thick in the area, and consists of a sand-dominated facies, which is primarily a dense, laminated, fine to coarse sand with little silt. The near surface soils at the 400 Area are composed of very dense, laminated fine to medium sand with little silt.

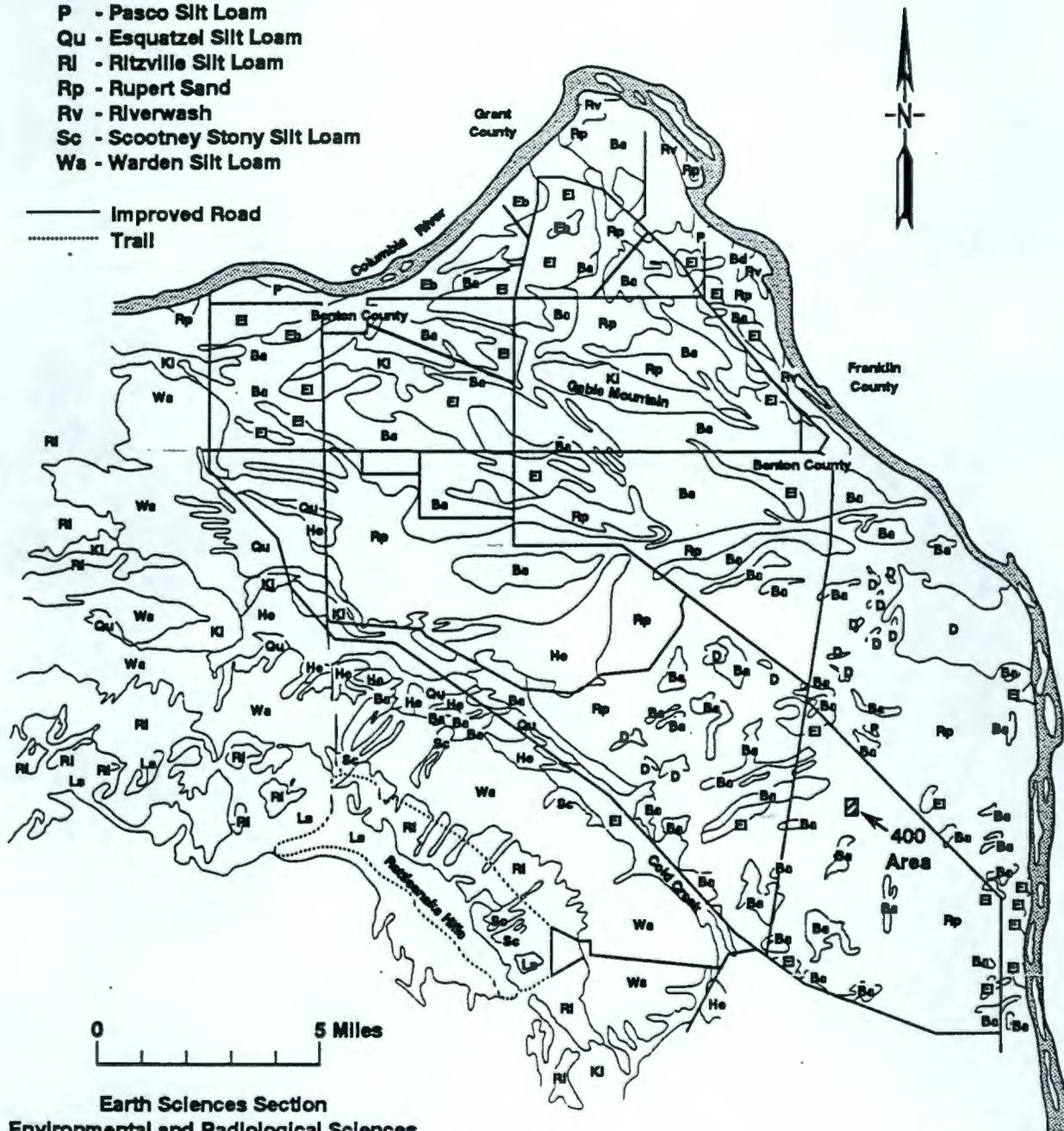
The unconfined aquifer in the 400 Area is at approximately 390 feet above mean sea level. Groundwater flows generally to the east-southeast.

Included in this attachment are a soil map and description of soil types, from the report Soil Survey Hanford Project in Benton County Washington: BNWL 243, April, 1966.

"modified from
BNWL-243"

- Ba - Burbank Loamy Sand
- D - Dunesand
- Eb - Ephrata Stony Loam
- Ei - Ephrata Sandy Loam
- He - Hazel Sand
- Kf - Koehler Sand
- Kl - Kiona Silt Loam
- La - Licksillet Silt Loam
- P - Pasco Silt Loam
- Qu - Esquatzel Silt Loam
- Ri - Ritzville Silt Loam
- Rp - Rupert Sand
- Rv - Riverwash
- Sc - Scootney Stony Silt Loam
- Wa - Warden Silt Loam

— Improved Road
 Trail



Earth Sciences Section
 Environmental and Radiological Sciences
 March, 1968

Correlation Table

<u>Current Classification</u>		<u>1919 Soil Survey</u>	
<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>
Ri	Ritzville silt loam	Rs, R, R1	Ritzville sand, very fine sand and loam
Rp	Rupert sand	Ws, Wf	Winchester sand, fine sand
Kf	Koehler sand	Kf	Koehler fine sand
Ba	Burbank loamy sand	Es, Bs, Bf, Ef	Ephrata sand, Beverly fine sand, very fine sand
He	Hezel sand	Qf, Qs, Qt	Quincy sand
E1	Ephrata sandy loam	Ef	Ephrata sandy loam, fine sandy loam
Ls	Lickskillet silt loam	S	Scabland; elevation 2,000 ft.
Eb	Ephrata stony loam	S	Scabland glacial deposits near Columbia River
Ki	Kiona silt loam	S	Scabland; elevation 2,000 ft.
Wa	Warden silt loam	So, S1, Ss	Sagemoor fine sand very fine sand, silt loam
Sc	Scotney stony silt loam	Sf	Stacy stony silt loam
P	Pasco silt loam	P, Pc	Pasco fine sandy loam, clay
Qu	Esquatzel silt loam	Ey, Eo	Esquatzel fine sandy loam, silt loam
Rv	Riverwash	Rv	Riverwash
D	Dune sand	D	Dune sand

9613449.0992

Approximate Classification of Hanford Soils
Engineering and Higher Categories

Soil Type	Classification			
	<u>Soils and Men 1938</u>	<u>7th Approximation</u>	<u>Unified</u>	<u>A.A.S.H.O.</u>
Ritzville silt loam	Brown intergrade to Regosol	Andic Aridic Haplustoll	ML	A-4
Rupert sand	Regosol	Typic Torripsamment	Surface SM Subsoil SP to SM	A-4
Hezel sand	Regosol	Typic Torrifluvent	Surface SM Subsoil ML	A-2 A-4
Koehler sand	Regosol	Mollic Durorthid	SM	A-2
Burbank loamy sand	Regosol	Typic Torripsamment	Surface SM Subsoil GM to GP	A-2
Ephrata sandy loam	Sierozem intergrade to Regosol	Andic Mollic Camborthid	Surface SM to ML Subsoil ML	A-2 to A-4 A-4 to A-1
Lickskillet silt loam	Lithosol	Lithic Haplustoll	ML to GM	A-4 to A-1
Kiona silt loam	Sierozem intergrade to Regosol	Andic Mollic Camborthid	GM	A-1
Warden silt loam	Sierozem intergrade to Regosol	Andic Mollic Camborthid	SM to ML	A-2 to A-4
Scotney stony silt ata sandy loam	Sierozem intergrade to Regosol	Andic Mollic Camborthid	SM to ML	A-2 to A-4
Pasco silt loam	Alluvial	Andic Cumulic Haplaquoll	Surface SM-ML Subsoil ML	A-2 to A-4 A-4 to A-1
Esquatze silt loam	Alluvial	Andic Cumulic Haplaquoll	SM to ML	A-4
Riverwash	Miscellaneous	Not soil	GP	A-1
Dune sand	Miscellaneous	Not soil	SP to SW	A-3

Attachment I

Capability Classification

<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Dryland</u>	<u>Irrigated</u>
Ritzville silt loam	III-VII	I-IV
Rupert sand	VII	IV
Koehler sand	VII	IV
Burbank loamy sand	VII	IV
Hezel sand	VII	IV
Ephrata sandy loam	VI	II-IV
Lickskillet silt loam	VI & VII	---
Ephrata stony loam	VI	---
Kiona silt loam	VI	---
Warden silt loam	IV	I-IV
Scotney stony silty loam	VI	---
Pasco silt loam	IV	III
Esquatze! silt loam	III	I
Riverwash	VIII	---
Dune sand	VIII	---

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400 Area Secondary Cooling Water
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Wastewater Information
Section E

400 Area Secondary Cooling Water
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SECTION E : WASTEWATER INFORMATION

Ortho Phosphate : Result was determined by Phosphate (PO4), EPA method 300.0.

Total Phosphate : Result was determined by Phosphate as Phosphorous, EPA method 365.2.

Nitrate-N : This result is actually Nitrate-Nitrite-N (NO3-NO2-N). This determination is the total inorganic nitrogen present in the sample. Nitrate-N result is actually expected to be lower than the NO3-NO2-N result provided.

TKN-N : This result was estimated by adding Ammonia as N with NO3-NO2-N. Since TKN is a measure of all nitrogen present in the sample, this estimate is a close approximation to the actual result. This estimate was used because current labs on contract do not perform TKN-N.

Ammonia-N : This result is truly Ammonia-N EPA method 350.1.

Please note the following units:
mg/l is ppm
ug/l is ppb

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REFERENCES
Section H - Item 7

400 Secondary Cooling Water
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