



**Savannah River
Remediation**

A URS COMPANY TEAMED

WITH BECHTEL | CH2M HILL | B&W | AREVA

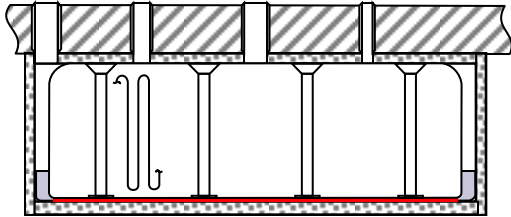
SRS Liquid Waste Tank Integrity and Inspection Program

We do the right thing.

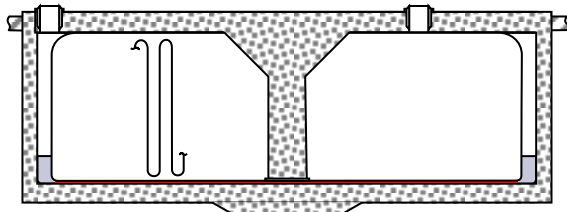
Kent Fortenberry
SRR Chief Engineer
October 9, 2014

- Waste Tank Overview
- Structural Integrity Program
- Degradation Mechanisms
- Corrosion Control Program
- Inspection Program
- Program Status

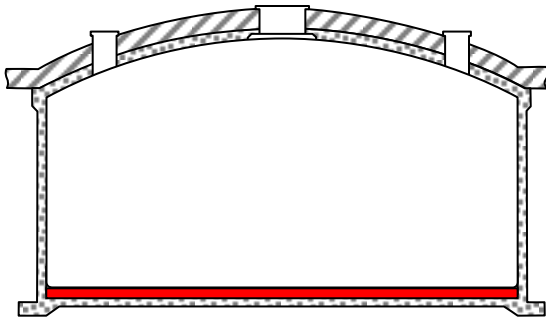
Waste Tank Overview



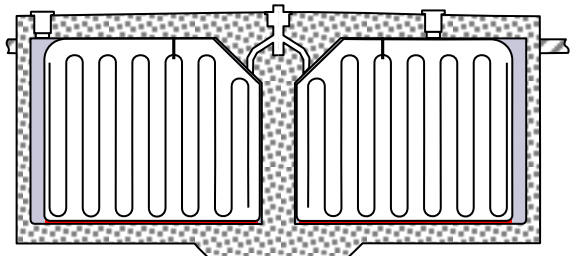
Type I (12)
Tanks 1-12
Older Design
750 kgal
1954



Type II (4)
Tanks 13-16
Older Design
1.0 Mgal
1955-1956



Type IV (8)
Tanks 17-24
Older Design
1.3 Mgal
1959-1965



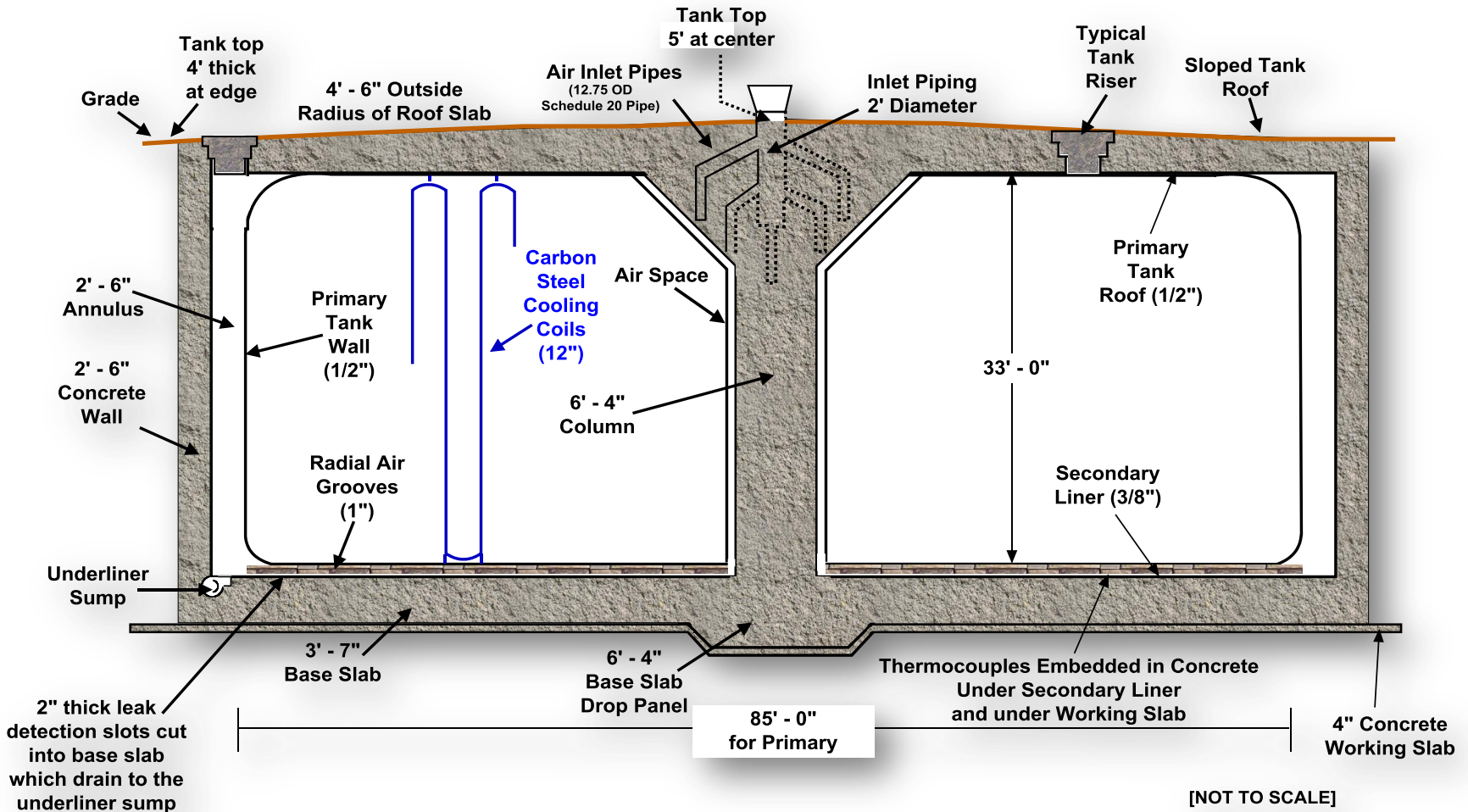
Type III (27)
Tanks 25-51
Later Design
1.3 Mgal
1969-1986

- (24) Older Design Tanks (6 closed)
 - Up to 60 years old
 - Do not have full secondary containment
 - No *active* leaksites today
 - Type I/II: partial secondary containment
 - Routine visual inspections of annulus
 - Monitor and visually inspect during waste removal activities
 - Type IV: single shell tanks (SST)
 - Routine internal visual inspections

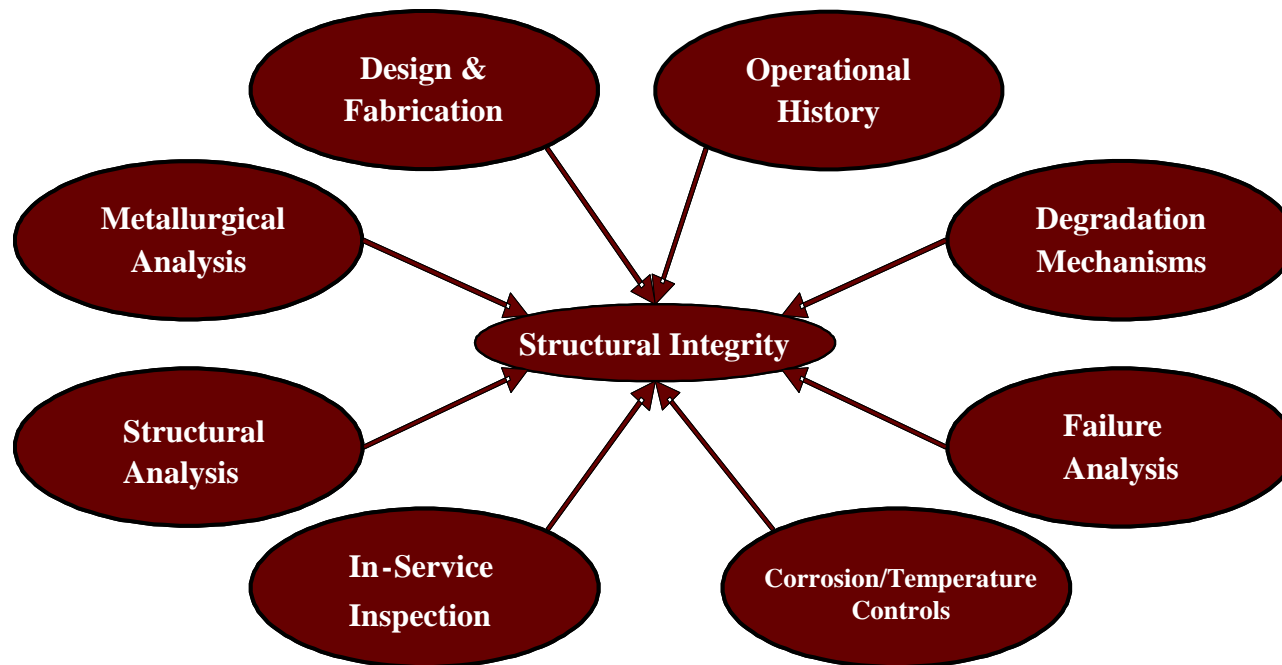
- (27) Later Design Tanks
 - Up to 45 years old
 - Full secondary containment
 - No leakage
 - Used for main processing activities
 - Comprehensive inspection program
 - Visual inspections
 - UT inspections

Waste Tank Overview

Type III Tank

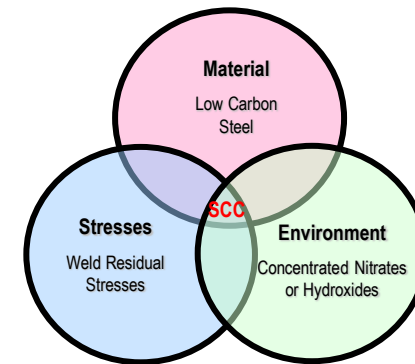
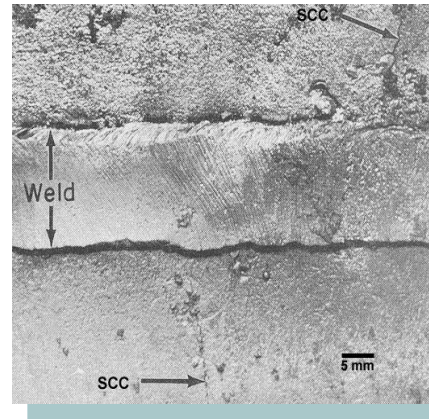


- Comprehensive integrated approach to maintaining structural integrity of tanks
- Evolving program to incorporate new information, address emerging issues, and preclude consequential degradation



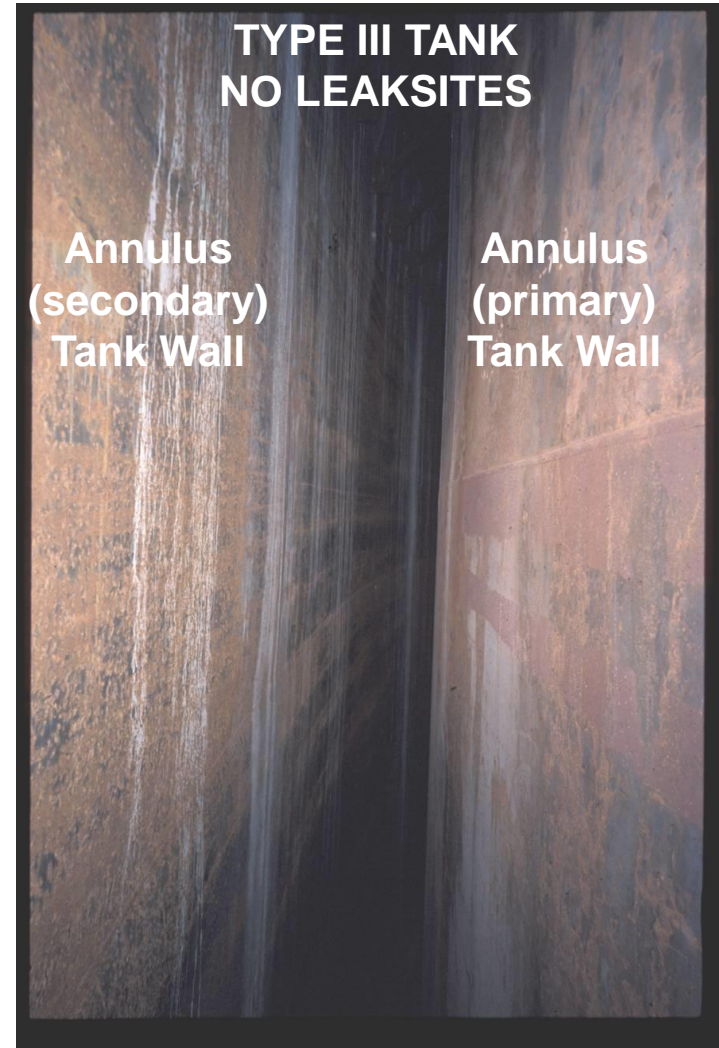
We do the right thing.

- Primary modes of observed degradation are general corrosion, corrosion pitting, and stress corrosion cracking
- Nitrate-induced stress corrosion cracking (SCC) is observed near fabrication welds or repair welds in Type I/II Tanks
- Most observed degradation occurred early in service in non-stress relieved Type I/II Tanks
- Type III Tanks have no known leaksites
 - Better materials of construction
 - Post-weld heat treatment to relieve weld residual stresses
- Corrosion control program to preclude further degradation



Three Primary Elements

- Maintain corrosion inhibitors
 - Envelope of nitrite, hydroxide, nitrate concentrations
- Maintain temperatures
 - Concentration dependent temperature limits
- Maintain annulus ventilation (moisture)

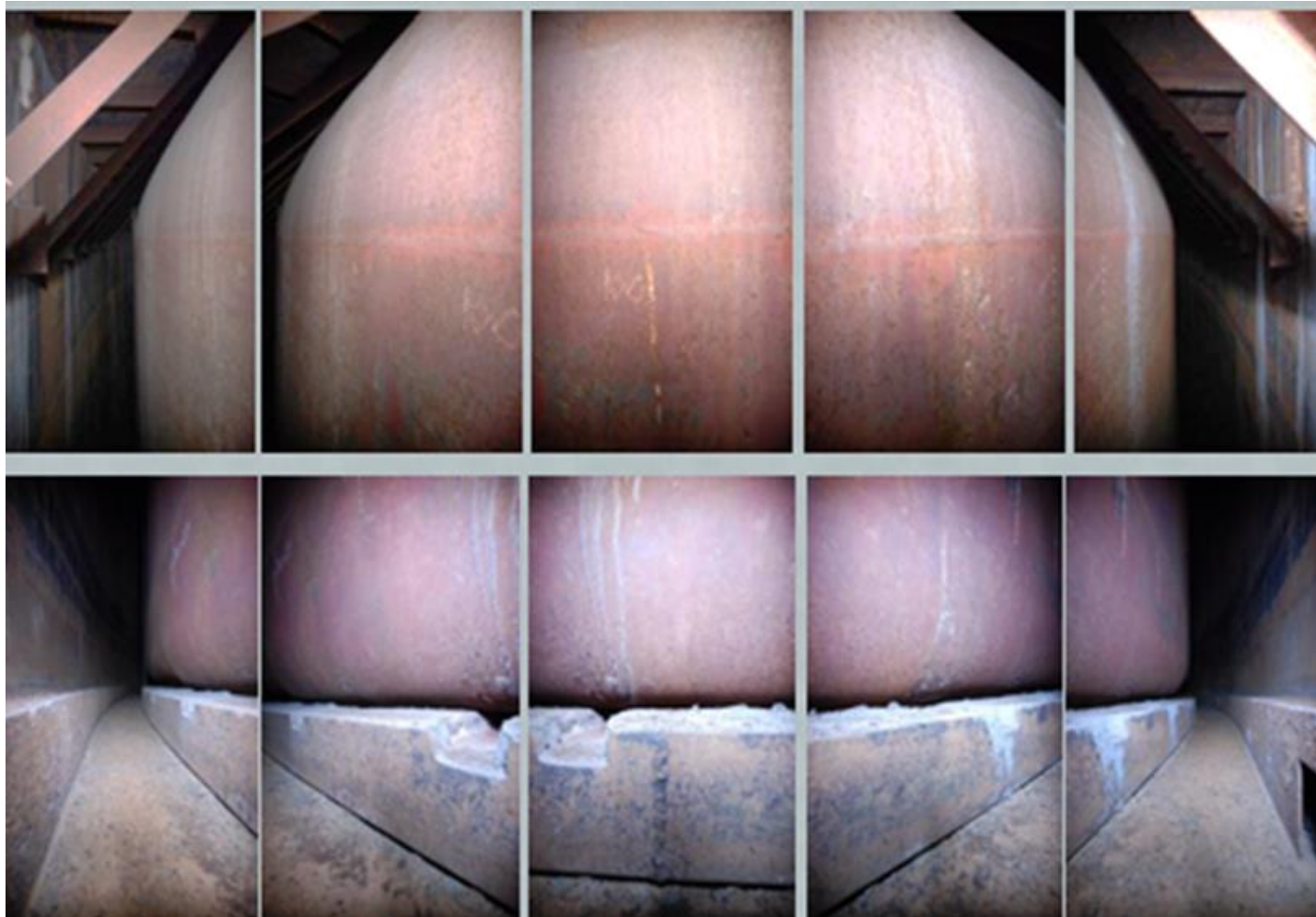


- Visual Inspections (all tanks)
- Ultrasonic (UT) Inspections (primarily Type III tanks)
- Operational Monitoring (all tanks)



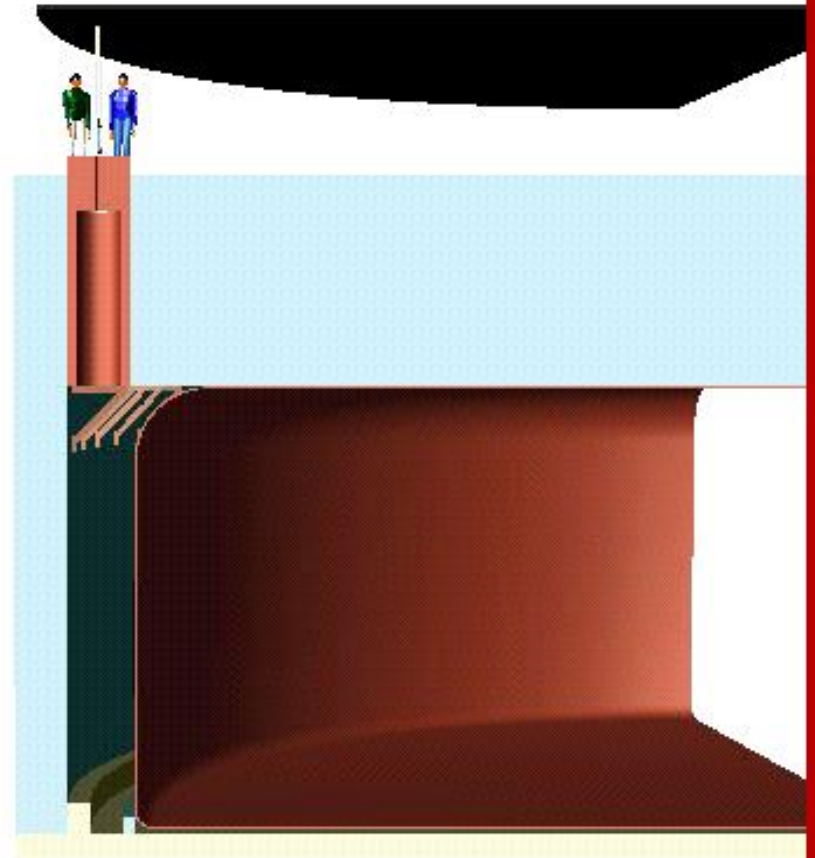
- Visual inspections are performed for all tanks
 - Still photography – (~5000 photos/year)
 - Wide Angle
 - Direct
 - Video Camera Inspections (over ~1000 video/visual exams/year)
- Looking for changes in appearance
 - Leak sites
 - Corrosion
 - Abnormal conditions
- 100% of tank walls (Type III)





We do the right thing.

Probe travels over
1 mile during a tank
inspection





Phase I: Historic Inspections (1967 to 1985)

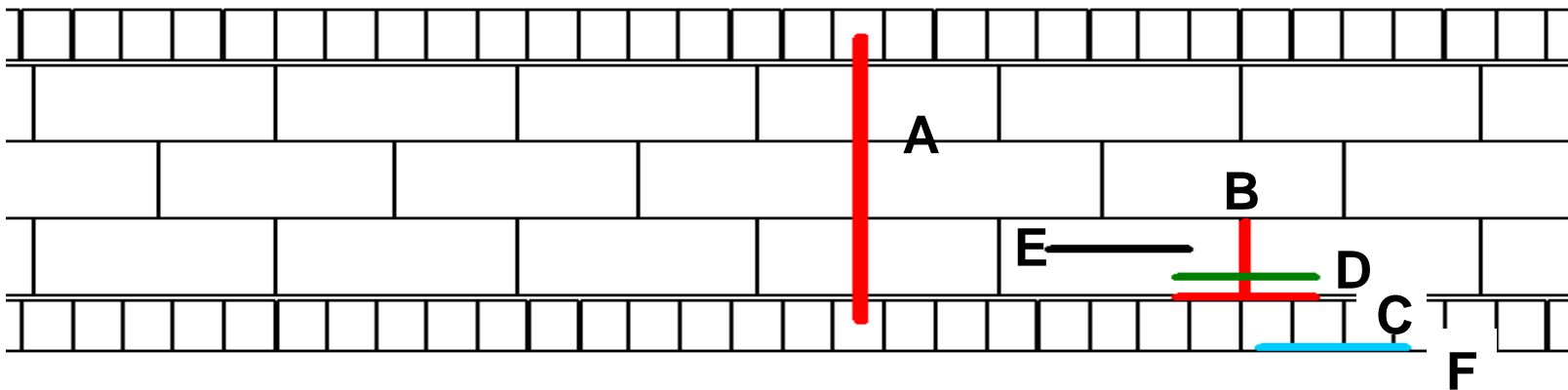
- UT inspections from 1972 – 1985
- Collected over 24,000 spot/skate measurements
- General wall loss/thinning only; not for pitting or cracking
- Readings taken every 6" down the tank wall (2" intervals near welds)
- Solenoid activated transducer contact
- Water for coupling

We do the right thing.

Phase II: Enhanced UT inspection for thinning, pitting, and cracking (2002-2008)

- 1st cycle completed in 2008, with all 27 Type III tanks inspected
- Type II Tank 15 inspected twice
- Inspect primary and secondary walls
- Formal criteria for disposition of results

- A:** 1 vertical strip (corrosion rates, pitting, etc..)
- B:** 1 vertical weld on lower plate (highest stress weld)
- C:** Lower horizontal weld (highest stress weld)
- D:** High stress region in base metal (~35" above tank bottom, Tank 50 only)
- E:** Incipient pitting horizontal scan (Tank 49)
- F:** Primary knuckle base metal (Tanks 26, 32, 40, 47, 49, 50)
- + Secondary wall (2 ft² each plate and floor)



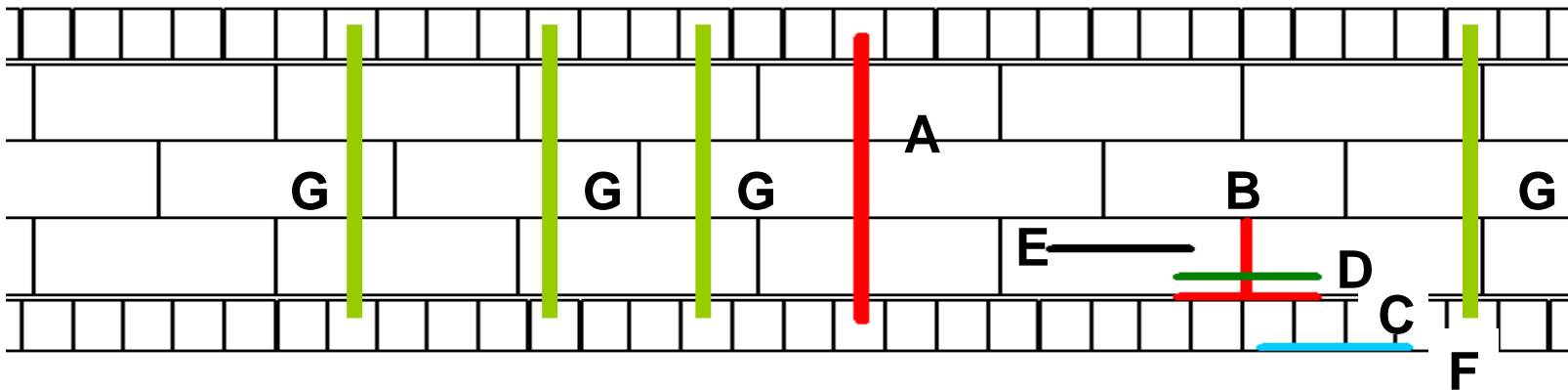
We do the right thing.

Phase III: Enhanced inspection with statistical selection (2008 - present)

- Increased circumferential inspections using a statistical approach to increase confidence
- All 27 Type III tanks (every 6 to 10 yrs)
- One base line strip and 4 random strips
- 60% complete
- Tank 15 scheduled for FY'15



G: 4 random strip inspections
+ one-time 18 strip inspection of Tank 29



Evaluation of Inspection Results

- General Thinning
- Local Thinning
- Pitting
- Service Induced Flaws (cracks)

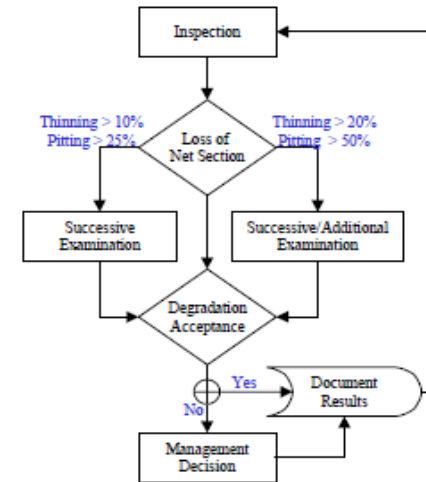


Figure 2: Decision Logic for Disposition of General Thinning, Pitting, and Local Thinning

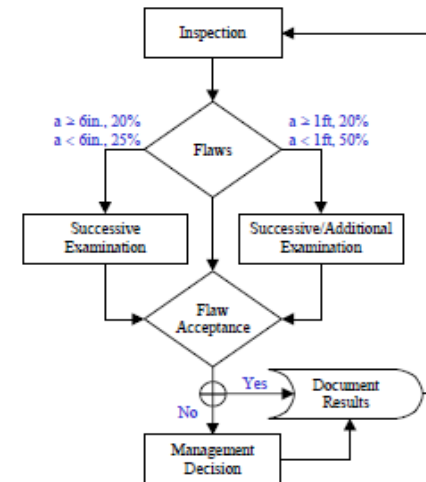


Figure 3: Decision Logic for Disposition of Service Induced Flaws

Operational monitoring is performed for all tanks

- Tank Temperature
- Tank Chemistry
- Annulus ventilation (moisture)
- Annulus ventilation air monitors
- Annulus conductivity probes
- Tank level



We do the right thing.

- No reportable, service induced indications (i.e., thinning, pitting, or cracking) on Type III primary tank walls
- *Incipient** pitting and non-reportable indications on the interior of a few primary Type III tank walls (most are pre-service)
- No indications of significant changes in older design tank conditions
- Formal review of the ISI program to be performed every three years (most recent review in 2013)

* small, pit-like indications; no indication that it has recently developed or is still growing



- **The structural integrity program for the SRS tanks has more than 50 years of successful operation**
- **The program includes corrosion mitigation, inspections, analyses, and monitoring**
 - **Chemistry and temperature controls to preclude corrosion**
 - **Visual and volumetric inspections to confirm efficacy of corrosion mitigation**
 - **Monitoring and leak detection in place to ensure timely response to events**
- **The program continues to evolve**
- **Sharing information and technology with Hanford**