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17. SIGNATURE/DISTRIBUTION (See Approval Designer for required signatures)

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| | | Design Agent | | | | 3 | | A.L. Bridges | | | X3-85 |
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| 1 | / | QA D.W. Smith | <i>DWSmith</i> | 8/22/00 | S2-48 | 3 | | A.L. Pajunen | | | R3-86 |
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SNF-6870
Revision 0

Effect of Canister Movement on Water Turbidity

Prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy
Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management

Project Hanford Management Contractor for the
U.S. Department of Energy under Contract DE-AC06-96RL13200

Fluor Hanford

P.O. Box 1000

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Effect of Canister Movement on Water Turbidity

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Date Published
August 2000

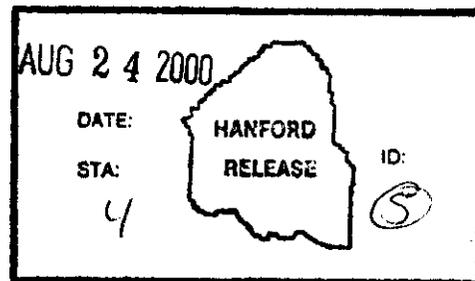
Prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy
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Date



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List of Acronyms

| | |
|-----|-------------------------|
| Al | Aluminum |
| MCO | Multi-Cansiter Overpack |
| SNF | Spent Nuclear Fuel |
| SS | Stainless Steel |

EFFECT OF CANISTER MOVEMENT ON WATER TURBIDITY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Requirements for evaluating the adherence characteristics of sludge on the fuel stored in the K East Basin and the effect of canister movement on basin water turbidity are documented in Briggs (1996). The results of the sludge adherence testing have been documented (Bergmann 1996). This report documents the results of the canister movement tests.

2.0 TEST OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

The purpose of the canister movement tests was to characterize water turbidity under controlled canister movements (Briggs 1996). The tests were designed to evaluate methods for minimizing the plumes and controlling water turbidity during fuel movements leading to multi-canister overpack (MCO) loading. It was expected that the test data would provide qualitative visual information for use in the design of the fuel retrieval and water treatment systems. Video recordings of the tests were to be the only information collected.

3.0 PROCEDURE

Canister movement test parameters, provided in the test plan (Briggs 1996), are as follows:

First canister

- Jog selected canister upward for 2 seconds and hold for 5 seconds to observe for canister bottom failure;
- If no failure, raise canister to just below upper limit using jog and pause intervals of 2 and 5 seconds, respectively;
- Hold canister for 30 seconds, allowing sludge plume to settle;
- Traverse canister at a slow, steady walking speed.

Subsequent canisters

- Vary the jog/pause intervals and traverse speeds to find optimal combination for minimizing formation of sludge plumes.

Eight canisters were selected for testing (Makenas 1996, Appendix A). Previous sludge depth measurements (in-canister and floor) as well as canister type and material provided the bases for the selections. These parameters are given in Appendix A for each canister tested.

Table 1 provides test parameters used in the tests. The canister vertical lift movements were usually a series of jog-pauses. The jogs were 1 to 2 seconds (s) long and the pauses were generally 10 to 20 seconds. A traverse (horizontal movement) of 6 to 12 feet followed a pause of 30 to 60 seconds. The canisters were tested with one or two traverse-return cycles.

4.0 RESULTS

The canister movement tests were performed on June 3, 1999, and the results were recorded on pages 3 to 5 of notebook WHC-N-1340-2 (Baker 1996) and on tapes from two video cameras. A videotape record of the tests is provided on Spent Nuclear Fuel (SNF) Characterization Video Tapes # 177 and 178, dated June 3, 1999. The time/date stamp on Tape #178 includes a 2H, distinguishing it from Tape #177. The date/time stamp for the cameras were out-of-sync by about one minute, with Tape #177 giving the earlier time. The videotapes were submitted to the SNF Project file for storage and retention.

Only qualitative data were available to describe the sludge plume and water turbidity resulting from the canister movements. Selected portions of the tests were documented by hard copy prints from the video. A summary of the results is provided in Table 1.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

- Water turbidity usually occurred with the initial canister lifting movement.
- Fast traversing movements created more turbidity than slow movements for comparable canister conditions.
- Greater amounts of turbidity were observed for the slotted aluminum canisters, which contained large amounts of sludge.
- Turbidity cleared substantially within 1 or 2 minutes after movements were stopped.

6.0 REFERENCES

- Baker, R. B., 1996, *K Basin Sludge/Fuel*, WHC-N-1340 2, Duke Engineering and Services, Hanford, Richland, Washington.
- Bergman, D. W., 1996, *Sludge Adherence Summary Report*, WHC-SD-SNF-TRP-015, Rev. 0, Duke Engineering and Services, Richland, Washington.
- Briggs, W.A., 1996, *Test Plan for Sludge Removal Testing of the K-East Basin Fuel*, WHC-SD-SNF-TP-023, Rev.0, Duke Engineering and Services, Hanford, Richland, Washington.
- Makenas, B.J., 1996, "Candidate Canisters for K East Basin Canister Movement Studies," Internal Memo to R.P. Omberg, dated May 22, 1996, Westinghouse Hanford Company, Richland, Washington (see Appendix A).

Table 1. Results of Canister Movement Tests in K East Basin (Baker 1996, and Video Tapes #177 and #178).

| <i>Canister Location*</i> | Vertical | Traverse Rate | Observation |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 3971 | 12 jogs | none | Sludge issued from bottom at moderate rate (Figure 1). Rate did not appear to be related to jogs. |
| | 40 second pause then traverse | slow walk, ~0.16 ft/s | Sludge issued from bottom at decreasing a rate; it moved mostly downward and visibility was reduced to the 2 to 3 canisters in direct line with the plume (Figure 2) |
| | none | return, ~0.34 ft/s | Light plume from bottom. Turbidity cleared in about 2 ½ minutes (Figure 3). |
| 5445 | lift not shown on video | normal handling rate, ~1.0 ft/s | A heavy plume resulted causing much turbidity. Visibility was significantly obstructed over the row of canisters traversed (Figure 4). |
| | 30 second pause after return | none | Sludge continued to issue from bottom, and visibility of canisters traversed cleared considerably (Figure 5). |
| | lowered into slot | none | Turbidity cleared within 75 seconds of initial movement. Only minor effects on visibility remained. |
| 6069 | 1 st lift, 9 jogs | none | Minor plume resulted (Figure 6). |
| | none | 0.38 ft/s | Minor plume causing slight turbidity that reduced as the 12 feet traverse progressed. Returned to slot with no visible turbidity after 1 minute from initiating traverse. |
| | 2 nd lift | none | minor plume |
| | none | 1.15 ft/s | 2 nd traverse--Very minor plume including return trip. Visibility good after 50 seconds of initiating traverse. |
| | lowered into slot | | Within 50 s visibility was good with minor turbidity remaining. |
| 6757 | 9 jogs | none | Small plume issued from bottom during pauses (Figure 7). |
| | 30 second pause | 0.33 ft/s | Slight trail of sludge during traverse; small plume when traverse stopped and reversed (Figure 8). |
| | lowered into slot | return | No visible plume until return traverse stopped, plume had cleared within 90 seconds of initial movement. |
| | 2 nd lift | none | moderate plume |
| | none | 0.95 ft/s | 2 nd traverse--Slight trail of sludge; moderate plume when traverse stopped and reversed. |
| | | return | Returned to initial point within 20 seconds, most of plume not visible, minor turbidity remained (Figure 9). |

Table 2. Results of Canister Movement Tests in K East Basin (Baker 1996, and Video Tapes #177 and #178) (continued).

| <i>Canister Location</i> | Vertical | Traverse Rate | Observation |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 5618 | 8 jogs + 70 s pause | none | Moderate plume (Figure 10). |
| | none | 0.32 ft/s | Small trailing plume. |
| | none | 0.69 ft/s | Return churned up a plume from canisters passed over. |
| | lowered | | Slight turbidity after 2 minutes (Figure 11). |
| 2211 | 8 jogs | 100 s pause | Moderate to heavy plume during lift and pause (Figure 12). |
| | none | 0.3 ft/s | Moderate, decreasing plume. |
| | none | 30 s pause | Small amounts of sludge continued to issue from bottom |
| | none | 0.3 ft/s | Return--Light plume trail. Minor turbidity remaining at origin (Figure 13). |
| 1236 | 7 jogs | none | Heavy plume with locally heavy turbidity. |
| | 60 second pause | none | Sludge continued to issue from canister bottom. |
| | none | 0.3 ft/s | Very little plume during traverse and return. |
| | 30 second pause | none | No issue of sludge. Some turbidity at origin. |
| 0668 | 7 jogs + 70 second pause | none | Moderate plume (Figure 14). |
| | none | 0.3 ft/s | No visible plume (Figure 15). |
| | lowered | none | Some sludge issued as canister jostled into place. |

*Shown in the sequence in which the canisters were tested.

Figure 1. Canister 3971 At End Of Initial Lift

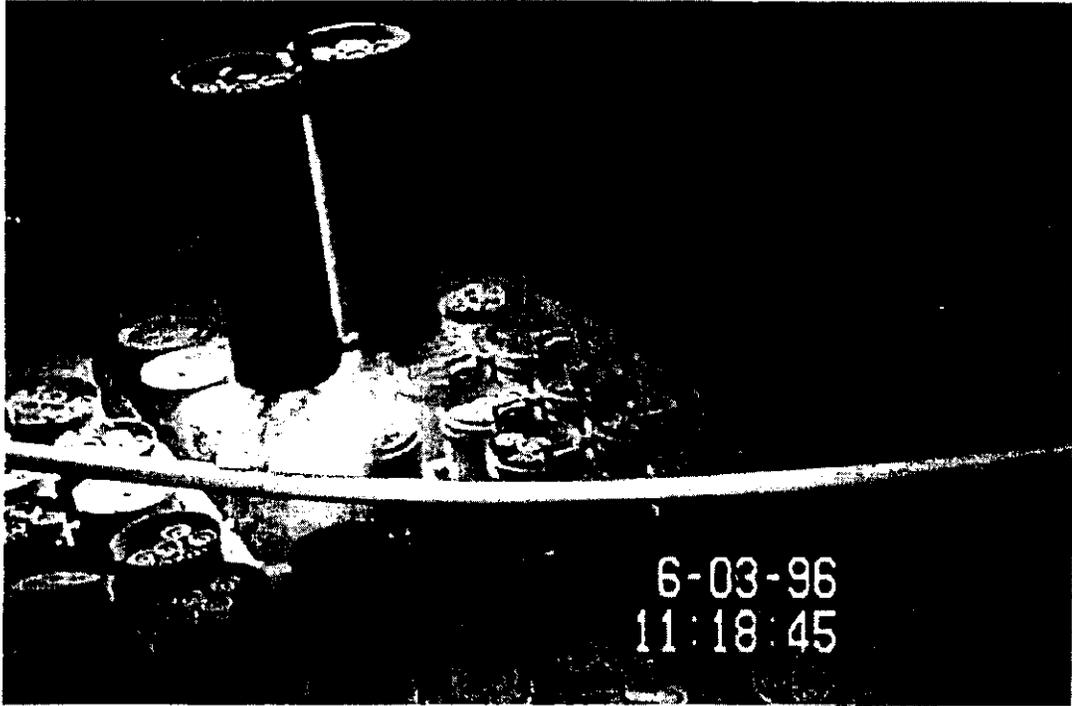


Figure 2. Initiating Traverse of Canister 3971



Figure 3. Canister 3971 At End Of Return From Traverse



Figure 4. Canister 5445 During Return Traverse



Figure 5. Canister 5446 After 30 Second Pause At End Of Traverse

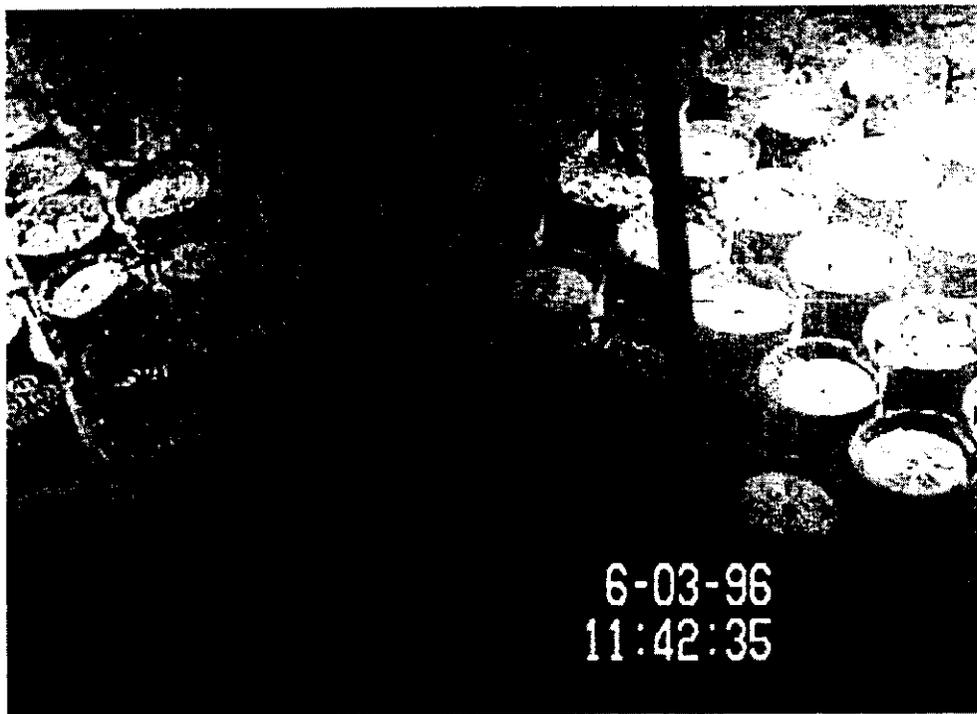


Figure 6. Canister 6069 At End Of 1st Lift

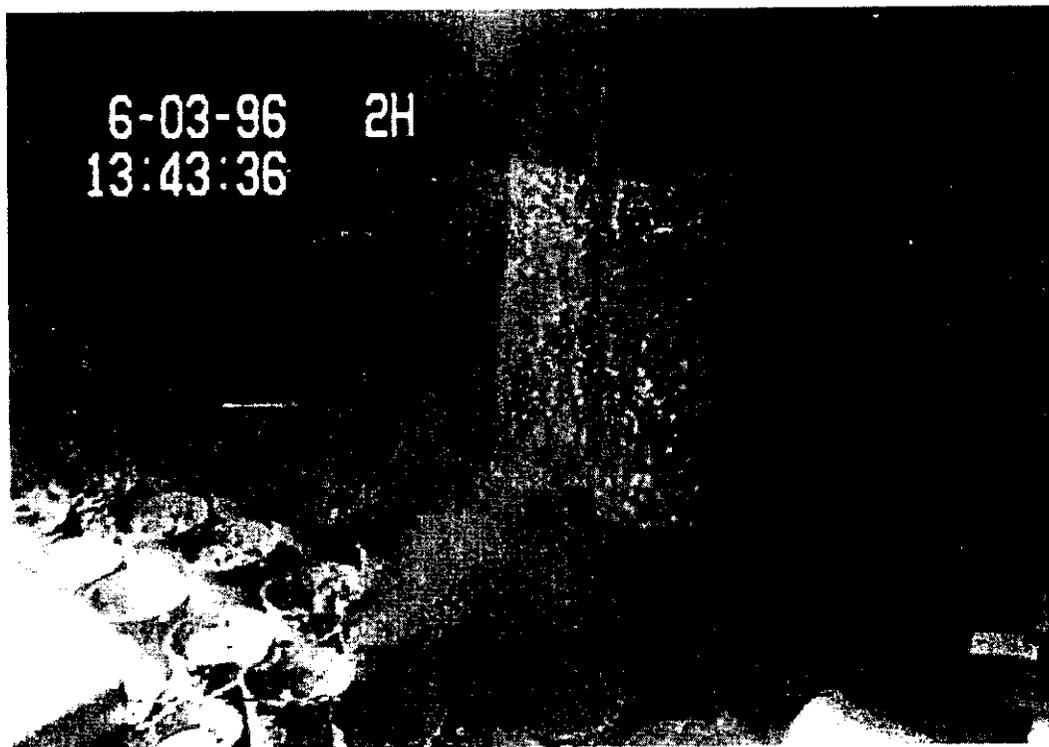


Figure 7. Canister 6757 At End Of 1st Lift



Figure 8. Traverse of Canister 6757



Figure 9. Canister 6757 Lowered Into Slot After Traverse



Figure 10. Canister 5618 At End Of Lift



Figure 11. Canister 5618 Being Lowered Into Slot Following Traverse



Figure 12. Start Of Traverse of Canister 2211



Figure 13. Canister 2211 Returning Traverse

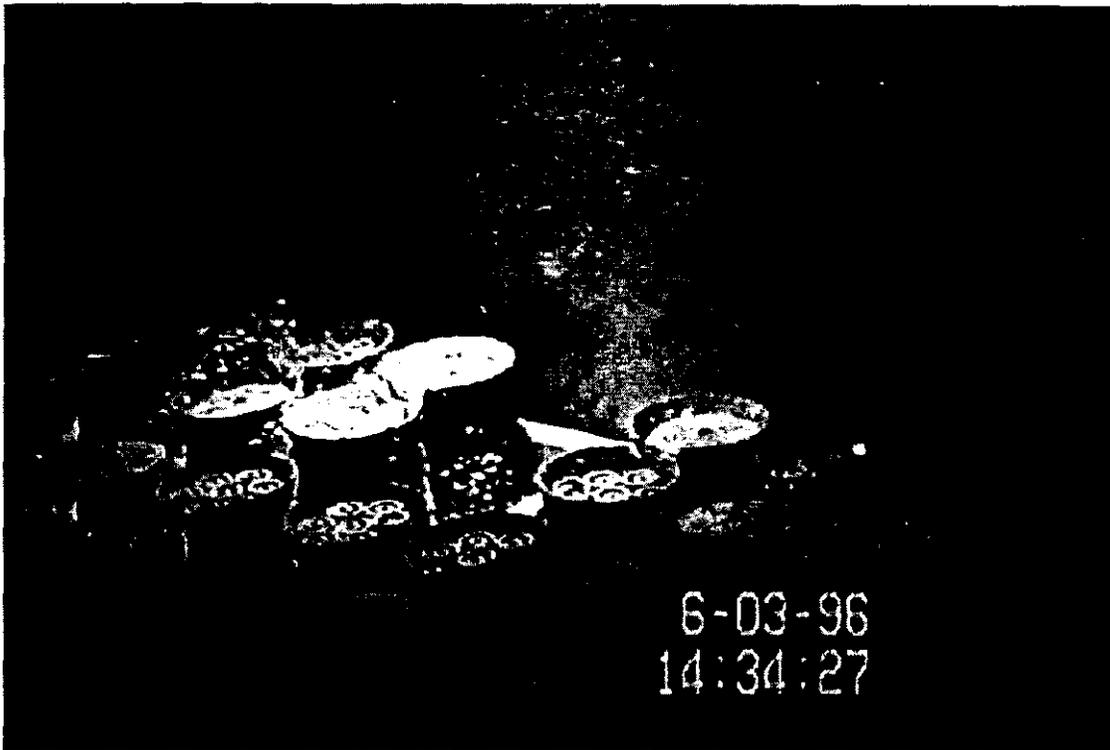


Figure 14. Canister 0668 During Lift



Figure 15. End Of Return Traverse Of Canister 0668



SNF-6870, Rev. 0

APPENDIX A

Memo by B. J. Makenas

From: Spent Nuclear Fuel Evaluations
Phone: 376-5447 HO-40
Date: May 22, 1996
Subject: CANDIDATE CANISTERS FOR K EAST CANISTER MOVEMENT STUDIES

To: R. P. Omberg HO-40

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| cc: C. J. Alderman | R3-48 | C. T. Miller | X3-72 |
| R. B. Baker | HO-40 | W. C. Mills | R3-85 |
| G. Baston, MACTEC | R3-82 | C. R. Miska | R3-86 |
| D. W. Bergmann | R3-86 | K. R. Morris | X3-67 |
| A. E. Bridges | HO-40 | K. L. Pearce | R3-48 |
| B. S. Carlisle | R3-85 | A. L. Pitner | HO-40 |
| J. C. Fulton | R3-11 | G. W. Reddick | H5-49 |
| E. W. Gerber | R3-86 | J. W. Serles, INFO | HO-40 |
| J. J. Jernberg | X3-85 | D. W. Siddoway | X3-71 |
| L. A. Lawrence | HO-40 | J. A. Swenson | R3-11 |
| P. J. MacFarlan | HO-40 | BJM File/LB | HO-40 |

Ultrasonic canister sludge measurements and floor sludge depth measurements were reviewed to obtain candidate canisters for canister movement studies. Movement of canisters at different speeds will be accomplished with video taping of the resulting dispersal of canister and floor sludge in the pool water. Parameters of interest are: (1) stainless steel canisters resting in deep and shallow floor sludge, (2) aluminum canisters containing deep and shallow canister sludge, and (3) at least one slotted canister. Note that it is not possible to determine with certainty from video records whether a non-slotted aluminum can has a screen or solid bottom. The attached table lists primary candidate canisters and a number of backups.

B. J. Makenas

B. J. Makenas
Fellow Engineer

jmn

Attachment

CONCURRENCE:

*5/22/96
I finally did the
distribution on this today
when we one had over shown
up to pick it up.
JP*

C. T. Miller
C. T. Miller
K Basin Operations

Date: 5/22/96

CANDIDATE CANISTERS FOR MOVEMENT STUDIES

| Canister Location | Canister Sludge Depth (in.) | Floor Sludge Depth (in.) | Material | Comment |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|---|
| 2211 | 4.02 | 1.5 | Al | Deep in-canister sludge |
| 6069 | 0.07 | 6.1 | Al | Shallow in-canister sludge--deep floor sludge |
| 5445 | 7.52 | 1.3 | Al (slotted) | Deep in-canister sludge |
| 668 | 3.23 | 4.9 | SS | Deep floor sludge |
| 3971 | 1.24 | 1.4 | SS | Shallow floor sludge |
| 1236 | 4.61 | 1.3 | Al (slotted) | Backup Al canister |
| 6757 | 11.07 | 4.2 | SS | Backup, deep floor sludge |
| 5618 | 0.85 to 1.53 | 1.1 | SS | Backup, shallow floor sludge |