

TA-21 1-015 (MOA B)

chamberlain, kathryn, NMENV

From: chamberlain, kathryn, NMENV
Sent: Friday, August 25, 2006 9:19 AM
To: 'Mitchell S. Goldberg'
Cc: Darlene
Subject: RE: TA-21 Industrial Waste Line removal writeup

Mitch,

We have two comments. 1) NMED requests that you reference the pressure test information (ASTM, SOP) and explain why you are using the 1 atm for 4 hours pressure test. 2) NMED will consider less frequent sampling beneath the pipeline if the pressure test reveals that the pipe has not leaked, however, NMED cannot support not completing any sampling beneath the line.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks,
Katie

From: Mitchell S. Goldberg [mailto:goldberg@lanl.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, August 23, 2006 12:55 PM
To: chamberlain, kathryn, NMENV
Subject: TA-21 Industrial Waste Line removal writeup

See what you think. Please call with any questions or concerns

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8/25/2006

4.13 TA-21 Industrial Waste Line

The remaining 2,300-ft portion of the TA-21 industrial waste line, located along the southern boundary of MDA B, will be removed as part of this work plan. Portions of the line were removed in 2002 (LANL 2003, 91446). The TA-21 industrial waste line was installed in 1982 to support TA-21 Tritium System Test Assembly (TSTA) operations. The line allowed treated water to be piped directly from TA-21 to TA-50 Radioactive Liquid Waste Treatment Facility (RLWTF). The 4,800-ft line was a 3-in. diameter, Schedule 80, carbon-steel pipe wrapped in polypropylene. The line was cathodically protected. No leaks were detected during the service life of the pipeline. The pipeline was flushed three times with demineralized water and removed from service in August 2001. In the summer of 2002, a 1,500-ft section on the southeast side of MDA B and a 1,000-ft section on the southwest side of MDA B were removed. Site characterization performed before the line was removed had determined that the soils surrounding the pipe were clean. Some liquid in the pipe was spilled and no contamination was found.

It is anticipated that the remaining 2,300-ft section of the line is sound and has not leaked. To demonstrate this, the ends of the line will be excavated and the end caps replaced with new pressure rated caps. The line will then be pressure tested at 1 atmosphere for 4 hours. If the line holds the pressure over the four hours, then the integrity of the pipe will be confirmed and it will not be necessary to expose the entire length of pipe in order to sample under it. In this case, a bell hole (a small hole to expose the pipe) will be dug every 100 feet, the pipe cut and capped, and the pipe sections pulled from the ground using the method used successfully on the previous removal. The entire length of the line (approximately 2300 ft) will be removed for disposal. The removed pipe sections will be tapped and any liquid present will be sampled to support waste disposition. Soil excavated from around the end caps and the sections of pipe will be disposed as IDW and the exposed soil surface under the caps will be sampled for tritium.

If the capped line does not hold pressure, then a trench will be dug to expose the entire length of the line. The excavated soil (and the line itself) will be handled as investigation-derived waste (IDW). Samples will be collected from two depths beneath the line at each location selected, either at potholes or, if trenching is used, at locations biased to visible signs of pipe leakage, breaks, or joints. Samples will be collected at locations no more than 50 ft apart. The entire length of the line (approximately 2300 ft) will be removed for disposal. The line and any surrounding soils that are excavated will be processed for disposal according to waste-characterization screening or sample results, as discussed in section 4.9.