



## **Response to Comments**

# **Low-Activity Waste Pretreatment System Hose-in-hose transfer lines class 2 permit modification**

July 22 – Sept. 20, 2024

For the **Nuclear Waste Program**

Washington State Department of Ecology

Richland, Washington

October 2024, Publication 24-05-011



## Publication Information

This document is available on the Department of Ecology, [Nuclear Waste Program's Publication page](#).<sup>1</sup>

Ecology publishes this document to meet the requirements of [Washington Administrative Code 173-303-840 \(9\)](#).

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### Cover photo credit

- Photo by Washington State Dept. of Ecology, July 26, 2020

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**Website<sup>2</sup>:** [Washington State Department of Ecology](#)

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<sup>1</sup> <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2405011.html>

<sup>2</sup> [www.ecology.wa.gov/contact](http://www.ecology.wa.gov/contact)

# Department of Ecology's Regional Offices

## Map of Counties Served



<b>Southwest Region</b> 360-407-6300	<b>Northwest Region</b> 206-594-0000	<b>Central Region</b> 509-575-2490	<b>Eastern Region</b> 509-329-3400
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Region	Counties Served	Mailing Address	Phone
<b>Southwest</b>	Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Mason, Lewis, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston, Wahkiakum	PO Box 47775 Olympia, WA 98504	360-407-6300
<b>Northwest</b>	Island, King, Kitsap, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, Whatcom	PO Box 330316 Shoreline, WA 98133	206-594-0000
<b>Central</b>	Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan, Yakima	1250 W Alder St Union Gap, WA 98903	509-575-2490
<b>Eastern</b>	Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman	4601 N Monroe Spokane, WA 99205	509-329-3400
<b>Headquarters</b>	Across Washington	PO Box 46700 Olympia, WA 98504	360-407-6000

# **Response to Comments Low-Activity Waste Pretreatment System Hose-in-hose transfer lines class 2 permit modification**

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**July 22 – Sept. 20, 2024**

Nuclear Waste Program  
Washington State Department of Ecology  
Richland, WA

**October 2024 | Publication 24-05-011**



DEPARTMENT OF  
**ECOLOGY**  
State of Washington

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## Introduction

The Washington State Department of Ecology’s Nuclear Waste Program (Ecology) manages dangerous waste within the state by writing permits to regulate its treatment, storage, and disposal. When a new permit or a significant modification to an existing permit is proposed, Ecology holds a public comment period to allow the public to review the change and provide formal feedback. (See [Washington Administrative Code \[WAC\] 173-303-830](#) for types of permit changes.)

The Response to Comments is the last step before issuing the final permit, and its purpose is to:

- Specify which changes, if any, of a permit will become effective upon issuance of the final permit, providing reasons for those changes.
- Describe and document public involvement actions.
- List and respond to all significant comments received during the public comment period and any related public hearings.

This Response to Comments is prepared for:

Comment period	<i>Low-Activity Waste Pretreatment System (LAWPS) Hose-in-hose transfer lines (HIHTLs) class 2 permit modification, July 22 – Sept. 20, 2024</i>
Permit	<i>Hanford Facility Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Permit for the Treatment, Storage, and Disposal of Dangerous Waste, LAWPS</i>
Permittees	U.S. Department of Energy Washington River Protection Solutions
Original Issuance date	Jan. 29, 2021
Effective date	Nov. 17, 2024

To see more information related to the Hanford Site and nuclear waste in Washington, please visit our webpage, [Hanford Cleanup](#)<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.ecology.wa.gov/Hanford>

## Reasons for Issuing the Permit

The Low-Activity Waste Pretreatment System (LAWPS) is located in the 200 East Area of the Hanford Site. LAWPS will be operated in phases. Phase One included a Tank Side Cesium Removal (TSCR) unit that started its operation in 2022 and was initially designed to operate for about 5 years. Phase Two will either use a permanent cesium removal capability or additional TSCR units to support full operations of the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant (WTP) Low-Activity Waste (LAW) Facility.

The proposed Class 2 Permit Modification would allow a limited-service life extension of hose-in-hose transfer lines (HIHTL) currently in use at the TSCR system. This limited-service life extension of HIHTL is necessary to allow continued pretreatment of low-activity tank waste through the TSCR system until 2029 (or for a maximum of 10 years from the manufacture date), while the follow-on capability of LAWPS is brought online (Phase Two).

## Public Involvement Actions

The U.S. Department of Energy (Energy) encouraged public comment on the LAWPS HIHTL Class 2 Permit Modification during a 60-day, public comment period held July 22 – Sept. 20, 2024.

Energy took the following actions to notify the public:

- Mailed a public notice announcing the comment period to 932 members of the public.
- Placed a public announcement legal classified advertisement in the Tri-City Herald on July 21, 2024.
- Emailed a notice announcing the start of the comment period to the Hanford-Info email list, which has 1,699 recipients.

Energy held a hybrid public meeting on Aug. 7, 2024, at 5:30 p.m. PT in the Gallery Room of the Richland Public Library, 955 Northgate Drive, Richland, WA 99352. Five members of the public attended.

The Hanford information repositories located in Richland, Spokane, and Seattle, Washington, and Portland, Oregon, received the following documents for public review:

- Fact sheet
- Transmittal letter
- Draft LAWPS HIHTL Class 2 Permit Modification

The following public notices for this comment period are in [Appendix A](#) of this document:

- Fact sheet
- Classified advertisement in the Tri-City Herald
- Notices sent to the Hanford-Info email list
- Notices posted on the Washington Department of Ecology – Hanford’s Facebook and Twitter pages

## List of Commenters

The table below lists the names of organizations or individuals who submitted a comment on the LAWPS HIHTL permit modification. The comments and responses are in [Attachment 1](#).

Commenter	Organization
Richard Bloom	Citizen
Jim Alzheimer	Citizen



# Attachment 1: Comments and Responses

## **Description of comments:**

Ecology accepted comments from July 22 through Sept. 20, 2024. This section provides a summary of comments that we received during the public comment period and our responses, as required by RCW 34.05.325(6)(a)(iii). Comments are grouped by individual, and each comment is addressed separately.

## **I-1: RICHARD BLOOM**

### **Comment I-1-1**

Comment to proposed change to III.1.O.1.b and III.1.O.1.d. The proposed change requires replacement of the HIHTL with a hard walled transfer line rather than simply replacing the HIHTL with a new HIHTL. Considering the experience to date with HIHTLs, unless it can be shown that moving to hard walled transfer lines is cost effective vs in-kind replacement, requiring hard walled transfer lines should not be required. Hard walled transfer lines are expensive to install and maintain, requiring extensive surveillance, and have failed numerous times on the Hanford site. I feel the addition of the requirement for hard walled transfer lines is not justified and should not be included in the permit change.

### **Response to I-1-1**

*Thank you for your comment.*

*During the original permitting effort to incorporate LAWPS into Part III of Revision 8C of the Hanford Site-wide Permit to support the TSCR operation to start, the Permittees represented the TSCR project as having 5-year operational life for a demonstration project. The regular and customary standard of care for this process piping is metal piping with metal secondary containment piping (hard-walled pipe transfer lines) which would meet minimum Ecology's leak detection requirements [detecting a leak of 0.1 gallon per hour within 24 hours per WAC 173-303-640(4)(c)(iii)]. However, with the Permittees' initial plan to operate TSCR unit not exceeding 5-year duration for LAWPS Phase 1, use of HIHTL was agreed on instead of hard walled pipe transfer lines. Ecology wrote a permit condition to require a hard-walled pipe if TSCR operation becomes extended beyond the initial 5-year duration and no longer represents the temporary nature of the facility.*

*Apart from use of HIHTL, the rest of TSCR unit in design, construction, and automation is consistent with permanent facilities. Therefore, through this proposed permit modification to extend the service life of existing HIHTLs in use, Ecology retained the requirement for replacement of the "temporary" HIHTLs with a "permanent" hard walled transfer lines if the Permittees decide to continue TSCR operation past the proposed extension period (10 years from manufactured date).*

## **I-2: JIM ALZHEIMER**

### **Comment I-2-1**

The Hose-In-Hose Transfer Lines (HIHTLs) have been used for at least twenty Single-Shell Tank retrievals. Only one leak of a HIHTL used for Single-Shell Tank retrievals occurred and that was at a coupling and not in the hose material. That type of coupling is no longer used. The Service Life requirements for the HIHTLs used for Single-Shell Tank Retrievals is defined in "Temporary Waste Transfer Line Management Program Plan," RPP-12711. HIHTLs have a 7-year shelf life (i.e., life from manufacture until first service use) and 3-year service life, with a maximum total life of 10 years from the date of manufacture. The title of RPP-12711 includes the phrase

“temporary waste transfer” which implies these lines are only good for a limited length of time. However, when I looked at the properties of the material used for the HIHTLs, it could potentially have a much longer service life than allowed in RPP-12711. One thing that needs to be considered when evaluating the service life of a material in contact with Hanford tank waste is degradation of the hose material due to its exposure to radiation and chemicals. There was limited data available about degradation by radiation exposure when the original version of RPP-12711 was written. There is a wide range of chemicals in Hanford tanks, and there was not enough information about the degradation of the hose material for all possible combinations of chemicals. The upper limit of the available radiation exposure data was part of what was used to establish the service life. However, at the upper level of radiation exposure data, the hose material was stronger than unexposed material while its was somewhat less ductile. When some HIHTLs were left in storage and not used before the seven-year storage life, they were disposed of, and some samples were taken from these hoses and tested for physical properties. These tests showed no detectable difference in the strength and flexibility of the hose material compared to new hoses, indicating that the Service Life is overly conservative.

The same process for evaluating whether the service life of the HIHTLs can be extended should be the same as the process for evaluating whether metal pipelines can have a service life extension. This involves having an Independent Qualified Registered Professional Engineer (IQRPE) of doing an evaluation. One part of determining if transfer lines can have their service life extended is to do a pressure test of the lines. For the HIHTLs, this would probably involve flushing the lines with water and then pressurizing them to 150 percent of the operating pressure. This would be a good approach for both the HIHTLs used for Low Activity Waste Pretreatment System and the retrieval of Hanford tank waste. My opinion is if we had better data on the degradation of the HIHTLs, the service life could be extended significantly and reduce the cost while being adequately protective of human health and the environment. Collecting samples for HIHTLs that are being removed from service and determining their physical properties would be one way to get more data.

The original Service Life Limits were established based on the limited amount of available data. By collecting more data and doing service life extensions using an IQRPE would likely be a better use of resources rather than simply following the existing Service Life Limits.

### **Response to I-2-1**

*Thank you for your comment. TSCR HIHTLs are key ancillary equipment to tank system (See Section C.6.1.2 in Addendum C, Process Information). Therefore, Ecology agrees with your suggestion that "the same process for evaluating whether the service life of the HIHTLs can be extended should be the same as the process for evaluating whether metal pipelines can have a service life extension".*

*Condition III.1.N.2.o.i reads, "Integrity assessment program and schedule for LAWPS tank systems will conduct periodic integrity assessments on the TSCR tank systems over the life of the tank, if the life expectancy of the TSCR facility exceeds the approximate 5-year lifespan, in accordance with WAC 173-303-640(3)(b), and descriptions of procedure for addressing problems detected during integrity assessments. The schedule must be based on the age of the*

*tank system, materials of construction, characteristics of the waste, and any other relevant factors [WAC 173-303-640(3)(b), WAC 173-303-806(4)(c)(vi)];*

*The last sentence in Section C.6.1.3 reads, "The tank integrity assessment program and schedule will be developed and entered into the LAWPS OUG Operating Record prior to the first receipt of waste."*

*On the assumption that TSCR Phase 1 will be extended beyond the initially designed 5-year life span therefore, existing HIHTLs with the extended service life would be subject to the integrity assessment requirements per Condition III.1.N.2.o.i. With TSCR operation started in early 2022, the integrity assessment requirements will be in effect by no later than early 2027 through a permit modification. We appreciate your suggestion on how to evaluate the integrity of HIHTLs by pressure test.*

*Process for evaluating the integrity of HIHTLs outside the TSCR is out of the scope for this TSCR HIHTL Class 2 permit modification.*

## Appendix A. Copies of All Public Notices

Public notices for this comment period:

- Fact sheet
- Classified advertisement in the Tri-City Herald
- Notices sent to the Hanford-Info email list
- Notices posted on Washington Department of Ecology – Hanford’s Facebook and Twitter pages

# Public Involvement Opportunity

**We want to hear from you.**



## Comment Period:

Oct. 7 – Dec. 12, 2024

Public Meeting: Oct. 30, 5:30 p.m. PT (see page 3 for details)



\*\*\*\*\*AUTO\*\*ALL FOR AADC 990  
561 T3 P2  
Anette Carlson  
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Richland WA 99354-1670

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Class 2 Permit Modification Fact Sheet  
U.S. Department of Energy  
P.O. Box 450, H5-20  
Richland, WA 99352



## Public Involvement

A **60-day public comment period will run Oct. 7 through Dec. 12, 2024**. A hybrid public meeting will be held Oct. 30 at 5:30 p.m. PT and will include a presentation introducing the permit modification for the management of mechanical connections in the TSCR System. To participate via Microsoft Teams, please follow the instructions below:

**Join on your computer or Teams mobile app**

[Click here to join the meeting](#)

<https://bit.ly/3X3M6kd>

**Or call in (audio only)**

[\(833\) 633-0875](tel:8336330875) United States (Toll-free)

Phone Conference ID: 174 277 630#

All comments must be submitted by **Dec. 12**, in writing, by mail or electronically to:

Washington State Department of Ecology

3100 Port of Benton Boulevard

Richland, WA 99354

<https://bit.ly/46JvC3Q> (preferred)

At the conclusion of the public comment period, the Washington State Department of Ecology will address public comments and issue a final permit.

Copies of the proposed plan and supporting documentation will be available online during the public comment period in the Administrative Record at <https://bit.ly/4dGfbaR>. Hanford Public Information Repository locations are listed at <https://bit.ly/3X1jc36>.

The permittee's compliance history during the life of the permit being modified is available from the Washington State Department of Ecology contact person.

*Please contact Jennifer Colborn at [Jennifer.colborn@rl.doe.gov](mailto:Jennifer.colborn@rl.doe.gov) or (509) 376-5840 at least 10 working days prior to the event to request disability accommodation. DOE makes every effort to honor disability accommodation requests.*



Jennifer Colborn  
U.S. Department of Energy  
P.O. Box 450, H5-20  
Richland, WA 99352

Daina McFadden  
Washington State Department of Ecology  
3100 Port of Benton Boulevard  
Richland, WA 99354



**Overview**

The Hanford Dangerous Waste Permit establishes requirements to ensure that hazardous waste management activities protect human health and the environment. DOE is proposing a Class 2 permit modification pursuant to [WAC 173-303-830](#), which requires a 60-day comment period, a public meeting, a newspaper notice and a mailing list notice. This fact sheet is the mailing list notice.

**Summary of Changes**

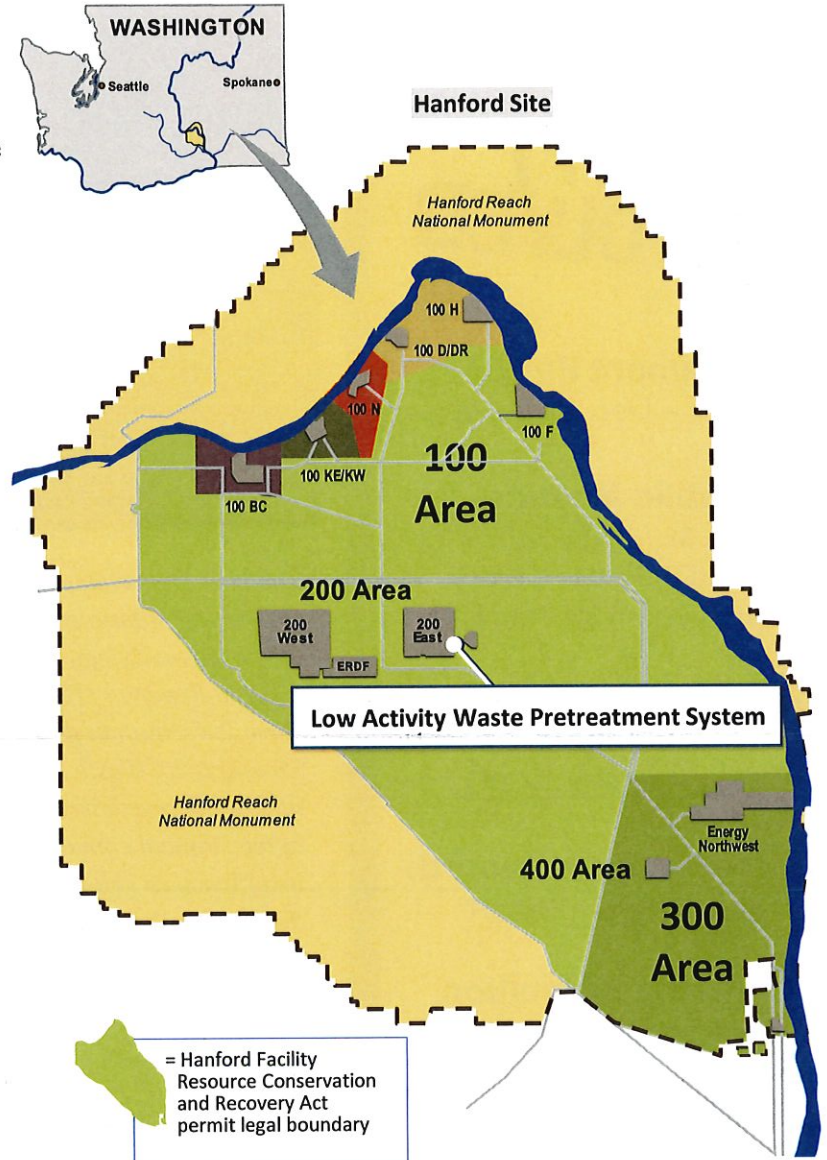
If approved, the modification will provide for operational flexibility in the TSCR System. This will support more reliable operation of TSCR and pretreatment of tank waste until the follow-on LAWPS capability can be brought online.

**Permit Chapters Affected by this Modification**

- Unit-Specific Permit Conditions
- Addendum C, “Process Information”
- Addendum F, “Preparedness and Prevention”



Workers remove a spent ion exchange column from the Tank-Side Cesium Removal System enclosure.







**Comment Period**  
Oct. 7 – Dec. 12, 2024

**Public Meeting**  
**Oct. 30**, 5:30 p.m. PT  
Richland Public Library  
(see page 3 for details)

**Send comments by**  
**Dec. 12 to**  
<https://bit.ly/46JvC3Q>

**Administrative Record:**  
<https://bit.ly/4dGfbaR>

**Contact Information**  
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State Department of Ecology  
(509) 372-7950  
[Hanford@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:Hanford@ecy.wa.gov)



An aerial of Hanford's Tank-Side Cesium Removal System in the 200 East Area.

*The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and contractor Washington River Protection Solutions (WRPS) are holding a 60-day public comment period on a proposed modification to the Hanford Dangerous Waste Permit. The Tank-Side Cesium Removal (TSCR) System pretreats tank waste for subsequent vitrification (immobilization in glass) at the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant (WTP) Low-Activity Waste Facility. This proposed permit modification would provide additional operational flexibility inside the TSCR System. Any minor weeps/seeps at mechanical connections that are observed by remote cameras but are insufficient in volume to activate the leak detection system would be addressed during the next maintenance outage. Daily visual inspections ensure weeps/seeps do not worsen and pose a threat to workers or the environment.*

### Background

The 580-square-mile Hanford Site in southeastern Washington state was created in 1943 as part of the Manhattan Project to produce plutonium for the nation's defense program. Today waste management and environmental cleanup are the main missions at Hanford, focusing on treating tank waste through the Direct-Feed Low-Activity Waste Program and cleanup on the [Central Plateau](#), while also conducting Site operations that enhance the safety of our workforce and the public.

The DOE and contractor WRPS are requesting a Class 2 modification to the Low-Activity Waste Pretreatment System (LAWPS) Operating Unit Group of the Hanford Dangerous Waste Permit, which includes the TSCR System.

Waste is transferred to the TSCR System from AP Tank Farm through hose-in-hose transfer lines. TSCR filters undissolved solids and separates cesium from the waste, removing most of the radioactivity in the waste stream. The System sends a pretreated stream back to AP Tank Farm before it is eventually sent to Hanford's WTP Low Activity Waste Facility for vitrification.





# Infestation of highly destructive bugs spreading in Tri-Cities

BY ANNETTE CARY  
acary@tricityherald.com

## PASCO, WA

More highly destructive Japanese beetles have been found in Pasco this year, spreading beyond the area where they were found last year.

Thirty-four have been found this year in Pasco, with only a few of them in the area that was of most concern last year.

"This is obviously a huge issue, and we're seeing this infestation unfold in real time," said Camilo Acosta, Japanese beetle eradication project coordinator for the Washington state Department of Agriculture, Wednesday at the Franklin County Commission meeting.

Around July 4, Japanese beetles were caught in three traps near North Fourth Avenue. Two of the traps were at Volunteer Park and the third trap was at Sylvester Park, Acosta told the Tri-City Herald.

Japanese beetles also have been trapped this year near the Columbia River just east of the blue bridge.

The nonnative beetles feed on more than 300

plants, and can devastate grape crops, strip roses and other garden plants of their leaves, and damage grass at homes, parks and golf courses.

In a worst-case scenario, farmers could be prohibited from sending agricultural products out of areas with Japanese beetle infestations.

Japanese beetles have been found so far in Washington along about 65 miles of the Interstate 82 corridor, mostly in Yakima County and the western edge of Benton County.

Officials want to avoid a repeat of what happened in Yakima County. There a 74-square-mile quarantine area has been established where yard debris, flowers, plants, topsoil and potted plants cannot be removed.

Two beetles were caught in Grandview and Sunnyside in 2020. Mass trapping followed, finding as many as 24,000 a year, all but a handful in a gradually expanding area of Yakima County and just over the county line in Benton County.

Last year five Japanese beetles were found in Pasco, including four in a roughly square mile area

near the U.S. Post Office on Court Street and at different Henry Street addresses in the Road 36 area.

The Washington state Department of Agriculture considered making that square mile a quarantine area with a dedicated drop site for yard debris within it, but then decided to initially focus on spraying pesticide in the area. Finding a drop site in the mostly residential area proved difficult.

The square mile of most concern last year extended from near Interstate 182 south to the Columbia River and from near Road 46 east to almost Road 30 covering 1,058 properties

## PASCO LAWNS SPRAYED

Owners were contacted for permission to spray the insecticide Acelepryn on their property in the spring to eradicate the larvae of the Japanese beetles.

The program achieved about 55% participation after state employees sent letters and went door to door. That was higher than has been seen elsewhere for the first year of the program and the highest of any city requiring treatment this year, Acosta said.



Washington state Department of Agriculture

The invasive beetles threaten city parks, golf courses, as well as yards and gardens.

ta said.

The Washington Department of Agriculture expected to trap more Japanese beetles in Pasco this year after finding the beetles last year too late for larvae treatment with insecticide.

It may still treat the grass at Volunteer Park this summer, since it has such a large grassy area, even though the insecticide will not be as effective as if it were used in the spring.

Seven Japanese beetles have been found this year at the park across North Fourth Avenue from the Franklin County Courthouse.

The Washington state Department of Agriculture also is planning a new program to treat host plants for the adult Japanese beetles in Pasco with insecticide in areas where more than two Japanese beetles have been trapped. Fruit trees and vegeta-

ble gardens would not be treated, but Japanese maples, poplar, birch and elm trees could be, Acosta said.

The Department of Agriculture also could revisit the idea of a plant, soil and yard debris quarantine for parts of Pasco next year.

So far the infestation has remained on the Pasco side of the river, although one Japanese beetle was found in the Duportail Street area of south Richland in 2022.

When extensive trapping turned up no other Japanese beetles in the area, officials suspected it might have been brought in on a plant at a nearby garden center.

## HELP ERADICATE JAPANESE BEETLES

The Washington state Department of Agriculture is asking for residents of the greater Tri-Cities area to keep an eye out in their

flower and vegetable gardens and their trees for unusual, metallic green and brown beetles that have little tufts of white hair on their sides.

A find of Japanese beetles can be reported at [bit.ly/ReportBeetlesWA](https://bit.ly/ReportBeetlesWA) or by email to [PestProgram@agr.wa.gov](mailto:PestProgram@agr.wa.gov) with contact information, the location, date, photographs of the beetles and the number seen.

Or residents can call 800-443-6684.

After taking a photo, make sure the beetles are dead before discarding them.

Residents also can help by purchasing traps sold at home and garden stores and using them on their property from spring through fall, according to the state.

The traps allow any beetles caught to be killed and help the state track the infestation.

Adult beetles can hitchhike on vehicles and on items stored outdoors.

When adult beetles are flying from late spring through October, those who live in or visit areas with infestations should take a few seconds to ensure they are not giving a free ride to beetles when they leave the area.

This can be as simple as checking the back of your pickup truck, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Annette Cary:  
509-416-6136,  
@HanfordNews

# Finley resident dies inches from escaping a burning manufactured home

BY CAMERON PROBERT  
cprobert@tricityherald.com

## KENNEWICK, WA

A Finley resident died in a fire early Wednesday, collapsing within a foot of

being able to escape the burning home.

A woman working in the yard noticed smoke coming from the manufactured home about 5:40 a.m., said Jenna Roberts, information officer for Benton County

Fire District 1.

The woman, who may have been the resident's caregiver, couldn't get inside to help because of the intense smoke and heat, said fire officials. Public records show a

65-year-old woman lives at the address near the corner of East Finley Road and East 403 PR Southeast.

Firefighters also were not able to rescue the resident, who was found just a foot away from an outside

door, said Coroner Bill Leach.

Leach said his staff has been unable to confirm if the person who died was the person who lived there.

An autopsy is scheduled for Friday.

Roberts said officials are still investigating how the fire started.

It's unknown if there was working smoke alarms in the home.

Cameron Probert:  
509-416-6478,  
@cameronprobert

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## THE HANFORD SITE

Class 2 Permit Modification to the Hanford Dangerous Waste Permit  
PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD: July 22 – Sept. 20, 2024

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is planning a 60-day public comment period on a proposed Class 2 permit modification to the Hanford Dangerous Waste Permit. The Tank-Side Cesium Removal (TSCR) System is the initial demonstration of the Low-Activity Waste Pretreatment System's (LAWPS) capability to remove radioactive cesium and solids from low-activity, liquid tank waste prior to vitrification, or immobilization in glass, for safe disposal. The TSCR system started pretreating waste in 2022. Hose-in-hose transfer lines are used to move tank waste within the TSCR system. The proposed permit modification is required to allow a limited service-life extension of the transfer lines. This will allow continued pretreatment of low-activity tank waste through the TSCR system until 2029 while the follow-on capability of LAWPS is brought online.

**The comment period will run from July 22 through Sept. 20.** A hybrid public meeting will be held Aug. 7, at 5:30 p.m. PT in the Gallery Room of the Richland Public Library, 955 Northgate Drive, Richland, WA 99352. You may participate virtually using Microsoft Teams by following these instructions:

**Join on your computer or Teams mobile app**  
<https://bit.ly/3RvR1XX>

**Or call in (audio only)**  
(509) 931-1284 United States  
(833) 633-0875 United States (Toll-free)  
Phone Conference ID: 498 706 428#

Please submit any comments by Sept. 20, electronically <https://bit.ly/3VnyXAt> (preferred) or by mail to:  
Washington State Department of Ecology  
3100 Port of Benton Boulevard  
Richland, Washington 99354

More information and all supporting documentation is available on the Hanford public involvement events calendar [bit.ly/3QSD0Di](https://bit.ly/3QSD0Di), in the Administrative Record at [bit.ly/3Vxk12E](https://bit.ly/3Vxk12E) and in the Hanford Public Information Repositories at [bit.ly/3KQ2spn](https://bit.ly/3KQ2spn).

Questions? Contact Jennifer Colborn, DOE, at [Jennifer.Colborn@rl.doe.gov](mailto:Jennifer.Colborn@rl.doe.gov) or Daina McFadden, Washington State Department of Ecology, at [Hanford@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:Hanford@ecy.wa.gov).

To request disability accommodation please contact DOE's Jennifer Colborn,  
[Jennifer.Colborn@rl.doe.gov](mailto:Jennifer.Colborn@rl.doe.gov).



**From:** [Washington Department of Ecology](#)  
**To:** [McFadden, Daina \(ECY\)](#)  
**Subject:** Notice of Upcoming Public Comment Period on Proposed Changes to the Hanford Dangerous Waste Permit | Notificación del próximo período de comentarios públicos sobre los cambios propuestos en el permiso de residuos peligrosos de Hanford  
**Date:** Thursday, June 20, 2024 8:02:41 AM

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## THE HANFORD SITE

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*This is a message from the U.S. Department of Energy*

### **Notice of Upcoming Public Comment Period on Proposed Changes to the Hanford Dangerous Waste Permit**

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is planning a 60-day public comment period on a proposed Class 2 permit modification to the Hanford Dangerous Waste Permit. The Tank-Side Cesium Removal (TSCR) System is the initial demonstration of the Low-Activity Waste Pretreatment System's (LAWPS) capability to remove radioactive cesium and solids from low-activity, liquid tank waste prior to vitrification, or immobilization in glass, for safe disposal. The TSCR system started pretreating waste in 2022. Hose-in-hose transfer lines are used to move tank waste within the TSCR system. The proposed permit modification is required to allow a limited service-life extension of the transfer lines. This will allow continued pretreatment of low-activity tank waste through the TSCR system until 2029 while the follow-on capability of LAWPS is brought online.

LAWPS is the first treatment step in the Direct-Feed Low-Activity Waste Program to prepare liquid, radioactive and chemical tank waste for vitrification in the Low-Activity Waste Facility at Hanford's Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant for safe disposal.

**The comment period is expected to begin in July, with a public meeting in August.**

The proposed modification and supporting documentation will be available online during the public comment period on the Hanford [events calendar](#), the Hanford [Administrative Record](#), and at the Hanford [Public Information Repositories](#). A summary fact sheet and details of the public meeting will be provided when the comment period begins.

Questions? Contact Jennifer Colborn, DOE, at [Jennifer.Colborn@rl.doe.gov](mailto:Jennifer.Colborn@rl.doe.gov) or Daina McFadden, Washington State Department of Ecology, at [Hanford@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:Hanford@ecy.wa.gov).

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*Este es un mensaje del Departamento de Energía de los EE. UU*

### **Aviso de un Próximo Período de Comentarios Públicos sobre Cambios Propuestos al Permiso de Residuos Peligrosos de Hanford**

El Departamento de Energía de los EE. UU. (DOE) está planeando un período de comentarios públicos de 60 días sobre una modificación propuesta de Clase 2 al Permiso de Residuos Peligrosos de Hanford. El Sistema de Remoción de Cesio en el Lado del Tanque (TSCR) es la demostración inicial de la capacidad del Sistema de Pretratamiento de Residuos de Baja Actividad (LAWPS) para eliminar el cesio radiactivo y los sólidos de los residuos líquidos de baja actividad del tanque antes de su vitrificación o inmovilización en vidrio, para su disposición segura. El sistema TSCR comenzó a pretratar residuos en 2022. Se utilizan líneas de transferencia de manguera en manguera para mover residuos de tanque dentro del sistema TSCR. Se requiere la modificación propuesta del permiso para permitir una extensión limitada de la vida útil de las líneas de transferencia. Esto permitirá el continuo pretratamiento de residuos de tanque de baja actividad a través del sistema TSCR hasta 2029 mientras se pone en funcionamiento la capacidad de seguimiento de LAWPS.

LAWPS es el primer paso de tratamiento en el Programa de Residuos de Baja Actividad de Alimentación Directa para preparar residuos líquidos, radiactivos y químicos de tanques para su vitrificación en la Instalación de Residuos de Baja Actividad en la Planta de Tratamiento e Inmovilización de Hanford para su disposición segura.

**Se espera que el período de comentarios comience en julio, con una reunión pública en agosto.**

La modificación propuesta y la documentación de respaldo estarán disponibles en línea durante el período de comentarios públicos en el [calendario de eventos](#) de Hanford, el [Registro Administrativo](#) de Hanford y en los [Repositorios de Información Pública](#) de Hanford. Se proporcionará un resumen informativo y detalles de la reunión pública cuando comience el período de comentarios.

Tiene alguna pregunta? Comuníquese con Jennifer Colborn, DOE, en [Jennifer.Colborn@rl.doe.gov](mailto:Jennifer.Colborn@rl.doe.gov) o con Daina McFadden, Departamento de Ecología del Estado de Washington, en [Hanford@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:Hanford@ecy.wa.gov).

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**From:** [Washington Department of Ecology](#)  
**To:** [McFadden, Daina \(ECY\)](#)  
**Subject:** Public Comment Period Begins Today on a Permit Modification for Hose-in-hose Transfer Lines | Hoy comienza el período de comentarios públicos sobre una modificación de permiso para las líneas de transferencia manguera en manguera  
**Date:** Monday, July 22, 2024 9:41:56 AM

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## THE HANFORD SITE

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*This is a message from the U.S. Department of Energy*

### **Public Comment Period on Proposed Changes to the Hanford Dangerous Waste Permit**

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is holding a 60-day public comment period on a proposed Class 2 permit modification to the Hanford Dangerous Waste Permit. The Tank-Side Cesium Removal (TSCR) System is the initial demonstration of the Low-Activity Waste Pretreatment System's (LAWPS) capability to remove radioactive cesium and solids from low-activity, liquid tank waste prior to vitrification, or immobilization in glass, for safe disposal. The TSCR system started pretreating waste in 2022. Hose-in-hose transfer lines are used to move tank waste within the TSCR system. The proposed permit modification is required to allow a limited service-life extension of the transfer lines. This will allow continued pretreatment of low-activity tank waste through the TSCR system until 2029 while the follow-on capability of LAWPS is brought online.

LAWPS is the first treatment step in the Direct-Feed Low-Activity Waste Program to prepare liquid, radioactive and chemical tank waste for vitrification in the Low-Activity Waste Facility at Hanford's Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant for safe disposal.

**The comment period will run from July 22 through Sept. 20.** A hybrid public meeting will be held Aug. 7, 2024, at 5:30 p.m. PT in the Gallery Room of the Richland Public Library, 955 Northgate Drive, Richland, WA 99352. You may participate virtually using Microsoft Teams by following these instructions:

**Join on your computer or mobile app**

[Click here to join the meeting](#)  
<https://bit.ly/3RvR1XX>

**Or call in (audio only)**

(509) 931-1284 United States  
(833) 633-0875 United States (Toll-free)  
Phone Conference ID: 498 706 428#

Please submit any comments by Sept. 20, [electronically](#) (preferred) or by mail to:  
Washington State Department of Ecology  
3100 Port of Benton Boulevard  
Richland, Washington 99354

The proposed modification and supporting documentation is available online during the public comment period on the Hanford [events calendar](#), the Hanford [Administrative Record](#) and at the [Hanford Public Information Repositories](#). Please see the summary [fact sheet](#) for additional information.

Questions? Contact Jennifer Colborn, DOE, at [Jennifer.Colborn@rl.doe.gov](mailto:Jennifer.Colborn@rl.doe.gov) or Daina McFadden, Washington State Department of Ecology, at [Hanford@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:Hanford@ecy.wa.gov).

*To request a disability accommodation, please contact Jennifer Colborn (509) 376-5840 or [Jennifer.Colborn@rl.doe.gov](mailto:Jennifer.Colborn@rl.doe.gov) at least 10 working days prior to the event. DOE makes every effort to honor disability accommodation requests.*

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*Este es un mensaje del Departamento de Energía de los EE. UU.*

## **Periodo de comentarios públicos sobre los cambios propuestos al Permiso de Residuos Peligrosos de Hanford**

El Departamento de Energía de los EE. UU. (DOE) planea un periodo de 60 días de comentarios públicos sobre una propuesta de modificación de Clase 2 del Permiso de Residuos Peligrosos de Hanford. El Sistema de Remoción de Cesio del Lado del Tanque (TSCR) es la demostración inicial de la capacidad del Sistema de Pretratamiento de Residuos de Baja Actividad (LAWPS) para eliminar el cesio radiactivo y los sólidos de los residuos líquidos de baja actividad de los tanques antes de su vitrificación, o inmovilización en vidrio, para su disposición segura. El sistema TSCR comenzó a pretratar residuos en 2022. Se utilizan líneas de transferencia de manguera en manguera para mover residuos de tanque dentro del sistema TSCR. Se requiere la modificación propuesta del permiso para permitir una extensión limitada de la vida útil de las líneas de transferencia. Esto permitirá el continuo pretratamiento de residuos de tanque de baja actividad a través del sistema TSCR hasta 2029 mientras se pone en funcionamiento la capacidad de seguimiento del LAWPS.

El LAWPS es el primer paso de tratamiento en el Programa de Residuos de Baja Actividad de Alimentación Directa para preparar residuos líquidos, radiactivos y químicos de tanques para su vitrificación en la Instalación de Residuos de Baja Actividad en la Planta de Tratamiento e Inmovilización de Hanford para su disposición segura.

**El periodo de comentarios se extenderá del 22 de julio al 20 de septiembre.** Se celebrará una reunión pública híbrida el 7 de agosto de 2024, a las 5:30 p. m. PT en la Sala de la Galería de la Biblioteca Pública de Richland, 955 Northgate Drive, Richland, WA 99352. Puede participar virtualmente vía Microsoft Teams siguiendo estas instrucciones:

### **Únase desde su computadora o aplicación móvil**

[Haga clic aquí para participar en la reunión](#)

<https://bit.ly/3RvR1XX>

### **O llame (solo audio)**

(509) 931-1284 Estados Unidos

(833) 633-0875 Estados Unidos (llamada gratuita)

Identificación de la conferencia telefónica: 498 706 428#

Envíe sus comentarios antes del 20 de septiembre, [electrónicamente](#) (preferiblemente) o por correo a  
Departamento de Ecología del Estado de Washington  
3100 Port of Benton Boulevard  
Richland, Washington 99354

La modificación propuesta y la documentación de respaldo están disponibles en línea durante el periodo de comentarios públicos en el [calendario de eventos](#) de Hanford, el [Registro administrativo](#) de Hanford y en los [Repositorios de Información Pública de Hanford](#). Para obtener más información, consulte la [hoja informativa](#) resumida.

¿Tiene alguna pregunta? Comuníquese con Jennifer Colborn, DOE, por correo electrónico a [Jennifer.Colborn@rl.doe.gov](mailto:Jennifer.Colborn@rl.doe.gov) o con Daina McFadden, Departamento de Ecología del Estado de Washington, por correo electrónico a [Hanford@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:Hanford@ecy.wa.gov).

*Para solicitar una adaptación para discapacitados, comuníquese con Jennifer Colborn al (509) 376-5840 o por correo electrónico a [Jennifer.Colborn@rl.doe.gov](mailto:Jennifer.Colborn@rl.doe.gov) al menos 10 días laborables antes del evento. El DOE hace todo lo posible por atender las solicitudes de adaptación por discapacidad.*

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## Low-Activity Waste Pretreatment System (LAWPS) Hose-in-hose transfer lines class 2 permit modification

July 22 12:00 a.m.- Sept. 20, 2024 11:59 p.m.

Energy is holding a 60-day public comment period on a proposed Class 2 permit modification to the Hanford Dangerous Waste Permit. The Tank-Side Cesium Removal (TSCR) System is the initial demonstration of the Low-Activity Waste Pretreatment System's (LAWPS) capability to remove radioactive cesium and solids from low-activity, liquid tank waste prior to vitrification, or immobilization in glass, for safe disposal.

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A hybrid public meeting will be held **Aug. 7, 2024**, at 5:30 p.m. PT in the Gallery Room of the Richland Public Library, 955 Northgate Drive, Richland, WA 99352.

You may participate virtually using [Microsoft Teams](#).

Or call in (audio only)

(509) 931-1284 United States

(833) 633-0875 United States (Toll-free)

Phone Conference ID: 594 776 692#

Please submit comments by **Sept. 20, 2024 11:59 p.m.**, [electronically](#) (preferred) or deliver to:

Washington State Department of Ecology

3100 Port of Benton Boulevard

Richland, Washington 99354

The proposed modification and supporting documentation is available online during the public comment period on the Hanford [events calendar](#), the Hanford [Administrative Record](#) and at the Hanford Public Information Repositories listed at the bottom of this page.