Standard High Solids Vessel Design De-inventory Simulant Qualification

September 2017

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CA Burns           RA Peterson
PA Gauglitz        MR Smoot
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De-inventory Simulant Qualification

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September 2017

Test Specification: N/A
Work Authorization: WA# 048
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Test Exceptions: N/A
Focus Area: Pretreatment
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QA Technology Level: Applied Research
Project Number: 66560

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Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
Richland, Washington  99352
COMPLETENESS OF TESTING

This report describes the results of work and testing specified by Test Plan TP-WTPSP-132, Rev 1.0. The work and any associated testing followed the quality assurance requirements outlined in the Test Plan. The descriptions provided in this test report are an accurate account of both the conduct of the work and the data collected. Test Plan results are reported. Also reported are any unusual or anomalous occurrences that are different from expected results. The test results and this report have been reviewed and verified.

Approved:  

Reid Peterson, Manager  
Date  
WTP R&T Support Project
Executive Summary

The Hanford Tank Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant (WTP) is working to develop a Standard High Solids Vessel Design (SHSVD) process vessel. To support testing of this new design, WTP engineering staff requested that a Newtonian simulant be developed that would represent the de-inventory (residual high-density tank solids cleanout) process. Its basis and target characteristics are defined in 24590-WTP-ES-ENG-16-021\(^1\) and implemented through PNNL Test Plan TP-WTPSP-132 Rev. 1.0.\(^2\)

This document describes the de-inventory Newtonian carrier fluid (DNCF) simulant composition that will satisfy the basis requirement to mimic the density (1.18 g/mL ± 0.1 g/mL) and viscosity (2.8 cP ± 0.5 cP) of 5 M NaOH at 25 °C.\(^1\) The simulant viscosity changes significantly with temperature. Therefore, various solution compositions may be required, dependent on the test stand process temperature range, to meet these requirements. Table ES.1 provides DNCF compositions at selected temperatures that will meet the density and viscosity specifications as well as the temperature range at which the solution will meet the acceptable viscosity tolerance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Weight Percent</th>
<th>Temperature for 2.8 cP, °C</th>
<th>Applicable temp. range, °C (a)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Na$_2$S$_2$O$_3$·5H$_2$O</td>
<td>28.49</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9 – 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richland City water</td>
<td>62.27</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14 – 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerin</td>
<td>9.24</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16 – 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>19 – 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>24 – 37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Temperature range where the 2.8 ± 0.5 cP viscosity tolerance is met.

The WTP also defined high-density plutonium oxide particles simulant to have suspension and settling properties similar to 100 μm plutonium oxide to be mixed with the DNCF. Particles with densities ranging from 8.8 at 150 μm to 11.4 g/mL at 100 μm would be sufficient to meet this specification (24590-WTP-ES-ENG-16-021\(^1\)). Based on interpolating, as specified in 24590-WTP-ES-ENG-16-021, the target median particle size corresponding to 11.2 g/mL is 104 μm. Tungsten carbide particles (particle size range of 90 to 105 μm and density of 11.2 g/mL)\(^3\) met this requirement. The tungsten carbide selected is a custom-made product from XL Sci-Tech (Richland, WA). A nickel cladding has been added to the tungsten carbide primary particle to achieve the desired density; hence, the solid particle is a nickel clad tungsten carbide (NiCladWC). Recovery of the NiCladWC suspended in the DNCF will be accomplished using in-line sock filters within the SHSVD piping system during pumpdown from the test vessel.


\(^3\) CCN 285593. April 13, 2017, by MA Trinidad and SM Knight, to RB Daniel and LK Holton, Meeting Minutes.
Acronyms and Abbreviations

AEL       Atkins Engineering Laboratory
ASME      American Society of Mechanical Engineers
BNI       Bechtel National, Inc.
CFR       Code of Federal Regulations
DNCF      de-inventory Newtonian carrier fluid
DOE       U.S. Department of Energy
FIO       for information only
NiCladWC  nickel cladded tungsten carbide
NIST      National Institute of Standards and Technology
NQA       Nuclear Quality Assurance
PNNL      Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
PSD       particle size distribution
QA        quality assurance
R&D       research and development
SDS       safety data sheet (formerly material safety data sheet)
SEM       scanning electron microscopy
SHSVD     Standard High Solids Vessel Design
WTP       Hanford Tank Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant
WTPSP     Waste Treatment Plant Support Program
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1.0 Introduction

The de-inventory simulant is designed to demonstrate the ability of the Standard High Solids Vessel Design (SHSVD) system to remove beyond-design-basis, high density particles from the vessel. Successful removal of 10 µm plutonium oxide particles is in the basis of design; beyond-design-basis specifically targets removal of a 100 µm plutonium oxide particle. This simulant will be used to test the ability of the (SHSVD) to move large, dense particles (mimicking plutonium oxide) from the vessel in a cleanout or “de-inventory” operation (24590-WTP-ES-ENG-16-021).

This document provides the composition and properties of the proposed simulant for the SHSVD testing for the Hanford Tank Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant (WTP). It further summarizes testing conducted at the benchtop scale to filter and wash the simulant solids (nickel cladded tungsten carbide [NiCladWC]) to determine solids recovery based on mass.

The simulant is not intended to mimic any particular waste form/feed vector to the WTP, and it is designed to be non-hazardous. Thus, the DNCF is purely a physical/rheological simulant. Similarly, the NiCladWC solids component is a purely physical simulant.

1.1 Target Requirements for the De-inventory Newtonian Carrier Fluid Simulant

The requirements for the DNCF simulant are to achieve the following parameters and are consistent with the properties of 5 M NaOH at 25 °C (24590-WTP-ES-ENG-16-021).

1. Density of 1.18 g/mL ± 0.1 g/mL
2. Viscosity of 2.8 cP ± 0.5 cP

Similarly, the components had to be non-hazardous, commercially available in large quantity, and not cost prohibitive.

1.2 Target Requirements for the De-inventory Simulant Solids

The WTP defined heavy plutonium particles simulant to have suspension and settling properties similar to 100 µm plutonium oxide to be mixed with the DNCF. Particles with density ranging from 8.8 to 11.4 g/mL with corresponding particle size ranging from 150 to 100 µm meet this specification (24590-WTP-ES-ENG-16-021). The solids need to be non-reactive with the DNCF and non-hazardous. Additional desirable features for these solids include narrow particle size distribution (PSD), non-friable, small aspect ratio, not cost-prohibitive, and commercially available.

1.3 Testing Requirements

Work at PNNL was conducted according to PNNL test plan TP-WTPSP-132, Rev. 1, Test Plan for PNNL WTPSP-QA Program Support of High Solids Vessel Testing1 and two PNNL project plans:

---

1. PP-WTPSP-142, Rev. 0, *Testing Simulants Supporting the Single High Solids Vessel Design (SHSVD)*,\(^2\) for NiCladWC solids physical property testing (density and particle size per technical procedures defined in Appendix A.

2. PP-WTPSP-154, Rev. 2.0, *Testing of De-Inventory Simulant and Added Particles for the Single High Solids Vessel Design (SHSVD)*,\(^3\) for DNCF parametric testing including density and viscosity measurements.

The direction of the DNCF development test plan was implemented via a test instruction, TI-WTPSP-160, *Parametric Testing of De-Inventory Newtonian Carrier Fluid Simulating 5 M NaOH*.\(^4\)

Where possible, all testing defined in the PNNL project plans was conducted in compliance with requirements delineated in the Bechtel National, Inc. (BNI) document *Guidelines for Performing Chemical, Physical, and Rheological Properties Measurements*, 24590-WTP-GPG-RTD-001 (hereafter called the BNI Guideline). The BNI Guideline was developed for actual waste testing and as such was somewhat limited. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) instituted several exceptions to the BNI Guideline, as delineated in Table 1.1. Table 1.1 also provides the rationale for the modifications, which mostly result in a more accurate measurement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guideline Requirement</th>
<th>Modified Implementation</th>
<th>Rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical properties Section 4.4 (Note) requires that all masses be recorded to the nearest milligram.</td>
<td>PNNL will measure components on balances that are appropriate to the total measured mass. In cases where small quantities are measured, mass will be recorded to the nearest milligram or tenth of milligram. In cases where the component is &gt;100 g, mass may be measured to the nearest 10 mg (0.01 g). In cases where &gt;1000 g mass is recorded, the mass will be measured to the nearest 100 mg (0.1 g).</td>
<td>The nearest milligram mass measurement makes sense for small mass samples and containers. It is not achievable where the analytical balance capacity would be exceeded and a higher capacity balance (reduced figures past decimal) is required. In all cases, masses recorded that don’t meet the nearest milligram requirement will be recorded with at least three significant figures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density fluid testing in Section 4.4 is determined from the supernate collected from centrifuged solids. Centrifuged solution is transferred to a tared graduated cylinder; mass is measured and the volume read from the graduation marks.</td>
<td>PNNL testing will measure density on solution that is not contacted with solids, not centrifuged, and using a volumetric flask.</td>
<td>Density measured using the BNI Guideline can only result in at best a two-significant-figure density because volume can only be read to the nearest 0.1 mL in a 10 mL graduated cylinder. Use of larger volumes and volumetric flask will result in a more accurate (four-significant-figure) density measurement. Centrifuging will not be needed because there won’t be entrained undissolved solids in the liquid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^2\) Fiskum SK. 2016. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory.

\(^3\) Fiskum SK. 2017. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory.

Guideline Requirement | Modified Implementation | Rationale
---|---|---
Section 5.3 requires the use of National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)-traceable viscosity standards. | PNNL will purchase certified viscosity reference standards from Cannon Instrument Company or Poulten Selfe and Lee Ltd. The Cannon Instrument Company was delegated by NIST in 2003 for the responsibility for U.S. national standards for certified liquid viscosity reference material. | Direct NIST-traceable viscosity standards are not commercially available. The production of viscosity reference material is performed by measurement with a certified master viscometer, not by comparison to a certified reference material.

Per Section 5.6, fitting shear stress versus shear rate data is to be fitted to three non-Newtonian models (Oswald, Bingham Plastic, Herschel-Bulkley). Further, the shear stress versus shear rate is to be measured at 25 and 40 °C. Testing is to be conducted twice on each sample and at least duplicate samples are to be tested. | PNNL will fit the Newtonian carrier fluid to the Newtonian model. | It does not make sense to fit a Newtonian fluid viscosity to models designed for non-Newtonian fluids.

PNNL will test at 25 °C for the parametric test samples. Once a formulation is selected, testing will be conducted at 15, 20, 25, and 30 °C. | Testing at 40 °C does not reflect the test conditions at the SHSVD platform. The temperature range of 15 to 30 °C is consistent with the temperature the SHSVD will be exposed to.

PNNL will conduct single-sample tests just once during parametric studies. The final selected formulation will be tested in duplicate and each duplicate sample in replicate. | It is not necessary (waste of resources) to obtain multiple data sets on formulations that we won’t use.

(a) SM Barnes, WTP, approved these exceptions via email on July 26, 2016.

### 1.4 Quality Requirements

The PNNL Quality Assurance (QA) Program is based upon the requirements as defined in the United States Department of Energy (DOE) Order 414.1D, Quality Assurance and 10 CFR 830, Energy/Nuclear Safety Management, Subpart A -- Quality Assurance Requirements. PNNL complies with the requirements found in these regulations and implements them in their Waste Treatment Plant Support Program (WTPSP) Quality Assurance (QA) Program by adopting the following consensus standards:

- ASME NQA-1-2000, Part II, Subpart 2.7, Quality Assurance Requirements for Computer Software for Nuclear Facility Applications
- ASME NQA-1-2000, Part IV, Subpart 4.2, Guidance on Graded Application of Quality Assurance (QA) Requirements for Nuclear-Related Research and Development

The WTPSP project is subject to the Price Anderson Amendments Act (PAAA).

This project recognizes that QA applies in varying degrees to a broad spectrum of research and development (R&D) in the technology life cycle. The WTPSP uses a graded approach for the application of the QA controls such that the level of analysis, extent of documentation, and degree of rigor of process control are applied commensurate with their significance, importance to safety, life cycle state of work, or programmatic mission. The technology life cycle is characterized by flexible and informal QA activities in basic research, which becomes more structured and formalized through the applied R&D stages.
The processes and work used as input to this report were conducted at the “Applied Research” level. Applied Research consists of research tasks that acquire data and documentation necessary to assure satisfactory reproducibility of results. The emphasis during this stage of a research task is on achieving adequate documentation and controls necessary to be able to reproduce results.

The analytical work for rheological and density characterizations was conducted under the WTPSP QA Program and was categorized as Applied Research in accordance with the WTPSP QA Program.

Simulant development for small- and full-scale testing was conducted at PNNL under the WTPSP QA Program and categorized as Applied Research in accordance with the WTPSP QA Program.

1.5 Report Organization

This report discusses the characteristics of the DNCF and filtration testing as described in the following sections.

- Section 2.0 describes the parametric testing to determine the best DNCF formulation, selected composition, physical properties (density and viscosity), viscosity as a function of temperature, and temperature stability tests.
- Section 3.0 describes the NiCladWC material and testing.
- Section 4.0 presents the conclusions/summary.
- Section 5.0 provides references.
- Appendix A describes the analysis methodology.
- Appendix B provides the DNCF recipe and formulation in compliance with 24590-WTP-RPT-TE-01-003, Rev. 0 (Townson 2001).
- Appendix C provides the component certificates of analysis provided by the vendor for materials used in testing.
- Appendix D provides the Safety Data Sheets for each component.
- Appendix E discusses the 10 M NaOH simulant derivation.
- Appendix F provides the NiCladWC PSD raw data generated with the Malvern particle size analyzer.
2.0 De-inventory Simulant

The targeted physical properties for the DNCF are to achieve a density of 1.18 g/mL ± 0.1 g/mL and viscosity of 2.8 cP ± 0.5 cP, parameters consistent with the properties of 5 M NaOH at 25 °C (24590-WTP-ES-ENG-16-021, Rev. 1). Sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate and glycerin mixed with Richland City water were selected for use in the DNCF. The salt was selected as a matrix modifier to increase solution density. Glycerin was selected as a matrix modifier to increase solution viscosity. Both materials were selected because they are non-hazardous, and, based on previous testing (Gauglitz et al. 2012), the desired physical properties could be attained with an appropriately formulated mixture. Further, the salt and glycerin are commercially available in large quantities (hundreds of kilograms) at reasonable cost.

A series of test solutions were prepared with a mix of Na$_2$S$_2$O$_3$•5H$_2$O, Richland City water, and glycerin. Samples of Na$_2$S$_2$O$_3$•5H$_2$O and glycerin were obtained from Atkins Engineering Laboratory (AEL) under chain of custody AEL-029; these materials were specifically purchased to support SHSVD testing at the AEL test stand. The Na$_2$S$_2$O$_3$•5H$_2$O was distributed by Sino Chemical Company Ltd. (Zhengzhou, Henan, China), Lot 20161226; see Appendix C for the available product information. This Na$_2$S$_2$O$_3$•5H$_2$O consisted of large (~1 cm x ~0.5 cm) crystalline solids as shown in Appendix A. The glycerin was produced by Silver Fern Chemical as Glycerin, 99%, USP, Lot 12-1584 (no additional information was made available). This glycerin supply had been stored outside at the Hanford Site in Richland, Washington, in an opaque drum since March 2012. As such, it has been subjected to the outdoor temperature extremes. Some small black specks were noted on the inside bottom of the glycerin sample container (see Appendix A, bubbles at the surface, black specks at bottom of the container). An alternate source of glycerin is being used for the test solution. Richland City water was collected from the municipal water tap.

![Sample of Sino Chemical Na$_2$S$_2$O$_3$•5H$_2$O, Lot 20161226 with Centimeter Scale](image)

Figure 2.1. Sample of Sino Chemical Na$_2$S$_2$O$_3$•5H$_2$O, Lot 20161226 with Centimeter Scale
The following sections discuss the development of targeted parametric test compositions, physical properties of the parametric test solutions, and temperature effect on solution viscosities. Further testing was conducted to ensure that the selected DNCF composition would not adversely interact with the selected insoluble solids that mimic PuO$_2$ physical properties.

### 2.1 Parametric Testing to Define Target DNCF Composition

The viscosity and density of aqueous solutions of glycerin and sodium thiosulfate can be controlled by varying the proportions of these two additives. The approach used previously to achieve both a density and a viscosity target was to prepare a series of solutions that had a range of glycerin concentration, to vary the viscosity, and to ensure that each had the target density by adjusting the sodium thiosulfate concentration (Gauglitz et al. 2012). To determine the glycerin and sodium thiosulfate concentrations to achieve a specific viscosity and density target, the viscosity of the series of solutions was measured and then a correlation was used to interpolate/achieve a specific density/viscosity target. The target density for the DNCF was selected to match a 5 M NaOH solution at 25 °C, and was determined by interpolation to be 1.182 g/mL based on data reported by Sipos et al. (2000); this is well within the 1.18 ± 0.1 g/mL required in the basis document (24590-WTP-ES-ENG-16-021) and PNNL Project Plan, PP-WTPSP-154, Rev. 2.0.
A simple model for density of glycerin and sodium thiosulfate mixtures can be developed by assuming an ideal mixture (volumes are additive) of pure glycerin with a salt solution whose composition is given by the water and salt content of the mixture. The bulk density of the combination of glycerin and sodium thiosulfate solution is given by the following:

\[
\rho = \frac{1}{f_g/\rho_g + (1-f_g)/\rho_{ss}}
\]

(2.1)

where
\[
\rho = \text{bulk solution density of sodium thiosulfate and glycerin solution, g/mL}
\]
\[
f_g = \text{mass fraction of glycerin in the solution mixture}
\]
\[
1-f_g = \text{mass fraction of the solution mixture that is water and dissolved sodium thiosulfate}
\]
\[
\rho_g = \text{density of glycerin, 1.2611 g/mL}
\]
\[
\rho_{ss} = \text{density of the sodium thiosulfate salt solution whose composition is given by the water and salt content of the mixture}
\]

The density for the solution of water and sodium thiosulfate can be determined from literature data (CRC 2011), and the following linear equation fits the data for sodium thiosulfate mass fractions between 0.18 and 0.3:

\[
\rho_{ss} = 0.9929 + 0.9759 f_{\text{salt in ss}}
\]

(2.2)

where \(f_{\text{salt in ss}}\) is the mass fraction of sodium thiosulfate in the salt solution whose composition is given by the water and salt content of the mixture.

The results reported in Gauglitz et al. (2012) were used as guidance for selecting a range of glycerin concentrations for initial solutions and equations 2.1 and 2.2 were used to adjust the mass fraction of sodium thiosulfate to meet the target density of 1.182 g/mL for each solution.

The salt/glycerin/Richland City water test solutions were prepared in a small scale (100 g) from April to June 2017. To prepare the DNCF test solutions, large salt crystals were pulverized such that appropriate quantities could be collected for testing. The crushed salt was then dissolved in Richland City water; the dissolution is an endothermic process. The solution was mixed until dissolution was complete, then allowed to reach ambient temperature. Then glycerin was added to the salt solution to achieve the target glycerin concentration. The composition of the salt and glycerin in solution was calculated based on the measured input component masses.

The density and viscosity of each test solution were evaluated. Density was measured at 21 to 24 °C; the density at 25 °C will not be perceptibly different. The component concentrations (wt%), density, and viscosity at 25 °C results are shown in Table 2.1, Figure 2.3, and Figure 2.4.
Table 2.1. Parametric and Confirmation Test Solution Compositions, Densities, and Viscosities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Na$_2$S$_2$O$_5$·5H$_2$O, wt%</th>
<th>Glycerin, wt%</th>
<th>Richland City Water, wt%</th>
<th>Density, g/mL</th>
<th>Viscosity at 25 °C, cP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28.950</td>
<td>8.206</td>
<td>62.844</td>
<td>1.181(a)</td>
<td>2.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.709</td>
<td>13.307</td>
<td>60.042</td>
<td>1.180(a)</td>
<td>2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.510</td>
<td>16.004</td>
<td>58.489</td>
<td>1.181(a)</td>
<td>2.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.331</td>
<td>21.024</td>
<td>55.699</td>
<td>1.184(a)</td>
<td>3.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.346</td>
<td>25.533</td>
<td>53.139</td>
<td>1.181(a)</td>
<td>3.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.176</td>
<td>30.521</td>
<td>50.371</td>
<td>1.182(a)</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.105</td>
<td>25.500</td>
<td>52.404</td>
<td>1.188(b)</td>
<td>3.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.596</td>
<td>25.507</td>
<td>53.917</td>
<td>1.176(c)</td>
<td>3.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Densities were measured at 21.0 to 23.6 °C.
(a) Target density is 1.182 g/mL.
(b) Target density is 1.187 g/mL.
(c) Target density is 1.177 g/mL.

Figure 2.3. Parametric Test Solution Densities at 25 °C as a Function of wt% Glycerin
All parametric test solutions easily met the density target of 1.18 ± 0.1 g/mL. There was a strong dependency of viscosity with temperature. Therefore, it was not expected that all parametric test solutions would meet the viscosity target at 25 °C.

### 2.2 Temperature Dependence Testing

The viscosities of the parametric test solutions were also measured at 15, 20, and 30 °C. Figure 2.5 shows the viscosity temperature dependence for the different formulations (inclusive of the 25 °C results). The viscosity is within the 2.3 to 3.3 cP range at a limited temperature range (e.g., 16.4 to 30.1 °C for the 16.0 wt% glycerin solution).
Each curve in Figure 2.5 was fit to a polynomial equation to determine the temperature that corresponded to the target viscosity (2.8 cP) and the upper and lower bounds (±0.5 cP) (see Table 2.2). Figure 2.6 shows the process temperature as a function of wt% glycerin to reach the target 2.8 cP viscosity, along with the upper and lower acceptable ranges. For a given wt% glycerin, the operating test temperature window spans about 14 °C while still remaining in the target viscosity range. The 16.0 wt% glycerin / 25.5 wt% Na₂S₂O₅•5H₂O solution was shown to meet the allowed viscosity range of 2.3 cP to 3.3 cP in the temperature range of 16.4 to 30.1 °C. A 15.0 wt% glycerin / 25.96 wt% Na₂S₂O₅•5H₂O solution is interpolated to meet the target temperature range at 15.4 °C (low) to 29.1 °C (high) and still meet the 2.3 to 3.3 cP allowed viscosity range.

**Table 2.2.** Curve Fits to Reach Target and Upper and Lower Viscosity Targets at Temperature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>wt% Glycerin</th>
<th>Polynomial Curve Fit</th>
<th>At 2.8 cP</th>
<th>At 2.3 cP</th>
<th>At 3.3 cP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>$T = 5.888\times\text{cP}^2 - 45.571\times\text{cP} + 95.366$</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>$T = 4.5589\times\text{cP}^2 - 38.665\times\text{cP} + 91.61$</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>$T = 5.3871\times\text{cP}^2 - 44.391\times\text{cP} + 104.41$</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>$T = 2.8733\times\text{cP}^2 - 29.687\times\text{cP} + 89.006$</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>$T = 2.2674\times\text{cP}^2 - 26.175\times\text{cP} + 88.065$</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>$T = 1.5338\times\text{cP}^2 - 21.017\times\text{cP} + 84.818$</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>32.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.7

**Figure 2.6.** Process Temperature as a Function of Glycerin Concentration at 2.8 ± 0.5 cP (where T is Temperature in °C and %G is wt% Glycerin)

### 2.3 Stability Testing

Aliquots of all parametric test samples were chilled to 10 °C for 2 days and another aliquot set was stored at room temperature (nominally 20 °C) for 7 days. After the storage period at temperature, there were no visible signs of precipitation or other changes in the solution. This was taken to indicate that all compositions are stable at the tested parameters with respect to precipitation.

### 2.4 Interaction with Solids

The DNCF is to be contacted with high-density solids that mimic the properties/behavior of PuO₂. Initial work was conducted with bismuth oxide; however, this material reacted with sodium thiosulfate. The bismuth oxide was replaced with NiCladWC.

#### 2.4.1 NiCladWC Reactivity

Tungsten carbide is generally very inert. NiCladWC contact with the DNCF did not show any visual signs of reactivity (Figure 2.7).
2.4.2 Bismuth Oxide Reactivity

This discussion on bismuth oxide is included for future reference, as other simulant preparations may consider its use. Bismuth oxide was initially selected for use as the heavy plutonium particle simulant due to its general availability and high density (PNNL Project Plan PP-TWPSP-154, Rev. 0, superseded April 2017). However, the bismuth oxide darkened appreciably after contacting DNCF. The reaction was visually obvious after 3 hours contact time. However, contact with glycerin and Richland City water was visually non-reactive (see Figure 2.8). Other salt solutions, NaBr and Na\textsubscript{2}CO\textsubscript{3}, were contacted with bismuth oxide to test any reactivity issues. A 20 wt% Na\textsubscript{2}CO\textsubscript{3} solution resulted in a clumping of the bismuth oxide and creation of a finely dispersed white suspension after ~18 hours contact time. Two reactions were observed: (1) a 20 wt% NaBr solution resulted in very slow darkening of the bismuth oxide (over months) and (2) a 40 wt% solution resulted in creation of a white precipitate (over a couple of days). All tested salt solutions demonstrated that they chemically reacted with the bismuth oxide and thus the bismuth oxide was not an optimal candidate solid for testing.
3.0 NiCladWC Testing

The targeted physical properties for the NiCladWC solid are to achieve a density of 11.2 g/mL ± 0.1 g/mL and a particle size of 90 to 105 µm (CCN 285593\(^1\)), although other combinations are acceptable per the simulant basis document (24590-WTP-ES-ENG-16-021). A NiCladWC material custom-made by XL Sci-Tech (Richland, Washington) was selected as the de-inventory solid particle after extensively exploring other options. At the time of this report, 200 g of the NiCladWC material was provided for evaluation and inclusion in this report (lot # XLS7892). This material was sieve cut, 75 to 80 µm and the sieve fractions were evaluated for particle size distribution (PSD) and density. The final mass fraction recovered in the range of interest, 75 to 80 µm, for the NiCladWC powder was approximately 17 wt%. The PSD of the sieve cut, 75 to 80 µm, is given in Figure 3.1; both the general purpose and the single narrow spherical model distributions are plotted. All of the PSD have been included in Appendix F.

\[\text{Figure 3.1. Particle Size Distribution of NiCladWC Powder, Lot# XLS7892, Sieve Cut to 75 to 80 µm}\]

The density of the NiCladWC powder was measured on the bulk material prior to sieving and on the sieve fractions obtained. The results are given in Table 3.1 along with select particle size percentiles. The sieve cuts for the NiCladWC had slightly different density values associated with them. An image of the 75 to 80 µm sieve cut NiCladWC powder is shown in Figure 3.2 below.

Table 3.1. Density of NiCladWC Sieve Cuts and Select Size Percentiles for Lot# XLS7892

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sieve Cut, µm</th>
<th>Density, g/cm³</th>
<th>d(10) GP/SN,(a) µm</th>
<th>d(50) GP/SN,(a) µm</th>
<th>d(90) GP/SN,(a) µm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulk Material</td>
<td>10.680</td>
<td>NM(b)</td>
<td>NM(b)</td>
<td>NM(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 80</td>
<td>9.860</td>
<td>84.6/87.2</td>
<td>116/116</td>
<td>161/158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 - 80</td>
<td>10.808</td>
<td>68.1/71.7</td>
<td>93.6/93.5</td>
<td>128/122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 75</td>
<td>12.044</td>
<td>55.4/57.2</td>
<td>76.3/77.0</td>
<td>105/102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Densities were measured using a gas pycnometer at laboratory temperature, ~ 22 °C.
(a) Model used for data analysis: GP = General Purpose; SN = Single Narrow Spherical.
(b) NM=Not Measured

Figure 3.2. Optical Microscopy Images of NiCladWC Powder, Lot# XLS7892, Sieve Cut to 75 to 80 µm (Image is FIO)

The simulant basis document, (24590-WTP-ES-ENG-16-021) provides guidelines for the selection of an undissolved solid simulant (de-inventory solid particle). If the selected particle density falls between the range 8,800 – 11,460 kg/m³ (with preference to densities closer to the upper range) the median particle size is to be interpolated from the values plotted in Figure 3.3. The NiCladWC particle evaluated here falls within this density range, 10,808 kg/m³, and hence the target median particle size for this particle density interpolated from Figure 3.3 is approximately 110 µm. The median particle size of the selected NiCladWC particle is approximately 16 µm smaller than the targeted median value interpolated from the basis of design document. However, given the relatively tight distribution of the NiCladWC material, and the fact that the basis of design document specifically states that there is no criterion for an allowable particle size range other than it should be minimized to the extent practical. The selected material crosses the targeted median size as determined by linear interpolation between points.
Figure 3.3. d(10), d(50) (Median) and the d(90) Particle Size distribution of NiCladWC Powder, Lot# XLS7892, Sieve Cut to 75 to 80 µm at a Density of 10.808 g/cm³ and the Target Median Particle Size.

As discussed above, the NiCladWC particle was also exposed to the DNCF to ensure chemical compatibility.

A limited evaluation of the filter sock, AJR Filtration, part number NMO 75 P2OSS-A, was carried out to evaluate the performance of the sock with the fine NiCladWC material, <75 µm sieve cut. The <75 µm cut was used for this evaluation because the 75 to 80 µm sieve cut was consumed during the particle size analysis and was no longer available for testing. This material was selected for the evaluation because these particles are smaller than those which will be tested; if any of the material was retained then it is likely that the material of interest would also be retained. The mass of <75 µm NiCladWC available for the filter sock test was 0.9227 g; 60 % was retained on the sock (see Figure 3.4).
Figure 3.4. NiCladWC <75 µm Recovered on the Filter Sock, NMO 75 P2OSS-A
4.0 Conclusions

A suite of DNCF simulant compositions were developed for use in testing the SHSVD vessel for the WTP. The components of the DNCF are sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate (Na$_2$S$_2$O$_3$•5H$_2$O), glycerin, and Richland City tap water. All components are non-hazardous and commercially available at reasonable cost. A custom made narrow PSD NiCladWC particial was also evaluated for use in the SHSVD testing.

The DNCF compositions were developed for a working test stand temperature range of 15 to 30 °C; the formulation may be selected based on the test stand operating temperature. All test solutions met the density requirement of 1.18 g/mL. The DNCF formulations that achieve 2.8 cP viscosity at specific temperatures are given in Table 4.1. All compositions meet the requirements developed in 24590-WTP-ES-ENG-16-021, 2.8 cP ± 0.5 cP, within the temperature range specified in Table 4.1. The formulation tested that most closely fits the full temperature test range is 16.0 wt% glycerin and the 25.51 wt% Na$_2$S$_2$O$_3$•5H$_2$O. All simulant compositions are stable with respect to precipitation at 10 °C (at least 2 days) and ~20 °C (at least 7 days).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Weight Percent</th>
<th>Weight Percent</th>
<th>Weight Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Na$_2$S$_2$O$_3$•5H$_2$O</td>
<td>28.49</td>
<td>26.47</td>
<td>25.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richland City water</td>
<td>62.27</td>
<td>59.69</td>
<td>58.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerin</td>
<td>9.24</td>
<td>13.84</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temp. for 2.8 cP, °C</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicable temp. range, °C</td>
<td>9.4 – 23.1</td>
<td>14.2 – 27.9</td>
<td>16.4 – 30.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Temperature range where the 2.8 ± 0.5 cP viscosity tolerance is met.

The NiCladWC particles are qualified for the de-inventory testing as:

- The size range of the particles have been constrained to the extent possible through the use of 75 to 80µm sieves
- The particle density falls within the 8,800 – 11,460 kg/m$^3$ range
- The d(10), d(50) and d(90) particle size distribution values of 71, 93 and 122 µm (at a density of 10,600 to 10,900 kg/m$^3$) includes the ideal 100µm simulant diameter of 110µm as shown in Figure 3.1.
- This simulant represents the Hanford waste well as the 100µm plutonium oxide particle is expected to be the maximum (i.e., the d(100) value) plutonium oxide particle in the waste tanks.
5.0 References


Sipos PM, G Hefter, and PM May. 2000. “Viscosities and Densities of Highly Concentrated Aqueous MOH Solutions (M+ = Na+, K+, Li+, Cs+, (CH3)4N+) at 25.0 °C.” *Journal of Chemical & Engineering Data* 45(4):613-17. doi:10.1021/je000019h.
Appendix A

Analysis Methodology
Appendix A

Analysis Method

This appendix describes the analytical methodology applied for sample analysis.

A.1 Fluid Density

Fluid densities were determined by measuring the net fluid masses in Class A volumetric flasks. Solution temperatures were recorded when the measurements were taken. This methodology provides a more accurate value with more significant figures than the method provided by Smith and Prindiville (2002), where volume is read from a graduated cylinder.

A.2 Fluid Viscosity

Characterizations of shear rate versus shear stress (i.e., flow curve) measurements were conducted using the Anton Paar MCR 301 benchtop rheometer. The rheometer uses a concentric cylinder double gap DG26.7 sensor measuring geometry. Each flow-curve measurement consisted of an upward run (0 to 1000 sec-1 of shear rate) and a downward run (1000 to 0 sec-1). Sample temperature control is rheometer dependent. For the MCR 301 system, sample temperature control was accomplished with a combination of a thermal chamber built into the rheometer and a temperature-controlled bath/circulator.

Rheometer performance checks were conducted before initial use and at least once every 30 days of use thereafter with certified Newtonian viscosity standards traceable to the manufacturer’s lot number. The rheometer will have demonstrated an accuracy of ±15% at apparent viscosity measurements less than 10 cP or ±10% at apparent viscosity measurements greater than 10 cP, as specified in Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) technical procedure RPL-COLLOID-02, Measurement of Physical and Rheological Properties of Solutions, Slurries and Sludges, Rev. 2.

Rheometers used for this work are generally equipped with thermocouples, thermistors, and/or other devices for measuring the temperature of the sample. These devices are internal to the equipment and cannot be calibrated. A calibrated thermocouple is used to measure the temperature of the circulating water bath and to verify the internal non-calibrated thermocouple. Rheometer performance is evaluated at a set temperature as measured on the calibrated thermocouple, and compared to the certificate of analysis of the viscosity standard. Given that the viscosity standards used to conduct performance checks of the rheometer are highly sensitive to temperature, the performance of the standard at a set temperature was sufficient to confirm proper function of the internal temperature-measuring devices.

A.3 Solids Sieving

ASTM E-11 sieves were used for sieving the component solids to the desired mesh size. The initial sieve cuts were conducted using a rotap for 10 minutes, 75 to 90 and 90 to 106 µm; subsequent sieve cuts were made by hand, notably the 75 to 80 µm sieve cut.
A.4 Particle Size Distribution

Particle size distributions (PSDs) were measured with a Mastersizer 2000 (Malvern Instruments, Inc., Southborough, MA 01772 USA) with a Hydro µP wet dispersion accessory. Malvern lists the Mastersizer particle size measurement range as nominally 0.02 to 2000 µm. The actual PSD measurement range depends on the accessory used as well as the properties of the solids being analyzed; when coupled with the Hydro µP dispersion unit, the measurement range is 0.01 to 500 µm. The Malvern 2000 uses laser diffraction technology to define PSD. The primary measurement functions of the Malvern analyzer are controlled with the Mastersizer 2000 software, Version 5.6 (Malvern Instruments, Ltd. Copyright © 1998-2009).

The Hydro µP wet-dispersion accessory consists of a 20 mL sample flow cell with a continuous variable pump/stirrer and ultrasound. The flow/stirrer rate and sonication can be controlled and altered during measurement. PSD measurements can be made before, during, and after sonication, allowing the influence of sonication on the sample PSD to be determined. Typically, a minimum of three measurements are taken at each condition; the instrument’s software generates an average of these measurements.

The sample dispersion is incremental to the dispersion unit (while the pump and stirrer are active) until an obscuration in the range of 5% to 20% is reached. (Note that when fine materials in the <5 micron range are analyzed, the optimal obscuration range is 10%).

For each condition tested, multiple measurements of PSD were taken, typically a minimum of three. The analyzer software generates an average of these measurements.

Testing was conducted in accordance with PNNL technical procedure OP-WTPSP-003, Size Analysis Using Malvern MS2000, Rev. 2. The PSD measurements of the components were conducted in deionized water with a pump speed of 2500 rpm and a stirrer speed of 1000 rpm. Measurements were collected prior to sonication, during sonication (100% power), and post sonication. The results reported herein are the pre-sonication measurements.

A.5 Optical Microscopy

Solid component morphologies were observed using an optical microscope, Nikon AZ100. The image includes a reference length scale that was calibrated within the microscope software with the aid of a calibrated micro ruler.

A.6 Solids Density

The nickel cladded tungsten carbide sieve cuts were measured using a Micromeritics AccuPyc II 1340 gas pycnometer with a 10 cc. The density was determined according to PNNL technical procedure OP-WTPSP-008, Using a Gas Pycnometer, Rev. 1. System performance was verified using a calibrated sphere. Sample mass ranged from 30 to 50 g with corresponding volumes of 4 to 6 mL. The propagated measurement uncertainty was estimated to be approximately 0.2%.
A.7 Reference

Appendix B

De-inventory Newtonian Carrier Fluid Simulant
Appendix B

De-inventory Newtonian Carrier Fluid Simulant

This appendix describes the preparation procedure of the de-inventory Newtonian carrier fluid (DNCF) simulant.¹

B.1 Simulant Designation

The de-inventory simulant is a physical simulant to be used in testing Standard High Solids Vessel Design (SHSVD) with respect to the processing/removal of heavy plutonium particles from the vessel. The de-inventory testing is planned to be performed by conducting three pump-downs from ~11,000 gallons with ~3 kg of NiCladWC and carrier fluid with density and viscosity of 1.18 g/mL and 2.8 cP.

This procedure defines the preparation steps required to produce the DNCF. Specific concerns with this simulant are the carrier fluid density and viscosity.

B.2 Simulant Waste Stream Composition / Unit Operation Usage / Requirements

B.2.1 Characterization Data Determination

As a physical simulant, the carrier fluid physical properties of the DNCF need to be confirmed. Therefore, the aqueous phase density and viscosity must be measured and meet 1.18 g/mL ± 0.1 g/mL and 2.8 cP ± 0.5 cP at the designated processing temperature (15 to 30 °C range).

Nickel clad tungsten carbide will be added to the DNCF at the test stand to test removal processing. Consideration of NiCladWC is not further addressed in this appendix; it is outside of the scope of the liquid component of the simulant.

B.2.2 Flowsheet Operations for Which Simulant Was Developed

This simulant is designed to test the efficacy in removing accumulated high-density solids from the SHSVD vessels. This simulant was designed to provide the highest possible viscosity aqueous phase that would be present if the de-inventory process was to be performed. It should be noted that this de-inventory process is a unique process step that is not part of the normal unit operations of the Hanford Tank Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant (WTP).

¹ This appendix was prepared to align with requirements defined in 24590-WTP-GPG-RTD-004 and implemented according to PNNL Project Plan PP-WTPSP-154, Rev. 2.
B.2.3 Simulant Design Requirements and Acceptance Criteria

As indicated, PNNL was not directed to address the solid phase of this simulant. Therefore, the only requirements associated with this simulant are whether the physical properties of the simulant meet those specified, in particular the density and viscosity of the simulant.

B.3 Simulant Preparation Procedure

B.3.1 Chemicals to Use

The Na$_2$S$_2$O$_3$•5H$_2$O is recommended to be American Chemical Society (ACS) reagent grade to ensure that the required physical properties are obtained. ACS reagent grade Na$_2$S$_2$O$_3$•5H$_2$O is commercially available at reasonable cost. Alternatively, anhydrous Na$_2$S$_2$O$_3$ could be used with appropriate salt and solvent mass adjustments to account for the waters of hydration in Na$_2$S$_2$O$_3$•5H$_2$O. The parametric testing described in this report to meet the 2.8 cP viscosity and 1.18 g/mL density targets was prepared from a product purchased from Sino Chem ("Photo Grade, 99%" as subsampled and provided by Atkins Engineering Laboratory [AEL]).

Glycerin (1, 2,3-Propantriol, CH$_2$OHCHOHCH$_2$OH) can be obtained in bulk quantity at a reasonable cost from a variety of suppliers. Glycerin of 99% or better purity is recommended. The parametric testing described in this report to meet the 2.8 cP viscosity and 1.18 g/mL density targets was prepared from Silver Fern glycerin that had been stored outside at the Hanford Site for 5 years (since March of 2012; no other information was provided by AEL or Bechtel National, Inc.).

Municipal water is used for salt dissolution. All testing has been conducted with Richland City water collected from the tap in June of 2017.

B.3.2 Chemical Addition Order

The Na$_2$S$_2$O$_3$•5H$_2$O salt must be dissolved in water before addition of glycerin. The addition order of salt to water is recommended with mixing to prevent the salt from clumping. Once the salt is completely dissolved, the glycerin can be added.

The high salt content and endothermic reaction retards the Na$_2$S$_2$O$_3$•5H$_2$O dissolution rate. For small-scale tests (100 g), approximately an hour with gentle mixing and warming was needed to fully dissolve the salt. Large-scale production will likely require extended thermal equilibrium time for salt dissolution. Once the salt is dissolved, the glycerin is simply added to the solution and mixed.

The formulations for a 10.0 L (11.8 kg) batch of de-inventory simulant carrier fluid is shown in Table B.1. Note that 16% glycerin and 25.51% Na$_2$S$_2$O$_3$•5H$_2$O will accommodate most of the temperature range of interest while still meeting the viscosity and density targets.
Table B.1. Component Mass Additions Needed for a 10 L DNCF Simulant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>15 °C</th>
<th>20 °C</th>
<th>22.4 °C</th>
<th>25 °C</th>
<th>30 °C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Na₂S₂O₃•5H₂O</td>
<td>3,362</td>
<td>3,124</td>
<td>3,010</td>
<td>2,885</td>
<td>2,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richland City water</td>
<td>7,348</td>
<td>7,044</td>
<td>6,901</td>
<td>6,740</td>
<td>6,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerin, 99% or better</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>1,633</td>
<td>1,889</td>
<td>2,175</td>
<td>2,717</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Intermediate test temperature compositions may be dialed in based on the function shown in Figure B.1. The Na₂S₂O₃•5H₂O concentration can be determined according to the function in Equation B.1, where %G is wt% glycerin and %S is wt% Na₂S₂O₃•5H₂O (applicable in the range of 8 to 30 wt% glycerin).

![Figure B.1](image)

\[ T = 1.0313 \times %G + 13.583 \]

B.3.3 Precautions

Appropriate safety apparel should be worn when working with the salt and glycerin. This includes a lab coat or lab apron with long-sleeve shirt, safety goggles, and gloves. The Safety Data Sheets recommend using a suitable respirator around high concentrations of Na₂S₂O₃•5H₂O and glycerin. However, Na₂S₂O₃•5H₂O is not particularly dusty and glycerin has a low volatility. Chemical handling should be conducted in well-ventilated work spaces. The salt may create dust that should not contact eyes or the respiratory system. The Safety Data Sheets should be consulted for response to contact with material.

Dissolution of the sodium thiosulfate salt is an endothermic process; that is, the solution will become very cold. Salt dissolution (129 g of Na₂S₂O₃•5H₂O into 89.5 g Richland City water for preparing 300 g salt

B.3
solution) reduced the solution temperature to 3.3 °C. Solution warming to room temperature or above is needed for complete dissolution of the salt.

**B.3.4 Other Considerations**

The Na$_2$S$_2$O$_3$•5H$_2$O is considered hygroscopic; it must be protected from high humidity and should be well sealed to mitigate ambient interaction with water vapor.

Glycerin is hygroscopic and will result in partial decomposition at 54 °C.$^1$ Therefore, it should be stored in a cool, dry place and protected from heat.

Once the de-inventory carrier fluid is prepared, it is expected to be stable with respect to physical property changes. The salt solution is not expected to support microbial life; this assertion is based on observations from similar preparations from previous tests.

**B.4 Key Characteristics and Limitations of Simulant**

**B.4.1 Key Characteristics**

The key characteristics of the DNCF are density (1.18 g/mL) and viscosity (2.8 cP at the test temperature).

**B.4.2 Limitations**

This simulant is purely physical—it must not be construed as a chemical simulant.

The NiCladWC was not selected to represent any particular tank waste; it was selected to mimic heavy plutonium particle settling characteristics (beyond the 10 micron WTP design basis). The basis for this simulant is predicated almost entirely on the design basis for the vessels, and as such the simulant is not intended to represent any expected feed to the WTP.

The DNCF viscosity is temperature dependent. A given formulation will meet the specification within a defined temperature range.

**B.5 Verification and Validation of the Simulant**

The only recommended verification activity is to measure the component input masses and measure the mixed fluid density and viscosity to ensure they are within the specification of 1.18 ± 0.1 g/mL and 2.8 ± 0.5 cP at the test temperature.

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$^1$ Product Safety Assessment: Glycerin, September 2014. Dow Chemical Company
http://msdssearch.dow.com/PublishedLiteratureDOWCOM/dh_091a/0901b8038091a41a.pdf?filepath=productsafety/pdfs/noreg/233-00490.pdf&fromPage=GetDoc
B.6 Simulant Properties Comparison to Actual Waste Properties

No comparisons are possible. The DNCF does not emulate an actual waste, but is intended to emulate a possible WTP vessel flush solution.

B.7 Simulant Development Organization

The DNCF formulation was developed at Battelle, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory under the River Protection Project – Waste Treatment Plant R&T project. The following PNNL staff contributed to the formulation of the DNCF: Reid Peterson, Phil Gauglitz, Sandra Fiskum, Diana Linn, and Carolyn Burns. Staff may be reached at the following address:

PO Box 999
Battelle, PNNL
Richland WA 99352
Appendix C

Material Certificates of Analysis
Appendix C

Material Certificates of Analysis

This appendix provides the available certificates of analysis or conformance from each of the products used for the de-inventory Newtonian carrier fluid simulant and the simulant described in Appendix E. Note that the Silver Fern glycerin certificate of analysis was not made available. The certificates of analysis include the following:

- Sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate, Sino Chemical, Batch 20161226
- Sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate, Noah Technologies, Lot 0275037/1.1
- Glycerin, Noah Technologies, Lot 28717/0.0
# Certificate of Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>SODIUM THIOSULFATE PENTAHYDRATE (PHOTO GRADE)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DATE OF MANUFACTURE</td>
<td>DEC. 26, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BATCH NO.</td>
<td>20161226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE OF ANALYSIS</td>
<td>DEC. 26, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE OF EXPIRY</td>
<td>DEC. 25, 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Analysis Result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>STANDARD</th>
<th>TEST RESULT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purity%</td>
<td>99.9MIN</td>
<td>99.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Insoluble%</td>
<td>0.01MAX</td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA2S%</td>
<td>0.001MAX</td>
<td>0.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe%</td>
<td>0.002MAX</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6.5-9.5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion: Comply HG/T2328-2015

Inspector: Wang Zhaoyi  
Reinspector: Xu Ya

Issued by  
ZHENGZHOU SINO CHEMICAL CO., LTD.
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Code  90425

SODIUM THIOSULFATE, PENTAHYDRATE, ACS Reagent, crystal, Na₂S₂O₅·5H₂O

Lot  0275037/1.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEST</th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>FOUND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assay</td>
<td>99.5 - 101.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na₂S₂O₅·5H₂O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH of a 5% solution at a 25°C</td>
<td>6.0 - 8.4</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insoluble matter</td>
<td>0.005%</td>
<td>&lt; 0.005%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen compounds</td>
<td>0.002%</td>
<td>&lt; 0.002%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate and Sulfitic (as SO₄)</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfide (S)</td>
<td>Passes Test</td>
<td>Passes Test (limit about 1 ppm)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


_all values are maximum and may represent detection limits._

NOAH CHEMICAL DIV. NOAH TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
1 Noah Park San Antonio, TX 78249-3419 Telephone 210-691-2000 Fax 210-691-2600
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Code 90785

GLYCEROL, 99.5% pure, ACS Reagent, liquid, (Glycerin, 1, 2,3-Propanetriol), CH₃OHCHOHCH₂OH

Lot 28717/0.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEST</th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>FOUND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assay, C₃H₇(OH)₃ by volume</td>
<td>&gt; 99.5%</td>
<td>99.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color (APHA)</td>
<td>MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residue after ignition</td>
<td>0.005%</td>
<td>0.001%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutrality</td>
<td>Passes test</td>
<td>Passes test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorinated compounds (as Cl)</td>
<td>0.003%</td>
<td>0.002%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate (SO₄)</td>
<td>&lt; 0.001%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrolein and glucose</td>
<td>Passes test</td>
<td>Passes test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatty acid esters (as butyric acid)</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
<td>&lt; 0.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substances darkened by</td>
<td>Passes test</td>
<td>Passes test</td>
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<tr>
<td>sulfuric acid</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Heavy metals (as Pb)</td>
<td>2 ppm</td>
<td>&lt; 1 ppm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water (H₂O)</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>&lt; 0.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conforms to ACS, Reagent Chemicals Tenth Edition, 2006

All values are maximum and may represent detection limits.

NOAH CHEMICAL DIV. NOAH TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
1 Noah Park San Antonio, TX 78249-3419 Telephone 210-691-2000 Fax 210-691-2600
Appendix D

Safety Data Sheets
Appendix D

Safety Data Sheets

This appendix provides prototypic safety data sheets (SDSs) associated with each of the products used for the de-inventory Newtonian carrier fluid simulant. SDSs prepared by Sino Chem and Silver Fern were not provided. The SDSs included herein are as follows:

- Glycerin, Noah Technologies
- Sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate, Noah Technologies
Safety Data Sheet
According to 29 CFR 1910.1200

Identification of substance and company

Product name: Glycidol
Product code: NO/3D
Manufacturer/Supplier: Nano Technologies Corporation
1 Noah Park
San Antonio, Texas 78249-9349
Phone: 210-961-2000
Website: www.mttech.com

Emergency Information:
Chemical name:
EC Number:

Hazard identification
GHS label elements: None
Signal words: None
Avoid consumption
Information pertaining to particular dangers for man and environment:
HMIS ratings (scale 0-4):
Percent: 1
Reactivity: 0
Physical hazard: 0

Composition/Information on ingredients
Chemical name: Glycidol
CAS Number: 85-78-5
Formula: H3C(O)CH2CH(OH)CH2OH
Synonyms:
Identification numbers:
EC Number:

First aid measures
After inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.
Get medical attention.
After skin contact: Immediately wash with water and soap and rinse thoroughly.
For symptoms of exposure consult a physician.
After eye contact: Rinse opened eye for at least 15 minutes under running water. Assure adequate flushing by separating the eyelids with fingers. Consult a physician.
After swallowing: If conscious, give large quantities of water and seek medical attention.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious individual.
Information for doctor:
Protracted or repeated exposure may cause nausea, headache, vomiting

Fire-fighting measures
Suitable extinguishing agents: Use extinguishing media most appropriate to surrounding fire conditions
Special hazards caused by the material, its products of combustion or resulting gases: In case of fire, the following can be released:
Carbon monoxide
Carbon dioxide

Protective equipment:
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Wear fully protective suit

Accidental release measures
Person-related safety precautions:
Wear personal protective equipment. Keep unprotected persons away.
Ensure adequate ventilation

Measures for environmental protection:
Do not allow material to be released to the environment without proper governmental permits

Page 1 of 4
**Measures for cleaning up:** Dispose of contaminated material as waste according to item 13.

**Additional information:**
- See Section 7 for information on safe handling.
- See Section 8 for information on personal protective equipment.
- See Section 13 for information on disposal.

**7. Handling and storage**

**Information for safe handling:**
- Store in cool, dry place in tightly closed container.
- Ensure good ventilation/centration at the workplace.

**Information about protection against explosions and fires:**
- Mixtures with hydrogen peroxide are highly explosive. In case of contact with potassium permanganate, potassium nitrate, nitric acid, and sodium nitrate, mixtures with peracids and 4.3 lead oxide forms explosive perichlorate esters.

**Storage requirements to be met by showrooms and warehouses:**
- Keep containers tightly closed in a cool and well-ventilated place.

**Information about storage in one common storage facility:**
- Do not store together with oxidizing agents.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Store in cool, dry conditions in well-sealed containers.

**8. Exposure controls/personal protection**

**Additional information about design of technical systems:**
- Property-operating chemical lab hood designed for hazardous chemicals and having an average face velocity of at least 100 feet per minute.

**Components with critical values that require monitoring at the workplace:**
- Glycol
- n-propanol
- Toluene
- Trichloroethylene
- USA PEL
- 3 (respirable fraction), 15 (total dust)

**Additional information:**
- No data.

**Personal protective equipment:**
- General protective and hygiene measures: The usual precautionary measures should be adhered to in handling the chemicals. Keep away from food, drink, or tobacco.
- Instantly remove any soaked and impregnated garments.
- Wash hands during breaks and at the end of the workday.
- Use suitable respirator when high concentrations are present.
- Use only NIOSH/MSHA or CE-approved dust mask type N95 or TYPE P1 (EN 149).

**Hand protection:**
- Impervious gloves

**Eye protection:**
- Safety glasses

**Skin protection:**
- Protective work clothing

**Additional protective equipment:**
- Sufficient to prevent contact.
- Emergencies: Eyewash and safety shower

**9. Physical and chemical properties**

**General information:**
- Physical state: Viscous liquid
- Color: Clear to pale yellow
- Smell: Odors

**Molecular Weight (Calculated):** 53.99

**Melting Point/Freezing Point:** 29°C

**Boiling point:** 102°C

**Autoignition temperature:** Not determined

**Decomposition temperature:** 29°C

**Flash point:** 10°C (closed cup)

**Vapor pressure (mm Hg):** 0.0025 mm Hg @ 54°C

**Vapor density:** 3.18

**SOLUBILITY IN WATER AT 0°C:** 1.25

**SOLUBILITY IN WATER AT 0°C:** Insoluble

**10. Stability and reactivity**

**Conditions to be avoided:** No decomposition if used and stored according to specifications.

**Materials to be avoided:** Oxidizing agents

**Dangerous reactions:** See Section 7.
Hazardous decomposition products: Carbon monoxide
Carbon dioxide

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity:
LD/LC50 values that are relevant for classification:
- Oral (rat): LD50 > 10,000 mg/kg
- Inhalation: LC50 > 10,000 mg/L

Primary irritant effect:
- on the skin: Irritant
- on the eye: Irritant

Sensitization:
No sensitizing effect known.

Additional toxicological information:
- To the best of our knowledge the acute and chronic toxicity of this substance is not fully known.
- To the best of our knowledge the acute and chronic toxicity of the substance is not fully known.

12. Ecological information

General notes:
- Generally not hazardous for water.
- Do not allow material to be released to the environment without proper governmental permits.

13. Disposal considerations

Recommendation:
Consult state, local or national regulation for proper disposal.

Unused packaging:
Recommendation:
Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

14. Transport information

Land transport (DOT)

Proper shipping name: Chemicals Non-Hazardous
Technical name: Glycol

IC/UN Hazard Class: No hazard class
Primary risk: None
Secondary risk: None
UN Identification number: None
UN number: None
Packing group: None
Reportable quantity (RQ): None
Warning label(s): None
North American Emergency Response Guidebook No.: None
Notes: None

Air transport (ICAO-TI and IATA-DGR)

Proper shipping name: Chemicals Non-Hazardous
Technical name: Glycol

IC/UN Hazard Class: None
Primary risk: None
Secondary risk: None
UN Identification number: None
UN number: None
Packing group: None
Reportable quantity (RQ): None
Warning label(s): None
North American Emergency Response Guidebook No.: None
Notes: None

LPS Ground/FedEx Ground

Proper shipping name: Chemicals Non-Hazardous
Technical name: Glycol

IC/UN Hazard Class: None
Primary risk: None
Secondary risk: None
UN Identification number: None
UN number: None
Packing group: None
Reportable quantity (RQ): None
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<td>Chemicals Non-Hazardous</td>
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<tr>
<td>Technical name</td>
<td>General</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOT Hazard Class</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subclass</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN Identification number</td>
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<tr>
<td>Warning label(s)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 15 Regulatory Information

**Designation according to EC guidelines:**
- Observe normal safety regulations when handling chemicals.
- This product is not subject to identification regulations under EC Directives and the Ordinance on Hazardous Materials.

**National regulations:**
- Information about limitation of use: For sale only by technically qualified individuals.
- Water hazard class: Generally not hazardous for water.
- Other regulations, limitations and prohibitive regulations: Although this chemical may sometimes be used as a food or drug or cosmetic, our products are not approved or suitable for such use or for human consumption.

**Other information:**

The above information is accurate to the best of our knowledge. However, since data safety standards and government regulation are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use, or misuse are beyond our control, NOVAM MAKES NO WARRANTY, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, WITH RESPECT TO THE COMPLETION OR CONTINUING ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN AND DISCLAIMS ALL LIABILITY FOR RELIANCE THEREON. User should satisfy himself that he has all current data relevant to its particular use.
Safety Data Sheet
According to 29 CFR 1910.1200 (OSHA HCS)

1 Identification of substance and company
Product name: Sodium thiosulfate, pentahydrate
Product code: D.65, C2894
Manufacturer/Supplier: Nalco Technologies Corporation
1 Nalco Park
Schaumburg, Illinois 60196-3419
Ph: 1-800-621-7044
Fax: 1-847-280-2000
Web site: www.nalco.com
Emergency information: CHEMTREC
1-800-424-9300

2 Hazards Identification
Hazard designation: None
Information pertaining to particular dangers for man and environment: Not applicable
Hazard not otherwise classified: Reaction with acids produces toxic sulfur dioxide gas.
HMS ratings (scale 0-4):
Health: 0
Flammability: 0
Physical hazard: 0

3 Composition/Information on ingredients
Chemical name: Sodium thiosulfate, pentahydrate
CAS Number: 10192-17-7
EC Number: 231-087-6
Formula: Na₂S₂O₃·5H₂O
Synonyms: Sodium hyposulfite, Hypoc, sodium hyposulfite

4 First aid measures
After inhalation: If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration.
After skin contact: Immediately wash with water and soap and rinse thoroughly.
After eye contact: Rinse eyes with large quantities of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove any contact lenses.
After ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water.
Information for doctor: Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: Inhalation causes cyanosis in humans. Large inhalations have a cathartic effect.

5 Fire-fighting measures
Suitable extinguishing agents: Use extinguishing media most suitable to surrounding fire conditions.
Special hazards caused by the material, its products of combustion or resulting gases: Oxides of sodium and sulfur (SO₂, SO₃) and hydrogen sulfide.
Special fire-fighting procedures: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
Unusual fire and explosion hazard: Not applicable.

6 Accidental release measures
Person-related safety precautions: Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation.
Measures for environmental protection: Do not allow material to be released to the environment without proper governmental permits.
Measures for cleaning/collecting: Sweep up and throw away. Keep in suitable, closed containers for proper disposal.
Additional information: See Section 7 for information on safe handling.
See Section 8 for information on personal protective equipment.
See Section 13 for information on disposal.

7 Transport and storage

Page 1 of 4
Information for safe handling:
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Store in cool, dry place in tightly closed containers.
- Ensure good ventilation/air circulation of the workplace.

Information about protection against explosions and fires:
- Explosion hazard with sodium nitrite and metal nitrates.

Storage requirements to be met by storage areas and containers:
- Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Do not store near acids. Air and moisture sensitive.

Incompatibility (avoid contact with):
- Sizing oxides or acids. Contact with acids causes exothermic reactions. Contact with acids releases toxic sulfur dioxide gas. Sodium nitrite, sodium nitrate, lead, sodium, silver and mercury salts and oxides.

Further information about storage conditions:
- None.

8 Exposure / sens. / personal protection

Ventilation requirements:
- Property operating chemical fume hood designed for hazardous chemicals and having an average face velocity of at least 100 fpm.

Components with critical values that require monitoring at the workplace:
- None.

Additional information:
- None.

Personal protective equipment:
- General protective and hygiene measures:
  - The usual precautionary measures should be adhered to in handling the chemicals.
  - Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and food.
  - Regularly remove any soiled and impregnated garments.
  - Wash hands during breaks and at the end of the work.
  - Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.

Personal protective equipment:
- Respiratory protection:
  - Use suitable respirator when high concentrations are present.
- Eye protection:
  - Safety glasses.
- Skin protection:
  - Protective work clothing.
- Additional protective equipment:
  - Sufficient to prevent contact.

Precautionary labeling:
- Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
- Do not breathe dust, vapor, mist, gas.
- Store in tightly closed containers.
- Store in a cool, dry place.

9 Physical and chemical properties

General information:
- Physical state: Crystals or granules.
- Color: Colorless.
- Odor: Odorless.
- Molecular Weight (Calculated): 248.18.
- pH (5% solution): Not determined.
- Melting point/range: Not determined.
- Boiling point/range: Not determined.
- Sublimation temperature/range: Not determined.
- Decomposition temperature: 100°C (47°C).
- Flammability (solid, gas): Non-flammable.
- Autoignition temperature: Not determined.
- Danger of explosion: Not determined.
- Flammable limit:
  - Lower: Not determined.
  - Upper: Not determined.
- Evaporation rate: Not determined.
- Vapor pressure (mm Hg): Not determined.
- Vapor density: Not determined.
- Specific gravity: 1.69.
- Risk band: Not determined.
- Solubility in Miscibility with water: 710 g/L at 20°C.
- Partition coefficient octanol-water: Not determined.
- Viscosity: Not determined.
- Other information: No additional information.

10 Stability and reactivity

Page 2 of 4
11 Toxicological information

Acute toxicity:
LD50/4h values that are relevant for classification: intranasal LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Primary irritant or corrosive effect: None
Skin sensitization: Prolonged repeated exposure may cause allergic reactions in certain sensitive individuals
Signs and symptoms of exposure: Ingestion causes respiratory distress. Large oral doses have a cathartical effect.
To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

Carcinogenicity: No classification data on carcinogenic properties of this material is available from the EPA, IARC, NTP.

Additional information: RTECS: not available

12 Ecological information

Toxicity:
Toxicity to fish: Not determined
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: Not determined
Toxicity to birds: Not determined
Persistence and degradability: Not determined
Bioaccumulability: Not determined
Bioaccumulative potential: Not determined
Biodegradation: Not determined
Mobility in soil: Not determined
Other adverse effects: Not determined

13 Disposal considerations

Recommendation: Consult state, local or national regulations for proper disposal.
Allow professional disposal company to handle waste.
Must be specially treated under adherence to official regulations.

Unclean packaging recommendation: Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

14 Transport information

Land transport DOT:

Proper shipping name: Chemicals, non-hazardous
DOT Hazard Class: —
Subsidary risk: —
UN Identification number: —
Label(s): —
Packing group: —
Repeatable quantity (RQ): —
Warning label(s): North American Emergency Response Guidebook No.: —
Notes: —

Air transport (IATA-DGR):

Proper shipping name: Chemicals, non-hazardous
DOT Hazard Class: —
Subsidary risk: —
UN Identification number: —
Label(s): —
Packing group: —
Regulatory Information

SAFRA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Components and corresponding TQGs:

SAFRA Section 301 / 312 hazards:

SAFRA Section 313 components:

California Proposition 65 components:

TSCA:

Additional Information

The above information is accurate to the best of our knowledge. However, since data, state, federal, and governmental regulation are subject to change, the conditions of handling and use, or misuse are beyond our control. MOLNAR MAKES NO WARRANTY, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WITH RESPECT TO THE COMPLETENESS OR CONTINUING ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN AND DISCLAIMS ALL LIABILITY FOR RELIANCE THEREON.

User should satisfy himself that he has all current data relevant to his particular use.
Appendix E
10 M NaOH Simulant
Appendix E

10 M NaOH Simulant

The Hanford Tank Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant (WTP) originally requested a simulant solution for 10 M NaOH solution with a density of 1.32 g/mL and viscosity of 10.5 cP at 25 °C. A large amount of work went into this simulant development, and the data are reported herein so that they won’t be lost, as they could prove useful elsewhere. The same three components tested for the de-inventory Newtonian carrier fluid (DNCF) simulant, Na₂S₂O₃·5H₂O, Richland City water, and glycerin, were used for the 10 M NaOH simulant.

The DNCF development test plan was implemented via two test instructions:

- TI-WTPSP-155, Preparations and Physical Property Testing of De-Inventory Newtonian Carrier Fluid and Slurry for the SHSVD
- TI-WTPSP-158, Dilution Testing of De-Inventory Newtonian Carrier Fluid for the SHSVD

A series of test solutions were prepared with a mix of Na₂S₂O₃·5H₂O, Richland City water, and glycerin. The Na₂S₂O₃·5H₂O was obtained from Noah Technologies Corporation (San Antonio, TX) as American Chemical Society (ACS) reagent grade, crystal Na₂S₂O₃·5H₂O salt, Catalog Number 90425, Lot 0275037/1.1, which was assayed by the vendor to be 100% Na₂S₂O₃·5H₂O. The glycerin was obtained from Noah Technologies, Product Code 90785, ACS reagent grade, Lot 28717/0.0. It was assayed to be 99.5% pure. Both reagents were stored at room temperature for less than 1 year, and protected from the environment. Richland City water was collected from the municipal water tap.

E.1 Parametric Testing to Define Target DNCF Composition

The salt/glycerin/Richland City water tests solutions were prepared in a small scale (100 g). To prepare the simulant test solutions, the salt was first dissolved in Richland City water and warmed and mixed until dissolution was complete. Then glycerin was added to the salt solution. Composition of the salt/glycerin solution was calculated based on the measured input component masses.

The density and viscosity of each test solution were evaluated. The viscosity data were collected for information only so that the optimal salt/glycerin concentrations targets could be determined. Density and viscosity results are shown in Table E.1 and Figure E.1. The recommended upper and lower limits in Figure E.1 are ±0.1 g/mL for density and ±1 cP for viscosity.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Na$_2$S$_2$O$_3$-5H$_2$O, wt%</th>
<th>Glycerin, wt%</th>
<th>Richland City Water, wt%</th>
<th>Density, g/mL</th>
<th>Viscosity, cP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parametric Tests</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>44.284</td>
<td>24.517</td>
<td>31.226</td>
<td>1.327</td>
<td>9.75</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>43.605</td>
<td>26.007</td>
<td>30.389</td>
<td>1.326</td>
<td>9.98</td>
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<tr>
<td>43.387</td>
<td>26.513</td>
<td>30.105</td>
<td>1.325</td>
<td>10.29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.196$^{(a)}$</td>
<td>26.953$^{(a)}$</td>
<td>29.850$^{(a)}$</td>
<td>1.328</td>
<td>10.50</td>
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<td>1.327$^{(b)}$</td>
<td>10.98</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Selected target composition for the simulant.
(b) Density was measured at 21 °C for the confirmation test samples.
The 43.2 wt% hydrated salt concentration (equivalent to 27.5 wt% anhydrous salt basis) mixed with 27.0 wt% glycerin met the target physical properties at 1.33 g/mL density and 10.5 cP viscosity. The selected composition was re-prepared in two confirmation tests, which resulted in reproducible density values, but the viscosity values were offset high (see Table E.1 and Figure E.2).

All parametric test samples were chilled to 10 °C for 2 days and stored at room temperature (nominally 20 °C) for 7 days. There were no visible signs of precipitation or other changes in the solution, indicating good temperature stability.
E.2 Temperature Dependence Testing

The viscosity as a function of temperature was tested between 15 and 30 °C (see Figure E.2). The viscosity is within the 9.5 to 11.5 cP range at a very narrow temperature range of 24 to 29 °C.

![Figure E.2. Simulant Viscosity as a Function of Temperature](image)

E.3 Dilution Testing

It was apparent that one solution would not suffice to be effective at the conceived test stand temperatures. Therefore, another approach was selected—dilute a stock high-concentration glycerin-salt solution with additional salt solution to lower the viscosity needed for a given test temperature.

Table E.2 shows the compositions of the two stock solutions. The glycerin/salt solution composition was formulated to provide an upper bound in viscosity at high temperature (30 °C). The salt-only solution composition was formulated to match the target density of 1.32 g/mL such that dilution of the glycerin/salt solution with the salt-only solution would not alter the diluted solution density, only the solution viscosity would be altered. Table E.3 provides the percent by weight dilution, diluted test sample compositions, and densities.

Table E.2. Stock Solutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identification</th>
<th>Solution</th>
<th>Na₂S₂O₅-5H₂O, wt%</th>
<th>Glycerin, wt%</th>
<th>Richland City Water, wt%</th>
<th>Density, g/mL</th>
<th>Viscosity, cP at 25 °C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>158-GS</td>
<td>Glycerin Salt</td>
<td>40.461</td>
<td>31.921</td>
<td>27.625</td>
<td>1.321</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158-SS</td>
<td>Salt Solution</td>
<td>59.433</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>40.570</td>
<td>1.335</td>
<td>NA</td>
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</table>
Table E.3. Diluted Solutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identification</th>
<th>% Dilution</th>
<th>Na$_2$S$_2$O$_3$·5H$_2$O, wt%</th>
<th>Glycerin, wt%</th>
<th>Richland City Water, wt%</th>
<th>Density, g/mL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>158-GS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40.461</td>
<td>31.921</td>
<td>27.625</td>
<td>1.321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158-1</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>42.497</td>
<td>28.494</td>
<td>29.014</td>
<td>1.326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158-2</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>44.134</td>
<td>25.742</td>
<td>30.131</td>
<td>1.328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158-3</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>45.487</td>
<td>23.465</td>
<td>31.054</td>
<td>1.332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158-4</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>47.580</td>
<td>19.949</td>
<td>32.482</td>
<td>1.333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158-5</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>50.311</td>
<td>15.347</td>
<td>34.345</td>
<td>1.341</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The viscosities were measured for each of the solutions at 15, 20, 25, and 30 °C. Table E.4 and Figure E.3 show the measured viscosities.

Table E.4. Measured Viscosities at Four Temperatures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identification</th>
<th>Na$_2$S$_2$O$_3$·5H$_2$O, wt%</th>
<th>Glycerin, wt%</th>
<th>Dilution %</th>
<th>Viscosity, cP at Temperature, °C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158-GS</td>
<td>40.461</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158-1</td>
<td>42.497</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158-2</td>
<td>44.134</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158-3</td>
<td>45.487</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158-4</td>
<td>47.580</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158-5</td>
<td>50.311</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Each curve in Figure E.3 was fit to a polynomial equation to determine the temperature that corresponded to the target viscosity (10.5 cP) and the upper and lower bounds (±1 cP) (see Table E.5). Figure E.4 shows the process temperature as a function of wt% glycerin to reach the target 10.5 cP viscosity, along with the upper and lower acceptable range. For a given wt% glycerin, the operating test temperature range is about 5 °C while still remaining in the target viscosity range.

**Figure E.3.** Viscosity as a Function of Temperature at Various Glycerin Compositions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identification</th>
<th>Polynomial Curve Fit</th>
<th>Temperature, °C</th>
<th>10.5 cP</th>
<th>9.5 cP</th>
<th>11.5 cP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>158-GS</td>
<td>$T = 0.076 \cdot cP^2 - 3.9358 \cdot cP + 64.118$</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158-1</td>
<td>$T = 0.0787 \cdot cP^2 - 3.8615 \cdot cP + 59.837$</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158-2</td>
<td>$T = 0.1044 \cdot cP^2 - 4.5181 \cdot cP + 61.527$</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158-3</td>
<td>$T = 0.1327 \cdot cP^2 - 5.1641 \cdot cP + 63.049$</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158-4</td>
<td>$T = 0.19 \cdot cP^2 - 6.3358 \cdot cP + 65.65$</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158-5</td>
<td>$T = 0.36 \cdot cP^2 - 9.3767 \cdot cP + 74.535$</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table E.5.** Curve Fits to Reach Target and Upper and Lower Viscosity Targets at Temperature
Figure E.4. Process Temperature as a Function of Glycerin Concentration at 10.5 ± 1 cP

\[ y = 0.9291x + 1.5649 \]

\[ R^2 = 0.9998 \]
Appendix F

Malvern Particle Size Analyzer Output Records for the NiCladWC Solid Material
Appendix F
Malvern Particle Size Analyzer Output Records for the NiCladWC Solid Material

The particle size distribution (PSD) of the samples listed in Table F.1 were measured in accordance with WTPSP operating procedure OP-WTPSP-003, Rev. 3, using a Malvern Mastersizer 2000 with a Hydro G measuring accessory. The solids listed in Table F.1 include sieved fractions of a XLSciTech nickel clad tungsten carbide powder (lot # XLS7892). Data were collected by the Malvern Mastersizer 2000 software (Version 5.6) in Malvern data file “SHSVD WC samples Feb 2017.mea”. A subsample of the sample solids is suspended in water by direct addition to the Hydro G dispersion unit. A dispersion unit flow and stir speed of 2500 and 1000 RPM are used, respectively. The PSD measurement protocol is outlined in Table F.2, and results in a set of pre-sonication, during-sonication, and post-sonication averages for each sample. The sample naming convention is “[ID]-[N]-[M]”, where ID is the test ID from Table F.1, N is the replicate number (1 for the primary measurement, 2 for the first replicate, 3 for the second replicate, and so on), and M is denotes the measurement type (1 – pre-sonication, 2 – during-sonication, and 3 – post-sonication).

Table F.1: De-inventory solid samples evaluated for PSD and reported in this appendix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample ID</th>
<th>Sample Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NiCladWC-75-80 µm</td>
<td>Sieved XLSciTech XLS7892, 75-80 µm fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NiCladWC-&lt;75 µm</td>
<td>Sieved XLSciTech XLS7892, &lt;75 µm fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NiCladWC-&gt;80 µm</td>
<td>Sieved XLSciTech XLS7892, &gt;80 µm fraction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table F.2: Measuring protocol applied for determination of sample PSD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Sonicator</th>
<th>Duration [s]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Recirculate dispersion</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Measure pre-sonicated PSD</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Recirculate dispersion</td>
<td>On (100% power)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Measure during-sonication PSD</td>
<td>On (100% power)</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Recirculate dispersion</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Measure post-sonication PSD</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The active measurement of PSD is conducted at 1000 Hz, with a 20 second period of red light measurement followed immediately by a 20 second period of blue light measurement. Three separate periods of blue and red light measurement (taking a total of 120 seconds) make up each average PSD measurement reported herein. All average measurements were exported to PDF (file: “NiCladWC xls7892 psd SN-GP.pdf”) using the Malvern Mastersizer 2000 Software (Version 5.6) and are included on the pages that follow. The measured PSD results are interpreted using two pre-programmed light scattering models available in the Malvern Mastersizer 2000 Software: 1) a “general purpose” model (for irregular powders with broad size range) and 2) a “single narrow mode (spherical)” model (typically intended for mono-disperse spheres but applied here to evaluate any changes to the distribution caused by the assumption of mono-dispersity).

F.1 Malvern Export: “NiCladWC xls7892 psd SN-GP.pdf”

On the following pages, the direct Malvern software PDF export for file “NiCladWC xls7892 psd SN-GP.pdf” is reproduced.
Result Analysis Report

Sample Name: NiCladWC-75-80 um-SN-1.1 - Average
Sample Source & type: 2.240
Sample bulk lot ref: 0.0655

Accessory Name: Hydro 2000G (A)
Analysis model: Single narrow mode (spherical)
Sensitivity: Enhanced
Obscuration: Off
Size range: 0.020 to 2000.000 um

Concentration: 0.1277 %Vol
Span : 0.539
Uniformity: 0.17
Result units: Volume

Specific Surface Area: 9.44 m²/g
Surface Weighted Mean D(3,2): 0.0655 um
Vol. Weighted Mean D(4,3):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size (µm)</th>
<th>Volume In %</th>
</tr>
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<td>0.020</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

XLS7892 sieved, 75-80 um fraction
Result Analysis Report

Vol. Weighted Mean D[4,3]:
0.0655 m²/g

Surface Weighted Mean D[3,2]:
0.0538 um

Accessory Name:
Hydro 2000G (A)

Dispersant Name:
Water

Analysis model:
Single narrow mode (spherical)

Size range:
0.020 to 2000.000 um

Weighted Residual:
0.647 %

Obscuration:
93.394 %

Uniformity:
0.17

Result units:
Volume

Concentration:
0.1363 %Vol

Span:
0.538

Specific Surface Area:
10.06 m²/g

Sample Name:
NiCladWC-75-80 um-SN-1.2 - Average

Sample Source & type:
2.240

Sample bulk lot ref:
XLS7892 sieved, 75-80 um fraction

Sample Source:
Averaged

Measurably:
D3M966

Analysed:
Monday, August 21, 2017 4:34:07 PM

Operator notes:
XLS7892 sieved, 75-80 um fraction
**Mastersizer 2000 Result Analysis Report**

**Sample Name:** NiCladWC-75-80 um-SN-1.3 - Average

**SOP Name:** Measured by: D3M966

**Sample Source & Type:** Measured: Monday, August 21, 2017 4:36:01 PM

**Sample bulk lot ref:** Analysed: Monday, August 21, 2017 4:36:02 PM

**Particle Name:** Tungsten powder

**Accessory Name:** Hydro 2000G (A)

**Analysis model:** Single narrow mode (spherical)

**Sensitivity:** Enhanced

**Obscuration:** 10.12 %

**Result Emulation:** Off

**Concentration:** 0.1374 %Vol

**Span:** 0.540

**Uniformity:** 0.17

**Result units:** Volume

**Specific Surface Area:** 0.0655 m²/g

**Surface Weighted Mean D[3,2]:** 91.833 um

**Vol. Weighted Mean D[4,3]:** 95.484 um

**d(0.1):** 71.718 um  **d(0.5):** 93.481 um  **d(0.9):** 122.165 um

---

**Operator notes:** XLS7892 sieved. 75-80 um fraction
Sample Name: NiCladWC-<75 um-SN-1.1 - Average
SOP Name: Measured: Monday, August 21, 2017 4:49:01 PM
Sample Source & type: Measured by: D3M966
Sample bulk lot ref: Analysed: Monday, August 21, 2017 4:49:02 PM
Result Source: Averaged

Particle Name: Tungsten powder
Accessory Name: Hydro 2000G (A)
Analysis model: Single narrow mode (spherical)
Sensitivity: Enhanced

Particle RI: 2.240
Dispersant Name: Water
Dispersant RI: 1.330

Concentration: 0.0862 %Vol
Span : 0.586
Uniformity: 0.177
Result units: Volume

Specific Surface Area: 0.08 m²/g
Surface Weighted Mean D[3,2]: 74.996 um
Vol. Weighted Mean D[4,3]: 78.769 um

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size (µm)</th>
<th>Volume In %</th>
<th>Size (µm)</th>
<th>Volume In %</th>
<th>Size (µm)</th>
<th>Volume In %</th>
<th>Size (µm)</th>
<th>Volume In %</th>
<th>Size (µm)</th>
<th>Volume In %</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.020</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.142</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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Operator notes: XLS7892 sieved, < 75 um fraction
Result Analysis Report

Sample Name: NiCladWC-<75 um-SN-1.2 - Average
Sample Source & type: 2.240
Sample bulk lot ref: NiCladWC-<75 um-SN-1.2 - Average
Dispersant Name: Water

Specific Surface Area: 0.0802 m²/g
Concentration: 0.0900 %Vol

Dispersant Name: Hydro 2000G (A)
Analysis model: Single narrow mode (spherical)
Size range: 0.020 to 2000.000 µm
Weighted Residual: 0.614 %
Sensitivity: Enhanced
Obscuration: 1.24 %
Result Emulation: Off

Concentration: 0.0900 %Vol
Span: 0.587
Uniformity: 0.178
Result units: Volume

Specific Surface Area: 0.0802 m²/g
Dispersant Name: Hydro 2000G (A)
Analysis model: Single narrow mode (spherical)
Size range: 0.020 to 2000.000 µm
Weighted Residual: 0.614 %
Sensitivity: Enhanced
Obscuration: 1.24 %
Result Emulation: Off

Concentration: 0.0900 %Vol
Span: 0.587
Uniformity: 0.178
Result units: Volume

Volume (%)
Size (µm)

---NiCladWC-<75 um-SN-1.2 - Average, Monday, August 21, 2017 4:51:22 PM---

Operator notes: XLS7892 sieved, < 75 um fraction
**Result Analysis Report**

**Sample Name:** NiCladWC-<75 um-SN-1.3 - Average  
**SOP Name:**  
**Sample Source & type:**  
**Sample bulk lot ref:**  
**Measured:** Monday, August 21, 2017 4:53:20 PM  
**Measured by:** D3M966  
**Analysed:** Monday, August 21, 2017 4:53:22 PM  
**Result Source:** Averaged

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Particle Name: Tungsten powder</td>
<td>Size range: 0.020 to 2000.000 um</td>
<td>Obscuration: 8.35 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>Particle RI: 2.240</td>
<td>Uniformity: 0.178</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dispersant Name: Water</td>
<td>Concentration: 0.0913 %Vol</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dispersant RI: 1.330</td>
<td>Span : 0.588</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specific Surface Area: 0.0802 m²/g</td>
<td>Surface Weighted Mean D(3,2): 74.849 um</td>
<td>Result units: Volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vol. Weighted Mean D(4,3): 78.633 um</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| d(0.1): 57.216 um | d(0.5): 76.950 um | d(0.9): 102.490 um |

**Particle Size Distribution**

---

**NiCladWC-<75 um-SN-1.3 - Average, Monday, August 21, 2017 4:53:20 PM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particle Size (µm)</th>
<th>Volume In %</th>
<th>Size (µm)</th>
<th>Volume In %</th>
<th>Size (µm)</th>
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<td>0.020</td>
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<td>7.096</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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</table>

**Operator notes:** XLST892 sieved, < 75 um fraction
Result Analysis Report

Sample Name: NiCladWC->80 um-SN-1.1 - Average
SOP Name: Measured:
Sample Source & type: Measured by: Monday, August 21, 2017 5:05:40 PM
Sample bulk lot ref: Analysed: Monday, August 21, 2017 5:05:41 PM
Result Source: Averaged

Particle Name: Tungsten powder
Accessory Name: Hydro 2000G (A)
Analysis model: Single narrow mode (spherical)
Sensitivity: Enhanced
Particle RI: 0.1
Absorption: averaged
Size range: 0.020 to 2000.000 um
Obcuration: 8.56 %
Dispersant Name: Dispersant RI: 1.330
Weighted Residual: 0.553 %
Result Emulation: Off

Concentration: 0.1437 g/l
Span : 0.615
Uniformity: 0.194
Result units: Volume

Specific Surface Area: 0.0528 m²/g
Surface Weighted Mean D[3.2]: 113.610 um
Vol. Weighted Mean D[4.3]: 119.676 um

d(0.1): 87.253 um  d(0.5): 115.760 um  d(0.9): 158.458 um

Operator notes: LS7892 sieved, >80 um fraction

Malvern Instruments Ltd.
Malvern, UK
Tel: (+44) (0) 1684-892456 Fax (+44) (0) 1684-892789

Mastersizer 2000 Ver. 5.60
Serial Number: MAL101945
File name: SHSVD WC samples Feb 2017.me
Record Number: 210
9/5/2017 3:40:28 PM

F.9
Result Analysis Report

Vol. Weighted Mean D[4,3]:
Surface Weighted Mean D[3,2]: 0.0528
Operator notes: XLS7892 sieved, >80 um fraction
Result Analysis Report

Sample Name: NiCladWC->80 um-SN-1.3 - Average
SOP Name: 
Measured: Monday, August 21, 2017 5:09:37 PM
Sample Source & type: 2.240
Sample bulk lot ref: 
Result Source: Averaged

Particle Name: Tungsten powder
Accessory Name: Hydro 2000G (A)
Analysis model: Single narrow mode (spherical)

Particle RI: 2.340
Dispersant Name: Water
Dispersant RI: 1.330

Concentration: 0.1492 %Vol
Span: 0.614
Uniformity: 0.194

Specific Surface Area: 0.0529 m²/g
Surface Weighted Mean D(3,2): 113.497 um
Vol. Weighted Mean D(4,3): 119.547 um

Size (µm) | Volume In %
--- | ---
87.175 | 0.00
156.74 | 0.00
158.19 | 0.00

Operator notes: XLS7892 sieved, >80 um fraction
**Result Analysis Report**

**Sample Name:** NiCladWC-75-80 um-1.1-Average

**SOP Name:** Measured by: D3M966

**Sample Source & type:** Measured: Monday, August 21, 2017 4:32:11 PM

**Sample bulk lot ref:** Analysed: Thursday, August 31, 2017 4:48:41 PM

**Result Source:**

**Accessory Name:** Averaged

**Analysis model:**

**Sensitivity:**

**Dispersion Name:**

**Concentration:**

**Span :**

**Uniformity:**

**Result units:**

**Specific Surface Area:**

**Surface Weighted Mean D[3,2]:**

**Vol. Weighted Mean D[4,3]:**

**Particle Name:**

**Particle RI:**

**Dispersant Name:**

**Dispersant RI:**

**Particle Size Distribution**

**Size (µm)**

**Volume In %**

0.01  0.1  1  10  100  1000  3000

---

**Size (µm)**

**Volume In %**

0.020  0.00  0.142  0.00  7.096  0.00  50.238  1.11

0.022  0.00  0.159  0.00  7.962  0.00  56.388  3.93

0.025  0.00  0.178  0.00  8.934  0.00  63.246  7.75

0.028  0.00  0.200  0.00  10.024  0.00  70.963  12.50

0.032  0.00  0.224  0.00  11.247  0.00  79.621  17.13

0.036  0.00  0.252  0.00  12.619  0.00  89.337  21.83

0.040  0.00  0.283  0.00  14.159  0.00  100.237  26.53

0.045  0.00  0.317  0.00  15.887  0.00  112.468  31.23

0.050  0.00  0.356  0.00  17.825  0.00  126.191  35.93

0.056  0.00  0.398  0.00  20.000  0.00  141.589  40.63

0.063  0.00  0.448  0.00  22.440  0.00  158.866  45.33

0.071  0.00  0.502  0.00  25.179  0.00  178.250  50.03

0.080  0.00  0.564  0.00  28.251  0.00  200.000  54.73

0.090  0.00  0.632  0.00  31.698  0.00  224.404  59.43

0.100  0.00  0.710  0.00  35.566  0.00  251.785  64.13

0.112  0.00  0.796  0.00  39.905  0.00  282.508  68.83

0.126  0.00  0.893  0.00  44.774  0.24  316.979  73.53

0.142  1.002  47.064  0.00  355.656  0.00  2000.000  0.00

**d(0.1):** 68.116 um  
**d(0.5):** 93.583 um  
**d(0.9):** 127.868 um

**Operator notes:** Average of 3 measurements from SHSVD WC samples Feb 2017.me
Result Analysis Report

Vol. Weighted Mean D[4,3]:

Surface Weighted Mean D[3,2]:

Accessory Name: Span:

Specific Surface Area:

Concentration:

Uniformity:

Sensitivity:

Dispersant Name:

Particle Size Distribution

NiCladWC-75-80 um-1.2-Average, Monday, August 21, 2017 4:34:06 PM

F.13
Result Analysis Report

Sample Name: NiCladWC-75-80 um-1.3-Average
Sample Source & type: Measured by: Monday, August 21, 2017 4:36:01 PM
Sample bulk lot ref: Analysed: Thursday, August 31, 2017 4:50:58 PM

Vol. Weighted Mean D[4,3]: 96.351 %
m²/g 10.12
Surface Weighted Mean D[3,2]: 0.066 um

Accessory Name: Span :
Dispersant Name: 0.639 um
Dispersant RI: 1.330

Analysis model: Sensitivity:
Uniformity: Result units:
Result Emulation:

Concentration: 0.1362 %Vol
Span : 0.201 um

Specific Surface Area: 0.066 m²/g
Surface Weighted Mean D[3,2]: 90.877 um
Vol. Weighted Mean D[4,3]: 96.351 um

Weighted Residual: 0.669 %

Date and time of measurement: Monday, August 21, 2017 4:36:01 PM

Particle Size Distribution

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<th>Size range (µm)</th>
<th>Volume In %</th>
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<td>85.66</td>
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<td>355.656</td>
<td>95.28</td>
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Operator notes: Average of 3 measurements from SHSVD WC samples Feb 2017.me
**Result Analysis Report**

Sample Name: NCladWC-<75 um-1.1-Average  
Sample Source & type:  
Sample bulk lot ref:  
Result Source: Averaged

Sample measured by: D3M966  
Sample analysed by: Thursday, August 31, 2017 4:52:16 PM

Particle Name: Tungsten powder  
Dispersant Name: Water  
Particle RI: 1.330  
Dispersant RI: 0.1

Accessory Name: Hydro 2000G (A)  
Analysis model: General purpose  
Absorption: 0.020

Analysis model: General purpose  
Size range: 0.020 to 2000.000 um  
Weighted Residual: 0.528 %  
Result Emulation: Off

Specific Surface Area: 0.0811 m²/g  
Surface Weighted Mean D[3,2]: 0.648 µm  
Vol. Weighted Mean D[4,3]: 78.664 µm

Concentration: 0.0851 %Vol  
Span: 0.648  
Uniformity: 0.2  
Result units: Volume

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<th>Volume In %</th>
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<tr>
<td>0.089</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.142</td>
<td>1.002</td>
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**Average of 3 measurements from SHSVD WC samples Feb 2017.me**

---

**NiCladWC-<75 um-1.1-Average, Monday, August 21, 2017 4:49:01 PM**

**Operator notes:**

Average of 3 measurements from SHSVD WC samples Feb 2017.me
Result Analysis Report

Vol. Weighted Mean D[4,3]:
%
m²/g
um
Surface Weighted Mean D[3,2]:
0.0812
78.538
d(0.9):

Accessory Name:
Span :
0.649
um

Specific Surface Area:
Volume
Particle Size Distribution
NiCladWC-<75 um-1.2-Average,
Span :
0.649
um

Uniformity:
Volume
Size range:

Concentration:
Span :
Uniformity:

Dispersant Name:
Water

Dispersant RI:
1.330

SOP Name:
D3M966

Sample Source & type:

Sample bulk lot ref:

Result Source:
Averaged

Measured:
Monday, August 21, 2017 4:51:22 PM

Analysed:
Thursday, August 31, 2017 4:53:02 PM

Particle Name:
Tungsten powder

Analysis model:
General purpose

Sensitivity:
Normal

Obscuration:
8.24 %

Result units:
Volume

Measured by:
D3M966

Sample Name:
NiCladWC-<75 um-1.2-Average

Operator notes:
Average of 3 measurements from SHSVD WC samples Feb 2017.mea

Span :
0.649
um

Averaged

Accessory Name:
Hydro 2000G (A)

Analysis model:
General purpose

Sensitivity:
Normal

Obscuration:
8.24 %

Result units:
Volume

Concentration:
0.0889 %Vol

Span :
0.649
um

Dispersant Name:
Water

Dispersant RI:
1.330

Specific Surface Area:
0.0812 m²/g

Bulk sample:
[X]

Reported surface area:

Volume

Size range:

Concentration:
0.0889 %Vol

Result units:
Volume

Measured:
Monday, August 21, 2017 4:51:22 PM

Analysed:
Thursday, August 31, 2017 4:53:02 PM

Operator notes:
Average of 3 measurements from SHSVD WC samples Feb 2017.mea

Malvern Instruments Ltd.
Malvern, UK
Tel: +44 (0) 1684-892456 Fax +44 (0) 1684-892789

File name: SHSVD WC samples Feb 2017.mea
Record Number: 254
9/5/2017 3:40:28 PM

F.16
Result Analysis Report

Sample Name: NiCladWC-<75 um-1.3-Average
Sample Source & type: 2.240
Sample bulk lot ref: 
Result Source: Averaged

Particle Name: Tungsten powder
Particle RI: 1.330
Dispersant Name: Water
Dispersant RI: 0.1

Concentration: 0.0901 %Vol
Specific Surface Area: 0.0812 m²/g

Accessory Name: Hydro 2000G (A)
Absorption: Uniformity:
Dispersant Name: Dispersant RI: 1.330

Analysis model: General purpose
Size range: 0.020 to 2000.000 um
Weighted Residual: 0.524 %

Sensitivity: Normal
Obscuration: 8.35 %
Result Emulation: Off

Concentration:
0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
Volume In %: 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
Span: 0.649

Uniformity: 0.2
Result units: Volume

NiCladWC-<75 um-1.3-Average, Monday, August 21, 2017 4:53:20 PM

---

Operator notes: Average of 3 measurements from SHSVD WC samples Feb 2017.me

Malvern Instruments Ltd.
Malvern, UK
Tel: +44 (0) 1684-892456 Fax +44 (0) 1684-892789

Dataphysics Instruments
Dataphysics Instruments

Mastersizer 2000 Ver. 5.60
Serial Number : MAL1019545

File name: SHSVD WC samples Feb 2017.me
Record Number: 258
9/5/2017 3:40:28 PM

F.17
**Result Analysis Report**

**Sample Name:**
NiCladWC->80 um-1.1-Average

**Sample Source & type:**
Tungsten powder

**Dispersant Name:**
Water

**Accessory Name:**
Hydro 2000G (A)

**Analysis model:**
General purpose

**Dispersant RI:**
1.330

**Particle RI:**
2.240

**Volume Weighted Mean D[4,3]:**
%

**Surface Weighted Mean D[3,2]:**
0.0531 um

**d(0.1):**
84.689 um

**d(0.5):**
116.543 um

**d(0.9):**
161.639 um

**Uniformity:**
0.207

**Specific Surface Area:**
0.0531 m²/g

**Surface Weighted Mean D[3,2]:**
112.980 um

**Vol. Weighted Mean D[4,3]:**
120.188 um

**Concentration:**
0.1428 %Vol

**Span:**
0.660

**Weighted Residual:**
0.540 %

**Operator notes:**
Average of 3 measurements from SHSVD WC samples Feb 2017.me
Result Analysis Report

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<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Vol. Weighted Mean D[4,3]:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>m²/g</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Surface Weighted Mean D[3,2]:</td>
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<tr>
<td>d(0.9):</td>
<td>0.020</td>
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<tr>
<td>d(0.1):</td>
<td>84.564 um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d(0.5):</td>
<td>116.406 um</td>
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<tr>
<td>d(0.9):</td>
<td>161.469 um</td>
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<td>Specific Surface Area:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Analysis model:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sensitivity:</td>
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<td>Concentration:</td>
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<td>Uniformity:</td>
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<td>Result units:</td>
<td>Volume</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Operator notes: Average of 3 measurements from SHSVD WC samples Feb 2017.me
**Result Analysis Report**

**Vol. Weighted Mean D\([4,3]\):** 116.425 um

**Surface Weighted Mean D\([3,2]\):** 0.0532 m²/g

**d(0.1):** 84.590 um  
**d(0.5):** 116.425 um  
**d(0.9):** 161.450 um

---

**Particle Size Distribution**

---

**Operator notes:** Average of 3 measurements from SHSVD WC samples Feb 2017.me
F.2 Malvern Performance Check Results

As per WTPSP operating procedure OP-WTPSP-003, Rev. 3, the performance of the Malvern Mastersizer 2000 is checked using NIST Standard Reference Material 1003c. Opening, continuation, and closing performance checks for the Malvern Mastersizer 2000 were collected under Malvern data file “LSL-2015.mea” (Records 52, 56, and 84, respectively). These performance checks were exported to PDF (file: “PC Checks.pdf”) using the Malvern Mastersizer 2000 Software (Version 5.6) and are included on the pages that follow.
## Particle Size Distribution

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<th>Size (µm)</th>
<th>Volume In %</th>
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<tr>
<td>0.022</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>0.178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.028</td>
<td>0.200</td>
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<td>0.032</td>
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<td>0.036</td>
<td>0.252</td>
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<td>0.283</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.050</td>
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<td>0.089</td>
<td>0.632</td>
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<td>0.893</td>
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<td>6.325</td>
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<td>7.096</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

---

**Result Analysis Report**

**Sample Name:** 10003C-1.1 - Average  
**Sample Source & type:** NIST  
**Sample bulk lot ref:**  
**Result Source:** Averaged  

**Particle Name:** Glass beads (typical)  
**Particle RI:** 1.520  
**Dispersant Name:** Water  
**Dispersant RI:** 1.330  

**Accessory Name:** Hydro 2000G (A)  
**Absorption:** 0  
**Dispersion Name:**  
**Volume Weighted Mean D[4,3]:**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size (µm)</th>
<th>Volume In %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.022</td>
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<td>7.096</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Surface Weighted Mean D[3,2]:**  
**Vol. Weighted Mean D[4,3]:**  

- **d(0.1):** 23.411 µm  
- **d(0.5):** 32.985 µm  
- **d(0.9):** 45.209 µm  

---

**Operator notes:**
Result Analysis Report

Sample Name: 1003c-1.1 - Average
Sample Source & type: 
Sample bulk lot ref: 
Result Source: Averaged

Vol. Weighted Mean D\[4,3\]:%
Surface Weighted Mean D\[3,2\]:
0.0787
Specific Surface Area:
15.50
Operator notes:

Accessory Name: Hydro 2000G (A)
Analysis model: Single narrow mode (spherical)
Dispersant Name: Water
Dispersant RI: 1.330

Concentration: 0.0723 %Vol
Span : 0.667
Uniformity: 0.209
Result units: Volume

Sensitivity: Enhanced
Obscuration: 15.50 %
Result Emulation: Off

Size range:
0.020 to 2000.000 um
Vol. Weighted Mean D\[4,3\]:
33.176 um

d(0.1): 0.209 um
d(0.5): 32.369 um
d(0.9): 44.544 um

Particle Size Distribution

---1003c-1.1 - Average, Tuesday, August 22, 2017 6:32:07 PM---
Result Analysis Report

Sample Name: 1003C-3.2 - Average
Sample Source & type: 
Sample bulk lot ref:
Result Source: Averaged

Vol. Weighted Mean D_{4,3}:
Surface Weighted Mean D_{3,2}:
Accessory Name: Hydro 2000G (A)
Particle RI: 1.520
Dispersant Name: Water
Dispersant RI: 1.330
Concentration: 0.0441 %Vol
Span : 0.614
Specific Surface Area: 0.0788 m²/g
Surface Weighted Mean D_{3,2}:
Span :
Dispersant Name:
Dispersant RI:

Signal: 32.848 d(0.9):
Vol. Weighted Mean D_{4,3}:
Concentration:
Specific Surface Area:

Operator notes:

---

F.24
## Distribution

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<th>Internal Distribution</th>
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<td>15</td>
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