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ONET TECHNOLOGIES UK



# PATRAM 2010

## IAEA Self Assessment Package Types Methods for Leak Testing

## Introduction

- This subject arose during the preparation for TRANSCC 18 in 2009
- Industrial & Type A leak test methods and pass criteria were discussed at length
- The regulations specify no loss during testing
- There is guidance in TS-G-1.1 but it did not address the practicalities sufficiently
- Changes had been proposed but were not considered to be immediately acceptable without more in depth consideration by UK industry

We must however consider the effect of changes on;

- Public perception of safety
- Standards used throughout our industry
- Existing, commonly used designs

whilst recognising that better criteria are perhaps overdue.

## Key general phrases from TS-G-1.1 2008

- 646.1 'Type A..intrinsically limit.. radiological hazard'
- 646.2 'allowable leakage rate for Type As has never been defined quantitatively'
- 646.3 'under normal...radioactive contents cannot escape in quantities that create a radiological hazard'

## More specific guidance from TS-G-1.1 2008;

- 646.4 'monitor the package (containing non active material) on completion of a vacuum test ... or other test
- 646.4 'an absorbent material may be used as test indicator ...visual inspection'
- 646.5 'another detection method would be a simple bubble test'

So current practice is to use qualitative simple proven methods ;

- soap/immersion bubble test pre and post impact
- tracer simulants – powders/dyed liquids
- The first only shows how the package behaved before and after test
- The second shows transient leaks

## The UK Transport Container Standardisation Committee Code of Practice TCSC 1068 goes further, giving guidance on leak detection sensitivity ;

- Qualitative

- bubble testing  $-10^{-4} \text{ Pa m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$
- helium sniff testing  $-10^{-7} \text{ Pa m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$

- Quantitative

- gas pressure drops in seal spaces or package cavities  $10^{-7} \text{ Pa m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Neither tests will detect transient leaks during an impact.

# IP-2 Industrial Package

- Immersion tests not practical
- Pressure differential not easy to apply
- Liquid or powder simulants only



# Type A Package

- Wide variation
  - Lead/steel composite flasks
  - Glass vials in light packaging
- Generally easy to leak test
  - Fit leak test points to steel flasks/containment systems
  - Vacuum test vials

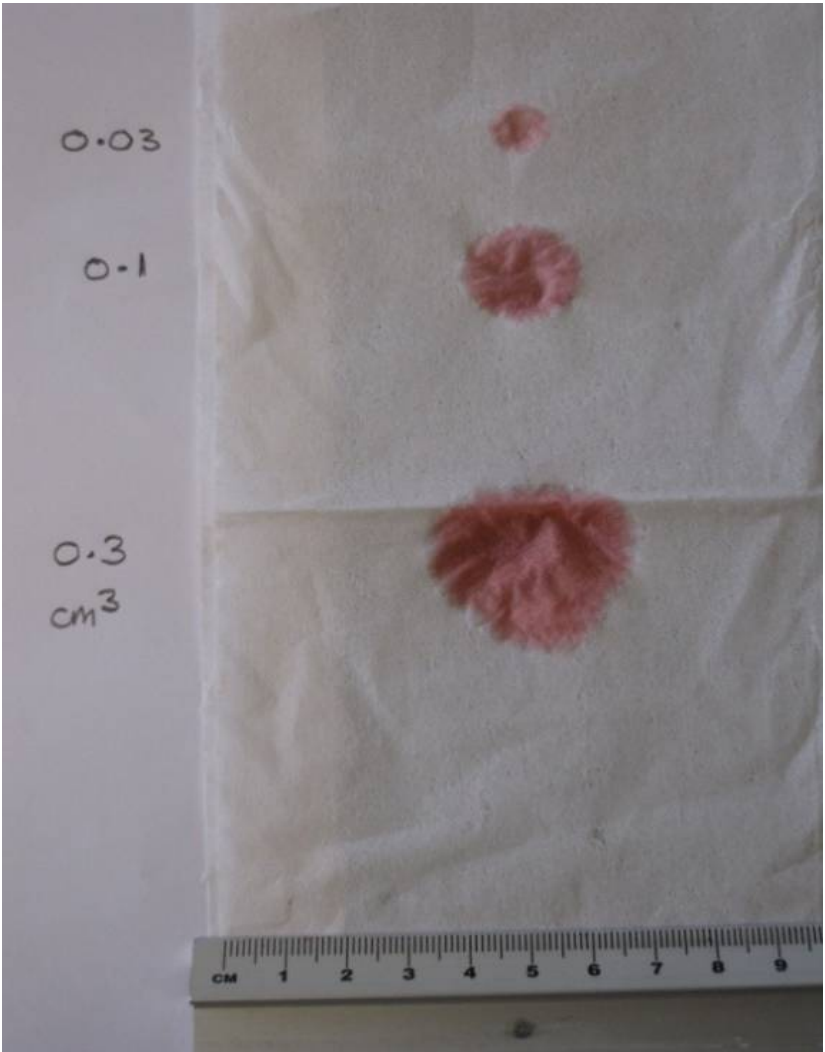
## Costs (most expensive first)

- Helium gas - spectrometer
- Pressure fall air pumps and digital manometers
- Soap bubble soap solutions/pumps
- Powder/liquid simulants
- All require skilled/experienced operators

# Accuracy of current practice using simulants

- LSA-II SOLID material contaminated with any isotope.
- Excepted limit for a release package then 10g of material could escape.
- Powder density of  $1.8\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$  then some  $5\text{ cm}^3$  of simulant would escape if 10g were released





# Case studies

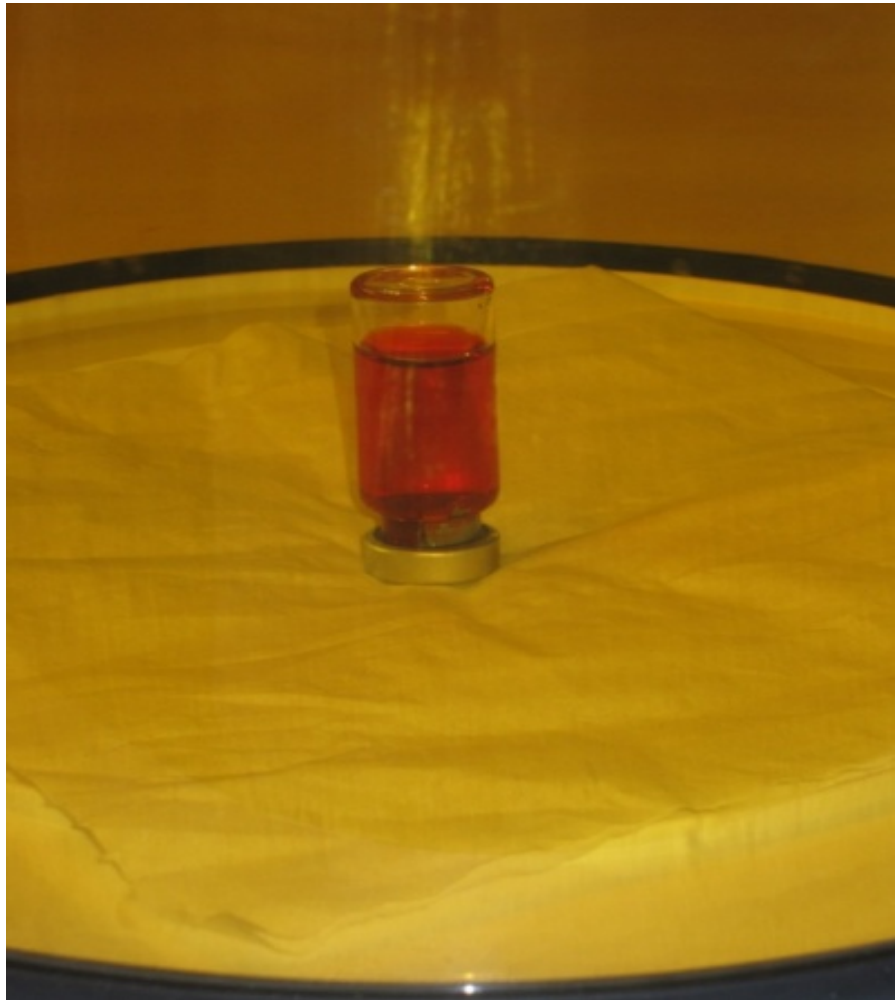
## 205 litre drum

- maximum permissible differential pressure 30kPa
- Distortion of lid could affect seal integrity at 20kPa
- Experience shows powder simulant best used

# Cuboid package



# Type A





# Type A



# ISO Container



# Conclusions

- Simulants visually observed detect releases of the expected limit and less
- Bubble testing is meaningful but limited in use to Type A
- Both methods practically demonstrate that no loss occurs
- Powder/liquid simulants are best to detect transient leaks