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Standard Practice for Inspection of Linings in Operating Flue Gas Desulfurization Systems¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D4619; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice describes procedures for conducting inspections of the conditions of various linings in operating Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD) system components.

1.2 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* For specific hazard statements, see Section 7.8.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

C805 [Test Method for Rebound Number of Hardened Concrete](#)

C856 [Practice for Petrographic Examination of Hardened Concrete](#)

D610 [Practice for Evaluating Degree of Rusting on Painted Steel Surfaces](#)

D714 [Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints](#)

D2240 [Test Method for Rubber Property Durometer Hardness](#)

D4541 [Test Method for Pull-Off Strength of Coatings Using Portable Adhesion Testers](#)

D6677 [Test Method for Evaluating Adhesion by Knife](#)

D7091 [Practice for Nondestructive Measurement of Dry Film Thickness of Nonmagnetic Coatings Applied to Ferrous Metals and Nonmagnetic, Nonconductive Coatings Applied to Non-Ferrous Metals](#)

2.2 SSPC Standards:³

SSPC-PA 2 [Measurement of Dry Paint Thickness with Magnetic Gages](#)

SSPC-VIS 2 [Standard Method of Evaluating Degree of Rusting on Painted Steel Surfaces](#)

3. Significance and Use

3.1 Periodic inspections are essential to evaluate lining performance, to detect existing damage potential problems, and to plan scheduled maintenance. The frequency of these inspections may diminish or increase with time depending upon lining performance.

3.4. Recordkeeping

3.4.1 Lining condition will depend on the operating conditions experienced by the lining systems. Records of these conditions that are maintained by the owner/operator should be evaluated for potential effects upon the linings. These may include:

3.4.1.1 Dates of lining installation and initial operation,

3.4.1.2 Solution/gas temperatures in lined components,

3.4.1.3 Solution/gas chemistry (pH, composition),

3.4.1.4 Start up/shut down dates,

3.4.1.5 Gas velocities and particulate loading, and

3.4.1.6 Ambient conditions.

3.4.2 Any known change in the process criteria or modifications of the physical design shall be identified and dated.

3.4.3 All past history pertaining to the lining systems should be available during the inspection process. They may include:

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D33 on Protective Coating and Lining Work for Power Generation Facilities and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D33.09 on Protective Lining for FGD Systems.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ Available from Society for Protective Coatings (SSPC), 40 24th St., 6th Floor, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4656, <http://www.sspc.org>.

- 34.3.1 Copies of existing lining specifications and installation procedures.
- 34.3.2 Quality control documents of the existing lining installation.
- 34.3.3 Copies of previous inspection reports.
- 34.3.4 Documentation pertaining to any maintenance of existing lining systems.

4. Inspection Team

4.1 The owner/operator should select a team of experienced personnel to conduct the inspection. Personnel representing the following may be included:

- 4.1.1 Owner's representative,
- 4.1.2 Lining manufacturer,
- 4.1.3 Lining applicator,
- 4.1.4 Equipment designer,
- 4.1.5 Architect engineer,
- 4.1.6 Third party inspectors, and
- 4.1.7 System designer.

5. Hazards

5.1 All safety requirements of OSHA and the owner/operator, must be met when performing all inspection operations. Residues, including acids, heavy metals, or other hazardous materials, may be present in deposits, on the lining surfaces, or in the atmosphere. Precautions shall be taken to protect personnel. Confined entry safety requirements shall be adhered to where applicable.

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7. Pre-Inspection Procedure

7.1 Prior to conducting an inspection of the lining, the owner/operator shall ensure that the following services and equipment are provided.

7.1.1 *Safety*—The inspection team shall verify that the equipment being inspected has been made safe for entry. This shall include lockout procedures for related equipment such as, but not limited to, the boiler, dampers, valves, fans, and pumps.

7.1.2

7.1.2 *Lighting*—Sufficient lighting shall be provided to assure general lighting of the overall area plus localized high intensity lights for close visual observation or taking of photographs, or both. The lighting fixtures shall be equipped with a safety guard to minimize breakage and injury.

7.1.3

7.1.3 *Access to Lining Surfaces*—The access equipment must meet all safety requirements of OSHA and the owner/operator. The equipment must be capable of placing the inspectors close enough to the lining surface to perform all inspection procedures.

7.1.4

7.1.4 *Cleaning*—Selected lining surfaces to be inspected shall be cleaned of any deposits or buildup that will obscure examination of the lining. The cleaning procedure selected must not cause damage to the lining.

7.1.5

7.1.5 *Ventilation*—Provisions must be made to assure that adequate fresh air is provided in all FGD components being inspected. If some components are on line, provisions must be taken to adequately isolate such components.

7.

8. Inspection Procedures

8.1 The inspection should include visual examination, photographic examination, mapping of potential problem areas,