



Waste Management – Idaho Lessons Learned

Elizabeth D. Sellers, Manager

**U.S. Department of Energy - Idaho Operations
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Strategic Vision of the Idaho Cleanup Project

- Clearly define end-states and focus on risk reduction
- Convert to focused contract for cleanup
- Build on productivity successes and accomplishments
- Continue to focus on safely performing work
- Eliminate legacy of past missions and create opportunity for new
- Restructure the way the Feds do business



Results

Goal: Safe, timely and cost effective radioactive waste disposal

Execution:

- Grouted first 3 of 15 HLW tanks



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Results

Execution (Continued)

- CH-TRU shipments from AMWTP began May 2005
- RH TRU shipments to Waste Isolation Pilot Plant began January 18, 2007
- Mixed Low level Waste Shipments to Nevada Test Site began April 11, 2006
- Spent Nuclear Fuel moved from wet to dry storage.



Lessons Learned – Contracts & Shipping

- Missed requirement to ship 6,000 cubic meters of waste out of Idaho by December 31, 2005.
 - International contract negotiations resulted in change
 - Facility shake down
 - ID voluntarily suspended accepting Spent Fuel until milestone was met February 21, 2006.
- Drum mis-certified for disposition to WIPP
- TRU Waste shipped to Envirocare (now Energy Solutions)



Lessons Learned - Technical

Fire in Advanced Retrieval Project

- Roaster Oxides
 - Five and half month delay
- Buried Waste (landfill) Settlement Issue
 - Seven month delay
- Fire Safety Exemptions



Lessons Learned - Technical

- Spent Fuel basin (CPP-603) sludge removal delay
 - Sludge containing aluminum particles was being pumped into containers and mixed with caustic grout
 - Hanford ORPS report identified potential for hydrogen buildup
 - Work was halted, measures taken to insure adequate ventilation of headspace gas in the containers
 - Work resumed and completed safely



Lessons Learned – Contracts

- The Pit 9 contract was a firm fixed price contract designed to maximize the risk and profit available to the winning bidder.
- Winning bidder failed to complete the work and was terminated for default
- Payments advanced to the contractor and other expenses, were recovered by the government.
- A contract was awarded under an Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity nationwide contract to North Wind Inc. on November 2, 2006 to remove the structures left by the Pit 9 contractor.



Cooperation/Communications

- Tribal Relationship
- Inclusive of NR
- Spent Nuclear Fuel exchange with Savannah River Office
- Potential for off-site TRU coming to AMWTP for treatment and disposal at WIPP
- Special Nuclear Material – cooperation with Oak Ridge
- Sodium Bearing Waste Project – Savannah River Office



Regulatory Interfaces

- Senior level quarterly meetings for decision making
- Use of CERCLA process to send D&D waste to lined facility in lieu of unlined LLW landfill.
- Interface closely on public communications (media, projects)
- Draft cleanup document reviews – early involvement



Lessons Learned - Accelerated Completion

- Owner needs to be a catalyst
- Contractors must drive innovation
- Infusion of experienced personnel
- Implement a strategy of early characterization
 - Enables risk identification, optimizes and minimizes waste streams
 - Ultimately reduces disposal costs
- Identify high risk activities and mitigation strategies – risk management plan
- Strong Project Management/Leadership
- Integrate Treatment, Storage, and Disposal commercial vendor into on-site operations



Summary

- Contracts focused on cleanup
- Safety and progress go hand-in-hand
- Errors will slow progress, but can be overcome
- Focused federal project management drives the process

