

February 26 – March 1, 2012 + Phoenix, Arizona

Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant Decontamination & Decommissioning Project Piketon, Ohio

Panel Chairman – William Murphie

Presentations by: Dr. Vincent Adams, DOE Joel Bradburne, DOE Dennis Nixon, Fluor B&W Portsmouth Dennis Carr, Fluor-B&W Portsmouth

Session No. 79

Contents

1 History

- 2 Portsmouth Transition
- 3 D&D Execution
- 4 Regulatory Framework
- 5 Potential On-Site Disposal Facility
- 6 Asset Recovery/Revitalization



Panel Participants



William Murphie, DOE, Panel Chairman

William Murphie has been the manager of the Portsmouth/Paducah Project Office (PPPO) since 2003.



Dr. Vincent Adams, DOE

Dr. Vincent Adams became the PORTS Site Director in the summer of 2010.



Dennis Carr, Fluor-B&W

Dennis Carr is the deputy program manager for Fluor-B&W and has extensive D&D experience.



Joel Bradburne, DOE

Joel Bradburne is the PORTS Site Lead and has been with PPPO since 2009.



Dennis Nixon, Fluor-B&W

Dennis Nixon is Fluor-B&W's director of planning and site-wide integration.



History

- Built from 1952-56
- Operations began in 1954
- USEC Privatized 1998
- Cold Standby in 2001
- Cold Shutdown in 2006
- D&D Contract awarded in 2010
- D&D began in March 2011
- Completion scheduled for 2024





PORTSMOUTH TRANSITION

Presented by Joel Bradburne Portsmouth/Paducah Project Office Portsmouth Site Lead



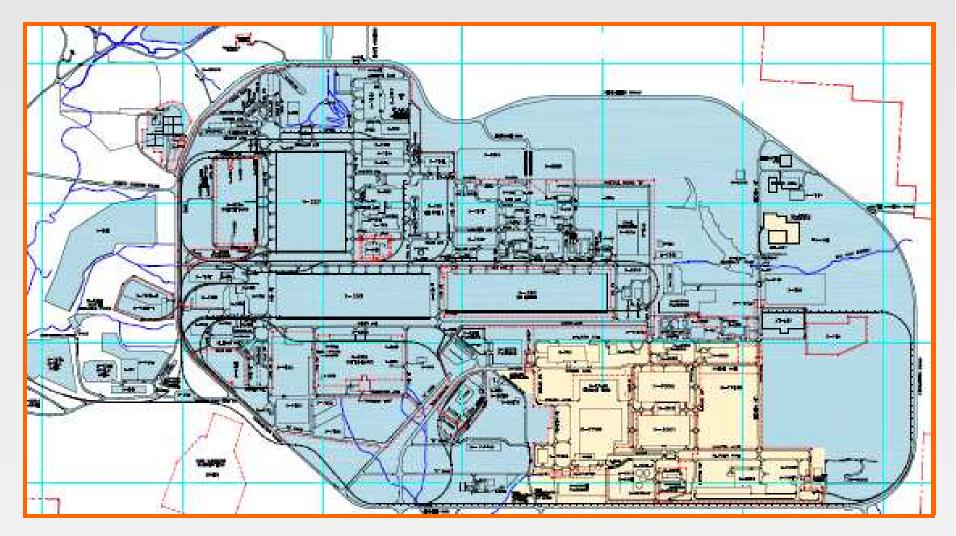
Portsmouth In Transition



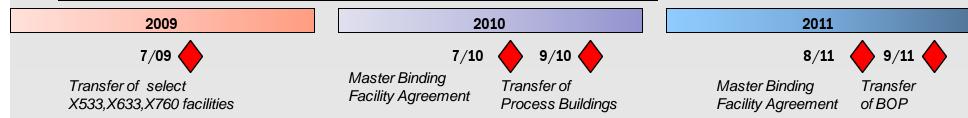


Site Transition

FY 11



USEC-DOE Transition



De-Lease process with USEC and DOE/ORO/PPPO

- ▶ GDP Lease between DOE and USEC
- ► Real & Personal Property Transfer

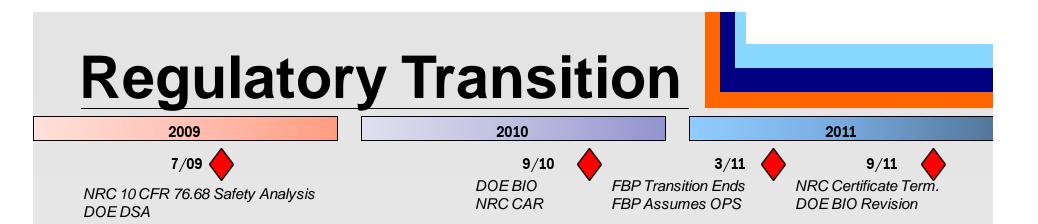
Master Binding Facility Agreement

- System Boundaries and Site Services Agreement
- Nuclear Material & Waste Inventory Reconciliation
- Information Technology Transfer Issues
- Equipment for Paducah or American Centrifuge Project (ACP)

Safety Authorization Basis

Hot Transfer of Facilities





Gaseous Diffusion Plant Returned to DOE in Three Pieces

NRC Safety Analysis/ NRC Certificate Amendment Request/ NRC Certificate Termination

Safety Authorization Basis

- Remediation Contractor Performed D&D under DOE DSA
- ▶ NRC SAR to DOE BIO for Former Uranium Enrichment Facilities (FUEF)
- ACP NRC License

Environmental Regulatory Transfer

Ohio EPA & U.S. EPA Permits

Security Program Transfer

► NRC to DOE



Staff Transition



Workforce Continuity

- ~ 2,400 Employees Affected
- DOE DSA/BIOs NRC Certificate and License compliance
- Position Qualification and Certificates
- Multiple Bargaining Units with Collective Bargaining Agreements

Multiple Prime Contracts

- United States Enrichment Corporation USEC
- Fluor-B&W Portsmouth FBP
- Wastren-EnergX Mission Support WEMS
- Restoration Services, Inc. RSI
- Babcock-Wilcox Conversion Services BWCS



Contractor Transition



Government Contractor to Government Contractor

- ► TPMC to WEMS
- LPP to FBP
- UDS to BWCS

Private Corporation Business Segment to Government Contractor

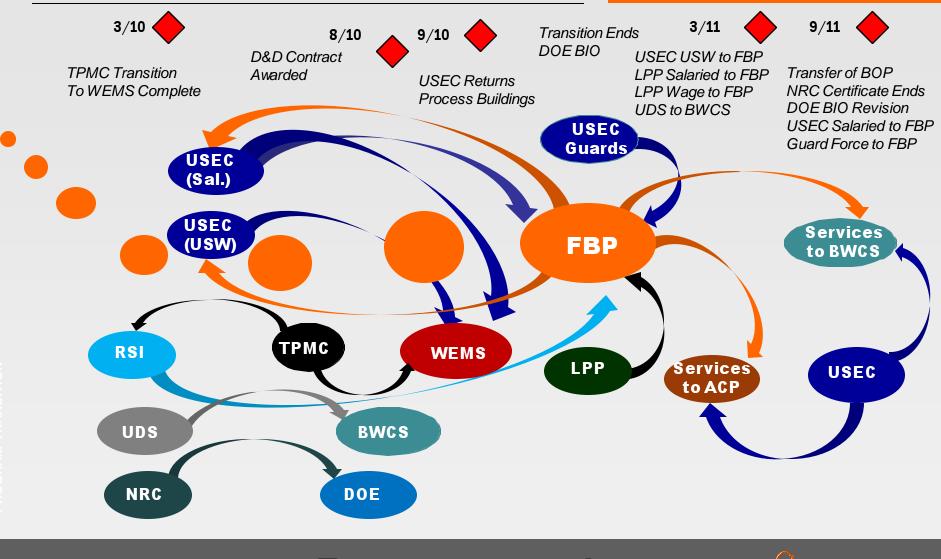
- ► GDP Lease between DOE and USEC
- Staff support between USEC Government Services and FBP
- USEC Government Services to FBP

Contract Alignment Opportunities

- Complete return of Gaseous Diffusion Plant
- Remediation in progress / Operational Facilities

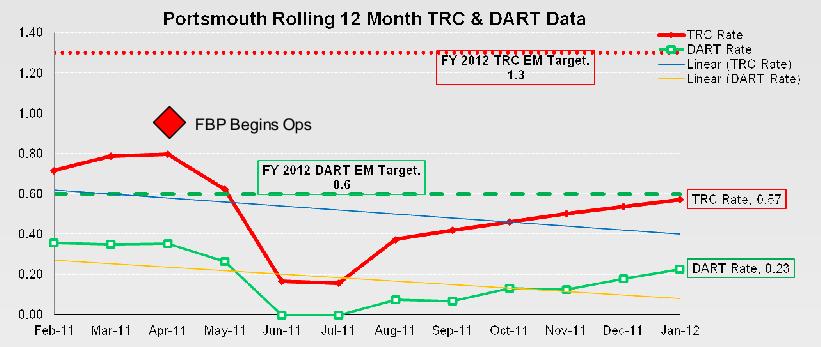


Transition Summary





A Safe Transition

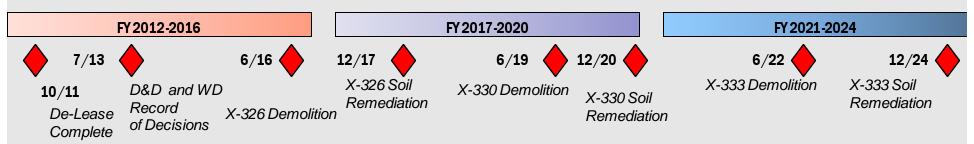


- Favorable Safety Trend
- Hot Operational Transfer
- Hot Transfer of Utilities
- Significant Field Activities

- ARRA Completion
- 8M lbs. of Recycle Materials
 - Waste Shipments
- Multiple Safety Management Programs



Looking Ahead







D&D EXECUTION APPROACH

Presented by Dennis Nixon Fluor-B&W Portsmouth Planning and Site-wide Integration Director



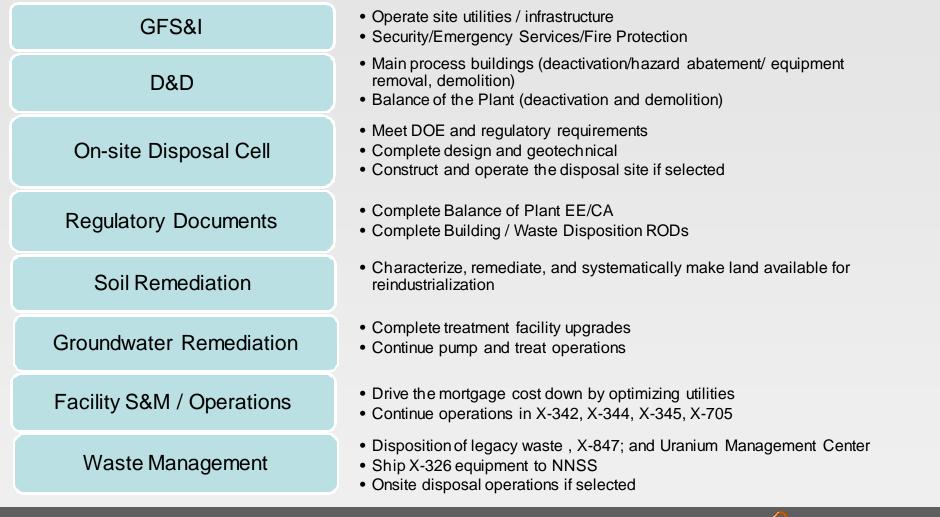
Fluor-B&W Portsmouth Contract

Fluor and B&W – Small business partners



- The Contract : \$2.1B, Cost + Award Fee
 - Duration: 5 Yr Base + 5 Yr Option
 - Contract awarded on August 16, 2010
 - Completed transition and initiated execution March 29, 2011
 - Accepted responsibility for all site facilities and infrastructure including security, emergency services, fire and utility operations October 1, 2011





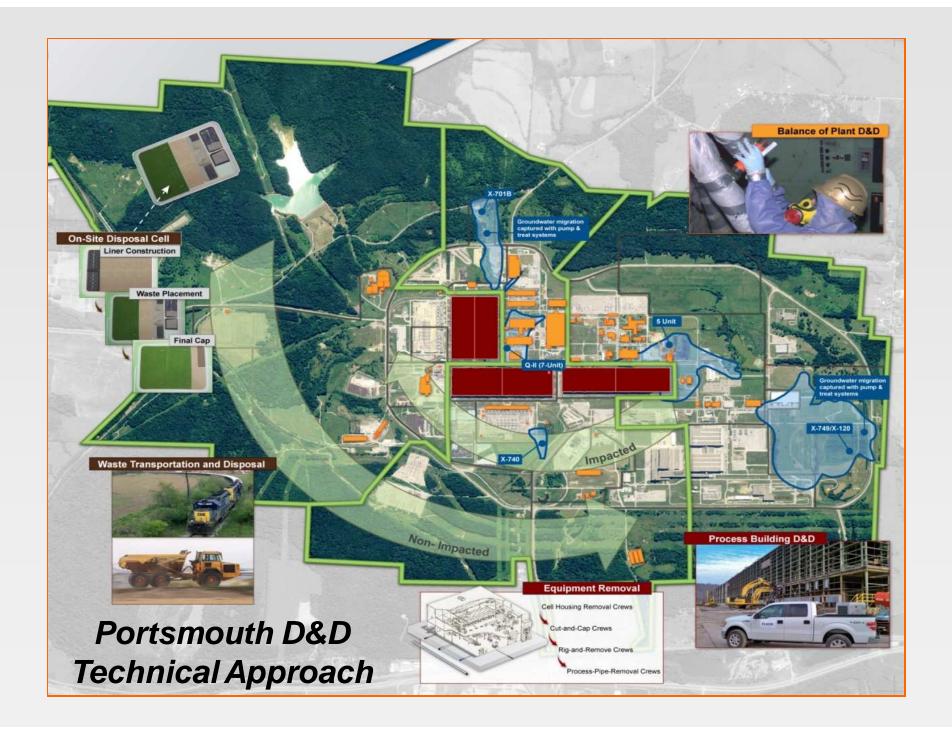


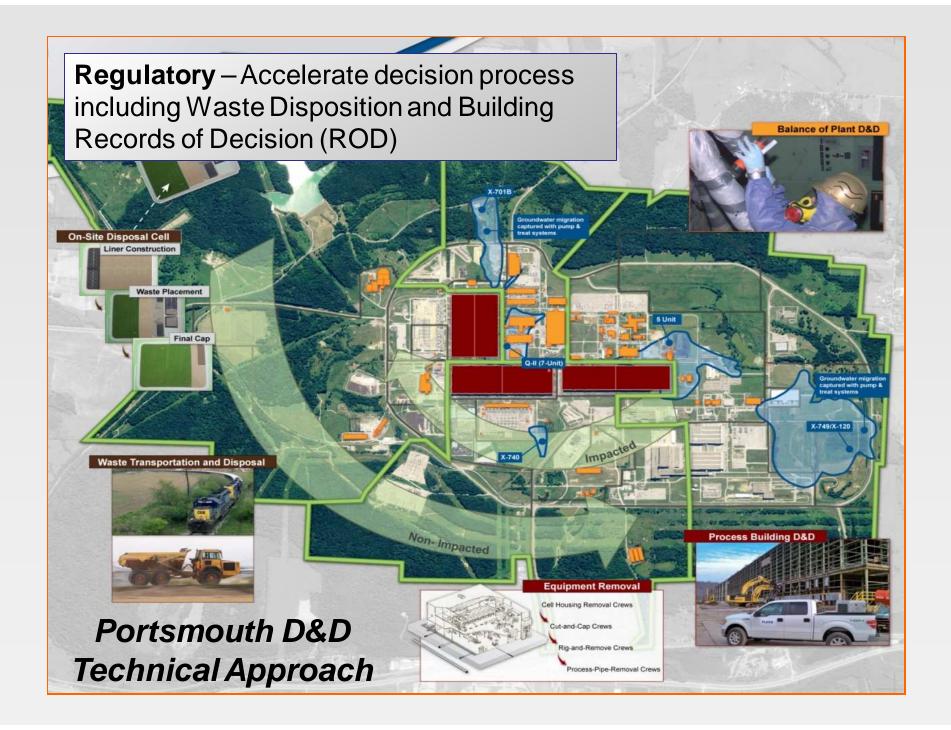
Technical Approach Summary

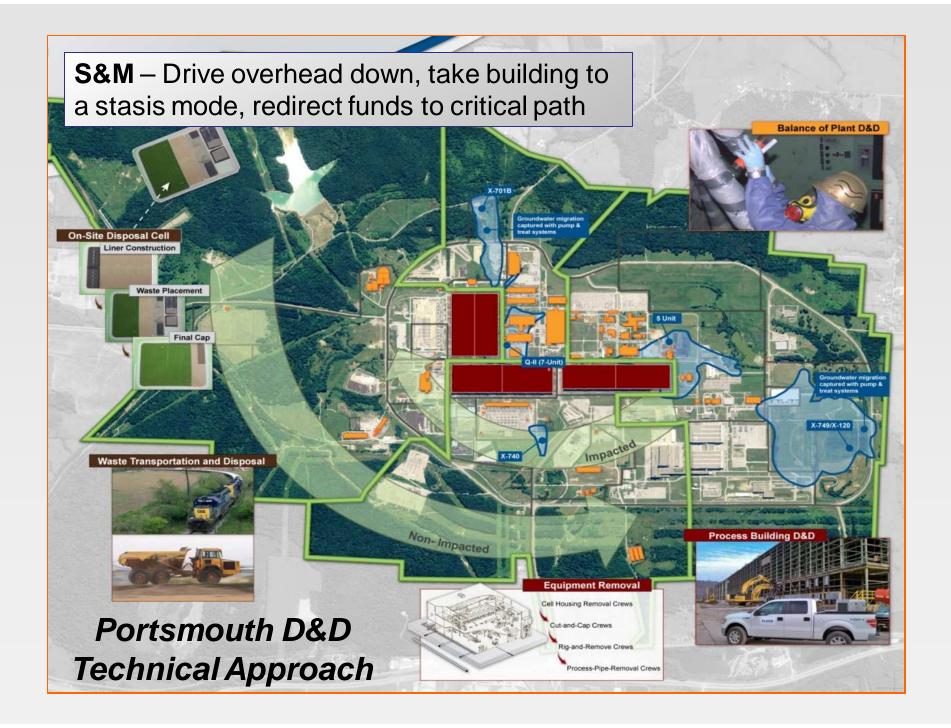


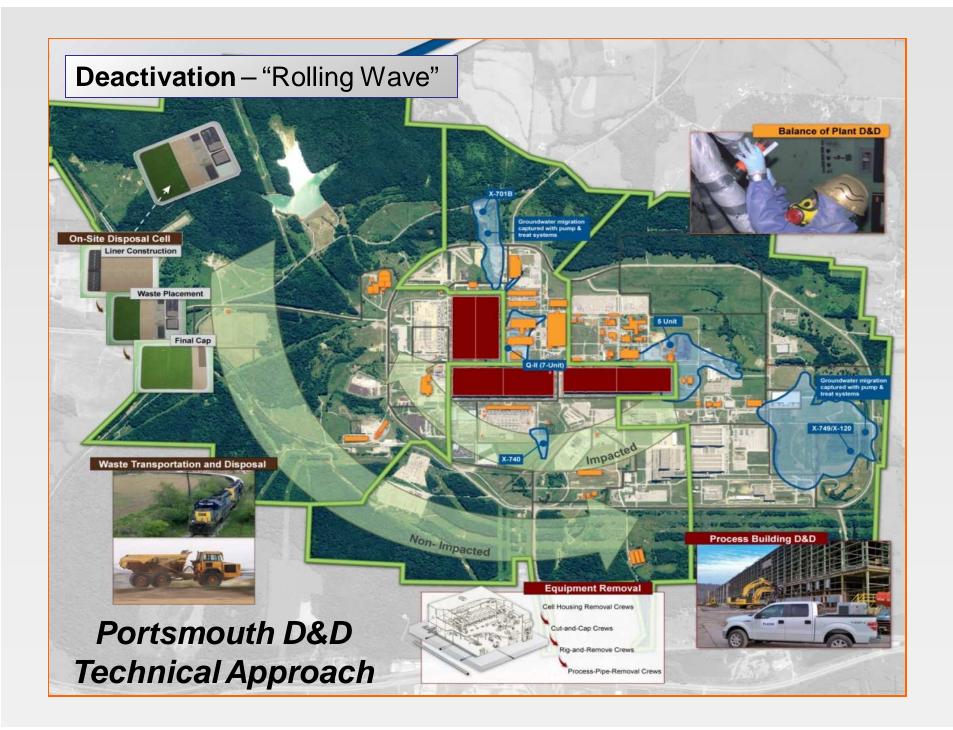
 ➢ Assumes regulatory decision process selects On-site
Disposal

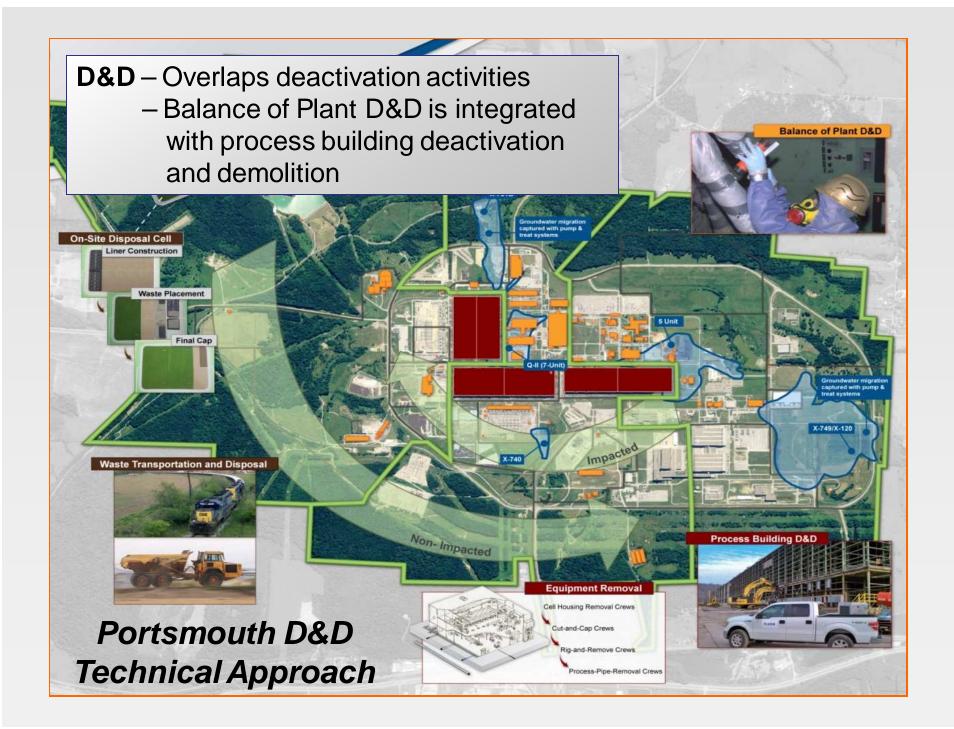


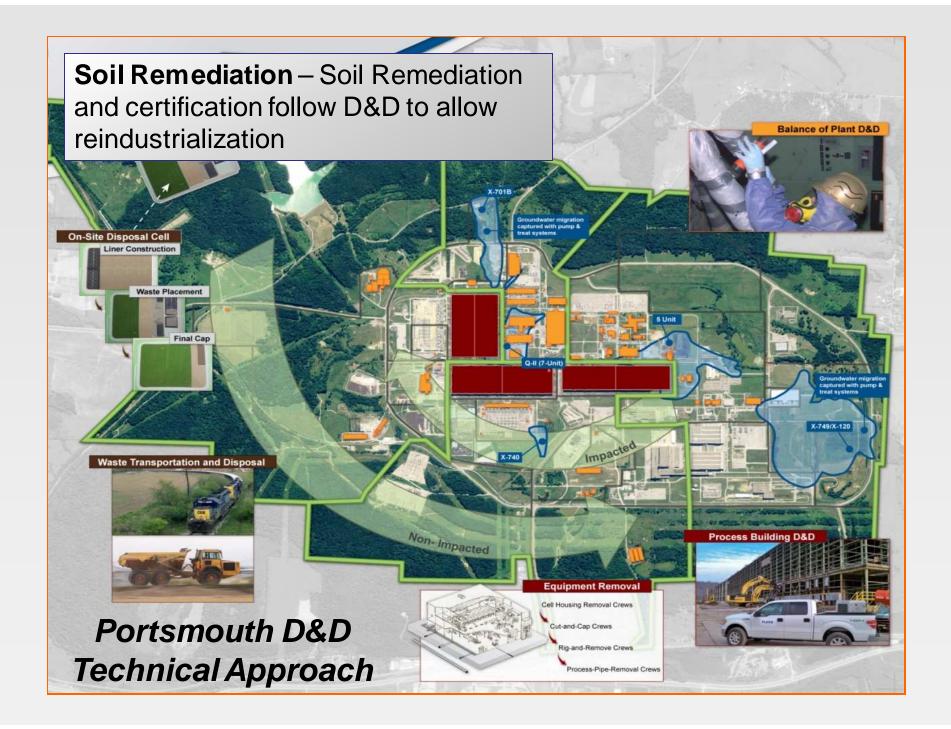






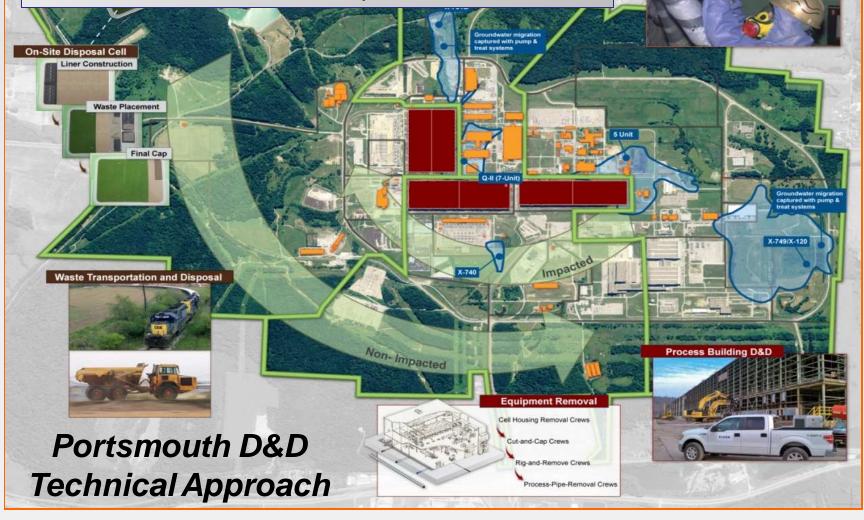




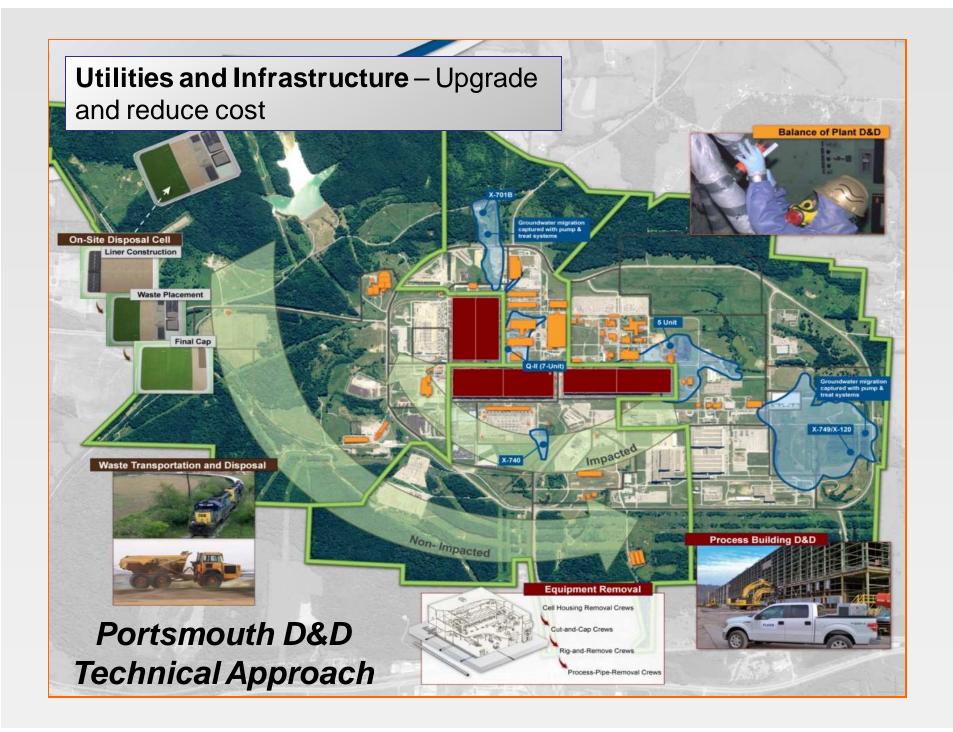


Waste Disposition

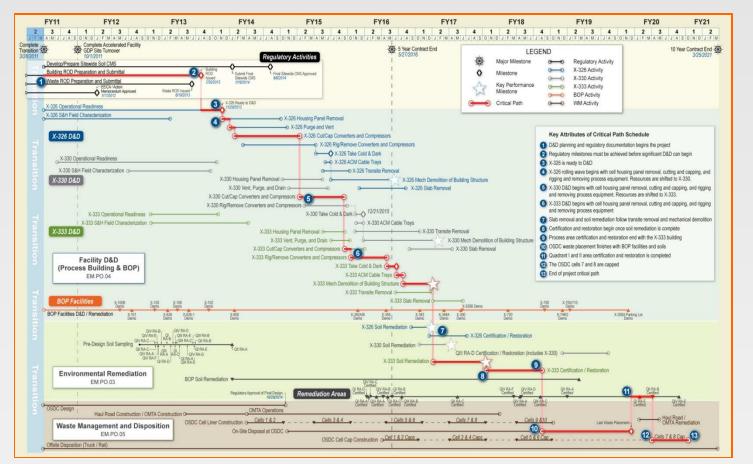
 X-326 equipment shipped offsite as generated
Bulk of remaining waste disposed of consistent with Waste Disposition ROD



Balance of Plant D&D



Optimal Critical Path Schedule



Assumes regulatory decision process selects Onsite Disposal



Key Risks

- The regulators select off-site transport and disposal of wastes rather than construction and operation of an OSDC
- The OSDC WAC approved by the regulators is too restrictive and the OSDC may no longer represent a viable disposal alternative
- Approval of Waste Disposition and Building D&D decision documents are delayed
- Uranium deposits in process equipment exceed OSDC WAC
- Stakeholder involvement process changes the proposed end use from industrial to residential with more restrictive soil and groundwater cleanup criteria
- Funding availability



- The technical approach is documented in the Portsmouth GDP D&D Project – Performance Measurement Baseline (Lifecycle D&D PMB) – Delivered December 19, 2011
- Completes D&D scope by March 28, 2021 Based on Optimal Funding
- The "Lifecycle D&D PMB" was developed utilizing a regimented fivephased approach to maintain traceability to the original proposal

Phase 1: Crosswalk Proposal to Revised WBS				
Proposal Cost	Phase 2: Incorporate Revised Labor Rates			
	Change Proposal	Phase 3: Detailed Estimate of DOE Provided Cost	Phase 4: Incorporate	
		Change Proposal	Phase 4: Incorporate Changed Site Conditions	Dia 5 la conte Da 6
	Change Proposal			Phase 5: Incorporate Draft DOE Directed Changes
				Change Proposal
Portsmouth				

PMB Development Process

Finalizing the Lifecycle D&D PMB has been driven by:

- Accelerated de-leasing of the process buildings and non-GDP facilities
- Transfer of the utilities and infrastructure from USEC in October
- Evolving funding profile
- Final approval of the PMB is anticipated in September 2012
- FBP is managing to and measuring performance against the "Initial" or "Near-Term" D&D Performance Measurement Baseline (PMB) for FY-11 and FY-12
- What's left to do?



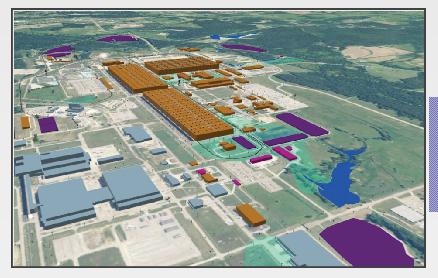
Project Cost December 19, 2012 PMB File hase 1: Crosswalk roposal to Revised WBS Jul 29, 2011 Phase 2: Incorporate Proposal Cost **Revised Labor Rates** Phase 3: Detailed Estimate Aug 16, 2011 Change Proposal of DOE Provided Cost Phase 4: Incorporate Sep 30, 2011 Change Proposal **Changed Site Conditions** Phase 5: Incorporate Draft Sep 30, 2011 Change Proposal **DOE Directed Changes** Change Proposal Dec 19, 2011 DOE Approval DOE Approval DOE Approval DOE Approval DOE Approval Ongoing -Unconstrained Funding -Feb 2012 **Overall Project Cost Estimate and PMB File** DOE Funding Constraint Mar 2012 -Contract Modification Apr 2012 Funding Constrained PMB DOE Approval Sep 2012 -Approved PMB Aligned with Contract Constraints

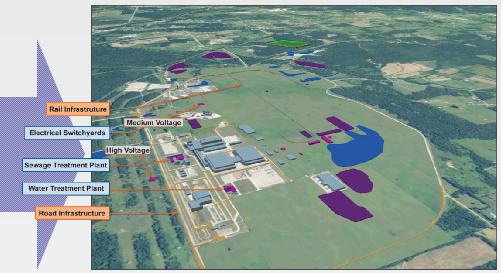
PMB Development Process

March 9, 2012 FBP will submit the cost proposal to incorporate the USEC scope into the FBP contract April 16, 2012 FBP will resubmit the PMB to DOE fully aligned with the anticipated funding profile for the Portsmouth site September 2012 Lifecycle D&D PMB approved



- Consolidation of the USEC work scope under FBP lengthened the site transition and ultimately the baselining process, however, will ultimately provide considerable value:
 - Greatly improves the overall efficiency of the site cleanup by putting the D&D contractor in charge of the entire site
 - While change is significant to FBP net result is minimal to the site
 - Entities working together for the net benefit of the site and the workforce









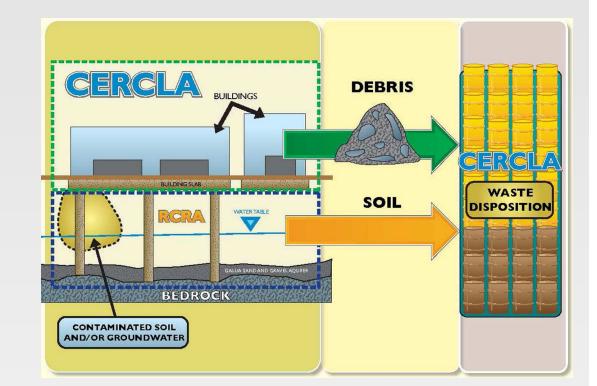
REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Presented by Dennis Carr Fluor-B&W Portsmouth Deputy Program Manager



Regulatory Framework

- Buildings and site waste disposition being addressed under CERCLA.
- Soils and groundwater are being addressed under RCRA.
- CERCLA and RCRA processes will be integrated.





Regulatory Framework

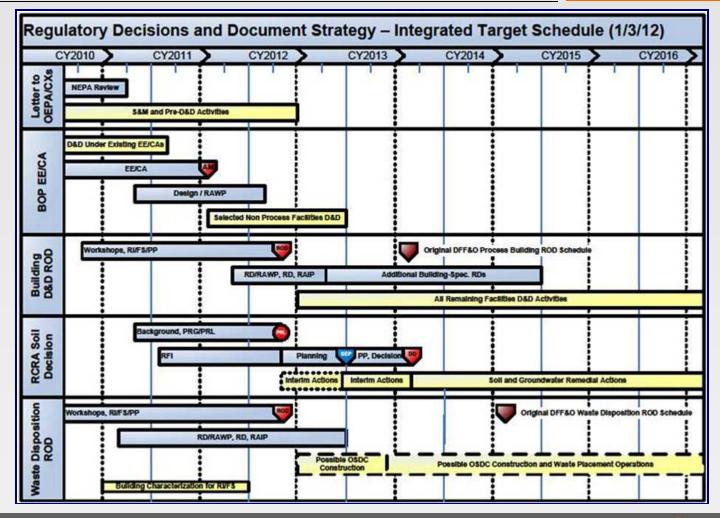
Remaining Regulatory Decisions

- No further use for process buildings
- Sitewide waste disposition
- Final soil cleanup levels



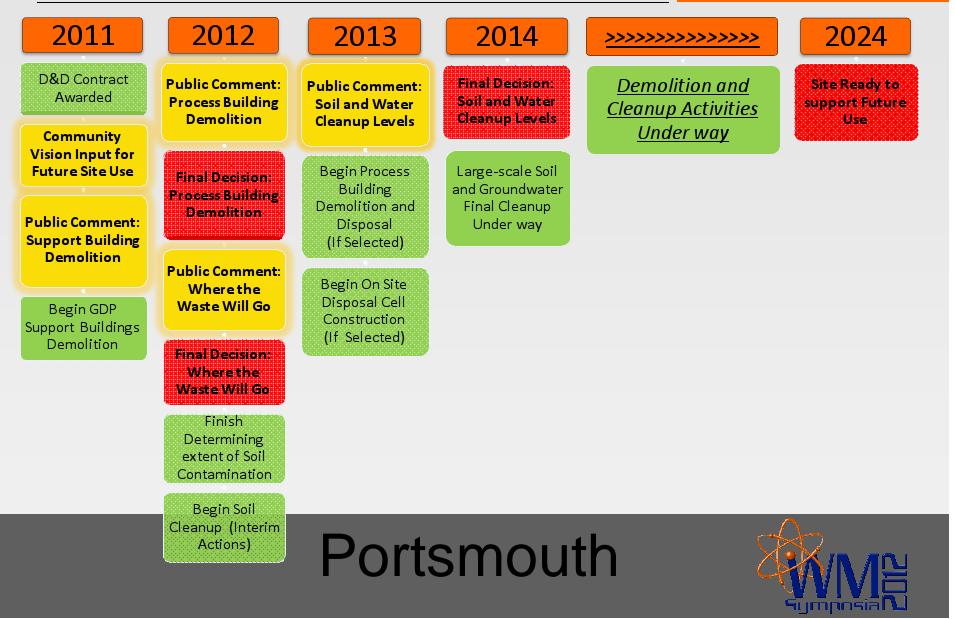


Regulatory Framework

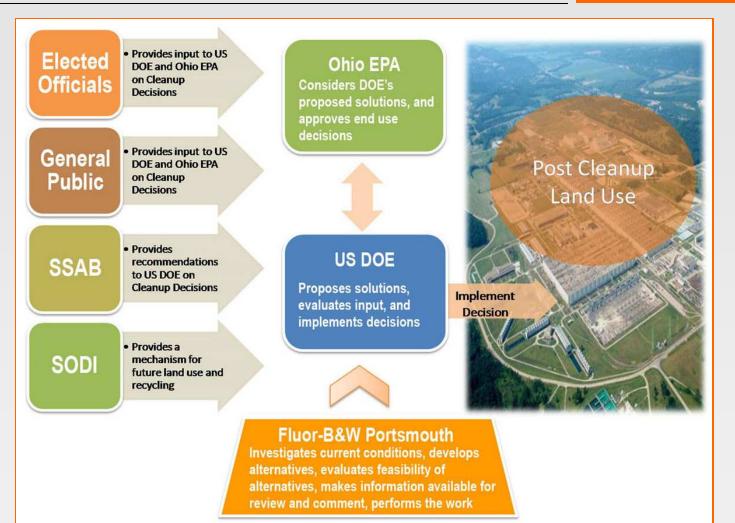




Regulatory Framework



Regulatory Framework





Groundwater Cleanup

► By the numbers ...

- More than 1,000 groundwater monitoring wells installed around the site.
- 628 million gallons of groundwater treated since early 1990s (20,900 rail tanker cars).
- More than 35,000 pounds of degreasing solvent (TCE) removed from groundwater.





Soil Cleanup

Existing Capped or Closed Landfills and Capped Soil Contamination Areas

► By the numbers ...

- ► 5 general locations, 16 closed sites
- Current site landfills cover about 94 acres of site land (85 football fields)
- Landfills contain about 1 million cubic yards of soil and waste





Regulatory Framework



Community Outreach

At left, Envoy Manager Jack Williams addresses members of the Envoy program at the kick-off meeting on September 1, 2011.



At right: Val Francis (left) and Dick Snyder (middle) of the SSAB greet EM Acting Assistant Secretary David Huizenga during his visit to the site in 2011.



Regulatory Framework



At right: Dr. Vince Adams, DOE Site Director for the Portsmouth Site, addresses those in attendance at the meeting for plant neighbors.

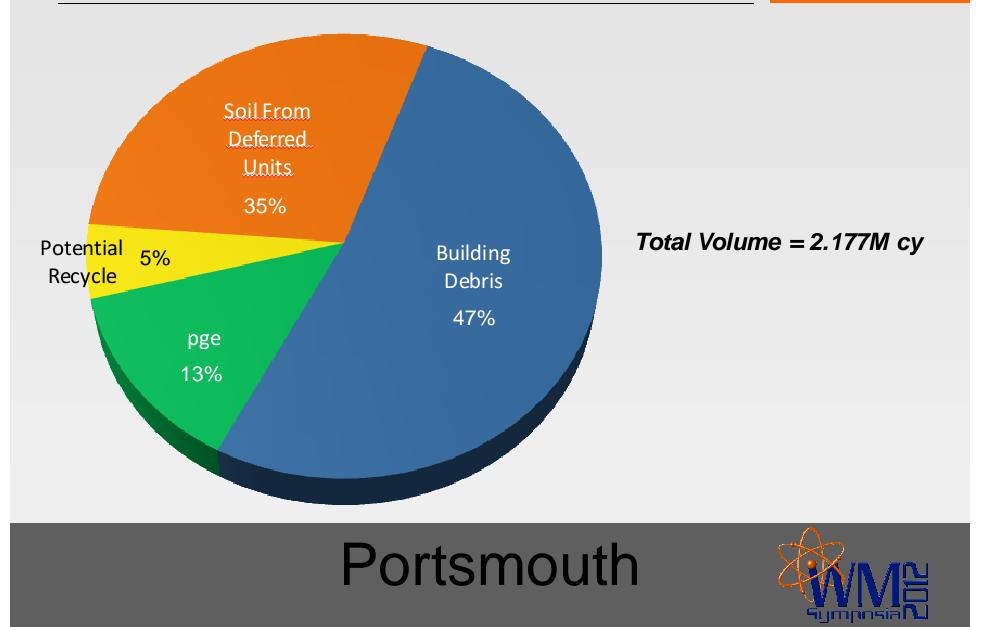
Community Outreach

At left: Nearly 250 residents and community members attended the second in a series of informational meetings held January 31, 2012, at Waverly High School.



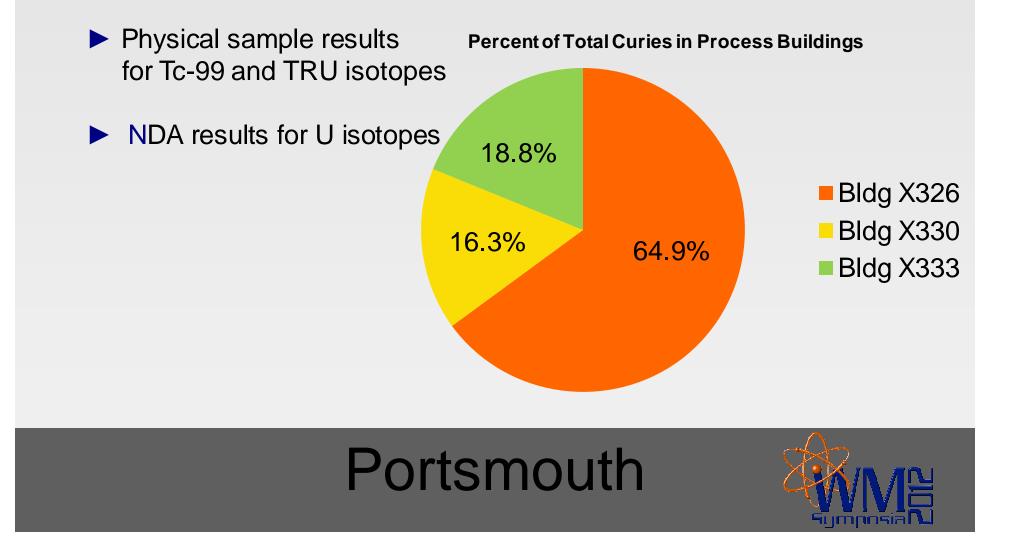


Where will the waste go?



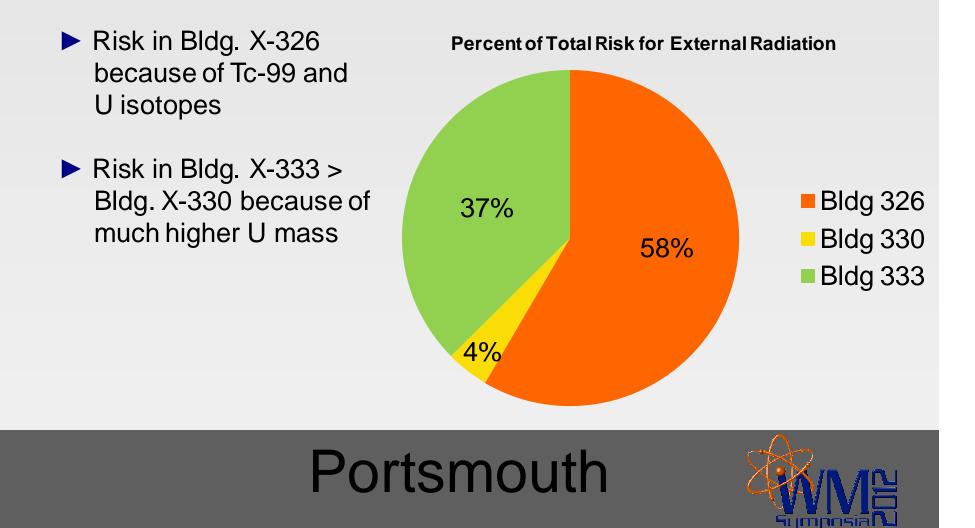
Where will the waste go?

150 Curies in Process Buildings



Where will the waste go?

150 Curies in Process Buildings



Waste Disposition

► By the numbers...

- More than 1,442,000 cubic feet of clean, radioactive, hazardous, and mixed wastes were shipped off site in 2011.
- More than 33% of the mixed hazardous waste inventory has been shipped off site for treatment.





Waste Disposition Alternatives







Waste Disposition Alternatives

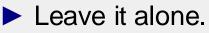
► Alternative 1:

Ship all soils, debris and equipment to off-site disposal facilities

Alternative 2:

- Ship materials with highest contamination off site.
- Dispose of lower contaminated materials in an engineered on-site disposal facility.
- On-site disposal facility may only receive materials from Portsmouth site – No off-site waste allowed.
- Additional restrictions or prohibited items may be incorporated into final agreement with the Ohio EPA.
- Permanent care of on-site disposal facility is required by DOE.

► Alternative 3:





Alternative 1

Local Landfill ("Clean" waste only) Pike County, Ohio







Energy Solut

Waste Control Spec

NNSS

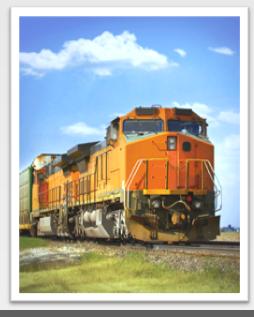


Waste Control Specialists Andrews, Texas DOE Nevada National Security Site (formerly Nevada Test Site) Nevada



Alternative 1

Current estimates show that ~2.2 million cubic yards of demolition debris/remediation wastes will be generated during D&D/remediation of the Ports Gaseous Diffusion Plant. For Alternative 1, this is projected to result in:



- More than 25,000 trucks* (local and to DOE's Nevada National Security Site) traveling 43 million miles.
- 15,000 rail cars* traveling 55 million miles.

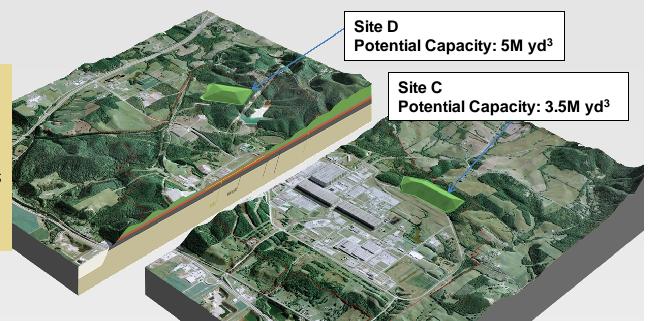
*With addition of "bulking factor" in equation



Alternative 2

Location Factors

- Best available geology
- Compliance with the regulations
- Compatible with future site uses
- 🕨 Cost
- Logistics



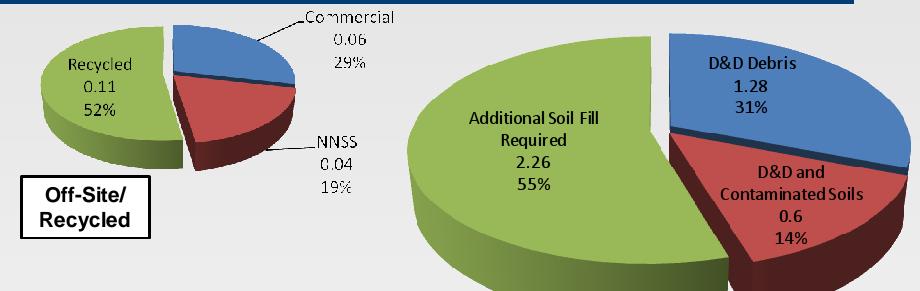
Size / Volume Factors

- Volume of non-recyclable contaminated debris
- Amount of soil to mix with debris for structural stability
- Desire to consolidate existing landfills
- Waste Acceptance Criteria
- Desired height



Alternative 2

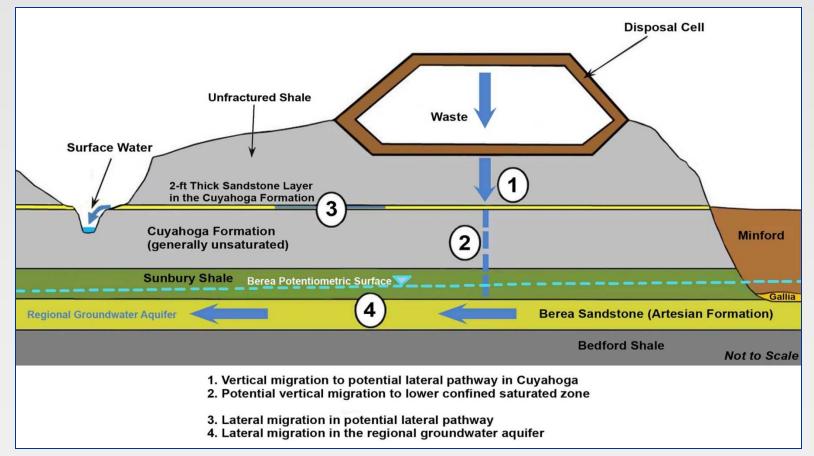
Volumes For "On-Site" Alternative In The RI/FS



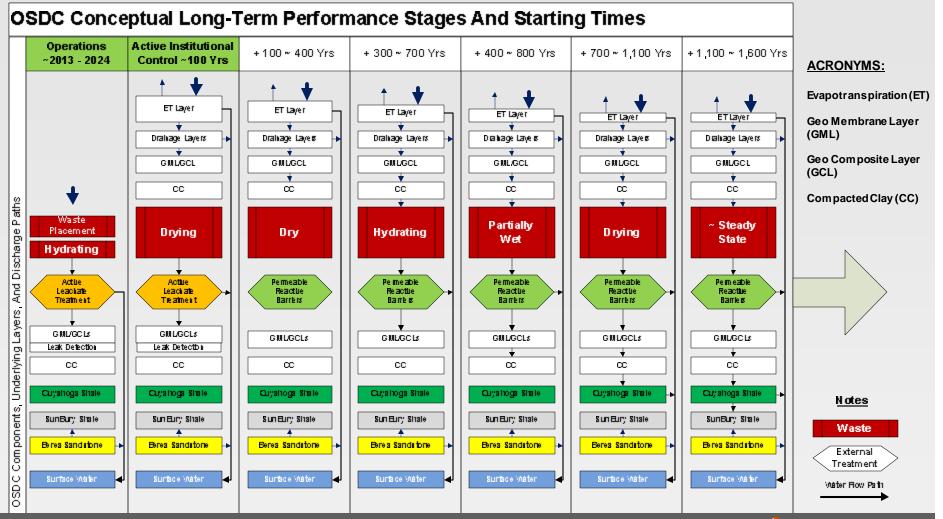
Volumes (in millions of cubic yards) are preliminary and subject to revision.



Alternative 2







Alternative 2



Alternative 2

- Current estimates show that ~2.2 million cubic yards of demolition debris/remediation wastes will be generated during D&D/remediation of the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant. For Alternative 2, this is projected to result in:
 - 157,000 trucks* (local and to the DOE's Nevada National Security Site) traveling 24 million miles.
 - 260 rail cars* traveling 950,000 miles.

*With addition of "bulking factor" in equation



A visual display of the On-Site Disposal Cell alternative was available at the Department of Energy's quarterly public meeting held January 31, 2012, at nearby Waverly High School.



Alternative Comparison

Data related to the 2 proposals have been determined based on current funding profiles. These are only projections; proposals are still subject to Ohio EPA review and are highly sensitive to changes in funding.

Proposal	Cost	Duration	Hours of Work	Volume
Alternative 1 Off-Site	\$1.62 Billion	18 years	2.0 million hours	100% off site
Alternative 2 Off-Site/On-Site	\$668 million	12 years	4.3 million hours	10% off site; 90% on site

- Roles of DOE and Ohio EPA
- SSAB consideration and recommendation
- Public comment period
- DOE, Ohio EPA decisions on path forward



End Points

- Decisions for process building demolition, soil cleanup levels, and waste disposal have not been made.
- Excellent working relationship with SSAB and Ohio EPA.
- Ohio EPA supporting accelerated regulatory decision process.
- Formal public comment process will be this year.







ASSET RECYCLE & REUSE

Presented by Dr. Vincent Adams Portsmouth/Paducah Project Office Site Director







Recycle Drivers

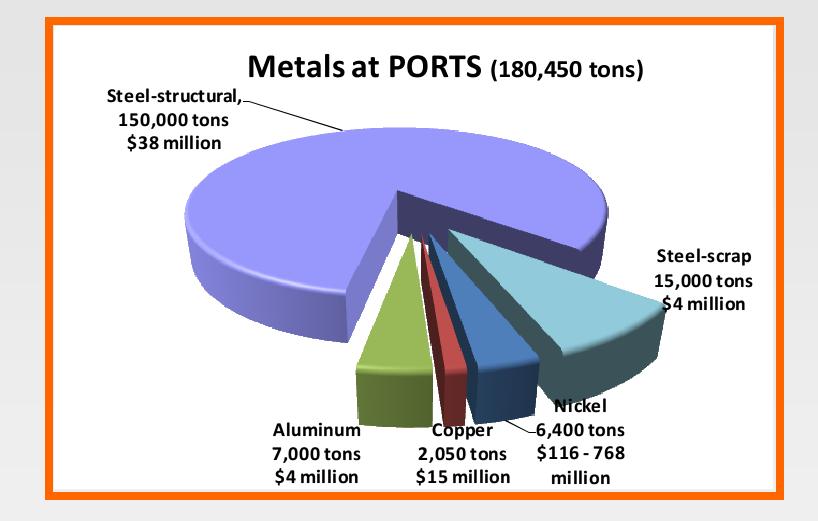
- Pollution Prevention Act of 1990
- Solid Waste Disposal Act
- Executive Order 13514
- Department of Energy Order 450.1A
- RCRA Orientation Manual
- FBP Contract Clause



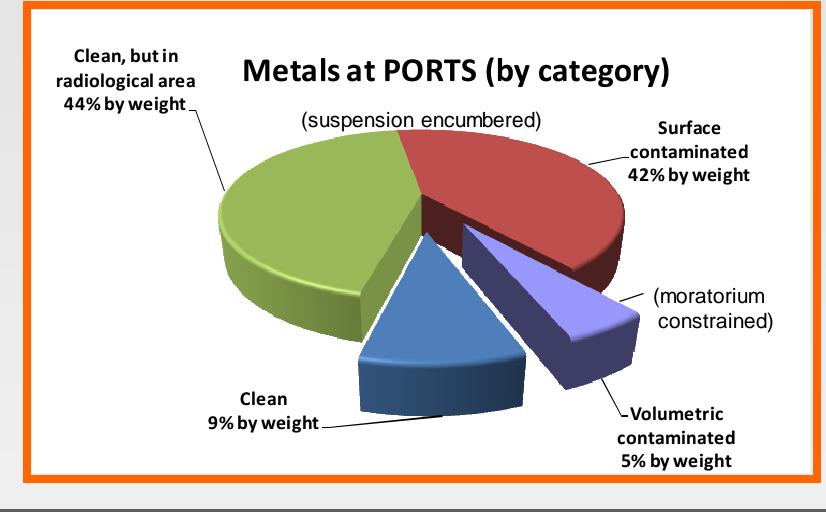














CLEAN - SUCCESSES

Transformer Recycle

Transferred 17 units to Southern Ohio Diversity Initiative (SODI)

Switchyard D&D Recycle/Reuse Success

Recycled >7.8 million pounds of mixed steel, copper, and aluminum





CLEAN

Net Benefit/Regional Impact to Date

- Recycled through Community Reuse Organization
- Generated more than \$2 million for CRO
- Avoided ~ \$800,000 in waste disposal costs
- CRO \$150K grant to local Port Authority
 - Leveraged to create 100 new jobs
- CRO \$150K grant to local Water Commission
 - Leveraged to expand drinking water supplies



SUSPENSION

Policy for release of suspension encumbered metals

- DOE "Suspension Policy" issued July 13, 2000
- Allows recycle, once conditions satisfied
 - Release materials determined to be compliant with DOE Order 458.1 requirements
- HQ assessment of site release procedures/processes
 - Follow-up completed, corrective actions in progress
- Path forward will be determined after completion of Headquarters Programmatic Environmental Assessment



SUSPENSION

Challenges

- Facilities undergoing evaluation to determine status regarding suspension
 - Work efficiency, avoid repeat dress-outs
 - Determine extent and impact of historical operations
- Limited impact of operations to non-process auxiliary systems and building structures



MORATORIUM

DOE "Moratorium" Policy, Jan. & Feb. 2000

- Volumetrically contaminated
- Classified
- ▶ Up to 30,300 tons (\$550M-\$3.6B)
 - PORTS 6,400 tons (\$116M-\$768M)
 - ORO 5,600 tons (\$102M-\$672M)
 - PAD 18,300 tons (\$332M-\$2.2B)
- Less than 1% of annual global nickel market



MORATORIUM

Objective:

Solicit Commercial Purification Technologies:

- Clean or cleaner than commercial for ultra-pure applications
- Clean to ALARA levels for other applications
 - (E.g., naval components; NRC/DOE waste containers; hybrid automobile batteries)
- Safe, environmentally sound and cost effective



Comparison of Commercial Nickel vs. Decontaminated DOE Nickel

Radionuclide	commercial nickel		IAEA Release Limits	Lowest decon level m	eported	Ratio IAEA : decon	Ratio commercial : decon
²²⁸ Th	0.043	М	27	0.043	М	632:1	1.0:1
²³⁰ Th	0.1013	а	27	0.035	М	771:1	2.9:1
²³⁴ Th	1.000	М	27	1.00	М	27:1	1.0:1
²³⁴ U	0.9393	а	27	0.015	М	1,800:1	63:1
²³⁵ U	0.0396	а	27	0.015	М	1,849:1	2.7:1
²³⁸ U	0.0162	а	27	0.010	М	2,700 : 1	1.6:1
²³⁷ Np	0.0250	М	27	0.025	М	1,080:1	1.0:1
²³⁹ Pu/ ²⁴⁰ PU	0.0250	М	2.7	0.025	М	108:1	1.0:1
²⁴¹ Pu	2.70	М	270	2.70	М	100:1	1.0:1
⁹⁹ Tc	2.920	М	27	2.92	М	9.25:1	1.0:1

a = actua/

M = Minimum Detection Level

Isotropic Activity, pCi/g

Testing of limited quantity of GDP nickel



- Very High Demand for Ultra Pure Nickel
 - **Foam electrodes** light weight, long life, high capacity batteries
 - ► Nano powders for fuel cells reduce catalyst costs by 95%
 - Nano fibers for radio-frequency shielding for space, national defense uses
 - **Powders** for manufacture of high precision tools and dies
 - Metallic coatings for extended life of mechanical bearing and wear surfaces
 - Corrosion resistant ceramic metal refractory (Cermets)
 - ITER contribution of \$360M of low cobalt nickel to minimize activated cobalt issues for operations and disposal



Nickel Actions in progress

- Information Memorandum to Secretary for Path Forward
- Expression of Interest (EOI) for Commercial Technology
- Characterization of nickel in commerce
- Complete Nickel Release Environmental Assessment



Challenges

- Privatization of Purification & Marketing
- NRC/AEA Regulatory Jurisdiction
- Environmental Regulatory approach
- Overcome "drop & bury" mentality/D&D approach
- Retention of recycle revenue to reduce cost of D&D



