

### Challenges

- High hazard and radiological environments
- Unique industrial safety hazards
- Regulatory historically significant properties
- Re-route of existing infrastructures and systems
- Demolition near adjacent operating facilities
- Workforce mobilization and remobilization

Loss of Fluid Test Reactor



### Scope

#### Demolish 221 facilities and structures

- 171 base scope
- 50 additional made possible by Recovery Act funding and cost savings

#### Budget

- \$540 million base
- \$132 million Recovery Act
- Facility types

### **1950s-era Reactors**

- Loss of Fluid Test
- Engineering Test Reactor
- Power Burst Facility
- Material Test Reactor
- Zero Power Physics Reactor
- Experimental Breeder Reactor II

#### Engineering Test Reactor vessel en route to Idaho CERCLA Disposal Facility



## **Monolithic Hot Shops and Cells**

- Test Area North Hot Shop, high bays, spent fuel storage basin
- Idaho Nuclear Technology and Engineering Center (INTEC) Fuel Reprocessing Complex
- Advanced Test Reactor hot cell



### **Buried Waste Retrieval Enclosures**



- Accelerated Retrieval Projects I and VI
- Cradle to grave



### Other



- Hazardous tank systems
- Coal-fired generation facilities
- Analytical laboratories

Coal-fired generation plant demo



### Safety



#### Total Recordable Case Rate

- 1.3 (seven year average)
- One third of national construction industry average (3.9)
- Radiological
  - Zero reportable personnel intakes over life of the project
- With focus on safety, production followed

Decontamination and decommissioning activities on floor of the Experimental Breeder Reactor II



### Instruction and practice

### Training

- Streamlined human resources, regulatory, and project training (Block)
- Emphasized safety culture
- On the job training for specific job assignments
  - Extensive use of mockups
- "Tool Box" training
- Crew blending to ensure mentoring process
- Extensive management presence in field



### **Regulatory Approach**



- Department of Energy
- Idaho Department of Environmental Quality and Environmental Protection Agency
- Other stakeholders (Tribal Nations, Citizens Advisory Board, public)



Citizens Advisory Board tours Materials and Fuels Complex





CH2M+WC

### **Regulatory Approach**





### **Technical Approach**





### **Worker Focus**

- Workers come first; management supports
- Listen; implement good ideas
- Follow through
- Provide resources, remove barriers, empower, integrate, coach and guide
- Reward and recognize



Bus stop shelter

### Innovations



- Regulatory strategy
- Centralized project teams
- Extensive use of mockups
- Craft input to design of longreach tools for removal of highly radioactive components

- Hot wax injection
- Use of explosives on contaminated facilities
- Passivated sodium treatment process

Preparations for passivated sodium treatment







# Highlights





### Outcomes

- Demolished 221 facilities and structures
- Reduced environmental footprint by more than two million square feet while protecting the Snake River Plain Aquifer, sole drinking water source to 300,000 residents
- Completed
  - One year ahead of schedule
  - \$312 million under budget

One-million pound hot cell en route to Idaho CERCLA Disposal Facility

