



NNSA/GTRI: END-OF-LIFE MANAGEMENT OF DISUSED SEALED RADIOACTIVE SOURCES

IAEA SPECIAL SESSION ON THE MANAGEMENT OF DISUSED SEALED SOURCES

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WASTE MANAGEMENT SYMPOSIUM FEBRUARY 2013



U.S. Department of ENERGY GTRI's Domestic Radioactive Source Security Mission



GTRI provides voluntary security assistance which include:

- □ Removal of disused or unwanted radioactive sources:
- □ Voluntary security upgrades;
- Specialized training for local law enforcement:
- No-fault table top exercises;
- □ Transportation Security





GTRI voluntary security enhancements are:

- □ Complementary to and do not replace the licensees requirements to meet Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and Agreement State regulatory requirements;
- □ Sound, cost-effective, and prudent best practices which further improve security above regulatory requirements.



See NRC RIS 2010-02 "The Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI) Federally Funded Voluntary Security Enhancements For High-Risk Radiological Material"



National Nuclear Security Administration

Off-Site Source Recovery Project (OSRP)

- Every year, thousands of sources become disused and unwanted in the United States.
- □ Licensees in many states do not have commercial disposal access.
- While secure storage is a temporary measure, the longer sources remain disused or unwanted the chances increase that they will become unsecured or abandoned. Thus, permanent disposal is essential.
- □ OSRP http://osrp.lanl.gov/
 - ☐ To date, GTRI has recovered over 30,000 sources totaling over 839,000 Ci
 - ☐ GTRI primarily recovers Cs-137, Co-60, Sr-90, Am-241, Pu-238, Pu-239, Ra-226









Clive Variance Background



- •Prior to July 2008, the Low-Lever Radioactive Waste (LLRW) disposal facility in Barnwell, South Carolina afforded sealed source waste generators without a LLRW Compact facility and SCATR a disposal pathway for sources
- •Barnwell's July 2008 closure to out-of-compact generators left most states and generators without a disposal pathway for disused and unwanted sealed sources
- •The Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1985 (LLRWPAA) allowed that Compact and non-Compact LLRW disposal facilities could opt to accept waste from states without a Compact facility
 - •Energy Solutions in Clive, Utah is a facility unaffiliated with a Compact
 - •With its recently approved variance, it can accept Class A LLRW from authorized generators in all 50 states



Into Action



- •In 2008, DHS created the Removal and Disposition of Disused Sources Focus Group ("RDDS Focus Group")
 - •Focus Group included sealed source manufacturers, distributors, users, storage and disposal companies, regulators, other Federal and State officials, and LLRW compact members
- •The RDDS Focus Group recommended solutions and a path forward in a report
 - •One solution from the Focus Group report was the possibility of a license amendment to allow sealed source disposal at Clive facility > A license variance or amendment would be required
- •The variance effort required agreement and action by a range of stakeholders with varied equities and interests: Energy Solutions, NNSA/GTRI, State of Utah-DRC, and CRCPD
- •The variance request put forth by Energy Solutions centered on GTRI's threat reduction initiatives
 - •It would be limited to sealed sources registered as disused with OSRP



SCATR/UTAH- The Path Ahead



- •April 2012 Clive variance includes a range of sealed sources that meet the definition for Class A waste
- •Important from a security standpoint: Co-60 and Cs-137, two of the most commonly used gamma-emitting radionuclides, are eligible for disposal at Clive

Table 1: Commonly Used Radionuclides and Class A Limits					
Isotope	Class A Limit	Isotope	Class A Limit	Isotope	Class A Limit
⁶⁰ Co	700 microCi/cm3	125 I	700 microCi/cm3	¹⁹² Ir	700 microCi/cm3
¹³⁷ Cs	1 microCi/cm3	¹⁰⁹ Cd	700 microCi/cm3	⁶⁵ Zn	700 microCi/cm3
¹⁵³ Gd	700 microCi/cm3	¹³³ Ba	unlimited	²⁰⁴ Tl	700 microCi/cm3
⁵⁵ Fe	700 microCi/cm3	⁶⁸ Ge	700 microCi/cm3	²² Na	700 microCi/cm3
⁵⁷ Co	700 microCi/cm3	¹⁵² Eu	unlimited	⁵⁴ Mn	700 microCi/cm3
²¹⁰ Po	700 microCi/cm3	¹⁴⁷ Pm	700 microCi/cm3	¹⁹⁵ Au	700 microCi/cm3



SCATR/UTAH- The Path Ahead



- •The variance will last for a period of one (1) year from the date the first sealed source waste is received at the Energy Solutions facility
- •Only sealed sources recovered in coordination with the SCATR program are authorized for disposal under the variance
- •To encourage generators to take advantage of this opportunity, CRCPD is offering to share the cost of Class A sealed source disposal at Clive -- SCATR is targeting a 50 percent cost-share
- •The Clive variance effort provides a model to other sites and states which may be able to undertake similar efforts in support of national security, health, and safety



Schedule Moving Forward



- •Class B and C sealed sources will be also be collected by SCATR for disposal at WCS from generators participating in the Clive initiative
- •CRCPD will work with a subset of states –Illinois, Indiana, New York, and Ohio—to 'pilot' the Clive disposal effort and Class B and C source collections to determine the best process for engaging other states

Ongoing – Registration & Update

- •Generators must register their Class A, B, and C disused sources with the OSRP at http://osrp.lanl.gov/PickUpSources.aspx
- •Registered generators must ensure updated registration information -each source has a unique identifier

•March 15, 2013 -Deadline for all sources to be registered

•After March 15, 2013 – Waste disposal brokers will contact licensees and source collections will begin



Financial Assurances



- •Financial assurances are increasingly important now that commercial disposal options are available
- •Some states have good models for financial assurance schemes
- •Investigating ways to make financial assurances a requirement, while maintaining states' flexibility in implementation



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Questions and GTRI Contacts

Questions?

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