

February 24 – February 28, 2013 ♦ Phoenix, Arizona

West Valley Demonstration Project Decommissioning Successes & Challenges

Craig R. Rieman
U.S. Department of Energy
West Valley Demonstration Project

West Valley Demonstration Project (WVDP) Mission

The WVDP mission was defined by an act of Congress in 1980 – Public Law 98-368

Solidify the high-level radioactive waste at the Center

Completed

 99.7% of the curies in the tanks were vitrified and the glass is contained in 275 stainless steel canisters

 Develop containers suitable for permanent disposal of the waste **Completed**

 Transport the solidified waste to a federal repository for permanent disposal Pending Repository

Dispose of low-level radioactive waste and transuranic waste

In Progress

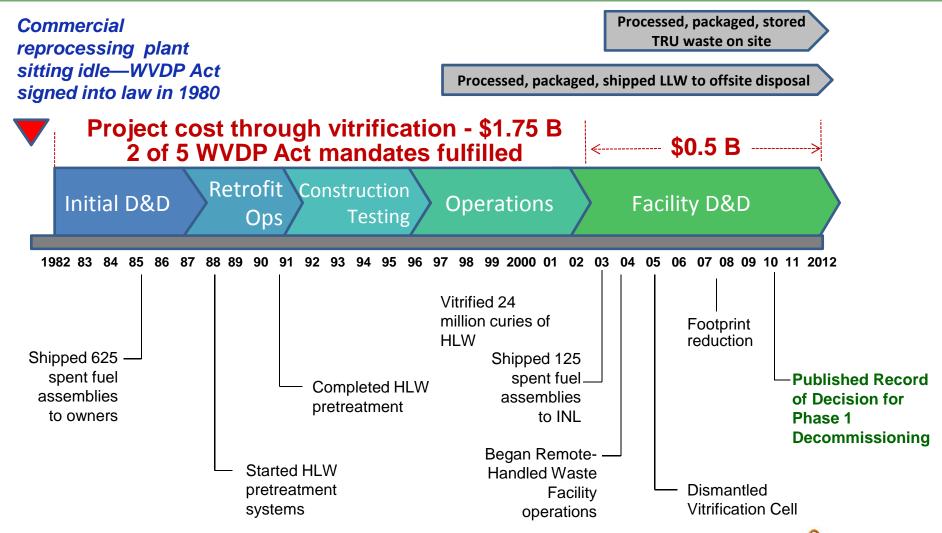
 Decontaminate and decommission the underground high-level waste tanks, facilities and any material and hardware used in connection with the Project

In Progress





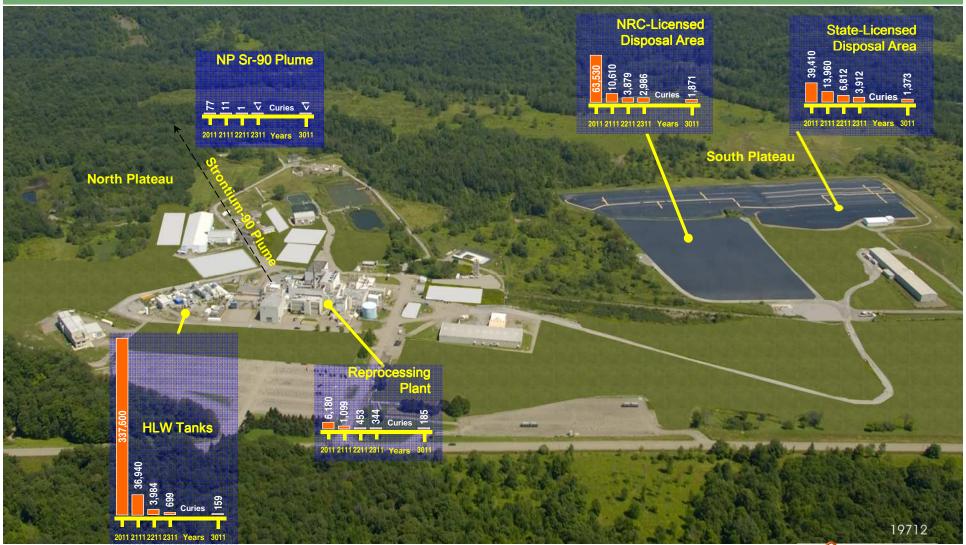
WVDP Accomplishments/Successes







Projected Radionuclide Inventory Over Time





Phased Decisionmaking

In 2010, DOE published the Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision (ROD) for Decommissioning and/or Long-Term Stewardship at the West Valley Demonstration Project and the Western New York Nuclear Service Center

- Phased Decision making ROD
- Phase 1 Decommissioning Plan

Phase 1 Studies

- Final Decommissioning ROD
- Phase 2 Decommissioning Plan

Phase 1 Decommissioning

Phase 1 Facility Disposition

- Relocate 275 HLW Canisters to new dry cask storage facility
- Demolish Vitrification Facility (Vit) and Main Plant Process Building (MPPB)
 - Remove ancillary facilities Ship legacy Low Level Waste

Phase 1 Soil Remediation

- Remove Below Grade Portion of MPPB and Vit (including source area of plume)
- Remove Lagoons and Liquid Waste Treatment Facility
- Ship Legacy TRU Waste
- Remove Remote Handled Waste Facility and remaining ancillary facilities
- Remediate all WMA 1 & 2 Soil

Phase 2 Decommissioning

(Decisions made by 2020)

Phase 2 Decisions

- Closure decision for Waste Tank Farm
- Closure decisions for NRC-licensed Disposal Area and State-licensed Disposal Area



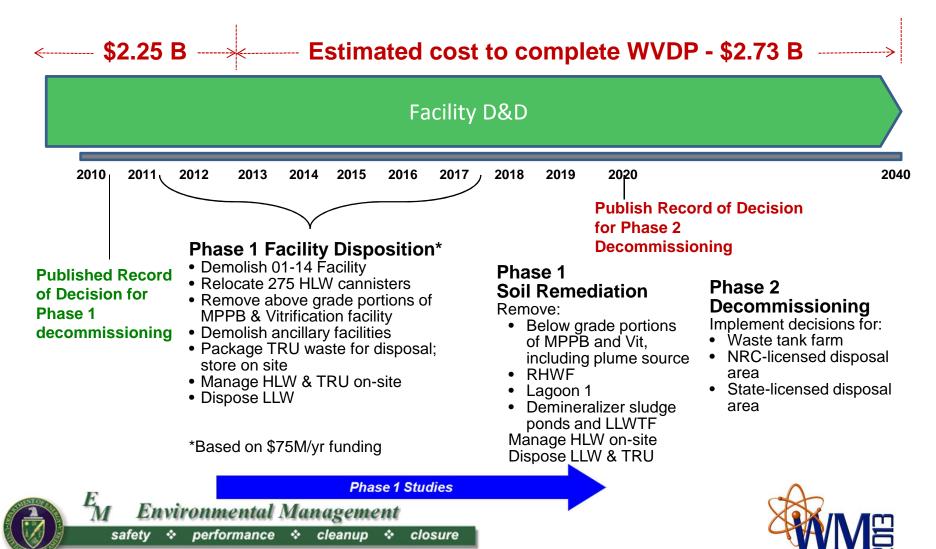


Environmental Management

safety & performance & cleanup & closure



Decommissioning Timeline

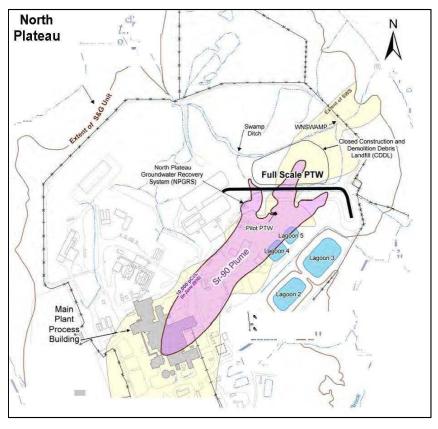


Phase 1 Decommissioning Accomplishments

 Installed full scale, 860-ft, zeolite-filled permeable treatment wall to capture Sr-90 in groundwater

 Installed a slurry wall and geomembrane cover at the NRC-licensed disposal area to reduce infiltration of ground water and runoff

Permeable Treatment Wall

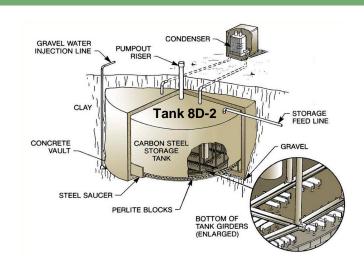






Accomplishments continued

- Installed dehumidification system to evaporate residual liquid from 4 underground tanks that formerly held HLW
 - 750,000 gal tanks, 8D-1 &8D-2, are dry
 - 15,000 gal tank 8D-3 nearly dry
 - 15,000 gal tank 8D-4, with ~5000 gal of mixed waste, will be dry in 5-8 yrs; pH adjustments will mitigate corrosion







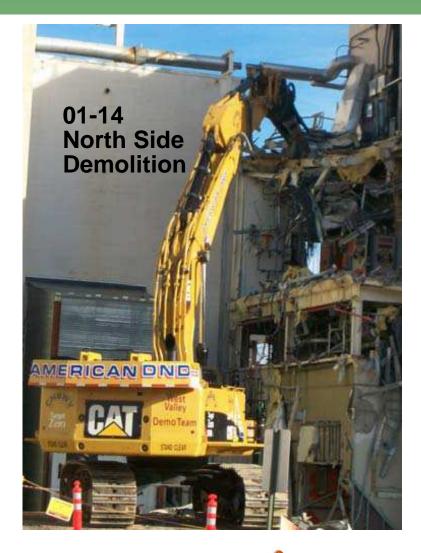
New ventilation ductwork and desiccant drier





Accomplishments continued

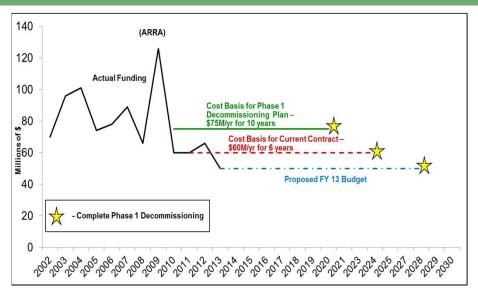
- Substantial progress toward removal of site facilities and off-site disposal of legacy low-level waste
 - Shipped ~20,000 drums of treated supernatant waste
- Demolition of 01-14 building underway
- Vitrification facility components removed and staged for disposal

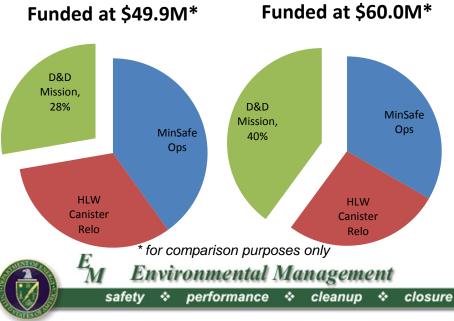






Challenge for WVDP Completion: Funding





Funding priorities

- ~\$20M/yr for min safe operations
- HLW canister relocation (critical path)

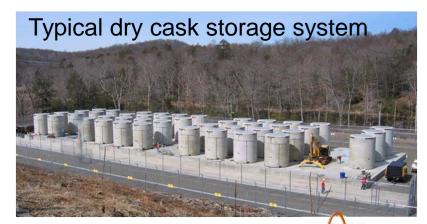
Impacts of reduced funding

- Delays scheduled activities
 - Waste shipments
 - Demolition of facilities
- Increases costs
 - Upgrades/maintenance of waste storage facilities
 - Continued monitoring & maintenance of waste in storage
 - Continued monitoring & maintenance of facilities slated for demolition



Challenge: Main Plant Process Building Demolition

- Relocating waste from Main Plant's High Level Waste Interim Storage to a stand alone dry cask storage system:
 - 275 HLW canisters
 - 2 evacuated canisters
 - 1 non-routine HLW canister
 - 2 drums of spent nuclear fuel (SNF) debris
- Use current licensed SNF shipping cask multi-purpose canister overpacks and current SNF cask designs:
 - 5 HLW canisters per package
 - 3 canisters in separate cask
 (2 evacuated canisters and 1 non-routine canister)
 - SNF debris in separate cask





Challenge: MPPB Demolition continued

- Impact of reduced funding:
 - Schedule for relocating HLW canisters will lengthen
 - Time to place plant in cold, dark, & dry condition will lengthen
 - Maintenance costs will increase
 - Demolition will be delayed

Example: MPPB

Roof

Ventilation

Utilities



Main Plant Process Building & associated facilities





Challenge: TRU Disposal

- WVDP transuranic waste is non-defense
- Disposal of WVDP TRU at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant would require Congressional action

Costly and time consuming to meet WIPP specs for high

activity waste

- TRU packaging requirements continue to evolve
- Previously packaged waste may not meet current standards
- WIPP schedule to package for transport or disposal



The Horizontal Emplacement and Retrieval Equipment (HERE) is used to push remote-handled transuranic waste into horizontal boreholes in the disposal room walls.



Challenge: TRU Disposal continued

- DOE reviewing options for disposal of greater-than-class-C (GTCC) low level radioactive waste and GTCC-like waste through the GTCC environmental impact statement (EIS)
 - Potential disposal sites include generic commercial sites, WIPP, and
 5 additional DOE sites
 - EPA is participating as a cooperating agency
 - NRC is participating as a commenting agency
- Prolonged storage of TRU at WVDP will slow decommissioning progress, i.e. need to maintain storage facilities





Phase 2 Decommissioning Decisions

- Final decommissioning decisions are yet to be made
 - Underground storage tanks
 - NRC-licensed disposal area
 - State-licensed disposal area
- Phase 1 studies will aid decommissioning decisions for the Phase 2 ROD in 2020







The WVDP Vision for 2020

