

Nuclear Power Plant Infrastructure Evaluations for Removing Commercial Spent Nuclear Fuel

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Nuclear Power Plant Site Evaluations

- The purpose of nuclear power plant (NPP) site evaluations is to:
 - Confirm, gather, and identify gaps in information related to the inventory of spent nuclear fuel (SNF) and greater-than-Class C (GTCC) waste at the NPP sites
 - Document conditions at the NPP sites at time of evaluation
 - Evaluate site transportation experience and near-site transportation infrastructure at the NPP sites
- Identify gaps in information needed to ship SNF and GTCC waste from the NPP sites
- Based on the available information, identify options for transporting SNF and GTCC waste from the NPP sites

Nuclear Power Plant Infrastructure Evaluations for Removal of Spent Nuclear Fuel

Spent Fuel and Waste Disposition

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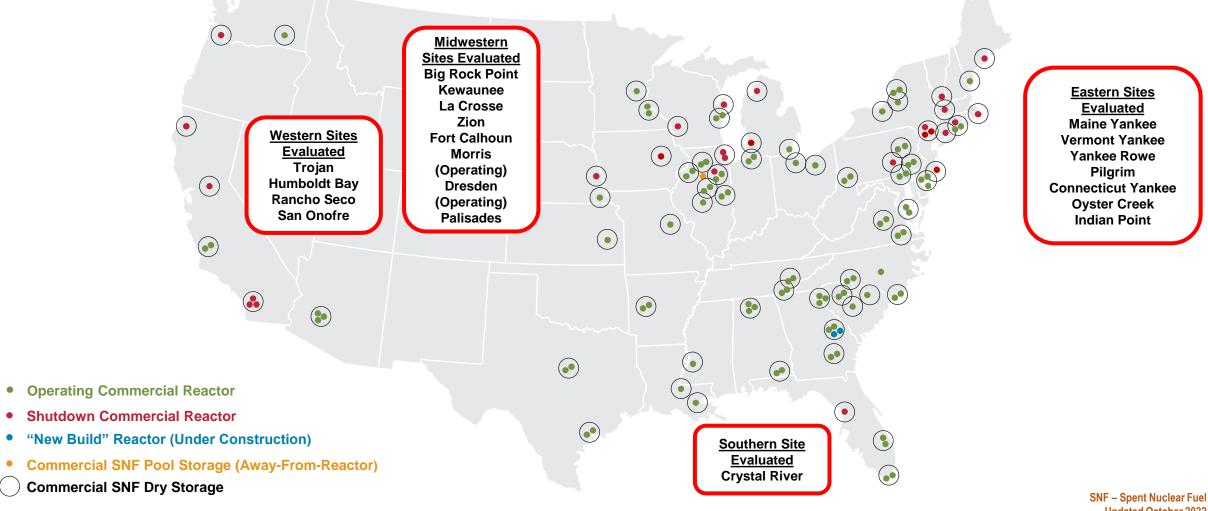


Aspects of Transportability Evaluated

- SNF and GTCC inventory and its characteristics compare the inventory and its characteristics to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Certificate of Compliance (CoC) for the transportation casks that could be used
 - Does the burnup, enrichment, and decay heat meet the conditions in the CoC
 - Is the specific dry storage canister model included in the CoC
- Onsite infrastructure what is available at a site
- Near-site transportation infrastructure rail, roads, and barge access
 - Location and capacity of transportation infrastructure and past experience transporting heavy loads to and from the site
 - For sites without direct rail access, need for a heavy haul truck to rail transload
- Each site is unique so the emphasis placed on these areas depends on the characteristics of the site being evaluated case-by-case
- Data obtained during site evaluations is shared with UNF-ST&DARDS and System Modeling



Locations of Commercial SNF



Updated October 2022 Note: Symbols do not reflect precise locations

NPP Site Evaluation Process

- Extensive NPP site research
- Planning with NPP Site
 - List of questions submitted to NPP site about two months before site evaluation
 - Coordinate regarding security access requirements and logistics
- Planning with nearby railroads
 - Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) leads this activity
 - Identify potential transload locations
- Planning with Federal, Tribal, State, and State Regional Group partners
 - US Army Corps of Engineers and US Coast Guard if barging transport mode possible
 - State Regional Groups will often assist in external engagement meetings
 - Variety of State agencies will typically participate in a site evaluation
- Planning with community engagement or advisory panels
- Logistics planning
- These activities will typically take 4-6 months



Document and Database Research Focuses on Areas Relevant to Transportation Planning

- SNF inventory and dry storage systems used at the site
- Onsite infrastructure
- Near-site transportation
 infrastructure
- Overweight/overdimension transportation experience at the sites

Facility Interface I	Data Sheet	Crystal River 3			
General Information					
Site:		Unit: 3 Docket Numbers: 50-302			
Site Status:		Permanent Shutdown Decommissioned			
Address:	Power Line Road	Contact Name: Bob Kunita			
		Organization/Position: Lead Engineer			
Site Operator:	Progress Energy, Inc.	Phone Number: 919-546-2709			
NSSS Vendor:	Babcock & Wilcox	Fax Number: 919-548-4381			
Unit Type:					
	No spent fuel currently in dry storag				
-	No spent her corrently in ary storag	Je			
Site/Plant Cask Han	dling Information				
Roads			The state of the s	Data Ohaat	0
Best Truck Route to	Power Line Road/ US-19 and 98/	SR-44/ CR- Weight Permit @ 80.000 lbs to	Facility Interface	Data Sheet	Crystal River
Nearest Interstate:	491/ SR-200/ I-75 (45 miles from t	he plant) Limits: 127,000 lbs			
Bridges:	1	Weight Limits:			
Underpasses:		Height	Cask Receiving Ar	ea Information	· · ·
Description:	Off-site road dimension limits: 60'-	6" long tractor/trailer X 13'-6" high X 8'-6" wide.	Truck Access	Yes No Ac	cess Through Airlock/Access Bay: 🗌 Yes 🛛 🛛 No
	On-site roads are capable of supp	orting heavy haul transporter. 3-90° turns in protected	Rail Access	Yes No Dime	ensions: L none W 26'-0" H 73'-8"
	area.		Floor Load Limits:	Maximum Total Load:	Maximum Area Load:
Rail			Hatchway:		ensions: L 35'-8" W 8'-7"
Access to Site:	Yes No Servicing F	Railroad Company: CSXT		chway in Relationship to Cask 9'-9.5	5" south of Auxiliary Building south outside wall at
On Site Rail:	Yes No	Last Use: active	Receiving Area:	grour	nd level.
Length of Rail Inside	Protected Area: 0	Road Distance to Off-Site Rail Head: NA	Description:		th hatchway to Auxiliary Building. Gate access is
Description:		eiving area. On-site rails used for coal shipments to 4		26'-0" wide. Hatchway width is	limiting for cask.
	fossil plants at the site. Switches				
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Cask Loading Area		
Water		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Unobstructed U/W L		
Water Way:	Yes No	Name: Crystal River/ Gulf of Mexico	Area:	SFP 🛛 Cask Pit Dime	
Barge Access:		ist Use: active	Floor Load Limits:	Maximum Total Load: 50,00	
	-Site Barge Terminal: NA	and a serve		r Coverage: 9'-0"	Fuel Bundle Lift Height Limit: 17'-4"
Description:		ments is an obstruction that would require a crane to	Description:	Refuel floor area surrounded by 4'-	0" work platform. Crane access height limit is 26'-8".
description.		k. No crane is available and no roll/roll off capabilities.			
	boom out at least au -u with a cas	w. No crane is available and no roll/roll on capabilities.			
Crane			Cask Processing A		
Crane Capacity:	72 tops	Single Failure Proof: Yes No	Processing Area:		ensions: L 10'-0" W 10'-0" H 19'-0"
	72 tons 120 tons		Floor Load Limits:	Maximum Total Load:	Maximum Area Load:
Rating:		Submergible Hook: X Yes No	Description:		x 19'-0" deep containing a 2 level scaffolding w/ a
		(avoids work platform at loading area)		10'-0" diameter cask access openir	ng. Crane access height limit is 30'-8".
Description:	Sister hook. 72 ton crane derating	tor NUREG-0612			
				chnical Specification or Licensing	Limitations
			Administrative Limit		
	В	- 37	Auxiliary Building	hatchway cover must be closed duri	ng cask loading and decon.
				tion/License Limitations:	
			The cask drop an	alysis precludes cask handling at the	e plant due to floor loading capabilities in the
			processing and lo	oading areas.	
			Describe for Handlin Storage of Loaded	ng and Staging Purposes Physical, Te or Unloaded Truck or Rail Transport C	echnical, or Regulatory Limitations for the Temporary Casks On-site:
			There is sufficient track outside the protected area to assemble/store more than 20 railcars. Storage can		
			Not interfere with	coal shipments.	
				• •	· · · ·
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				В	- 38





Sources of Information

- U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) documents and databases
- Facility Interface Capability Assessments (FICAs)
- Near Site Transportation Infrastructure Reports (NSTIs)
- Services Planning Documents (SPDs)
- Facility Interface Data Sheets (FIDS)
- Industry sources (e.g., StoreFUEL)
- Atomic Energy Commission Environmental Statements and NRC Environmental Impact Statements (EISs)
- License Renewal EISs
- Licensee Irradiated Fuel Management Plans (IFMPs) and Post-Shutdown Decommissioning Activities Reports (PSDARs)

Near-Site Transportation Infrastructure Project	
Report and Assessment	
Crystal River Power Plant	
(Forida Power Corporation) Citrus County, Florida	
for Facility Interface Capability Assessment	
Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc. (FICA) Project	
Cask-Handling Assessment	
Crystal River Plant Unit 3	
and the second sec	
Nuclear Assurance Copporation	
Survey Team: E. Bradley A. P. Ceist	
Survey Dates: November 29-80/1989 and a state of the second	
NAC Report No. C8708	
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NAC C-88028C	



Sources of Information (Continued)

Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI) Managers

- Confirmed information obtained from other sources
- Clarified current conditions at the sites
- Provided photos and other detailed information
- Heavy Equipment Lifting, Rigging, and Transporting Companies

Google Earth

- Understand layout of sites
- Used to provide detailed maps of sites and ISFSIs
- Portray transload locations, and rail and heavy haul routes



Big Rock Point Reactor Pressure Vessel Heavy Haul Photo courtesy of Barnhart Crane & Rigging

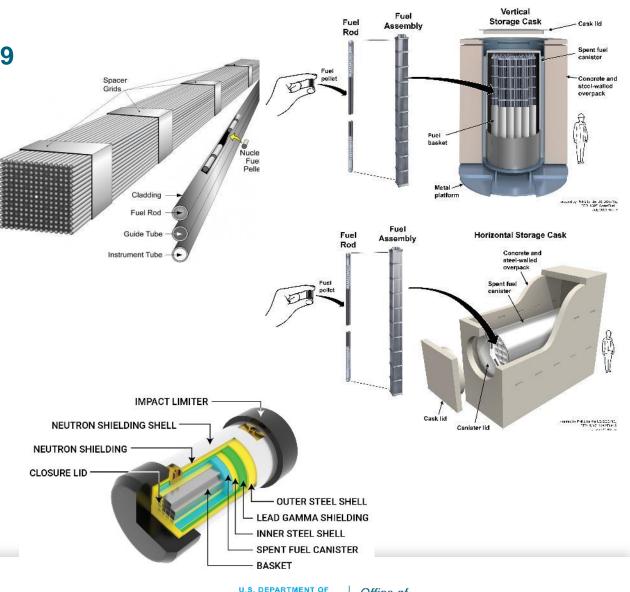




NPP Site Inventories

NPP SNF site inventories based on the GC-859 **Nuclear Fuel Data Survey**

- Database contains the characteristics of the fuel assemblies discharged from each reactor
- Most recent data through December 31, 2017
- This data is augmented by data from the site for • discharges after this date
- This data is shared with UNF-ST&DARDS
- Types of dry storage systems (vendor and model) used at each site's ISFSI
 - Canisters containing SNF and GTCC waste
 - Loading maps, logs, etc.
- Storage features/conditions
 - Number of damaged fuel assemblies
 - Number of high burnup fuel assemblies
 - Whether fuel assemblies are canned or not canned

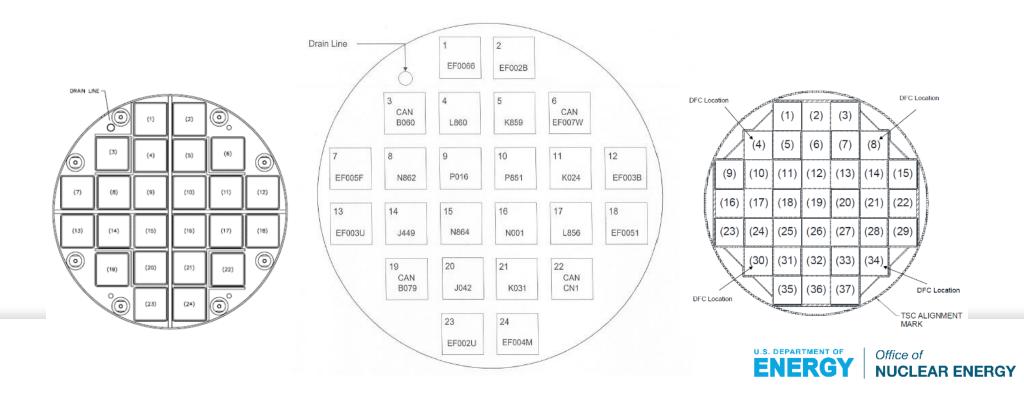


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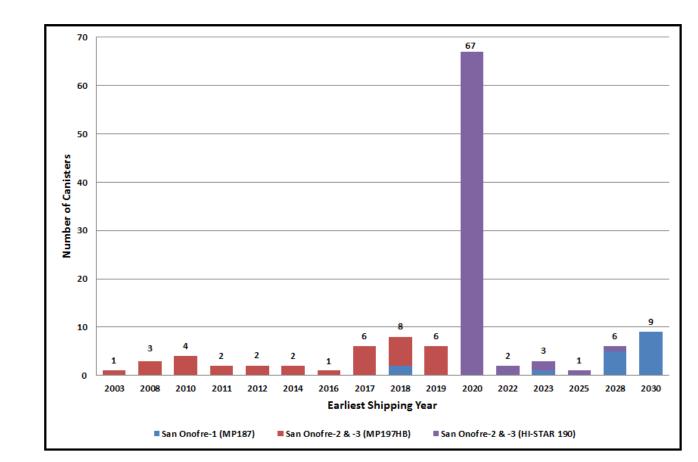
Loading Maps

- Loading maps show the specific locations of SNF assemblies in canisters
- Used to determine realistic temperatures and dose rates
- Also used to determine when a canister may be shipped



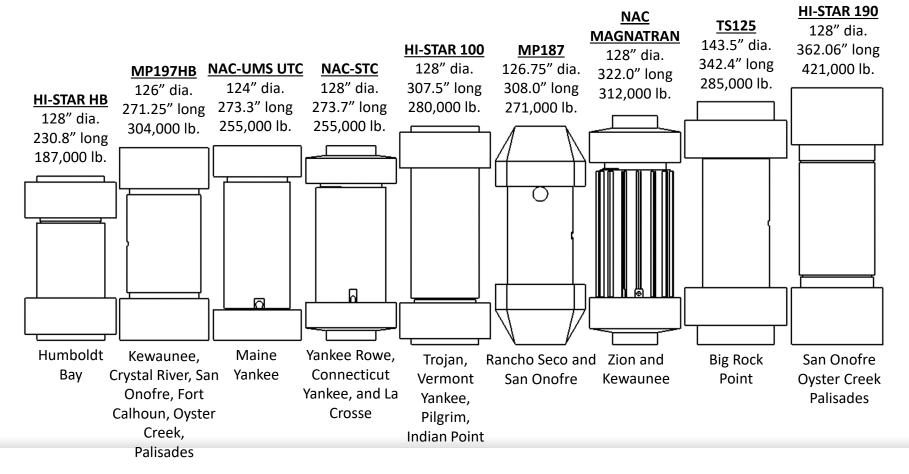
Canister Transportability

- Discharge date, burnup, enrichment, decay heat, and loading map data used to determine when canisters containing SNF may be shipped
- NPP Infrastructure Evaluation Report identifies potential Certificate of Compliance (CoC) modifications that would be required to transport canisters





Transportation Cask Models That Would Be Used to Ship SNF and GTCC Waste from NPP Sites Have a Wide Range of Weights and Dimensions





Site Conditions

- On-Site Transportation Features
 - On-Site Rail
 - On-Site Roads for Heavy-Haul Trucks
 - Barge Access
- On-Site Equipment to Support Transportation Operations
 - Transfer Casks
 - Cranes and Rigging

On-Site Staging Areas for Transport Vehicles, Equipment and Operations Support

Photo courtesy of La Crosse

Trojan Transfer Station



Photo courtesy of Trojan

Photo courtesy of Big Rock Point



Onsite Rail Spur at La Crosse



Big Rock Point Horizontal Transfer System



Near-Site Transportation Infrastructure and Experience

- Evaluate transportation mode options for the NPP sites
- National, Regional, or Short-Line Rail Access
 - Condition and capacity of near-site commercial rail infrastructure
 - Potential transload locations
 - Site experience with rail shipments

Local Roads and Highways

- Distance to potential transload locations (rail spurs or sidings)
- Characteristics and condition of roads and associated infrastructure that would be used by heavy haul vehicles
- Site experience with heavy haul shipments
- Barge Access
 - Characteristics of onsite or nearby docks/slips/sidings/shorelines
 - Site experience with barge shipments



Potential Transload Location at Indian Point



Junction of Onsite Rail Spur with BNSF Mainline at San Onofre



Oyster Creek Barge Landing Access Road



Potential Transload Locations Near NPP Sites



Portland Railhead Near Connecticut Yankee

Potential Kewaunee Transload Location Near Bellevue, Wisconsin





Petoskey Transload Location Near Big Rock Point Gaylord Transload Location Near Big Rock Point



Site Experience Shipping Large Components Key to Understanding How SNF Might Be Moved



Turbine Component Unloading at Crystal River Reactor Pressure Vessel Shipping at Maine Yankee



Reactor Pressure Vessel Shipping at La Crosse

Steam Generator Shipping Near Kewaunee



Google Earth and GIS Database Development

- GIS data on the NPP site is assembled
- Data layers are developed in various areas relevant to transportation planning, including:
 - Property Boundaries and Owner-Controlled Areas (e.g., ISFSI Locations)
 - Highway and Rail Networks
 - Strategic Rail Corridor Networks (STRACNET)
 - Transload Locations
 - Navigable Waterways
 - Tribal Areas
 - Marine Security Zones



Google Earth Image Depicting Navigation Channels and Dredging Depths at Oyster Creek



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Key Parts of NPP Site Evaluations Are Site Visits

- Twenty in-person NPP site evaluations conducted from August 2012 through October 2022
 - Tribal, FRA, State, and State Regional Group (SRG) representatives have participated in 17 site evaluations
- Site visits typically take place over three days
- First day spent at NPP site
- Second day near-site transportation infrastructure
 - Rail infrastructure
 - Potential heavy haul truck routes
 - Potential rail and barge transload locations
- Third day often spent meeting with community engagement or advisory panels
- Notes compiled at the end of each day

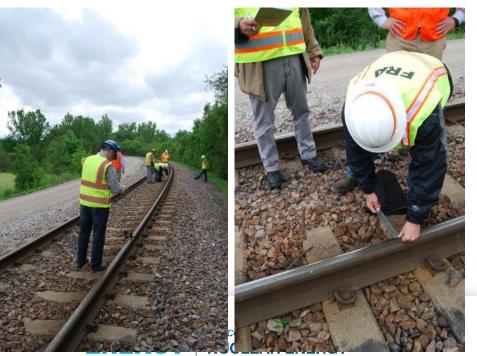




External Engagement During Site Visits

- Tribal and State representatives, SRG representatives, and FRA representatives participate in the entire site visit
 - SRG representatives from the Southern States Energy Board, the Western Interstate Energy Board, the Council of State Governments – Midwest, or the Council of State Governments – Eastern Regional Conference, according to the location of the NPP
 - State representatives typically represent their State department of energy, State department of environmental or natural resources, State Rail Safety Participation Program, State Police, State department of transportation, radiation protection organization, or emergency management organization





External Engagement During Site Visits (continued)

- Tribal representatives explore issues associated with cultural affiliation and Tribal involvement with past and present site activities.
- As the regulator of the U.S. railroads, the FRA representatives bring unique experience to the site visits
 - FRA also coordinates meetings with the railroads that serve the NPP sites
- Meeting with local community engagement or advisory panels
 - Provides an opportunity to inform these panels on DOE activities and the roles and responsibilities of federal agencies during site decommissioning



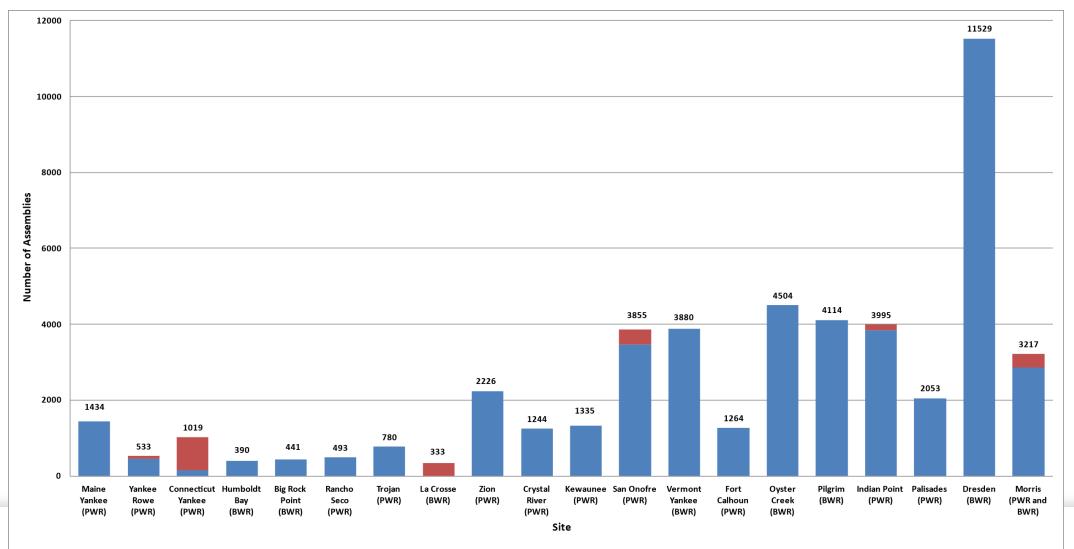


Examples of Results

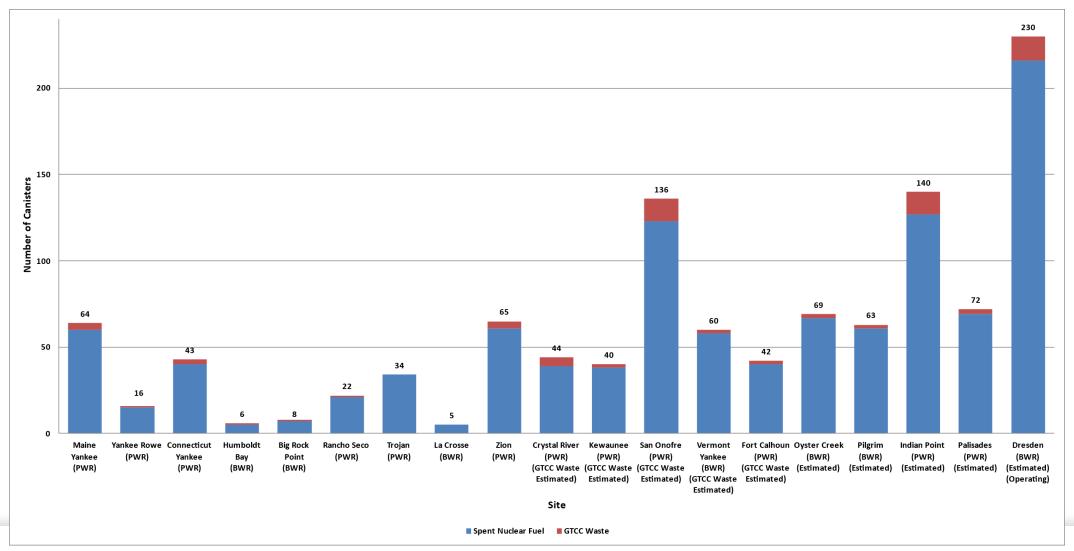
• The following slides provide examples of the types of information collected during site evaluations



Number of SNF Assemblies at each NPP Site

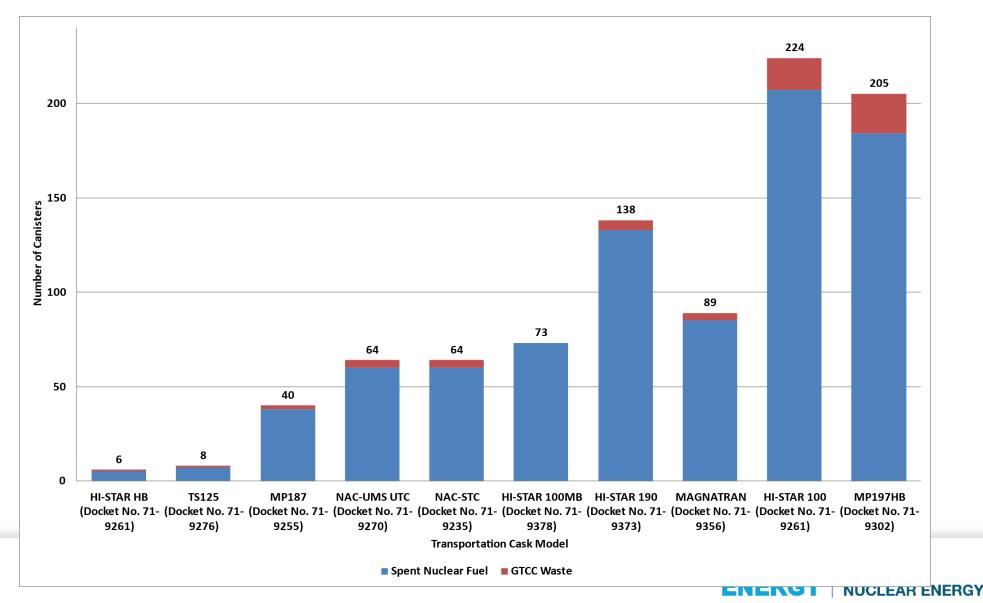


Number of Dry Storage Canisters at each NPP Site





Number of Canisters by Transportation Cask Type



26

Types of Dry Storage Systems Deployed at NPP Sites



Horizontal Storage Modules at Fort Calhoun (Fort Calhoun, Nebraska)

Vertical Concrete Casks at Maine Yankee (Wiscasset, Maine)





HI-STORM UMAX Underground Storage Modules at San Onofre (San Clemente, California)

Underground Storage Modules at Humboldt Bay (Eureka, California)



Transfer Cask, J-Skid, Gantry Towers, and Horizontal Transfer System at Big Rock Point in Michigan



Transfer Cask and J-Skid

Gantry Towers





Horizontal Transfer System





Barge Slip and Onsite Rail at Maine Yankee



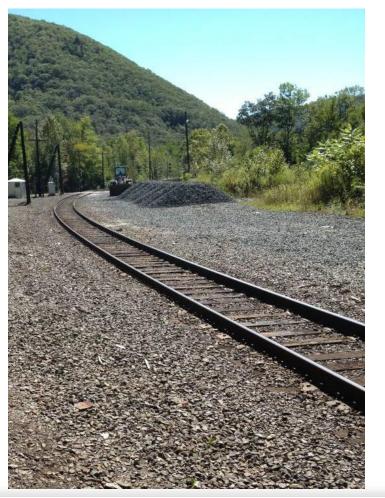
Barge Slip



Onsite Rail Line



Offsite Rail Access at Hoosac Tunnel Near Yankee Rowe in Massachusetts



Offsite Rail Access at Hoosac Tunnel



East Entrance to Hoosac Tunnel



Low Overhead Clearance Abandoned Railroad Bridge on U.S. 31 Near Big Rock Point in Michigan



Low Overhead Bridge on U.S. 31



Top of Low Overhead Bridge



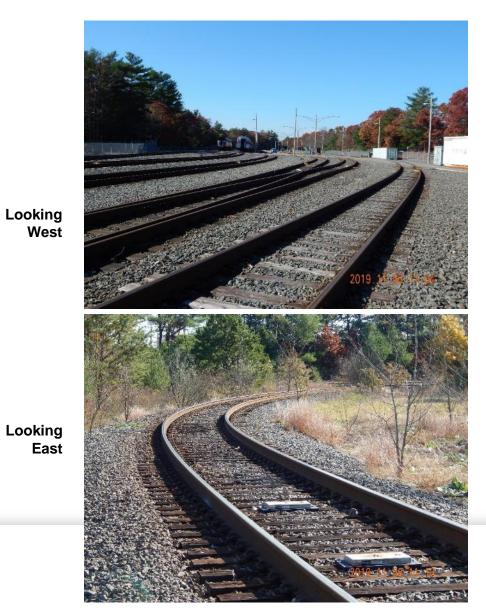
Potential Transload Location Near Pilgrim NPP in Massachusetts



Looking East

Looking West

132-lb. Rail



Onsite Rail Spur at Fort Calhoun in Nebraska





Rail Spur Looking Northwest

Rail Spur Looking Southeast

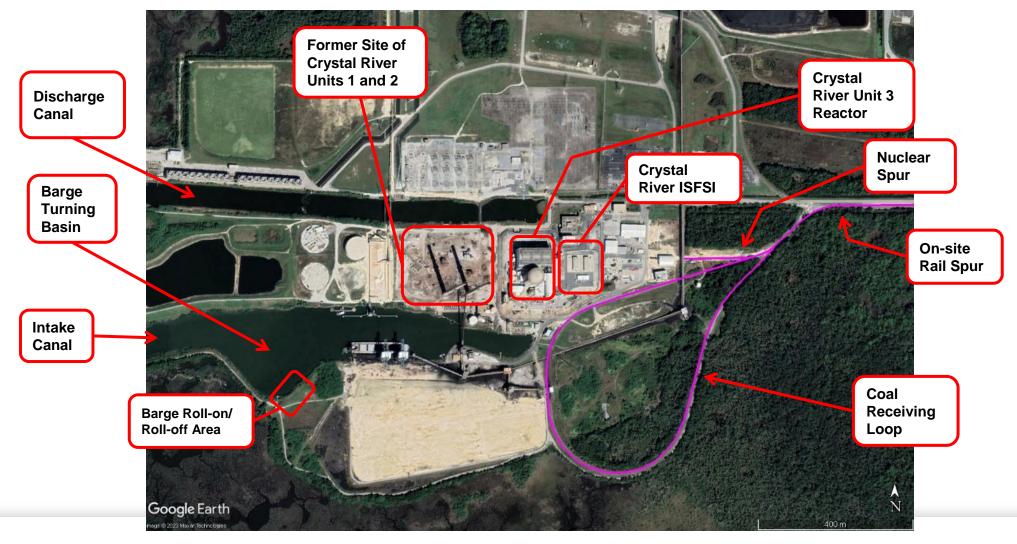


Case Study – Crystal River

- Crystal River site visit occurred 02/18-02/19/2015
- Crystal River was a 2609 MWt/860 MWe pressurized water reactor
 - Located about 70 miles north of Tampa and 46 miles south-southwest of Gainesville on the Gulf Coast
 - Reactor operated 1977-2009
 - Two decommissioned coal-fired units at site
 - Two operating 700 MW coal-fired units at site
 - Two operating 820 MW gas fueled combined cycle units adjacent to site
- 1244 PWR assemblies in dry storage (582.2 MTHM)
 - 428 high burnup assemblies
 - Does not include 76 assemblies that were loaded in the core for restart but not brought to critical
- Dry storage in Standardized NUHOMS System (Docket No. 72-1004) using 32PTH1 canisters
 - 39 canisters in dry storage
 - 5 canisters of GTCC waste estimated
 - MP197HB transportation cask certified to ship the 32PTH1 canisters
- Crystal River served by the Florida Northern Railroad (FNOR) and has barge access

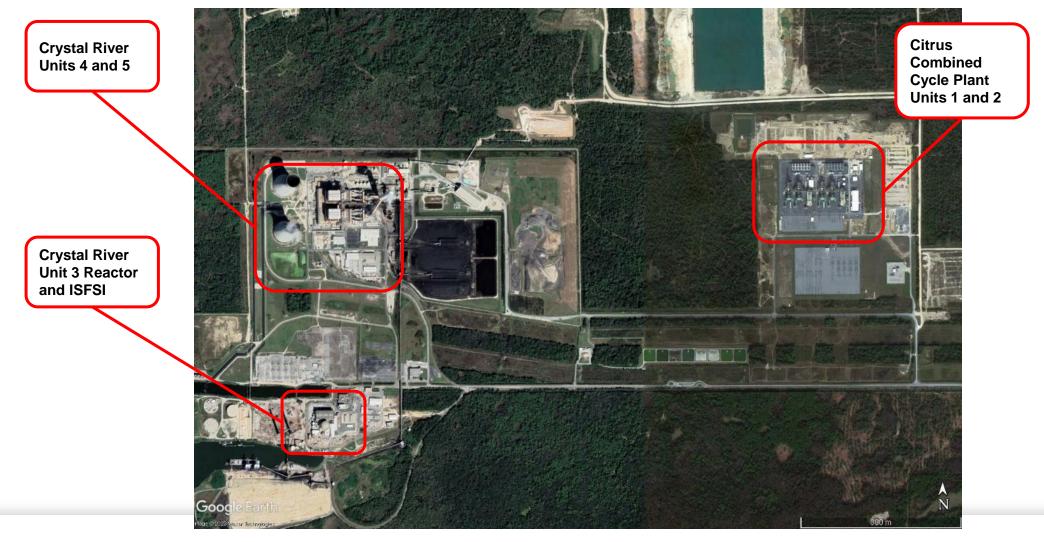


Crystal River Site Layout





Crystal River Site Layout (Continued)







Crystal River Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI)



Industrial Rail Spur to FNOR Railroad (About 7 miles)







Crystal River Onsite Rail in Front of ISFSI



Onsite Rail Facing East

Onsite Rail Facing West





Crystal River Has Shipped and Received Large Components by Rail



Generator Rotor 395,000 lb. 50' long x 8' diameter (October 2009)

Four Moisture Separator Reheaters (MSRs) 300,000 lb. (each) 51' long x 14' diameter (July 2009)





Crystal River Has Shipped and Received Large Components by Rail (cont.)



Shipping old MSRs offsite (June 2011)

Unloading Generator Rotor





CSX locomotive picking up old MSRs (June 2011)

Unloading New MSRs



Receipt of Horizontal Storage Modules by Rail in 2015



Received 12 horizontal storage modules Each horizontal storage module weighed 189,000 lb. Two Horizontal Storage Modules Loaded onto Railcars

Horizontal Storage module Staged for Unloading





Receipt of Horizontal Storage Modules by Rail (cont.)



Horizontal Storage Modules Staged at Nuclear Spur after Unloading

Horizontal Storage Module Being Unloaded from Railcar





Hi-Railing of Industrial Spur and FNOR Track

- Crystal River regularly receives shipments of coal by rail
 - One train per week (2022)
 - 100-110 tons per car
 - 100 car coal trains
- During Crystal River site visit, the Site Evaluation Team rode with FNOR staff during their weekly track inspection
- Started on Crystal River industrial spur and ended in Newberry, Florida, a distance of about 65 miles
 - The industrial spur is not normally part of the FNOR inspection, but we were allowed access so we could photograph the entire route



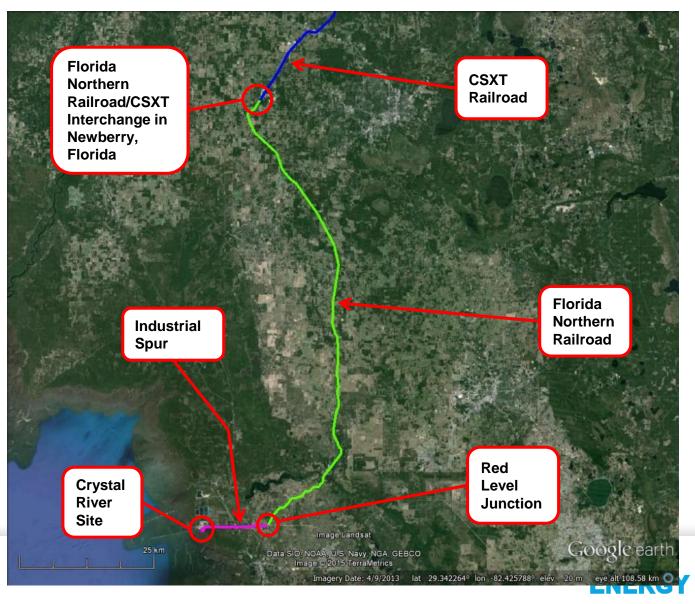
Track Maintenance Equipment Staged at Mine Spur



Hi-Rail Vehicle Used for Track Inspections



FNOR to CSX in Newberry, Florida (About 58 miles)



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Defect Detectors on FNOR



Wheel Detectors (count # of axles, determine speed, open shutter for hot bearing detector)

> Hot Bearing Detector

Dragging Equipment Detector

115 lb. Rail





Crystal River Barge

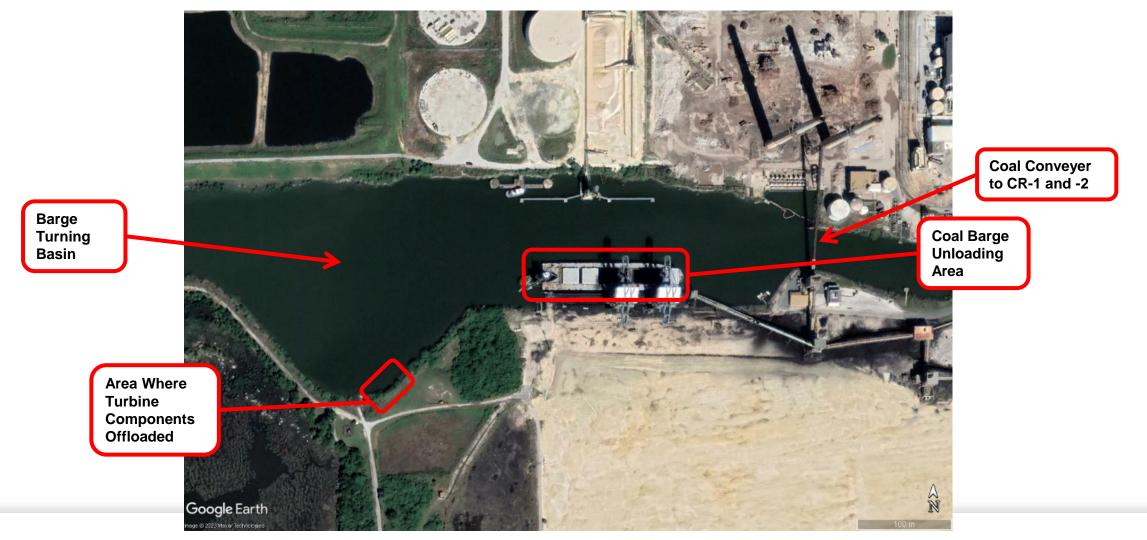
- Crystal River routinely receives coal in 20,000 ton barges
 - One coal barge per week
- This coal is unloaded at a specialized barge area
- Crystal River also received turbine components by barge in June 2012, but constructed a specially prepared area in the barge turning basin to receive these components using rollon/rolloff ramps



Two low pressure rotors 353,000 lb. (each) Two low pressure upper casings 117,000 lb. (each) Two low pressure lower casings 200,000 lb. (each)



Crystal River Barge Area





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Crystal River Barging (cont.)

Barge with Turbine Components Approaching Ramp



Docking Barge with Turbine Components

Turbine Components Being Unloaded **Using Self-**Propelled Modular Transporter (SPMT)

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Crystal River Heavy Haul Truck Transport



High Pressure Turbine Delivered to Crystal River by Heavy Haul Truck

High Pressure Turbine weighed 150,000 lb.



Crystal River Public Meeting – October 10, 2019

- Attended public meeting at Crystal River regarding the establishment and operation of community advisory boards (CABs)
- No CAB at Crystal River
- Attendance: ≈ 50 participants
 - 2 Congressional staff
 - 10 local government representatives
 - 10 Duke representatives
 - 30 public
- NRC Meeting Summary available at https://www.nrc.gov/docs/ML1932/ML19323F826.pdf





Transportation Mode Options

SITE	TRANSPORTATION MODE OPTIONS	
Maine Yankee	DIRECT RAIL	BARGE to RAIL
Yankee Rowe		
Connecticut Yankee	BARGE to RAIL	
Humboldt Bay		
Big Rock Point		BARGE to RAIL
Rancho Seco	DIRECT RAIL	
Trojan	DIRECT RAIL	BARGE to RAIL
La Crosse	DIRECT RAIL	BARGE to RAIL
Zion	DIRECT RAIL	BARGE to RAIL
Crystal River	DIRECT RAIL	BARGE to RAIL
Kewaunee		
San Onofre	DIRECT RAIL	
Vermont Yankee	DIRECT RAIL	
Fort Calhoun	DIRECT RAIL	BARGE to RAIL
Oyster Creek	BARGE to RAIL	
Pilgrim	BARGE to RAIL	
Morris	DIRECT RAIL	
Dresden	DIRECT RAIL	BARGE to RAIL
Indian Point		BARGE to RAIL
Palisades		BARGE to RAIL





Lessons Learned During Site Evaluations

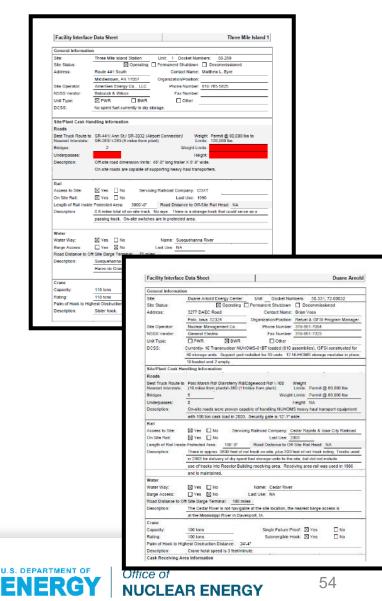
- Each site has at least one option for removing SNF and GTCC waste from the site
- Contacts established with the sites has been key to the site evaluations dialogue continues after the site evaluation
- Dialogue with the sites has brought to the forefront the need to preserve transportation infrastructure
- Including Tribes, States, State Regional Groups, the FRA, and other agencies has also been key to the site evaluations
- Meeting with community engagement or advisory panels have provided unique opportunities for external engagement
- The inventory, onsite infrastructure, and near-site transportation infrastructure is evaluated for all sites

 but the emphasis placed on these areas depends on the characteristics of the site being evaluated –
 case-by-case
- Sharing of data collected during site evaluations has benefited UNF-ST&DARDS and systems modeling efforts



Future Work – Nuclear Power Plant Site Evaluations

- April 2021 update of the NPP site evaluation report posted on DOE-NE website (<u>https://www.energy.gov/ne/articles/nuclear-power-</u> plant-infrastructure-evaluations-removal-spent-nuclear-fuel)
 - Includes 16 site evaluations through Oyster Creek (15) and Pilgrim (16)
- COVID-19 pandemic put in-person site evaluations on hold for over two years
- Conducted site evaluations of Morris (17) and Dresden (18) in May 2022, Indian Point (19) in July 2022, and Palisades (20) in October 2022
- Updated report due Spring 2023
- Continue to collect data on conditions at the sites
- DOE intends to continue conducting site evaluations of additional NPP sites and plans to eventually conduct evaluations for all NPP sites
 - TMI and Duane Arnold shutdown sites
 - Nine Mile Point and Ginna operating sites early in oldest fuel first (OFF) order



Questions?

