

## Foreign Research Reactor Spent Nuclear Fuel Acceptance Program

Chuck Messick
Program Manager, DOE-SR FRR SNF Acceptance Program
US Department of Energy
Savannah River Operations Office

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#### **Program Origin**

- In the 1950's, the United States started the Atoms for Peace Program
- As part of the program, the US provided enriched uranium to 41 countries in exchange for agreement not to develop bomb-making technologies
- Spent fuel shipment to US was part of Atoms for Peace program vision.
- Other return programs were previously used up to the early 90's

## Foreign Research Reactor Spent Nuclear Fuel Acceptance Program

- In May 1996, the US Department of Energy, in consultation with the US Department of State, initiated a program under which eligible spent nuclear fuel from research reactors containing US enriched uranium could be shipped to the US for management and disposition.
- This program supports US nonproliferation objectives in that reactor operators still using HEU must commit to convert in order to participate in the program.
- Reactor operators that plan to shut down by May 2006 may also participate.
- Reactor operators who have already converted to LEU fuel or who operate on LEU fuel may also ship their eligible fuel to the US under this program.

# US Provided Enriched Uranium to 41 Countries



# Research Reactor Spent Nuclear Fuel Program

- About 20 metric tons will be shipped back to the US
  - 1 ton of non-aluminum-based (TRIGA) spent fuel to Idaho
  - 19 tons of aluminum-based spent fuel to Savannah River Site, South Carolina
- 10-year program (until May 2006) plus a 3-year final shipping period (until May 2009)
  - Fuel must not be irradiated after May 2006
- Beyond 2009
  - Majority of high enriched uranium will have been shipped to US by that time
  - Reactor operators must develop their own solutions



#### 5 shipments to INEEL (Triga)

- 1 South Korea (West Coast)
- 2 Romania, Slovenia, Italy and Germany
- 3 United Kingdom
- 4 Germany
- 5 Japan

- 1 Sweden, Switzerland, Germany, Colombia, and Chile
- 2 Canada
- 3 Germany, Switzerland, Spain, and Spain and Italy
- 4 Japan, Sweden, Germany, and Spain
- 5 Denmark, Italy, Germany, Sweden, and Greece
- 6 Australia
- 7 Venezuela, Uruguay, Japan, Sweden, and Spain

- 9 Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia, and Taiwan
- 10 Portugal and Denmark (Triga-2)
- 11 Japan (via Europe), Brazil, Venezuela
- 12 Canada
- 13 UK (Triga only 3)
- 14 Italy and Germany
- 15 Japan
- 16 Chile and Argentina

- Netherlands (Triga 4)
- 18 Germany, Sweden, and Japan
- 19 Denmark
- 20 Denmark, Germany, and Sweden
- 21 Japan
- 22 Japan (Triga only 5)
- 23 Japan

## **Shipments Completed**

- 28 Shipments completed
  - 21 Shipments via the Charleston Naval Weapons Station to SRS
  - 2 Shipments from Canada to SRS
  - 1 West coast shipment to Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL)
  - 4 Cross-country shipments from SRS to INEEL

## IMPLEMENTING A SHIPPING PROGRAM

- DOE plays a direct role in implementation not just oversight
- Open Forum
- Involve all Stakeholders
  - Initiation and regularly after start
- Going "Beyond" in Some Cases

#### FRR PROGRAM ATTRIBUTES

- High income (HI) economy country reactor operators are responsible to ship to the receiving site except as noted.
- DOE is responsible for shipping reactor operators in other-than-high income economy countries.

Volunteer program

## FRR PROGRAM ATTRIBUTES (Cont'd)

#### The FRR Program:

- Shipment segment in the US starts upon importation at a US port or border crossing
- Primarily uses a single point as the starting location - - the Naval Weapons Station-Charleston (NWSC)
- Conducts about 2 4 shipments and up to 30 casks per year to SRS

#### FRR PROGRAM ATTRIBUTES (Cont'd)

- Shipments destined for INEEL are shipped to SRS first, then proceed to INEEL (Counted as separate shipments).
- Follows NRC regulations and DOE orders
- Program coordinates with and provides a grant to the South Carolina SLED and DHEC
- The Program funds all unloading and security operations at the Naval port and provides a prorated share of maintenance cost of equipment used at the NWSC.

## FRR PROGRAM ATTRIBUTES (Cont'd)

- Provides a security railcar (caboose) new feature
- Provides radiological personnel at the port to conduct radiological surveys during vessel offloading
- Previously provided a radiological team to shadow the shipment. SC DHEC now performs this function
- Implemented CVSA Level VI truck inspections

## LESSONS LEARNED FOR US OPERATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION

 Implement a Lessons Learned Program and follow through as issues are identified. Accept comments from all Stakeholders.

 Early involvement by all involved parties invokes ownership.

Followup, Followup

#### **Operations**

- 1. A Pre-Shipment Conference Call is held about one month prior to the shipment.
  - Gives notice to all major shipment participants
  - Addresses all pre-shipment activities
  - Identifies any known issues or needed coordinating activities
  - Reviews the "Shipment Timeline"

- Conference Call and Shipment Participants:
  - DOE:
    - Field Program Manager,
    - Transportation Manager,
    - Security Manager,
    - Radiological Controls,
    - Emergency Preparedness,
    - Public Relations,
    - Headquarters Program Manager
    - Site Contractors
      - Westinghouse
      - Wachenhut

#### Other:

- CSX Railroad or Trucking Co.
- Shipper
- Ship's Agent
- Navy personnel
- US NRC
- US DOT-FRA
- US Coast Guard
- US Customs, Immigration, & Agriculture
- SC Emerg. Mgt.
- SC DHEC
- SC SLED, DNR, Trans. Police

- 2. A Pre-Shipment Meeting is held the day prior to the shipment to:
  - Ensure all organizations are ready
  - Ensure all prerequisites are completed
  - Ensure the shipment is on schedule
  - Ensure all Stakeholders know and understand the Shipment Timeline and when their actions are required.
  - Announce any changes to plans.
  - Verify and issue 24-hour POC lists.

- 3. Key organizational representatives present at the beginning of the operations to address any issues in their area
- 4. Press releases coordinated in advance and any inquires directed to appropriate POC
- 5. Lots of opportunities for miscommunications
  - Continuous attention to communications in all areas
- 6. Leasing security railcars not reliable
- 7. Rail priority can be problematic

- 8. Stage spare railcars and trailers
- 9. Pre-inspect and operate all moving parts before use
- 10. Label ISO front/back for orientation at receipt site
- 11. Ensure distribution of the Transportation Plan and Security Plan includes the state working level
- 12. Contingency plans for opening containers if requested by State escorts (Seals . Locks, RadCon)
- 13. Clearly communicate and reinforce to need to safeguard information

#### FRR LESSONS LEARNED

#### **Transportation**

- 1. Pre-inspect equipment prior to actual shipment (Allow time for unplanned repairs)
- 2. Communication with the Carrier
- 3. Shipping papers and placarding must be complete and accurate
- 4. Keep up with regulation changes (49 CFR 172.101 ID No.s)
- 5. Consider rail crew changeover in planning
- 6. May need to survey railcars/trailers prior to release

- 7. Early route approval
- 8. States and law enforcement agencies did not receive notifications (official notification vs. support group)
- 9. Plan around rush hours with extra time
- 10. Define rush hour
- 11. Ensure supporting escorts know when and where
- 12. Contingency plans for transport monitoring (TRANSCOM)

#### FRR LESSONS LEARNED

#### **Security**

- 1. Use of various state law enforcement representatives during rail shipments to ensure jurisdictional authority is maintained over all areas
- 2. Reduce visibility along the route (standard ISO containers, shipment shadowers)
- 3. Designate safe parking areas on both sides of State lines for Security escort function
- 4. Contingency plans for late escorts
- 5. Good coordination between security and the carrier

### FRR SNF Acceptance Program POCs

#### Alex Thrower

- Tel: (202) 586-7905
- email: alexander.thrower@em.doe.gov

#### Chuck Messick

- Tel: (803) 952-4520
- email: charles.messick@srs.gov

#### Jim Wade

- Tel: (208) 526-6876
- email: wadejr@id.doe.gov