



West Valley Demonstration Project

West
Valley
Environmental
Services

Cement Drum Waste Shipped from the WVDP to the NTS

Sheila Westcott

April 2008



Drum Cell History

- ◆ Drum Cell facility constructed for storage of cemented waste produced from the solidification of supernatant liquid waste
- ◆ 19,877 drums placed in storage between 1988 - 1995
- ◆ Facility monitored and maintained

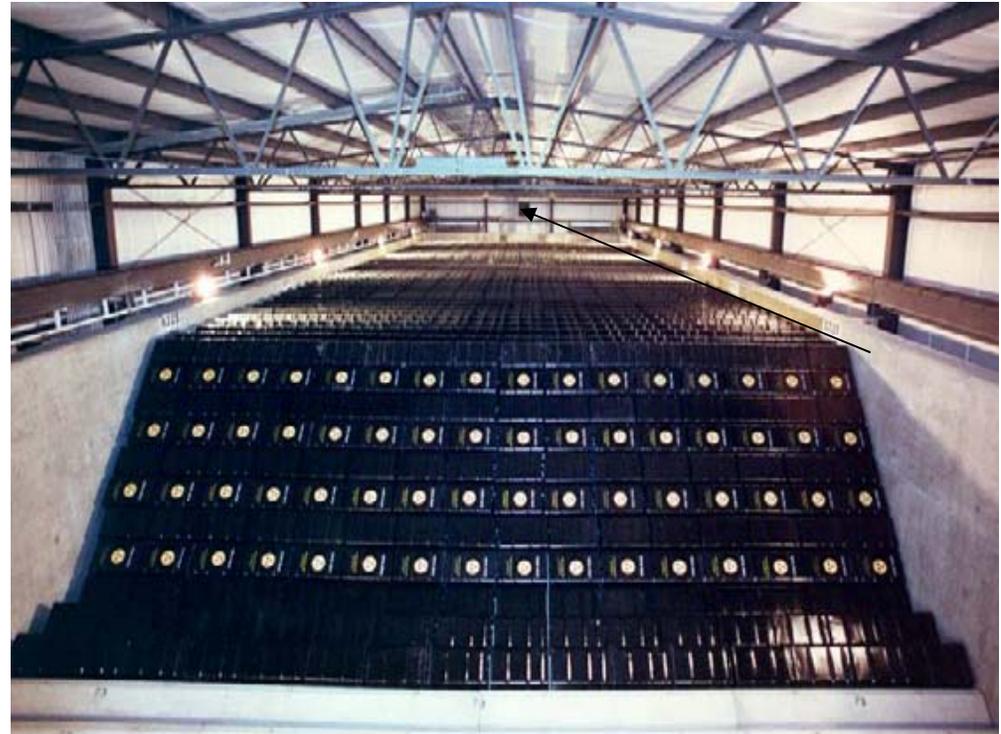


WVDP aerial view showing Drum Cell



Drum Cell Facility

- ◆ Shielded storage area for drums
- ◆ 375 ft by 60 ft
- ◆ Holds 11 layers of drums
- ◆ Remote Operated Bridge Crane
- ◆ Enclosed in Pre-engineered building



Drum Cell shown at 3/4 full



Drum Cell Drums

- ◆ 71-gallon square drum
- ◆ Approximately 1000 lbs
- ◆ Carbon steel construction
- ◆ 23" width by 35" height
- ◆ Inner polyethylene liner
- ◆ 6.5 inch fill port
- ◆ Crimped fill port lid
- ◆ Efficient drum stacking



71 gallon square drums



2006 Drum Cell Shipments

2006 shipping startup included:

- ◆ Drum Cell and UNH waste profiles approved
- ◆ Development of retrieval and packaging methods for removing drums from storage
- ◆ Established on site packaging and staging sites
- ◆ Development of handling procedures
- ◆ Training and qualification of operations and support crews
- ◆ Line Management Readiness Assessment and Radiological Operations Assessment performed
- ◆ Operated on single 8-hour shift
- ◆ Production rate was 12-18 drums per shift

2006 Drum Cell Shipping Summary

- ◆ Initiated off site disposal at the NTS in July 2006
 - Six drums per pallet
 - Transport via dedicated truck
 - 1524 drums shipped in 2006

This was accomplished by extensive communication and coordination with the NTS Operations Group



Pallet of drums being prepared for shipment



6 six-packs loaded for shipment



2006 Drum Cell Shipping Requirements

NTS Operations accepted the six packs of drums as a single package with the following conditions:

1. Must be banded to a metal pallet with a plywood or OSB board top.
2. Must be wrapped with plastic wrap to represent a single package (this was dropped after the plastic wrap showed up at the NTS shredded).
3. Each drum must be marked and labeled per DOT (Radioactive-LSA).
4. The six pack must be marked/labeled per NTS WAC on two ends.



2006 Drum Cell Process Flow

- ◆ Each drum was removed from storage using the overhead crane then lowered into an Upender where it was turned upright, surveyed, inspected, and decontaminated if necessary
- ◆ The Drum was then lifted and moved onto a metal pallet in a “six-pack” configuration
- ◆ Drum fill ports were caulked
- ◆ The pallets of drums were secured with banding, and covered with OSB and wrapped to form the NTS package
- ◆ 6 six-packs were loaded on trucks for shipment to NTS



Six-pack Final Package

- ◆ The drum was the DOT shipping package
- ◆ The six-pack was the NTS disposal package





2007 Efficiency Improvements

◆ Increased staffing

Drum Cell Operations:

- Full staff in place to operate three 8-hours shifts, 5 days per week
- Radiation Safety Techs 24 hours

Support:

- Quality Assurance Inspectors
- Waste Certification Official and Alternate
- DOT Certified Shippers
- Characterization Engineers
- Additional Operators to mark/label and load the packages onto trucks



Inside the Drum Cell Control Room

2007 Use of IP-2 containers

◆ Packaging modifications

— Worked with MHF to develop a certified IP-2 lift liner bag system meeting DOT requirements for transporting the WVDP cement drums to the NTS:

- Each filled 6,600 lb lift liner was considered a waste package containing 6 drums of cement waste.
- This eliminated the need to caulk around the fill ports of the drums – cut time and exposure
- Eliminated the need to perform a final documented inspection of each drum.
- Eliminated the need to mark/label every drum per DOT
- Enabled rail shipping via gondola cars and transloading by MHF



Drum is lowered into open bag



Sealed bag is surveyed



Transportation-ready package stored for loading on rail car

2007 Meeting and Verifying DOT and NTSWAC Requirements

- ◆ Developed a Label Board to be attached to opposite sides of each lift liner bag via tie straps
- ◆ The Label Boards were affixed with the DOT labels/markings and the NTS barcodes
- ◆ Then the WCO attached the NV-211 verifying barcodes while a QA Inspector verified that all 49 CFR requirements were met
- ◆ The boards were attached to the correct package by operations with QA verification of each package



2007 Started Using Rail

- ◆ Rail Shipments
 - First set of rail cars arrived on site March 5
 - 1st shipment of 1 gondola left WVDP on March 21
 - 2nd Shipment of 4 gondolas left WVDP on April 10
 - Estimate 40-50% savings in transportation costs by shipping by rail
 - One rail car contained 5 truckloads of drums
 - Each shipment of five gondola cars held 900 drums
 - Transloading (rail to truck) began in Denver by MHF
 - MHF supplied dedicated rail cars/Shippers/Radiation techs/unloading gondolas and loading onto trucks
 - WVDP developed a shipper's checklist for the Transload shipper which was faxed, with pictures of each truck load, to the WVDP shipper to ensure DOT/NTS requirements were met by trucks prior to leaving the transload facility



Process Improvements Implemented to Facilitate Rail Shipping

- ◆ Barcode reader and computer generated waste package data sheets to reduce manual data recording
- ◆ Waste characterization paper work streamlined
- ◆ Use of IP-2 lift liners to reduce the number of process operations
- ◆ Characterization of multiple drum type in lift liners to eliminate drum sorting activities
- ◆ Combined WCO verifications with NV-211 certification application and QA Inspection requirements
- ◆ Use of rail shipment to reduce transportation costs



MHF IP-2 Lift Liner Simplified the Process

- ◆ Eliminated decontamination of drums
- ◆ Eliminated caulking of drum lid
- ◆ Eliminated final package inspection of each drum
- ◆ Eliminated surveying of each drum
- ◆ Eliminated DOT marking of each drum
- ◆ Eliminated drum/pallet banding operation to form six-pack
- ◆ Waste package paperwork was reduced to one-sixth of original requirement





Rail Car Loading Operations

- ◆ 30 Lift liners per gondola
- ◆ 180 drums per gondola
- ◆ Composed of five pre-determined truck shipments
- ◆ Each Gondola was dose rate modeled to meet 2 meter readings < 10 mR/hr
- ◆ PSDRs and Bar Codes were generated for each truck shipment in the gondola
- ◆ Bar Codes, NTS Certification label and DOT marking and labeling attached to each lift liner



Rail Car Loading

- ◆ Staged lift liners for gondola
- ◆ Prepared gondola, removed snow, lined with geotextile, secured the straps
- ◆ Performed final package inspections on the lift liners
- ◆ Attached bar codes and labels to lift liners
- ◆ Verified correct label boards were on the packages
- ◆ Loaded the lift liners into the gondola using a crane
- ◆ Secured four lift liners together with straps in the gondola car





Rail Car Loading Continued

- ◆ 15 lift liners were placed in lower layer as determined by the Cognizant Shipper's load plan
- ◆ The liners were covered with plywood and geotextile
- ◆ A second layer of 15 lift liners was loaded on top in a predetermined order which facilitated off loading at the Transload Facility.
- ◆ The load plan was e-mailed to the Transload Facility so that they could unload the gondola onto trailers in prearranged truck loads.



Rail Car Loading

- ◆ The Gondola was covered with a tarp
- ◆ Radioactive Placards were attached
- ◆ The Rail Shipment was scheduled through MHF
- ◆ Shipped five Gondola cars per week





Transload Facility Operations

- ◆ Unloaded the gondolas using a crane and lifting frame
- ◆ Inspected lift liner condition, made repairs if necessary
- ◆ Loaded each truck with 6 lift liners as determined by the WVDP Shipper
- ◆ WVDP provided shipment documentation, the Original Low Level Waste Certification, and Original PSDRs via Fed Ex.
- ◆ All documentation was reviewed by the WVDP QA Inspectors prior to shipment, therefore, the Transload Shipper only had to match the paperwork with the truck shipment.
- ◆ Then the completed Transload Facility Shipment Checklist was faxed to the WVDP Shipper (usually on a Saturday to facilitate off loading by NTS during the week).
- ◆ The WVDP Shipper approved release of the shipment to NTS and emailed the WCO with release of the electronic PSDRs (this could have been up to 2 weeks after the Gondola left site).

MHF Transload Facility Operations

Gondola Unloading and Trailer Loading



Unloading and Disposal at the NTS

>300,000 ft² of waste shipped to NTS, 100% Compliant



Greg G. Contacted the WVDP WCO – Unsure of What to Do with Live Animals

Somewhere between the Transload Facility and the NTS Alpha, Beta and Gamma were moved onto a WVDP truck (after NTS rad release they were adopted by the truck driver)

