



Overview of the 6 Metric Tons of Surplus Plutonium Disposition Plan

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K-Area

Repurposed Reactor Facility at Savannah River Site for storage/disposition of Surplus Pu



Acronyms

CCO – Criticality Container Over-pack NDE – Non-destructive examination

DOE – Department of Energy PSI – Pounds per square inch (gas pressure above atmospheric)

DE – Destructive examination Pu – Plutonium

FGE – Fissile Gram Equivalent RFETS – Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site

KIS – K Interim Surveillance SRS – Savannah River Site

LANL – Los Alamos National Laboratory SRNL – Savannah River National Laboratory

LLNL – Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory SWMF – Solid Waste Management Facility

MIS – Materials Identification and Surveillance WIPP – Waste Isolation Pilot Plant

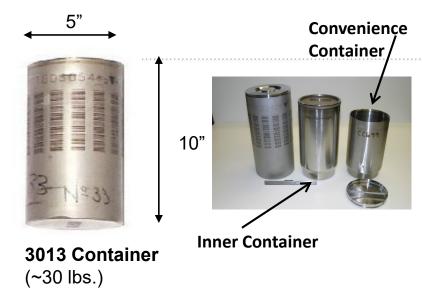
NDA – Non-destructive assay

Pu Stablization and Packaging for Storage

- 1994 Department decided to stabilize, package and store excess plutonium until final disposition
- 1994 Department issued Standard DOE-STD-3013, "Stabilization, Packaging, and Storage of Plutonium-Bearing Materials"
 - Robust oxide stabilization at least 950 °C for two hours
 - Robust packaging two welded, nested stainless steel containers
 - Requires surveillance program to assure there is no long term degradation of containers
- Plutonium stabilization and packaging began in late 2001
 - Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site (RFETS)
 - Hanford Site
 - Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL)
 - Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL)
 - Savannah River Site (SRS)



Storage in K-Area



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Type B - 9975 Plutonium Shipping container (~400 pounds)



M 12.00 PM

Opened 3013 Container

3013 Surveillance Program

- Surveillance and Monitoring Program approved in 2003
- Materials Identification and Surveillance (MIS) Working Group provides guidance and performs the technical oversite for the program
 - Consists of technical experts from the plutonium processing sites and laboratories (SRS, Hanford, LANL, and LLNL)
 - Selects 3013 containers for Destructive Examination at SRS and evaluates the results
 - Containers selected are a combination of randomly selected containers and ones selected by the MIS based on Shelf-Life and surveillance results
 - 6 MT is composed of both Weapons Grade and Fuels Grade Pu with various impurities (e.g., salts and chlorides)

Shelf-Life and corrosion tests

- Containers of plutonium-bearing materials were selected that are representative of all of the different types of materials packaged
- Tests bound the gas generation and corrosion that might occur in actual containers

3013 Surveillance Program (continued)

 Non-destructive examination (NDE) and destructive examination (DE) of stored 3013 containers are performed at SRS

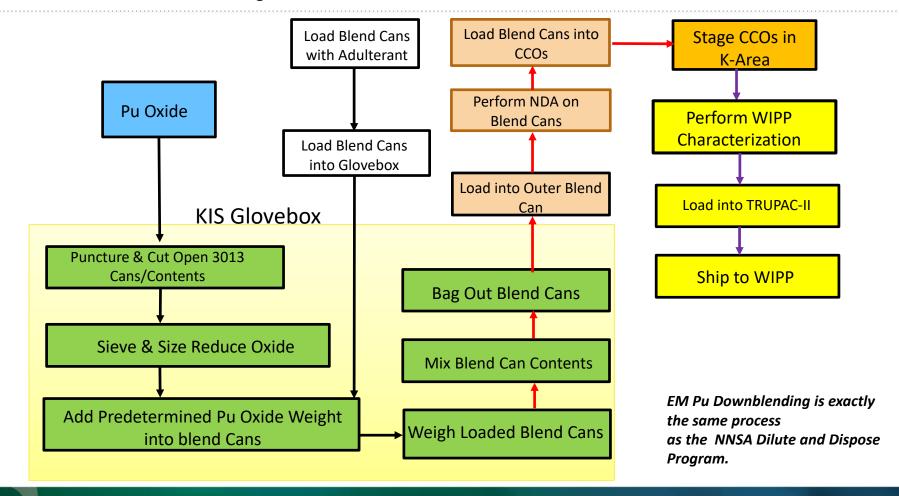
NDE started in 2005

- Radiographic examination for possible pressurization
- External examination of containers for any evidence of corrosion
- NDE of the randomly selected containers was completed in FY2010

DE started in 2007

- Analyzes gas composition and measures gas pressure
- Metallurgical examination of containers for evidence of corrosion
- Chemical and physical analyses of the material
- Currently examining 6 containers per year
- Scheduled to complete randomly selected containers in FY2025
- DE will continue as long as containers are stored at SRS
- Surveillance program has not identified any condition that would challenge the 50 year storage life
- Continue to perform DEs in K Area and Shelf-Life program at LANL to validate storage life

K-Area Plutonium Downblending Flowsheet



Pictures of the process



KIS Glovebox



Pu Oxide



Bagged Blend Can in outer blend can

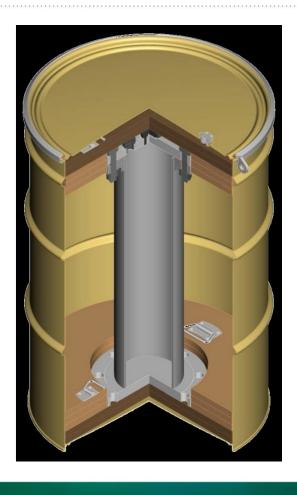


Blend Can



Blend Can bagged out of Glovebox

Criticality Control Over-pack (CCO)



- Each CCO
 can hold 2
 outer Blend
 Cans
- Each Blend
 Can holds up
 to 150 grams
 of Pu fissile
 gram
 equivalents



SUMMARY

EM Lifecycle for Disposition of the 6 MT of Surplus Plutonium:

- Assumes the 6MT is dispositioned by FY2046 with all materials being shipped to WIPP
- Requires additional funding for additional shifts and oxidation capabilities

Collaboration with NNSA allows:

- Expedited downblending/dilute and dispose of Pu Oxide
- Establishment of WIPP characterization and storage capabilities within K-Area for more efficient operations