



ORS

Office of Radiological Security

Protect • Remove • Reduce

Off-Site Source Recovery Program Overview

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Global
Material
Security



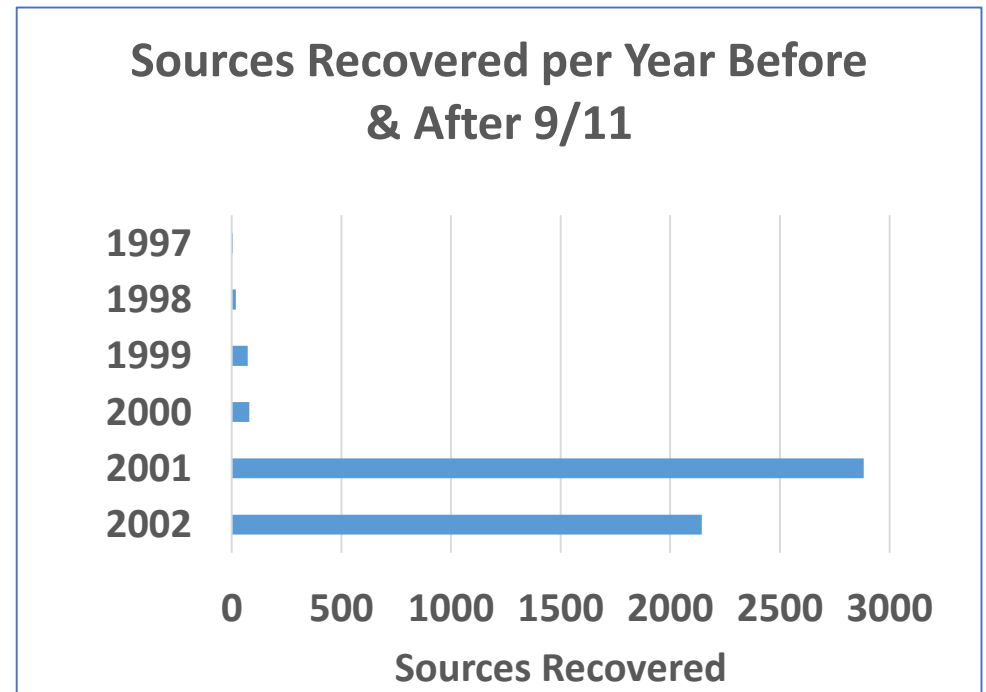
- Radioactive sealed sources have been in general use for more than 100 years.
- Not all sources owned by licensees have a commercial disposal pathway.
- For over 20 years the OSRP mission has been to remove those unwanted radioactive sealed sources that pose a potential risk to national security, public health and safety.

OSRP does not recover powders, liquids, or loose/diffuse radioactive material. The program is limited to discrete sealed sources with rad material in solid form.

- Pre-1994: Need for end-of-life source management was identified and the Radioactive Source Recovery Program (RSRP) was conceived in 1994
- 1997 RSRP pilot recovery operation demonstrated that such work can be done in a safe, effective, compliant, and cost-effective way.
- DOE introduced the “Off-Site Source Recovery Project” (OSRP) in a memo to the LANL Director on November 15, 1998.

OSRP has been recovering disused sealed radioactive sources for over two decades!

- In the four-year period from Sept. 1997 to Sept. 2001, OSRP removed a total of just 1,599 sources.
- In the one-year period from Sept. 11, 2001 to Sept. 11, 2002, OSRP successfully removed 2,667 radioactive sealed sources.
- 9/11 triggered a 500% increase in annual source recoveries.
- Since 2001, OSRP has continued to recover an average of about 2,100 disused sources each year.



- OSRP is sponsored by the NNSA Office of Radiological Security.
- OSRP provides assistance to many organizations.
- The OSRP team is made up of a dozen full-time experts in source recovery, source identification, packaging and transportation, health physics, radiation protection, and disposal.
- We maintain the only capability for disposal of sealed radioactive TRU sources at WIPP.

OSRP collaborates with other national laboratories and commercial vendors for high-activity removals, Type B container operations, and waste certification.

OSRP Mission:

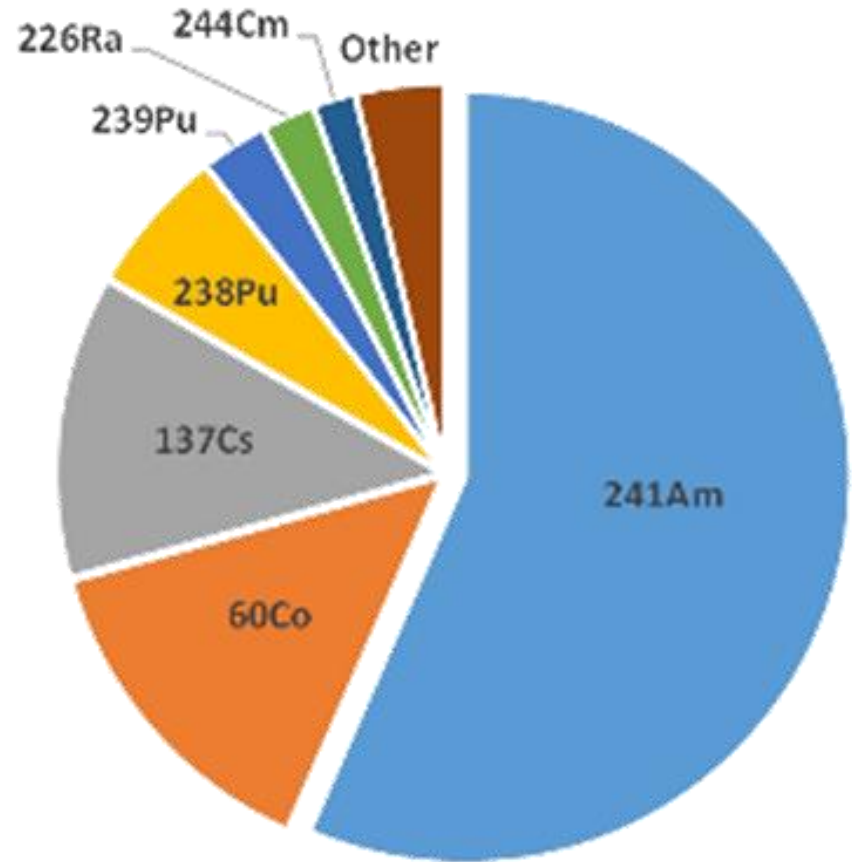
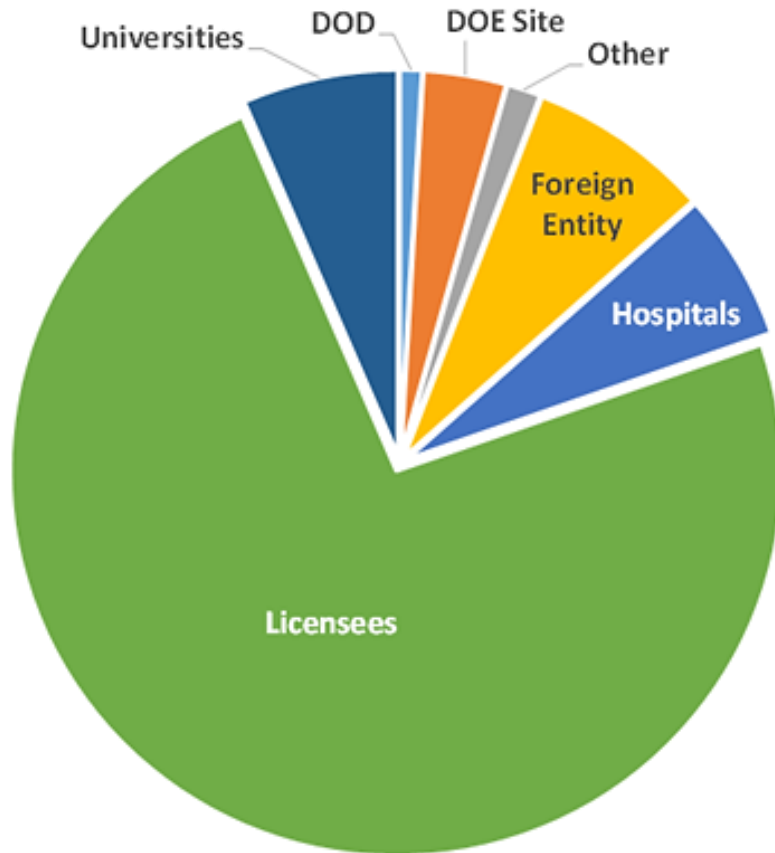
Over two decades of recovering excess, unwanted, abandoned, and orphaned radioactive sealed sources in the interest of national security and public health/safety.

- To date, OSRP has contributed to national and global security by removing more than 43,000 radioactive sources, totaling over 1.35 million Curies (**49,997 TBq**) of material.
- OSRP has removed sources from all 50 states and 27 countries worldwide.

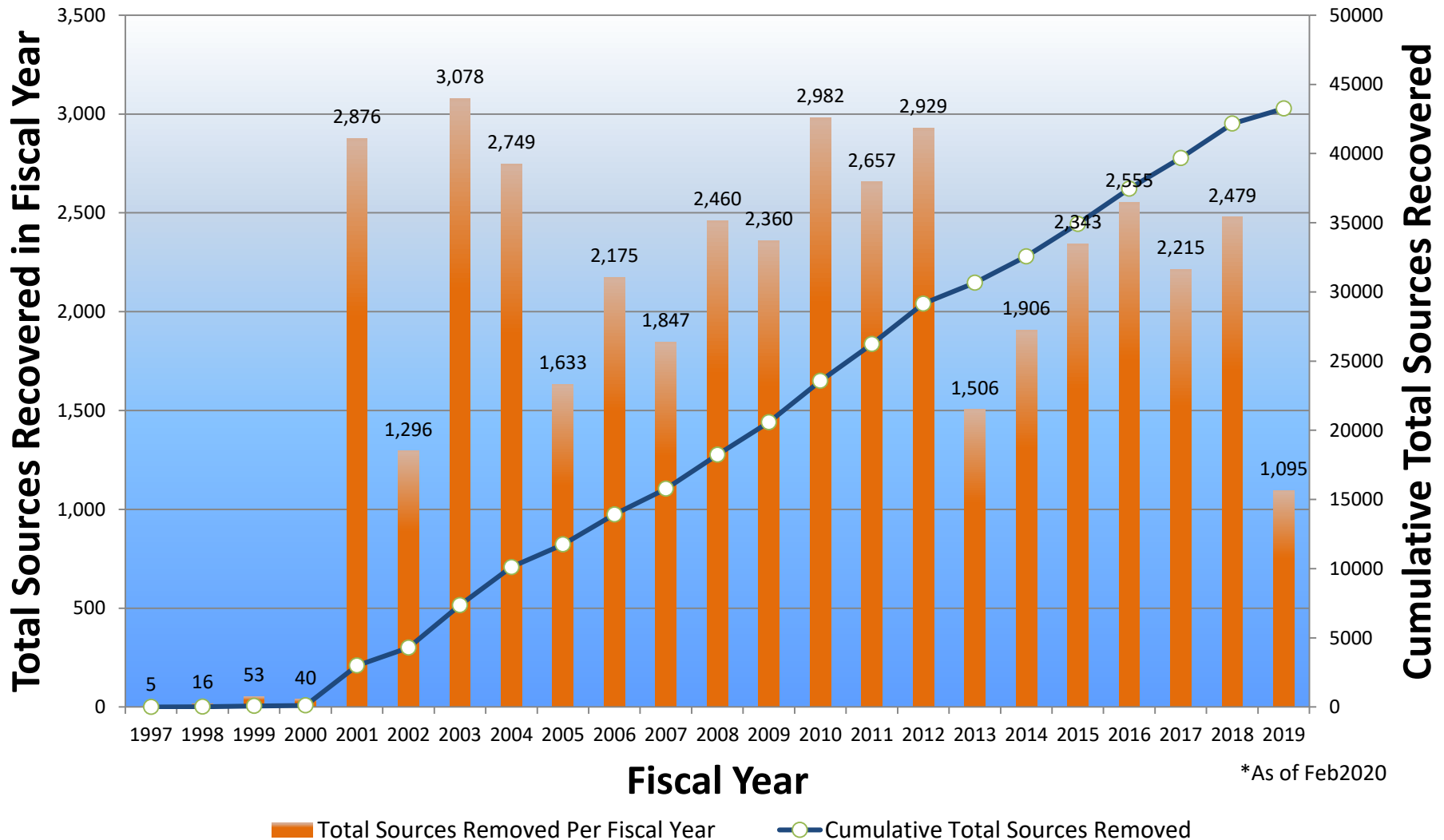
Isotope	Sources Recovered	Curies Recovered*
⁶⁰ Co	6,741	340,931
⁹⁰ Sr	303	640,567
¹³⁷ Cs	5,404	333,862
²³⁸ Pu	2,537	16,118
²³⁹ Pu	1,186	1,337
²⁴¹ Am	24,557	17,519
All Others	2,986	399
TOTALS	43,735	1,350,734

*Activity upon recovery

Facility & Isotope Types



Recoveries Over the Years



- Beyond LANL and the DOE/NNSA complex, sealed radioactive sources are used in several applications:
 - industrial devices (moisture-density, thickness gauges etc.),
 - medical devices (blood irradiators, radiotherapy, nuclear medicine),
 - research facilities,
 - universities,
 - nuclear power plants, etc.
- The team works with NRC and Agreement State licensed facilities such as private companies, universities, hospitals, and other governmental sites.
- For international recovery missions, the team works with foreign source owners and directly with their in-country regulators. We also coordinate with the IAEA.

Work is Conducted Off-Site

- OSRP staff travel the US and the world to successfully complete their mission.
- Off-site activities have been successfully completed at nuclear power plants, DOE and NNSA facilities, military bases, naval yards, commercial and industrial locations, and several foreign entities.
- Each location is different, so recoveries are individually structured to implement controls commensurate with the nature of the radiological packaging activities performed—in collaboration with the sources owner/licensee.

High-Activity (Category 1 and 2) Beta-Gamma Recoveries

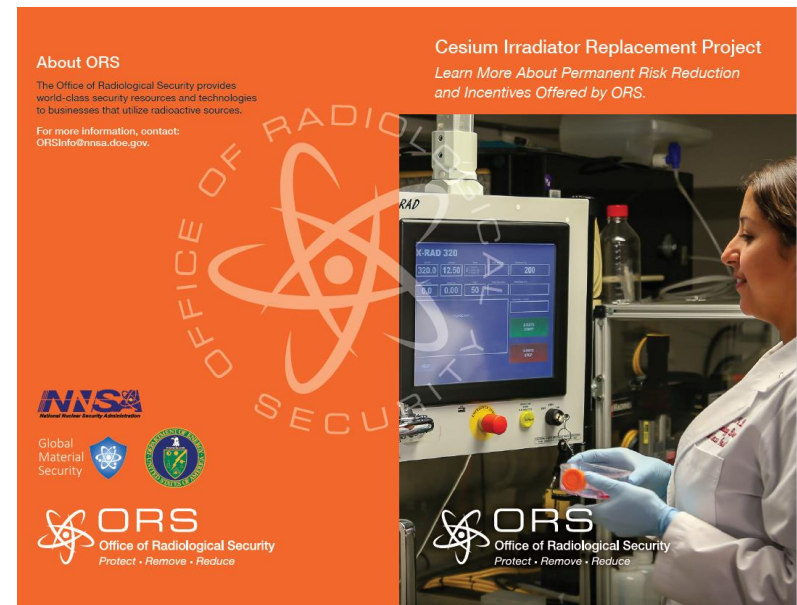
Domestic Recoveries

- Prioritized based on current activity and level of security.
- Primarily blood and research irradiators, some teletherapy
- From medical institutions, universities, and various industries.
- Typically 10 to 20 device removals per year



Cesium Irradiator Replacement Project (CIRP)

- Prioritized based on x-ray replacement agreement with NNSA
- Primarily blood and research irradiators, some teletherapy
- From medical institutions, universities, and various industries.
- Demand has increased from 2 to 70 device removals per year.



About ORS

The Office of Radiological Security provides world-class security resources and technologies to businesses that utilize radioactive sources.

For more information, contact:
ORSinfo@nnsa.doe.gov

Cesium Irradiator Replacement Project
Learn More About Permanent Risk Reduction and Incentives Offered by ORS.

Logos: NNSA, Global Material Security, ORS (Office of Radiological Security), INL (Idaho National Laboratory)

High-Activity (Category 1 and 2) Devices Commonly Recovered by OSRP

- Blood and Research Self-Shielded Irradiators
 - Primarily Cs-137 and Co-60
 - Typically 4.81TBq (130Ci) to 148TBq (4,000Ci) decayed

High-Activity Beta/Gamma Devices

Gammacell 1000



Isotope:
Cs137

Max. Activity:
3,246Ci

Weight:
3,000 lbs

Gammacell 3000



Isotope:
Cs137

Max. Activity:
3,246Ci

Weight:
3,500 lbs

IBL 437c



Isotope:
Cs137

Max. Activity:
5,610Ci

Weight:
4,450 lbs

Gammacell 40



Isotope:
Cs137

Max. Activity:
4,200Ci

Weight:
7,000 lbs

Gammacell 200/220



Isotope:
Co60

Max. Activity:
26,400Ci

Weight:
8,250 lbs

J.L. Shepherd 143



Isotope:
Cs137

Max. Activity:
3,300Ci

Weight:
2,000 lbs

J.L. Shepherd Mark 1



Isotope:
Cs137

Max. Activity:
22,500Ci

Weight:
3,000 lbs

Theratron 780

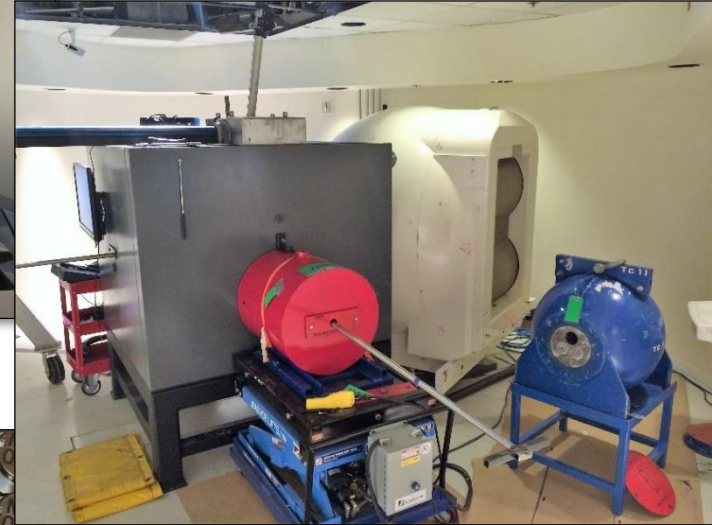
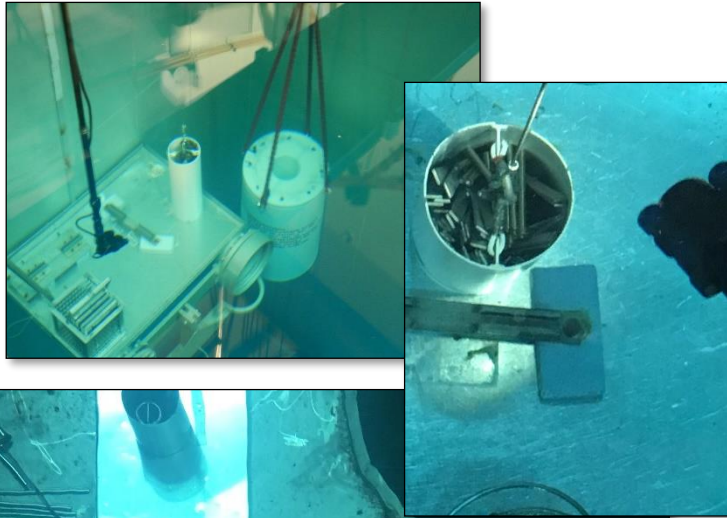


Isotope:
Co60

Max. Activity:
13,400Ci

Weight:
5,500 lbs

Other, Less Common, Removals



Pool Irradiators/Source Storage

Gamma Knife

Commercial Vendor Responsible for Transportation

- Commercial vendor removes device from licensee facility and prepares it for shipment.
- Commercial vendor is a registered user of a commercially available U.S. NRC-certified Type B container.
- Commercial vendor acts as shipper of record and is responsible for transportation security.
- Ownership transferred upon receipt at consolidation facility.



Nordion F-431
USA/9310/B(U)-96



NPI-20WC-6 MkII
USA/9215/B(U)-96

High Activity Removal Options

DOE National Laboratory Responsible for Transportation

- Commercial vendor removes device from licensee facility and prepares it for shipment.
- DOE-owned and operated Type B container used for shipment.
- DOE/Lab acts as shipper of record and is responsible for transportation security.
- DOE-ownership is taken prior to the shipment.



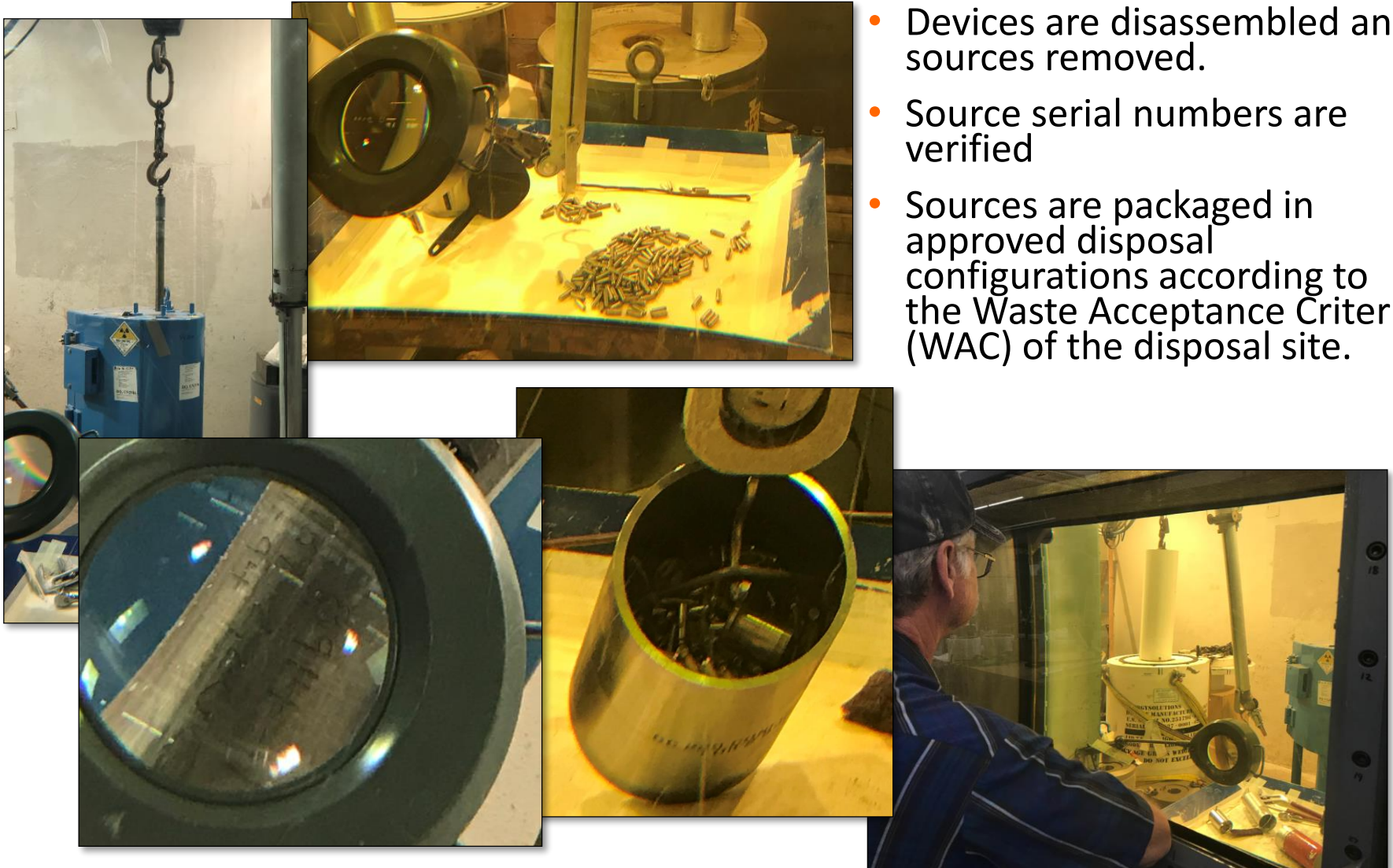
435B
USA/9355/B(U)-96



CNS 10-160B
USA/9204/B(U)F-96

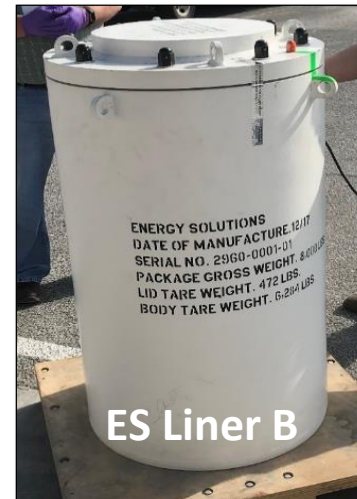
Consolidation for Disposal

- Devices are disassembled and sources removed.
- Source serial numbers are verified
- Sources are packaged in approved disposal configurations according to the Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) of the disposal site.



Current Disposal Containers

- EnergySolutions Disposal Liner A and B
 - 7" Lead Shielding
 - Authorized Content in the 10-160B
 - 999TBq (27kCi) Cs137 / 352TBq (9.5kCi) Co60
 - Wet- or dry-load capability
 - Large physical payload space
- GammaCell 200 and 220 Shields
 - Repurposed shields from blood/research irradiators originally loaded up to 851TBq (23kCi) Co60.
 - Authorized Content in the 10-160B
 - 999TBq (27kCi) Cs137 / 333TBq (9kCi) Co60
 - Dry-load capability
 - Smaller physical payload space

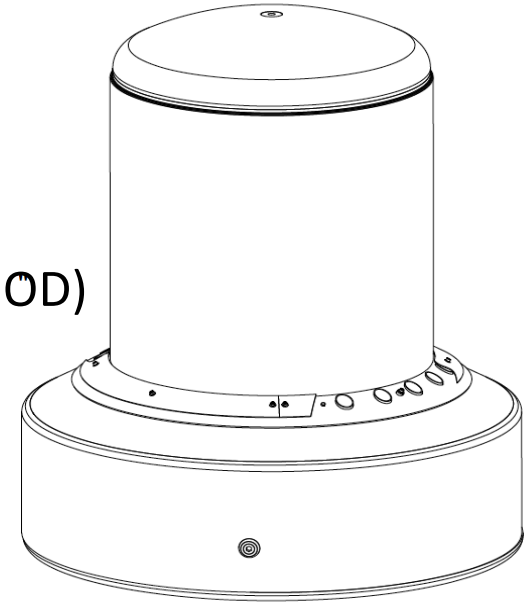


- Liners are surveyed for DOT and WAC requirements and loaded into the DOE-owned 10-160B Cask.
- DOE personnel act as Shipper of Record on disposal shipment to a secure DOE facility.



- In 2009, NNSA recognized that, due to new regulations, many commercial Type B containers were no longer certified for shipments.
- This limited the number of available Type B containers and increased the costs of Type B shipments while demand was increasing.
- In response, NNSA and OSRP began work on two type B containers in 2009.
 - The 435-B, a smaller, non-shielded over-pack type container
 - The 380-B, a large, shielded over-pack.

- Based on previously certified containers.
- Design criteria/parameters
 - Leak-tight – Normal Condition of Transport (NCT) and Hypothetical Accident Conditions (HAC)
 - Transport by truck, rail, ship, air
 - External dimensions 82" H x 70" Outside Diameter (OD)
 - Internal Cavity 60" H x 43" Inside Diameter (ID)
 - Gross weight 10,100 lb (4,581 kg)
 - ~13,000 Ci Co-60, 200 Watts
- For transportation of
 - Shielded devices with Cs-137 or Co-60 – max weight 3,505 lb
 - IAEA Long Term Storage Shield (LTSS) – custom lodgment
 - LTSS Cs, Sr, Ir, Se, Ra, Am, Pu and small neutron sources
 - Disposal liners, pending certification and fabrication

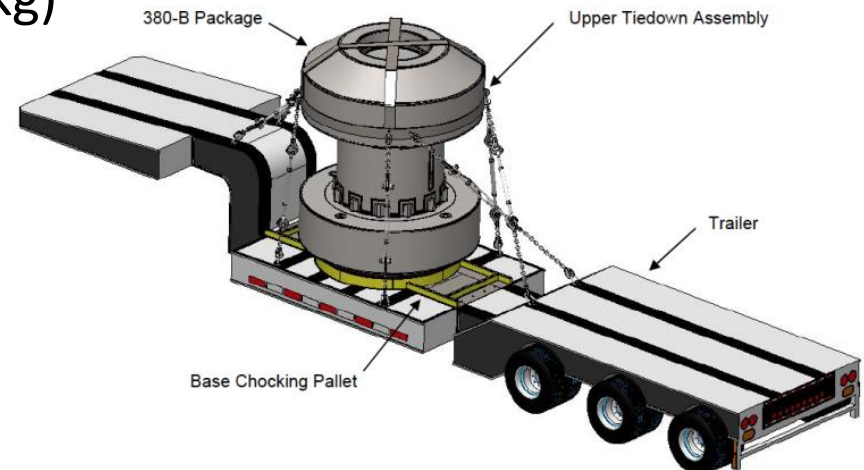


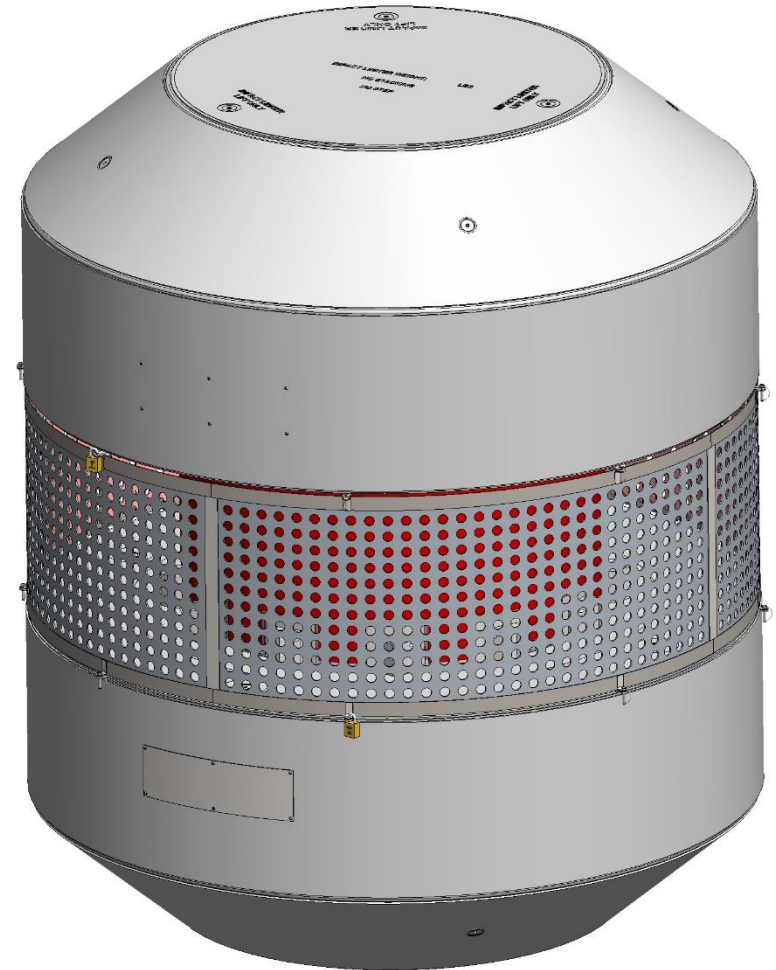
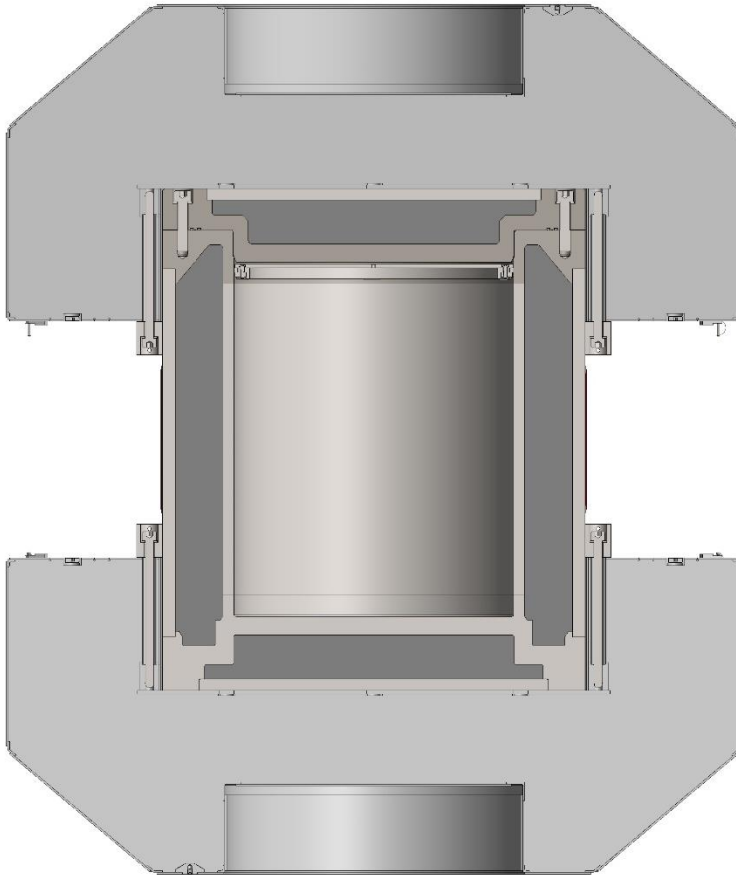


435-B First Recovery: March 2018



- Shielded transport container for devices that may not be certified for shipment in other containers and/or documentation is not available
- Design criteria/parameters:
 - Leak tight – Normal Condition of Transport (NCT) and Hypothetical Accident Conditions (HAC)
 - Transport on dedicated trailer
 - External dimensions 118" height by 100" OD (including impact limiters)
 - Internal Cavity 48.6" height by 38" ID
 - Gross weight 67,000 lb (30,390 kg)
 - Approximately 7,700Ci Co-60
- Currently in fabrication, scheduled to be completed summer 2019





Questions?

