



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

OFFICE OF
**ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT**

NAS Continued Analysis of Supplemental Low Activity Waste Treatment

Presented by:

Kaylin Burnett, Portfolio Coordinator,
Department of Energy Office of River Protection
July 15, 2021



Direct-Feed Low-Activity Waste

Integrated Disposal Facility
Accepts containers of vitrified LAW for disposal

Tank-Side Cesium Removal (TSCR)
Removes solids and cesium from liquid tank waste to feed the LAW Facility

AP Tank Farm
Feeds tank waste to cesium removal system and transfers feed to the LAW Facility

Liquid Effluent Retention Facility and Effluent Treatment Facility
System providing storage and treatment for a variety of mixed secondary liquid waste

CESIUM TRANSPORT FROM TSCR

ION EXCHANGE COLUMN STORAGE PAD

LIQUID EFFLUENT FROM LAW FACILITY

Low-Activity Waste (LAW) Facility
Mixes LAW feed with glass-forming materials; produces vitrified waste form in stainless steel containers for long-term storage

Effluent Management Facility
Evaporates liquid effluent from the LAW Facility

DFLAW

DIRECT-FEED LOW-ACTIVITY WASTE

Hanford's DFLAW Program integrates a group of individual projects, facilities, and infrastructure upgrades, with involvement from all of Hanford's contractors.

Through DFLAW, the U.S. Department of Energy will retrieve, treat, and immobilize low-activity waste.

Legend

- Untreated tank waste
- Pre-treated LAW
- Liquid secondary effluent (from LAW Facility)
- Cesium transport (from TSCR to ion exchange column storage pad)

Picture taken February 2020

- 2013 record of decision on the Tank Closure and Waste Management Environmental Impact Statement deferred the supplemental low-activity waste (SLAW) decision
- Tri-Party Agreement milestone M-62-045 identified the DOE decision date as April 30, 2015
 - Requires evaluation of vitrification
 - Date extended to April 30, 2021 (in dispute)
 - Included in holistic negotiations

- Conclusion of open issues in 2017 *National Defense Authorization Act*, Section 3134
- Independent recommendation on path forward for treatment of SLAW
 - Need SLAW decision supported by facts and data
 - Clear decision framework as per Congressional language
- Regulatory pathway for land disposal of treated waste under the *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act* (RCRA)

Legend

- Continued improvement to glass waste loading
- Class A waste options: Crystalline silico-titanate (CST) real waste testing results show very high capture of strontium-90 without affecting cesium-137 retention
- Technetium-99 and iodine-129
 - Continued work on “getters” for grouted waste
 - Offsite options exist without “getters”
- Organics
 - Evaporation has proven to separate most organics
 - Permanganate strike chemically treats

- Direct-Feed LAW treatment anticipated to start in 2023
- Test Bed Initiative Low-Level Waste Offsite Disposal Project demonstration
- Completing High-Level Waste (HLW) Analysis of Alternatives to deliver affordable and achievable treatment pathway for rest of tank waste mission
 - Evaluates Direct-Feed High-Level Waste
 - Evaluates alternate waste conditioning options
- Holistic negotiations ongoing with Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) and U.S. EPA

Test Bed Initiative Opportunity

- Completed 3-gallon demonstration in 2017
- Conducting NEPA evaluation for 2,000-gallon demonstration
- Waste Incidental to Reprocessing (WIR) evaluation with NRC review required after NEPA evaluation
- RCRA Research and Development Demonstration permit from Ecology required after WIR evaluation

- Technical progress on many fronts since Section 3134
- Numerous programmatic opportunities to empty tanks sooner and dispose of waste safely and efficiently
- Timing: Need SLAW treatment in time to support HLW
- DOE needs the following:
 - Clear facts-and-data-based recommendations
 - Decision framework per Congressional language
 - Regulatory path forward for RCRA land disposal
 - Proactive and collegial participation in the NAS process to ensure best possible results

Questions?



The Hanford Reach
White Bluffs Overlooking the Columbia River