WIPP and Surplus Plutonium

National Academy of Sciences Surplus Plutonium Disposal Committee Washington, DC November 29, 2017

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Briefly Discuss

- WIPP's Mission
- U.S. repository policy
- WIPP is not fully accomplishing its mission
- TRU waste remaining at sites
- Plutonium at WIPP
- Conclusions
- Recommendations

WIPP's Mission

- "Start Clean, Stay Clean" to dispose of up to 175,564 m³ of defense transuranic (TRU) waste
- Safely transport waste by truck through more than 20 states without serious accidents or releases
- Safely clean up TRU waste at DOE sites
- Safely close, decontaminate, and decommission the WIPP site beginning in about 2030 or earlier

WIPP's Mission is <u>not</u>

- Storage, transportation, disposal of any defense high-level waste
- Storage, transportation, disposal of any spent nuclear fuel
- Storage, transportation, disposal of any commercial waste
- Storage, transportation, disposal of 34 metric tons of surplus plutonium

Other repositories are necessary under existing laws

- Public Law 96-164, Section 213 of 1979
- Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982
- NWPA Amendments of 1987
- WIPP Land Withdrawal Act of 1992

No state is willing to have the only repository

Other repositories are necessary for technical reasons

- Multiple sites are needed for all existing wastes with more being generated every day, and with the ultimate amount, radioactivity, and timeframe unknown and unknowable for how much waste requires repositories
- If geologic disposal is viable, multiple sites should meet safety standards
- Reduce transportation risks and costs

WIPP is not fulfilling its Mission

WIPP "lost" 20,000+cubic meters of underground capacity before February 2014

WIPP PERMITTED VS. ACTUAL CAPACITY

(in cubic meters) - As of February 5, 2014

Panel 1	<u>CH-Permitted</u> 18,000	<u>Actual</u> 10,497	<u>% Used</u> 58.32%	<u>RH-Permitted</u> 0	<u>Actual</u> 0	<u>% Used</u>
Panel 2	18,000	17,998	99.99%	0	0	
Panel 3	18,750	17,092	91.16%	0	0	
Panel 4	18,750	14,258	76.04%	356	176	49.44%
Panel 5	18,750	15,927	84.94%	445	235	52.81%
Panel 6	18,750	14,468	77.16%	534	214	40.07%
Panels 1-6	111,000	90,240	81.30%	1,335	625	46.82%
Shortfall		20,760			710	

Notes:

"CH" is Contact-Handled waste; "RH" is Remote-Handled

"Permitted" refers to the capacity limits in the New Mexico WIPP permit

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WIPP Capacity in Panels 7 & 8

Panel 7 CH-TRU = \sim 8,100 m³ RH-TRU = 16 m³ in canisters Panel 8

\overline{CH} = 18,750 m³ RH-TRU = 650 m³ in canisters

Additional CH Capacity shortfall = ~10,650 m³ Total CH Capacity shortfall = ~31,410 m³ Additional RH Capacity shortfall = 634 m³ Total RH Capacity shortfall = ~1,344 m³

TRU Waste remaining at DOE sites

Hanford - WA INL - ID Savannah River - SC Los Alamos - NM Oak Ridge - TN Livermore - CA Knolls - TN Argonne - IL Nevada - NSS Sandia - NM Material & Fuels - IL SPRU - NY NRD - NY Lawrence Berkeley - CA $Total = 75,935 \text{ m}^3$

CH RH 27,500 m³ 21,700 m³ Total = $4,579 \text{ m}^3$ 14,100 m³ 8,710 m³ 1,930 m³ 880 m³ 698 m³ 168 m³ 128 m³ 58 m³ 54 m³ 6 m³ - WIPP Annual TRU Waste Inventory Report 2 m³ <1 m³ 9

WIPP not "Start Clean, Stay Clean"

February 5, 2014 Underground Fire



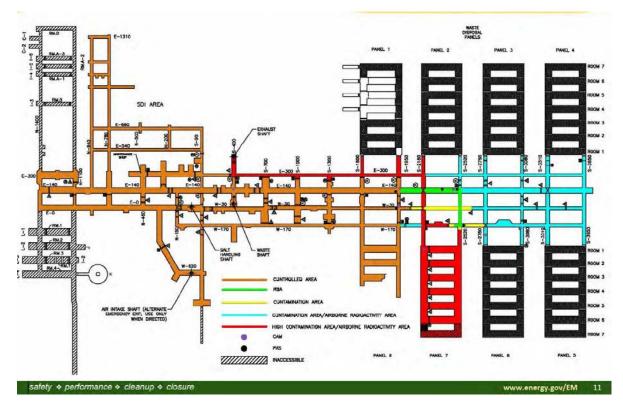


WIPP not "Start Clean, Stay Clean"

February 14, 2014 Radiation Release



> 8,000 linear feet of contaminated tunnels



Safety for Underground Workers



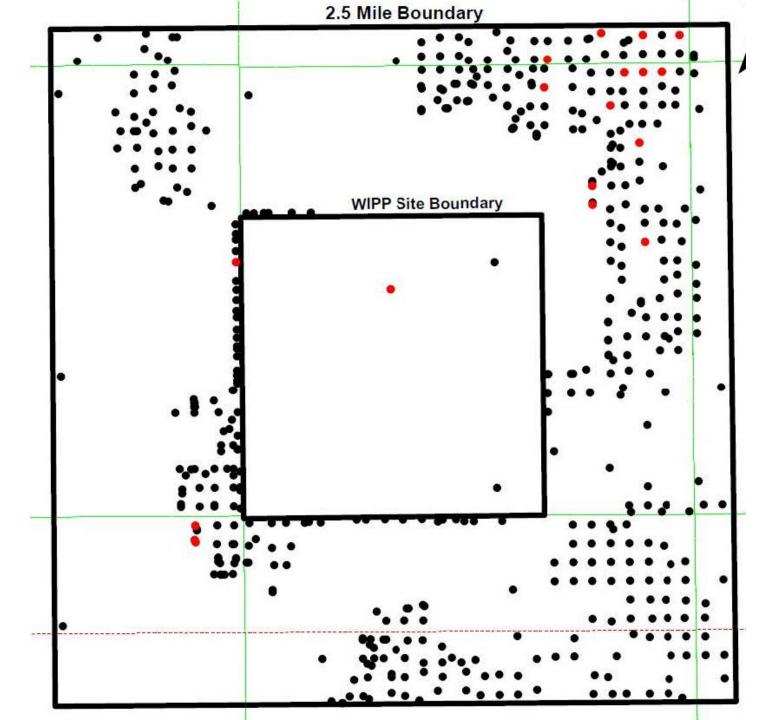
1999-Feb. 5, 2014

Now



WIPP will continue reduced operations until at least 2021

More than 500 oil and gas wells within 2.5 miles of **WIPP** boundary



Plutonium Underground at WIPP

Year	Pu238	Pu239	Pu240	Pu241	Pu242	Total Pu
1999	34.40	75,573.04	4,709.37	111.82	17.39	80,446.02
2000	3.20	20,269.55	1,266.40	33.18	5.61	21,577.94
2001	81.26	673,979.56	41,467.17	1,161.12	239.35	716,928.47
2002	221.26	1,521,463.73	93,816.66	3,093.15	530.99	1,619,125.78
2003	117.61	600,932.43	38,004.40	1,494.77	444.32	640,993.53
2004	337.30	719,773.19	55,432.06	2,042.71	695.88	778,281.15
2005	1,122.15	226,411.47	16,503.95	598.38	175.19	244,811.13
2006	2,570.37	270,881.96	20,860.31	643.46	298.43	295,254.52
2007	2,491.82	189,878.01	13,701.61	367.78	215.55	206,654.77
2008	3,267.41	101,099.52	7,597.93	224.54	236.85	112,426.25
2009	2,926.97	134,888.41	9,201.11	222.64	392.85	147,631.98
2010	4,204.37	181,357.11	13,602.22	327.26	912.10	200,403.05
2011	5,485.56	225,074.36	17,075.84	387.84	1,211.03	249,234.63
2012	3,948.49	181,185.05	13,609.40	275.29	1,160.60	200,178.82
2013	994.17	163,115.01	12,023.75	254.26	461.80	176,848.98
2014	144.26	21,466.56	1,491.12	26.49	48.36	23,176.79
Totals:	27,950.62	5,307,348.93	360,363.30	11,264.67	7,046.30	5,713,973.81

Conclusions

- WIPP had serious operational/safety issues before February 2014
- WIPP's current design has insufficient capacity for all existing TRU waste
- 34 MT of surplus plutonium is not in the WIPP mission, and expanding WIPP for that waste requires legal, regulatory, other changes
- Expanding WIPP's underground design puts waste closer to oil and gas wells, among other safety/compliance concerns

Recommendations

- Congress should stop funding MOX
- The Committee should consider options to put SRS surplus plutonium in forms that can be safely and securely stored and inspected
- The Committee should consider the option of disposal of surplus plutonium in future repositories, not WIPP
- The Committee should acknowledge the 61.5 MT of excess plutonium, much more than the 34 MT in the Committee's task

Contact Information

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