#### Decommissioning and Radwaste Transportation

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# PWR Fuel Assembly



# **Spent Fuel Pool**



# Cs-137 Quantity as Hiroshima Release

PWR	High Burnup (60 GWd/MTU)	Medium Burnup (40 GWd/MTU)
24 PWR cask	662	445
37 PWR cask	1020	686

Hiroshima Cs-137 release: 89 teraBq, 2405 Ci

# Empty Canister Installed in HI-TRAC





# **Canister Fuel Loading**



# LOWER THE CANISTER INTO CONCRETE CASK



### MOVE CONCRETE CASK ONTO PAD



Figure II.10: HI-STORM Lifted from the top using the Vertical Cask Crawler

## CHIMNEY EFFECT COOLING



# CT Yankee Dry Storage



# San Onofre NUHOMS



# San Onofre Dry Storage Cask System



# Irradiation/Storage Conditions for PWR Fuel

Category	Reactor	Pool	Dry Strge
ID Clad T	340-370	30-60	360
Water T	300-330	20-50	
In Rod Pressure	38-150		38-150
Coolant Pressure	140-160	2	1

# **Nuclear Power Plants in the United States**



#### **Representative Transportation Routes**



**Operating Nuclear Power Plant** 

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This map depicts the state-specific impacts (number of casks) and route maps evaluated in the 2008 U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for Yucca Mountain (DOE/EIS-0250-F), Appendix G, Section G.10.

The number in each state shows the combined rail and truck high-level nuclear waste cask shipments that DOE estimated would traverse each state en route to Yucca Mountain.

### TransportationSystem (2008 SEIS)

- 21,909 rail casks (about 6,700 trains) & 5,025 truck casks [p.8-41]
- Average 1-3 trains (3-5 casks per train) & 1-2 trucks (1 cask per truck) per week for 50 years
- Every day, for 50 years, one or more loaded casks on rail or road, from 76 shipping sites to a single national repository or storage site

### **TRANSPORTATION ISSUES**

- NRC hypothetical accident conditions (impact, fire)
- Cask tested by computer simulation, not physical
- Changed rail conditions (tank cars from North Dakota vs. oil pipeline)
- DOE EIS (size cask: 21 vs. 37 PWR fuel assemblies)
- Rail preferred, but Indian Point, CT Yankee, Yankee Rowe and others may require heavy haul transport or barge

#### Heavy Haul Truck Configuration



220 feet



# Regulatory Drop Test



# Potential Side Impact



# Seals Damage in Fire

No Impact Limiter



for seal failure



#### FIRE/FRTRN MI







The train rolled downhill for seven miles (11km) before derailing at Lac-Megantic





# Flame Temperatures

Chemical	Flame Temperature (°F)
Acetone	2160-7072
Diesel	1740-1839
Propane	2242-6487
Vinyl Chloride	2552-11,142

# Cesium in Gap



<u>Study</u>	Cs in Gap
Modal	0.3%
Gray	9.9%

# High Burnup Fuel

- Previously, every year 1/3 reactor core removed. Fuel burnup to 35 GWd/MTU
- More recently, fuel in reactor longer, now up to 72 GWd/MTU.
- For fission products like Cs-137 and Sr-90, transportation cask inventory is proportional, 72/35 = 2.06
- While buildup of fission products is roughly proportional to burnup, buildup of higher actinides like Pu, Am and Cm is greater. The subsequent decay of Pu-241 (14 yr half-life) with beta emission leads to buildup of Am-241 (432 year half-life) which has an alpha decay, accounting for greater heat production up to year 70 after fuel removal, then decline. This is not taken into account by the NRC.



Figure 5-1. The time variation of <sup>241</sup>Pu and <sup>241</sup>Am over a 200 year time span.



# High Burnup Fuel (continued)

- This increased heat production means cask must remain at reactor longer before shipping, at least 40 years (if CoC remains the same).
- In 2008 FSEIS for Yucca Mountain, cask contained 21 PWR fuel assemblies. Now Holtec's HI-STAR 190 contains 37 PWR fuel assemblies. With HBF, the new inventory of Cs-137 and Sr-90 can be 3.63 as much. This is important for accident analysis.
- Cladding can be more brittle and 15% thinner. Vibrations on rail may cause major degradation.