Project Baseline Summary Report

Data Source: **EM CDB** Report Number: **GEN-01b**

Operations/Field Office: **Idaho** Print Date: **3/10/2000**

Site Summary Level: **Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory** HQ ID: **0568**

Project **ID-OIM-110 / Pre-FY 2007 Surplus Facility Deactivation Project**

General Project Information

Project Description Narratives

Purpose, Scope, and Technical Approach:

SUMMARY: Inactive radiologically contaminated facilities at the INEEL pose a long term risk to site workers and the environment resulting in substantial S&M cost. The Deactivation Program will reduce these hazards (radiological, chemical, biological, and industrial). Since 1949, the INEEL has constructed and operated 53 test or experimental Reactors, and a spent nuclear fuel reprocessing, fuel storage, tank farm and calcining complex. There are a total of 215 contaminated surplus facilities and structures at the INEEL (known existing and/or planned future facilities/structures).

The Federal Driver for managing surplus contaminated facilities is 41 CFR 101-47, Property Management. The Deactivation process follows the guidance provided by DOE Order 430.1 LCAM and the U.S. DOE Office of Environmental Management Decommissioning Resource Manual.

PURPOSE: The purpose of deactivation is to reduce the cost and risk associated with surplus contaminated facilities. Deactivation activities include the following: removal of radioactive and hazardous materials, removal of uranium and other fissile materials, and isolation of the surplus facilities from ongoing operating and utility systems. Deactivation occurs either directly following facility shutdown, or may occur sometime later when funding becomes available. The relationship to other PBS activities is: prior to and during deactivation the facility will need surveillance and maintenance (S&M), PBS-ID-OIM-112; and following deactivation there is a time period when the facilities, while having a reduced risk and cost to maintain, still need to be monitored and maintained to prevent release of contamination; this will continue until the facility is turned over for decontamination and decommissioning (D&D), PBS-ID-ER-110, which is the final step and generally occurs some time after deactivation takes place.

This PBS defines the deactivation activities for the time period from FY1997 through FY2006. The deactivation of surplus contaminated facilities which fall in this ten year period include: fuel reprocessing facilities at the Idaho Chemical Processing Plant, nuclear fuel storage pool and PREPP facility at TAN, and reactor buildings at PBF and TRA. These facilities were used in the reactor testing, fuel storage, reprocessing, and waste management of high enriched radioactive nuclear reactor fuels. Facility condition at shutdown varied from complete removal of fissile and hazardous materials, to having left large quantities of fissile, hazardous material, and mixed waste in the processing equipment, storage pools, and process cells. However, because some of the facilities at the ICPP were central to the mission of the plant for 40 years, some still contain a number of functions that must be maintained for the continued operation of ICPP facilities to meet settlement agreements, environmental laws, and consent order requirements which will be followed and are not negotiable. These functions have to be isolated from the rest of the surplus facility, or relocated. Several of these facilities contain RCRA permitted units which must be monitored, maintained, and closed to meet Federal Laws.
Justification for deactivation of the facilities in this PBS:
- CPP633 WCF - This sub-project is driven by Risk Reduction, Mortgage Reduction and Compliance Agreements for RCRA Closure of the facility by FY1999.
- CPP601/640/627 This sub-project is driven by Risk Reduction, Mortgage Reduction and Compliance Agreements for RCRA Closure of the low level liquid waste tank sampling, storage, and transfer system. In addition, this activity will reduce the time the facility will require monitoring, thereby reducing the S&M costs and the risk of release of contaminated materials to the environment.
- CPP603 This sub-project is driven by Risk Reduction, Mortgage Reduction and Compliance Agreements for RCRA Closure of the low level liquid waste tank sampling, storage, and transfer system. In addition this activity will reduce the time the facility will require monitoring, thereby reducing

Project Description Narratives

the S&M costs and the risk of release of contaminated materials to the environment.
TAN PREPP - RCRA Closure- This sub-project is driven by Risk Reduction and Compliance Agreements for RCRA Closure of the facility.

DEFINITION OF SCOPE: Deactivation of these surplus facilities is included in the ten year window (FY97 through FY2006). Additi ons to this scope will be added using the project change request and approval process.
Deactivation has started on these sub-projects:
· CPP633 - Final design is complete and the RCRA Closure Plan approved. The process equipment in the decon make-up room has been removed and the area decontaminated in preparation for using this area as the primary grout filling area. The immobilization of all residual waste, equipment and facility interior using an engineered grout is complete, the superstructure has been torn down and immobilized in place. The risk based RCRA closure will be complete in FY1999.

Deactivation is in early design for the following sub-projects: CPP601; CPP640; CPP627; and CPP603. These sub-projects will clo sely follow the closure design used in the above sub-project, CPP633 WCF. Although these facilities will not require RCRA closure there are liquid waste tanks in some of the facilities that will. The facility contents will be immobilized in place and a environmental cover installed. The superstructure will be torn down and immobilized in place. CERCLA-based risk assessments will be used to extablish the design requirements, therefore, the handoff to CERCLA following closure will meet CERCLA evaluation requirements.

TECHNICAL APPROACH: Standard project techniques are applied to each of the sub-projects within this PBS. Initial project evaluation using systems analysis is used to develop an initial concept and a proposed end-point for the activity. Conceptual and final design process leads to deactivation. Cost estimates are obtained at each stage of design to adjust schedule and budget needs. Cost and schedule are tracked using variance analysis techniques.
· CPP633 - The initial feasibility estimate for the RCRA clean closure totaled $150M, a risk based closure approach was developed using CERCLA methodology resulting in a final cost for the entire project of $9.2M and an order of magnitude reduction in exposure and waste generation. The facility will be RCRA closure using immobilization and turned over to CERCLA.
· ROVER (completed in FY98) - Cost for this project have dropped from the feasibility cost estimate of $50M to close to $20M. The fissile material is removed using a combination of hands on removal of piping and vessels and remote/semi-remote equipment. Each piece of equipment removed is surveyed in a uranium monitor prior to disposal, and the fissile material is carefully weighed for accountability.
· CPP601/CPP603/CPP627/CPP640 - The isolation of this facility complex has started with the removal of the chemical makeup and low-level liquid collection, sampling, storage, chemical adjustment and transfer units out of this complex.

Current or planned Deactivation activities are NOT dependent upon EM-50 science or technology development initiatives. However, development of these sciences or technologies could potentially result in schedule and/or cost savings.

Seeded data in the waste module was not provided by the PBS Manager. The data source is AVS, but validation is not possible be cause the data is entered by waste stream, not PBS.

Project Status in FY 2006:

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This project will be complete at the end of FY2006. The following facilities will have been deactivated by the end of FY2006:
· ROVER · CPP633 · CPP603 (basin water removal and stabilization) · CPP627 · CPP640 · CPP621 · PBF canal · MTR Fuel Storage Canal.

Post-2006 Project Scope:

This project will be completed at the end of FY2006.

Project End State

· ROVER - All of the fissile material will have been removed to below a mass criticality control area, most of the equipment removed, and the cells decontaminated.
· PBF canal, and MTR canal - The shielding water will have been removed from the storage canals in each of these facilities.
· CPP633 WCF - The facility will be RCRA closed per the approved RCRA Closure plan, the below grade piping and structure will be immobilized and the superstructure torn down and immobilized in place. The facility contents will have been immobilized in place and a RCRA cap installed:
· CPP640, and CPP627--these sub-projects will have the below grade piping and structure immobilized and the superstructure torn down and immobilized in place. · CPP603--this 1.5 million gallons of radioactive contaminated water in these basins will be removed and the residual contamination stabilized.

Cost Baseline Comments:

The Baseline costs represented here do not include contingency for authorized work packages, but may contain contingency for planning packages. This contingency is removed upon development of detailed work packages. Escalation was applied in accordance with IDMS guidelines. The cost estimate is based upon Activity-Based Cost Estimating(ABC). Each sub-project has its cost estimation based upon the level of complexity of the facility, the type of contamination (TRU, Mixed, Radioactive, Hazardous), the levels of contamination expected, the design of the facility, and if there is any fissile material expected.

There are no costs assigned to the waste generated as the waste transportation and disposal costs at the INEEL are covered under a separate PBS, and the assumption is that this will continue.

Defense related sub-projects have been located in PBS-OIM-110N.

Safety & Health Hazards:

This project is presently collecting the appropriate data to make risk based decisions regarding future clean up activities concerning the INEEL Deactivation. The necessary S & H functions required to maintain safe and compliant operations now and in the future are in place and operating properly. The primary hazards associated with the closure of facilities in this PBS vary from site to site, but, may include Am-241, C-14, Cl-36, Co-60, Cs-137, I-129, Nb-94, Np-237, Pu-239, Pu-240, Ra-226, SR-90, Tc-99, U-233, U-234, U-235, U-236, U-238, Carbon Tetrachloride, methylene chloride, lead, nitric and fluoride acids, and asbestos. During remedial actions and maintenance and monitoring activities there will also be a number of industrial safety and industrial hygeine related hazards to address such as slips, trips, and falls; lifting; working on elevated structures; moving equipment; mechanical equipment, hoisting and rigging, sharp objects, inhalation of dusts; temperature extremes; etc.

Project Description Narratives

Hazard documentation developed includes, but is not limited to, project specific health and safety plans, detailed operating procedures, standard operating procedures, job safety analyses, job hazard analyses, etc. These documents will be developed during the early stages of each project and will determine the methods, procedures, and equipment used during project implementation to reduce hazards to workers and the environment.

Safety & Health Work Performance:

The resources necessary to accomplish the planned work safely and in compliance are identified through the Health and Safety Program requirements as well as the authorization basis discussed previously. Resources allocated at the site to ensure compliance with health and safety requirements, as well as safety on the job include: radcon, safety, industrial hygiene, occupational medical, fire, emergency management, safeguards and security, performance oversight, quality, the Voluntary Protection Program, etc. Safety and health resources are planned and allocated into the appropriate category by cost center through the work breakdown structure and they are loaded into each project for each fiscal year. Institutional support, such as medical facilities and personnel, security, fire protection, etc., are funded out of the financial systems indirect labor adder, and project-specific safety and health professional support (e.g., industrial safety engineer) is identified in specific control account plans where the support is required. The average cost per FTE, burdened, is approximately $60/hour to $65/hour for each of the safety professionals identified above. Presently there are no plans to conduct full DOE operational readiness reviews although all projects will undergo a complete evaluation of their readiness to proceed with field activities. Applicable projects will complete unreviewed safety question determinations. Personnel are trained in Stop Work Authority, emergency preparedness procedures, health and safety plans, work plans, integrated safety management, integrated work control, conduct of operations, and conduct of maintenance, etc. Safety, radcon, health, fire, environmental, and quality personnel conduct routine inspections to ensure personnel and the environment are protected. The frequency of these inspections is dependent on the status of each particular project but generally ranges between daily to every other week. During field work the level of ESH&Q support is identified in the individual approved work packages. There are currently no unfunded or under funded safety, health, environmental, or quality resource requirements associated with this PBS. Upon completion of remedial actions, and the initiation of institutional controls, the level of safety and health resources required will be reduced to a minimum.

Resource levels vary from fiscal year to fiscal year depending on the extent of sampling and/or remediation activities being performed.

PBS Comments:

Nuclear Fuel Consolidation is part of this PBS, and supports court ordered agreements with the State, See High Level Waste PBS`s for reference to the Court Order and Agreements. The ROVER project consolidates nuclear fuel, and has the highest risk potential at the INEEL.
Several facilities which are to be deactivated under this PBS contain RCRA Permitted units which must be closed to meet Federal and State regulations. Each of these sub-projects are subject to ongoing State, Federal, and court monitoring and have the potential of fines if the agreements and regulations are not met.

Baseline Validation Narrative:

The INEEL Environmental Management Integration Team performed a compliance and cost estimating review of all activities associated with this PBS. This PBS reflects the comments and recommendations associated with the review. The Remediation Program has, since 1991, promoted use of the bottoms up/ABC approach, in the development of planning estimates for Assessment and Remedial Design and Remedial Action projects. All INEEL Remediation Program cost estimates have been developed using sound technical and planning principles and are accompanied by basis of

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estimate documentation intended to demonstrate the rationale and specifics behind the estimates. Bottoms Up estimating or Activity Based Costing, wherein the work scope is portrayed down to the task level, is both desired and encouraged.
The basis of estimates include a well defined statement of work, performance measures, products required for completion, products delivered, key support activities, and known milestones, etc., for every level of the program work scope. For work scope with definable milestones and deliverables, the cost estimates are very detailed and more precise. For more subjective work scope, where it is difficult to identify a specific end-product or deliverable, detail is provided to the lowest level possible. In most cases, the clarity of the available scope and associated planning assumptions is a key consideration in determining the specific technique used to develop a particular cost estimate.

General PBS Information

Project Validated? Yes **Date Validated:** 2/13/1996

Has Headquarters reviewed and approved project? No

Date Project was Added: 12/1/1997

Baseline Submission Date:

FEDPLAN Project? Yes

Drivers:

CERCLA	RCRA	DNFSB	AEA	UMTRCA	State	DOE Orders	Other
Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y

Project Identification Information

DOE Project Manager: D.J.Sanow

DOE Project Manager Phone Number: 208-526-1049

DOE Project Manager Fax Number: 208-526-9150

DOE Project Manager e-mail address: sanowdj@inel.gov

Is this a High Visibility Project (Y/N):

Planning Section

Baseline Costs (in thousands of dollars)

1997-2006 Total	2007-2070 Total	1997-2070 Total	1997	Actual 1997	1998	Actual 1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006

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Baseline Costs (in thousands of dollars)

	1997-2006 Total	2007-2070 Total	1997-2070 Total	1997	Actual 1997	1998	Actual 1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
PBS Baseline (current year dollars)	80,673	23,209	103,882	24,538	10,400	8,897	8,061	8,789	10,001	4,602	4,312	4,436	4,527	5,058	5,513
PBS Baseline (constant 1999 dollars)	77,671	18,979	96,650	24,538	10,400	8,897	8,061	8,789	9,738	4,389	4,028	4,058	4,056	4,439	4,739
PBS EM Baseline (current year dollars)	80,673	23,209	103,882	24,538	10,400	8,897	8,061	8,789	10,001	4,602	4,312	4,436	4,527	5,058	5,513
PBS EM Baseline (constant 1999 dollars)	77,671	18,979	96,650	24,538	10,400	8,897	8,061	8,789	9,738	4,389	4,028	4,058	4,056	4,439	4,739

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2025	2026-2030	2031-2035	2036-2040	2041-2045	2046-2050	2051-2055	2056-2060	2061-2065	2066-2070
PBS Baseline (current year dollars)	5,912	6,044	7,032	4,221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PBS Baseline (constant 1999 dollars)	4,977	4,984	5,679	3,339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PBS EM Baseline (current year dollars)	5,912	6,044	7,032	4,221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PBS EM Baseline (constant 1999 dollars)	4,977	4,984	5,679	3,339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Baseline Escalation Rates

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.70%	2.10%	2.10%	2.10%	2.10%	2.10%	2.10%	2.10%	2.10%	2.10%

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2010	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2025	2026-2030	2031-2035	2036-2040	2041-2045	2046-2050	2051-2055	2056-2060	2061-2065	2066-2070
2.10%	2.10%	2.10%	2.10%	2.10%	2.10%	2.10%	2.10%	2.10%	2.10%	2.10%	2.10%	2.10%

Project Reconciliation

Project Completion Date Changes:

Previously Projected End Date of Project: 9/30/2006

Current Projected End Date of Project: 9/30/2006

Explanation of Project Completion Date Difference (if applicable):

Project Cost Estimates (in thousands of dollars)

Previously Estimated Lifecycle Cost (1997 - 2070, 1998 Dollars):	108,250	**Actual 1997 Cost:**	10,400	**Actual 1998 Cost:**	8,061
Previously Estimated Lifecycle Cost of Project (1999 - 2070, 1998 Dollars):	89,789	**Inflation Adjustment (2.7% to convert 1998 to 1999 dollars):**			2,424
Previously Estimated Lifecycle Cost (1999 - 2070, 1999 Dollars):	92,213				

Project Cost Changes

	Cost Adjustments	Reconciliation Narratives
Cost Change Due to Scope Deletions (-):	28,997	Programmatic decision to level funding profile
Cost Reductions Due to Efficiencies (-):		
Cost Associated with New Scope (+):		
Cost Growth Associated with Scope Previously Reported (+):		
Cost Reductions Due to Science & Technology Efficiencies (-):		
Subtotal:	63,216	
Additional Amount to Reconcile (+):	-1	
Current Estimated Lifecycle Cost (1999 - 2070, 1999 Dollars):	**63,215**	

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Milestones

Milestone/Activity	Field Milestone Code	Original Date	Baseline Date	Legal Date	Forecast Date	Actual Date	EA	DNFSB	Mgmt. Commit.	Key Decision	Intersite
Complete ROVER Fuel Removal Sub-project	ID-OIM-110-1		9/30/2008								
Complete WCF RCRA Closure Sub-project	ID-OIM-110-2		9/30/2008								
Project Mission Complete	1		9/30/2006		9/30/2006						
Project Start			10/1/1996								
Project Complete											

Milestones - Part II

Milestone/Activity	Field Milestone Code	Critical Decision	Critial Closure Path	Project Start	Project End	Mission Complete	Tech Risk	Work Scope Risk	Intersite Risk	Cancelled	Milestone Description
Complete ROVER Fuel Removal Sub-project	ID-OIM-110-1										
Complete WCF RCRA Closure Sub-project	ID-OIM-110-2										
Project Mission Complete	1				Y						
Project Start				Y							
Project Complete										Y	

Performance Measure Metrics

Category/Subcategory	Units	1997-2006 Total	2007-2070 Total	1997-2070 Total	Actual Pre-1997	Planned 1997	Actual 1997	Planned 1998	Planned 1999	Planned 2000	Planned 2001	Planned 2002	Planned 2003	Planne 200
Fac.														
Deact. During Per.	NF	23.00	1.00	24.00									18.00	
Tech.														
Deployed	Ntd	6.00	0.00	6.00							6.00			

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Category/Subcategory	Units	Planned 2004	Planned 2005	Planned 2006	Planned 2007	Planned 2008	Planned 2009	Planned 2010	Planned 2011 - 2015	Planned 2016 - 2020	Planned 2021 - 2025	Planned 2026 - 2030	Planned 2031 - 2035
Fac.													
Deact. During Per.	NF		4.00	1.00				1.00					
Tech.													
Deployed	Ntd												

Category/Subcategory	Units	Planned 2036 - 2040	Planned 2041 - 2045	Planned 2046 - 2050	Planned 2051 - 2055	Planned 2056 - 2060	Planned 2061 - 2035	Planned 2066 - 2070	Exceptions	Lifecycle Total
Fac.										
Deact. During Per.	NF								1.00	26.00
Tech.										
Deployed	Ntd									6.00

Facility Deactivation

Site Code	RSF ID	Change Flag	Description	Class/Subclass	Hazard	Plan. Assess. Year	Fore. Assess. Year	Actual Assess. Date	Plan. Deac. Year	Fore. Deac. Year	Actual Deac. Date	Plan. Comp. Year	Fore. Comp. Year	Actual Comp. Date	Acc. Year	No Action	Comp. Status	RAD
INEL	0539		WMF-612 \ SWEPP C&S Waste Storage Bldg.	\		1999	1999	12/1/1998				1999	1999	2/26/1999	1997	N		N
INEL	3107		PBF 604 Terminal Building	\					2003							N		N
INEL	3108		PBF 606 Instrument Cell	\					2003							N		N
INEL	3110		PBF 624 Auxiliary Building	\					2003							N		N
INEL	3111		PBF 625 Maintenance & Storage Building	\					2003							N		N
INEL	3112		PBF 627 Gas Cylinder Storage Building	\					2003							N		N
INEL	3113		PBF 629 PBF Stack Gas Monitor Building	\					2003							N		N

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Facility Deactivation

Site Code	RSF ID	Change Flag	Description	Class/Subclass	Hazard	Plan. Assess. Year	Fore. Assess. Year	Actual Assess. Date	Plan. Deac. Year	Fore. Deac. Year	Actual Deac. Date	Plan. Comp. Year	Fore. Comp. Year	Actual Comp. Date	Acc. Year	No Action	Comp. Status	RAD
INEL	3114		PBF 634 Firewater Pumphouse	\					2003							N		N
INEL	3115		PBF 704 Substation	\					2003							N		N
INEL	3116		PBF 719 Substation	\					2003							N		N
INEL	3117		PBF 720 Cooling Tower	\					2003							N		N
INEL	3118		PBF 722 Fuel Oil Storage Tank (No. 2/UST)	\					2003							N		N
INEL	3119		PBF 728 Septic Tank	\					2003							N		N
INEL	3120		PBF 730 Primary Water Storage Tank	\					2003							N		N
INEL	3121		PBF 731 Corrosive Waste Disposal Sump	\					2003							N		N
INEL	3122		PBF 732 Hot Waste Storage Tank	\					2003							N		N
INEL	3123		PBF 734 Fire & Domestic Water Storage Tank	\					2003							N		N
INEL	3124		PBF 749 Diesel Fuel Tank	\					2003							N		N
INEL	3125		CPP-601/627/640 Process Building	\					2010							N		N
INEL	3126		TAN 607 Manufacturing Assembly & Hot Shop/Cells	\					2006							N		N
INEL	3127		TAN 608 Water Filtration Building	\					2005							N		N
INEL	3128		TAN 615 Assembly & Maintenance Facility	\					2005							N		N
INEL	3129		TAN 649 Water Filtration Building	\					2005							N		N

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INEL	3130		TAN 666 Rad Liquid Waste Storage Building	\					2005							N		N
INEL	3132		PBF 621 Emergency Generator Building	\					2003							N		N
INEL	3192		CPP-633 WCF	\							9/30/1999					N		N

Technology Deployments

	Deployment Year		
Deployment Status	**Planned**	**Forecast**	**Actual Date**
Technology Name: Personal Ice Cooling System (PICS)			
Potential Deployment	2001		
Technology Name: Remote Control Concrete Demolition System			
Potential Deployment	2001		
Technology Name: Track Mounted Shear/Crusher			
Potential Deployment	2001		
Technology Name: Hand Held Shear			
Potential Deployment	2001		
Technology Name: Lead Paint Analyzer			
Potential Deployment	2001		
Technology Name: D&D and Remediation Optimal Planning System (DDROPS)			
Potential Deployment	2001		