

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0029

DOCUMENT TYPE: DD

TITLE: Hanford Site Data for the Weapons Complex Reconfiguration Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement

ORIG. DOC. NO.: DOERL930100

DOCUMENT DATE: 960200

ORIGINATING AGENCY: Department of Energy

PAGES: 0126

REEL: FRAME:

AUTHORS: Sandberg D E, Teal J A, Hoyt R C, Barker R E, Ventz T J, Waldo T L

ABSTRACT: Three viable alternatives for onsite storage of four thousand packages of Hanford Site separated plutonium were identified. Preliminary concepts for a Hanford Plutonium Storage Facility (HPSF) were established. This information is displayed in the format requested as input for the Nuclear Weapons Reconfiguration Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS). The three HPSF alternatives appear realistically feasible and similar in total life-cycle cost. As per document revision guidance, Westinghouse Hanford Company (WHC) has not selected a preferred storage facility alternative. None of the alternatives included continued use of the 234-5Z Building because of the following: 1) Age, condition, size, and contamination status of the 234-5Z building and associated facilities; 2) Unfavorable life cycle cost; 3) Cost and schedule risk of uncovering contamination during construction; 4) Problems with construction in a building which contains a material accountability area.

KEYWORDS: HANFORD SITE, PLUTONIUM, STORAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT, SAFEGUARDS

CROSSINDEX:

PROVENANCE:

LOCATIONS: Hanford Site, Richland, WA

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0030

DOCUMENT TYPE: DD, RT

TITLE: Fissile Material Disposition Program Deep Borehole Disposal Facility PEIS Data Input Report for Direct Disposal - Direct Disposal of Plutonium Metal/Plutonium Dioxide in Compound Metal Canisters

ORIG. DOC. NO.: UCRLLR119481

DOCUMENT DATE: 960115

ORIGINATING AGENCY: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, CA

PAGES: 0079

REEL: FRAME:

AUTHORS: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

ABSTRACT: The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is examining options for disposing of excess weapons-usable nuclear materials [principally plutonium (Pu) and highly enriched uranium (HEU)] in a form or condition that is substantially and inherently more difficult to recover and reuse in weapons production. The potential environmental impacts of facilities designed to implement disposition alternatives will be described in the Storage and Disposition of Weapons-Usable Fissile Materials Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS). The PEIS will examine the environmental, safety, and health impacts of implementing each disposition alternative on land use, facility operations, and site infrastructure; air quality and

noise; water, geology, and soils; biotic, cultural, and paleontological resources; socioeconomics; human health; normal operations and facility accidents; waste management; and transportation. This data report is prepared to assist in estimating the environmental effects associated with the construction and operation of a Deep Borehole Disposal Facility, an alternative currently included in the PEIS. The facility projects under consideration are, for the most part, not site specific. This report therefore concentrates on environmental, safety, and health impacts at a generic site appropriate for siting a Deep Borehole Disposal Facility.

KEYWORDS: FISSILE MATERIALS, STORAGE, DISPOSAL, DEEP BOREHOLE, ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS, HEALTH RISKS, SAFETY, COMPOUND METAL CANISTERS, WASTE MANAGEMENT, TRANSPORTATION

CROSSINDEX:

PROVENANCE:

LOCATIONS: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, CA

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0031

DOCUMENT TYPE: DD, RT

TITLE: Fissile Material Disposition Program Deep Borehole Disposal Facility PEIS Data Input Report for Immobilized Disposal - Immobilized Disposal of Plutonium in Coated Ceramic Pellets in Grout Without Canisters

ORIG. DOC. NO.: UCRLLR119735

DOCUMENT DATE: 960115

ORIGINATING AGENCY: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, CA

PAGES: 0089

REEL: FRAME:

AUTHORS: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

ABSTRACT: The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is examining options for disposing of excess weapons-usable nuclear materials [principally plutonium (Pu) and highly enriched uranium (HEU)] in a form or condition that is substantially and inherently more difficult to recover and reuse in weapons production. The potential environmental impacts of facilities designed to implement disposition alternatives will be described in the Storage and Disposition of Weapons-Usable Fissile Materials Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS). The PEIS will examine the environmental, safety, and health impacts of implementing each disposition alternative on land use, facility operations, and site infrastructure; air quality and noise; water, geology, and soils; biotic, cultural, and paleontological resources; socioeconomics; human health; normal operations and facility accidents; waste management; and transportation. This data report is prepared to assist in estimating the environmental effects associated with the construction and operation of a Deep Borehole Disposal Facility, an alternative currently included in the PEIS. The facility projects under consideration are, for the most part, not site specific. This report therefore concentrates on environmental, safety, and health impacts at a generic site appropriate for siting a Deep Borehole Disposal Facility.

KEYWORDS: FISSILE MATERIALS, STORAGE, DISPOSAL, DEEP BOREHOLE, ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS, HEALTH RISKS, SAFETY, WASTE MANAGEMENT, TRANSPORTATION, IMMOBILIZED DISPOSAL, CERAMIC PELLETS

CROSSINDEX:

PROVENANCE:

LOCATIONS: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, CA

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0032

DOCUMENT TYPE: RT

TITLE: The United States Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program

ORIG. DOC. NO.:

DOCUMENT DATE: 950600

ORIGINATING AGENCY: Department of Energy and the Department of Defense

PAGES: 0070

REEL: FRAME:

AUTHORS: Department of Energy and the Department of Defense

ABSTRACT: The development of the nuclear propulsion plant, the cause of this revolution in warfare, was the work of a team of Navy, government, and contractor engineers led by Captain Hyman G. Rickover. Starting from scratch only eight years earlier, he obtained Congressional support to develop an industrial base in a new technology, pioneer new materials, design, build, and operate a prototype reactor, establish a training program, and take a nuclear-powered submarine to sea. The success and speed of this development has given America undersea and nuclear propulsion superiority ever since. The Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program has a tradition of technical excellence and an organization staffed by experienced professionals dedicated to designing, building, and operating Naval nuclear propulsion plants safely and in a manner that protects people and the environment. The result is a fleet of nuclear-powered warships unparalleled in capability, and a mature, highly disciplined infrastructure of government and private activities.

KEYWORDS: NAVY, NUCLEAR POWER, WARSHIPS, NAVAL NUCLEAR PROPULSION PROGRAM, TRAINING, ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

CROSSINDEX:

PROVENANCE:

LOCATIONS:

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0033

DOCUMENT TYPE: DD, RT

TITLE: Fissile Material Disposition Program PEIS Data Call Input Report: Ceramic Immobilization Facility Using Coated Pellets without Radionuclides

ORIG. DOC. NO.: UCRLID122666; L205881

DOCUMENT DATE: 960209

ORIGINATING AGENCY: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, CA

PAGES: 0080

REEL: FRAME:

AUTHORS: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Bechtel, and Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation

ABSTRACT: The new Ceramic Immobilization Facility (CIF) accepts fissile material in various forms and through a ceramic immobilization process converts it into an immobilized form that can be disposed of directly in a deep borehole. The objective is to make the plutonium from the immobilized form as inherently unattractive and inaccessible as the plutonium in spent fuel from commercial reactors. The immobilized form is to be suitable for geologic disposal. The ceramic immobilization alternative presented in this report consists of the immobilization of plutonium at a CIF in coated, titanate-based ceramic pellets without addition of radionuclides to produce a

radiation field for a deterrence to theft.

KEYWORDS: FISSILE MATERIALS, DISPOSITION, STORAGE, CERAMIC IMMOBILIZATION, RADIONUCLIDES, DEEP BOREHOLE, PELLET PROCESSING, WASTE MANAGEMENT, TRANSPORTATION, SAFEGUARDS, ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS, HEALTH RISKS

CROSSINDEX:

PROVENANCE:

LOCATIONS:

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0034

DOCUMENT TYPE: DD, RT

TITLE: Fissile Material Disposition Program PEIS Data Call Input Report: Ceramic Immobilization Facility with Radionuclides

ORIG. DOC. NO.: UCRLID122665; L205901

DOCUMENT DATE: 960209

ORIGINATING AGENCY: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, CA

PAGES: 0084

REEL: FRAME:

AUTHORS: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Bechtel, and Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation

ABSTRACT: The new Ceramic Immobilization Facility (CIF) accepts plutonium (Pu) in various forms and through a ceramic immobilization process converts it into an immobilized form that can be disposed of in a high-level waste (HLW) repository. The objective is to make the plutonium from the immobilized form as inherently unattractive and inaccessible as the plutonium in spent fuel from commercial reactors. The immobilized form is to be suitable for geologic disposal. The ceramic immobilization alternative presented in this report consists of the immobilization of plutonium at a CIF in a titanate-based ceramic material and includes ¹³⁷Cs spiking to produce a radiation field in the final product.

KEYWORDS: FISSILE MATERIALS, DISPOSITION, STORAGE, CERAMIC IMMOBILIZATION, RADIONUCLIDES, CESIUM CAPSULE PROCESSING, WASTE MANAGEMENT, TRANSPORTATION, SAFEGUARDS, ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS, HEALTH RISKS

CROSSINDEX:

PROVENANCE:

LOCATIONS:

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0035

DOCUMENT TYPE: DD, RT

TITLE: Fissile Material Disposition Program PEIS Data Call Input Report: New Glass Vitrification Facility

ORIG. DOC. NO.: UCRLID122658; L188331

DOCUMENT DATE: 960209

ORIGINATING AGENCY: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, CA

PAGES: 0107

REEL: FRAME:

AUTHORS: Westinghouse Savannah River Corporation, Lockheed-Martin Energy

Systems, Bechtel, and Raytheon

ABSTRACT: The new Glass Vitrification Facility (GVF) accepts plutonium (Pu) in various forms and through a glass vitrification process, converts it into an immobilized form. The objective is to make the plutonium from the immobilized form as inherently unattractive and inaccessible as the plutonium in spent fuel from commercial reactors. The immobilized form is to be suitable for geologic disposal. The vitrification immobilization alternative presented in this report consists of the immobilization of plutonium in a borosilicate vitreous material and includes cesium spiking to produce a radiation field in the final product.

KEYWORDS: FISSILE MATERIALS, DISPOSITION, STORAGE, VITRIFICATION IMMOBILIZATION, GLASS VITRIFICATION, GLASS FRIT, CESIUM CAPSULE PROCESSING, WASTE MANAGEMENT, TRANSPORTATION, SAFEGUARDS, ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS, HEALTH RISKS

CROSSINDEX:

PROVENANCE:

LOCATIONS:

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0036

DOCUMENT TYPE: DD, RT

TITLE: Fissile Material Disposition Program PEIS Data Call Input Report: Immobilization of Surplus Fissile Material with Electrometallurgical Treatment of Spent Fuels

ORIG. DOC. NO.: UCRLID122667; L207681

DOCUMENT DATE: 960209

ORIGINATING AGENCY: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, CA

PAGES: 0086

REEL: FRAME:

AUTHORS: Gray L

ABSTRACT: The primary purpose of the electrometallurgical treatment process is to convert spent fuel into disposable waste forms. The product streams include (1) pure uranium; (2) miscellaneous metal wastes containing the noble metal fission products, cladding, and reactor assembly hardware; and (3) zeolites containing the alkali metal, alkaline earth, and rare earth fission products. The zeolites are converted to a glass-bonded zeolite (GBZ) waste form, and the miscellaneous metals are formed into ingots of a corrosion-resistant metal waste form; both forms will be required to be suitable for disposal in a geological repository. The TRU elements in the spent fuel could be combined with the GBZ waste form or the metal waste form for disposal; however, the GBZ waste form is described as the reference case in this document.

KEYWORDS: FISSILE MATERIALS, DISPOSITION, STORAGE, ELECTROMETALLURGICAL TREATMENT, GLASS BONDED ZEOLITES, CERAMIC WASTE, WASTE MANAGEMENT, TRANSPORTATION, SAFEGUARDS, ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS, HEALTH RISKS

CROSSINDEX:

PROVENANCE:

LOCATIONS: Argonne National Laboratory-West, Idaho Falls, ID; Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, Idaho Falls, ID

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0037

DOCUMENT TYPE: DD, RT

TITLE: Fissile Material Disposition Program PEIS Screening of Alternate Immobilization Candidates for Disposition of Surplus Fissile Materials

ORIG. DOC. NO.: UCLID118819; L207901

DOCUMENT DATE: 960209

ORIGINATING AGENCY: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, CA

PAGES: 0100

REEL: FRAME:

AUTHORS: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

ABSTRACT: A study was performed to evaluate and select the most promising waste forms for the incorporation of weapons-usable plutonium for ultimate disposal in a geologic repository. A review of the literature identified that more than 70 waste forms have been considered for immobilizing radioactive wastes. The individual waste forms were grouped into families that share common chemical and physical characteristics, and their properties were reviewed. An approach was selected for the screening of the potential plutonium immobilization forms that provided a formal, structured mechanism for selecting a set of candidates for further analysis and development. A two-stage screening approach involving both pass-fail and multiattribute type analysis techniques was adopted. The screening process resulted in a ranking of 16 waste forms shown in Table 5-1. Borosilicate glass ranks highest of all the immobilization forms.

Titanate-based ceramic (Synroc) ranks second highest. Sensitivity analysis showed that these form family rankings are very insensitive to changes in both the attribute weights generated and the technical scores assigned. Based on the technical ranking, borosilicate glass, titanate-based ceramic (Synroc), and metallic alloys were selected for more detailed examination as a means to further narrow the number of options for the immobilization mission.

KEYWORDS: FISSILE MATERIALS, DISPOSITION, STORAGE, IMMOBILIZATION, CALCINES, CEMENTITIOUS, GLASS CERAMICS, METALS, POLYMERIC BOROSILICATE GLASS, TITANATE-BASED CERAMIC, WASTE MANAGEMENT, TRANSPORTATION, SAFEGUARDS, ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS, HEALTH RISKS

CROSSINDEX:

PROVENANCE:

LOCATIONS:

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0038

DOCUMENT TYPE: DD, RT

TITLE: Draft Data Report to Support the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for the Consolidated Special Nuclear Material Storage Upgrade at the Pantex Plant

ORIG. DOC. NO.:

DOCUMENT DATE: 960100

ORIGINATING AGENCY: Department of Energy

PAGES: 0069

REEL: FRAME:

AUTHORS: Department of Energy Office of Fissile Materials Disposition and Fluor Daniel, Inc.

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this report is to support the PEIS by providing data that characterize the environmental impact resulting from construction of a new 35,000 position

Surplus Storage Building, upgrading of Building 12-66 for vault storage of 5,000 Strategic Reserve material positions, and, as may be required, upgrading or new construction of balance of plant (BOP) facilities. Data presented in this report represent the compilation of information provided to Fluor Daniel, Inc., (FDI) by the operators of the existing weapons complex sites, and data from a feasibility design and cost estimate for the Consolidated Special Nuclear material Storage Upgrade at the Pantex Plant (CSNMSUPP), currently in preparation by FDI. The design and cost estimate will be provided in separate reports structured to support DOE's decision making efforts during the NEPA process. The PEIS will describe the impacts of this and other alternatives. The data provided in this report have been conservatively estimated because of the preliminary nature of the feasibility design.

KEYWORDS: FISSILE MATERIALS, DISPOSITION, STORAGE, SAFEGUARDS, WASTE MANAGEMENT, TRANSPORTATION, NUCLEAR CRITICALITY, ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS, HEALTH RISKS

CROSSINDEX:

PROVENANCE:

LOCATIONS: Pantex Plant, Amarillo, TX

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0039

DOCUMENT TYPE: DD, RT

TITLE: Draft Data Report to Support the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for the Nevada Test Site Storage Plant

ORIG. DOC. NO.:

DOCUMENT DATE: 960100

ORIGINATING AGENCY: Department of Energy

PAGES: 0061

REEL: FRAME:

AUTHORS: Department of Energy Office of Fissile Materials Disposition and Fluor Daniel, Inc.

ABSTRACT: This report considers the use of the P-Tunnel facility at the Nevada Test Site for consolidation of storage of plutonium (Pu) and enriched uranium (EU). The scope of this report is to provide environmental impact data resulting from the construction and operation of the Nevada Test Site Storage Plant (NTSSP). Data in this report represent the compilation of site information provided to Fluor Daniel Inc. (FDI) by the operators of the NTS, together with data taken from the NTSSP feasibility design report and cost estimates currently in preparation by FDI. These reports and estimates address design, construction and operation of the NTSSP and are structured to support DOE's decision making efforts during the NEPA process. This PEIS describes the impacts of locating a Special Nuclear Materials (SNM) storage facility at the NTS, P-Tunnel location. The data provided in this report have been conservatively estimated because of the preliminary nature of the feasibility design.

KEYWORDS: FISSILE MATERIALS, DISPOSITION, STORAGE, SAFEGUARDS, WASTE MANAGEMENT, TRANSPORTATION, NUCLEAR CRITICALITY, ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS, HEALTH RISKS

CROSSINDEX:

PROVENANCE:

LOCATIONS: Nevada Test Site, Nye County, NV

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0040

DOCUMENT TYPE: DD, RT

TITLE: Draft Data Report to Support the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for the Argonne National Laboratory-West Plutonium Storage Upgrade Plant

ORIG. DOC. NO.:

DOCUMENT DATE: 960100

ORIGINATING AGENCY: Department of Energy

PAGES: 0066

REEL: FRAME:

AUTHORS: Department of Energy and Fluor Daniel, Inc.

ABSTRACT: The scope of this report is to provide environmental impact data resulting from the construction and operation of the Argonne National Laboratory-West (ANL-W) Upgrade. Data in this report represent the compilation of site information provided to Fluor Daniel Inc. (FDI) by the operators of the ANL-W site, together with data taken from the feasibility design report and cost estimates currently in preparation by FDI. These reports and estimates address design, construction and operation of the ANL-W Upgrade and are structured to support DOE's decision making efforts during the NEPA process. This PEIS describes the impacts of upgrading the ANL-W storage facility at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) Site. The data provided in this report have been conservatively estimated because of the preliminary nature of the feasibility design.

KEYWORDS: FISSILE MATERIALS, DISPOSITION, STORAGE, SAFEGUARDS, WASTE MANAGEMENT, TRANSPORTATION, NUCLEAR CRITICALITY, ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS, HEALTH RISKS

CROSSINDEX:

PROVENANCE:

LOCATIONS: Argonne National Laboratory-West, Idaho Falls, ID; Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, Idaho Falls, ID

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0041

DOCUMENT TYPE: DD, RT

TITLE: Data Report to Support the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for the Collocated Highly Enriched Uranium/Special Nuclear Material Storage Plant

ORIG. DOC. NO.:

DOCUMENT DATE: 960100

ORIGINATING AGENCY: Department of Energy

PAGES: 0082

REEL: FRAME:

AUTHORS: Department of Energy Office of Fissile Materials Disposition and Fluor Daniel, Inc.

ABSTRACT: An alternative being considered is to consolidate the storage of plutonium and HEU at one of the existing DOE sites in a storage complex designated the Collocated Highly Enriched Uranium/Special Nuclear Material Storage Plant (CEUSP). The six sites being considered for the collocated storage of plutonium and HEU are: 1) Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL); 2) Nevada Test Site (NTS); 3) Oak Ridge Reservation (ORR); 4) Pantex Site; 5) Savannah River Site (SRS); and the 6) Hanford Site. These reports and estimates address design, construction and operation of the CEUSP and are structured to support DOE's decision

making efforts during the NEPA process. This PEIS describes the impacts of locating a reference-design storage facility at the six specific candidate sites. The data provided in this report have been conservatively estimated because exact details of the layout and location of existing balance of plant facilities in relation to the CEUSP have not been determined.

KEYWORDS: FISSILE MATERIALS, DISPOSITION, STORAGE, SAFEGUARDS, WASTE MANAGEMENT, TRANSPORTATION, NUCLEAR CRITICALITY, ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS, HEALTH RISKS

CROSSINDEX:

PROVENANCE:

LOCATIONS: Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, Idaho Falls, ID; Nevada Test Site, Nye County, NV; Oak Ridge Reservation, Oak Ridge, TN; Pantex Site, Amarillo, TX; Savannah River Site, Aiken, SC; Hanford Site, Richland, WA

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0042

DOCUMENT TYPE: DD, RT

TITLE: Data Report to Support the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for the Consolidated Special Nuclear Material Storage Plant

ORIG. DOC. NO.:

DOCUMENT DATE: 960100

ORIGINATING AGENCY: Department of Energy

PAGES: 0075

REEL: FRAME:

AUTHORS: Department of Energy Office of Fissile Materials Disposition and Fluor Daniel, Inc.

ABSTRACT: An alternative being considered is to consolidate the storage of plutonium at one of the existing DOE sites in a storage complex named the Consolidated Special Nuclear Material Storage Plant (CSNMSP). The six sites being considered for the collocated storage of plutonium and HEU are: 1) Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL); 2) Nevada Test Site (NTS); 3) Oak Ridge Reservation (ORR); 4) Pantex Site; 5) Savannah River Site (SRS); and the 6) Hanford Site. These reports and estimates address design, construction and operation of a CSNMSP and are structured to support DOE's decision making efforts during the NEPA process. This PEIS describes the impacts of locating a CSNMSP at the six specific candidate sites. The data provided in this report have been conservatively estimated because exact details of the layout and location of existing balance of plant facilities in relation to the CSNMSP have not been determined.

KEYWORDS: FISSILE MATERIALS, DISPOSITION, STORAGE, SAFEGUARDS, WASTE MANAGEMENT, TRANSPORTATION, NUCLEAR CRITICALITY, ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS, HEALTH RISKS

CROSSINDEX:

PROVENANCE:

LOCATIONS: Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, Idaho Falls, ID; Nevada Test Site, Nye County, NV; Oak Ridge Reservation, Oak Ridge, TN; Pantex Site, Amarillo, TX; Savannah River Site, Aiken, SC; Hanford Site, Richland, WA

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0043

DOCUMENT TYPE: DD, RT

TITLE: PEIS Data Report: Upgrading the Y-12 Plant for Long-Term HEU Storage

ORIG. DOC. NO.:

DOCUMENT DATE: 960200

ORIGINATING AGENCY: Department of Energy

PAGES: 0023

REEL: FRAME:

AUTHORS: Everitt D A, Johnson J P, Phillips J K, Snider J D

ABSTRACT: The Department of Energy (DOE) is planning the future of weapons-capable fissile materials owned by the United States. Under its Disposition Program, DOE is evaluating its options for: a) storage of fissile materials needed for specific national programs, and b) disposal of surplus fissile materials. In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), DOE is preparing the "Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) for Long-Term Storage and Disposition of Weapons-Usable Fissile Materials" (Disposition PEIS). One of the fissile materials covered by the Disposition Program is highly enriched uranium (HEU). Highly enriched uranium has been isotopically enriched so that its uranium 235 content exceeds 20% of total uranium. A substantial quantity of U.S. owned HEU will be required for Defense Programs (DP) purposes, well into the next century. When not in use this material will be held in long-term storage facilities. Most remaining U.S.-owned HEU will be designated surplus and subsequently offered for disposition activities. The Disposition Program does not cover the storage and disposition of irradiated HEU materials.

KEYWORDS: FISSILE MATERIALS, PLUTONIUM, URANIUM, DISPOSITION, LONG-TERM STORAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT

CROSSINDEX:

PROVENANCE:

LOCATIONS: Y-12 Plant, Oak Ridge Reservation, Oak Ridge, TN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0044

DOCUMENT TYPE: BP

TITLE: Bellefonte Nuclear Plant - Tennessee Valley Authority Area Blueprints

ORIG. DOC. NO.: 6YZ0200000F01RD

DOCUMENT DATE: 860106

ORIGINATING AGENCY: Department of Energy

PAGES: 0001

REEL: FRAME:

AUTHORS:

ABSTRACT: Blueprints of the Bellefonte Nuclear Plant. Roads, heliport, fencing and office addition: weapons range.

KEYWORDS: BELLEFONTE NUCLEAR PLANT

CROSSINDEX:

PROVENANCE:

LOCATIONS: Bellefonte Nuclear Plant, Tennessee Valley, TN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0045

DOCUMENT TYPE: DD

TITLE: Partially Completed Reactors (Construction Phase Only) Data Call Package

ORIG. DOC. NO.:

DOCUMENT DATE: 95-713

ORIGINATING AGENCY: Department of Energy

PAGES: 0006

REEL: FRAME:

AUTHORS: Department of Energy and Tetra Tech, Inc.

ABSTRACT: Data pertaining to minor upgrades to the Bellefonte Nuclear Plant in order to complete the project as a Nuclear Generation Facility, for the purpose of dispositioning excess weapons material by the use of mixed oxide (MOX) fuel cores.

KEYWORDS: FISSILE MATERIALS, STORAGE, DISPOSITION, MIXED OXIDE FUEL

CROSSINDEX:

PROVENANCE:

LOCATIONS: Bellefonte Nuclear Plant, Tennessee Valley, TN