

DOE-ID NEPA CX DETERMINATION

Idaho National Laboratory

SECTION A. Project Title: Transient Water Irradiation System in TREAT (TWIST) Commissioning Test

SECTION B. Project Description and Purpose:

The LOCA (Loss of Coolant Accident) commissioning (LOC-C) experiment will conduct tests on both fresh and pre-irradiated Light water reactor (LWR) fuel samples to simulate complex nuclear transients. The experiment campaign irradiates four fresh fuel experiments using the TWIST experiment vehicle and two pre-irradiated fuel experiments. TWIST will be a closed coolant loop that is driven by natural circulation to enable prototypic pre-transient coolant conditions. Transient Water Irradiation System in TREAT (TWIST) is ideally suited to the study of fuel response to both Reactivity Initiated Accident (RIA) and Loss-of-coolant Accident (LOCA) conditions. UO₂ and U₃Si₂ based fuel segments will be supplied by fuel vendors and other national laboratories for testing in the TWIST vehicle. The experiment vehicle allows performance of transient testing at multiple power levels in the Transient Reactor Test Facility (TREAT) center core position. INL performs neutron radiography on the test vehicle and specimens before and after irradiation.

Project scope includes experiment design, analyses, hardware fabrication, fuel specimen fabrication, irradiation, and post-irradiation examination (PIE). Experiment hardware includes the experiment vehicle, instrumentation, and specimen fixtures. Assembly and fuel fabrication will occur at Energy Innovation Laboratory (EIL), Hot Fuels Examination Facility (HFEF), and Advanced Fuels Facility (AFF). After irradiation, INL disassembles the LOC-C experiments at HFEF and completes PIE of the materials at various Materials and Fuels Complex (MFC) PIE facilities: Irradiated Materials Characterization Lab (IMCL), HFEF, and Analytical Research Laboratory (ARL). Depending on status of equipment, experiments may be conducted at TREAT.

Contact handled low-level radioactive waste (LLW) such as PPE, wipes, etc. will be generated during the fabrication and assembly of experiments. Small amounts of radioactive waste will be generated during experiment disassembly and post-irradiation examination (PIE) activities that include cutting, grinding, and polishing of experiment samples. Some of the waste generated may be remote handled (> 200 mR/hr at contact). PIE activities will generate radioactive waste with transuranic isotopes, but the final waste package may be categorized as LLW. Chemicals will be used with prior approval. Approximately 2-10 gallons of irradiated coolant water will generate each year. The volume amounts produced are as follows: less than 1 m³ of contact-handled low-level waste, less than 5 m³ of remote-handled low-level waste (irradiated hardware, coolant water, etc. that will be 200 mR/hr), less than 1 m³ of remote-handled waste from PIE activities that will be contaminated with transuranic isotopes, and less than 1 m³ of chemical and industrial waste. No mixed waste (chemical or hazardous waste that will be co-mingled with radioactive waste) will be produced.

SECTION C. Environmental Aspects or Potential Sources of Impact:

Air Emissions

The proposed action has the potential to generate radiological and chemical emissions from fuel fabrication activities from MFC's EFF and FMF and from irradiation in NRAD or TREAT. In addition, the destructive and non-destructive PIE at MFC's IMCL, HFEF and ARL will generate emissions. Air emissions are anticipated to be minor, and concentrations would not exceed the current monitored/calculated air emissions from these facilities.

MFC performs metal fuel fabrication techniques at EFF and the Fuels Manufacturing Facility (FMF) to develop specifications for fabricating test pin fuels slugs for irradiation testing and to assess fuel characteristics. Fuel fabrication at MFC in these facilities is not a modification in accordance with Idaho Administrative Procedures Act (IDAPA) 58.01.01.201 and 40 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 61 Subpart H.

Experiment neutron irradiation will be performed at NRAD or TREAT. The irradiation activities in the NRAD or TREAT are not modifications in accordance with Idaho Administrative Procedures Act (IDAPA) 58.01.01.201 and 40 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 61 Subpart H.

The irradiated specimens will be delivered to the MFC's HFEF for disassembly and then undergo routine PIE at MFC facilities, (IMCL and Analytical Research Laboratory (ARL)). All radionuclide release data associated with the PIE portion of this experiment is covered by either PTC or APAD. The PIE examination at MFC is not a modification in accordance with Idaho Administrative Procedures Act (IDAPA) 58.01.01.201 and 40 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 61 Subpart H.

Emissions from these facilities are covered by either PTC or APAD. Radionuclide emissions are sampled/calculated and reported in accordance with Laboratory Wide Procedure (LWP)-8000 and 40 CFR 61 Subpart H.

Discharging to Surface-, Storm-, or Ground Water

N/A

Disturbing Cultural or Biological Resources

N/A

Generating and Managing Waste

Project personnel will consult the INL Waste Management Program and MFC Waste Generator Services staff for characterization and disposition pathway analysis for all waste prior to generation. The waste generated during the project is expected to be dispositioned using mature pathways in quantities that are readily manageable by WGS

Additional low-level waste such as PPE will be generated during the fabrication and assembly of the experiments.

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Releasing Contaminants

Chemicals will be used and will be submitted to chemical inventory lists with associated Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) for approval prior to use. The Facility Chemical Coordinator will enter these chemicals into the INL Chemical Management Database. All chemicals will be managed in accordance with laboratory procedures. When dispositioning surplus chemicals, project personnel must contact the facility Chemical Coordinator for disposition instructions.

Although not anticipated, there is a potential for spills when using chemicals or fueling equipment. In the event of a spill, notify facility Environmental Staff. If the Environmental Staff cannot be contacted, report the release to the Spill Notification Team (208-241-6400). Clean up the spill and turn over spill cleanup materials to WGS.

Using, Reusing, and Conserving Natural Resources

All applicable waste will be diverted from disposal in the landfill when possible. Project personnel will use every opportunity to recycle, reuse, and recover materials and divert waste from the landfill when possible. The project will practice sustainable acquisition, as appropriate and practicable, by procuring construction materials that are energy efficient, water efficient, are bio-based in content, environmentally preferable, non-ozone depleting, have recycled content and are non-toxic or less-toxic alternatives. New equipment will meet either the Energy Star or SNAP requirements as appropriate (see <http://www.sftool.gov/GreenProcurement>).

<p>SECTION D. Determine Recommended Level of Environmental Review, Identify Reference(s), and State Justification: Identify the applicable categorical exclusion from 10 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 1021, Appendix B, give the appropriate justification, and the approval date.</p>

For Categorical Exclusions (CXs), the proposed action must not: (1) threaten a violation of applicable statutory, regulatory, or permit requirements for environmental, safety, and health, or similar requirements of Department of Energy (DOE) or Executive Orders; (2) require siting and construction or major expansion of waste storage, disposal, recovery, or treatment or facilities; (3) disturb hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants, or Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)-excluded petroleum and natural gas products that pre-exist in the environment such that there would be uncontrolled or unpermitted releases; (4) have the potential to cause significant impacts on environmentally sensitive resources (see 10 CFR 1021). In addition, no extraordinary circumstances related to the proposal exist that would affect the significance of the action. In addition, the action is not "connected" to other action actions (40 CFR 1508.25(a)(1) and is not related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts (40 CFR 1608.27(b)(7)).

References: 10 CFR 1021, Appendix B to subpart D, items B3.6, "Small-scale research and development, laboratory operations, and pilot projects"

Final Environmental Assessment (EA) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Resumption of Transient Testing of Nuclear Fuels and Materials (DOE/EA-1954, February 2014).

Programmatic Spent Nuclear Fuel Management and Idaho National Engineering Laboratory Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Programs Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision (DOE/EIS-0203, 1995) and supplemental analyses (DOE/EIS-0203-SA-01 and DOE/EIS-0203-SA-02) and the Amended Record of Decision (1996)

Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (DOE/EIS-0026, October 1980) and Final Supplement Environmental Impact Statement for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (SEIS-I) (DOE/EIS-0026-FS, January 1990)

Final Waste Management Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement [WM PEIS] (DOE/EIS-0200-F, May 1997) and Waste Isolation Plant Disposal Phase Supplemental EIS (SEIS-II) (DOE/EIS-0026-S-2, September 1997)

Final Site-Wide Environmental Impact Statement for the Continued Operation of the Department of Energy/National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada National Security Site and Off-Site Locations in the State of Nevada (DOE/EIS-0426, December 2014).

Final Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact for the Replacement Capability for Disposal of Remote-Handled Low-Level Radioactive Waste Generated at the Department of Energy's Idaho Site (DOE/EA-1793, December 2011)

Justification:

The proposed R&D activities are consistent with CX B3.6 "Siting, construction, modification, operation, and decommissioning of facilities for small-scale research and development projects; conventional laboratory operations (such as preparation of chemical standards and sample analysis); small-scale pilot projects (generally less than 2 years) frequently conducted to verify a concept before demonstration actions, provided that construction or modification would be within or contiguous to a previously disturbed area (where active utilities and currently used roads are readily accessible). Not included in this category are demonstration actions, meaning actions that are undertaken at a scale to show whether a technology would be viable on a larger scale and suitable for commercial deployment."

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DOE evaluated the environmental impacts of transient irradiations in the TREAT reactor, including 1) transporting experiment materials between MFC and TREAT, 2) pre- and post-irradiation radiography, 3) PIE of test components at HFEF or other MFC facilities, and 4) waste generation and disposal in the Environmental Assessment (EA) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Resumption of Transient Testing of Nuclear Fuels and Materials (DOE/EA-1954, February 2014).

After PIE, irradiated test pin segments and PIE remnants will be stored with other similar DOE-owned irradiated materials and experiments at MFC, most likely in the HFEF or the Radioactive Scrap and Waste Facility (RSWF) in accordance with DOE's Programmatic SNF Management and Idaho National Engineering Laboratory Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Programs Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) and ROD (DOE/EIS-0203, 1995) and supplemental analyses (DOE/EIS-0203-SA-01 and DOE/EIS-0203-SA-02) and the Amended Record of Decision (February 1996). Ultimate disposal of the irradiated test pin segments and PIE remnants will be along with similar DOE-owned irradiated materials and experiments currently at MFC. Irradiated sample debris and secondary waste could total as much as 20-30 Kg. Categorizing this material as waste is supported under Department of Energy Order (DOE O) 435.1, Att. 1, Item 44, which states "...Test specimens of fissionable material irradiated for research and development purposes only...may be classified as waste and managed in accordance with this Order...".

Transportation, receiving, and storing used nuclear fuel, as well as, research and development for used nuclear fuel management is covered by DOE's Programmatic Spent Nuclear Fuel (SNF) Management and Idaho National Engineering Laboratory Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Programs Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision (DOE/EIS-0203, 1995) and supplemental analyses (DOE/EIS-0203-SA-01 and DOE/EIS-0203-SA-02) and the Amended Record of Decision (February 1996). The analysis includes those impacts related to transportation to, storage of, and research and development related to used nuclear fuel at the INL (see Tables 3.1 of the SNF Record of Decision (May 30, 1995) and Table 1.1 of the Amended Record of Decision [February 1996]. The EIS limits the number of shipments to the INL, and the proposed activities would fall within the limits of the EIS.

The potential for transportation accidents has already been analyzed in the SNF EIS (Section 5.1.5 and Appendix I-5 through I-10). NEPA coverage for the transportation and disposal of waste to WIPP are found in Final Waste Management Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement [WM PEIS] (DOE/EIS-0200-F, May 1997) and Waste Isolation Plant Disposal Phase Supplemental EIS (SEIS-II) (DOE/EIS-0026-S-2, Sept. 1997), respectively. The 1990 ROD also stated that a more detailed analysis of the impacts of processing and handling TRU waste at the generator-storage facilities would be conducted. The Department has analyzed TRU waste management activities in the Final Waste Management Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (WM PEIS) (DOE /EIS-200-F, May 1997). The WM PEIS analyzes environmental impacts at the potential locations of treatment and storage sites for TRU waste; SEIS-II addresses impacts associated with alternative treatment methods, the disposal of TRU waste at WIPP and alternatives to that disposal, and the transportation to WIPP.

The environmental impacts of transferring LLW from the INL Site to the Nevada National Security Site were analyzed in the 2014 Final Site-Wide Environmental Impact Statement for the Continued Operation of the Department of Energy/National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada National Security Site and Off-Site Locations in the State of Nevada (DOE/EIS-0426) and DOE's Waste Management Programmatic EIS (DOE/EIS-200). The fourth Record of Decision (ROD) (65 FR 10061, February 25, 2000) for DOE's Waste Management Programmatic EIS established the Nevada National Security Site as one of two regional LLW and MLLW disposal sites.

Onsite disposal of RH-LLW was analyzed in the Final Environmental Assessment for the Replacement Capability for Disposal of Remote-Handled Low-Level Radioactive Waste Generated at the Department of Energy's Idaho Site (DOE/EA-1793, 2011).

Is the project funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act) Yes No

Approved by Jason L. Anderson, DOE-ID NEPA Compliance Officer on: 06/1/2022