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**DOE-ID Operations Summary
For the Period May 30, 2013 through June 12, 2013**

***EDITOR'S NOTE:** The following is a summary of contractor operations at the Idaho National Laboratory, managed by DOE- Idaho Operations Office. It has been compiled in response to a request from stakeholders for more information on health, safety and environmental incidents at DOE facilities in Idaho. It also includes a brief summary of accomplishments at the Site. POC - Shannon Brennan, DOE-ID, (208) 526-3993.*

Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Project (AMWTP)

June 6, 2013: The Idaho Treatment discovered that there were waste boxes in their inventory that contained a higher plutonium-238 (Pu-238) activity than was accounted for in the safety analysis for the facility. The boxes were relocated to separate storage locations to ensure the Pu-238 activity stays below the level accounted for in the safety analysis. [EM-ID—ITG-AMWTF-2013-0011]

Notable Accomplishments:

During the week of May 28, 2013, the Idaho Treatment Group, LLC (ITG) celebrated the achievement of a significant safety milestone: ITG workers at DOE's Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Project (AMWTP) have worked over 2 million hours without a lost work day case.

Idaho Cleanup Project (ICP)

June 10, 2013: While conducting a data review from previous startup operations at the Integrated Waste Treatment Unit (IWTU), CH2M-WG Idaho, LLC (CWI) discovered one of the process vessels within the facility heats to a temperature capable of generating hydrogen and other hazards before the process enters operating mode, although additional safety precautions to mitigate these hazards are not required until the process enters operations mode. IWTU is currently in safe shutdown condition, and the need for additional safety requirements to be put in place prior to operations mode temperature being met is currently being analyzed by the project team. [EM-ID—CWI-IWTU-2013-0008]

Notable Accomplishments:

The Decontamination and Decommissioning project, managed by CH2M-WG IDAHO, LLC, and located at the Department of Energy's Idaho Site, was awarded a DOE Secretary's Excellence and Achievement Award recently for completing its decontamination and decommissioning work scope on schedule and within budget. From 2005 to 2012, workers at the Idaho Cleanup Project demolished more than 200 buildings and structures, including the Fuel Reprocessing Complex formerly located at the Idaho Nuclear Technology and Engineering Complex as well as three nuclear reactors. The dedication of employees, and their commitment to the project, allowed the project to save taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars through work acceleration and efficiencies.

Idaho National Laboratory (INL)

June 5, 2013: A Battelle Energy Alliance subcontractor was working on an upgrade to a ventilation system when the worker's equipment unintentionally came in contact with an energized 120V transformer. The unintentional contact did not result in any shock or injury to the worker. The ventilation system was placed in a safe operable configuration, and work was stopped. [NE-ID—BEA-STC-2013-0002]

June 5, 2013: An electrical breaker was tripped when a light fixture fell out of the ceiling at the Nuclear Material Inspection and Storage facility (NMIS). The ceiling of the NMIS facility had been partially disassembled to support maintenance activities inside the facility. Work was immediately stopped and the area was secured. [NE-ID—BEA-ATR-2013-0020]

June 11, 2013: While preparing to remove a transmitter from the Advanced Test Reactor for calibration purposes, it was noted that two Reactor Control Room alarms for the instrument that were intentionally tripped were not on. Had the work progressed, a condition not allowed by the ATR safety analysis could have occurred. Plans to remove the transmitter have been suspended until Battelle Energy Alliance can identify a corrective action plan. [NE-ID—BEA-ATR-2013-0021]

Notable Accomplishments:

On June 11, Idaho National Laboratory (INL) issued a news release announcing that INL researchers have pinpointed where silver congregates inside irradiated particles of tristructural isotropic (TRISO) fuel that in the future could power high-temperature gas-cooled reactors that have enhanced safety features. This achievement was possible due to capabilities at INL to prepare very small irradiated specimens using the focused ion beam (FIB) at the Materials and Fuels Complex, the Scanning Transmission Electron Microscope (STEM) at the Center for Advanced Energy Studies (CAES) on INL's Research and Education Campus, and the team's supportive and innovative research approach. CAES is a research and education partnership between INL, Boise State University, Idaho State University and University of Idaho.