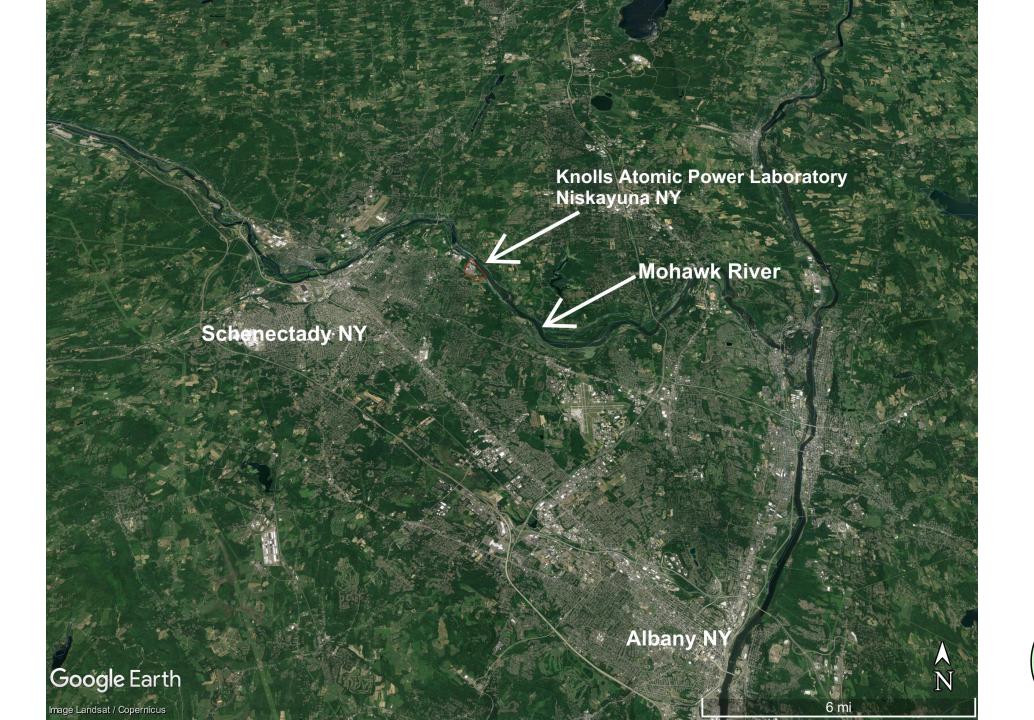
Demolition of West Valley Main Plant Process Building: Why the Building Must be Enclosed Prior to Demolition

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https://wnypeace.org/wp/task-forces/environmental-justice/



















Separations Process Unit (H2 & G2) Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory Niskayuna NY

Operational between 1950 – 1953 Separate plutonium and uranium from spent fuel PUREX Method REDOX Method

After 1953, PUREX & REDOX research went to Hanford and Savannah River

DOE Type B Accident Report Radiological Contamination Event During Separations Process Research Unit Building H2 Demolition September 29, 2010...page 6

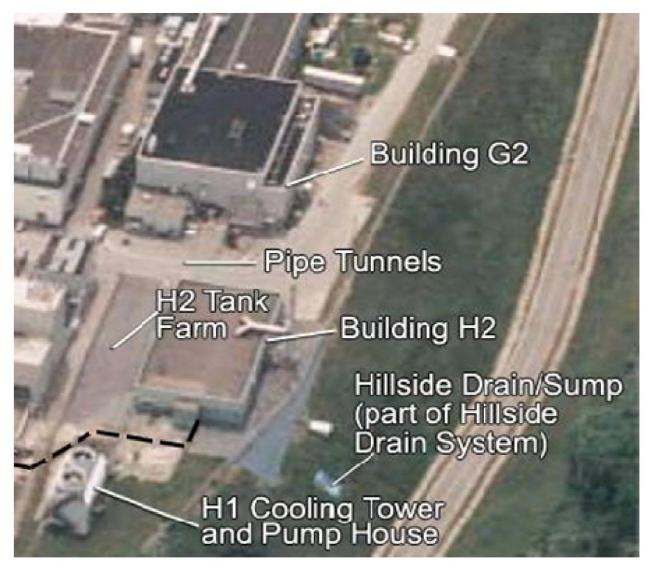


Figure 1-1: Aerial Photograph of Upper Level Looking South (Photo #A-1, 1987)



September 2010

Open-Air Demolition of Building H2... Debris Pile Four Days Prior to Tropical Storm Nicole & The 100 year rain event

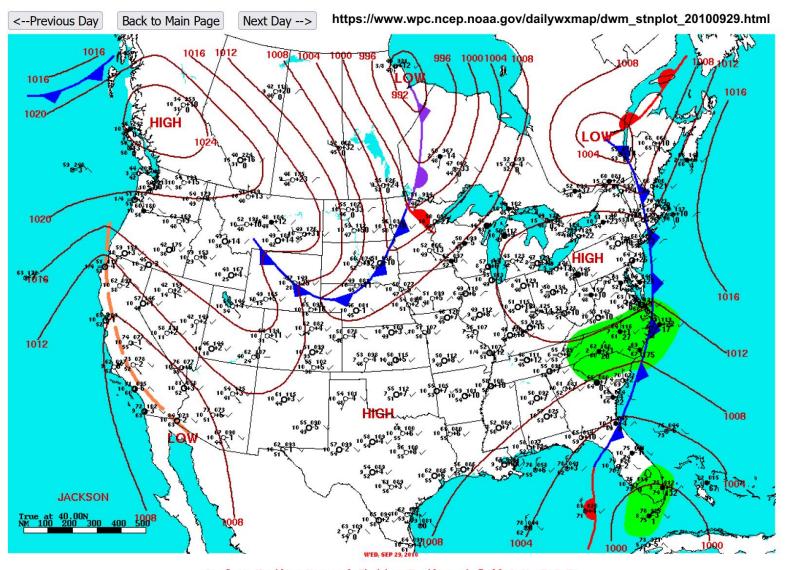
Prior to the rain event, the demolition activity spread radioactivity...



DOE Type B Accident Report Radiological Contamination Event During Separations Process Research Unit Building H2 Demolition September 29, 2010...page 10

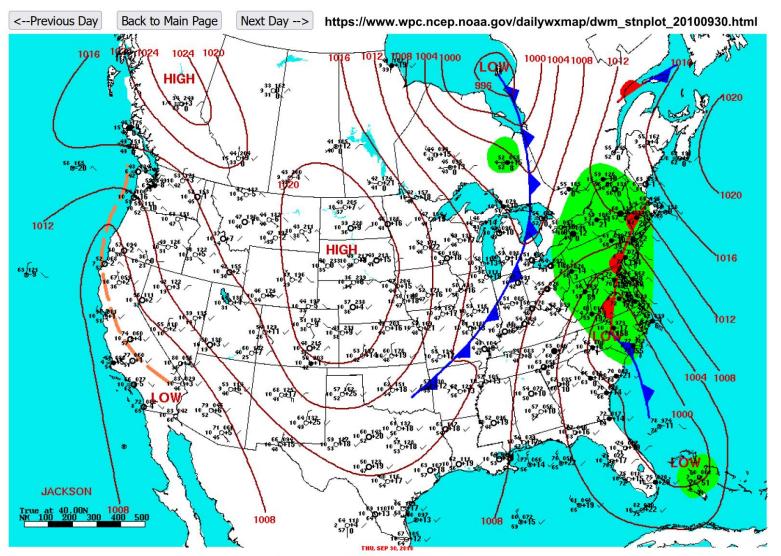
Figure 2-1: Facing North of the Building H2 on the Afternoon of September 25, 2010

September 29, 2010: Tropical Strom Nicole Traveling Northward....





September 30 – October 1 2010: Schenectady NY Receives 7 inches Rain

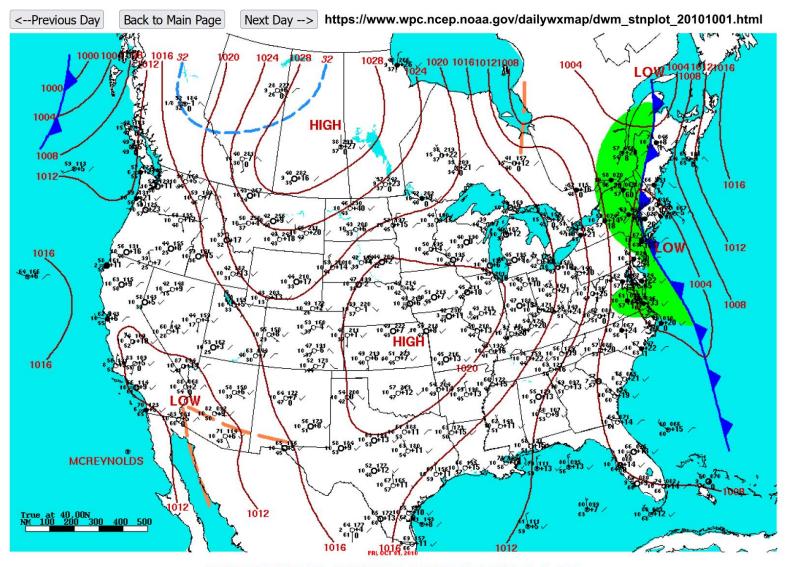


"100 Year Rain Event"...



Surface Weather Map and Station Weather at 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.

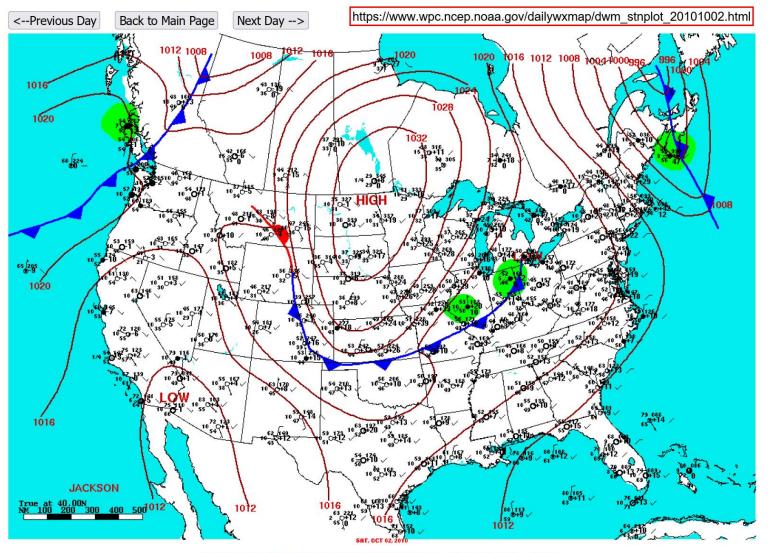
October 1, 2010....Rain Continues...



Surface Weather Map and Station Weather at 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.



October 2, 2010







Sequence of Events

9/25/2010 9/29/2010 AM 9/29/2010 Noon 9/29/2010 Noon 9/29/2010 Afternoon 9/29/2010 Evening

H2 Stack Demolished

Several Structures in H2 Taken Down

Wrecking Crew Break for Lunch

Radiation Alarms go off for four workers (11,000 DPM/15 cm² on workboots)

Air Radiation monitors record high readings

KAPL deploys 60 people to survey site for radiation

In preparation of the expected rain,

wrecking crew sprays "glue" on H2 debris pile to stabilize

the radioactively contaminated debris.

9/30/2010 - 10/1/2010

Significant Rain (~7 inches) from Tropical Storm Nicole.

Rainfall overflows "FRAC Tank". FRAC tank collects ground

water underneath building H2.

10/4/2010 10/5 – 10/7/2010 Air Monitors record increased radiation

Radiation Surveys: 677,000 DPM to 1.5 million DPM

in and around the H2 debris pile



Sequence of Events (continued)

10/7 - 10/8/2010 10/12/2010

10/25/2010

Fall 2012

2019

Debris pile covered with tarps

(FRAC?) Tanks covered with tarps

Sump pump failed, releasing 640 gallons of radioactively

contaminated water into the Mohawk River. EPA and DEC say

there is nothing to worry about.

Polyethylene tents built around H2 and G2

Demolition of H2 and G2 completed.

Open air demolition performed with impending tropical storm. No meteorologist on staff to help.





Figure 2-4: Building Footprint Taken Afternoon of October 23, 2010





Building H2 w/o Tent

Building H2 Prior to Demolition

https://www.spru.energy.gov/

2016

2004



Building H2 Containment Tent Prior to Demolition

Building H2 with Tent

(polyethylene supported by steel frame https://dailygazette.com/2010/12/03/1203_kapl/) EM Marks Milestone At Separations Process Research Unit

Enclosure kept at negative air pressure to prevent spread f radioactivity









Building G2 Before Demolition

Building G2 before Demolition



Building G2 with Polyurethane Tent over steel frame



Building G2 Containment Tent - from the west (H2 Containment Structure in the Background)

https://www.spru.energy.gov/



Building H2 and G2 Radiological Inventory

Table 3-2: Comparison of Original and Current SPRU DP Radiological Inventory¹

https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2014/04/f14/Type_B_AI_Report_SPRU_0.pdf page 40

Nuclide	Inventory Description/Location						
	Surface Contamination within G2 and H2 Facilities [2010 Facility Estimate] (Ci) ²	Surface Contamination within Tank Farm Tanks [2010 Facility Estimate] (Ci)	Residual Contamination within Tank Farm Tanks [2010 Facility Estimate] (Ci)	Total SPRU DP Activity [2010 Facility Estimate] (Ci)			
Sr-90	1.00/[2.00]	2.81/[2.81]	39.00/[26.51]	42.81/[31.32]			
Cs-137	2.40/[13.50]	6.45/[6.45]	24.01/[39.63]	32.86/[59.58]			
Pu-239	0.24/[1.58]	0.90/[0.90]	8.91/[8.64]	10.05/[11.12]			
Am-241	0.03/[0.22]	0.10/[0.10]	1.16/[1.06]	1.29/[1.38]			
Totals	3.67/[17.3]	10.26/[10.26]	73.08/[75.8]	87.01/[103.4]			

Total: 34.6 Curies



	Full Name	Nucleide	Est. Curies	Half Life (years)	Decay
West Valley MPPB Inventory 2010	Americium	Am-241	260	432	alpha
	Curium	Cm-243	0.27	29	alpha
	Curium	Cm-244	6.3	18	alpha
	Neptunium	Np-237	0.57	2,144,000	alpha
	Plutonium	Pu-238	200	88	alpha
	Plutonium	Pu-239	63	24,110	alpha
	Plutonium	Pu-240	47	6,561	alpha
	Uranium	U-232	0.75	69	alpha
	Uranium	U-233	0.41	159,000	alpha
	Uranium	U-234	0.19	245,000	alpha
	Unranium	U-235	0.03	704,000,000	alpha
	Uranium	U-238	0.09	4,460,000,000	alpha
	Carbon	C-14	13	5,700	beta
	Plutonium	Pu-241	1100	14	beta
	Strontium	Sr-90	1900	29	beta
	Technetium	Tc-99	4.9	211,000	beta,gamma
	Iodine	I-129	0.63	15,700,000	beta,gamma
	Cesium	Cs-137	<u>2550</u>	30	beta, gamma
		Total:	6.147		

West Valley Main Plant Process Building

2010: 6,147 Curies

2021: ?? Curies

Approx. Area: $165 \text{ ft x } 143 \text{ ft} = 23,595 \text{ ft}^2$ (Dimensions est. from Google Earth)

Building will not be enclosed prior to demolition

Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory G2 & H2

2010: 34.6 Curies

Approx. Area: H2: 132 ft x 70 ft = $9,240 \text{ ft}^2$

G2: 103 ft x 116 ft = 11,948 ft²

Total: 21,188 ft²

Both Buildings Enclosed prior to demolition



Radiation Dose Limits During Demolition of Main Plant Process Building

By Air: < 10 mrems/year/per individual (Daren Boone Feb 28, 2021 QPM)

But:

Many radionuclides at MPPB are alpha emitters, such as plutonium. If a person breaths in a tiny particle containing Pu, the energy deposited by Pu will be localized to a tiny volume inside the lung.



Potential Dangers of Tiny Amounts of Radioactively Contaminated Dust Escaping During Demolition of the Main Plant Process Building

Overdose: Excessive risk of cancer over a lifetime

If 0.1% of the mass of plutonium (2010 inventory) at West Valley escapes during demolition. How many individuals could this place at risk of overdose? 10 million people¹

Minuscule volumes of radioactively contaminated dust particles are toxic to humans (and other biota).



Example Calculation

2010 Inventory: 63 Curies of Plutonium

Specific activity Pu-239: 0.063 Curies/gram

Grams in MPPB: 63 Curies/0.062 Curies/gram = 1,016 grams Pu-239

Rounding to 1000 gram:

0.1% of 1,000 grams = 1 gram Pu-239

1 gram Pu-239 is enough to overdose 10 million people

(see http://www.ccnr.org/max_plute_aecb.html)

Plutonium is highly toxic!



Assume DOE removes 99.9% of the Pu-239 Prior to Demolition

Remaining Plutonium-239 Prior to Demolition: 1 gram

If 0.1% of that mass escapes during demolition of MPPB: 1 milligram escapes: 10,000 people potentially at risk of overdose

Pu-239 half-life is 24,110 years. Decays into U-235 with additional half life of 704 million years.

10 half-lives must pass for biological safety.

Plutonium escaping from West Valley will be in the environment and remain toxic for at least 7 billion years. Note: Age of Earth is only 4.5 billion years.

Plutonium is "Forever Toxic" to Humans and other organisms!

Asks.....

- Ask our elected officials to force DOE to build an enclosure surrounding the Main Plant Process Building at West Valley Demonstration Project – prior to demolition
- 2. DOE should have a meteorologist on site during the demolition.
- 3. Offsite Montoring

