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July 27, 2017, Meeting Minutes
Plutonium Finishing Plant (PFP)
Project Managers Meeting
MO250/200W

Glenn R. Konzek Date: 8/29/17

Project Manager Representative, DOE-RL

Stephanie Schleif Date: 8/29/17

Project Manager Representative, Ecology

Administrative Record	**H6-08**
JB Borghese, CHPRC	**H8-43**
TE Bratvold, CHPRC	**T5-60**
WG Cox, CHPRC	**T5-60**
GR Konzek, RL	**A6-38**
E Laija, EPA	**A3-46**
SN Schleif, Ecology	**H0-57**
TK Teynor, RL	**A6-38**
KA Wooley, CHPRC	**T5-60**

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Administrative Topics

Minutes from the June 13, 2017, Project Managers Meeting were approved and will be placed in the Administrative Record.

Change Notices TPA-CN-0785 (supersedes the preamble to the PFP Complex Endpoint Criteria) and TPA-CN-0786 (revises the S&M Plan for the PFP Complex to be consistent with TPA-CN-0785) were signed and placed in the Administrative Record (Accession Numbers 0069381H and 0069380H).

Action Status

Action	Actionee	Status
Share asbestos thorough inspection results when completed.	RL	Asbestos report summaries for 234-5Z, 234-5ZA, 2735Z, 291Z/291Z001, 2712Z, 252-Z-1, 252-Z-2, and 2503Z were reviewed at the 6/13/17 PMM and were transmitted to Ecology via email on the same day. All reports for structures with significant amounts of asbestos have been provided and the parties agreed to close this action.
Send electronic copies of the approved TPA change notices for use of the North Outside Storage Area (NOSA) to Ecology.	RL	Complete. (Email from Glenn Konzek dated 6/13/2017.)
Send electronic copies of the asbestos summary reports provided at the 6/13/17 Project Managers Meeting (PMM) to Ecology.	RL	Complete. (Email from Glenn Konzek dated 6/13/2017.)
Add a standing item to the PMM agenda to track the number of waste boxes in the NOSA.	RL	Complete. (See agenda for 7/27/2017 PMM.)
Determine why communication to Ecology about the 6/8/2017, CAM alarm event was not transmitted via the CHPRC spill/release Point of Contact.	RL	Complete. (Email from Glenn Konzek dated 7/6/2017.)
Provide Ecology with follow-up information on the 6/8/2017, CAM alarm event.	RL	Complete. The critique report was provided at the 7/27/2017 PMM. Ecology requested an electronic copy of the report.

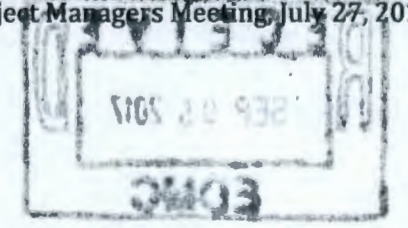
Status of PFP Waste Storage in the North Outside Storage Area

As of July 24, 2017, there was one 1800TL container of waste stored at the North Outside Storage Area.

PFP Milestone Status (RL/CHPRC).

- M-083-00A, *Complete PFP Facility transition & selected disposition activities. Completion of this major milestone includes the following key elements: 1) completion of all activities necessary to achieve end point criteria established through Milestone M-83-20 for placing the PFP facility in a safe and stable S&M mode, 2) completion of all activities described in the approved M-83 series interim milestones and target date; and 3) completion of the balance of PFP selected disposition activities pursuant to the final action memoranda and work plans. Also see "description/justification" contained in change form M-83-01-03.* 9/30/2017 (At Risk)

Mr. Teynor (RL) handed out the current field execution schedule and noted that the milestone is at risk as reported in the July 6, 2017 TPA Quarterly Milestone meeting. While the milestone completion schedule is tight, RL remains optimistic that it will be met. Pre-demolition activities are close to completion and workers are being transitioned to shifts that will increase demolition rates.



Project Progress, Issues, Concerns, and Challenges (Tom Teynor, RL; Kelly Wooley, CHPRC)

291-Z
Exhaust fans were shut down on 6/15/2017, and electrical isolation was achieved on 6/16/2017. Demolition of the 291Z fan house building began on June 30, 2017, and is currently about 95% complete. Backfill has been placed over demolished areas. Work on the fan house was paused for demolition of the 291Z001 stack and will not resume until the 234-5Z building is ready for demolition. At that time, the remaining special handled transuranic (TRU) item within the fan house will be removed and the large air plenum between 234-5Z and 291Z will be demolished, clearing the way for finishing the balance of 291Z fan house work scope.

2712Z
The 2712Z stack monitoring building demolition was completed on June 30, 2017.

291Z001 Main Exhaust Stack
Demolition of the 291Z001 stack was successfully completed on July 15, 2017. Monitoring indicates that contamination from the demolition was below a level of concern. Waste loadout from the demolition was completed on July 27, 2017.

234-5Z
Good progress was made on actions to prepare 234-5Z and ancillary structures for demolition. Complete electrical power isolation was made at the substation and lines have been removed. Temporary power is provided as needed to finish pre-demolition work and to provide power during demolition. Demolition of the 234-5ZA building started on July 26, 2017, after isolation of utilities. Demolition of this annex signaled the start of 234-5Z demolition. The adjacent 2735Z chemical storage structure was also declared ready for demolition. Inside 234-5Z, accomplishments include removal of gloveboxes, filterboxes, and filters from all the E-3 and E-4 filter rooms, and epoxy filling of TRU drain lines in the tunnels. Almost all asbestos removals have been completed. Remaining work in 234-5Z will focus on removal of 26-inch vacuum piping and E-4 duct stubs, applying fixative to stubs that will remain in place during demolition, removal of filters and applying fixative to the EF filter boxes, and removal of the west duct that is coated with asbestos. Mr. Teynor (RL) noted that removal of the stubs is important to achieve criticality incredible conditions and to reduce the radiological source term in support of the air dispersion model. He further noted that only 6 glove boxes remain in 234-5Z. Two will be removed during demolition (145-1 and HC-227S) and the other 4 are not TRU and can be demolished in place.

236Z
Demolition of 236Z remains on hold pending completion of the corrective actions related to the June 8, 2017, continuous air monitor event. In the interim, fixative continues to be applied to avoid contamination spread.

Mr. Wooley (CHPRC) explained that as the project begins the last of the demolition activities, work will be conducted in three shifts per day working 5 days per week. Two shifts will perform demolition and waste loadout and the third shift will ensure that equipment, materials, and paperwork are in place to support the demolition teams. Activities will be adjusted to minimize weather impacts.

Storage of PFP Waste at the Waste Receiving and Processing (WRAP) Facility
Brian Dixon (CHPRC) discussed a recently identified issue regarding storage of waste from the PFP CERCLA removal action at WRAP. TRU mixed waste is currently being stored in a building associated with the WRAP facility. A recent TPA change notice to the PFP Action Memorandum deleted the reference to WRAP for interim management of PFP waste. The RAWP has not identified WRAP as a

storage location since the RAWP was signed in July of 2014. Since that time, six drums of TRU waste, 160 drums of transuranic mixed (TRUM) waste, and two TRUM gloveboxes have been sent to WRAP for storage. Currently, only the 160 drums of TRUM waste are stored in a WRAP building. Mr. Dixon (CHPRC) explained that the history of changes to the RCRA Part A permits contributed to the issue. Ms. Schleif (Ecology) noted that since the decision document (Action Memorandum) identified WRAP, that it would be acceptable to develop a TPA change notice to correct the discrepancy in both documents. She asked that a justification statement be provided to her.

Use of Temporary Exhausters

As noted in the June PMM, PFP would like to use temporary exhausters during the demolition of 236Z. Since the proposed exhauster use would be different than the use described in the recently approved addendum to the RAWP, a different set of controls was proposed and shared with Ecology, who in turn consulted with Washington State Department of Health (WDOH). Comments from WDOH focused on the potential for premature failure of filters and lack of point source monitoring. Mr. Martell and Mr. Beers (WDOH) discussed their concerns and shared some options to resolve the issue. After further discussion three additional modifications to the draft agreement were identified to address concerns:

1. Check the differential pressure (dp) gauges each day demolition takes place and establish action thresholds and associated actions to be taken.
2. Perform non-destructive assay (NDA) of the filters at the end of their use.
3. Ensure that a continuous air monitor or fixed head sampler is in a location to detect emissions from the exhauster (within the airborne radiation area and downwind of the direction of discharge from the exhauster).

The agreement will be deemed approved after concurrence of the changes by Ecology and will be attached to these meeting minutes.

Ecology Topics (Stephanie Schleif, Ecology).

(See discussion in previous sections of these minutes.)

Tour

Following completion of the above items a visit was made to a location where the status of 234-5ZA demolition could be viewed. A visit was then made to the North Outside Storage Area near the Central Waste Complex.

Meeting Summary

- There were no approved changes signed off in accordance with section 12.2 of the TPA action plan.
- New Actions:
  1. Provide an electronic copy of the June 8 CAM alarm critique report to Ecology.
  2. Let Ecology know when 234-5Z is ready for demolition.
  3. Provide a statement of justification for adding WRAP back into the AM and including it in the RAWP.

Next Meeting Date and Location: August 29, at 8:00 a.m. at PFP.

PFP Project Managers Meeting
MO250/200W
July 27, 2017
ATTENDANCE LIST

Name	Organization	Phone Number
1. Stephanie Schleif	ECY	372-7929
2. BRIGITTE WEESE	ECY	372-7936
3. Bill Cox	CHPRC/PFP	372-9345
4. Brian Dixon	CHPRC	376-7053
5. Tom Teyner	DOE RL	376-6363
6. Mariana OswaltSpry	CHPRC / PFP	3734423
7. Kelly Wooley	CHPRC / PFP	308-9861
8. Danny Beers	WDOH	943-6505
9. JOHN MARTELL	WDOH	946-3798
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Agreement For Use of Temporary Exhausters During PFP Demolition

DOE/RL-2011-03, *Removal Action Work Plan for the Deactivation, Decontamination, Decommissioning, and Demolition of the Plutonium Finishing Plant,* (RAWP) discusses use of temporary exhausters and calls for describing such emission units and proposed monitoring in an addendum to the RAWP.[1] An addendum for use of two temporary exhausters has been approved (Reference: DOE/RL-2011-03-ADD1). Section 2.2 of the addendum stated, "These temporary exhaust units may be used individually or together in support of work within the scope of the RAWP. Their main use would be to support demolition preparation work activities, but could be used for specific localized ventilation during demolition, or other related RAWP work scope." The intent of this agreement is to elaborate on the use of these exhausters during demolition of the remainder of building 236-Z.

The controls and monitoring provisions established in Addendum 1 to the RAWP were based on requirements for confinement system ventilation. For the proposed use with building 236-Z, the exhausters would not provide confinement ventilation but instead provide some degree of directional flow of airborne radiological contaminants from the canyon portion of the building while the gallery gloveboxes, strongbacks, and the canyon itself are being demolished. This is just one of the additional precautions being implemented for improved contamination control and has the added value of capturing airborne particulates via high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtration. The key difference from how the use of the exhausters were conveyed in the addendum to this application is that in this case the exhausters would draw air from inside an airborne radioactivity area (ARA), high contamination area (HCA) and discharge back into the same ARA/HCA area (simply outside the canyon).

Current plans call for building a vestibule on the south canyon entry door to facilitate connection of the exhausters. A spray eliminator will be attached to the inlet of each unit to protect the filters from moisture from dust suppression activities that would damage the filters. This use of the exhausters would have the benefit of reducing air contamination levels below those expected during open air demolition. This use also supports As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA) goals.

In-place HEPA filter testing will be conducted initially and after installation of new filters. However, meeting the 99.97% efficiency can be waived since the proposed use is not to provide confinement ventilation. HEPA filters rated at 1500 cfm or higher will be used. Differential pressure gauges for the final HEPA filters will be calibrated annually and will be monitored each day demolition activities take place. When differential pressure reaches four inches water gauge, the fans will be shut down until the filters are replaced or other source of increased differential pressure is resolved.

Operation of the exhausters' fan speed will be to maximum flow and thus not be limited to the 18,000 cfm specified in the addendum as would be the case when used in a confinement ventilation mode.

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[1] 4.3.1.1 (Airborne Source Information): The use of temporary exhausters to supplement ventilation in areas currently ventilated by the 291-Z-001 Stack, such as the 236-Z Canyon, may be necessary to facilitate structure decontamination and deactivation. Temporary exhausters also may be used to ventilate individual process structures rather than using the existing ventilation system. Unlike the 291-Z-001 Stack, which exceeds 40 m (131 ft) in height, these temporary units would discharge at elevations below 40 m (131 ft). Although these temporary exhausters would meet or exceed the abatement capability of the current system, the lower elevation of release would slightly increase the estimated effective dose equivalent in terms of dose per unit released. Descriptions of any temporary emissions units (including proposed monitoring methods) used to exhaust directly to the atmosphere will be included as addendums to this RAWP, as information becomes available. Approval of addendums will be accomplished through the TPA (Ecology et al., 1989a) change process or by Project Manager Meeting notes as decided between the Lead Agency (DOE) and the Lead Regulatory Agency (Ecology).

At the end of filter service life, the filters will be subjected to non-destructive assay (NDA). Since the exhausters would pull from and exhaust to the same ARA/HCA, additional monitoring would be conducted via the existing network of fixed head samplers, continuous air monitors, and cookie sheets at the ARA/HCA boundary. Several locations along the south boundary of the ARA/HCA have either fixed head or continuous air monitors that are appropriately positioned to monitor discharges from the exhauster. One continuous air monitor is in line with the discharge location. Using the temporary exhausters would essentially reduce the available source term, further protecting the radiological control boundary. As noted in the RAWP[2], work activity monitoring as supplemented by the near facility monitoring network will be used after the main ventilation system is shut down and we move into the demolition phase. This network has proven reliable in detecting increases in airborne contaminant levels and is appropriate for the potential risk[3]. The NDA results will provide additional monitoring information.

[2] 2.1.6 (Emissions Monitoring): The primary method of monitoring after disconnection from the ventilation system or once the ventilation system is completely shut down will be work activity monitoring consisting of real time monitoring using ambient air monitors with alarms, sampling and surveys. In addition, the near facility monitoring data will be used for indication of conditions throughout the D4 process. Additional information is provided in Section 4.3.

[3] 4.3.1.3 (Airborne Emission Monitoring): Interim localized filtration systems for alternate ventilation will be monitored as necessary. Use of temporary exhausters may be necessary to provide alternate exhaust to facilitate preparation for final demolition. The monitoring of these exhausters will be conducted consistent with requirements in a manner proportionate with the potential risk. If these alternatives are used, descriptions of any temporary emissions units (including proposed monitoring methods) used to exhaust directly to the atmosphere will be included as addendums to this RAWP, as information becomes available. Approval of addendums will be accomplished through the TPA (Ecology et al., 1989a) change process or by Project Manager Meeting notes as decided between the Lead Agency (DOE) and the Lead Regulatory Agency (Ecology).