

BWXT • FLUOR • AMENTUM

Governor's Nuclear Advisory Council

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Notable Achievements

- Processed over 10 million gallons of salt waste & dispositioned over 33 million curies since start of contract
- Completed cleaning and declared Preliminary Cease Waste Removal (PCWR) on 4 tanks in 2025; 7 total since start of contract
- Continue to establish new processing records at the Salt Waste Processing Facility (SWPF) and Saltstone Production Facility (SPF)
- Successfully completed Liquid Waste (LW) outage, resulting in facility upgrades that increase availability and reliability of the system
- Completed "Climb to 9" initiative that focused on increased waste throughput New focus on increasing system availability
- Completed Fast Critical Assembly (FCA) campaign with receipt of 18 batches from H-Canyon, honoring an international agreement to safely dispose of this reactor fuel from Japan. Completed 5 years ahead of schedule
- Saltstone Disposal Units 10-12 are 51% complete



Liquid Waste Outage - Objectives

Facility Improvements

- Process efficiency gains
- Buffers to dampen interface impacts

Equipment Reliability

 Robust/reliable equipment to minimize future downtime



Corrective & Preventive Maintenanc

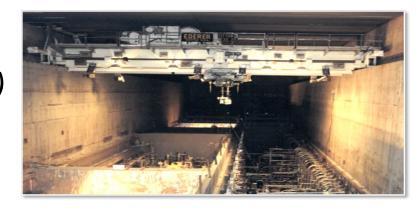
- Utility systems
 - Steam, electrical, air, water
- Process equipment
 - Pumps, agitators/mixers, piping, valves



Liquid Waste Outage - Scope

Facility Improvements

- Extended Cross Flow Filters (CFF)
- 512-S Lag Storage for SWPF Strip Solution
- Strip Effluent (SE) to Slurry Mix Evaporator (SME) modifications in DWPF



Equipment Reliability

- DWPF Main Process Crane (MPC) Upgrades
- Centrifugal Contactor Replacements
- Centrifugal Contactor Vibration Monitoring





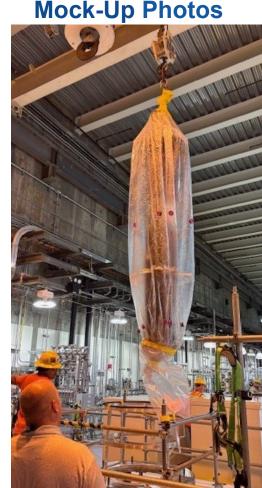


Extended Cross Flow Filter (CFF)

- Limiting factor for SWPF production
 - 1st stage of process filters out actinides
 - <20 gallons per minute <u>total</u> pre-outage
- Replaced all three 10' CFF with 16' CFF
 - Doubled the filter surface area
- Post-outage performance
 - Up to 20 gallons per minute <u>per CFF</u> at minimum pressure



Existing 10' Filter



Sleeved Filter Upon Removal



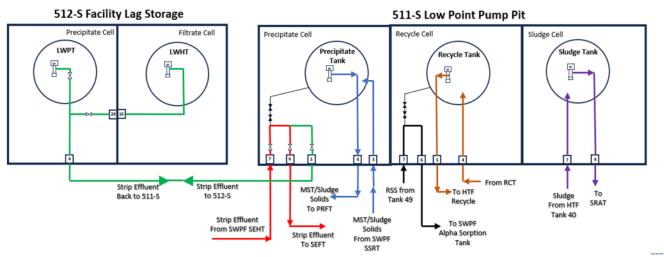
New 16' Filter



512-S Lag Storage for SWPF Strip Effluent

- Placed two idle tanks at Building 512-S into service as interim storage for SWPF strip effluent (SE) being transferred to DWPF
- Provides ~10 days of buffer to accommodate short-term outages at DWPF without pausing SWPF operations



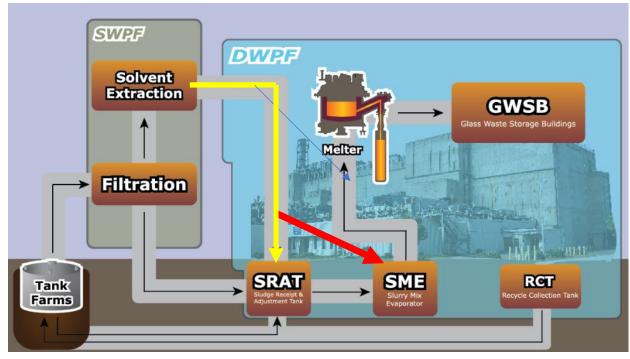






SE to SME Project Modification

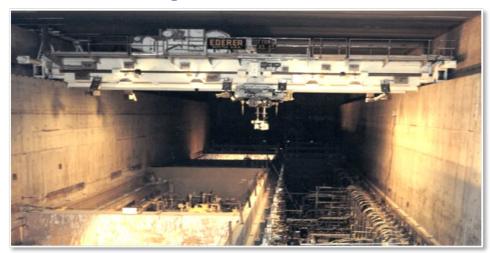
- Strip effluent (SE), the cesium stream from SWPF, is processed in the Sludge Receipt and Adjustment Tank (SRAT)
- SE to SME improves operational flexibility in DWPF by providing a redundant disposition path for SE
- Allows for "Sprint Capability" to catch up when DWPF downtimes/outage creates a backlog of SE from SWPF



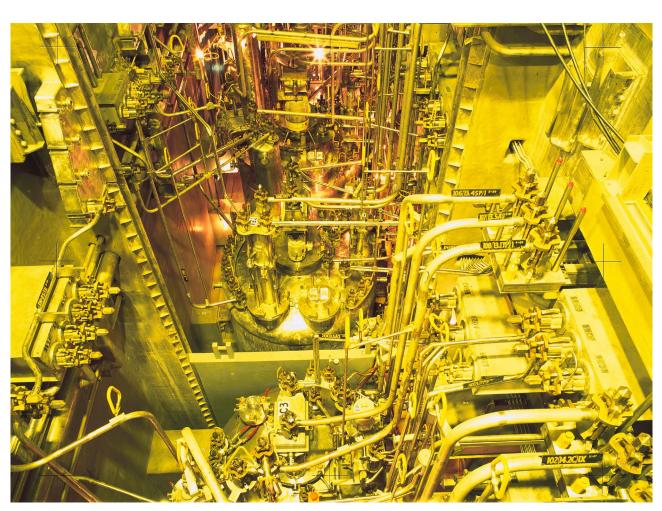


DWPF Main Process Crane (MPC) Upgrade

- MPC required to observe & service remote process cells
 - High radiation/temperature & acidic environment
- "Heart of DWPF" remote wireless operation



DWPF Main Process Crane (MPC)



DWPF Remote Processing Cells



DWPF Main Process Crane (MPC) Upgrade



Old Crane Operating Console

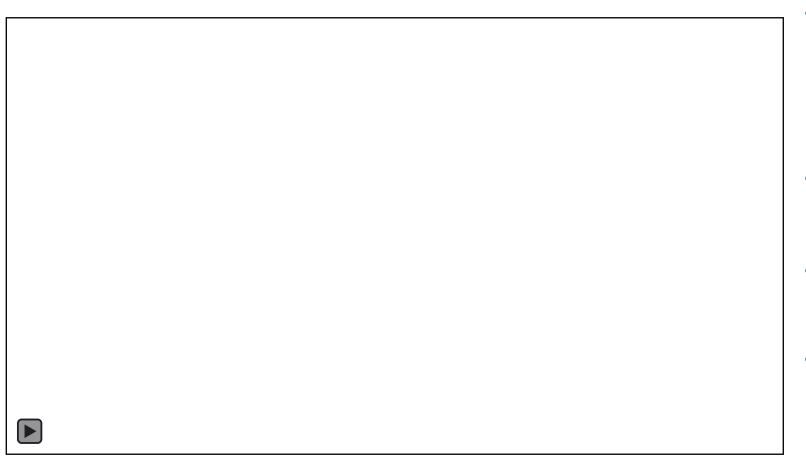


New Crane Operating Console

- Replaced existing ten analog cameras with digital
 - Added two new cameras
- New antennas and wireless communication system
- New crane operating & maintenance consoles
- New crane simulator for training



DWPF Main Process Crane (MPC) Simulator



- Accurate depiction of DWPF canyon including cell covers, vessels, jumpers
- Impact wrench and connector operation
- Equipment installation and removal
- Significant improvement in Crane Operator knowledge and proficiency



Centrifugal Contactor Replacements

Challenges

- Periodic mechanical failures
- Fouling of flow weirs with solids degrades process performance

Procured 16 new units

 Now have 20 total spares for more proactive system optimization

Installed spare contactors during outage

 Included all high-risk mechanical failures & units with solids fouling

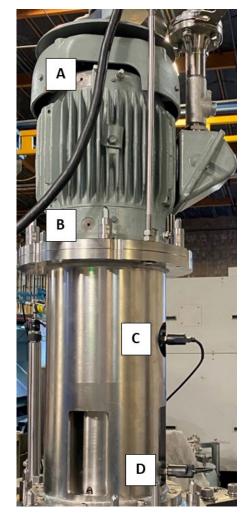


SWPF Centrifugal Contactor



Centrifugal Contactor Vibration Monitoring

- Upgraded remote monitoring capability for SWPF centrifugal contactors
- Increased from one to four temperature/vibration sensors per unit
 - 9" diameter core drill through 36" shield wall
 - Modifications on each contactor to mount new sensors
 - > 900 cable terminations
- Improve reliability and reduce down time
 - Improve predictability of failure and decision making
 - Capitalize on planned & unplanned outages

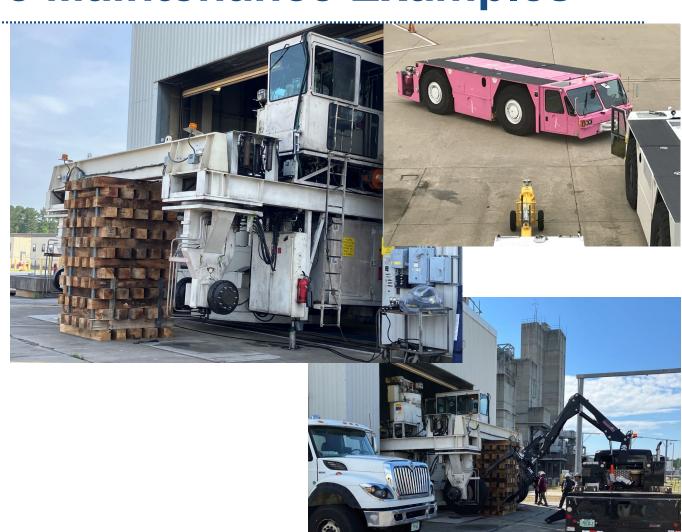


Centrifugal Contactor Monitor Locations



Corrective & Preventative Maintenance Examples

- Distributed Control System (DCS) upgrade
- Preventative Maintenance of Electrical Load Centers
- Shielded Canister Transporter (SCT) Tire Change
- Steam and Steam Condensate Repairs





SWPF Room 136B Pump Repairs

- Emergent Corrective Maintenance Task
 - Aligned with planned outage to minimize down time
- Room 136B houses strip effluent (SE) transfer pumps
 - Drain valve and seal leakage detected
 - High radiation, cesium laden product stream
 - Dose rates of ~640R/hour (Federal Limit = 5R/year)
- Repairs have been successfully completed
 - Extensive use of robotics, extended tools and innovative shielding techniques









Post-Outage Status

- SWPF throughput supports System Plan & mission requirements at 18.5 gallons per minute processed, resulting in multiple new processing records
- System Availability has increased to 58% since August 18th postoutage restart (CY25 was at 30% pre-outage)
- DWPF has resumed melter feed prep and poured 17 canisters
- 512-S has successfully provided buffer support to allow for increased plant availability



Return on Investment - Milestones

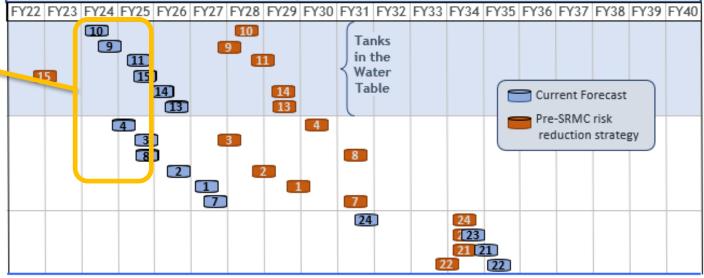
FFA Milestone Summary

Calendar Year	Preliminary Cease	Operational	
	Waste Removal	Closure	
	(# of Tanks)	(# of Tanks)	
2023	0	0	
	nplete 1	0	
2025 Cor	nplete 3	0	
2026 Cor	nplete 2	0	
2027 1 of 2	Complete 2	0	
2028	0	3	
2029	2	0	
2030	1	2	
2031	0	3	
2032	0	1	
2033	0	2	
2034	1	0	
2035	1	0	
2036	1	1	
2037	2	4	
Total	16	16	

Waste Removal & Tank Closure Task Order Plan

Ahead of FFA Commitments with Focus on Tanks in the Water Table

Preliminary Cease Waste Removal



- PCWR achieved on Tank 3 in September
- 4 total achieved in 2025
- 7 total achieved since start of contract

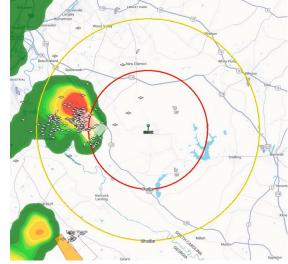


Return on Investment - Safety

 SlateSafety – SlateSafety armbands protect our workers by monitoring their body functions, such as heart rate and core temperature, and pauses work when necessary



 WeatherSentry – implemented WeatherSentry for enhanced monitoring/alerts, improved communication, and more accurate work pauses/releases





Return on Investment – Time & Cost

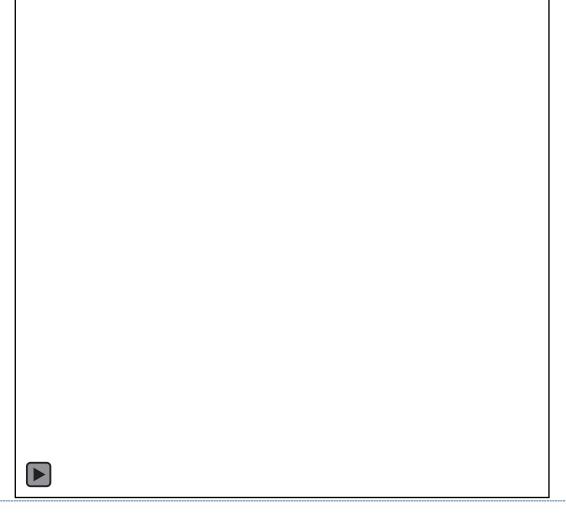
- Utilizing drones and 3D printed drone attachments to retrieve samples
 & map tanks quicker savings up to 4 weeks and \$700k per tank
- Maximizing utilization of an offsite laboratory to perform tank characterization samples for PCWR and final closure – savings up to 6 months and \$2M per tank
- Piloted AI with the Training organization, with time-savings of around 70% in the development of computer-based training. Now expanding to engineering and operations
- Applied machine learning tools in spare part inventory identification, saving hours from performing task manually
- Deployed scalable software technology that supported operators to make over 1,000 error-free nuclear waste transfers



Drone Sampling



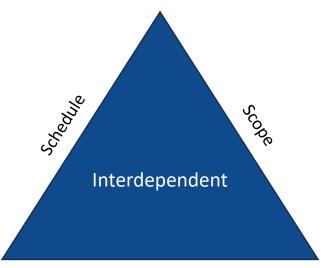






Opportunities for Improvement – Budget Alignment

End State Contract - Any change to one side affects the others



Cost/Funding



Requirements (Req.) Case (\$1.046B escalated)

Funding Levels Since SRMC Contract Start (SDUs not included)						
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
РВ	890,865	851,660	880,323	971,235	1,066,000	
Req.		934,000	1,021,500	1,066,000	1,122,955	
Final	889,365	851,660	986,573	1,066,000	tbd	
PB vs. Req		-82,340	-141,177	-94,765	-56,955	
Req vs. Final		-82,340	-34,927	0	tbd	



End-State Contract: Path to Completion in 2037

- 55% Sludge Complete
- 25% Salt Complete
- 60% Salt Curies Complete
- 29% (15 of 51) PCWR Complete in High-Level Waste Tanks, including 63% of the non-compliant tanks complete
- 16% (8 of 51) Operational Tank Closure Complete in High-Level Waste Tanks

