DE-RP30-06CC30000 SITE TOUR SCRIPT

This script outlines the WVDP Site Visit associated with RFP SOL No. 89303323REM000116. This script will be posted on the procurement website to ensure all bidders understand the site conditions.

This is an opportunity for the bidders to view the site, understand the facilities (size & complexity), and the magnitude of the proposed work after having reviewed the solicitation package documents and this tour script.

PRIOR TO START OF TOUR

- Check with PSOSS, x4239, on status of site areas to be viewed.
- Make sure safety vests are available at Guard House.
- Make sure dosimetry and RCT are available at Guard House.

INTRODUCTIONS (handled by Contracting Officer)

Site Tour Responsibilities, Descriptive Narratives, and Conditions.

Introduction

The Department of Energy welcomes our industry partners to the West Valley Demonstration Project. You are here for a site tour in conjunction with the WVDP Phase 1B Draft Request for Proposal. The tour may last three hours, with a mid-point "bio-break" for everyone. As you can see, we have a large group. Please stay together to ensure your team's accountability along the way.

Visitor Responsibilities

We are concerned about your safety and the safety of the workers here on site. We ask you to please obey the following safety requirements:

- Always follow your escort and associated instructions.
- Obey all postings, signs, barriers, and rules.
- Do not lean or reach over radiological boundary ropes.
- Only enter areas to which you have been granted access.
- Please Attend to Tripping Hazards, Uneven Surfaces, and Slippery Surfaces.
- Please use Handrails when on the stairs.
- Please stay in the walkways and watch for traffic on the roadways.
- Please do not touch equipment, piping, and panel controls.
- Please always stay with your escort.
- Immediately discuss any Safety Concerns with Escort.

1. Park in the Designated Areas of the South Lot and Gather West of the Guardhouse

Pre-Tour Instructions at Guardhouse

Please note that we will be walking through a radiologically controlled site. The DOE suggests leaving all non-essential belongings in your vehicles. While on tour, do not set your papers, notebooks, writing utensils, etc. down on any surface to preclude potential contamination.

No picture taking – please take no camera-based or cell-phone pictures of site facilities (see the library for reports containing images or employ an aerial photo service [e.g., Google Earth]).

Please avoid puddles that may contain naturally occurring radon, which can create false contamination signatures on shoes and clothes.

The tour route will traverse the North Plateau which contains the Main Plant Process Building (MPPB), LAG storage facilities, Remote Handled Waste Facility (RHWF), the Waste Tank Farm (WTF) as well as various hardstands and miscellaneous support facilities.

The tour will then proceed to the South Plateau which contains the Drum Cell, High Level Waste Interim Storage Facility, and the NRC Licensed Disposal Area (NDA) as well as various hardstands and miscellaneous support facilities.

If a site sheltering alarm occurs, your tour group will be instructed to shelter in one of several areas along the tour route. Please closely follow any instructions provided by the tour guide.

Are there any questions on the logistics of the tour?

****Note that all questions on the content of the Draft RFP are to be submitted to the designated procurement email address at wvdpphase1B@emcbc.doe.gov and use the MS Excel format provided on the procurement webpage for submission no later than October 2, 2023.**

2. North Parking Lot Ground Level Offices (GLOs)

The north parking lot contains GLOs, the nurse's trailer, a four-plex office and Emergency Operations Center, and the Salt Storage Barn.

3. Gather by Main Guardhouse Building

Enter the Main Guardhouse when instructed and present ID. You will receive a visitor's badge.

The Guardhouse was constructed through January 2023 and placed in service in March 2023. The building contains a NFPA 750 fire suppression system to support 24/7 operation of the security envelope for the WVDP. The building houses the Security Force, an Alarm Monitoring Station, an arms room, front desk, USAccess Controls, as well as miscellaneous offices on the south end of the building.

Once we are through the Guardhouse and have Visitor Badges, we will proceed around the Old Guardhouse deconstruction zone and gather between the New Warehouse and Plant Shift Operations offices (#5).

The Guardhouse and all other structures and facilities associated with the WVDP will require operations and maintenance prior to final disposition according to the Draft RFP.

4. Water Treatment System Building

Water supply for the WVDP is taken from two 8" diameter wells located in an area north of the warehouse. Each well is serviced by a 3-phase, 480-volt submersible well pump. The wells are operated in an alternating lead/lag configuration with a minimum total capacity of 50 gallons per minute. Discharge from the wells is transmitted via a 2" line to the Water Treatment System Building.

Inside the Water Treatment System Building the influent water stream is split with untreated water sent to the firewater Tank 32D-1 and the remainder treated to produce potable water for site needs. The system is set up to prioritize production of potable

water with the remainder of the supply available to refill Tank 32D-1 if the level transmitter calls for additional volume. A backflow preventer separates the raw water supply from the fire water supply branch. The water treatment building will be maintained and operated under the Phase 1B Contract.

5. Plant Shift Operations

The Plant Shift Operations Office is also a GLO that houses the Shift Supervisor and support staff. The office is occupied during the working shifts and will be retained for use during the Phae 1B Contract.

6. Indicate the Water Structures and Fire Fighting Equipment

Fire Pump Station
The Fire Pump Station is a small red building that protects the fire water system pumps and associated equipment, and storage for various firefighting equipment. The building also includes an emergency diesel-powered pump and its 290-gallon fuel tank. DOE intends for this facility to be operational throughout the contract period, with the expectation of being altered or relocated outside the planned MPPB remediation area for the Fire Loop redesign to accommodate Phase 1B activities (see RFP Section C.1.2.1 and C.4.6.2).

Water Storage Tank
The large silver Water Storage Tank can store 475,000 gallons of treated water, 300,000 gallons of which is reserved for firefighting. DOE intends for this facility to be operational throughout the contract period, with the expectation of being altered or relocated outside the planned MPPB remediation area for the Fire Loop redesign to accommodate Phase 1B activities (see RFP Section C.1.2.1 and C.4.6.2).

The tank was last cleaned and inspected on August 29, 2022. The fire water pumps (electric and diesel) were last inspected on June 10, 2023

7. Main Plant Process Building – Move to the Southwest Roadway Near the Pedestrian Path Entrance

Main Plant Process Building (MPPB) and Vitrification (VIT) Facility
Please listen closely, as this area has high background due to building deconstruction, so we will proceed north after the announcement.

This is the remnants of the Main Plant Process Building. The DOE contracted CHBWV to decontaminate, deactivate, and safely demolish the Main Plant Process Building. By the end of the Phase 1A Contract, the above-grade MPPB will be demolished to near-grade at plant elevation 100-ft +/- ft'). One exception is the Mechanical Process Cell (MPC) that has a grout-filled base remaining at 105-ft elevation. Once completed, a temporary soil and geosynthetic cover (shielding and drainage controls) will be installed. A radiological characterization report of remaining floor surfaces will be provided and will reflect pre-demolition surveys.

The end state for the Phase 1B Contract is the complete removal and disposition of the MPPB and Vit Facility building foundations, floor slabs, subsurface utilities and cells, fuel pool components (location 19), proximal concrete slabs, and the remediation of contaminated soils in Waste Management Area 1 (WMA-1). See RFP Section C.9.1 for Facility Disposition tasks.

8. Continue North to the RHWF Receiving Area.

Remote Handled Waste Facility (RHWF)
The Remote Handled Waste Facility was completed in 2004 to process (characterize and package) remote handled wastes, including Low Level Waste, mixed Low-Level Waste, Transuranic waste, and mixed Transuranic waste. This facility will be available for waste management activities during the contract period. DOE intends to decontaminate and deactivate the building by the end of the contract period, only if the WVDP TRU waste stored on site has a pathway for disposal. Otherwise, the facility will be maintained for future use.

We will not enter the facility, yet the building houses the following important components that must be maintained for use or potential use during the Phase 1B Contact period:

- Receiving Area for incoming waste packages.
- Work Cell to remotely handle, survey, size reduce, decontaminate, and repackage waste forms.
- Sample Packaging and Screening Area to remove samples from the Work Cell and remotely package for laboratory analyses.
- Operating Aisle to remotely operate equipment through three shield windows that view the entire length of the Work Cell and the Sample Packaging and Screening Area.
- Waste Packaging Area to receive filled waste containers out of the Work Cell.
- Survey and Spot Decontamination Area to assess filled waste containers before load out.
- Load Out/Truck Bay to support loading of filled waste containers onto transport vehicles.

9. Chemical Process Cell Waste Storage Area (CPC-WSA)

Chemical Process Cell Waste Storage Area (CPC-WSA)
North of the RHWF is the Chemical Process Cell Waste Storage Area (CPC-WSA). This area previously housed containerized waste from the Main Plant decommissioning and decontamination. The facility and legacy wastes were removed; the remaining hardstand shall be removed and dispositioned off-site during Phase 1B Contract.

10. Walk to the STS Building.

Supernatant Treatment System Support Building (STS)
The Supernatant Treatment System Support Building is a two-story structure containing equipment and auxiliary support systems needed to operate the Supernatant Treatment System. Tank 8D-2 supernatant was treated through ion exchange columns located in

Tank 8D-1. The treated supernatant was then transferred to the Liquid Waste Treatment System (now demolished).

The Supernatant Treatment System houses a Valve Aisle in the lower level of this building that is accessed through a double set of doors into an airlock. The valve aisle has four shield windows and seven remote manipulators used to remotely operate Supernatant Treatment System equipment. The STS building will be maintained under the Phase 1B Contract.

11. Walk easterly towards the Waste Tank Farm and Indicate the Supernatant Mobilization Pump Vaults.

High Level Waste Tank Pump Storage Vaults

These two concrete containers with blue tarps store inoperable high level waste pumps in steel boxes overpacked into these 50-foot-long concrete storage vaults. Any waste items or vaults remaining on the hardstand, including the hardstand material, after the current Phase 1A Contract will be repurposed or removed and disposed off-site.

12. High-Level Waste Tank Farm and Supporting Superstructure

High Level Waste Tank Farm (WTF)

The High-Level Waste Tank Farm was historically used for the storage of liquid high-level waste from fuel reprocessing operations. Under the West Valley Demonstration Project, the Waste Tank Farm was used for the storage and treatment of liquid high level waste feeds for the Cement Solidification System and the Vitrification Facility.

The WTF has the following components:

- Two 750,000-gallon carbon steel tanks (8D-1 and 8D-2) in separate concrete vaults equipped with leak detection equipment.
- Steel truss system over the tanks supports the mobilization pumps, associated structures, and equipment.
- Two 15,000-gallon stainless steel tanks (8D-3 and 8D-4) that share a common concrete vault (this is slightly west of our location, near STS).
- An underground pipe trench and four pump pits containing waste transfer lines, pumps, and valve pits connect the Waste Tank Farm with the former Vitrification Facility.

This facility will require both remedial actions and O&M activities during the Contract period:

- The remedial actions include the safe and regulatory compliant removal and offsite disposal of the following components and waste within the tanks and trench:
    - (Within tank 8D-1): 5 HLW mobilization pumps, 1 HLW transfer pump, and 1 suction pump.
    - (Within tank 8D-2): 4 HLW mobilization pumps, 1 HLW transfer pump, and 1 suction pump.
    - (Within tank 8D-4): Approximately 3,560 gallons liquid and sludge/solids

- (Within High-Level Waste Transfer Trench): HLW transfer lines, waste header lines, condensate header lines.

- Waste Tank Farm will require the contractor to efficiently operate, inspect, maintain, and repair all systems required for the ongoing facility operations:
  - Supernatant Treatment System (STS) Support Building
  - Permanent Ventilation System (PVS)
  - Tank and Vault Drying System (T&VDS)
  - Tank Superstructures

Provide effective measures to eliminate or control surface and/or groundwater infiltration and migration of water from other sources into the WTF.

13. Stop at the Permanent Ventilation System Building (PVS).

Permanent Ventilation System Building (PVS)
The Permanent Ventilation System Building houses the former Control Station for the High-Level Waste Transfer System that operated the sludge mobilization and wash system. The facility includes motor control centers and variable frequency drives for the High-Level Waste Tank sludge mobilization pumps and associated transfer system. The system also operated the ventilation system for the waste tanks and a room containing the standby power diesel generator. DOE intends for this facility to remain operational during the Phase 1B Contract period.

14. Lag Storage Complex - View LSA-3 and -4 from West Doors and indicate CSPF and WPA.

Lag Storage Complex
The lag storage complex consists of several buildings including the Shipping Depot, Lag Storage Area-3, and Lag Storage Area-4, including internal facilities listed below.

Lag Storage Area - 3 (LSA-3)
Lag Storage Area-3 stores Low-Level Waste and mixed wastes within a clear span steel framed metal building 88 feet wide by 291 feet long and 40 feet high on a 7-inch-thick concrete slab with curbs 6 inches high around the inside perimeter. DOE intends for this facility to be maintained and operated during the contract period. TRU waste stored in LSA-3 currently does not have a pathway for disposal. Should that pathway develop, then TRU waste would be removed, packaged, and shipped off site. LSA-3 would be subsequently decontaminated and demolished, including concrete slab/foundations.

Lag Storage Area - 4 (LSA-4)
LSA-4 is used for the storage and preparation for shipping of radiological and mixed waste. LSA-4 is the same size and construction as LSA-3, however, LSA-4 also contains the Container Sorting and Packaging Facility, and the Waste Packaging Area in addition to storage space. DOE intends for this facility to be maintained and operated during the contract period similarly to LSA-3 until TRU waste stored in LSA-3 has a pathway for disposal. Should that pathway develop, then TRU waste would be removed, packaged, and shipped off site. LSA-4 would be subsequently decontaminated and demolished, including concrete slab/foundations.

Container Sorting and Packaging Facility (CSPF)
The Container Sorting and Packaging Facility is used to sort, segregate, and repackage Low Level Waste and Low-Level Mixed Waste, and to inspect container contents. The Facility consists of a sorting room, drum/box load in room, drum load-out room, and two airlocks. The sorting area houses mechanical infrastructure for container assaying and sorting within a ventilation-controlled facility. The structure is composed of prefabricated, interlocking modular 22-gauge stainless steel panels, Plexiglas® windows, and a concrete floor (same as LSA-4 floor). DOE intends for this facility to be removed during the Phase 1B Contract period.

Waste Packaging Area (WPA)
The Waste Packaging Area is used to assist in the sorting of waste boxes and drums in an airlocked environment. The infrastructure supports waste movement to and from the Container Sorting and Packaging Facility. DOE intends for this facility to be removed during the contract period, only after the disposition of WVDP TRU waste. Otherwise, the facility will be maintained for waste-management use until a TRU waste pathway is available.

Hardstand Storage Area
The area to your near right, with the gray Conex box, is the Hardstand Storage Area (now asphalt covered), which is used for storage of low-level non-liquid radioactive waste. DOE intends for this facility to be removed during the contract period.

Shipping Depot
The Shipping Depot consists of an office space and workspace that currently supports waste sorting and repackaging activities on the west side. The Shipping Depot structure shares a common wall with LSA-4 which was first used for asbestos abatement activities. DOE intends for this facility to be maintained and operated during the contract period similarly to LSA-3 until TRU waste stored in LSA-3 has a pathway for disposal. Should that pathway develop, then TRU waste would be removed, packaged, and shipped off site. The Shipping Depot would be subsequently decontaminated and demolished, including concrete slab/foundations.

15. Permeable Treatment Wall and Adjacent Facilities

North Plateau Permeable Treatment Wall Area
The PTW is an 850-foot long, 3-foot-wide, and 19 to 30-foot-deep subsurface trench filled with the natural zeolite (clinoptilolite) that passively removes Sr-90 by ion exchange from the North Plateau Groundwater Plume. Contractor shall continue the safe and regulatory compliant operation, management, monitoring, and maintenance of the PTW and the associated Smart Ditch in accordance with site plans.

Construction and Demolition Debris Landfill (CDDL)
The grass covered, slightly mounded area beyond the PTW, on the other side of the road, is the Construction and Demolition Debris Landfill that contains non-radioactive construction, office, and facility debris, along with ash from a paper incinerator, which operated from 1963 until 1984. The landfill was excavated into the underlying sand and gravel layer to a depth of 10 to 15 feet below preoperational grade. It does not have a

liner or a leachate detection/collection system. DOE expects no further action beyond cover and drainage maintenance during the Phase 1B Contract period.

16. Vitrification Test Facility, Low-Level Waste Treatment Facility, and Legacy Concrete Slabs

Vitrification Test Facility (VTF)
The Vitrification Test Facility supported vitrification system mock-ups for logistical analyses and training. The Scaled Vitrification System and associated equipment were previously removed. The building has been repurposed for vehicle repair, equipment fabrication, and equipment mock-up testing. DOE intends for this facility to be removed during the Phase 1B Contract period.

Low Level Waste Treatment Facility 2 (LLW-2)
The Low-Level Waste Treatment Building, also known as LLW-2, shall remain operational until the end of the contract period to ensure previous remedial measures have operational water-treatment facilities. The LLW-2 contains two skid-mounted ion exchange water treatment systems. Skid "A" is used for treatment of plant process water from Lagoon 2, while skid "B" in the gray Connex box is the Demolition Water Pre-Treatment Skid. The end state of the LLW-2 is decommissioning/deactivation, demolition, and off-site disposal.

We will now progress around the LLW-2 Building to view the Lagoon system.

17. Discuss the Adjacent Lagoon system.

The two clay lined lagoons to your right are Lagoons 2 and 3, (3 is farthest to the east). The two smaller, lined lagoons in front of you are Lagoons 4 and 5, respectively. The area to the west of Lagoon 2 is where the former Lagoon 1 was located.

This system shall remain operational throughout the Contract period to ensure wastewater-treatment is available on site. The end state for these facilities is a fully deactivated system that is remediated to remove and dispose contaminated soil and sediments, utilities, and small ancillary structures.

Lagoon 1
A buried-in-place below-grade treatment lagoon backfilled with contaminated asphalt and earthen materials derived from the removal of historically contaminated hardstands.

Lagoon 2
Lagoon 2 has a storage capacity of 2.4 million gallons and is used to store plant radiological wastewater discharged from the New Interceptors before its contents are transferred to the Low-Level Waste Treatment System.

Lagoon 3
Lagoon 3 is the final holding lagoon for decontaminated liquid waste prior to discharge to Erdman Brook. It has a storage capacity of 3.3 million gallons and receives treated water from Lagoons 4 and 5. Periodically, treated wastewater held in Lagoon 3 is discharged to Erdman Brook through a state permitted discharge.

Lagoons 4 and 5

Lagoons 4 and 5 receive treated water from the Low-Level Waste Treatment System, then hold that treated water for analysis and pH adjustment. Lagoon 4 has a capacity of 204,000 gallons. Lagoon 5 has a capacity of 166,000 gallons.

18. Ten-Plex Office – Multi-Use Space and Phase 1A Water Treatment System

Test and Storage Building and Maintenance Building Slabs and Infrastructure

The former Test and Storage Building and Maintenance Building were demolished to their concrete slabs. The 10-plex modular structure currently sits on the slab and supports Phase 1A operations. DOE intends for the remaining slabs, foundations, and subsurface utilities to be removed and disposed of during the Phase 1B Contract period. Included in this area is the former Industrial Waste Storage Area that now provides space for the MPPB demolition waste-water treatment system. DOE intends for the MPPB demolition waste-water treatment system to be removed during the Phase 1A Contract period.

The Ten-Plex was built on the Vitrification Test and Storage Building slab. The modular structure is a multi-purpose facility that houses Radiation Controls, Anti-C Station, meeting room, electronic monitoring systems in support of the MPPB demolition, as well as an Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) shower and locker room. The Ten-Plex shall remain available as a site facility for the Phase 1A contractor use during the current performance period. The end state of the Ten-Plex is deactivation and demolition, including utilities and ancillary structures (e.g., external ventilation systems) under the Phase 1A Contract period.

19. Fuel Receiving and Storage Facility (FRS)

The Fuel Receiving and Storage Facility is a steel frame structure with portions having partial concrete block and reinforced concrete walls, and a concrete slab floor.

We will not enter the FRS due to MPPB demolition. The Facility contains multiple structures, including a subgrade channel that connected the Fuel Storage Pool to the Process Mechanical Cell, where fuel assemblies were initially processed. The FRS includes the following components:

- fuel storage pool,
- cask unloading pool,
- a water treatment area that is contaminated,
- decontamination pump house (slab only) outside on the east side, and
- a ventilation and dewatering building (slab only) on the north side.

Fuel Storage Pool

This Fuel Storage Pool is now empty and a pair of 2-ton service bridges span the pool. The pool was drained, scoured, and painted to fix remaining contamination on the pool walls. In addition, the floor is grouted for sealing and shielding. The fuel storage pool has not been down posted from asbestos.

Cask Unloading Pool (CUP)
The connected Cask Unloading Pool is also drained, scoured, and painted to fix remaining contamination; the floor was grouted.

The desired end state of the overall FRS Facility is building demolition, pool demolition (both FRS and CUP), and surrounding soil remediation with off-site disposal.

20. Travel towards Interceptor System.

The DOE intends for this facility to be operational throughout the Phase 1B Contract period in support of the Lagoon system. The final disposition would consist of full deactivation, demolition, associated utility removals, and off-site disposal (similar to the Lagoon-system components).

Old Interceptor
The older roofed structure is the Old Interceptor, which is a 37,000-gallon concrete basin used for storing radiologically contaminated liquids that exceed the effluent standard prior to transfer to the New Interceptor. The Old Interceptor was used to collect process wastewater from the Main Plant Process Building before treatment by the Low-Level Waste Treatment System.

Neutralization Pit
The Neutralization Pit is an 800-gallon in-ground, stainless-steel lined concrete open-top tank connected to the Old Interceptor. The Pit was used to collect process wastewater from the MPPB for pH neutralization before transfer through the Low-Level Waste Treatment System.

New Interceptor
The closest structure is the New Interceptor, which has North and South portions each containing 25,000-gallon stainless steel-lined, open-top concrete tanks. This Interceptor received plant floor drain and laundry water before entry into the Low-Level Waste Treatment system. The New Interceptor now receives water drainage from the MPPB demolition area before being treated in the above ground tank system seen behind us.

Solvent Dike
This Solvent Dike area included a small holding pond that received radioactive Tri-Butyl Phosphate and n-dodecane contaminated spills, leaks, and roof runoff from the plant Solvent Storage Terrace via a floor drain and underground piping. The Dike was a bermed, unlined basin that measured 40 feet by 50 feet by 4 feet deep and was roughly D-shaped. The Dike was removed from service in 1987, decontaminated, and now has no use. DOE intends for this facility to be removed during the Phase 1B Contract period.

Demineralizer Sludge Ponds
The Demineralizer Sludge Ponds are obscured by the brush and received backflush solutions from the plant process water demineralizer, softener, and clarifier. Each unlined Pond measures 50 feet by 100 feet by 5 feet deep, with the east end slightly deeper than the west. They discharged through a weir box and underground piping to SPDES-permitted outfall 005. They have been inactive since 1994. No further action is

planned for this facility during the Phase 1B Contract period; minor utilities (e.g., piping) running from other site facilities would be removed to meet requirements in the Phase 1 Decommissioning Plan.

The open area to the east is the former Equalization Basin and Equalization Tank associated with the Wastewater Treatment Facility. These facilities were previously decommissioned and dispositioned. The only Phase 1B action is the removal and disposition of remaining utilities (e.g., piping) running from other site facilities.

21. Proceed to the east side of the Main Warehouse and Sewerage Treatment Plant.

Warehouse

The large building is the Warehouse, which stores various materials for site use. It previously contained a 90-Day storage area for hazardous waste, industrial waste, materials, batteries, and recyclables (now in LSA-4). The steel building measures 80 feet wide by 250 feet long by 21.5 feet high, and rests on concrete piers and a poured concrete foundation wall. DOE intends for this facility to be available for use and eventually removed during the Phase 1B Contract period.

Wastewater Treatment Facility

The Wastewater Treatment Facility previously provided biological treatment of sanitary wastewater (about 10,000 gallon/day). The facility consists of grinder stations, an aeration tank, a clarifier, and a baffled tank for chlorination and dichlorination. The facility now only stores site sanitary waste that are routinely removed and sent to off-site public treatment works. DOE intends for this facility to be fully removed during the later portion of the Contract period (similarly to the lagoon system) due to continued need for the facility during the Phase 1B Contract period and eventually removed during the Phase 1B Contract period.

Above-ground Petroleum Tanks

The pair of above-ground Petroleum Tanks contain 2,000 gallons of diesel and 1,000 gallons of gasoline, respectively. DOE intends for this facility to be maintained and operable during the Phase 1B Contract period and eventually removed during the Phase 1B Contract period.

22. Comfort Break – The Tour Guide will instruct you to the facilities.

23. Progress south to the Vitrification Hardstand, AA Hardstand, and Water Treatment System.

Vitrification Hardstand

The area to your left (east) alongside the road is referred to as the Vitrification Hardstand. The gravel area is 150 feet by 220 feet and was used for the outdoor storage of vitrification equipment and other excess equipment. The area is currently used to stage intermodal containers in support of MPPB demolition. DOE intends for this facility to be removed during the Phase 1B Contract period.

AA Hardstand

Across the road (to the west) is the "Double A Hardstand" that was used to store excess equipment, and later to size-reduce oversized metal equipment. DOE intends for this facility to be removed during the Phase 1B Contract period.

24. Continue south to the Meteorological Tower area.

Meteorological Tower

The Meteorological Tower (or Met Tower) is a 197-feet high tower with continuous wind speed, wind direction, and temperature sensors mounted at both the 197-feet and 33-feet elevations. Dew point, precipitation, and barometric pressure are also monitored on-site. DOE intends for this facility to be operational throughout the Phase 1B Contract period.

25. Continue down the road and to the east towards the High-Level Waste Interim Storage Facility.

High Level Waste Interim Storage Facility

The High Leve Wate Interim Storage Facility is a 110-foot by 144-foot concrete pad enclosed by a security fence. Fifty-six (56) vertical concrete storage casks containing multi-purpose containers that physically protect and stabilize up to five canisters of VTW per cask. Each canister contains high-level waste (HLW) vitrified from high-level sludges extracted from the on-site tank farm facility. The contractor shall operate and maintain the HLW Interim Storage Facility in accordance with site policy and procedures until a permitted or licensed waste-disposal option is determined.

26. Adjacent to the High-Level Waste Interim Storage Facility is the Subcontractor Maintenance Area, Rail Spur, and Rail Packaging and Staging Area.

Subcontractor Maintenance Area

The Subcontractor Maintenance Area is simply a compacted stone hardstand designed to stage heavy equipment and inert construction materials. The Staging Area has been used for a wide array of non-radiologic activities and the DOE intends for this facility to be removed during the Phase 1B Contract period.

Rail Spur

The 1.6-mile Rail Spur connects the site to the Buffalo and Pittsburgh (B&P) Railroad Line south of the site. The rail spur extends from the south boundary of the site to the Fuel Receiving and Storage (FRS) Facility and includes a siding switch and additional rail sidings east of the New Warehouse. Reinforcements and repairs were made to the spur near the Lake 1 Dam and several other locations by WVDP to support spent nuclear fuel and waste shipping. The rail spur is currently operational and can be used during the contract period. DOE intends for the rail spur to be operable at the end of the Phase 1B Contract period.

Rail Packaging and Staging Area

Adjacent to the rail spur is the Rail Packaging and Staging Area, which is primarily a staging area for waste packages destined for off-site transportation via rail. The area will be maintained for use during the Phase 1B Contract period.

27. Cross over the rail spur and stop at the southwest corner of the NDA, facing down the road along the south side of the NDA, toward the SDA.

Former Soil Container Area

The two adjacent hardstands in front of us were a staging area for roll-offs containing Low Level Waste and contaminated soil for the NDA Interceptor Trench project. During the Phase 1B Contract period, it is DOE's intent that the hardstand (and any remaining materiel) be removed.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission Licensed Disposal Area (NDA)

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission Licensed Disposal Area, or NDA, is an Inactive Waste Site (IWS) formerly used for the disposal of Low-Level Waste generated by Nuclear Fuel Services during the commercial fuel reprocessing activities. It was used by the Department of Energy in the early 1980's during the original decontamination activities conducted as part of the WVDP. The area is 370 feet by 600 feet (approximately 5 acres) and contains both deep and special holes used by NFS, and trenches and caissons used by the WVDP. DOE intends no further action under this contract, other than monitoring and maintenance throughout the Phase 1B Contract period.

Radwaste Treatment System (RTS) Drum Cell

The Radwaste Treatment System Drum Cell, or "The Drum Cell," is 60-feet wide and 375-feet long steel framed and sided building on a concrete base pad. It contains a shielded concrete enclosure that has been modified to support MPPB demolition. The Drum Cell is used to inspect and prepare intermodal containers before loading. The DOE intends to maintain the facility as a support structure during the Phase 1B Contract period. The Drum Cell would be decommissioned and demolished only after the WVDP TRU waste is disposed of offsite.

State Licensed Disposal Area

The State Licensed Disposal Area (or SDA) was operated by Nuclear Fuel Services for New York State until 1976. The SDA is under the control of New York State and is not part of the WVDP. No contract action is planned.

Site facilities that were not toured and have contractual components include the following facilities:

Reservoirs and Dams

Both potable and operational water for the site was supplied by a two-lake dam system, Lakes 1 and 2, impounded by two earthen dams. Lake 1 (or south lake) dam is 75-feet high, whereas Lake 2 dam is 50-feet high. Lake 2 also includes a pump house and pipelines to transfer water to the former Utility Room. DOE intends to keep the dam system operable throughout the Phase 1B Contract period. This would include routine maintenance and repair to ensure that lake water is available for site emergency use.

Firing Range

The Firing Range is approximately 400 feet by 100 feet and is used by both the site security forces and the Cattaraugus County Sheriff's Department for arms training. DOE intends for this facility to be removed during the Phase 1B Contract period.

This completes the tour of the West Valley Demonstration Project. We will now be returning to the Guard House.

28. Return to Main Gatehouse, sign out.

****Note Final Announcement: Note that all questions on the content of the Draft RFP are to be submitted to the designated procurement email address at wvdpphase1B@emcbc.doe.gov and use the MS Excel format provided on the procurement webpage for submission no later than October 2, 2023.**