

The written terms and conditions of the Final RFP, once released, will govern over any information provided herein. The information provided herein is subject to change.

Number	Question	Answer
1.	Will today's presentation be made available on the website?	Yes, the briefing slides and the attendee list has been posted to the website.
2.	Transition: Does DOE provide facilities for the winning contractor's transition team to work in?	No.
3.	Will the government provide buildings/space/etc. during transition?	No.
4.	Roof warranties for the new roofs: What are the requirements to maintain? What Brand of roofs i.e. Carlisle, Firestone?	Roof warranties are posted on the website in the documents library.
5.	Can current roofing survey be utilized for initial report due in 30 days from NTP?	No. Contractor must perform their own (new) assessment and not rely on any existing assessments.
6.	What is the percentage of the workforce participating in the MEPP, MEWA, etc.?	MEPP - FFS – salaried 3.9%, USW 1.3% LSRS – salaried 6.6%, USW 38.2% MEWA – FFS – salaried 4.3%, USW 5.1% LSRS – salaried 6.6%, USW 100% The above percentages are provided for informational purposes only.
7.	Copy of last ratified Collective Bargaining Agreement(s) available?	There are three collective bargaining agreements: 1) FFS and Int'l Union, Security, Policy and Fire Professionals of America, Local 111 (SPFPA), 2) FFS and United Steel Workers (USW) and 3) LATA Sharp Remediation Services and USW. Copies of these ratified CBAs are available as OOU. Refer to procurement website, "Requesting Controlled Unclassified Information," for direction about obtaining copies.
8.	Could we be provided a schematic of the entire PCTC and test buggy system?	Yes, the In-situ Cell Flow Path schematic has been posted to the Documents Library on the procurement website.
9.	Would DOE please provide a pdf version of the tour booklet on the procurement website along with the notes used by escort and tour guide?	Yes, the tour booklet and tour scripts are available on the procurement website.
10.	What is the difference between Deactivation and Decommissioning for the project?	According to DOE Order 413.3B, Program and Project Management for the Acquisition of Capital Assets, these are defined as follows: Deactivation. The process of placing a facility in a stable and known condition including the removal of hazardous and radioactive materials to ensure adequate protection of the worker, public health and safety, and the environment, thereby limiting the long-term cost of surveillance and maintenance. Actions include the removal of fuel, draining and/or de-energizing nonessential systems, removal of stored radioactive and hazardous materials, and related actions. Deactivation does not include all decontamination necessary for the dismantlement and demolition phase of decommissioning, e.g., removal of contamination remaining

		<p>in the fixed structures and equipment after deactivation.</p> <p>Decommissioning. Takes place after deactivation and includes surveillance and maintenance, decontamination and/or dismantlement. These actions are taken at the end of the life of a facility to retire it from service with adequate regard for the health and safety of workers and the public and for the protection of the environment. The ultimate goal of decommissioning is unrestricted release or restricted use of the site.</p>
11.	Will DOE please publish or make available current names of certain key personnel?	<p>https://www.emcbc.doe.gov/Content/Office/DE-DT0007774%20Task%20Order%20(A%20thru%20J%20with%20Attachments)%207-22-14.pdf</p>
12.	Asset Recovery & Recycling: Can proceeds from asset recovery & recycling be applied to project as savings?	<p>The PWS section EM.PA.0040.A001.07.DR.13 Asset Recovery and Recycling will be revised for the Final RFP to include that proceeds from asset recovery or recycling can only be used for the direct costs associated with the contractor's recycling activities for that material. All other proceeds are returned to the Treasury. Proceeds cannot be used to fund/supplement other projects.</p>
13.	What is the status of the On-Site Waste Disposal site (OSWDF) approval?	<p>The OSWDF is currently at the RI/FS phase within the CERCLA process. The regulators have issued conditions for approval of the RI/FS and a number of those conditions have been the subject of dispute for the past two years. All unresolved issues are currently under formal dispute.</p>
14.	Is there a projected schedule for approval as "Preferred Alternative"?	<p>Not at this time. The Final RFP will provide additional assumptions for the OSWDF project.</p>
15.	C-612 Northwest Pump and Treat: What is trailer (white one) next to building for?	<p>It is the new ion exchange trailer that was installed as part of 2015 upgrade/optimization.</p>
16.	Is the waste cell being planned for Paducah similar to the one for Portsmouth in: Design, WAC, Regulatory Requirement?	<p>The Government intends to move the OSWDF scope to the IDIQ section of the contract in the Final RFP. The Final RFP will provide additional OSWDF assumptions for the project.</p> <p>There are similarities between the Portsmouth and Paducah on-site disposal cells in concept; however site specific and regulatory requirements differ greatly for each site. The geology at Paducah is significantly different than Portsmouth which drives some of the assumptions in the modeling for Preliminary and eventually Final Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC). The State agencies and EPA Regions are different for each site which affects ARARs development and site design. The conceptual design details for the PAD OSWDF are included in Appendix F of the D2 RI/FS Report (DOE/LX/07-0244&D2). The Preliminary Waste Acceptance Criteria (PWAC) for the OSWDF is included in the D2 RI/FS Report.</p>
17.	Can you describe the current status of the OSWDF Regulatory approvals?	<p>The OSWDF is currently at the RI/FS phase within the CERCLA process. The regulators have issued conditions for approval of the RI/FS and a number of those conditions have been the subject of dispute for the past two years. All unresolved issues are currently under formal dispute.</p>
18.	Has TC ⁹⁹ thermal treatment system on technology been demonstrated? If so, where?	<p>DOE is not specifying the approach that must be utilized for Tc-99 removal. Offerors are expected to propose the approach since a variety of different approaches can be used (e.g., washing, hot air, chemicals, steam) each with varying levels of effectiveness and limitations (e.g., criticality safety controls).</p> <p>The DRAFT RFP, PWS Section M.PA.0040.A008.48.DR.08.01NICKEL AND 99TC MICROWAVE THERMAL TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY STUDY AND EVALUATION requires the contractor to perform bench-scale and pilot</p>

		demonstrations using Microwave technology to liberate the Tc-99 from the barrier (and then smelt the barrier). Microwave smelting has been demonstrated at Pantex Plant but has not been demonstrated for Tc-99 liberation. Currently DOE is working with SRNL to conduct experiments to determine the effectiveness of Tc-99 liberations with varying levels of heat and moisture.
19.	Does On-Site currently have DOE-ELAP certification? Is it required?	Yes, on-site currently has DOE-ELAP. No, it is not required.
20.	What is the Freon contract status for 8 million pounds of legacy Freon? How is it treated in RFP? Future Freon?	The intention is to have a contract awarded by the end of the current Fluor Federal Services contract which is scheduled to end 07/21/2017. There is approximately 8.5 million pounds of Freon. An additional 200K pounds may be received from Portsmouth. See Section C EM.PA.0040.A008.48.DR.09 R-114 Freon for more information. As it stands now in the PWS, the incoming contractor will accept all Freon onsite (stored and in the plant) and will accept assignment of the Freon contract and continue disposition. The Government intends to identify a DOE Provided Cost in the Final RFP Section L, L-9, Cost Assumptions, for the Freon contract.
21.	What percent of laboratory analysis is for DUF6?	Currently only the Hydrofluoric Acid (HF) product analysis and Potassium Hydroxide (KOH) Analysis. The DUF6 contractor is able to self-perform or commercially acquire these services off-site. DUF6 work is not required and will be at the discretion of the Contractor for this effort.
22.	Will DOE provide details for current D&R contractor organization?	<u>Contract Number:</u> DE-DT0007774 <u>Contractor:</u> Flour Federal Services, Inc. <u>Current Value:</u> \$465 million <u>Contract Type:</u> Hybrid Fixed Price and Reimbursable CLINs with Award Fee <u>Period of Performance:</u> 07/22/2014 to 07/21/2017 <u>Current Contract can be found here:</u> https://www.emcbc.doe.gov/About/PrimeContracts
23.	Will an organization breakdown structure be provided for D&R contractor?	No. The incumbent's key personnel positions and organizational structure are proprietary to its technical approach.
24.	Will position descriptions, requirements, responsibilities be provided?	Position descriptions of Key personnel, requirements and responsibilities are included in the following DRFP sections: PWS Section C.1.3 Contractor Performance and Key Requirements, Section L.14(a) Key Personnel and H.57 DOE-H-2070 KEY PERSONNEL ALTERNATIVE I (OCT 2014) (DEVIATION). Other position descriptions should be based on the Offeror's technical approach to provide the requirements outlined in the PWS.
25.	Stabilization and Deactivation: Will bidders be allowed to see the PCTC carts on the tour? Will bidders be able to receive operating and performance regarding the effectiveness of the carts?	Yes, the bidders were shown the PCTC carts on the tour. Note that the PTC systems are not in use yet and the PCTC design documents and operating procedures will be referenced in the PWS of the Final RFP and in the Documents Library.
26.	Is the deposit removal (ICT) process a proven design?	The individual components of the ICT process are proven and were selected from other similar operations. However, this is the first time they have been integrated together in this manner. The use of ClF ₃ for deposit removal was routinely performed at the three GDPs during operations. At Portsmouth, the treatment gases were also used in the low temperature/long term (LTLT) treatment program. This process was enhanced by introducing convective flow through the equipment instead of using a static charge of the treatment gas. Gas flow allowed for real-time measurement of the treatment effectiveness. Gas flow can be provided by pumps on the PCTCs should they be utilized. The use of chemical traps using NaF was routinely used at the GDP during operations for separation and recovery of UF ₆ from other contaminants such as Freon.

27.	Is the procurement based on a given deposit removal design?	<p>The procurement is not based on a given deposit removal design. DOE will not be specifying the specific approach for uranium deposit removal. The DRAFT RFP, PWS Sections EM.PA.0040.A008.48.DR STABILIZATION AND DEACTIVATION and EM.PA.0040.A002.04.DR WASTE OPERATIONS require the Contractor to complete the uranium removal in the uranium processing facilities to be able to eliminate criticality safety concerns in each of the production facilities, shut down the CAAS, complete air gapping of all utilities and associated support systems, and complete the revised safety basis documents so as to reduce S&M costs. A secondary goal is to be able to avoid additional uranium treatment to meet Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) for an on-site CERCLA Cell (if approved) during deactivation, decommissioning, and demolition activities. Target waste acceptance criteria for uranium are currently based on the PWAC as presented in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Report for CERCLA Waste Disposal Alternatives Evaluation at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky (DOE/LX/07-0244&D2). Those criteria are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - U238 - 33,600 pCi/g - U235 - 216,000 pCi/g - U234 - 624,000,000 pCi/g
28.	Is the use of the portable cell treatment carts (PCTC) required?	No. DOE will not be specifying the specific approach for uranium deposit removal. Offerors shall propose the method of accomplishment. The portable cell treatment carts will be provided to the contractor as GFS&I should it propose to use them. PCTC design documents and operating procedures will be provided in the Document Library.
29.	Does the procurement allow for a proof of design or methodology?	Offeror's should propose the technical approach necessary to meet those requirements in accordance with the RFP.
30.	How will site monitor hold offeror accountable to small business plan after award?	The Contracting Officer has several methods (e.g., clauses B.10 Small Business Subcontracting Fee Reduction; H.62 Self-Performed Work; I.44 Liquidated Damages – Subcontracting Plan).
31.	How will DOE SEB weight / evaluate offeror's small business plan?	See DRFP Sections L.13, FACTOR 1: TECHNICAL APPROACH and M.2 EVALUATION FACTOR – TECHNICAL APPROACH (OCT 2015)
32.	Is there a chance DOE would consider reducing the Key Personnel commitment from 3 years to 2 years?	DOE will consider reducing the commitment from 3 years to 2 years for the Final RFP.
33.	CBI is a subcontractor to FFS (named subcontractor) are their employees considered "incumbent" employees? Do they have any "grandfathered" employees?	CBI's employees are not considered as "incumbent" employees. Only FSS and LSRS employees are considered "incumbent" employees. CBI does not have any grandfathered employees.
34.	Does the number of incumbent employees include open positions? If not, how many open positions are there in each incumbent contractor?	DOE does not have the number of open positions at this time.
35.	Large Business is limited to 70% of contract value. Small Business is $\geq 30\%$. Small Business goals add up to 76% of subcontracted dollars. Do these add up?	(30%) of the work is to be subcontracted. The small business goals apply to the subcontracted work.

36.	Draft RFP says contractor can only self-perform 70% - Does the remaining 30% have to be small business or does a % of the 30 need to be small business? i.e. if 30% is put out to bid and Small Business plan state 55% of subbed work needs to be small, does that mean 55% of the 30%?	The remaining 30% has to be subcontracted in accordance with the Offeror's subcontracting plan. . Regarding the provided example, yes it means 55% of the 30%.
37.	Has the current contractor procured a source of ClF ₃ for chemical treatment?	The current Contractor has identified a qualified vendor for the chlorine trifluoride (ClF ₃).
38.	Where on site will the ClF ₃ be stored?	The gas is currently stored at C-742-B.
39.	What is used to keep UF ₆ heated while it is piped from cascade facilities to the C-310 withdrawal building?	The current approach is to use steam to heat the housing that contains the UF ₆ piping.
40.	Why were the motors and other process equipment removed from cascade cells?	Most of the motors and process equipment removed from the cascade cells were removed due to equipment failure.
41.	Has any study been performed to see if they (motors and other process Equipment) could be re-installed for cascade cell cleanout?	No, a study has not been performed.
42.	Is the C-400 crane rated for use?	Three of the nine cranes inside the C-400 Cleaning Building are currently in service. The outside crane on the south side of the building is not in service.
43.	Where are the extraction wells that feed to Building C-612? Is it at full capacity?	The two extraction wells (EW-232 and EW-233) that feed the C-612 Treatment Facility are located outside of the Limited Area fence on the northwest corner of the PGDP. The well locations are shown on the 2014 TCE plume map, which can be found in the following document: <i>Trichloroethene and Technetium-99 Groundwater Contamination in the Regional Gravel Aquifer for Calendar Year 2014 at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky</i> (PAD-ENR-0146). This document will be made available in the Documents Library on the EMCBC website for this procurement. The C-612 Treatment Facility is currently operating at approximately 200 gallons per minute (gpm) which is near its capacity of approximately 210 -215 gpm.
44.	Will the C-764 trailer complex be available to be utilized by the next contractor?	Section J, Attachment J-18, of the DRFP provides facility assignments. Yes, the entire C-764 Trailer complex is assigned to the D&R contractor.
45.	Will the C-755 trailer complex be available to be utilized by the next contractor?	Section J, Attachment J-18, of the DRFP provides facility assignments. The C-755 Trailer complex is divided between the D&R contractor and the Infrastructure Contractor.
46.	Are all the 20 ton cranes in C-360 operational and tested?	The cranes in C-360 have not been operational since the facility was shut down in 2014.
47.	Will C-315 withdrawal facility be used during deposit removal or only the C-310 facility?	The current approach does not include the use of C-315. It does include the use of C-310. The Contractor will need to determine the approach it deems most beneficial in its proposed technical approach.

48.	What material is used for converter shells, cascade piping, and other equipment, which touches UF6?	Several materials are used for construction of the process equipment. Converters and compressor shells, and the majority of process piping are made from nickel lined steel. Other materials, such as nickel, aluminum, and copper also see exposure to UF6.
49.	Does any of the stored waste currently have no path to final disposition?	All waste currently in storage has an identified disposition pathway.
50.	Is the PSS manned 24/7?	Yes.
51.	What is the staffing of C-300 in off hours?	Off hour staffing for C-300 is three personnel; Plant Shift Superintendent, Cascade Coordinator, and Power operator. However, the staffing will be the determination of the Contractor.
52.	How many people work at the lab?	Staffing is based on the Offeror's technical approach.
53.	For the lab, are there any functions other than the day shift?	Staffing is based on the Offeror's technical approach.
54.	Are cranes in C-360 still certified for use?	No.
55.	How many "orphaned" converters and compressors are there?	There are a total of approximately 327 "orphaned" or loose converters and compressors in the process buildings and at the C-745-X and Y storage yards. The approximate breakout by size is as follows: 000 converters: 64 000 compressors: 115 00 converters: 44 00 compressors: 87 C-310 converters: 17
56.	What are the materials of construction for equipment cells? (compressors/converters?)	Several materials are used for construction of the process equipment. Converters and compressor shells, and the majority of process piping are made from nickel lined steel. Other materials, such as nickel, aluminum, and copper also see exposure to UF6.
57.	Will operation of ICT be the same for each process building?	The ICT process is essentially the same for each of the process buildings. There may be some variability associated with set up and operations due to differences in process gas equipment size, equipment/piping configurations, and deposits within the system.
58.	What is the current work schedule for craft and exempt employees?	The work schedules vary per project (e.g., 4/10's; 9/80's; 5/8's).
59.	The tour route included a walkthrough of the laundry operation in the C-400 Building. Is laundry service in the scope of this procurement?	The Government intends to add this scope for the Final RFP to require the Contractor to provide laundry services for the Contractor and the DOE/ETS Contractor company issued clothing, including potentially radiologically contaminated clothing. Offerors should propose the method of accomplishment (e.g., self-performed onsite;, subcontracted offsite)
60.	In the C-100 Building there was a Medical Services Department. Will this on-site department be required in the next contract?	In accordance with PWS Section, EM.PA.0040.A001.07.DR.04.01, Safety Programs, the Contractor shall provide medical monitoring for its employees, including pre-employment physicals. DOE does not specify the specific approach for providing required medical services and each Offeror needs to propose based on its proposed technical approach.
61.	Can you clarify who pays for utilities such as water, gas, electricity, etc.	Reference PWS section EM.PA.0040.A008.42.DR, UTILITIES OPERATIONS. Electricity is provided as GFSI. The Contractor will be responsible for the costs of natural gas and/or fuel oil for boilers.
62.	Can you clarify what is meant by the completion criteria of	The intent is not to require 100% of the uranium deposited material to be

	<p>“Complete 100% of uranium deposit removal” as shown in Section B of the draft RFP as it will not be possible to remove 100% of the deposits?</p>	<p>removed but rather it is completion of 100% of the deposit removal activities necessary to achieve the end-state for the process building (crit-incredible, downgrade from HAZCAT 2 to Radiological facility, meeting waste acceptance criteria, etc.) as specified in Section C EM.PA.0040.A008.48.DR STABILIZATION AND DEACTIVATION, of the DRFP. The Government intends to further clarify this in the Final RFP.</p>
63.	<p>Can you provide a list of GFSI business system software?</p>	<p>There is no GFSI business system software; each Offeror is required to provide its own business systems and meet the requirements of the contract (e.g., EM.PA.0040.A001.07.DR.02.03, Support to DOE).</p>
64.	<p>The title associated with scope element EM.PA.0040.A001.07.DR.02.03, Support to DOE is confusing because it also includes Contractor business administration functions such as contracting, procurement, financial and accounting. Please clarify.</p>	<p>This scope element is intended to include the business administration functions required for the Contractor to execute the contract as well as the other activities listed in support of the DOE. The title will be revised in the Final RFP for clarification. See question 64 as well.</p>
65.	<p>Will all key personnel be required to have a “Q” clearance at the time of NTP?</p>	<p>No. The Government intends to revise the language in Section L for the Final RFP to indicate that proposed Key Personnel must have an “L” clearance level (or equivalent) at NTP and be able to obtain a “Q” clearance level. Necessary paperwork to upgrade key personnel from an “L” to a “Q” clearance level must be submitted by the end of the transition period.</p> <p>The Government also intends to revise the language in Attachment L-9, Cost Assumptions, to indicate that a “Q” clearance level is required for the Operations Manager (or equivalent) and the Environmental Manager (or equivalent) due to the nature of the work. Necessary clearance paperwork must be submitted by the end of the transition period.</p>