

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory: Introduction and Environmental Management Overview

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Tom Brouns Sector Manager Environmental Management



PNNL is operated by Battelle for the U.S. Department of Energy

PNNL-SA-190912





PNNL was born out of the Manhattan Project at Hanford







Today: DOE's 17 national laboratories tackle critical scientific challenges





PNNL is one of DOE's **most diversified** national laboratories



5,700 Staff





1,905 Peer-reviewed Publications*





FY 2022 Spending

*Available peer-reviewed publication data are from FY 2021

Energy & Environment 24%





PNNL is advancing scientific frontiers and providing solutions to critical national needs





PNNL's distinguishing strengths enable **mission impact**





PNNL's **Science** mission advances understanding of the world around us















PNNL's National Security mission is reducing the threat from weapons of mass effect















PNNL's **Energy and Environment** mission delivers innovations for our energy future















Investing \$1 billion over 10 years to modernize PNNL facilities and infrastructure



Radiochemical NNSA-SC MOA



PNNL's Energy and Environment mission

000 1,300 Staff

More than 230 Energy and Environment staff support PNNL's National Security mission

Mission Sponsors Environment

- **Environmental Management**
- **Nuclear Regulatory Commission**

Energy

- Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy
- Office of Electricity
- Cybersecurity & Energy Security
- Nuclear Energy
- Fossil Energy & Carbon Management
- ARPA-E





PNNL has a long history and strong commitment to supporting remediation of the Hanford site

- PNNL delivers S&T continuity for the Hanford Site
 - Five decades of objective scientific data to DOE, regional, and community stakeholders
 - Enabling technology innovations to support the cleanup mission
 - Approx. \$40M annual EM business volume, ~50% DOE-direct
- Core capabilities:
 - Waste Processing
 - Subsurface Remediation



PNNL uses its Radiochemical Processing Laboratory to receive and analyze radioactive samples and conduct groundbreaking nuclear science. RPL is a Hazard Category II non-reactor nuclear research facility located on the edge of the Hanford Site.



Key Historic PNNL Contributions to Tank Waste Processing

- Invented, matured, and transferred Joule Heated Ceramic Melter technology
 - Baseline for West Valley, Savannah River (SRS), and Hanford
 - Enhanced glass formulations, waste loading for SRS
- Developed and maturated tank waste pretreatment technologies
 - Filtration, cesium ion exchange, sludge washing and settling
 - Baseline for West Valley, technology selection for SRS, Hanford flowsheets from early baseline to WTP and now DFLAW
- Led EM national tank waste technology development program (1995-2002) technical team
 - Safety, waste mobilization/retrieval, characterization, pretreatment, immobilization, and tank closure
- Mitigated Hanford tank hydrogen flammable gas issues
 - Hanford's burping tank (SY-101)
 - Deep sludge mixing (C-farm waste transfer to AN-farm)



PNNL helped pioneer nuclear waste vitrification efforts starting in the late 1960s. Our research now includes a variety of activities related to commercial glass and materials science, including grout, metals, and ceramics.



PNNL provides technical foundation for key waste processing technologies and approaches

Leader in tank waste chemistry, processing, and waste forms



Primary clients

- DOE Office of River Protection
- DOE-EM
- Tank operations and waste treatment contractors:
 - ✓ Washington River Protection Solutions
 - ✓ Bechtel National Inc.











- Waste sampling and characterization
- Tank life extension
- Tank integrity
- On-line monitoring
- Tank vapors
- Retrieval technologies
- Chemical speciation
- Slurry mixing and transfer
- Flammable gas safety







- Filtration
- Ion exchange
 - H₂ generation
- Evaporation
- I-129/Tc-99/Hg management
- Sludge leaching and washing
- On-line monitoring





Immobilization



- Glass and grout waste form
 development
- Waste form design, testing, and qualification
- Process control and system planning models
- Melter dynamics and cold cap behavior
- Tc, I, Hg partitioning
- On-line monitoring









- Waste form development and qualification
- Long-term waste form evolution and corrosion
- PA data inputs and modeling
- Long term disposal facility and subsurface transport modeling
- Alternate Disposal Scenario Evaluation
- Regulatory Support





PNNL provides technical foundation for key soil and groundwater remediation approaches

Experts in subsurface science, geochemistry, and environmental remediation



Primary clients

- DOE Richland Operations
- DOE-EM, DOE-LM
- Plateau remediation contractor: Central Plateau Cleanup Company



96 Staff; >600 Pubs DOE-EM, EPA, NRC



CERCLA/RCRA Process Support





Site CSM and Remediation Challenges

Vadose Zone

Groundwater

Complicated contaminant behavior

> Recalcitrant and co-mingled contaminants & continuing sources

> > Large-scale contamination & uncertain amount and distribution

Significant inventory of contaminants in the deep vadose zone soil column

Geologic heterogeneity and complexity



Management of uncertainty

Implementation and integration of exit strategies



Technical reviews

- Advance geophysical monitoring technologies through integration of predictive analysis to quantify contaminant flux to groundwater
- Provide technologies for streamlined and long-term monitoring for

	DOE/RL-2020-60 Revision 0
Site Groundwater Monit	oring Report for
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PNNL's Core Capabilities

Molecular-

Scale

(no peak)

Cr6+ peak

- Wide range of analytical site characterization capabilities
- Expertise to interrogate, evaluate, and interpret data



Bench-Scale

Contaminant Mobility

Geochemical Reactions and

Scanning Electron Microscopy



EXAFS/XANES



X-Ray Fluorescence (micron scale) _







Remedy-

Scale



Remedy Implementation and Performance Monitoring

Advanced Geophysics and Deep Learning



CERCLA Remedy Screening/Treatability Study: DV-1 OU Northwest



Goals/Objectives of technology pre-screening :

- Identify potentially applicable technologies that may require further evaluation through treatability studies and/or additional analyses
- Technologies demonstrated/proven as viable and do not require additional evaluation during RI is carried forward to FS.



Adopted from Guidance For Conducting Treatability Studies Under CERCLA (EPA/540/R-92/071a)

Pacific



Recommended laboratory studies by the TTER (reproduced from DOE/RL-2017-58; DOE/RL-2019-28)



DV-1 Treatability **Study**

- Laboratory treatability study for the testing of eight selected technologies was recommended for DV-1 OU
 - In situ technologies relying on biochemical manipulation of contaminants to enhance and control the attenuation processes such as:
 - ✓ Reduction of redox sensitive contaminants to enhance precipitation
 - ✓ Sequestration of precipitated contaminants by coating
- A test plan was developed in 2019 and the study was initiated in FY22
 - Four-year effort, initiated in FY22
 - Final deliverable to Ecology in 2026 per M-015-110E due 02/28/2026

Technology Process Option	COI to Study	Examples of Potentially Applicable 200-DV-1 Waste Sites	Examples of Other Potentially Applicable Waste Sites		
Technologies for Unsaturated Zone Applications					
Gas-phase combined bioreduction and chemical sequestration	Тс-99	BY Cribs	BC Cribs and Trenches		
Gas-phase bioremediation	Nitrate	Unknown	Unknown		
	CN	BY Cribs	Unknown		
	Cr(VI)	Unknown	216-S-10, 216-S-8, 216-T-4		
Gas-phase chemical sequestration	I-129	Unknown	216-A-10, 216-A-5, 216-S-7		
Technologies for the 200-DV-1 Perched Water and Use as a Horizontal Permeable Reactive Barrier at the Water Table					
Particulate-phase chemical sequestration	U and Tc-99	Perched Water, below Perched Water, and below BY Cribs	216-U-1&2, S-SX Tank Farm, C Tank Farm, BC Cribs and Trenches		
	Cr(VI)	Unknown	216-S-10, 216-S-8, 216-T-4		
	I-129	Unknown	216-A-10, 216-A-5, 216-S-7		
Particulate-phase combined chemical reduction and sequestration	U and Tc-99	Perched Water, below Perched Water, and below BY Cribs	216-U-1&2, S-SX Tank Farm, C Tank Farm, BC Cribs and Trenches		
Liquid-phase chemical sequestration	U and Tc-99	Perched Water, below Perched Water, and below BY Cribs	216-U-1&2, S-SX Tank Farm, C Tank Farm, BC Cribs and Trenches		
	Cr(VI)	Unknown	216-S-10, 216-S-8, 216-T-4		
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Liquid-phase combined bioreduction and chemical sequestration	U, Tc-99, nitrate	Perched Water, below Perched Water, and below BY Cribs	216-U-1&2, S-SX Tank Farm, C Tank Farm, BC Cribs and Trenches		
	CN	BY Cribs	Unknown		

Technology Process Option	COI to Study	Examples of Potentially Applicable 200-DV-1 Waste Sites	Examples of Other Potentially Applicable Waste Sites		
Technologies for Unsaturated Zone Applications					
Gas-phase combined bioreduction and chemical sequestration	Tc-99	BY Cribs	BC Cribs and Trenches		
Gas-phase bioremediation	Nitrate	Unknown	Unknown		
	CN	BY Cribs	Unknown		
	Cr(VI)	Unknown	216-S-10, 216-S-8, 216-T-4		
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3D Soil Flushing Monitoring (CPCCo)







Soil Flushing 4D Imaging Results: June-July 2022





PNNL commitment to enable effective treatment, reduce costs, and accelerate schedules

- PNNL has supported the Hanford mission and cleanup effort since EM inception
 - Maintaining core nuclear capabilities for waste treatment and environmental remediation
 - Drawing upon strong science base and capabilities to underpin technology solutions
 - Key resource for objective data to DOE and stakeholders
 - Direct support to DOE—helping define future technical direction, long-lead strategies for alternate site cleanup paths
 - Partnership with contractors—reducing technical risks, providing enabling technology to meet baseline performance
- Committed to working with DOE and EM's laboratory network to support complexwide challenges





Thank you

