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# The Planning, Licensing, Modifications, and Use of a Russian Vessel for Shipping SNF by Sea in Support of the DOE RRRFR Program

Presented by: Michael Tyacke

Idaho National Laboratory, Idaho Falls, Idaho, USA

Co-Authors: Igor Bolshinsky

Idaho National Laboratory, Idaho Falls, Idaho, USA

**Sergey Naletov and Oleg Pichugin** 

ASPOL-Baltic, St. Petersburg, Russia

Wlodzimierz Tomczak RWMP/ZUOP. Świerk Poland



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#### **Presentation Overview**

- Russia Research Reactor Fuel Return(RRRFR) Program
- MCL Trader Vessel
- Vessel Refitting
- Shipping Experience
- Conclusions



#### RRRFR and GTRI Programs

#### **United States Department of Energy**

- National Nuclear Security Administration
  - Global Threat Reduction Initiative
    - RRRFR Program reduce nuclear proliferation threats worldwide by transferring Russian-origin HEU research reactor fuel from ex-Soviet Union countries to the Russian Federation





#### **Background**

#### Russia Research Reactor Fuel Return(RRRFR) Program needed sea transport option

- Russian flagged vessel required
- ASPOL-Baltic managed first RRRFR shipment from Hungary to Russia non-Russian flagged vessel
- ASPOL-Baltic owns and operates fleet of vessels – including MCL Trader
- MCL Trader vessel converted for SNF shipments



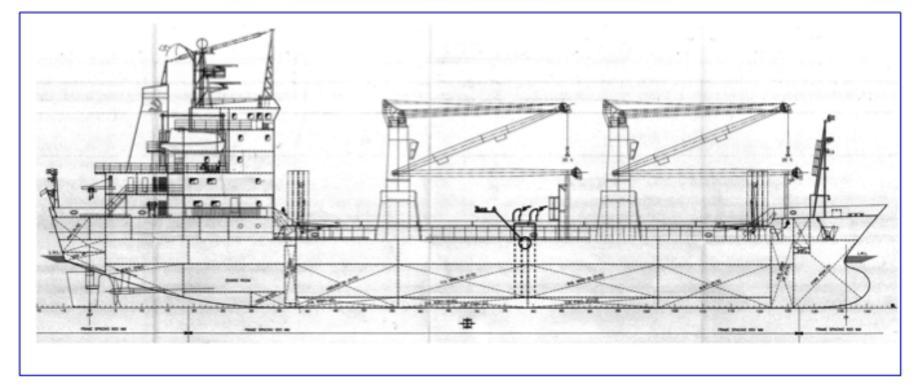


#### MCL Trader Vessel

- Owner ASPOL-Baltic
- Russian-flagged vessel
- Built in Singapore, 1990
- Designed/built for hauling Russian nuclear missiles
- Specially modified and licensed for transport of spent nuclear fuel (SNF) in support of the RRRFR Program



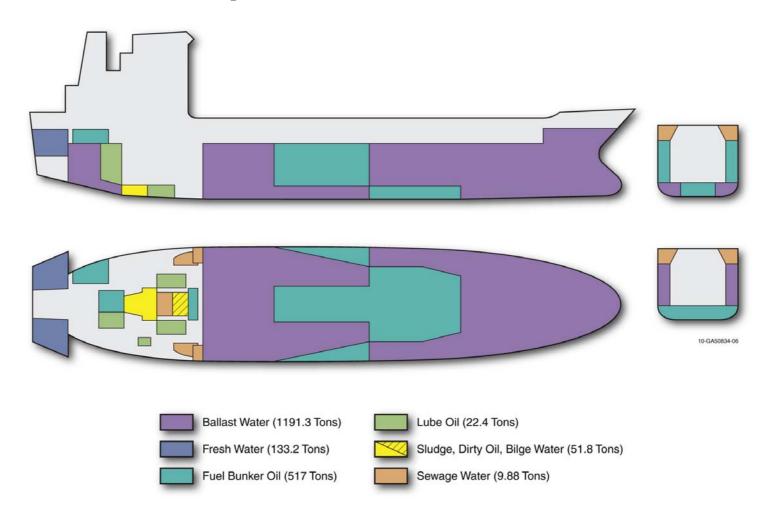
#### MCL Trader Vessel - Main Dimensions



- Length overall 95.00 m
- Length between perpendiculars 87.00 m
- Breadth 15.80 m
- Depth 7.80 m
- Deadweight 4,195 t
- Full speed in calm deep water 15.0 kn
- Main engine capacity 2 x 1765 kW

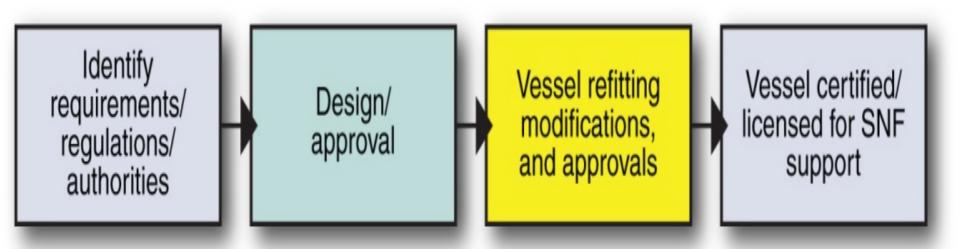


#### Vessel Tank Capacities





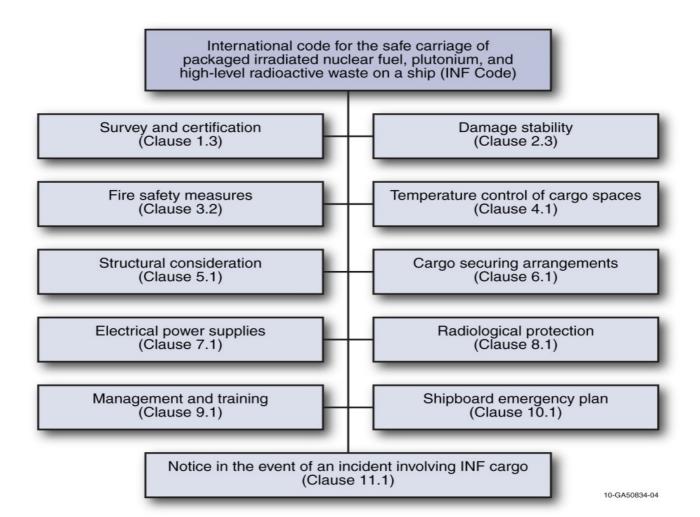
#### Vessel Refitting Process



10-GA50834-01



# Identify Requirements: INF Code for licensing a vessel to haul SNF





# Identify Requirements: Russian/International Regulatory Requirements

- Class INF-2 [IMO Resolution MSC.88 (71)]
- IMDC International Code Rules (radioactive materials), Class 7 (dangerous cargo)
- International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS-73/78)
  - Stability in a damaged condition
  - Water fire-control and cooling systems
  - Vessel holds drainage, fire alarm, and carbon dioxide firefighting systems
- Russian International Register of Shipping Rules, 2007



# Identify Authorities: Russian Authorities Vessel Licensing for SNF

- Russian Maritime Register of Shipping (RMRS) approves vessel design and modifications for SNF carrier.
- Krylov Shipbuilding Research Institute design vessel modifications for SNF.
- Rostechnadzor competent-authority over nuclear and radiation safety, physical protection, and vessel licensing.
- Federal Medical and Biological Agency medical and ecological compliance.
- Sanitary and Epidemiological Control Center onboard sanitary and epidemiological conditions.

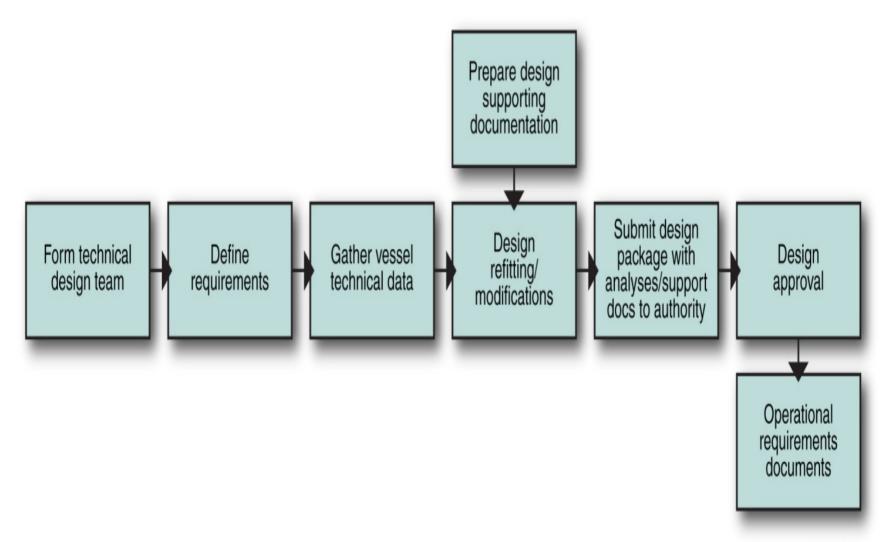


# Russian Authorities Vessel Licensing for SNF (con't)

- St. Petersburg Administration of the Federal Supervision Service for Rights Protection of the Consumers and Inhabitants Well-Being – regional authority for vessel conformity to safety requirements.
- St. Petersburg Center of Hygiene and Epidemiology for Transport - regional medical authority for for sanitary safety onboard the vessels.
- Scientific Research Institute of Industrial and Sea Medicine – Calculates maximum permissible emissions and waste from vessel refitting.
- Murmansk Sea Biological Institute Performs environmental impact assessment.



#### Design/Approval: Refitting Design





#### Technical Design Team

- ASPOL-Baltic
- Sosny R&D Company
- Krylov Shipbuilding Research Institute,
- RMRS
- Branch Scientifically-Methodical Center for Labor Safety on Sea Transport
- St. Petersburg Administration of Federal Supervision Service for Right Protection of the Consumer and Inhabitants Well Being
- St. Petersburg Center of Hygiene and Epidemiology for Transport
- Scientific Research Institute of Industrial and Sea Medicine
- Murmansk Medical Biological Institute
- Federal Medical and Biological Agency



#### Define Requirements

- Stability of vessel in a damaged condition
- Vessel should be equipped with water fire-control unit near Category A machinery and for cooling of nuclear cargo.
- Independent, and duplicated ventilation and cooling systems in the cargo hold to insure ambient < 55°C.</li>
- Constructional durability of the deck and supporting devices for cargo loading.
- Adequate fastening devices to prevent cargo shifting during sea transport.
- Emergency backup electric power for all emergency services on the vessel for at least 36 hours.



#### Define Requirements (cont.)

- Radiation protection devices and equipment needed to meet the the International Code for the Safe Carriage of Packaged Irritated Nuclear Fuel regulations.
- Physical barriers to prevent unauthorized access into a cargo hold, and a detection, supervision, and a disturbance-calling alarm system.
- Environmental impact assessment of the dangers and health risks to the public from vessel refitting.
- Ship emergency response plan of action in extreme situations.

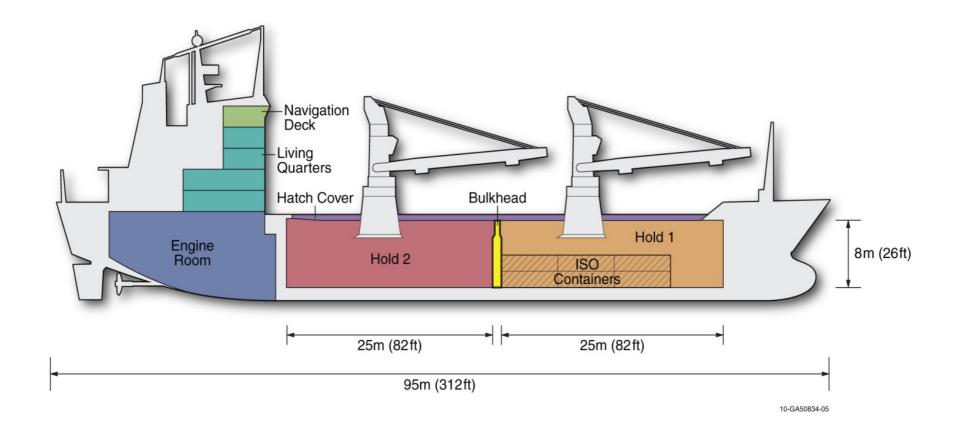


#### Gathered Vessel Technical Data

- General equipment, materials, and radiation safety
- Vessel overall strength calculations and drawings
- Devices and equipment holes, superstructures, deck
- Stability hydrostatic curve for frame
- Compartment all water-tight structures and holes
- Fire protection fire alarm circuits and fire plan
- Automated equip. drainage/ballast/power/alarm
- Piping and systems ballast/drainage systems
- Electrical equipment types, voltage, and protection
- Special issues ecological and biological shield
- Communications and navigation
- Operations loading/unloading/ballast procedures



### Design Refitting/Modifications





#### Final Approved Refitting/Modification Objectives

- Russian Maritime Register of Shipping (RMRS)
  - Crew working conditions
  - General vessel characteristics
  - Vessel sanitary status
  - SNF cargo, radiation safety, and construction durability



#### Design Documentation and Authorization

#### RMRS approved the following documents:

- Vessel stability information
- Manual for shipping SNF casks
- Radiation securing program
- Regulations and instructions for fixing the cargo
- Cargo security manual
- Radiation protection feasibility study
- Environmental impact declaration

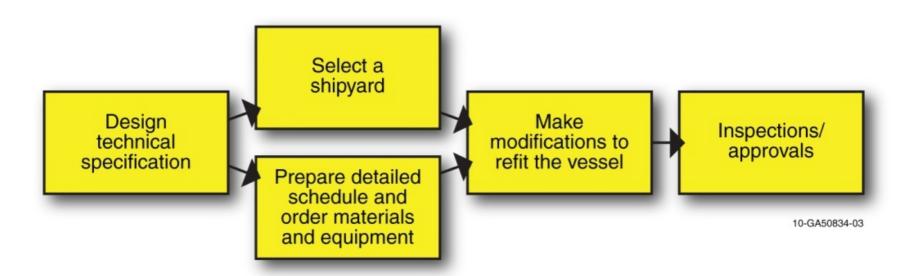


#### Design Approval: Final Authorization

- Rostechnadzor regulates nuclear material vessels leaving Russia ports
  - Radiation protection program safety reports
  - Quality control program
  - Vessel emergency plan
  - Personal right to work
  - Security certificate
  - Certificates for SKODA and TUK-19 packaging
  - Government Agreement between Russian/Poland
  - Foreign Trade Contract
  - Universal Time-Charter (Baltime 1939)
  - Physical Protection Procedure for SNF
  - Emergency card for nuclear materials and radioactive substances
  - Crew training and testing



#### Refitting/Refurbishment





#### Shipyard Refitting Options

- Netaman Shipyard, Tallinn, Estonia
- Kanonersky Ship Repair Yard, St. Petersburg, Russia
- Nauta Shipyard, Poland
- Tallinn Shipyard, Tallinn, Estonia
- Niestern Sanders, Holland.



#### Shipyard Selection: Scope

- Refit vessel per ASPOL-Baltic specifications
- Oversight and inspection of the refitting operations
- Refitting hatch covers and build patrician/bulkhead wall dividing vessel hold in half
- Clean and paint vessel and storage tanks
- Dispose of refitting waste tank sludge, old paint, etc.
- Provide materials and spare parts per specifications
- Dry docking
- Provide surveyor



# Vessel Modifications: Refitting







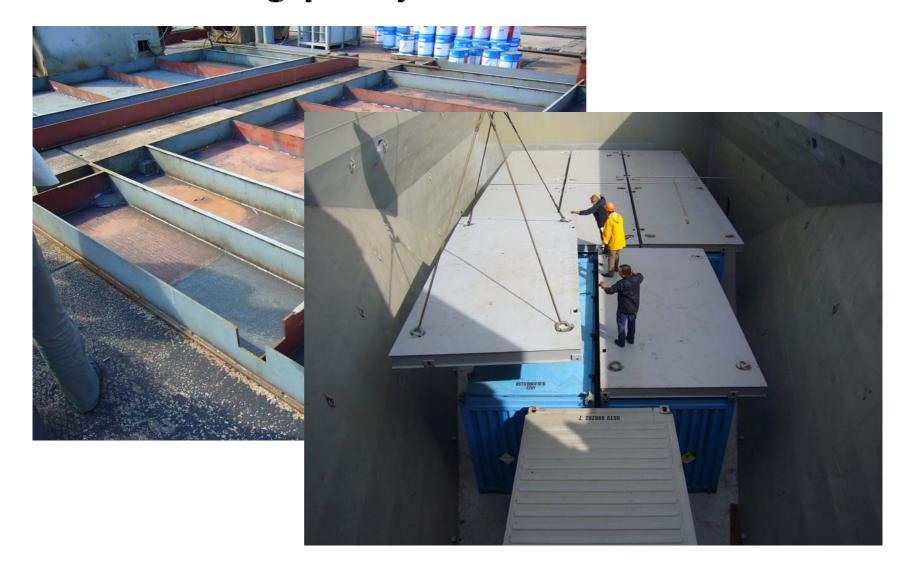










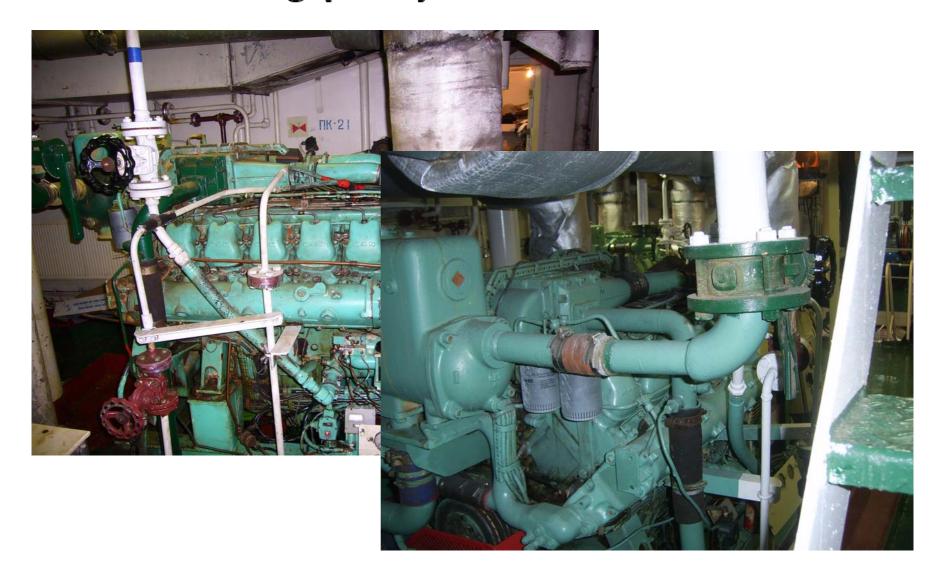


















#### Vessel Use Experience

- Vessel, with crew, arrives at Polish seaport.
- Hold No. 1 is opened and prepared for loading.
- Train with SNF cargo arrives at seaport.
- ISO containers are transferred from train to Hold No. 1 (up to 16 ISO containers).
- Biological/radiation shielding placed on top containers.
- Hold area surveyed, workers evacuated, hold deck cover closed, and access/exit covers shut and tamper seals attached.
- Customs and Immigrations clears vessel to leave Poland.
- Vessel travels to Russia.





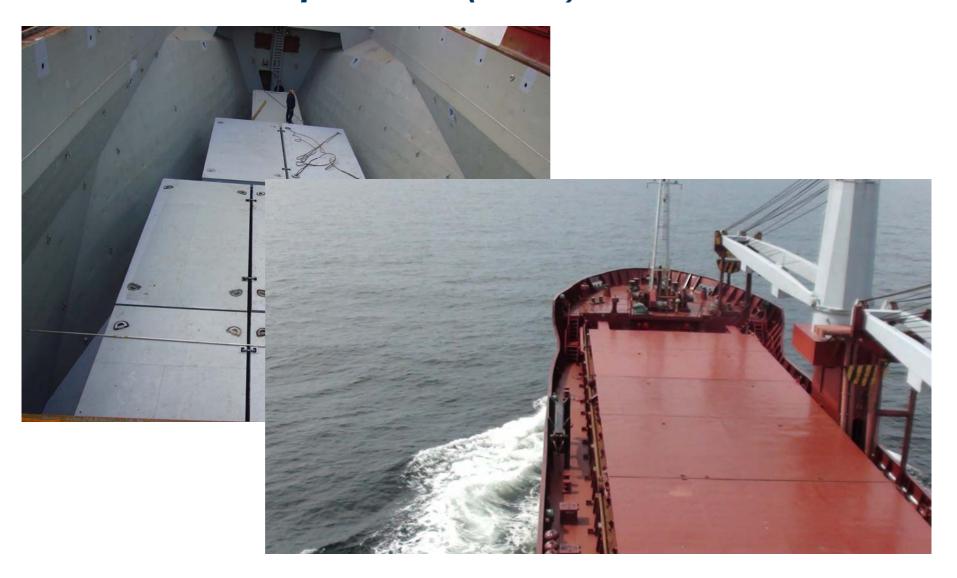






















#### **Conclusion**

- Transportation of SNF by sea is a reliable and safe mode for transport of SNF.
- Highly-qualified and respected design team is critical to an accelerated schedule and overall project success.
- Good communications by shipment participants help resolve regulatory compliance, technical, and other issues that arise.
- Well-trained, permanent, and experienced crew members ensure the highest level of safety and reliability.
- Confidentiality and other protective measures are critical to security and safety of SNF shipment.



### Conclusion (Con't)

- Early planning/preparations for making a shipment ensure participants are aware of organizational and technical procedures.
- All factors that could impact the schedule should be identified and evaluated, and counter-measures developed prior to shipment.
- Vessel should be in good "readiness."
- An adequate number of crew members with good accommodations, food, and working conditions is critical to a safe and efficient transport.



# **Questions?**