

High Burnup Research Cask Shipment Planning: Project Risk Evaluation

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Project Risk Register, with focus on risks to
on-time completion of shipment

Identifying risks

Evaluating risks



Photo courtesy of Dominion Energy



What is DOE's High Burnup Research Cask (HBURC) Project?



- Research project started in 2013 as a collaboration between DOE and the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI)
- High burnup used nuclear fuel (UNF)¹ in reactors longer to produce electricity
- Monitoring characteristics of high burnup UNF in one dry cask at the North Anna Power Station near Mineral, Virginia
- Project will provide data to support safe storage of UNF for DOE's future Federal staging facilities (FSFs) for UNF, and for the majority of currently operating U.S. nuclear power plants

¹Used nuclear fuel" is intended to be synonymous with the term "spent nuclear fuel" as defined in the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, as amended, and the Standard Contract for the Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel and/or High-Level Radioactive Waste (10 CFR Part 961).



Key Characteristics

The cask is a TN-32B model cask certified by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for storage and transportation of UNF.

Constructed of steel and provides containment and shielding to protect the public.

Specialized lid allows temperature measurements with thermocouples.

TN-32B and hardware for shipment (its "shipping weight") is 361,855 pounds (164.1 tons).



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Transporting the HBURC

?

The size and weight of the cask – more than 180 tons – means that freight rail is the best mode to transport the cask from Virginia to INL

DOE has designed, tested, and obtained approval for specialty railcars (Atlas) for transporting UNF by rail

Trained escorts will travel on the train in a rail escort vehicle (REV)

n?

Starting in 2027 – “Dry-run” rail shipments with an empty TN-80 cask from Virginia to INL and back to test procedures and to inform emergency responders (provide opportunities to see how the train consist)

2027 – UNF shipment



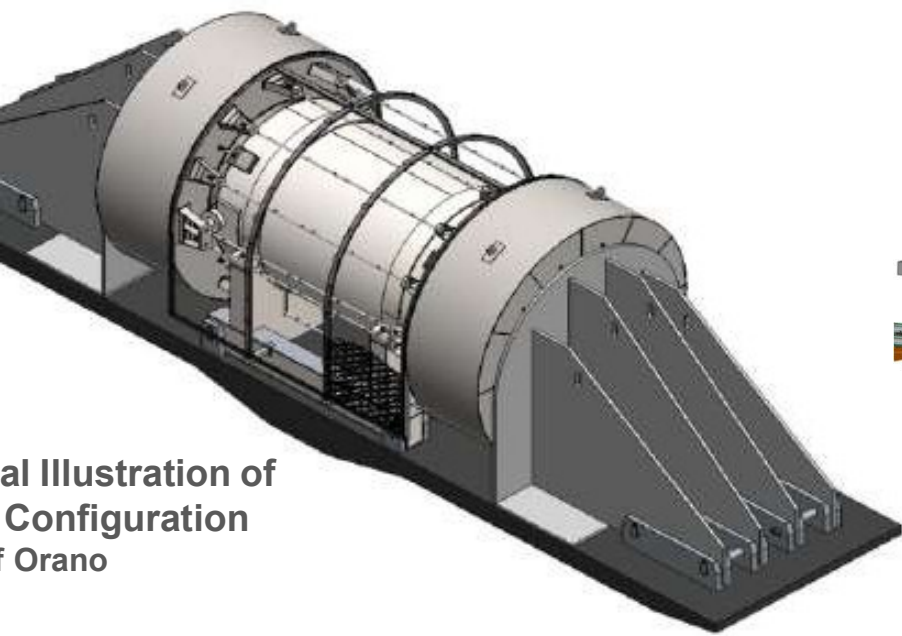
DOE's Atlas railcar



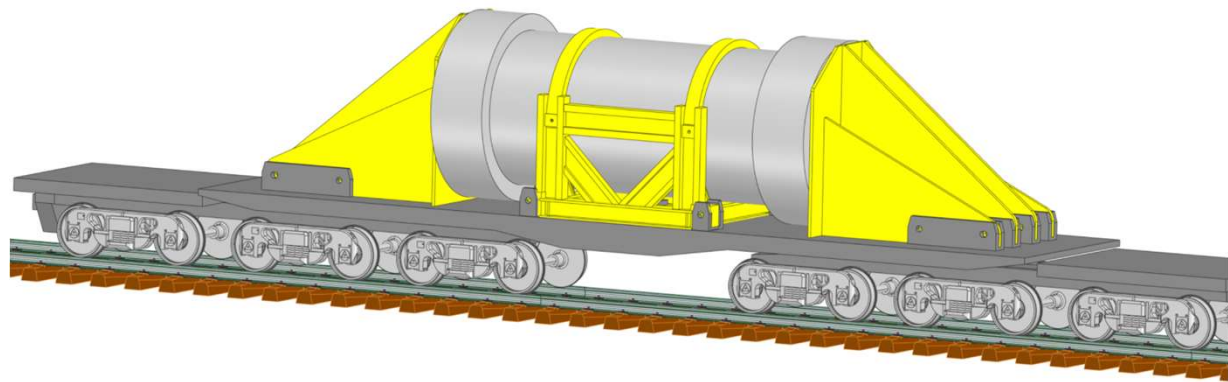
Rail Escort Vehicle



Component Basics: What Will the Train Look Like?



3D Illustration of
Cask Configuration
for Orano



Conceptual Illustration of a Cask on Atlas Railcar



Locomotives

Buffer Car

Atlas Railcar

Buffer Car

Rail Escort Vehicle

Conceptual Illustration of Atlas Rail Consist



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JRC Shipment Accomplishments

Conducted infrastructure assessments at Origin: North Anna and Destination: Idaho National Laboratory (INL)

Assessed rail infrastructure at both sites

Held local leaders' meetings at both sites

Met with Shoshone-Bannock Fort Hall Business Council

Coordinated DOE/contractor teams to plan origin site loading preparations, Shipment operations, destination site receipt

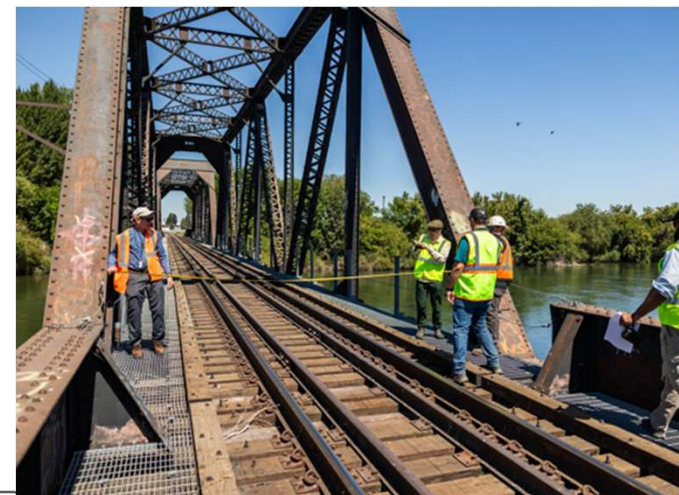
Identified a one-time armed escort option for the shipment.

Working with FBI and DOE-NNSA on CURRIE security-focused training tabletop in September 2026

Coordinated Tribal, State, and Federal ad hoc working group

Continued E-EM supporting the HBURC shipment by making Transportation Emergency Preparedness Program (TEPP) training available along the shipment route

Completed the NEPA Supplement Analysis

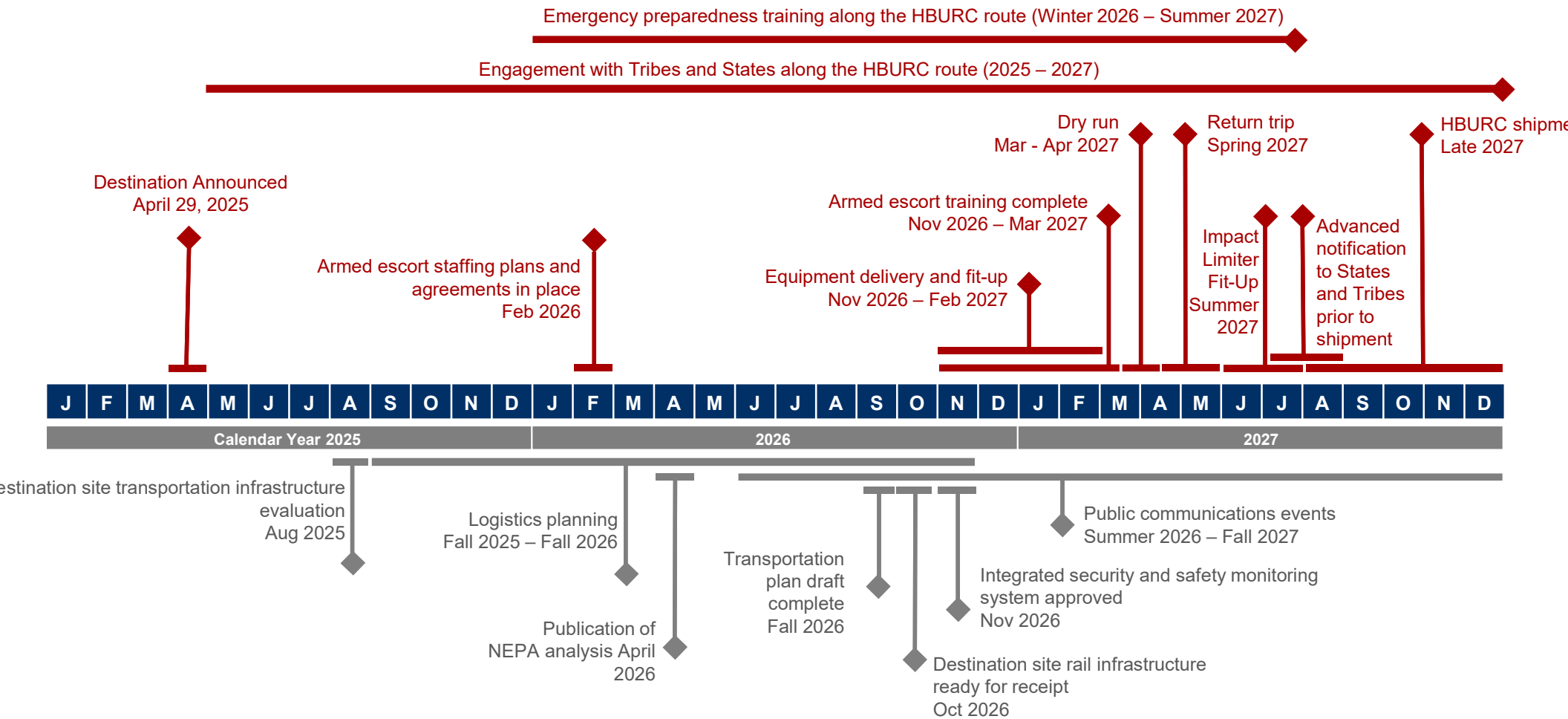


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HBURC Shipment Schedule



◆ Denotes critical path



Implementation of the HBURC requires coordination across many activities and project teams

Site Planning

Infrastructure evaluation, refurbishment, gas sampling

Logistics Site Planning

Infrastructure evaluation, refurbishment, availability, receipt operations

Transportation Planning

Shipment, dry run, engagement with elected officials and first responders, equipment shipments

Logistics, coordination with rail carriers

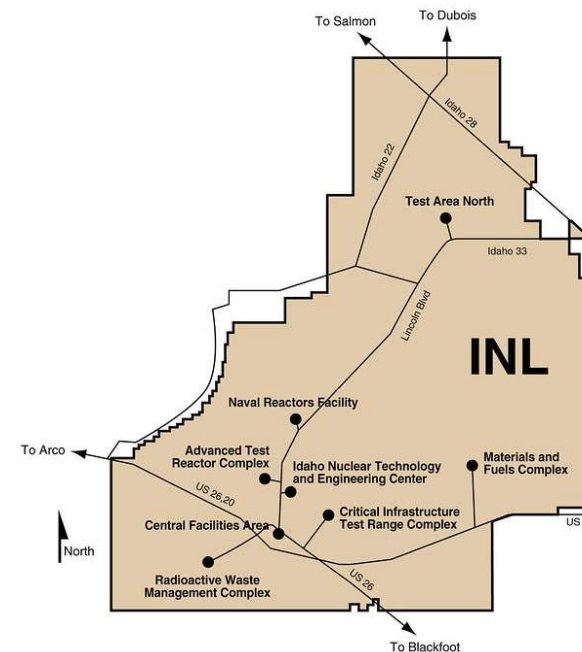
Loading at North Anna; unloading at INTEC

Emergency Preparedness

Transportation Emergency Preparedness Program (TEPP) training for Tribes and States
Shipping route

State, and Federal Engagement

State Regional Groups (SRGs), Tribal Radioactive Materials Transportation Committee (TRMTC), National Transportation Stakeholders Forum (NTSF), ad hoc working group, multiple federal agencies



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Implementation of the HBURC requires coordination across many activities and project teams



- Shipment Scheduling
 - 240-day notice to Governor of Idaho, scheduling operation at power plants and receipt site, weather
- Armed Escort Program
 - Confirming legal authority, finalizing procedures
 - Identifying and training personnel
- National Environmental Policy Act compliance
 - Supplement Analysis
- Equipment
 - HBURC, Atlas rail consist, spare TN-32B cask, cradles, impact limiters, end stops, personnel barrier, mock impact limiters, additional cradles and ancillary equipment, cradles, heavy haul equipment, thermocouples and gas sampling equipment
 - Equipment fit-up operations



At the start of planning, a project risk register was developed

First step of planning project: develop plans

Second step: consider project risks, with focus on schedule and budget impact

Develop plans to prevent hypothetical undesired events

Develop plans for mitigating effects of hypothetical undesired events

The risk register documents the risks identified by the team and attempts to rank and quantify them based on likelihood of occurring and consequence to schedule and budget

A team was first convened in the summer of 2024 to identify risks

Periodic updates to the project risk register have taken place since

DOE leads are engaged in report outs and mitigation strategy development



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bling assumptions

Some risks, if realized, would make it impossible to complete the shipment on time

Irreparable damage to impact limiters or Atlas railcar prior to shipment; unavailability of plant or receipt facility, for example

These risks are unlikely and outside of the control of planning team

DOE is aware of these risks and has taken steps to prevent them from being realized – for example, real impact limiters will not be sent on the Dry-Run Shipment

Therefore, the team assumes they will not take place

Unlikely “what-if” scenarios are, in essence, out of scope

Focus is on risks of at least somewhat quantifiable probability that can be planned for



Any risks were identified, most were not severe

The majority of risks identified by the team were considered negligible

Some risks have been removed from the project risk register

Once the destination site was confirmed in April 2025, risks related to not knowing the destination site were taken off the risk register

Now that the Supplement Analysis has been published, risks related to NEPA requirements are being removed from the risk register

The team continuously updates the risk register and distributes it internally at periodic intervals

The risk register is not intended to be a public-facing document



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Learn More About the HBURC Shipment Project

Visit our webpage at:

<https://curie.pnnl.gov/HBURC-Transport>

Background information

Updates on the project

Contact information

Sign-up link for email updates



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