

DECOMMISSIONING COST ANALYSIS
for the
CALLAWAY ENERGY CENTER



prepared for

Ameren Missouri

prepared by

TLG Services, LLC
Bridgewater, Connecticut

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REVISION LOG

No.	Date	Item Revised	Reason for Revision
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents estimates of the cost to decommission the Callaway Energy Center (Callaway) for the selected decommissioning alternatives and scenarios following the scheduled cessation of plant operations. The estimates are designed to provide Ameren Missouri with sufficient information to assess its financial obligations, as they pertain to the eventual decommissioning of the nuclear unit.

The analysis relies upon site-specific, technical information from an evaluation prepared in 2017,^[1] updated to reflect current assumptions pertaining to the disposition of the nuclear unit and relevant industry experience in undertaking such projects. The costs are based on several key assumptions in areas of regulation, component characterization, high-level radioactive waste management, low-level radioactive waste disposal, performance uncertainties (contingency) and site restoration requirements.

The analysis is not a detailed engineering evaluation, but represents estimates prepared in advance of the detailed engineering required to carry out the decommissioning of the nuclear unit. It may also not reflect the actual plan to decommission Callaway; the plan may differ from the assumptions made in this analysis based on facts that exist at the time of decommissioning.

The 2017 plant inventory, the basis for the decontamination and dismantling requirements and cost, and the decommissioning waste streams, was reviewed for this analysis. There have been no substantive changes made to the plant inventory that would impact the estimated decommissioning costs.

The costs to decommission Callaway for the base scenarios (disposal with low-level radioactive waste reprocessing) are presented at the end of this section. Costs are reported in 2020 dollars and include monies anticipated to be spent for radiological remediation and operating license termination, spent fuel management, and site restoration activities.

A complete discussion of the assumptions relied upon in this analysis is provided in Section 3, along with schedules of annual expenditures for the base scenarios. A sequence of significant project activities is provided in Section 4 with a timeline for each scenario. Detailed cost reports used to generate the summary tables contained

¹ “Decommissioning Cost Analysis for the Callaway Energy Center,” Document A22-1739-001, Rev. 0, TLG Services, Inc., August 2017

within this document are provided in the appendices along with the costs for the alternative scenario (direct low-level radioactive waste disposal).

Consistent with the 2017 analysis, the current cost estimates assume that the shutdown of the nuclear unit is a scheduled and pre-planned event (e.g., there is no delay in transitioning the plant and workforce from operations or in obtaining regulatory relief from operating requirements, etc.). The estimates include the continued operation of the fuel building as an interim wet fuel storage facility for approximately five and one-half years after operations cease. During this time period, it is assumed that the spent fuel residing in the pool will be transferred to a Department of Energy (DOE) federal facility (e.g., a monitored retrievable storage facility). All spent fuel stored on site in the independent spent fuel storage installation (ISFSI) will also be removed by the DOE during this time period.

Alternatives and Regulations

The ultimate objective of the decommissioning process is to reduce the inventory of contaminated and activated material so that the license can be terminated. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC or Commission) provided initial decommissioning requirements in its rule adopted on June 27, 1988.^[2] In this rule, the NRC set forth financial criteria for decommissioning licensed nuclear power facilities. The regulations addressed planning needs, timing, funding methods, and environmental review requirements for decommissioning. The rule also defined three decommissioning alternatives as being acceptable to the NRC: DECON, SAFSTOR, and ENTOMB.

DECON is defined as "the alternative in which the equipment, structures, and portions of a facility and site containing radioactive contaminants are removed or decontaminated to a level that permits the property to be released for unrestricted use shortly after cessation of operations."^[3]

SAFSTOR is defined as "the alternative in which the nuclear facility is placed and maintained in a condition that allows the nuclear facility to be safely stored and subsequently decontaminated (deferred decontamination) to levels that permit release for unrestricted use."^[4]

² U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, Parts 30, 40, 50, 51, 70 and 72 "General Requirements for Decommissioning Nuclear Facilities," Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Federal Register Volume 53, Number 123 (p 24018 et seq.), June 27, 1988

³ Ibid. Page FR24022, Column 3

⁴ Ibid.

Decommissioning is to be completed within 60 years, although longer time periods will be considered when necessary to protect public health and safety.

ENTOMB is defined as "the alternative in which radioactive contaminants are encased in a structurally long-lived material, such as concrete; the entombed structure is appropriately maintained and continued surveillance is carried out until the radioactive material decays to a level permitting unrestricted release of the property."^[5] As with the SAFSTOR alternative, decommissioning is currently required to be completed within 60 years, although longer time periods will also be considered when necessary to protect public health and safety.

The 60-year restriction has limited the practicality for the ENTOMB alternative at commercial reactors that generate significant amounts of long-lived radioactive material. In 1997, the Commission directed its staff to re-evaluate this alternative and identify the technical requirements and regulatory actions that would be necessary for entombment to become a viable option. The resulting evaluation provided several recommendations; however, rulemaking has been deferred pending the completion of additional research studies, for example, on engineered barriers. In a draft regulatory basis document published in March 2017 in support of rulemaking that would amend NRC regulations concerning nuclear plant decommissioning, the NRC staff proposes removing any discussion of the ENTOMB option from existing guidance documents since the method is not deemed practically feasible.

In 1996, the NRC published revisions to the general requirements for decommissioning nuclear power plants to clarify ambiguities and codify procedures and terminology as a means of enhancing efficiency and uniformity in the decommissioning process.^[6] The amendments allow for greater public participation and better define the transition process from operations to decommissioning. Regulatory Guide 1.184, issued in July 2000, (as revised in October 2013), further described the methods and procedures that are acceptable to the NRC staff for implementing the requirements of the 1996 revised rule that relate to the initial activities and the major phases of the decommissioning process. The costs and schedules presented in this analysis follow the general guidance and sequence in the

⁵ Ibid. Page FR24023, Column 2

⁶ U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, Parts 2, 50, and 51, "Decommissioning of Nuclear Power Reactors," Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Federal Register Volume 61, (p 39278 et seq.), July 29, 1996

amended regulations. The format and content of the estimates is also consistent with the recommendations of Regulatory Guide 1.202, issued in February 2005.^[7]

In 2011, the NRC issued regulations to improve decommissioning planning and thereby reduce the likelihood that any current operating facility will become a legacy site.^[8] The regulations require licensees to report additional details in their decommissioning cost estimate, including a decommissioning estimate for any on-site ISFSI. Since an ISFSI is required to support continued operation at Callaway, a representative decommissioning cost is included within the DECON and SAFSTOR estimates, and reported separately in Appendix G.

Decommissioning Scenarios

Two decommissioning alternatives were evaluated for the Callaway Energy Center. The scenarios selected are representative of alternatives currently available to the owner and are defined as follows:

1. The first scenario assumes that the nuclear unit is promptly decommissioned (DECON alternative) upon the expiration of the current operating license in 2044. Following the permanent cessation of operations, and over the first five and one-half years, the spent fuel is transferred directly from the wet storage pool to the DOE (the fuel stored on the ISFSI is also removed from the site during this time period). Concurrently, the majority of the plant components, including the nuclear steam supply system components, are removed. Once the spent fuel stored in the fuel building's pool has been transferred off-site, the remaining portions of the power block are decommissioned and the surrounding site is remediated. Following the termination of the operating license, non-essential structures (not designated for reuse) are dismantled.
2. In the second scenario, the nuclear unit is placed into safe-storage (SAFSTOR alternative) upon the expiration of the current operating license in 2044. As with the first scenario, the spent fuel is removed from the site (transferred to the DOE) during the first five and one-half years following the permanent cessation of operations. The facility is then placed into safe-storage (with non-essential systems de-energized and buildings secured).

⁷ "Standard Format and Content of Decommissioning Cost Estimates for Nuclear Power Reactors," Regulatory Guide 1.202, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, February 2005

⁸ U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, Parts 20, 30, 40, 50, 70, and 72, "Decommissioning Planning," Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Federal Register Volume 76, (p 35512 et seq.), June 17, 2011

The start of decontamination and dismantling activities is deferred to the maximum extent (approximately 50 years from the cessation of operations) such that the license is terminated within the required 60-year period post cessation of operations.

In addition to the two decommissioning alternatives, two low-level radioactive waste disposal options were assessed for each decommissioning alternative: one assuming the use of radioactive waste processing; the other assuming all radioactive waste is directly disposed of by burial. Off-site processing of a portion of the radioactive waste stream is presented as the base option. This option considers the off-site processing of the plant equipment and commodities with low levels of radiological contamination and/or material suspected to be contaminated for volume reduction, decontamination, or segmentation and removal of clean portions prior to disposal as radioactive waste.

The direct disposal option assumes that all contaminated and suspect material is packaged at the site for disposal at a regulated disposal facility. The scenarios are summarized as follows.

Alternative	Low-Level Radioactive Waste Options	Cost Summaries and/or Detailed Estimates
DECON	Recycling	Sections 3, 6, Appendix C
	Direct Disposal	Appendix E
SAFSTOR	Recycling	Sections 3, 6, Appendix D
	Direct Disposal	Appendix F

Methodology

The methodology used to develop the estimates described within this document follows the basic approach originally presented in the cost estimating guidelines^[9] developed by the Atomic Industrial Forum (now Nuclear Energy Institute). This reference describes a unit factor method for determining decommissioning activity costs. The unit factors used in this analysis incorporate site-specific costs and the latest available information on worker productivity in decommissioning.

An activity duration critical path is used to determine the total decommissioning program schedule. The schedule is relied upon in calculating the carrying costs, which include program management, administration, field engineering, equipment rental, and support services, such as quality control and security.

⁹ T.S. LaGuardia et al., "Guidelines for Producing Commercial Nuclear Power Plant Decommissioning Cost Estimates," AIF/NESP-036, May 1986

The estimates also reflect lessons learned from TLG's involvement in the Shippingport Station Decommissioning Project, completed in 1989, as well as the decommissioning of the Cintichem reactor, hot cells and associated facilities, completed in 1997. In addition, the planning and engineering for the Rancho Seco, Trojan, Yankee Rowe, Big Rock Point, Maine Yankee, Humboldt Bay-3, Oyster Creek, Connecticut Yankee, Crystal River, Vermont Yankee, Fort Calhoun and Pilgrim nuclear units have provided additional insight into the process, the regulatory aspects, and the technical challenges of decommissioning commercial nuclear units.

Contingency

Consistent with cost estimating practice, contingencies are applied to the decontamination and dismantling costs developed as "specific provision for unforeseeable elements of cost within the defined project scope, particularly important where previous experience relating estimates and actual costs has shown that unforeseeable events which will increase costs are likely to occur."^[10] The cost elements in the estimates are based on ideal conditions; therefore, the types of unforeseeable events that are almost certain to occur in decommissioning, based on industry experience, are addressed through a percentage contingency applied on a line-item basis. This contingency factor is a nearly universal element in all large-scale construction and demolition projects. It should be noted that contingency, as used in this analysis, does not account for price escalation and inflation in the cost of decommissioning over the remaining operating life of the station.

Contingency funds are expected to be fully expended throughout the program. As such, inclusion of contingency is necessary to provide assurance that sufficient funding will be available to accomplish the intended tasks.

Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal

The contaminated and activated material generated in the decontamination and dismantling of a commercial nuclear reactor is classified as low-level (radioactive) waste, although not all of the material is suitable for "shallow-land" disposal. With the passage of the "Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act" in 1980,^[11] and its Amendments of 1985,^[12] the states became ultimately responsible for the disposition of low-level radioactive waste generated within their own borders.

¹⁰ Project and Cost Engineers' Handbook, Second Edition, American Association of Cost Engineers, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, New York, p. 239

¹¹ "Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act of 1980," Public Law 96-573, 1980

¹² "Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1985," Public Law 99-240, 1986

With the exception of Texas, no new compact facilities have been successfully sited, licensed, and constructed. The Texas Compact disposal facility is now operational and waste is being accepted from generators within the Compact by the operator, Waste Control Specialists (WCS). The facility, located in Andrews, Texas, is also able to accept limited volumes of non-Compact waste.

Disposition of the various waste streams produced by the decommissioning process considered all options and services currently available to Ameren Missouri. The majority of the low-level radioactive waste designated for controlled disposal (Class A^[13]) can be sent to EnergySolutions' facility in Clive, Utah. Therefore, disposal costs for Class A waste were based upon Ameren Missouri's Utilities Service Alliance agreement with EnergySolutions. This facility is not licensed to receive the higher activity portion (Classes B and C) of the decommissioning waste stream.

The WCS facility is able to receive the Class B and C waste. As such, for this analysis, Class B and C waste was assumed to be shipped to the WCS facility for disposal. Disposal costs were based upon Ameren Missouri's current agreement with WCS.

The dismantling of the components residing closest to the reactor core generates radioactive waste that may be considered unsuitable for shallow-land disposal (i.e., low-level radioactive waste with concentrations of radionuclides that exceed the limits established by the NRC for Class C radioactive waste (GTCC)). The Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1985 assigned the federal government the responsibility for the disposal of this material. The Act also stated that the beneficiaries of the activities resulting in the generation of such radioactive waste bear all reasonable costs of disposing of such waste. However, to date, the federal government has not identified a cost for disposing of GTCC or a schedule for acceptance.

For purposes of this analysis only, the GTCC radioactive waste is assumed to be packaged and disposed of in a similar manner as high-level waste and at a cost equivalent to that envisioned for the spent fuel. The GTCC is packaged in the same canisters used for spent fuel and shipped directly to a DOE facility as it is generated.

A significant portion of the waste material generated during decommissioning may only be potentially contaminated by radioactive materials. This material can be analyzed on site or shipped off site to licensed facilities for further analysis, for processing and/or for conditioning/recovery. Reduction in the volume of low-level radioactive waste requiring direct disposal in a licensed low-level radioactive waste disposal facility can be accomplished through a variety of methods, including analyses

¹³ Waste is classified in accordance with U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, Part 61.55

and surveys or decontamination to eliminate the portion of waste that does not require disposal as radioactive waste, compaction, incineration or metal melt. The estimates for the base case scenarios reflect the savings from waste recovery/volume reduction.

High-Level Radioactive Waste Management

Congress passed the “Nuclear Waste Policy Act”^[14] (NWPA) in 1982, assigning the federal government’s long-standing responsibility for disposal of the spent nuclear fuel created by the commercial nuclear generating plants to the DOE. The DOE was to begin accepting spent fuel by January 31, 1998; however, to date no progress in the removal of spent fuel from commercial generating sites has been made.

Today, the country is at an impasse on high-level waste disposal, despite DOE’s submittal of its License Application for a geologic repository to the NRC in 2008. The Obama administration eliminated the budget for the repository program while promising to “conduct a comprehensive review of policies for managing the back end of the nuclear fuel cycle ... and make recommendations for a new plan.”^[15] Towards this goal, the Obama administration appointed a Blue Ribbon Commission on America’s Nuclear Future (Blue Ribbon Commission) to make recommendations for a new plan for nuclear waste disposal. The Blue Ribbon Commission’s charter included a requirement that it consider “[o]ptions for safe storage of used nuclear fuel while final disposition pathways are selected and deployed.”^[16]

On January 26, 2012, the Blue Ribbon Commission issued its “Report to the Secretary of Energy” containing a number of recommendations on nuclear waste disposal. Two of the recommendations that may impact decommissioning planning are:

- “[T]he United States [should] establish a program that leads to the timely development of one or more consolidated storage facilities”^[17]
- “[T]he United States should undertake an integrated nuclear waste management program that leads to the timely development of one or more

¹⁴ “Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 and Amendments,” DOE’s Office of Civilian Radioactive Management, 1982

¹⁵ “Advisory Committee Charter, Blue Ribbon Commission on America’s Nuclear Future,” Appendix A, January 2012

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ “Blue Ribbon Commission on America’s Nuclear Future, Report to the Secretary of Energy,” p. 32, January 2012

permanent deep geological facilities for the safe disposal of spent fuel and high-level nuclear waste.”^[18]

In January 2013, the DOE issued the “Strategy for the Management and Disposal of Used Nuclear Fuel and High-Level Radioactive Waste,” in response to the recommendations made by the Blue Ribbon Commission and as “a framework for moving toward a sustainable program to deploy an integrated system capable of transporting, storing, and disposing of used nuclear fuel...”^[19] This document states:

“With the appropriate authorizations from Congress, the Administration currently plans to implement a program over the next 10 years that:

- Sites, designs and licenses, constructs and begins operations of a pilot interim storage facility by 2021 with an initial focus on accepting used nuclear fuel from shut-down reactor sites;
- Advances toward the siting and licensing of a larger interim storage facility to be available by 2025 that will have sufficient capacity to provide flexibility in the waste management system and allows for acceptance of enough used nuclear fuel to reduce expected government liabilities; and
- Makes demonstrable progress on the siting and characterization of repository sites to facilitate the availability of a geologic repository by 2048.”^[20]

The NRC’s review of DOE’s license application to construct a geologic repository at Yucca Mountain was suspended in 2011 when the Obama administration significantly reduced the budget for completing that work. However, the US Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit issued a writ of mandamus (in August 2013)^[21] ordering NRC to comply with federal law and resume its review of DOE’s Yucca Mountain repository license application, to the extent allowed by previously appropriated funding for the review. That review is now complete with the publication of the five-volume safety evaluation report. A supplement to DOE’s environmental impact statement and adjudicatory hearing on the contentions filed by interested parties must be completed before a licensing decision can be made.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p.27

¹⁹ “Strategy for the Management and Disposal of Used Nuclear Fuel and High-Level Radioactive Waste,” U.S. DOE, January 11, 2013

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p.2

²¹ U.S. Court of Appeals for the District Of Columbia Circuit, In Re: Aiken County, et al, Aug. 2013

Completion of the decommissioning process is dependent upon the DOE's ability to remove spent fuel from the site in a timely manner. In June 2011, Ameren Missouri and the DOE reached an agreement on a settlement. The terms include payment to Ameren Missouri for spent fuel storage and related costs through 2010, and thereafter, annual payment of such costs after they are incurred.

It is generally necessary that spent fuel be cooled and stored for a minimum period at the generating site prior to transfer. As such, the NRC requires that licensees establish a program to manage and provide funding for the management of all irradiated fuel at the reactor site until title of the fuel is transferred to the DOE, pursuant to 10 CFR Part 50.54(bb).^[22] The post-shutdown costs incurred to satisfy this requirement include the isolation and continued operation of the spent fuel pool and the ISFSI during the five and one-half years following the cessation of plant operations.

At shutdown, the spent fuel pool is expected to contain freshly discharged assemblies (from the most recent refueling cycles) as well as the final reactor core. Over the following five and one-half years all the assemblies are packaged into multipurpose canisters for transfer to the DOE. It is assumed that this period provides the necessary cooling for the final core to meet the transportation system requirements for decay heat.

Costs are included within the decommissioning estimates for offloading the pool. These costs include the loading of DOE-provided multi-purpose canisters (MPCs) and the associated campaign costs to load the canisters into the DOE-provided transport vehicle.

Removal of the fuel from the ISFSI is expected to be fully reimbursable and therefore not addressed in this study. However, the eventual decommissioning of the ISFSI is included.

The estimates described in this analysis were developed with the assumption that the DOE would give priority to removing spent fuel from shutdown sites. The estimates further assume that the spent fuel would be removed from the Callaway site within five and one-half years of the cessation of plant operations (i.e., five and one-half years would provide sufficient cooling time for the spent fuel to meet DOE transportation requirements).

Site Restoration

²² U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, Part 50, "Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities," Subpart 54 (bb), "Conditions of Licenses"

The efficient removal of the contaminated materials at the site may result in damage to many of the site structures. Blasting, coring, drilling, and the other decontamination activities can substantially damage power block structures, potentially weakening the footings and structural supports. It is unreasonable to anticipate that these structures would be repaired and preserved after the radiological contamination is removed. The cost to dismantle site structures with a work force already mobilized is more efficient and less costly than if the process is deferred.

Consequently, this study assumes that non-essential site structures addressed by this analysis are removed, once remediation is complete, to a nominal depth of three feet below the local grade level, wherever possible. The site is then graded and stabilized.

Summary

The costs to decommission Callaway assume the removal of all contaminated and activated plant components and structural materials such that the owner may then have unrestricted use of the site with no further requirements for an operating license. Low-level radioactive waste, other than GTCC waste, is sent to a commercial processor for treatment/conditioning or directly to a controlled disposal facility.

Decommissioning is accomplished within the 60-year period following permanent cessation of operations required by current NRC regulations. Regardless of the timing of the decommissioning activities, the estimates assume the eventual removal of all the contaminated and activated plant components and structural materials, such that the facility operator may then have unrestricted use of the site with no further requirement for an operating license.

The decommissioning scenarios are described in Section 2. The assumptions are presented in Section 3, along with schedules of annual expenditures for the base case scenario. The major cost contributors are identified in Section 6, with detailed activity costs, waste volumes, and associated manpower requirements delineated in the appendices to this report. The major cost components are also identified in the cost summary provided at the end of this section.

The cost elements in the estimates are assigned to one of three subcategories: NRC License Termination, Spent Fuel Management, and Site Restoration. The subcategory “NRC License Termination” is used to accumulate costs that are consistent with “decommissioning” as defined by the NRC in its financial assurance regulations (i.e., 10 CFR Part 50.75). The cost reported for this subcategory is generally sufficient to terminate the unit’s operating license, recognizing that there may be some additional cost impact from spent fuel management.

The “Spent Fuel Management” subcategory contains costs associated with the transfer of the spent fuel to the DOE, as well as the operation of the spent fuel pool until such time that the transfer is complete.

“Site Restoration” is used to capture costs associated with the dismantling and demolition of buildings and facilities demonstrated to be free from contamination. This includes structures never exposed to radioactive materials, as well as those facilities that have been decontaminated to appropriate levels. Structures are removed to a depth of three feet below grade and backfilled to conform to local grade.

It should be noted that the costs assigned to these subcategories are allocations. Delegation of cost elements is for the purposes of comparison (e.g., with NRC financial guidelines) or to permit specific financial treatment (e.g., Asset Retirement Obligation determinations). In reality, there can be considerable interaction between the activities in the three subcategories. For example, an owner may decide to remove non-contaminated structures early in the project to improve access to highly contaminated facilities or plant components. In these instances, the non-contaminated removal costs could be reassigned from Site Restoration to an NRC License Termination support activity. However, in general, the allocations represent a reasonable accounting of those costs that can be expected to be incurred for the specific subcomponents of the total estimated program cost, if executed as described.

As noted within this document, the estimates were developed and costs are presented in 2020 dollars. As such, the estimates do not reflect the escalation of costs (due to inflationary and market forces) over the remaining operating life of the reactor or during the decommissioning period.

For the purposes of this analysis, the costs presented in the following tables reflect the use of off-site low-level radioactive waste processing to minimize the volume designated for controlled disposal. Costs for the direct disposal of the low-level radioactive waste (without reprocessing) are presented in the appendices (E and F).

DECON COST SUMMARY
DECOMMISSIONING COST ELEMENTS ^[1]
(thousands of 2020 dollars)

Cost Element	Cost
Decontamination	21,730
Removal	189,813
Packaging	33,686
Transportation	17,644
Waste Disposal	121,093
Off-site Waste Processing ^[1]	35,935
Program Management ^[2]	366,980
Security	100,705
Corporate Allocations	9,270
Spent Fuel Pool Isolation	14,576
Spent Fuel Management ^[3]	69,200
Insurance and Regulatory Fees	16,621
Energy	11,623
Characterization and Licensing Surveys	29,298
Property Taxes	998
Miscellaneous Equipment	7,663
Total ^[4]	1,046,835

Cost Element	Cost
License Termination (excluding ISFSI)	855,393
ISFSI Decommissioning (License Termination)	9,152
Spent Fuel Management ^[3]	69,200
Site Restoration (excluding ISFSI)	111,667
ISFSI Demolition (Site Restoration)	1,423
Total ^[4]	1,046,835

^[1] Assumes low-level radioactive waste processing for volume reduction

^[2] Includes engineering costs

^[3] Direct costs only. Excludes program management costs (staffing) but includes costs for spent fuel loading/spent fuel pool O&M and Emergency Planning fees

^[4] Columns may not add due to rounding

SAFSTOR COST SUMMARY
DECOMMISSIONING COST ELEMENTS ^[1]
(thousands of 2020 dollars)

Cost Element	Cost
Decontamination	19,823
Removal	190,638
Packaging	28,554
Transportation	14,753
Waste Disposal	91,874
Off-site Waste Processing ^[1]	39,671
Program Management ^[2]	469,264
Security	264,218
Corporate Allocations	14,291
Spent Fuel Pool Isolation	14,576
Spent Fuel Management ^[3]	69,206
Insurance and Regulatory Fees	51,752
Energy	23,588
Characterization and Licensing Surveys	29,639
Property Taxes	7,287
Miscellaneous Equipment	23,293
Total ^[4]	1,352,428

Cost Element	Cost
License Termination (excluding ISFSI)	1,148,866
ISFSI Decommissioning (License Termination)	9,152
Spent Fuel Management ^[5]	82,400
Site Restoration (excluding ISFSI)	110,587
ISFSI Demolition (Site Restoration)	1,423
Total ^[4]	1,352,428

- ^[1] Assumes low-level radioactive waste processing for volume reduction
- ^[2] Includes engineering costs
- ^[3] Direct costs only. Excludes program management costs (staffing) but includes costs for spent fuel loading/spent fuel pool O&M and Emergency Planning fees
- ^[4] Columns may not add due to rounding
- ^[5] Includes percentage of Period 2a (dormancy) plant operating costs until spent fuel pool is emptied, in addition to the direct costs.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents estimates of the costs to decommission the Callaway Energy Center (Callaway) for the selected decommissioning alternatives and scenarios following the scheduled cessation of plant operations. The estimates are designed to provide Ameren Missouri with sufficient information to assess its financial obligations, as they pertain to the eventual decommissioning of the nuclear unit.

The analysis relies upon site-specific, technical information from an earlier evaluation prepared in 2017,^{[1]*} updated to reflect current assumptions pertaining to the disposition of the nuclear station and relevant industry experience in undertaking such projects. The costs are based on several key assumptions in areas of regulation, component characterization, high-level radioactive waste management, low-level radioactive waste disposal, performance uncertainties (contingency) and site restoration requirements.

The analysis is not a detailed engineering evaluation, but rather estimates prepared in advance of the detailed engineering required to carry out the decommissioning of the nuclear unit. It may also not reflect the actual plan to decommission Callaway; the plan may differ from the assumptions made in this analysis based on facts that exist at the time of decommissioning.

The 2017 plant inventory, the basis for the decontamination and dismantling requirements and cost, and the decommissioning waste streams, were reviewed for this analysis. There were no substantive changes made to the plant inventory (that would impact decommissioning).

1.1 OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The objectives of this study were to prepare comprehensive estimates of the costs to decommission Callaway, to provide a sequence or schedule for the associated activities, and to develop waste stream projections from the decontamination and dismantling activities.

An operating license was issued for Callaway in 1984 for a 40 year operating period. On December 19, 2011, Ameren Missouri submitted a request for renewal of the operating license for an additional period of 20 years. On March 6, 2015, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) renewed the operating license through October 18, 2044.

* References provided in Section 7 of the document

For the purpose of this analysis, the base estimates reflect plant decommissioning at the expiration of its current operating license (2044) and the use of off-site low-level radioactive waste processing to minimize the volume designated for controlled disposal.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The nuclear unit is located in Callaway County, Missouri, approximately 80 miles west of the St. Louis metropolitan area. The nearest population center is Jefferson City, 25 miles west-southwest of the plant site. The station is an 1,171 MWe (net design electrical rating) pressurized water reactor with supporting facilities.

Westinghouse Electric Company designed the nuclear steam supply system (NSSS). The NSSS consists of a pressurized water reactor with four independent primary coolant loops, each of which contains a reactor coolant pump and a steam generator. An electrically heated pressurizer and connecting piping complete the system. The NSSS is rated at a thermal power level of 3,579 MWt (3,565 MWt reactor core plus 14 MWt for reactor coolant pumps), with a corresponding turbine-generator gross output of 1,284 MWe. The system is housed within a containment structure, a pre-stressed, post-tensioned concrete structure with cylindrical wall, a hemispherical dome, and a flat foundation slab. The wall and dome form a pre-stressed post-tensioned system. The inside surface of the structure is covered with a carbon steel liner, providing a leak tight membrane.

A power conversion system converts heat produced in the reactor to electrical energy. This system converts the thermal energy of the steam into mechanical shaft power and then into electrical energy. The turbine-generator is a tandem-compound, six-flow, four element, 1800-rpm unit. The unit consists of one high pressure and three low-pressure turbine elements driving a directly coupled generator. The turbine is operated in a closed feedwater cycle that condenses the steam; the feedwater is returned to the steam generators. Heat rejected in the main condensers is removed by the circulating water system.

The circulating water system supplies cooling water to the main condenser, condensing the steam exhausted from the turbine. Cooling for the condenser circulating water system is supplied by a large natural draft cooling tower. Makeup water for the cooling tower is drawn from the Missouri River.

1.3 REGULATORY GUIDANCE

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC or Commission) provided initial decommissioning requirements in its rule "General Requirements for Decommissioning Nuclear Facilities," issued in June 1988.^[2] This rule set forth financial criteria for decommissioning licensed nuclear power facilities. The regulation addressed decommissioning planning needs, timing, funding methods, and environmental review requirements. The intent of the rule was to ensure that decommissioning would be accomplished in a safe and timely manner and that adequate funds would be available for this purpose. Subsequent to the rule, the NRC issued Regulatory Guide 1.159, "Assuring the Availability of Funds for Decommissioning Nuclear Reactors,"^[3] which provided additional guidance to the licensees of nuclear facilities on the financial methods acceptable to the NRC staff for complying with the requirements of the rule. The regulatory guide addressed the funding requirements and provided guidance on the content and form of the financial assurance mechanisms indicated in the rule.

The rule defined three decommissioning alternatives as being acceptable to the NRC: DECON, SAFSTOR, and ENTOMB. The DECON alternative assumes that any contaminated or activated portion of the plant's systems, structures and facilities are removed or decontaminated to levels that permit the site to be released for unrestricted use shortly after the cessation of plant operations. The rule also placed limits on the time allowed to complete the decommissioning process. For SAFSTOR, the process is restricted in overall duration to 60 years, unless it can be shown that a longer duration is necessary to protect public health and safety. The guidelines for ENTOMB are similar, providing the NRC with both sufficient leverage and flexibility to ensure that these deferred options are only used in situations where it is reasonable and consistent with the definition of decommissioning. At the conclusion of a 60-year dormancy period (or longer for ENTOMB if the NRC approves such a case), the site would still require significant remediation to meet the unrestricted release limits for license termination.

The ENTOMB alternative has not been viewed as a viable option for power reactors due to the significant time required to isolate the long-lived radionuclides for decay to permissible levels. However, with rulemaking permitting the controlled release of a site,^[4] the NRC has re-evaluated this alternative. The resulting feasibility study, based upon an assessment by Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, concluded that the method did have conditional merit for some, if not most reactors. However, the staff also found that additional rulemaking would be needed before this option could be treated as a generic alternative. The NRC had considered rulemaking to alter the 60-

year time for completing decommissioning and to clarify the use of engineered barriers for reactor entombments.^[5]

The NRC's staff has recommended that rulemaking be deferred, based upon several factors, e.g., no licensee has committed to pursuing the entombment option, and the NRC's current priorities, at least until after the additional research studies are complete. The NRC concurred with the staff's recommendation. In a draft regulatory basis document published in March 2017 in support of rulemaking that would amend NRC regulations concerning nuclear plant decommissioning, the NRC staff proposes removing any discussion of the ENTOMB option from existing guidance documents since the method is not deemed practically feasible.

In 1996, the NRC published revisions to the general requirements for decommissioning nuclear power plants.^[6] When the decommissioning regulations were adopted in 1988, it was assumed that the majority of licensees would decommission at the end of the facility's operating licensed life. Since that time, several licensees permanently and prematurely ceased operations. Exemptions from certain operating requirements were required once the reactor was defueled to facilitate the decommissioning. Each case was handled individually, without clearly defined generic requirements. The NRC amended the decommissioning regulations in 1996 to clarify ambiguities and codify procedures and terminology as a means of enhancing efficiency and uniformity in the decommissioning process. The amendments allow for greater public participation and better define the transition process from operations to decommissioning.

Under the revised regulations, licensees will submit written certification to the NRC within 30 days after the decision to cease operations. Certification will also be required once the fuel is permanently removed from the reactor vessel. Submittal of these notices will entitle the licensee to a fee reduction and eliminate the obligation to follow certain requirements needed only during operation of the reactor. Within two years of submitting notice of permanent cessation of operations, the licensee is required to submit a Post-Shutdown Decommissioning Activities Report (PSDAR) to the NRC. The PSDAR describes the planned decommissioning activities, the associated sequence and schedule, and an estimate of expected costs. Prior to completing decommissioning, the licensee is required to submit an application to the NRC to terminate the license, which will include a license termination plan (LTP).

In 2011, the NRC issued regulations to improve decommissioning planning and thereby reduce the likelihood that any current operating facility will become a legacy site.^[7] The regulations require licensees to report additional details in

their decommissioning cost estimate including a decommissioning estimate for the ISFSI. This estimate is provided in Appendix G.

1.3.1 High-Level Radioactive Waste Management

Congress passed the “Nuclear Waste Policy Act”^[8] (NWPA) in 1982, assigning the federal government’s long-standing responsibility for disposal of the spent nuclear fuel created by the commercial nuclear generating plants to the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). The DOE was to begin accepting spent fuel by January 31, 1998; however, to date no progress in the removal of spent fuel from commercial generating sites has been made.

Today, the country is at an impasse on high-level waste disposal, even with the License Application for a geologic repository submitted by the DOE to the NRC in 2008. The Obama administration has cut the budget for the repository program while promising to “conduct a comprehensive review of policies for managing the back end of the nuclear fuel cycle ... and make recommendations for a new plan.” Towards this goal, the Obama administration appointed a Blue Ribbon Commission on America’s Nuclear Future (Blue Ribbon Commission) to make recommendations for a new plan for nuclear waste disposal. The Blue Ribbon Commission’s charter includes a requirement that it consider “[o]ptions for safe storage of used nuclear fuel while final disposition pathways are selected and deployed.”^[9]

On January 26, 2012, the Blue Ribbon Commission issued its “Report to the Secretary of Energy” containing a number of recommendations on nuclear waste disposal. Two of the recommendations that may impact decommissioning planning are:

- “[T]he United States [should] establish a program that leads to the timely development of one or more consolidated storage facilities”
- “[T]he United States should undertake an integrated nuclear waste management program that leads to the timely development of one or more permanent deep geological facilities for the safe disposal of spent fuel and high-level nuclear waste.”^[10]

In January 2013, the DOE issued the “Strategy for the Management and Disposal of Used Nuclear Fuel and High-Level Radioactive Waste,” in response to the recommendations made by the Blue Ribbon Commission

and as “a framework for moving toward a sustainable program to deploy an integrated system capable of transporting, storing, and disposing of used nuclear fuel...”^[11]

“With the appropriate authorizations from Congress, the Administration currently plans to implement a program over the next 10 years that:

- Sites, designs and licenses, constructs and begins operations of a pilot interim storage facility by 2021 with an initial focus on accepting used nuclear fuel from shut-down reactor sites;
- Advances toward the siting and licensing of a larger interim storage facility to be available by 2025 that will have sufficient capacity to provide flexibility in the waste management system and allows for acceptance of enough used nuclear fuel to reduce expected government liabilities; and
- Makes demonstrable progress on the siting and characterization of repository sites to facilitate the availability of a geologic repository by 2048.”

The NRC’s review of DOE’s license application to construct a geologic repository at Yucca Mountain was suspended in 2011 when the Obama administration significantly reduced the budget for completing that work. However, the US Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit issued a writ of mandamus (in August 2013)^[12] ordering NRC to comply with federal law and resume its review of DOE’s Yucca Mountain repository license application, to the extent allowed by previously appropriated funding for the review. That review is now complete with the publication of the five-volume safety evaluation report. A supplement to DOE’s environmental impact statement and adjudicatory hearing on the contentions filed by interested parties must be completed before a licensing decision can be made. Although the DOE proposed it would start fuel acceptance in 2025, no progress has been made in the repository program since DOE’s 2013 strategy was issued except for the completion of the Yucca Mountain safety evaluation report.

Holtec International submitted a license application to the NRC on March 30, 2017 for a consolidated interim spent fuel storage facility in southeast New Mexico called HI-STORE CIS (Consolidated Interim Storage) under the provisions of 10 CFR Part 72. The application is currently under NRC review.

Waste Control Specialists (WCS) submitted an application to the NRC on April 28, 2016, to construct and operate a Consolidated Interim Storage Facility (CISF) at its West Texas facility. On April 18, 2017, WCS requested that the NRC temporarily suspend all safety and environmental review activities, as well as public participation activities associated with WCS's license application. In March 2018, WCS and Orano USA, announced their intent to form a joint venture to license the facility. The joint venture has stated that they will request that the NRC resume its review of the original CISF license application.

On May 14, 2019, a bill was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives, H.R. 2699, the "Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act of 2019." Proposed to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, the legislation, if approved by the House and Senate and signed by the President, would provide the DOE the authority to site, construct, and operate one or more Monitored Retrieval Storage (MRS) facilities while a permanent repository is licensed and constructed and/or to enter into an MRS agreement with a non-Federal entity for temporary storage.

Completion of the decommissioning process is dependent upon the DOE's ability to remove spent fuel from the site in a timely manner. In June 2011, Ameren Missouri and the DOE reached an agreement on a settlement. The terms include payment to Ameren Missouri for spent fuel storage and related costs through 2010, and thereafter, annual payment of such costs after they are incurred.

It is generally necessary that spent fuel be cooled and stored for a minimum period at the generating site prior to transfer. As such, the NRC requires that licensees establish a program to manage and provide funding for the management of all irradiated fuel at the reactor site until title of the fuel is transferred to the DOE, pursuant to 10 CFR Part 50.54(bb).^[13] The post-shutdown costs incurred to satisfy this requirement include the isolation and continued operation of the spent fuel pool and the ISFSI during the five and one-half years following the cessation of plant operations.

At shutdown, the spent fuel pool is expected to contain freshly discharged assemblies (from the most recent refueling cycles) as well as the final reactor core. During the next five and one-half years the assemblies are packaged into multipurpose canisters for transfer to the DOE. It is assumed that this period provides the necessary cooling for the final core to meet the transportation system requirements for decay heat.

Costs are included within the decommissioning estimates for offloading the pool. These costs include the loading of DOE-provided Transportation, Aging, and Disposal (TAD) canisters and the associated campaign costs to load the canisters into the DOE-provided transport vehicle.

Removal of the fuel from the ISFSI is expected to be fully reimbursable and therefore not addressed in this study. However, the eventual decommissioning of the ISFSI is included.

The estimates described in this analysis were developed with the assumption that the DOE would give priority to removing spent fuel from shutdown sites. The estimates further assume that the spent fuel would be removed from the Callaway site within five and one-half years of the cessation of plant operations (i.e., five and one-half years would provide sufficient cooling time for the spent fuel to meet DOE transportation requirements).

1.3.2 Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal

The contaminated and activated material generated in the decontamination and dismantling of a commercial nuclear reactor is classified as low-level (radioactive) waste, although not all of the material is suitable for “shallow-land” disposal. With the passage of the “Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act” in 1980,^[14] and its Amendments of 1985,^[15] the states became ultimately responsible for the disposition of low-level radioactive waste generated within their own borders.

With the exception of Texas, no new compact facilities have been successfully sited, licensed, and constructed. The Texas Compact disposal facility is now operational and waste is being accepted from generators within the Compact by the operator, WCS. The facility is also able to accept limited quantities of non-Compact waste.

Disposition of the various waste streams produced by the decommissioning process considered all options and services currently available to Ameren Missouri. The majority of the low-level radioactive waste designated for controlled disposal (Class A^[16]) can be sent to EnergySolutions’ facility in Clive, Utah. Therefore, disposal costs for Class A waste were based upon Ameren Missouri’s Utilities Service Alliance agreement with EnergySolutions. This facility is not licensed to receive the higher activity portion (Classes B and C) of the decommissioning waste stream.

The WCS facility is able to receive the Class B and C waste. As such, for this analysis, Class B and C waste was assumed to be shipped to the WCS facility for disposal. Disposal costs were based upon Ameren Missouri's current agreement with WCS.

The dismantling of the components residing closest to the reactor core generates radioactive waste that may be considered unsuitable for shallow-land disposal (i.e., low-level radioactive waste with concentrations of radionuclides that exceed the limits established by the NRC for Class C radioactive waste (GTCC)). The Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1985 assigned the federal government the responsibility for the disposal of this material. The Act also stated that the beneficiaries of the activities resulting in the generation of such radioactive waste bear all reasonable costs of disposing of such waste.

The DOE issued its final Environmental Impact Statement for the disposal of GTCC on January 2016.^[17] The study evaluated the potential environmental impacts associated with constructing and operating a new facility or using an existing facility, disposal methods, and locations. DOE is awaiting Congressional action on the report and its recommendations. At this time, the federal government has not identified a specific cost for disposing of GTCC or a schedule for acceptance.

For purposes of this analysis only, the GTCC radioactive waste is assumed to be packaged and disposed of in a similar manner as high-level waste and at a cost equivalent to that envisioned for the spent fuel. The GTCC is packaged in the same canisters used for spent fuel and shipped directly to a DOE facility as it is generated.

A significant portion of the waste material generated during decommissioning may only be potentially contaminated by radioactive materials. This material can be analyzed on site or shipped off site to licensed facilities for further analysis, for processing and/or for conditioning/recovery. Reduction in the volume of low-level radioactive waste requiring disposal in a licensed low-level radioactive waste disposal facility can be accomplished through a variety of methods, including analyses and surveys or decontamination to eliminate the portion of waste that does not require disposal as radioactive waste, compaction, incineration or metal melt. The estimates for the base case scenarios reflect the savings from waste recovery/volume reduction.

1.3.3 Radiological Criteria for License Termination

In 1997, the NRC published Subpart E, “Radiological Criteria for License Termination,”^[18] amending 10 CFR Part 20. This subpart provides radiological criteria for releasing a facility for unrestricted use. The regulation states that the site can be released for unrestricted use if radioactivity levels are such that the average member of a critical group would not receive a Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE) in excess of 25 millirem per year, and provided that residual radioactivity has been reduced to levels that are As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA). The decommissioning estimates assume that the Callaway site will be remediated to a residual level consistent with the NRC-prescribed level.

It should be noted that the NRC and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) differ on the amount of residual radioactivity considered acceptable in site remediation. The EPA has two limits that apply to radioactive materials. An EPA limit of 15 millirem per year is derived from criteria established by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund).^[19] An additional and separate limit of 4 millirem per year, as defined in 40 CFR §141.16, is applied to drinking water.^[20]

On October 9, 2002, the NRC signed an agreement with the EPA on the radiological decommissioning and decontamination of NRC-licensed sites. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)^[21] provides that EPA will defer exercise of authority under CERCLA for the majority of facilities decommissioned under NRC authority. The MOU also includes provisions for NRC and EPA consultation for certain sites when, at the time of license termination, (1) groundwater contamination exceeds EPA-permitted levels; (2) NRC contemplates restricted release of the site; and/or (3) residual radioactive soil concentrations exceed levels defined in the MOU.

The MOU does not impose any new requirements on NRC licensees and should reduce the involvement of the EPA with NRC licensees who are decommissioning. Most sites are expected to meet the NRC criteria for unrestricted use, and the NRC believes that only a few sites will have groundwater or soil contamination in excess of the levels specified in the MOU that trigger consultation with the EPA. However, if there are other hazardous materials on the site, the EPA may be involved in the cleanup. As such, the possibility of dual regulation remains for certain licensees. The present study does not include any costs for this occurrence.

2. DECOMMISSIONING ALTERNATIVES

Two decommissioning alternatives, DECON and SAFSTOR, were evaluated for the Callaway Energy Center. Although the alternatives differ with respect to technique, process, cost, and schedule, they attain the same result: the ultimate release of the site for unrestricted use. The scenarios selected are representative of alternatives currently available to the owner and are defined as follows:

1. The first scenario assumes that the nuclear unit is promptly decommissioned (DECON alternative) upon the expiration of the current operating license in 2044. Following the permanent cessation of operations, and over the first five and one-half years, the spent fuel is transferred directly from the wet storage pool to the DOE (the fuel stored on the ISFSI is also removed from the site during this time period). Concurrently, the majority of the plant components, including the nuclear steam supply system components, are removed. Once the spent fuel stored in the fuel building's pool has been transferred off-site, the remaining portions of the power block are decommissioned and the surrounding site remediated. Following the termination of the operating license, all remaining site structures are dismantled.
2. In the second scenario, the nuclear unit is placed into safe-storage (SAFSTOR alternative) upon the expiration of the current operating license in 2044. As with the first scenario, the spent fuel is removed from the site (transferred to the DOE) during the first five and one-half years following the permanent cessation of operations. The facility is then placed into safe-storage (with non-essential systems de-energized and buildings secured). The start of decontamination and dismantling activities is deferred to the maximum extent (approximately 50 years from the cessation of operations) such that the license is terminated within the required 60-year period following permanent cessation of operations.

The following sections describe the basic activities associated with each alternative. Although detailed procedures for each activity identified are not provided, and the actual sequence of work may vary, the activity descriptions provide a basis not only for estimating but also for the expected scope of work, i.e., engineering and planning at the time of decommissioning.

In addition to the two decommissioning alternatives, two disposal options were assessed: recycling and direct disposal. Recycling is presented as the base option and considers the off-site processing of plant equipment and commodities with low levels of radiological contamination and/or material suspected to be contaminated for volume

reduction prior to disposal. The direct disposal option assumes that all contaminated and suspect material is packaged at the site for disposal at a regulated disposal facility. The scenarios are summarized as follows.

Alternative	Low-Level Radioactive Waste Options	Cost Summaries and/or Detailed Estimates
DECON	Recycling	Sections 3, 6, Appendix C
	Direct Disposal	Appendix E
SAFSTOR	Recycling	Sections 3, 6, Appendix D
	Direct Disposal	Appendix F

The conceptual approach that the NRC has described in its regulations divides decommissioning into three phases. The initial phase commences with the effective date of permanent cessation of operations and involves the transition of both plant and licensee from reactor operations (i.e., power production) to facility de-activation and closure. During the first phase, notification is to be provided to the NRC certifying the permanent cessation of operations and the removal of fuel from the reactor vessel. The licensee is then prohibited from reactor operation.

The second phase encompasses activities during the storage period or during major decommissioning activities, or a combination of the two. The third phase pertains to the activities involved in license termination. The decommissioning estimates developed for Callaway are also divided into phases or periods; however, demarcation of the phases is based upon major milestones within the project or significant changes in the projected expenditures.

2.1 DECON

The DECON alternative, as defined by the NRC, is "the alternative in which the equipment, structures, and portions of a facility and site containing radioactive contaminants are removed or decontaminated to a level that permits the property to be released for unrestricted use shortly after cessation of operations." This study does not address the cost to dispose of the spent fuel residing at the site; such costs are funded through a surcharge on electrical generation. The study also assumes that the costs incurred with the removal of the spent fuel from the ISFSI are fully reimbursable, and are also not included.

2.1.1 Period 1 - Preparations

In anticipation of the cessation of plant operations, detailed preparations are undertaken to provide a smooth transition from plant operations to site decommissioning. Through implementation of a

staffing transition plan, the organization required to manage the intended decommissioning activities is assembled from available plant staff and outside resources. Preparations include the planning for permanent defueling of the reactor, revision of technical specifications applicable to the operating conditions and requirements, a characterization of the facility and major components, and the development of the PSDAR.

Engineering and Planning

The PSDAR, required prior to or within two years of permanent cessation of operations, provides a description of the licensee's planned decommissioning activities, a timetable, and the associated financial requirements of the intended decommissioning program. Upon receipt of the PSDAR, the NRC will make the document available to the public for comment in a local hearing to be held in the vicinity of the reactor site. Ninety days following submittal and NRC receipt of the PSDAR, the licensee may begin to perform major decommissioning activities under a modified 10 CFR §50.59 procedure, i.e., without specific NRC approval. Major activities are defined as any activity that results in permanent removal of major radioactive components, permanently modifies the structure of the containment, or results in dismantling components (for shipment) containing GTCC, as defined by 10 CFR §61. Major components are further defined as comprising the reactor vessel and internals, large bore reactor coolant system piping, and other large components that are radioactive. The NRC includes the following additional criteria for use of the §50.59 process in decommissioning. The proposed activity must not:

- foreclose release of the site for possible unrestricted use,
- significantly increase decommissioning costs,
- cause any significant environmental impact, or
- violate the terms of the licensee's existing license.

Existing operational technical specifications are reviewed and modified to reflect plant conditions and the safety concerns associated with permanent cessation of operations. The environmental impact associated with the planned decommissioning activities is also considered. Typically, a licensee will not be allowed to proceed if the consequences of a particular decommissioning activity are greater than that bounded by previously evaluated environmental assessments or impact statements.

In this instance, the licensee would have to submit a license amendment for the specific activity and update the environmental report.

The decommissioning program outlined in the PSDAR will be designed to accomplish the required tasks within the ALARA guidelines (as defined in 10 CFR §20) for protection of personnel from exposure to radiation hazards. It will also address the continued protection of the health and safety of the public and the environment during the dismantling activity. Consequently, with the development of the PSDAR, activity specifications, cost-benefit and safety analyses, work packages and procedures, would be assembled to support the proposed decontamination and dismantling activities.

Site Preparations

Following final plant shutdown, and in preparation for actual decommissioning activities, the following activities are initiated:

- Characterization of the site and surrounding environs. This includes radiation surveys of work areas, major components (including the reactor vessel and its internals), internal piping, and primary shield cores.
- Isolation of the spent fuel storage pool and fuel handling systems, such that decommissioning operations can commence on the balance of the plant. The pool will remain operational for approximately five and one-half years following the cessation of operations before the inventory resident at shutdown can be transferred to the ISFSI.
- Specification of transport and disposal requirements for activated materials and/or hazardous materials, including shielding and waste stabilization.
- Development of procedures for occupational exposure control, control and release of liquid and gaseous effluent, processing of radwaste (including dry-active waste, resins, filter media, metallic and non-metallic components generated in decommissioning), site security and emergency programs, and industrial safety.

2.1.2 Period 2 - Decommissioning Operations

This period includes the physical decommissioning activities associated with the removal and disposal of contaminated and activated components and structures, including the successful termination of the

10 CFR §50 operating license. Significant decommissioning activities in this phase include:

- Construction of temporary facilities and/or modification of existing facilities to support dismantling activities. This may include a centralized processing area to facilitate equipment removal and component preparations for off-site disposal.
- Reconfiguration and modification of site structures and facilities as needed to support decommissioning operations. This may include the upgrading of roads (on- and off-site) to facilitate hauling and transport. Modifications may be required to the containment structure to facilitate access of large/heavy equipment. Modifications may also be required to the refueling area of the reactor building to support the segmentation of the reactor vessel internals and component extraction.
- Design and fabrication of temporary and permanent shielding to support removal and transportation activities, construction of contamination control envelopes, and the procurement of specialty tooling.
- Procurement (lease or purchase) of shipping canisters, cask liners, and industrial packages for the disposition of low-level radioactive waste.
- Decontamination of components and piping systems as required to control (minimize) worker exposure.
- Removal of piping and components no longer essential to support decommissioning operations.
- Removal of control rod drive housings and the head service structure from the reactor vessel head. Segmentation of the vessel closure head.
- Removal and segmentation of the upper internals assemblies. Segmentation will maximize the loading of the shielded transport casks, i.e., by weight and activity. The operations are conducted under water using remotely operated tooling and contamination controls.
- Disassembly and segmentation of the remaining reactor internals, including the core shroud and lower core support assembly. Some material is expected to exceed Class C disposal requirements. As such, the segments will be packaged in modified fuel storage canisters for geologic disposal.

- Segmentation of the reactor vessel. A shielded platform is installed for segmentation as cutting operations are performed in-air using remotely operated equipment within a contamination control envelope. The water level is maintained just below the cut to minimize the working area dose rates. Segments are transferred in-air to containers that are stored under water, for example, in an isolated area of the refueling canal.
- Removal of the activated portions of the concrete biological shield and accessible contaminated concrete surfaces. If dictated by the steam generator and pressurizer removal scenarios, those portions of the associated cubicles necessary for access and component extraction are removed.
- Removal of the steam generators and pressurizer for material recovery and controlled disposal. The steam generators will be moved to an on-site processing center, the steam domes removed and the internal components segregated for recycling. The lower shell and tube bundle will be packaged for direct disposal. These components can serve as their own burial containers provided that all penetrations are properly sealed and the internal contaminants are stabilized, e.g., with grout. Steel shielding will be added, as necessary, to those external areas of the package to meet transportation limits and regulations. The pressurizer is disposed of intact.

At least two years prior to the anticipated date of license termination, an LTP is required. Submitted as a supplement to the Final Safety Analysis Report (FSAR) or its equivalent, the plan must include: a site characterization, description of the remaining dismantling activities, plans for site remediation, procedures for the final radiation survey, designation of the end use of the site, an updated cost estimate to complete the decommissioning, and any associated environmental concerns. The NRC will notice the receipt of the plan, make the plan available for public comment, and schedule a local hearing. LTP approval will be subject to any conditions and limitations as deemed appropriate by the Commission. The licensee may then commence with the final remediation of site facilities and services, including:

- Removal of remaining plant systems and associated components as they become nonessential to the decommissioning program or worker health and safety (e.g., waste collection and treatment systems, electrical power and ventilation systems).

- Removal of the steel liners from refueling canal, disposing of the activated and contaminated sections as radioactive waste. Removal of any activated/ contaminated concrete.
- Surveys of the decontaminated areas of the containment structure.
- Remediation and removal of the contaminated equipment and material from the fuel building and any other contaminated facility. Radiation and contamination controls will be utilized until residual levels indicate that the structures and equipment can be released for unrestricted access and conventional demolition. This activity may necessitate the dismantling and disposition of most of the systems and components (both clean and contaminated) located within these buildings. This activity facilitates surface decontamination and subsequent verification surveys required prior to obtaining release for demolition.
- Routing of material removed in the decontamination and dismantling to a central processing area. Material certified to be free of contamination is released for unrestricted disposition, e.g., as scrap, recycle, or general disposal. Contaminated material is characterized and segregated for additional off-site processing (disassembly, chemical cleaning, volume reduction, and waste treatment), and/or packaged for controlled disposal at a low-level radioactive waste disposal facility.

Incorporated into the LTP is the Final Survey Plan. This plan identifies the radiological surveys to be performed once the decontamination activities are completed and is developed using the guidance provided in the “Multi-Agency Radiation Survey and Site Investigation Manual (MARSSIM).”^[22] This document incorporates the statistical approaches to survey design and data interpretation used by the EPA. It also identifies state-of-the-art, commercially available instrumentation and procedures for conducting radiological surveys. Use of this guidance ensures that the surveys are conducted in a manner that provides a high degree of confidence that applicable NRC criteria are satisfied. Once the survey is complete, the results are provided to the NRC in a format that can be verified. The NRC then reviews and evaluates the information, performs an independent confirmation of radiological site conditions, and makes a determination on the requested change to the operating license (that would release the property for unrestricted use).

The NRC will amend the operating licenses if it determines that site remediation has been performed in accordance with the LTP, and that

the terminal radiation survey and associated documentation demonstrate that the property is suitable for release.

2.1.3 Period 3 - Site Restoration

Following completion of decommissioning operations, site restoration activities will begin. Efficient removal of the contaminated materials and verification that residual radionuclide concentrations are below the NRC limits will result in substantial damage to many of the structures. Although performed in a controlled, safe manner, blasting, coring, drilling, scarification (surface removal), and the other decontamination activities will substantially degrade power block structures including the reactor, auxiliary, fuel, and radwaste buildings. Under certain circumstances, verifying that subsurface radionuclide concentrations meet NRC site release requirements will require removal of grade slabs and lower floors, potentially weakening footings and structural supports. This removal activity will be necessary for those facilities and plant areas where historical records, when available, indicate the potential for radionuclides having been present in the soil, where system failures have been recorded, or where it is required to confirm that subsurface process and drain lines were not breached over the operating life of the station.

It is not currently anticipated that these structures would be repaired and preserved after the radiological contamination is removed. The cost to dismantle site structures, once remediation is complete, with a work force already mobilized on site is more efficient than if the process is deferred.

This cost study presumes that non-essential structures and site facilities are dismantled as a continuation of the decommissioning activity. Foundations and exterior walls are removed to a nominal depth of three feet below grade. The three-foot depth allows for the placement of gravel for drainage, as well as topsoil, so that vegetation can be established for erosion control. Site areas affected by the dismantling activities are restored and the plant area graded as required to prevent ponding and inhibit the refloating of subsurface materials.

Non-contaminated concrete rubble produced by demolition activities is processed to remove reinforcing steel and miscellaneous embedments. The processed material is then used on site to backfill foundation voids. Excess non-contaminated materials are trucked to an off-site area for disposal as construction debris.

2.2 SAFSTOR

The NRC defines SAFSTOR as "the alternative in which the nuclear facility is placed and maintained in a condition that allows the nuclear facility to be safely stored and subsequently decontaminated (deferred decontamination) to levels that permit release for unrestricted use." The facility is left intact (during the dormancy period), with structures maintained in a sound condition. Systems that are not required to support the spent fuel pool or site surveillance and security are drained, de-energized, and secured. Minimal cleaning/removal of loose contamination and/or fixation and sealing of remaining contamination is performed. Access to contaminated areas is secured to provide controlled access for inspection and maintenance.

The engineering and planning requirements are similar to those for the DECON alternative, although a shorter time period is expected for these activities due to the more limited work scope. Site preparations are also similar to those for the DECON alternative. However, with the exception of the required radiation surveys and site characterizations, the mobilization and preparation of site facilities is less extensive.

2.2.1 Period 1 - Preparations

Preparations for long-term storage include the planning for permanent defueling of the reactor, revision of technical specifications appropriate to the operating conditions and requirements, a characterization of the facility and major components, and the development of the PSDAR.

The process of placing the plant in safe-storage includes, but is not limited to, the following activities:

- Isolation of the spent fuel storage services and fuel handling systems so that safe-storage operations may commence on the balance of the plant. This activity may be carried out by plant personnel in accordance with existing operating technical specifications. Activities are scheduled around the fuel handling systems to the greatest extent possible.
- Transfer of all spent fuel from the storage pool and the ISFSI to the DOE by the end of the minimum required cooling period.
- Draining and de-energizing of the non-contaminated systems not required to support continued site operations or maintenance.

- Disposing of contaminated filter elements and resin beds not required for processing wastes from layup activities for future operations.
- Draining of the reactor vessel, with the internals left in place and the vessel head secured.
- Draining and de-energizing non-essential, contaminated systems with decontamination as required for future maintenance and inspection.
- Preparing lighting and alarm systems whose continued use is required; de-energizing portions of fire protection, electric power, and HVAC systems whose continued use is not required.
- Cleaning of the loose surface contamination from building access pathways.
- Performing an interim radiation survey of plant, posting warning signs where appropriate.
- Erecting physical barriers and/or securing all access to radioactive or contaminated areas, except as required for inspection and maintenance.
- Installing security and surveillance monitoring equipment and relocating security fence around secured structures, as required.

2.2.2 Period 2 - Dormancy

The second phase identified by the NRC in its rule addresses licensed activities during a storage period and is applicable to the dormancy phases of the deferred decommissioning alternative. Dormancy activities include a 24-hour security force, preventive and corrective maintenance on security systems, area lighting, general building maintenance, heating and ventilation of buildings, routine radiological inspections of contaminated structures, maintenance of structural integrity, and a site environmental and radiation monitoring program. Resident maintenance personnel perform equipment maintenance, inspection activities, routine services to maintain safe conditions, adequate lighting, heating, and ventilation, and periodic preventive maintenance on essential site services.

An environmental surveillance program is carried out during the dormancy period to ensure that releases of radioactive material to the environment are prevented and/or detected and controlled. Appropriate emergency procedures are established and initiated for potential

releases that exceed prescribed limits. The environmental surveillance program constitutes an abbreviated version of the program in effect during normal plant operations.

Security during the dormancy period is conducted primarily to prevent unauthorized entry and to protect the public from the consequences of its own actions. The security fence, sensors, alarms, and other surveillance equipment provide security. Fire and radiation alarms are also monitored and maintained.

Consistent with the DECON scenario, the spent fuel storage pool is emptied within five and one-half years of the cessation of operations. The pool is secured for storage and decommissioned along with the power block structures in Period 4.

After a period of storage (such that license termination is accomplished within 60 years of final shutdown), it is required that the licensee submit an application to terminate the license, along with an LTP (described in Section 2.1.2), thereby initiating the third phase.

2.2.3 Periods 3 and 4 - Delayed Decommissioning

Prior to the commencement of decommissioning operations, preparations are undertaken to reactivate site services and prepare for decommissioning. Preparations include engineering and planning, a detailed site characterization, and the assembly of a decommissioning management organization. Final planning for activities and the writing of activity specifications and detailed procedures are also initiated at this time.

Much of the work in developing a termination plan is relevant to the development of the detailed engineering plans and procedures. The activities associated with this phase and the follow-on decontamination and dismantling processes are detailed in Sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.2. The primary difference between the sequences anticipated for the DECON and this deferred scenario is the absence, in the latter, of any constraint on the availability of the fuel storage facilities for decommissioning.

Variations in the length of the dormancy period are expected to have little effect upon the quantities of radioactive wastes generated from system and structure removal operations. Given the levels of radioactivity and spectrum of radionuclides expected from sixty years of plant operation, no plant process system identified as being

contaminated upon final shutdown will become releasable due to the decay period alone, i.e., there is no significant reduction in the waste generated from the decommissioning activities. However, due to the lower activity levels, a greater percentage of the waste volume can be designated for off-site processing and recovery.

The delay in decommissioning also yields lower working area radiation levels. As such, the estimate for this delayed scenario incorporates reduced ALARA controls for the SAFSTOR's lower occupational exposure potential.

Although the initial radiation levels due to ^{60}Co will decrease during the dormancy period, the internal components of the reactor vessel will still exhibit sufficiently high radiation dose rates to require remote sectioning under water due to the presence of long-lived radionuclides such as ^{94}Nb , ^{59}Ni , and ^{63}Ni . Therefore, the dismantling procedures described for the DECON alternative would still be employed during this scenario. Portions of the biological shield will still be radioactive due to the presence of activated trace elements with long half-lives (^{152}Eu and ^{154}Eu). Decontamination will require controlled removal and disposal. It is assumed that radioactive corrosion products on inner surfaces of piping and components will not have decayed to levels that will permit unrestricted use or allow conventional removal. These systems and components will be surveyed as they are removed and disposed of in accordance with the existing radioactive release criteria.

2.2.4 Period 5 - Site Restoration

Following completion of decommissioning operations, site-restoration activities can begin. Dismantling, as a continuation of the decommissioning process, is clearly the most appropriate and cost-effective option, as described in Section 2.1.3. The basis for the dismantling cost in this scenario is consistent with that described for DECON, presuming the removal of structures and site facilities to a nominal depth of three feet below grade and the limited restoration of the site.

3. COST ESTIMATE

The cost estimates prepared for decommissioning Callaway consider the unique features of the site, including the NSSS, power generation systems, support services, site buildings, and ancillary facilities. The basis of the estimates, including the sources of information relied upon, the estimating methodology employed, site-specific considerations, and other pertinent assumptions, is described in this section.

3.1 BASIS OF ESTIMATE

The current estimates were developed using the site-specific, technical information relied upon in the decommissioning analysis prepared in 2017. This information was reviewed for the current analysis and updated as deemed appropriate. The site-specific considerations and assumptions used in the previous evaluation were also revisited. Modifications were incorporated where new information was available or experience from ongoing decommissioning programs provided viable alternatives or improved processes.

3.2 METHODOLOGY

The methodology used to develop the estimates follows the basic approach originally presented in the AIF/NESP-036 study report, "Guidelines for Producing Commercial Nuclear Power Plant Decommissioning Cost Estimates,"^[23] and the DOE "Decommissioning Handbook."^[24] These documents present a unit factor method for estimating decommissioning activity costs, which simplifies the estimating calculations. Unit factors for concrete removal (\$/cubic yard), steel removal (\$/ton), and cutting costs (\$/inch) are developed using local labor rates. The activity-dependent costs are estimated with the item quantities (cubic yards and tons), developed from plant drawings and inventory documents. Removal rates and material costs for the conventional disposition of components and structures rely upon information available in the industry publication, "Building Construction Cost Data," published by RSMeans.^[25]

The unit factor method provides a demonstrable basis for establishing reliable cost estimates. The detail provided in the unit factors, including activity duration, labor costs (by craft), and equipment and consumable costs, ensures that essential elements have not been omitted. Appendix A presents the detailed development of a typical unit factor. Appendix B provides the values contained within one set of factors developed for this analysis.

Regulatory Guide 1.184 [26] Revision 1, issued in October 2013, describes the methods and procedures that are acceptable to the NRC staff for implementing the requirements that relate to the initial activities and the major phases of the decommissioning process. The costs and schedules presented in this analysis follow the general guidance and sequence in the regulations. The format and content of the estimates is also consistent with the recommendations of Regulatory Guide 1.202,[27] issued February 2005.

This analysis reflects lessons learned from TLG's involvement in the Shippingport Station Decommissioning Project, completed in 1989, as well as the decommissioning of the Cintichem reactor, hot cells and associated facilities, completed in 1997. In addition, the planning and engineering for the Rancho Seco, Trojan, Yankee Rowe, Big Rock Point, Maine Yankee, Humboldt Bay-3, Oyster Creek, Connecticut Yankee, Crystal River, Vermont Yankee, Fort Calhoun and Pilgrim nuclear units have provided additional insight into the process, the regulatory aspects, and the technical challenges of decommissioning commercial nuclear units.

Work Difficulty Factors

TLG has historically applied work difficulty adjustment factors (WDFs) to account for the inefficiencies in working in a power plant environment. WDFs are assigned to each unique set of unit factors, commensurate with the inefficiencies associated with working in confined, hazardous environments. The ranges used for the WDFs are as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| • Access Factor | 10% to 20% |
| • Respiratory Protection Factor | 10% to 50% |
| • Radiation/ALARA Factor | 10% to 37% |
| • Protective Clothing Factor | 10% to 30% |
| • Work Break Factor | 8.33% |

The factors and their associated range of values were developed in conjunction with the AIF/NESP-036 study. The application of the factors is discussed in more detail in that publication.

Scheduling Program Durations

The unit factors, adjusted by the WDFs as described above, are applied against the inventory of materials to be removed in the radiological controlled areas. The resulting man-hours, or crew-hours, are used in the development of the

decommissioning program schedule, using resource loading and event sequencing considerations. The scheduling of conventional removal and dismantling activities is based upon productivity information available from the "Building Construction Cost Data" publication.

An activity duration critical path is used to determine the total decommissioning program schedule. The schedule is relied upon in calculating the carrying costs, which include program management, administration, field engineering, equipment rental, and support services such as quality control and security. This systematic approach for assembling decommissioning estimates ensures a high degree of confidence in the reliability of the resulting costs.

3.3 FINANCIAL COMPONENTS OF THE COST MODEL

TLG's proprietary decommissioning cost model, DECCER, produces a number of distinct cost elements. These direct expenditures, however, do not comprise the total cost to accomplish the project goal, i.e., license termination and site restoration.

Inherent in any cost estimate that does not rely on historical data is the inability to specify the precise source of costs imposed by factors such as tool breakage, accidents, illnesses, weather delays, and labor stoppages. In the DECCER cost model, contingency fulfills this role. Contingency is added to each line item to account for costs that are difficult or impossible to develop analytically. Such costs are historically inevitable over the duration of a job of this magnitude; therefore, this cost analysis includes funds to cover these types of expenses.

3.3.1 Contingency

The activity- and period-dependent costs are combined to develop the total decommissioning cost. A contingency is then applied on a line-item basis, using one or more of the contingency types listed in the AIF/NESP-036 study. "Contingencies" are defined in the American Association of Cost Engineers "Project and Cost Engineers' Handbook"^[28] as "specific provision for unforeseeable elements of cost within the defined project scope; particularly important where previous experience relating estimates and actual costs has shown that unforeseeable events which will increase costs are likely to occur." The cost elements in this analysis are based upon ideal conditions and maximum efficiency; therefore, consistent with industry practice, contingency is included. In the AIF/NESP-036 study, the types of

unforeseeable events that are likely to occur in decommissioning are discussed and guidelines are provided for percentage contingency in each category. It should be noted that contingency, as used in this analysis, does not account for price escalation and inflation in the cost of decommissioning over the remaining operating life of the station.

Contingency funds are an integral part of the total cost to complete the decommissioning process. Exclusion of this component puts at risk a successful completion of the intended tasks and, potentially, subsequent related activities. For this study, TLG examined the major activity-related problems (decontamination, segmentation, equipment handling, packaging, transport, and waste disposal) that necessitate a contingency. Individual activity contingencies ranged from 10% to 75%, depending on the degree of difficulty judged to be appropriate from TLG's actual decommissioning experience. The contingency values used in this study are as follows:

• Decontamination	50%
• Contaminated Component Removal	25%
• Contaminated Component Packaging	10%
• Contaminated Component Transport	15%
• Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal	25%
• Low-Level Radioactive Waste Processing	15%
• Reactor Segmentation	75%
• NSSS Component Removal	25%
• Reactor Waste Packaging	25%
• Reactor Waste Transport	25%
• Reactor Vessel Component Disposal	50%
• GTCC Disposal	15%
• Staffing	15%
• Spent Fuel Management	15%
• Non-Radioactive Component Removal	15%
• Heavy Equipment and Tooling	15%
• Supplies	25%
• Engineering	15%
• Energy	15%
• Insurance and Fees	10%
• Characterization and Termination Surveys	30%
• Operations and Maintenance Expense	15%

- Construction 15%
- Property Taxes 10%
- ISFSI Decommissioning 25%

The contingency values are applied to the appropriate components of the estimates on a line item basis. A composite value is then reported at the end of each detailed estimate (as provided in Appendix C, D, E and F). A contingency of 25% is applied to the subtotal of the ISFSI decommissioning costs, as shown in Appendix G Table G-2 for ISFSI 72.30 decommissioning and license termination activities..

3.3.2 Financial Risk

In addition to the routine uncertainties addressed by contingency, another cost element that is sometimes necessary to consider when bounding decommissioning costs relates to uncertainty, or risk. Examples can include changes in work scope, pricing, job performance, and other variations that could conceivably, but not necessarily, occur. Consideration is sometimes necessary to generate a level of confidence in the estimate, within a range of probabilities. TLG considers these types of costs under the broad term “financial risk.” Included within the category of financial risk are:

- Transition activities and costs: ancillary expenses associated with eliminating 50% to 80% of the site labor force shortly after the cessation of plant operations, added cost for worker separation packages throughout the decommissioning program, national or company-mandated retraining, and retention incentives for key personnel.
- Delays in approval of the decommissioning plan due to intervention, public participation in local community meetings, legal challenges, and national and local hearings.
- Changes in the project work scope from the baseline estimate, involving the discovery of unexpected levels of contaminants, contamination in places not previously expected, contaminated soil previously undiscovered (either radioactive or hazardous material contamination), variations in plant inventory or configuration not indicated by the as-built drawings.
- Regulatory changes, for example, affecting worker health and safety, site release criteria, waste transportation, and disposal.

- Policy decisions altering national commitments (e.g., in the ability to accommodate certain waste forms for disposition), or in the timetable for such, for example, the start and rate of acceptance of spent fuel by the DOE.
- Pricing changes for basic inputs such as labor, energy, materials, and disposal. Items subject to widespread price competition (such as materials) may not show significant variation; however, others such as waste disposal could exhibit large pricing uncertainties, particularly in markets where limited access to services is available.

However this cost study does not add any additional costs to the estimate for financial risk, since there is insufficient historical data from which to project future liabilities. Consequently, the areas of uncertainty or risk are revisited periodically and addressed through repeated revisions or updates of the estimates.

3.4 SITE-SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS

There are a number of site-specific considerations that affect the method for dismantling and removal of equipment from the site and the degree of restoration required. The cost impact of the considerations identified below is included in this cost study.

3.4.1 Spent Fuel Management

The cost to dispose the spent fuel generated from plant operations is not reflected within the estimates to decommission Callaway. Ultimate disposition of the spent fuel is within the province of the DOE's Waste Management System, as defined by the Nuclear Waste Policy Act. As such, until recently, the disposal cost was being financed by a 1 mill/kWhr surcharge on nuclear generated energy delivered to customers, the fee being paid into the DOE's waste fund during operations. The D.C. Circuit ruling on November 19, 2013, ordered the DOE to submit a proposal to Congress to suspend the Nuclear Waste Fund fee "until such time as either the Secretary chooses to comply with the Act as it is currently written, or until Congress enacts an alternative waste management plan." The fee was reduced to 0.0 mill/kWh as of May 16, 2014. The fee is expected to be reinstated in the future.

Nonetheless, the NRC does requires licensees to establish a program to manage and provide funding for the management of all irradiated fuel at the reactor until title of the fuel is transferred to the Secretary of Energy. This funding requirement is fulfilled through inclusion of

certain high-level waste cost elements within the estimates, as described below.

For estimating purposes, Ameren Missouri has assumed that all spent fuel will be transferred to the DOE within five and one-half years after shutdown. This will allow Ameren Missouri to proceed with decommissioning (or safe-storage) operations in the shortest time possible. A delay in the start of fuel pickup, or a decrease in the spent fuel acceptance rate, will correspondingly prolong the transfer process and result in the fuel remaining at the Callaway site longer.

It is assumed that the five and one-half years provides the necessary cooling period for the final core to meet DOE's transport system requirements for decay heat. Once the pool is emptied, the spent fuel storage and handling facilities are available for decommissioning. Operation and maintenance costs for the spent fuel pool are included within the estimate as well as the costs to transfer the spent fuel from the pool to the DOE.

Storage Canister Design

A vertical underground dry storage system is used as a cost basis. The system consists of Holtec HI-STORM UMAX technology transportable Multi-Purpose Canisters (MPCs) stored within an underground metal and concrete structure, collectively known as Vertical Ventilated Modules (VVMs). A canister capacity of 37 pressurized water reactor fuel assemblies was assumed.

Canister Loading and Transfer

The estimates include the cost for the labor and equipment to load and transfer the spent fuel assemblies projected to reside in the pool at the cessation of plant operations. Any capital cost associated with the dry storage system is not included in the estimates.

Operations and Maintenance

The estimates include the cost of operating and maintaining the spent fuel pool for approximately five and one half years after the cessation of operations.

ISFSI Decommissioning

In accordance with 10 CFR §72.30, licensees must have a proposed decommissioning plan for the ISFSI site and facilities that includes a cost estimate for the plan. The plan needs to contain sufficient information on the proposed practices and procedures for the decontamination of the ISFSI and for the disposal of residual radioactive materials after the spent fuel has been removed.

For purposes of this study only, the decommissioning cost for the ISFSI was included in the DECON and SAFSTOR estimates. The decommissioning estimate is based on the conservative premise that a small percentage of the (VVMs) would contain very low levels of neutron-induced residual radioactivity that would necessitate remediation at the time of decommissioning. As an allowance, 6 of the 48 VVMs are assumed to be affected, i.e., contain residual radioactivity. The allowance quantity is based upon the number of MPCs required for the final core off-load (i.e., 193 offloaded assemblies, 37 assemblies per MPC) which results in a total of 6 VVMs that contain residual radioactivity.

No contamination or activation of the balance of the ISFSI structures are assumed. It would be expected that this assumption would be confirmed as a result of good radiological practice of surveying potentially impacted areas after each spent fuel transfer campaign. As such, only verification surveys are included for the ISFSI in the decommissioning estimate. The estimate is limited to costs necessary to terminate the ISFSI's NRC license and meet the §20.1402 criteria for unrestricted use.

In accordance with the specific requirements of 10 CFR §72.30 for the ISFSI work scope, the cost estimate for decommissioning the ISFSI reflects: 1) the cost of an independent contractor performing the decommissioning activities; 2) an adequate contingency factor; and 3) the cost of meeting the criteria for unrestricted use.

GTCC

The dismantling of the reactor internals is expected to generate radioactive waste considered unsuitable for shallow land disposal (i.e., low-level radioactive waste with concentrations of radionuclides that exceed the limits established by the NRC for Class C radioactive waste (GTCC)). The Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act of

1985 assigned the federal government the responsibility for the disposal of this material. The Act also stated that the beneficiaries of the activities resulting in the generation of such radioactive waste bear all reasonable costs of disposing of such waste. Although the DOE is responsible for disposing of GTCC waste, any costs for that service have not been determined. For purposes of this estimate, the GTCC radioactive waste has been assumed to be packaged in the same canisters used to store spent fuel and disposed of as high-level waste, at a cost equivalent to that envisioned for the spent fuel. The number of canisters required and the packaged volume for GTCC was based upon experience at Maine Yankee (e.g., the payload constraints as identified in the canister's certificate of compliance).

For purposes of this study, GTCC is packaged in the same canisters used to transport spent fuel. The GTCC is assumed to be disposed of as it is generated during reactor vessel segmentation operations.

3.4.2 Reactor Vessel and Internal Components

The reactor pressure vessel and internal components are segmented for disposal in shielded, reusable transportation casks. Segmentation is performed in the refueling canal, where a turntable and remote cutter are installed. The vessel is segmented in place, using a mast-mounted cutter supported off the lower head and directed from a shielded work platform installed overhead in the reactor cavity. Transportation cask specifications and transportation regulations dictate the segmentation and packaging methodology.

Intact disposal of reactor vessel shells has been successfully demonstrated at several of the sites currently being decommissioned. Access to navigable waterways has allowed these large packages to be transported to the Barnwell, South Carolina and Hanford, Washington disposal sites with minimal overland travel. Intact disposal of the reactor vessel and internal components can provide savings in cost and worker exposure by eliminating the complex segmentation requirements, isolation of the GTCC material, and transport/storage of the resulting waste packages. Portland General Electric (PGE) was able to dispose of the Trojan reactor as an intact package (including the internals). However, its location on the Columbia River simplified the transportation analysis since:

- the reactor package could be secured to the transport vehicle for the entire journey, i.e., the package was not lifted during transport,
- there were no man-made or natural terrain features between the plant site and the disposal location that could produce a large drop, and
- transport speeds were very low, limited by the overland transport vehicle and the river barge.

As a member of the Northwest Compact, PGE had a site available for disposal of the package - the US Ecology facility in Washington State. The characteristics of this arid site proved favorable in demonstrating compliance with land disposal regulations.

It is not known whether this option will be available when Callaway ceases operation. Future viability of this option will depend upon the ultimate location of the disposal site, as well as the disposal site licensee's ability to accept highly radioactive packages and effectively isolate them from the environment. Consequently, the study assumes the reactor vessel will require segmentation, as a bounding condition.

3.4.3 Primary System Components

In the DECON scenario, the reactor coolant system components are assumed to be decontaminated using chemical agents prior to the start of dismantling operations. This type of decontamination can be expected to have a significant ALARA impact, since in this scenario the removal work is done within the first few years of shutdown. A decontamination factor (average reduction) of 10 is assumed for the process. In the SAFSTOR scenario, radionuclide decay is expected to provide the same benefit and, therefore, a chemical decontamination is not included.

The following discussion deals with the removal and disposition of the steam generators, but the techniques involved are also applicable to other large components, such as heat exchangers, component coolers, and the pressurizer. The steam generators' size and weight, as well as their location within the reactor building, will ultimately determine the removal strategy.

A trolley crane is set up for the removal of the generators. It can also be used to move portions of the steam generator cubicle walls and floor slabs from the reactor building to a location where they can be

decontaminated and transported to the material handling area. Interferences within the work area, such as grating, piping, and other components are removed to create sufficient laydown space for processing these large components.

The generators are rigged for removal, disconnected from the surrounding piping and supports, and maneuvered into the open area where they are lowered onto a dolly. Each generator is rotated into the horizontal position for extraction from the containment and placed onto a multi-wheeled vehicle for transport to an on-site processing and storage area.

The generators are disassembled on-site with the steam dome and lightly contaminated subassemblies designated for off-site recycling. The more highly contaminated tube sheet and tube bundle are packaged for direct disposal. The interior volume is filled with low-density cellular concrete for stabilization of the internal contamination.

Reactor coolant piping is cut from the reactor vessel once the water level in the vessel (used for personnel shielding during dismantling and cutting operations in and around the vessel) is dropped below the nozzle zone. The piping is boxed and transported by shielded van. The reactor coolant pumps and motors are lifted out intact, packaged, and transported for processing and/or disposal.

3.4.4 Retired Components

The estimate includes the cost to dispose of four retired steam generators expected to be in storage at the site upon the cessation of plant operations. The components are processed for disposal in the same manner as described for the installed units.

A retired reactor closure head, with service structure, is also included in the decommissioning waste inventory. The component is currently stored in the steam generator storage facility.

3.4.5 Main Turbine and Condenser

The main turbine is dismantled using conventional maintenance procedures. The turbine rotors and shafts are removed to a laydown area. The lower turbine casings are removed from their anchors by controlled demolition. The main condensers are also disassembled and moved to a laydown area. Material is then prepared for transportation to an off-site recycling facility where it is surveyed and designated for

either decontamination or volume reduction, conventional disposal, or controlled disposal. Components are packaged and readied for transport in accordance with the intended disposition.

3.4.6 Transportation Methods

Contaminated piping, components, and structural material other than the highly activated reactor vessel and internal components will qualify as LSA-I, II or III or Surface Contaminated Object, SCO-I or II, as described in Title 49.^[29] The contaminated material will be packaged in Industrial Packages (IP-1, IP-2, or IP-3, as defined in subpart 173.411) for transport unless demonstrated to qualify as their own shipping containers. The reactor vessel and internal components are expected to be transported in accordance with Part 71, as Type B. It is conceivable that the reactor, due to its limited specific activity, could qualify as LSA II or III. However, the high radiation levels on the outer surface would require that additional shielding be incorporated within the packaging so as to attenuate the dose to levels acceptable for transport.

Any fuel cladding failure that occurred during the lifetime of the plant is assumed to have released fission products at sufficiently low levels that the buildup of quantities of long-lived isotopes (e.g., ¹³⁷Cs, ⁹⁰Sr, or transuranics) has been prevented from reaching levels exceeding those that permit the major reactor components to be shipped under current transportation regulations and disposal requirements.

Transport of the highly activated metal, produced in the segmentation of the reactor vessel and internal components, will be by shielded truck cask. Cask shipments may exceed 95,000 pounds, including vessel segment(s), supplementary shielding, cask tie-downs, and tractor-trailer. The maximum level of activity per shipment assumed permissible was based upon the license limits of the available shielded transport casks. The segmentation scheme for the vessel and internal segments is designed to meet these limits.

The transport of large intact components (e.g., large heat exchangers and other oversized components) will be by a combination of truck, rail, and/or multi-wheeled transporter.

Transportation costs for Class A radioactive material requiring controlled disposal are based upon the mileage to the EnergySolutions facility in Clive, Utah. Transportation costs for the higher activity Class B and C radioactive material are based upon the mileage to the WCS

facility in Andrews County, Texas. The transportation cost for the GTCC material is assumed to be contained within the disposal cost. Transportation costs for off-site waste processing are based upon the mileage to Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Truck transport costs were developed from published tariffs from Tri-State Motor Transit.^[30]

3.4.7 Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal

To the greatest extent practical, metallic material generated in the decontamination and dismantling processes is processed to reduce the total cost of controlled disposal. Material meeting the regulatory and/or site release criterion, is released as scrap, requiring no further cost consideration. Conditioning (preparing the material to meet the waste acceptance criteria of the disposal site) and recovery of the waste stream is performed off site at a licensed processing center. Any material leaving the site is subject to a survey and release charge, at a minimum.

The mass of radioactive waste generated during the various decommissioning activities at the site is shown on a line-item basis in the appendices and summarized in Section 5. The quantified waste summaries shown in these tables are consistent with 10 CFR Part 61 classifications. Commercially available steel containers are presumed to be used for the disposal of piping, small components, and concrete. Larger components can serve as their own containers, with proper closure of all openings, access ways, and penetrations. The volumes are calculated based on the exterior package dimensions for containerized material or a specific calculation for components serving as their own waste containers.

The more highly activated reactor components will be shipped in reusable, shielded truck casks with disposable liners. In calculating disposal costs, the burial fees are applied against the liner volume, as well as the special handling requirements of the payload. Packaging efficiencies are lower for the highly activated materials (greater than Type A quantity waste), where high concentrations of gamma-emitting radionuclides limit the capacity of the shipping canisters.

The cost to dispose of the lowest level waste and the majority of the material generated from the decontamination and dismantling activities is based upon the current cost for disposal at *EnergySolutions* facility in Clive, Utah. Disposal costs for the higher activity waste (Class B and C) were based upon Ameren Missouri's current agreement with WCS for the Andrews County facility.

3.4.8 Site Conditions Following Decommissioning

The NRC will terminate the site license when it determines that site remediation has been performed in accordance with the license termination plan, and that the terminal radiation survey and associated documentation demonstrate that the facility is suitable for release. The NRC's involvement in the decommissioning process will end at this point. Local building codes and state environmental regulations will dictate the next step in the decommissioning process, as well as the owner's own future plans for the site.

The estimates presented herein include the dismantling of the major structures to three feet below grade level, backfilling and the collapsing of below grade voids, and regrading such that the site upon which the power block and supplemental structures are located is transformed into a "grassy plain."

Concrete rubble generated from demolition activities is processed and made available as clean fill for the power block foundations. Additional fill is brought in to cap the power block excavations and to permit seeding for erosion control.

A significant amount of the below grade piping is located around the perimeter of the power block. The estimate includes a cost to excavate this area to an average depth of six feet so as to expose the piping, duct bank, conduit, and any near-surface grounding grid. The overburden is surveyed and stockpiled on site for future use in backfilling the below grade voids.

The existing electrical switchyard and access roads will remain in support of the electrical transmission and distribution system. Site restoration does not include the remediation of the water treatment plant's settling basins, if required.

Sludge removed from the sewage treatment plant lagoon was assumed to contain low levels of contamination that would require controlled disposal. As such, 3,600 cubic feet of material from the lagoon was designated for disposition at EnergySolutions' facility.

The existing and replacement cooling tower discharge pipes will be left in place and assumed to be flow-filled with suitable material to prevent the pipes from collapsing. The intake line will also be filled.

The estimates do not assume the remediation of any significant volume of contaminated soil. This assumption may be affected by continued plant operations and/or future regulatory actions, such as the development of site-specific release criteria.

3.5 ASSUMPTIONS

The following are the major assumptions made in the development of the estimates for decommissioning the site.

3.5.1 Estimating Basis

Decommissioning costs are reported in the year of projected expenditure; however, the values are provided in 2020 dollars. Costs are not inflated, escalated, or discounted over the periods of performance.

The estimates rely upon the physical plant inventory that was the basis for the 2017 analysis. There were no substantive changes made to the plant inventory (that would impact decommissioning).

The study follows the principles of ALARA through the use of work duration adjustment factors. These factors address the impact of activities such as radiological protection instruction, mock-up training, and the use of respiratory protection and protective clothing. The factors lengthen a task's duration, increasing costs and lengthening the overall schedule. ALARA planning is considered in the costs for engineering and planning, and in the development of activity specifications and detailed procedures. Changes to worker exposure limits may impact the decommissioning cost and project schedule.

3.5.2 Labor Costs

Ameren Missouri, as the operator, will continue to provide site operations support, including decommissioning program management, licensing, radiological protection, and site security. A Decommissioning Operations Contractor (DOC) will provide the supervisory staff needed to oversee the labor subcontractors, consultants, and specialty contractors needed to perform the work required for the decontamination and dismantling effort. The DOC will also provide the engineering services needed to develop activity specifications, detailed procedures, detailed activation analyses, and support field activities such as structural modifications.

Personnel costs are based upon average salary information provided by Ameren Missouri. Overhead costs were also provided by Ameren Missouri for site and corporate support; they are reduced commensurate with the staffing of the project.

The craft labor required to decontaminate and dismantle the nuclear unit is acquired through standard site contracting practices. The current cost of labor at the site is used as an estimating basis.

Security, while reduced from operating levels, is maintained throughout the decommissioning for access control, material control, and to safeguard the spent fuel.

A profile of the staffing levels for decommissioning, including contractors and craft, is provided in Figures 3.1 and 3.2 for the DECON and SAFSTOR scenarios, respectively. Utility staffing levels will gradually decrease after completing the removal of physical systems. Staffing levels and management support will vary based upon the amount and type of decommissioning work. Craft manpower levels decrease after systems removal and structures decontamination and drop substantially during the license termination survey period. However, craft levels increase again during the site restoration period due to the work associated with structures demolition.

3.5.3 Design Conditions

Any fuel cladding failure that occurred during the lifetime of the plant is assumed to have released fission products at sufficiently low levels that the buildup of quantities of long-lived isotopes (e.g., ¹³⁷Cs, ⁹⁰Sr, or transuranics) has been prevented from reaching levels exceeding those that permit the major NSSS components to be shipped under current transportation regulations and disposal requirements.

The curie contents of the vessel and internals at final shutdown are derived from those listed in NUREG/CR-3474.^[31] Actual estimates are derived from the curie/gram values contained therein and adjusted for the different mass of the Callaway components, projected operating life, and different periods of decay. Additional short-lived isotopes are derived from CR-0130^[32] and CR-0672,^[33] and benchmarked to the long-lived values from CR-3474.

The control elements are disposed of along with the spent fuel, i.e., there is no additional cost provided for their disposal.

Activation of the containment building structure is confined to the biological shield.

3.5.4 General

Transition Activities

Existing warehouses are cleared of non-essential material and remain for use by Ameren Missouri and its subcontractors. The plant's operating staff performs the following activities at no additional cost or credit to the project during the transition period:

- Drain and collect fuel oils, lubricating oils, and transformer oils for recycle and/or sale.
- Drain and collect acids, caustics, and other chemical stores for recycle and/or sale.
- Process operating waste inventories, i.e., the estimates do not address the disposition of any legacy wastes; the disposal of operating wastes during this initial period is not considered a decommissioning expense.

Scrap and Salvage

The existing plant equipment is considered obsolete and suitable for scrap as deadweight quantities only. Ameren Missouri will make economically reasonable efforts to salvage equipment following final plant shutdown. However, dismantling techniques assumed by TLG for equipment in this analysis are not consistent with removal techniques required for salvage (resale) of equipment. Experience has indicated that some buyers wanted equipment stripped down to very specific requirements before they would consider purchase. This requires expensive rework after the equipment had been removed from its installed location. Since placing a salvage value on this machinery and equipment would be speculative, and the value would be small in comparison to the overall decommissioning expenses, this analysis does not attempt to quantify the value that an owner may realize based upon those efforts.

It is assumed, for purposes of this analysis, that any value received from the sale of scrap generated in the dismantling process would be more than offset by the on-site processing costs. The dismantling techniques assumed in the decommissioning estimates do not include the additional

cost for size reduction and preparation to meet “furnace ready” conditions. For example, the recovery of copper from electrical cabling may require the removal and disposition of any contaminated insulation, an added expense. With a volatile market, the potential profit margin in scrap recovery is highly speculative, regardless of the ability to free release this material. This assumption is an implicit recognition of scrap value in the disposal of clean metallic waste at no additional cost to the project.

Furniture, tools, mobile equipment such as forklifts, trucks, bulldozers, and other property is removed at no cost or credit to the decommissioning project. Disposition may include relocation to other facilities. Spare parts are also made available for alternative use.

Energy

For estimating purposes, the plant is assumed to be de-energized, with the exception of those facilities associated with spent fuel storage. Replacement power costs are used to calculate the cost of energy consumed during decommissioning for tooling, lighting, ventilation, and essential services.

Insurance

Costs for continuing coverage (nuclear liability and property insurance) following cessation of plant operations and during decommissioning are included and based upon current operating premiums. Reductions in premiums, throughout the decommissioning process, are based upon the guidance provided in SECY-00-0145, “Integrated Rulemaking Plan for Nuclear Power Plant Decommissioning”^[34] The NRC’s financial protection requirements are based on various reactor (and spent fuel) configurations.

Taxes

Property tax payments are included for the land only and will continue through the decommissioning project.

Site Modifications

The perimeter fence and in-plant security barriers will be moved, as appropriate, to conform to the Site Security Plan in force during the various stages of the project.

3.6 COST ESTIMATE SUMMARY

Schedules of expenditures for the base case are provided in Tables 3.1 and 3.2. The tables delineate the cost contributors by year of expenditures as well as cost contributor (labor, equipment and materials, energy, radioactive waste disposal, and other costs).

The cost elements are also assigned to one of three subcategories: “License Termination,” “Spent Fuel Management,” and “Site Restoration.” The subcategory “License Termination” is used to accumulate costs that are consistent with “decommissioning” as defined by the NRC in its financial assurance regulations (i.e., 10 CFR §50.75). The cost reported for this subcategory is generally sufficient to terminate the unit’s operating license, recognizing that there may be some additional cost impact from spent fuel management. These costs are identified in Tables 3.1a and 3.2a.

The “Spent Fuel Management” subcategory contains costs associated with the five and one-half years of post-shutdown pool operations and the transfer of the fuel from the pool to the ISFSI. These costs are identified in Tables 3.1b and 3.2b.

“Site Restoration” is used to capture costs associated with the dismantling and demolition of buildings and facilities demonstrated to be free from contamination. This includes structures never exposed to radioactive materials, as well as those facilities that have been decontaminated to appropriate levels. Structures are removed to a depth of three feet below grade and backfilled to conform to local grade. These costs are identified in Tables 3.1c and 3.2c.

It should be noted that the costs assigned to these subcategories are allocations. Delegation of cost elements is for the purposes of comparison (e.g., with NRC financial guidelines) or to permit specific financial treatment (e.g., Asset Retirement Obligation determinations). In reality, there can be considerable interaction between the activities in the three subcategories. For example, an owner may decide to remove non-contaminated structures early in the project to improve access to highly contaminated facilities or plant components. In these instances, the non-contaminated removal costs could be

reassigned from Site Restoration to an NRC License Termination support activity. However, in general, the allocations represent a reasonable accounting of those costs that can be expected to be incurred for the specific subcomponents of the total estimated program cost, if executed as described.

As discussed in Section 3.4.1, while designated for disposal at the geologic repository along with the spent fuel, GTCC waste is still classified as low-level radioactive waste and, as such, included as a “License Termination” expense.

The estimates were developed and costs are presented in 2020 dollars. As such, the estimates do not reflect the escalation of costs (due to inflationary and market forces) over the remaining operating life of the reactor or during the decommissioning period. The schedules are based upon the detailed activity costs reported in Appendices C and D, along with the timeline presented in Section 4.

For the purposes of this analysis, the costs presented in the following tables reflect plant decommissioning at the expiration of its current license (2044) and the use of off-site low-level radioactive waste processing to minimize the volume designated for controlled disposal. Costs for the “direct disposal only” scenarios are presented in the appendices (E and F).

TABLE 3.1
DECON ALTERNATIVE
TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURES
(thousands, 2020 dollars)

Year	Labor	Equipment & Materials	Energy	Burial	Other ^[1]	Total ^[2]
Plant Costs						
2044	17,446	2,055	403	9	1,992	21,904
2045	88,376	13,238	2,362	1,819	15,589	121,383
2046	96,687	35,127	2,475	36,554	25,886	196,730
2047	94,512	39,116	1,861	48,421	20,563	204,473
2048	87,772	20,758	1,510	21,106	9,913	141,058
2049	86,817	18,815	1,469	18,245	8,792	134,139
2050	60,785	10,559	969	12,541	6,054	90,908
2051	39,627	8,303	336	24	3,608	51,897
2052	30,264	24,010	196	0	6,201	60,672
2053	6,532	5,183	42	0	1,338	13,096
Plant Subtotal	608,819	177,163	11,623	138,719	99,936	1,036,260
ISFSI 72.30 Costs						
2050	674	202	0	3,890	4,386	9,152
ISFSI Subtotal	674	202	0	3,890	4,386	9,152
ISFSI Site Restoration Costs						
2051	154	97	0	0	19	270
2052	543	340	0	0	66	949
2053	117	73	0	0	14	205
Subtotal ISFSI SR	815	510	0	0	98	1,423
Total	610,307	177,875	11,623	142,610	104,421	1,046,835

^[1] Includes property taxes, insurance, fees, surveys, and GTCC disposal

^[2] Columns may not add due to rounding

TABLE 3.1a
DECON ALTERNATIVE
LICENSE TERMINATION EXPENDITURES
(thousands, 2020 dollars)

Year	Labor	Equipment & Materials	Energy	Burial	Other ^[1]	Total ^[2]
Plant Costs						
2044	16,750	477	403	9	1,414	19,053
2045	84,695	5,575	2,362	1,819	12,777	107,228
2046	91,816	27,985	2,475	36,554	23,524	182,354
2047	89,616	32,174	1,861	48,421	18,392	190,463
2048	80,216	11,610	1,510	21,106	7,370	121,812
2049	79,012	9,469	1,469	18,245	6,219	114,414
2050	58,496	7,819	969	12,541	5,300	85,126
2051	31,082	1,480	280	24	1,846	34,711
2052	191	0	0	0	0	191
2053	41	0	0	0	0	41
Plant Subtotal	531,915	96,589	11,328	138,719	76,842	855,393
ISFSI 72.30 Costs						
2050	674	202	0	3,890	4,386	9,152
ISFSI Subtotal	674	202	0	3,890	4,386	9,152
Total	532,588	96,791	11,328	142,610	81,229	864,546

^[1] Includes property taxes, insurance, fees, surveys, and GTCC disposal

^[2] Columns may not add due to rounding

TABLE 3.1b
DECON ALTERNATIVE
SPENT FUEL MANAGEMENT EXPENDITURES
(thousands, 2020 dollars)

Year	Labor	Equipment & Materials	Energy	Burial	Other	Total ^[1]
2044	526	1,577	0	0	578	2,681
2045	2,554	7,663	0	0	2,811	13,029
2046	2,358	7,074	0	0	2,362	11,794
2047	2,281	6,844	0	0	2,171	11,297
2048	2,748	8,245	0	0	2,177	13,171
2049	2,788	8,364	0	0	2,171	13,323
2050	817	2,452	0	0	636	3,906
2051	0	0	0	0	0	0
2052	0	0	0	0	0	0
2053	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14,073	42,219	0	0	12,907	69,200

^[1] Columns may not add due to rounding

TABLE 3.1c
DECON ALTERNATIVE
SITE RESTORATION EXPENDITURES
(thousands, 2020 dollars)

Year	Labor	Equipment & Materials	Energy	Burial	Other	Total ^[1]
Plant Costs						
2044	170	0	0	0	0	170
2045	1,126	0	0	0	0	1,126
2046	2,513	69	0	0	0	2,582
2047	2,615	98	0	0	0	2,713
2048	4,808	902	0	0	365	6,076
2049	5,018	982	0	0	402	6,402
2050	1,471	288	0	0	118	1,877
2051	8,545	6,823	56	0	1,762	17,186
2052	30,073	24,010	196	0	6,201	60,481
2053	6,491	5,183	42	0	1,338	13,055
Plant Subtotal	62,831	38,354	295	0	10,186	111,667
ISFSI Site Restoration Costs						
2051	154	97	0	0	19	270
2052	543	340	0	0	66	949
2053	117	73	0	0	14	205
Subtotal ISFSI SR	815	510	0	0	98	1,423
Total	63,646	38,864	295	0	10,285	113,090

^[1] Columns may not add due to rounding

TABLE 3.2
SAFSTOR ALTERNATIVE
TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURES
(thousands, 2020 dollars)

Year	Labor	Equipment & Materials	Energy	Burial	Other ^[1]	Total ^[2]
Plant Costs						
2044	14,681	1,936	403	9	1,936	18,965
2045	74,253	13,294	1,959	625	9,480	99,612
2046	40,577	10,624	860	886	20,583	73,530
2047	27,395	8,005	392	17	4,409	40,217
2048	27,470	8,027	393	17	4,421	40,327
2049	27,395	8,005	392	17	4,409	40,217
2050	11,388	2,616	254	10	1,873	16,140
2051	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2052	4,674	352	196	7	809	6,039
2053	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2054	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2055	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2056	4,674	352	196	7	809	6,039
2057	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2058	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2059	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2060	4,674	352	196	7	809	6,039
2061	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2062	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2063	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2064	4,674	352	196	7	809	6,039
2065	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2066	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2067	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2068	4,674	352	196	7	809	6,039
2069	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2070	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2071	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2072	4,674	352	196	7	809	6,039
2073	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2074	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023

TABLE 3.2 (continued)
SAFSTOR ALTERNATIVE
TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURES
(thousands, 2020 dollars)

Year	Labor	Equipment & Materials	Energy	Burial	Other ^[1]	Total ^[2]
2075	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2076	4,674	352	196	7	809	6,039
2077	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2078	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2079	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2080	4,674	352	196	7	809	6,039
2081	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2082	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2083	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2084	4,674	352	196	7	809	6,039
2085	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2086	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2087	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2088	4,674	352	196	7	809	6,039
2089	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2090	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2091	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2092	4,674	352	196	7	809	6,039
2093	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2094	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2095	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2096	4,674	352	196	7	809	6,039
2097	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2098	13,339	695	520	13	1,034	15,600
2099	54,686	3,859	1,959	38	2,094	62,636
2100	72,179	28,979	1,892	36,662	15,219	154,932
2101	72,673	30,215	1,758	43,722	17,373	165,741
2102	67,109	10,077	1,469	15,096	6,367	100,119
2103	67,109	10,077	1,469	15,096	6,367	100,119
2104	41,371	6,862	400	687	3,335	52,656
2105	30,173	23,948	196	0	5,447	59,763

TABLE 3.2 (continued)
SAFSTOR ALTERNATIVE
TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURES
(thousands, 2020 dollars)

Year	Labor	Equipment & Materials	Energy	Burial	Other ^[1]	Total ^[2]
2106	9,093	7,217	59	0	1,641	18,011
Plant Subtotal	870,118	190,960	23,588	113,236	143,951	1,341,853
ISFSI 72.30 Costs						
2101	77	23	0	444	500	1,044
2102	292	88	0	1,686	1,901	3,967
2103	292	88	0	1,686	1,901	3,967
2104	13	4	0	74	83	174
ISFSI Subtotal	674	202	0	3,890	4,386	9,152
ISFSI Site Restoration Costs						
2104	110	69	0	0	13	192
2105	542	339	0	0	65	946
2106	163	102	0	0	20	285
Subtotal ISFSI SR	815	510	0	0	98	1,423
Total	871,606	191,671	23,588	117,126	148,436	1,352,428

^[1] Includes property taxes, insurance, fees, surveys, and GTCC disposal

^[2] Columns may not add due to rounding

TABLE 3.2a
SAFSTOR ALTERNATIVE
LICENSE TERMINATION EXPENDITURES
(thousands, 2020 dollars)

Year	Labor	Equipment & Materials	Energy	Burial	Other ^[1]	Total ^[2]
Plant Costs						
2044	14,155	359	403	9	1,358	16,284
2045	71,595	5,318	1,959	625	6,669	86,165
2046	35,742	2,646	722	886	18,220	58,217
2047	21,797	521	196	17	2,237	24,768
2048	21,857	523	196	17	2,243	24,836
2049	21,797	521	196	17	2,237	24,768
2050	9,731	402	196	10	1,230	11,569
2051	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2052	4,674	352	196	7	809	6,039
2053	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2054	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2055	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2056	4,674	352	196	7	809	6,039
2057	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2058	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2059	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2060	4,674	352	196	7	809	6,039
2061	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2062	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2063	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2064	4,674	352	196	7	809	6,039
2065	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2066	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2067	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2068	4,674	352	196	7	809	6,039
2069	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2070	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2071	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2072	4,674	352	196	7	809	6,039
2073	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2074	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023

TABLE 3.2a (continued)
SAFSTOR ALTERNATIVE
LICENSE TERMINATION EXPENDITURES
(thousands, 2020 dollars)

Year	Labor	Equipment & Materials	Energy	Burial	Other ^[1]	Total ^[2]
2075	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2076	4,674	352	196	7	809	6,039
2077	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2078	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2079	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2080	4,674	352	196	7	809	6,039
2081	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2082	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2083	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2084	4,674	352	196	7	809	6,039
2085	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2086	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2087	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2088	4,674	352	196	7	809	6,039
2089	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2090	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2091	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2092	4,674	352	196	7	809	6,039
2093	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2094	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2095	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2096	4,674	352	196	7	809	6,039
2097	4,661	351	196	7	807	6,023
2098	13,179	695	520	13	1,034	15,440
2099	53,556	3,859	1,959	38	2,094	61,506
2100	69,199	28,899	1,892	36,662	15,219	151,871
2101	68,971	29,880	1,758	43,722	17,272	161,604
2102	62,318	9,140	1,469	15,096	5,983	94,006
2103	62,318	9,140	1,469	15,096	5,983	94,006
2104	35,083	1,966	361	687	2,214	40,310
2105	190	0	0	0	0	190

TABLE 3.2a (continued)
SAFSTOR ALTERNATIVE
LICENSE TERMINATION EXPENDITURES
(thousands, 2020 dollars)

Year	Labor	Equipment & Materials	Energy	Burial	Other ^[1]	Total ^[2]
2106	57	0	0	0	0	57
Plant Subtotal	780,771	110,388	22,510	113,236	121,961	1,148,866
ISFSI 72.30 Costs						
2101	77	23	0	444	500	1,044
2102	292	88	0	1,686	1,901	3,967
2103	292	88	0	1,686	1,901	3,967
2104	13	4	0	74	83	174
ISFSI Subtotal	674	202	0	3,890	4,386	9,152
Total	781,445	110,590	22,510	117,126	126,347	1,158,018

^[1] Includes property taxes, insurance, fees, surveys, and GTCC disposal

^[2] Columns may not add due to rounding

TABLE 3.2b
SAFSTOR ALTERNATIVE
SPENT FUEL MANAGEMENT EXPENDITURES
(thousands, 2020 dollars)

Year	Labor	Equipment & Materials	Energy	Burial	Other	Total ^[1]
2044	526	1,577	0	0	578	2,681
2045	2,659	7,976	0	0	2,811	13,446
2046	4,835	7,978	137	0	2,362	15,313
2047	5,597	7,484	196	0	2,171	15,449
2048	5,613	7,505	196	0	2,177	15,491
2049	5,597	7,484	196	0	2,171	15,449
2050	1,656	2,215	58	0	642	4,571
Total	26,484	42,219	784	0	12,913	82,400

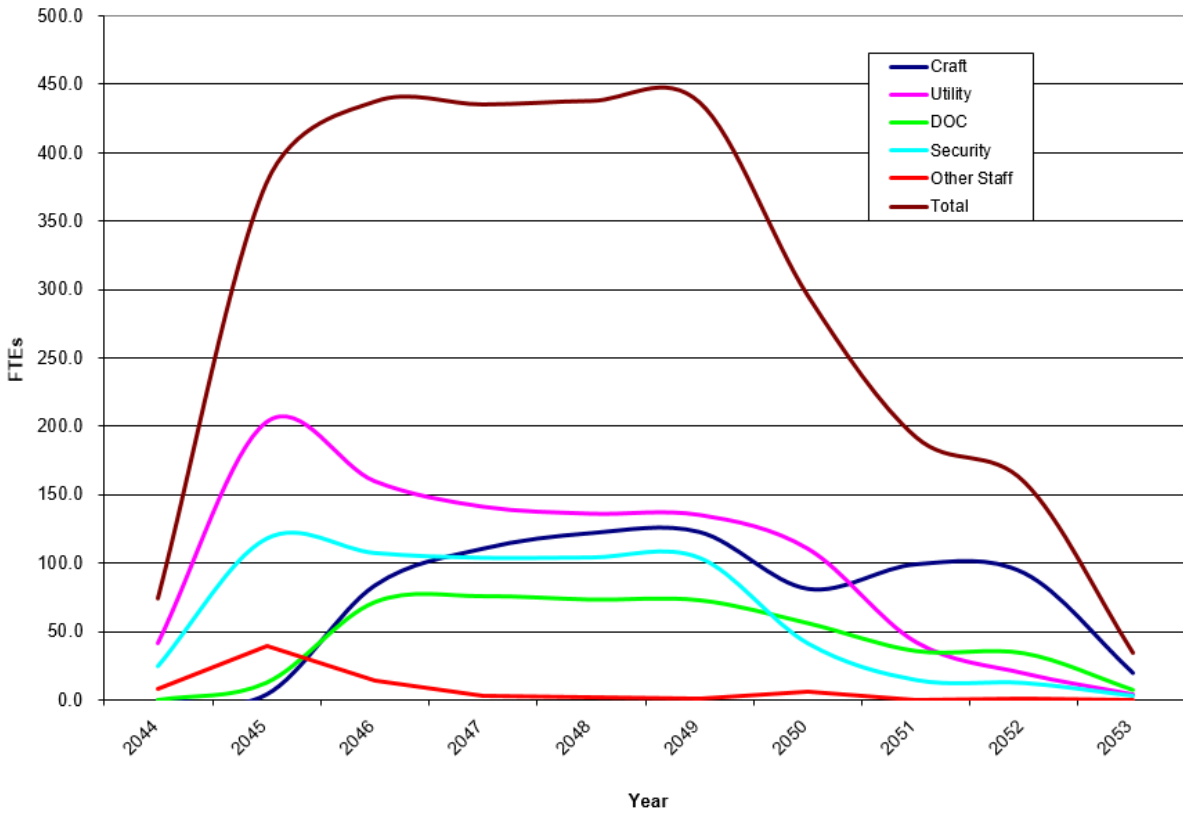
^[1] Columns may not add due to rounding

TABLE 3.2c
SAFSTOR ALTERNATIVE
SITE RESTORATION EXPENDITURES
(thousands, 2020 dollars)

Year	Labor	Equipment & Materials	Energy	Burial	Other	Total ^[1]
Plant Costs						
2044-97	0	0	0	0	0	0
2098	160	0	0	0	0	160
2099	1,131	0	0	0	0	1,131
2100	2,980	81	0	0	0	3,061
2101	3,702	334	0	0	101	4,137
2102	4,791	938	0	0	384	6,113
2103	4,791	938	0	0	384	6,113
2104	6,289	4,896	40	0	1,121	12,346
2105	29,982	23,948	196	0	5,447	59,573
2106	9,036	7,217	59	0	1,641	17,954
Plant Subtotal	62,863	38,352	295	0	9,077	110,587
ISFSI Site Restoration Costs						
2104	110	69	0	0	13	192
2105	542	339	0	0	65	946
2106	163	102	0	0	20	285
Subtotal ISFSI SR	815	510	0	0	98	1,423
Total	63,677	38,862	295	0	9,176	112,010

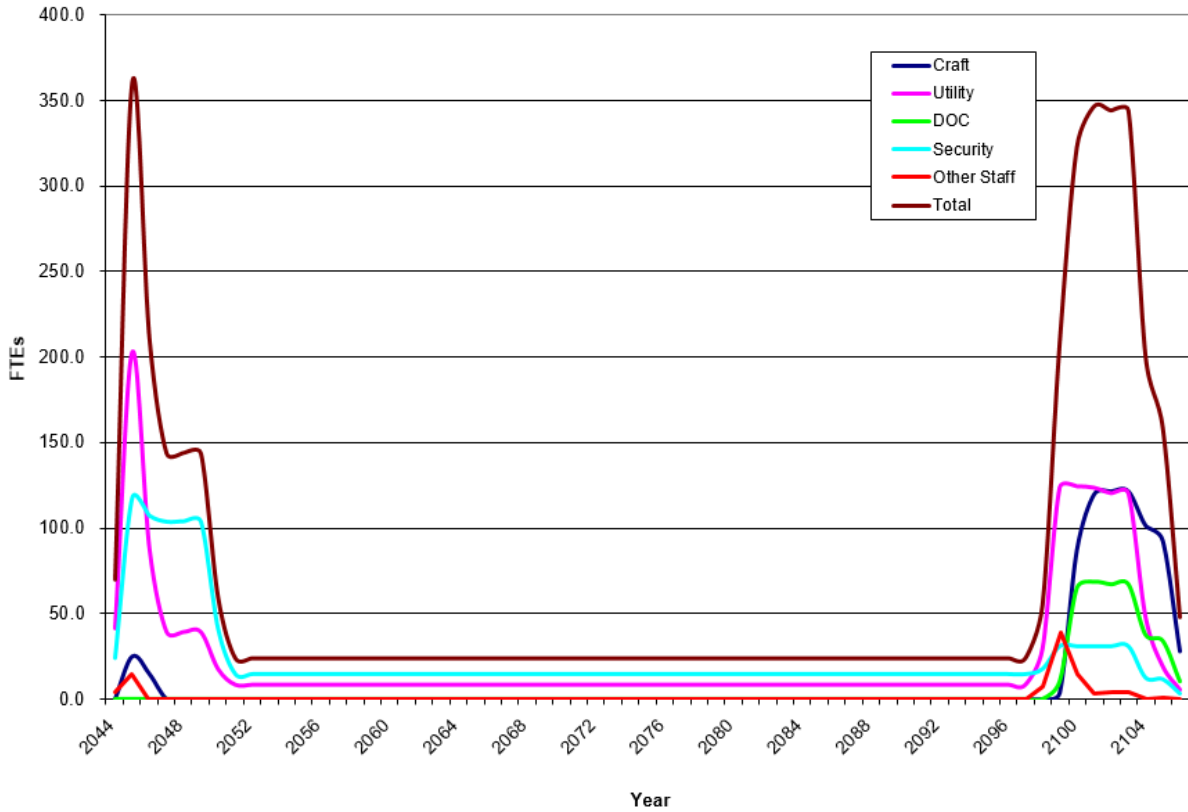
^[1] Columns may not add due to rounding

FIGURE 3.1
DECOMMISSIONING PERSONNEL LEVELS
DECON



Note that the labor hour basis of this chart was taken from Appendix C; however not all line items in Appendix C have labor hour values available (e.g. spent fuel canister loading estimates)

FIGURE 3.2
DECOMMISSIONING PERSONNEL LEVELS
SAFSTOR



Note that the labor hour basis of this chart was taken from Appendix D; however not all line items in Appendix D have labor hour values available (e.g. spent fuel canister loading estimates)

4. SCHEDULE ESTIMATE

The schedules for the decommissioning scenarios considered in this study follow the sequences presented in the AIF/NESP-036 study, with minor changes to reflect recent experience and site-specific constraints. In addition, the scheduling has been revised to reflect the spent fuel management plan described in Section 3.4.1.

A schedule or sequence of activities for the DECON alternative is presented in Figure 4.1. The scheduling sequence assumes that fuel is removed from the spent fuel pool within five and one-half years. The key activities listed in the schedule do not reflect a one-to-one correspondence with those activities in the cost tables, but reflect dividing some activities for clarity and combining others for convenience. The schedule was prepared using the "Microsoft Project Professional" computer software.^[35]

4.1 SCHEDULE ESTIMATE ASSUMPTIONS

The schedule reflects the results of a precedence network developed for the site decommissioning activities, i.e., a PERT (Program Evaluation and Review Technique) Software Package. The work activity durations used in the precedence network reflect the actual man-hour estimates from the cost table, adjusted by stretching certain activities over their slack range and shifting the start and end dates of others. The following assumptions were made in the development of the decommissioning schedule:

- The fuel building is isolated until such time that all spent fuel has been transferred from the spent fuel pool to the DOE. Decontamination and dismantling of the storage pool is initiated once the transfer of spent fuel is complete (DECON option).
- All work (except vessel and internals removal) is performed during an 8-hour workday, 5 days per week, with no overtime. There are eleven paid holidays per year.
- Reactor and internals removal activities are performed by using separate crews for different activities working on different shifts, with a corresponding backshift charge for the second shift.
- Multiple crews work parallel activities to the maximum extent possible, consistent with optimum efficiency, adequate access for cutting, removal and laydown space, and with the stringent safety measures necessary during demolition of heavy components and structures.

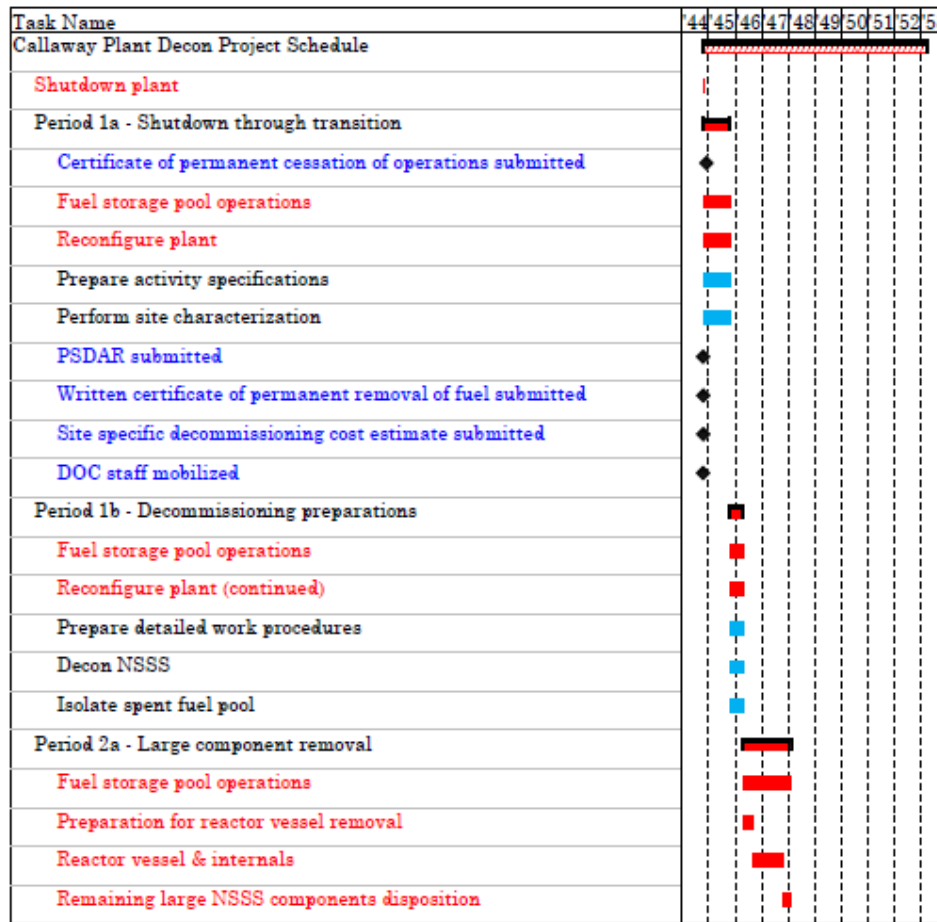
- For plant systems removal, the systems with the longest removal durations in areas on the critical path are considered to determine the duration of the activity.

4.2 PROJECT SCHEDULE

The period-dependent costs presented in the detailed cost tables are based upon the durations developed in the schedules for decommissioning. Durations are established between several milestones in each project period; these durations are used to establish a critical path for the entire project. In turn, the critical path duration for each period is used as the basis for determining the period-dependent costs. A second critical path is shown for the spent fuel storage period, which determines the release of the fuel building for final decontamination.

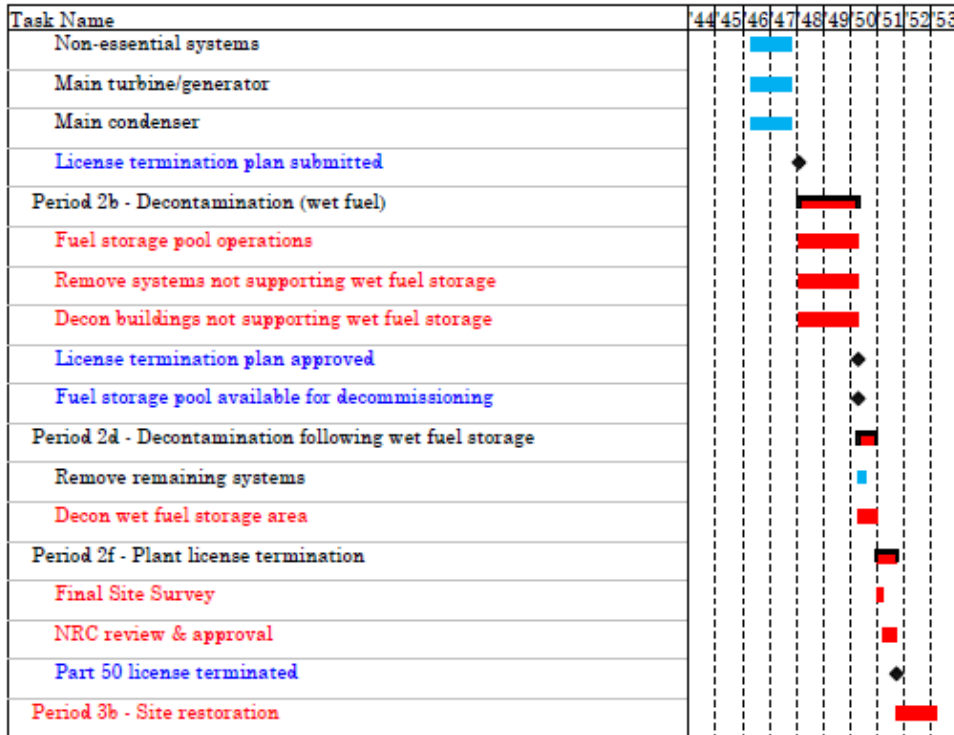
Project timelines are provided in Figures 4.2 and 4.3 with milestone dates based on a 2044 shutdown date. The fuel pool is emptied approximately five and one-half years after shutdown. Deferred decommissioning in the SAFSTOR scenarios is assumed to commence so that the operating license is terminated within a 60-year period from the cessation of plant operations.

**FIGURE 4.1
ACTIVITY SCHEDULE**



- Legend:
1. Red text and/or scheduling bars indicate critical path activities
 2. Diamond symbols indicate major milestones

FIGURE 4.1 (continued)
ACTIVITY SCHEDULE



- Legend:
1. Red text and/or scheduling bars indicate critical path activities
 2. Diamond symbols indicate major milestones

FIGURE 4.2
DECOMMISSIONING TIMELINE
DECON
(not to scale)

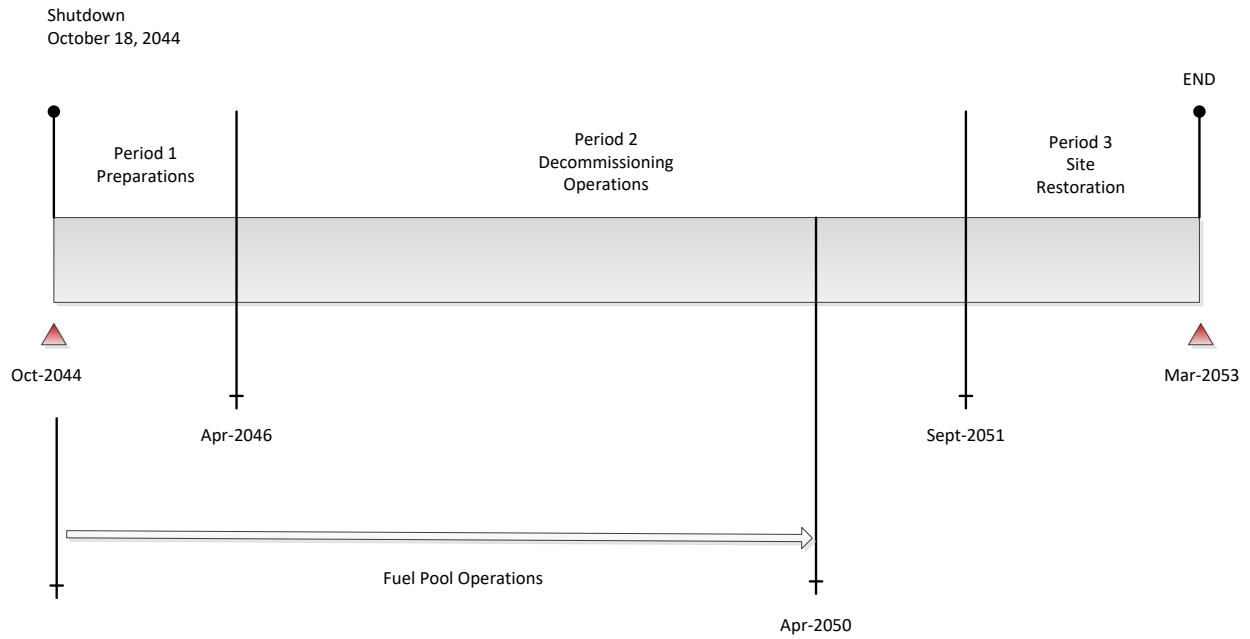
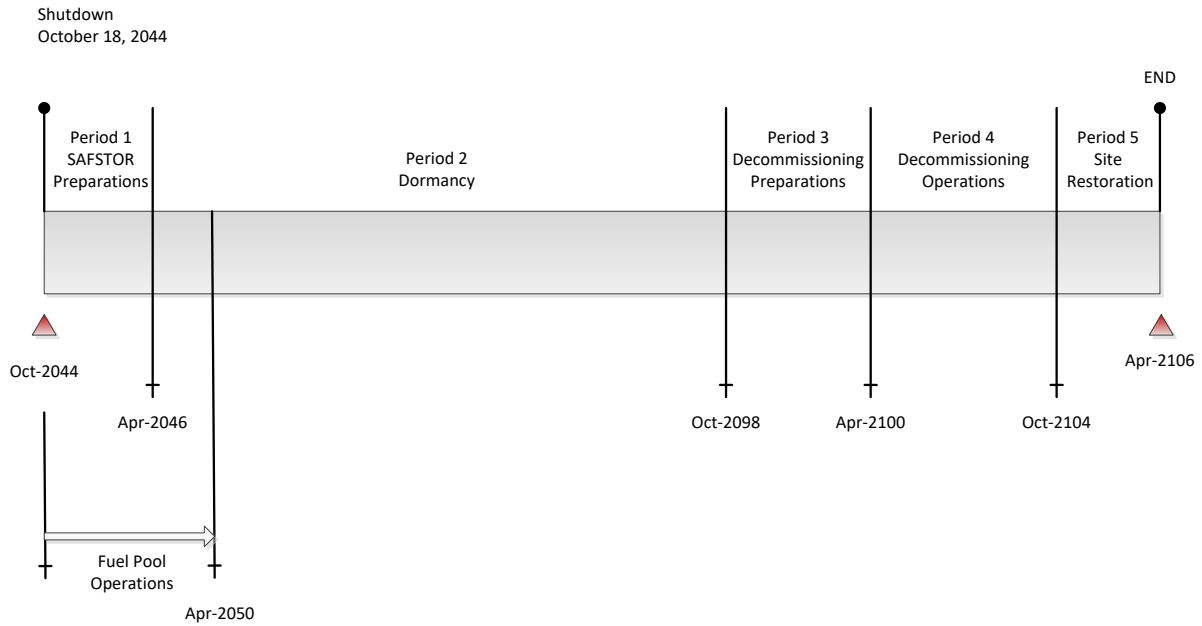


FIGURE 4.3
DECOMMISSIONING TIMELINE
SAFSTOR
(not to scale)



5. RADIOACTIVE WASTES

The objectives of the decommissioning process are the removal of all radioactive material from the site that would restrict its future use and the termination of the NRC license. This currently requires the remediation of all radioactive material at the site in excess of applicable legal limits. Under the Atomic Energy Act,^[36] the NRC is responsible for protecting the public from sources of ionizing radiation. Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations delineates the production, utilization, and disposal of radioactive materials and processes. In particular, Part 71 defines radioactive material as it pertains to transportation and Part 61 specifies its disposition.

Most of the materials being transported for controlled burial are categorized as Low Specific Activity (LSA) or Surface Contaminated Object (SCO) materials containing Type A quantities, as defined in 49 CFR Parts 173-178. Shipping containers are required to be Industrial Packages (IP-1, IP-2 or IP-3, as defined in 10 CFR §173.411). For this study, commercially available steel containers are presumed to be used for the disposal of piping, small components, and concrete. Larger components can serve as their own containers, with proper closure of all openings, access ways, and penetrations.

The destinations for the various waste streams from decommissioning are identified in Figures 5.1 and 5.2. The volumes of radioactive waste generated during the various decommissioning activities at the site are shown on a line-item basis in appendices, and summarized in Tables 5.1 and 5.2 (base case). The quantified waste volume summaries shown in these tables are consistent with Part 61 classifications. The volumes are calculated based on the exterior dimensions for containerized material and on the displaced volume of components serving as their own waste containers.

The reactor vessel and internals are categorized as large quantity shipments and, accordingly, will be shipped in reusable, shielded truck casks with disposable liners. In calculating disposal costs, the burial fees are applied against the liner volume, as well as the special handling requirements of the payload. Packaging efficiencies are lower for the highly activated materials (greater than Type A quantity waste), where high concentrations of gamma-emitting radionuclides limit the capacity of the shipping canisters.

No process system containing/handling radioactive substances at shutdown is presumed to meet material release criteria by decay alone (i.e., systems radioactive at shutdown will still be radioactive over the time period during which the decommissioning is accomplished, due to the presence of long-lived radionuclides).

While the dose rates decrease with time, radionuclides such as ^{137}Cs will still control the disposition requirements.

The waste material produced in the decontamination and dismantling of the nuclear units is primarily generated during Period 2 of DECON and Period 4 of SAFSTOR. Material that is considered potentially contaminated when removed from the radiological controlled area is sent to processing facilities in Tennessee for conditioning and disposal. Heavily contaminated components and activated materials are routed for controlled disposal. The disposal volumes reported in the tables reflect the savings resulting from reprocessing and recycling.

For purposes of constructing the estimates, the cost for disposal at the *EnergySolutions* facility was used as a proxy for future disposal facilities. Separate rates were used for containerized waste and large components, including the steam generators and reactor coolant pump motors. Demolition debris including miscellaneous steel, scaffolding, and concrete was disposed of at a bulk rate. The decommissioning waste stream also included resins and dry active waste.

Since *EnergySolutions* is not currently able to receive the more highly radioactive components generated in the decontamination and dismantling of the reactor, disposal costs for the Class B and C material were based upon Ameren Missouri's current agreement with WCS for the Andrews County disposal facility.

A small quantity of material generated during the decommissioning will not be considered suitable for near-surface disposal, and is assumed to be disposed of in a geologic repository, in a manner similar to that envisioned for spent fuel disposal. Such material, known as Greater-Than-Class-C or GTCC material, is estimated to require five spent fuel storage canisters (or the equivalent) to dispose of the most radioactive portions of the reactor vessel internals. The volume and weight reported in Tables 5.1 and 5.2 represent the packaged weight and volume of the GTCC storage canisters.

**FIGURE 5.1
RADIOACTIVE WASTE DISPOSITION**

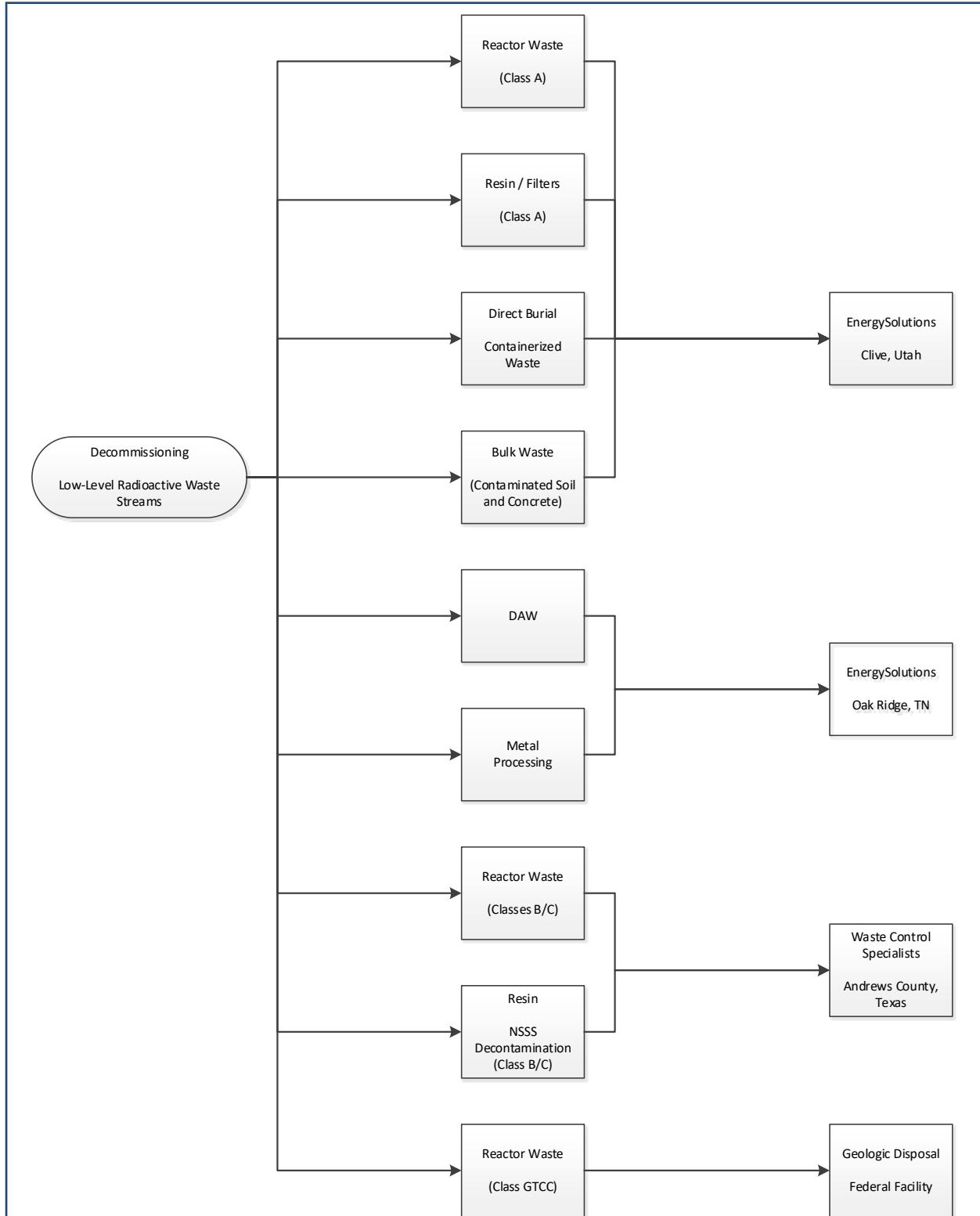
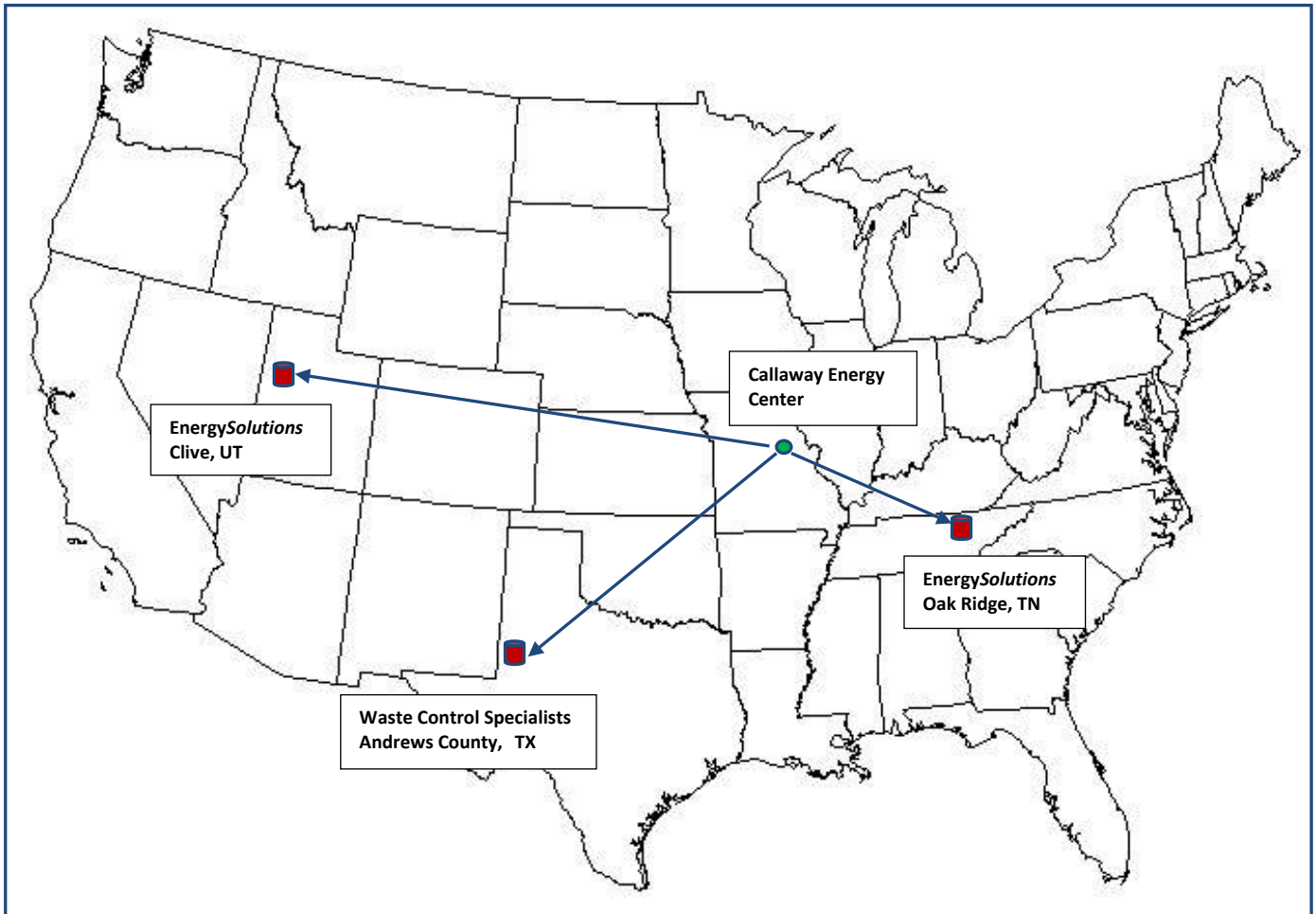


FIGURE 5.2
DECOMMISSIONING WASTE DESTINATIONS
RADIOLOGICAL



**TABLE 5.1
DECON ALTERNATIVE
DECOMMISSIONING WASTE SUMMARY**

Waste	Cost Basis	Class ^[1]	Waste Volume (cubic feet)	Mass (pounds)
Low-Level Radioactive Waste (near-surface disposal)	EnergySolutions	A	233,370	15,344,125
	WCS	B	1,750	191,469
	WCS	C	393	47,411
Greater than Class C (geologic repository)	Spent Fuel Equivalent	GTCC	2,217	433,180
Processed/Conditioned (off-site recycling center)	Recycling Vendors	A	286,837	10,789,320
Totals ^[2]			524,566	26,805,506

^[1] Waste is classified according to the requirements as delineated in Title 10 CFR, Part 61.55

^[2] Columns may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 5.2
SAFSTOR ALTERNATIVE
DECOMMISSIONING WASTE SUMMARY

Waste	Cost Basis	Class ^[1]	Waste Volume (cubic feet)	Mass (pounds)
Low-Level Radioactive Waste (near-surface disposal)	EnergySolutions	A	193,215	12,751,697
	WCS	B	501	50,254
	WCS	C	393	47,411
Greater than Class C (geologic repository)	Spent Fuel Equivalent	GTCC	2,217	433,180
Processed/Conditioned (off-site recycling center)	Recycling Vendors	A	313,812	11,921,120
Totals ^[2]			510,137	25,203,662

^[1] Waste is classified according to the requirements as delineated in Title 10 CFR, Part 61.55

^[2] Columns may not add due to rounding.

6. RESULTS

The analysis to estimate the costs to decommission Callaway relied upon the site-specific, technical information developed for a previous analysis prepared in 2017. While not an engineering study, the estimates provide the plant owner with sufficient information to assess its financial obligations, as they pertain to the eventual decommissioning of the nuclear station.

The estimates described in this report are based on numerous fundamental assumptions, including regulatory requirements, project contingencies, low-level radioactive waste disposal practices, high-level radioactive waste management options, and site restoration requirements. The decommissioning scenarios assume continued operation of the station's spent fuel pool for a minimum of five and one-half years following the cessation of operations for continued cooling of the assemblies. Once sufficiently cooled, the assemblies will be moved to the ISFSI for interim storage and to await transfer to a DOE facility (e.g., geologic repository).

The cost projected to promptly decommission (DECON) Callaway, assuming the use of off-site low-level radioactive waste processing to reduce the volume requiring controlled disposal, is estimated to be \$1,046.1 million. The majority of this cost (approximately 82.6%) is associated with the physical decontamination and dismantling of the nuclear unit so that the operating license can be terminated. Another 6.6% is associated with the management, interim storage, and eventual transfer of the spent fuel. The remaining 10.8% is for the demolition of the designated structures and limited restoration of the site.

The cost projected for deferred decommissioning (SAFSTOR), assuming the use of off-site low-level radioactive waste processing to reduce the volume requiring controlled disposal, is estimated to be \$1,352.4 million. The majority of this cost (approximately 85.6%) is associated with placing the unit in storage, ongoing caretaking of the unit during dormancy, and the eventual physical decontamination and dismantling of the nuclear unit so that the operating license can be terminated. Another 6.1% is associated with the management, interim storage, and eventual transfer of the spent fuel. The remaining 8.3% is for the demolition of the designated structures and limited restoration of the site.

The primary cost contributors, identified in Tables 6.1 and 6.2, are either labor-related or associated with the management and disposition of the radioactive waste. Program management is the largest single contributor to the overall cost. The magnitude of the expense is a function of both the size of the organization required to manage the decommissioning, as well as the duration of the program. It is assumed, for purposes of this analysis, that Ameren Missouri will oversee the

decommissioning program, using a DOC to manage the decommissioning labor force and the associated subcontractors. The size and composition of the management organization varies with the decommissioning phase and associated site activities. However, once the operating license is terminated, the staff is substantially reduced for the conventional demolition and restoration of the site (for the DECON alternative).

As described in this report, the spent fuel pool will remain operational for a minimum of five and one-half years following the cessation of operations. The pool will be isolated and an independent spent fuel island created. This will allow decommissioning operations to proceed in and around the pool area. Over the five and one-half year period, the spent fuel will be packaged into multi-purpose canisters and transferred to the DOE. The spent fuel stored at the ISFSI will also be transferred to DOE during this period.

The cost for waste disposal includes those costs associated with the controlled disposition of the low-level radioactive waste generated from decontamination and dismantling activities, including plant equipment and components, structural material, filters, resins and dry-active waste. As described in Section 5, disposition of the low-level radioactive material required controlled disposal is at the EnergySolutions' facility. Highly activated components, requiring additional isolation from the environment (GTCC), are packaged for geologic disposal. The cost of geologic disposal is based upon a cost equivalent for spent fuel.

A significant portion of the metallic waste is designated for additional processing and treatment at an off-site facility. Processing reduces the volume of material requiring controlled disposal through such techniques and processes as survey and sorting, decontamination, and volume reduction. The material that cannot be unconditionally released is packaged for controlled disposal at one of the currently operating facilities. The cost identified in the summary tables for processing is all-inclusive, incorporating the ultimate disposition of the material.

Removal costs reflect the labor-intensive nature of the decommissioning process, as well as the management controls required to ensure a safe and successful program. Decontamination and packaging costs also have a large labor component that is based upon prevailing union wages. Non-radiological demolition is a natural extension of the decommissioning process. The methods employed in decontamination and dismantling are generally destructive and indiscriminate in inflicting collateral damage. With a work force mobilized to support decommissioning operations, non-radiological demolition can be an integrated activity and a logical expansion of the work being performed in the process of terminating the operating license. Prompt demolition reduces future liabilities and

can be more cost effective than deferral, due to the deterioration of the facilities (and therefore the working conditions) with time.

The reported cost for transport includes the tariffs and surcharges associated with moving large components and/or overweight shielded casks overland, as well as the general expense, e.g., labor and fuel, of transporting material to the destinations identified in this report. For purposes of this analysis, material is primarily moved overland by truck.

Decontamination is used to reduce the plant's radiation fields and minimize worker exposure. Slightly contaminated material or material located within a contaminated area is sent to an off-site processing center, i.e., this analysis does not assume that contaminated plant components and equipment can be decontaminated for uncontrolled release in-situ. Centralized processing centers have proven to be a more economical means of handling the large volumes of material produced in the dismantling of a nuclear unit.

License termination survey costs are associated with the labor intensive and complex activity of verifying that contamination has been removed from the site to the levels specified by the regulating agency. This process involves a systematic survey of all remaining plant surface areas and surrounding environs, sampling, isotopic analysis, and documentation of the findings. The status of any plant components and materials not removed in the decommissioning process will also require confirmation and will add to the expense of surveying the facilities alone.

The remaining costs include allocations for heavy equipment and temporary services, as well as for other expenses such as regulatory fees and the premiums for nuclear insurance. While site operating costs are greatly reduced following the final cessation of plant operations, certain administrative functions do need to be maintained either at a basic functional or regulatory level.

TABLE 6.1
DECON ALTERNATIVE
DECOMMISSIONING COST ELEMENTS
(thousands of 2020 dollars)

Cost Element	Total	Percentage
Decontamination	21,730	2.1
Removal	189,813	18.1
Packaging	33,686	3.2
Transportation	17,644	1.7
Waste Disposal	121,093	11.6
Off-site Waste Processing	35,935	3.4
Program Management ^[1]	366,980	35.1
Security	100,705	9.6
Corporate Allocations	9,270	0.9
Spent Fuel Pool Isolation	14,576	1.4
Spent Fuel Management ^[2]	69,200	6.6
Insurance and Regulatory Fees	16,621	1.6
Energy	11,623	1.1
Characterization and Licensing Surveys	29,298	2.8
Property Taxes	998	0.1
Miscellaneous Equipment	7,663	0.7
Total ^[3]	1,046,835	100.0

Cost Element	Total	Percentage
License Termination (excluding ISFSI)	855,393	81.7
ISFSI Decommissioning (License Termination)	9,152	0.9
Spent Fuel Management ^[2]	69,200	6.6
Site Restoration (excluding ISFSI)	111,667	10.7
ISFSI Demolition (Site Restoration)	1,423	0.1
Total ^[3]	1,046,835	100.0

^[1] Includes engineering costs

^[2] Direct costs only. Excludes program management costs (staffing) but includes costs for spent fuel loading/spent fuel pool O&M and Emergency Planning fees

^[3] Columns may not add due to rounding

TABLE 6.2
SAFSTOR ALTERNATIVE
DECOMMISSIONING COST ELEMENTS
(thousands of 2020 dollars)

Cost Element	Total	Percentage
Decontamination	19,823	1.5
Removal	190,638	14.1
Packaging	28,554	2.1
Transportation	14,753	1.1
Waste Disposal	91,874	6.8
Off-site Waste Processing	39,671	2.9
Program Management ^[1]	469,264	34.7
Security	264,218	19.5
Corporate Allocations	14,291	1.1
Spent Fuel Pool Isolation	14,576	1.1
Spent Fuel Management ^[2]	69,206	5.1
Insurance and Regulatory Fees	51,752	3.8
Energy	23,588	1.7
Characterization and Licensing Surveys	29,639	2.2
Property Taxes	7,287	0.5
Miscellaneous Equipment	23,293	1.7
Total ^[3]	1,352,428	100.0

Cost Element	Total	Percentage
License Termination (excluding ISFSI)	1,148,866	84.9
ISFSI Decommissioning (License Termination)	9,152	0.7
Spent Fuel Management ^[4]	82,400	6.1
Site Restoration (excluding ISFSI)	110,587	8.2
ISFSI Demolition (Site Restoration)	1,423	0.1
Total ^[3]	1,352,428	100.0

^[1] Includes engineering costs

^[2] Direct costs only. Excludes program management costs (staffing) but includes costs for spent fuel loading/spent fuel pool O&M and Emergency Planning fees

^[3] Columns may not add due to rounding

^[4] Includes percentage of Period 2a (dormancy) plant operating costs until spent fuel pool is emptied, in addition to the direct costs.

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33. H.D. Oak, et al., "Technology, Safety and Costs of Decommissioning a Reference Boiling Water Reactor Power Station," NUREG/CR-0672 and addenda, Pacific Northwest Laboratory for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, June 1980 [\[Open Main Report\]](#) [\[Open Appendices\]](#)
34. SECY-00-0145, "Integrated Rulemaking Plan for Nuclear Power Plant Decommissioning," June 2000 [\[Open\]](#)
35. "Microsoft Project Professional," Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, WA
36. "Atomic Energy Act of 1954," (68 Stat. 919) [\[Open\]](#)

APPENDIX A
UNIT COST FACTOR DEVELOPMENT

APPENDIX A
UNIT COST FACTOR DEVELOPMENT

Example: Unit Factor for Removal of Contaminated Heat Exchanger < 3,000 lbs.

1. SCOPE

Heat exchangers weighing < 3,000 lbs. will be removed in one piece using a crane or small hoist. They will be disconnected from the inlet and outlet piping. The heat exchanger will be sent to the waste processing area.

2. CALCULATIONS

Act ID	Activity Description	Activity Duration (minutes)	Critical Duration (minutes)*
a	Remove insulation	60	(b)
b	Mount pipe cutters	60	60
c	Install contamination controls	20	(b)
d	Disconnect inlet and outlet lines	60	60
e	Cap openings	20	(d)
f	Rig for removal	30	30
g	Unbolt from mounts	30	30
h	Remove contamination controls	15	15
i	Remove, wrap, send to waste processing area	<u>60</u>	<u>60</u>
	Totals (Activity/Critical)	355	255

Duration adjustment(s):

+ Respiratory protection adjustment (50% of critical duration) 128

+ Radiation/ALARA adjustment (37% of critical duration) 95

Adjusted work duration 478

+ Protective clothing adjustment (30% of adjusted duration) 143

Productive work duration 621

+ Work break adjustment (8.33 % of productive duration) 52

Total work duration (minutes) 673

***** Total duration = 11.217 hour *****

* alpha designators indicate activities that can be performed in parallel

**APPENDIX A
(continued)**

3. LABOR REQUIRED

Crew	Number	Duration (hours)	Rate (\$/hour)	Cost
Laborers	3.00	11.217	\$46.08	\$1,550.64
Craftsmen	2.00	11.217	\$70.78	\$1,587.88
Foreman	1.00	11.217	\$72.78	\$816.37
General Foreman	0.25	11.217	\$74.78	\$209.70
Fire Watch	0.05	11.217	\$46.08	\$25.84
Health Physics Technician	1.00	11.217	\$49.51	\$555.35
Total Labor Cost				\$4,745.78

4. EQUIPMENT & CONSUMABLES COSTS

Equipment Costs	none
Consumables/Materials Costs	
• Universal Polypropylene Sorbent 50 @ \$0.62/sq ft ^[1]	\$31.00
• Tarpaulin, oil resistant, fire retardant 50 @ \$0.47/sq ft ^[2]	\$23.50
• Gas torch consumables 1 @ \$20.65 1 /hr ^[3]	\$20.65
Subtotal cost of equipment and materials	\$75.15
Overhead & profit on equipment and materials @ 15.725 %	\$11.82
Total costs, equipment & material	\$86.97

TOTAL COST:

Removal of contaminated heat exchanger <3000 pounds:	\$4,832.75
Total labor cost:	\$4,745.75
Total equipment/material costs:	\$86.97
Total craft labor man-hours required per unit:	81.88

5. NOTES AND REFERENCES

- Work difficulty factors were developed in conjunction with the Atomic Industrial Forum's (now NEI) program to standardize nuclear decommissioning cost estimates and are delineated in Volume 1, Chapter 5 of the "Guidelines for Producing Commercial Nuclear Power Plant Decommissioning Cost Estimates," AIF/NESP-036, May 1986.
- References for equipment & consumables costs:
 1. www.mcmaster.com online catalog, McMaster Carr Spill Control (7193T88)
 2. R.S. Means (2020) Division 01 56, Section 13.60-0600, page 22
 3. R.S. Means (2020) Division 01 54 33, Section 40-6360, page 734
- Material and consumable costs were adjusted using the regional indices for Jefferson City, MO.

APPENDIX B
UNIT COST FACTOR LISTING
(DECON: Power Block Structures Only)

APPENDIX B

**UNIT COST FACTOR LISTING
(Power Block Structures Only)**

Unit Cost Factor	Cost/Unit(\$)
Removal of clean instrument and sampling tubing, \$/linear foot	0.53
Removal of clean pipe 0.25 to 2 inches diameter, \$/linear foot	5.56
Removal of clean pipe >2 to 4 inches diameter, \$/linear foot	8.07
Removal of clean pipe >4 to 8 inches diameter, \$/linear foot	16.34
Removal of clean pipe >8 to 14 inches diameter, \$/linear foot	31.05
Removal of clean pipe >14 to 20 inches diameter, \$/linear foot	40.44
Removal of clean pipe >20 to 36 inches diameter, \$/linear foot	59.48
Removal of clean pipe >36 inches diameter, \$/linear foot	70.64
Removal of clean valve >2 to 4 inches	106.62
Removal of clean valve >4 to 8 inches	163.43
Removal of clean valve >8 to 14 inches	310.46
Removal of clean valve >14 to 20 inches	404.41
Removal of clean valve >20 to 36 inches	594.83
Removal of clean valve >36 inches	706.40
Removal of clean pipe hanger for small bore piping	36.82
Removal of clean pipe hanger for large bore piping	127.27
Removal of clean pump, <300 pound	277.28
Removal of clean pump, 300-1000 pound	781.49
Removal of clean pump, 1000-10,000 pound	3,056.29
Removal of clean pump, >10,000 pound	5,916.26
Removal of clean pump motor, 300-1000 pound	326.13
Removal of clean pump motor, 1000-10,000 pound	1,269.15
Removal of clean pump motor, >10,000 pound	2,855.59
Removal of clean heat exchanger <3000 pound	1,642.62
Removal of clean heat exchanger >3000 pound	4,142.57
Removal of clean feedwater heater/deaerator	11,667.46
Removal of clean moisture separator/reheater	23,971.44
Removal of clean tank, <300 gallons	356.46
Removal of clean tank, 300-3000 gallon	1,121.01
Removal of clean tank, >3000 gallons, \$/square foot surface area	9.61

APPENDIX B

UNIT COST FACTOR LISTING (Power Block Structures Only)

Unit Cost Factor	Cost/Unit(\$)
Removal of clean electrical equipment, <300 pound	149.62
Removal of clean electrical equipment, 300-1000 pound	530.96
Removal of clean electrical equipment, 1000-10,000 pound	1,061.94
Removal of clean electrical equipment, >10,000 pound	2,536.52
Removal of clean electrical transformer < 30 tons	1,761.58
Removal of clean electrical transformer > 30 tons	5,073.05
Removal of clean standby diesel generator, <100 kW	1,799.30
Removal of clean standby diesel generator, 100 kW to 1 MW	4,016.16
Removal of clean standby diesel generator, >1 MW	8,314.26
Removal of clean electrical cable tray, \$/linear foot	14.11
Removal of clean electrical conduit, \$/linear foot	6.17
Removal of clean mechanical equipment, <300 pound	149.62
Removal of clean mechanical equipment, 300-1000 pound	530.96
Removal of clean mechanical equipment, 1000-10,000 pound	1,061.94
Removal of clean mechanical equipment, >10,000 pound	2,536.52
Removal of clean HVAC equipment, <300 pound	180.92
Removal of clean HVAC equipment, 300-1000 pound	638.00
Removal of clean HVAC equipment, 1000-10,000 pound	1,271.53
Removal of clean HVAC equipment, >10,000 pound	2,536.52
Removal of clean HVAC ductwork, \$/pound	0.56
Removal of contaminated instrument and sampling tubing, \$/linear foot	1.61
Removal of contaminated pipe 0.25 to 2 inches diameter, \$/linear foot	23.44
Removal of contaminated pipe >2 to 4 inches diameter, \$/linear foot	39.96
Removal of contaminated pipe >4 to 8 inches diameter, \$/linear foot	64.69
Removal of contaminated pipe >8 to 14 inches diameter, \$/linear foot	125.23
Removal of contaminated pipe >14 to 20 inches diameter, \$/linear foot	150.16
Removal of contaminated pipe >20 to 36 inches diameter, \$/linear foot	207.07
Removal of contaminated pipe >36 inches diameter, \$/linear foot	244.35
Removal of contaminated valve >2 to 4 inches	480.08
Removal of contaminated valve >4 to 8 inches	584.59

APPENDIX B

**UNIT COST FACTOR LISTING
(Power Block Structures Only)**

Unit Cost Factor	Cost/Unit(\$)
Removal of contaminated valve >8 to 14 inches	1,189.25
Removal of contaminated valve >14 to 20 inches	1,509.93
Removal of contaminated valve >20 to 36 inches	2,007.65
Removal of contaminated valve >36 inches	2,380.45
Removal of contaminated pipe hanger for small bore piping	155.52
Removal of contaminated pipe hanger for large bore piping	513.91
Removal of contaminated pump, <300 pound	1,045.44
Removal of contaminated pump, 300-1000 pound	2,466.62
Removal of contaminated pump, 1000-10,000 pound	8,015.48
Removal of contaminated pump, >10,000 pound	19,523.70
Removal of contaminated pump motor, 300-1000 pound	1,058.11
Removal of contaminated pump motor, 1000-10,000 pound	3,271.37
Removal of contaminated pump motor, >10,000 pound	7,344.71
Removal of contaminated heat exchanger <3000 pound	4,832.75
Removal of contaminated heat exchanger >3000 pound	14,041.22
Removal of contaminated tank, <300 gallons	1,740.12
Removal of contaminated tank, >300 gallons, \$/square foot	34.44
Removal of contaminated electrical equipment, <300 pound	805.46
Removal of contaminated electrical equipment, 300-1000 pound	2,006.16
Removal of contaminated electrical equipment, 1000-10,000 pound	3,864.61
Removal of contaminated electrical equipment, >10,000 pound	7,641.28
Removal of contaminated electrical cable tray, \$/linear foot	38.97
Removal of contaminated electrical conduit, \$/linear foot	19.41
Removal of contaminated mechanical equipment, <300 pound	895.83
Removal of contaminated mechanical equipment, 300-1000 pound	2,214.71
Removal of contaminated mechanical equipment, 1000-10,000 pound	4,259.37
Removal of contaminated mechanical equipment, >10,000 pound	7,641.28
Removal of contaminated HVAC equipment, <300 pound	895.83
Removal of contaminated HVAC equipment, 300-1000 pound	2,214.71
Removal of contaminated HVAC equipment, 1000-10,000 pound	4,259.37

APPENDIX B

UNIT COST FACTOR LISTING (Power Block Structures Only)

Unit Cost Factor	Cost/Unit(\$)
Removal of contaminated HVAC equipment, >10,000 pound	7,641.28
Removal of contaminated HVAC ductwork, \$/pound	2.28
Removal/plasma arc cut of contaminated thin metal components, \$/linear in.	4.38
Additional decontamination of surface by washing, \$/square foot	8.61
Additional decontamination of surfaces by hydrolasing, \$/square foot	41.33
Decontamination rig hook up and flush, \$/ 250 foot length	7,534.69
Chemical flush of components/systems, \$/gallon	21.10
Removal of clean standard reinforced concrete, \$/cubic yard	74.66
Removal of grade slab concrete, \$/cubic yard	84.91
Removal of clean concrete floors, \$/cubic yard	417.22
Removal of sections of clean concrete floors, \$/cubic yard	1,248.58
Removal of clean heavily rein concrete w/#9 rebar, \$/cubic yard	107.78
Removal of contaminated heavily rein concrete w/#9 rebar, \$/cubic yard	2,400.46
Removal of clean heavily rein concrete w/#18 rebar, \$/cubic yard	146.08
Removal of contaminated heavily rein concrete w/#18 rebar, \$/cubic yard	3,174.72
Removal heavily rein concrete w/#18 rebar & steel embedments, \$/cubic yard	508.32
Removal of below-grade suspended floors, \$/cubic yard	204.83
Removal of clean monolithic concrete structures, \$/cubic yard	1,026.49
Removal of contaminated monolithic concrete structures, \$/cubic yard	2,386.17
Removal of clean foundation concrete, \$/cubic yard	806.88
Removal of contaminated foundation concrete, \$/cubic yard	2,223.12
Explosive demolition of bulk concrete, \$/cubic yard	55.95
Removal of clean hollow masonry block wall, \$/cubic yard	26.69
Removal of contaminated hollow masonry block wall, \$/cubic yard	69.22
Removal of clean solid masonry block wall, \$/cubic yard	26.69
Removal of contaminated solid masonry block wall, \$/cubic yard	69.22
Backfill of below-grade voids, \$/cubic yard	35.79
Removal of subterranean tunnels/voids, \$/linear foot	123.02
Placement of concrete for below-grade voids, \$/cubic yard	136.82
Excavation of clean material, \$/cubic yard	3.22

APPENDIX B

UNIT COST FACTOR LISTING (Power Block Structures Only)

Unit Cost Factor	Cost/Unit(\$)
Excavation of contaminated material, \$/cubic yard	45.97
Removal of clean concrete rubble (tipping fee included), \$/cubic yard	26.49
Removal of contaminated concrete rubble, \$/cubic yard	27.99
Removal of building by volume, \$/cubic foot	0.32
Removal of clean building metal siding, \$/square foot	1.45
Removal of contaminated building metal siding, \$/square foot	4.72
Removal of standard asphalt roofing, \$/square foot	2.48
Removal of transite panels, \$/square foot	2.50
Scarifying contaminated concrete surfaces (drill & spall), \$/square foot	13.63
Scabbling contaminated concrete floors, \$/square foot	8.45
Scabbling contaminated concrete walls, \$/square foot	22.43
Scabbling contaminated ceilings, \$/square foot	77.06
Scabbling structural steel, \$/square foot	6.86
Removal of clean overhead crane/monorail < 10 ton capacity	758.48
Removal of contaminated overhead crane/monorail < 10 ton capacity	2,065.08
Removal of clean overhead crane/monorail >10-50 ton capacity	1,820.34
Removal of contaminated overhead crane/monorail >10-50 ton capacity	4,955.34
Removal of polar crane > 50 ton capacity	7,619.83
Removal of gantry crane > 50 ton capacity	28,324.49
Removal of structural steel, \$/pound	0.22
Removal of clean steel floor grating, \$/square foot	5.70
Removal of contaminated steel floor grating, \$/square foot	15.95
Removal of clean free standing steel liner, \$/square foot	14.41
Removal of contaminated free standing steel liner, \$/square foot	40.26
Removal of clean concrete-anchored steel liner, \$/square foot	7.20
Removal of contaminated concrete-anchored steel liner, \$/square foot	46.94
Placement of scaffolding in clean areas, \$/square foot	17.37
Placement of scaffolding in contaminated areas, \$/square foot	27.99
Landscaping with topsoil, \$/acre	24,772.56
Cost of CPC B-88 LSA box & preparation for use	2,113.85

APPENDIX B

**UNIT COST FACTOR LISTING
(Power Block Structures Only)**

Unit Cost Factor	Cost/Unit(\$)
Cost of CPC B-25 LSA box & preparation for use	1,720.62
Cost of CPC B-12V 12 gauge LSA box & preparation for use	1,647.37
Cost of CPC B-144 LSA box & preparation for use	10,592.69
Cost of LSA drum & preparation for use	239.32
Cost of cask liner for CNSI 8 120A cask (resins)	12,401.62
Cost of cask liner for CNSI 8 120A cask (filters)	8,947.16
Decontamination of surfaces with vacuuming, \$/square foot	0.88

**APPENDIX C
DETAILED COST ANALYSIS**

**DECON
with
LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE PROCESSING**

Table C
Callaway Plant
DECON Decommissioning Cost Estimate
(Thousands of 2020 Dollars)

Activity Index	Activity Description	Decon Cost	Removal Cost	Packaging Costs	Transport Costs	Off-Site Processing Costs	LLRW Disposal Costs	Other Costs	Total Contingency	Total Costs	NRC Lic. Term. Costs	Spent Fuel Management Costs	Site Restoration Costs	Processed Volume Cu. Feet	Burial Volumes				Burial/Processed Wt., Lbs.	Craft Manhours	Utility and Contractor Manhours	
															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet				
PERIOD 1a - Shutdown through Transition																						
Period 1a Direct Decommissioning Activities																						
1a.1.1	Prepare preliminary decommissioning cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	207	31	238	238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	
1a.1.2	Notification of Cessation of Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1a.1.3	Remove fuel & source material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1a.1.4	Notification of Permanent Defueling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1a.1.5	Deactivate plant systems & process waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1a.1.6	Prepare and submit PSDAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	48	367	367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	
1a.1.7	Review plant dwgs & specs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	733	110	843	843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,600	
1a.1.8	Perform detailed rad survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1a.1.9	Estimate by-product inventory	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	24	183	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	
1a.1.10	End product description	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	24	183	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	
1a.1.11	Detailed by-product inventory	-	-	-	-	-	-	207	31	238	238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	
1a.1.12	Define major work sequence	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,196	179	1,375	1,375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	
1a.1.13	Perform SER and EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	494	74	568	568	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100	
1a.1.14	Prepare/submit Defueled Technical Specifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,196	179	1,375	1,375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	
1a.1.15	Perform Site-Specific Cost Study	-	-	-	-	-	-	797	120	917	917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	
1a.1.16	Prepare/submit Irradiated Fuel Management Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	24	183	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	
Activity Specifications																						
1a.1.17.1	Plant & temporary facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	784	118	902	812	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,920	
1a.1.17.2	Plant systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	664	100	764	688	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,167	
1a.1.17.3	NSSS Decontamination Flush	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	12	92	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	
1a.1.17.4	Reactor internals	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,132	170	1,302	1,302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,100	
1a.1.17.5	Reactor vessel	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,036	155	1,192	1,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,500	
1a.1.17.6	Biological shield	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	12	92	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	
1a.1.17.7	Steam generators	-	-	-	-	-	-	497	75	572	572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,120	
1a.1.17.8	Reinforced concrete	-	-	-	-	-	-	255	38	293	147	-	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	
1a.1.17.9	Main Turbine	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	10	73	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	
1a.1.17.10	Main Condensers	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	10	73	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	
1a.1.17.11	Plant structures & buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	497	75	572	286	-	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,120	
1a.1.17.12	Waste management	-	-	-	-	-	-	733	110	843	843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,600	
1a.1.17.13	Facility & site closeout	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	22	165	83	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	
1a.1.17	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,031	905	6,936	6,108	-	829	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,827	
Planning & Site Preparations																						
1a.1.18	Prepare dismantling sequence	-	-	-	-	-	-	383	57	440	440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,400	
1a.1.19	Plant prep. & temp. svces	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	525	4,025	4,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1a.1.20	Design water clean-up system	-	-	-	-	-	-	223	33	257	257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	
1a.1.21	Rigging/Cont. Cntrl Envlp/tooling/etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,400	360	2,760	2,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1a.1.22	Procure casks/liners & containers	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	29	226	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,230	
1a.1	Subtotal Period 1a Activity Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,362	2,754	21,116	20,288	-	829	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,157	
Period 1a Collateral Costs																						
1a.3.1	Spent Fuel Capital and Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,900	1,335	10,235	-	10,235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1a.3	Subtotal Period 1a Collateral Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,900	1,335	10,235	-	10,235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Period 1a Period-Dependent Costs																						
1a.4.1	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,644	364	4,009	4,009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1a.4.2	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	11	118	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1a.4.3	Health physics supplies	-	614	-	-	-	-	-	153	767	767	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1a.4.4	Heavy equipment rental	-	753	-	-	-	-	-	113	866	866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1a.4.5	Disposal of DAW generated	-	-	12	4	-	35	-	11	62	62	-	-	610	-	-	-	-	-	12,190	20	
1a.4.6	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,703	256	1,959	1,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1a.4.7	NRC Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,137	114	1,251	1,251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1a.4.8	Emergency Planning Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,556	156	1,711	-	1,711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1a.4.9	INPO Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	346	52	398	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1a.4.10	Spent Fuel Pool O&M	-	-	-	-	-	-	845	127	971	-	971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1a.4.11	ISFSI Operating Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	17	129	-	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1a.4.12	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	100	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1a.4.13	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,233	2,435	18,668	18,668	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	246,315	
1a.4.14	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,599	5,640	43,239	43,239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	422,240	
1a.4	Subtotal Period 1a Period-Dependent Costs	-	1,367	12	4	-	35	64,283	9,547	75,248	72,437	2,811	-	610	-	-	-	-	-	12,190	20	668,555
1a.0	TOTAL PERIOD 1a COST	-	1,367	12	4	-	35	91,545	13,637	106,600	92,725	13,046	829	-	610	-	-	-	-	12,190	20	746,712

Table C
Callaway Plant
DECON Decommissioning Cost Estimate
(Thousands of 2020 Dollars)

Activity Index	Activity Description	Decon Cost	Removal Cost	Packaging Costs	Transport Costs	Off-Site Processing Costs	LLRW Disposal Costs	Other Costs	Total Contingency	Total Costs	NRC Lic. Term. Costs	Spent Fuel Management Costs	Site Restoration Costs	Processed Volume Cu. Feet	Burial Volumes				Burial / Processed Wt., Lbs.	Craft Manhours	Utility and Contractor Manhours
															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet			
PERIOD 1b - Decommissioning Preparations																					
Period 1b Direct Decommissioning Activities																					
Detailed Work Procedures																					
1b.1.1.1	Plant systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	755	113	868	781	-	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,733
1b.1.1.2	NSSS Decontamination Flush	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	24	183	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
1b.1.1.3	Reactor internals	-	-	-	-	-	-	399	60	458	458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
1b.1.1.4	Remaining buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	32	248	62	-	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,350
1b.1.1.5	CRD cooling assembly	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	24	183	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
1b.1.1.6	CRD housings & ICI tubes	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	24	183	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
1b.1.1.7	Incore instrumentation	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	24	183	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
1b.1.1.8	Reactor vessel	-	-	-	-	-	-	579	87	666	666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,630
1b.1.1.9	Facility closeout	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	29	220	110	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
1b.1.1.10	Missile shields	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	11	83	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450
1b.1.1.11	Biological shield	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	29	220	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
1b.1.1.12	Steam generators	-	-	-	-	-	-	733	110	843	843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,600
1b.1.1.13	Reinforced concrete	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	24	183	92	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
1b.1.1.14	Main Turbine	-	-	-	-	-	-	249	37	286	-	-	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,560
1b.1.1.15	Main Condensers	-	-	-	-	-	-	249	37	286	-	-	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,560
1b.1.1.16	Auxiliary building	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	65	501	451	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,730
1b.1.1.17	Reactor building	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	65	501	451	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,730
1b.1.1	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,301	795	6,096	4,949	-	1,146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,243
1b.1.2	Decon primary loop	740	-	-	-	-	-	-	370	1,110	1,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,067
1b.1	Subtotal Period 1b Activity Costs	740	-	-	-	-	-	5,301	1,165	7,206	6,060	-	1,146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,243
Period 1b Additional Costs																					
1b.2.1	Spent Fuel Pool Isolation	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,675	1,901	14,576	14,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.2.2	Site Characterization	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,134	940	4,074	4,074	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,100
1b.2	Subtotal Period 1b Additional Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,809	2,841	18,650	18,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,100
Period 1b Collateral Costs																					
1b.3.1	Decon equipment	1,055	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	1,213	1,213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.3.2	DOC staff relocation expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,636	245	1,882	1,882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.3.3	Process decommissioning water waste	46	-	29	53	-	140	-	69	337	337	-	-	-	283	-	-	-	-	16,989	55
1b.3.4	Process decommissioning chemical flush waste	2	-	78	261	-	3,342	-	883	4,566	4,566	-	-	-	-	788	-	-	-	83,917	147
1b.3.5	Small tool allowance	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.3.6	Pipe cutting equipment	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	180	1,380	1,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.3.7	Decon rig	2,083	-	-	-	-	-	-	312	2,396	2,396	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.3.8	Spent Fuel Capital and Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,450	668	5,118	-	5,118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.3	Subtotal Period 1b Collateral Costs	3,186	1,202	107	314	-	3,481	6,086	2,516	16,894	11,777	5,118	-	-	283	788	-	-	-	100,906	203
Period 1b Period-Dependent Costs																					
1b.4.1	Decon supplies	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	47	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.2	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,837	184	2,021	2,021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.3	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	5	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.4	Health physics supplies	-	347	-	-	-	-	-	87	434	434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.5	Heavy equipment rental	-	380	-	-	-	-	-	57	436	436	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.6	Disposal of DAW generated	-	-	7	3	-	21	-	6	36	36	-	-	-	360	-	-	-	-	7,197	12
1b.4.7	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,717	258	1,975	1,975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.8	NRC Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	326	33	359	359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.9	Emergency Planning Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	784	78	863	-	863	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.10	Spent Fuel Pool O&M	-	-	-	-	-	-	426	64	490	-	490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.11	ISFSI Operating Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	8	65	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.12	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	504	50	555	555	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.13	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,004	1,201	9,205	9,205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121,471
1b.4.14	DOC Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,649	1,147	8,797	8,797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,961
1b.4.15	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,056	2,858	21,915	21,915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213,904
1b.4	Subtotal Period 1b Period-Dependent Costs	38	727	7	3	-	21	40,415	6,046	47,256	45,839	1,417	-	-	360	-	-	-	-	7,197	12
1b.0	TOTAL PERIOD 1b COST	3,964	1,929	114	317	-	3,502	67,611	12,569	90,006	82,325	6,535	1,146	-	643	788	-	-	-	108,103	20,381
PERIOD 1 TOTALS		3,964	3,296	126	321	-	3,537	159,156	26,206	196,606	175,050	19,581	1,975	-	1,253	788	-	-	-	120,293	20,401

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															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet			
PERIOD 2a - Large Component Removal																					
Period 2a Direct Decommissioning Activities																					
Nuclear Steam Supply System Removal																					
2a.1.1.1	Reactor Coolant Piping	218	220	37	71	-	746	-	365	1,658	1,658	-	-	-	2,046	-	-	-	142,726	6,863	-
2a.1.1.2	Pressurizer Relief Tank	37	31	10	20	-	211	-	83	392	392	-	-	-	578	-	-	-	40,338	1,077	-
2a.1.1.3	Reactor Coolant Pumps & Motors	111	112	151	240	-	1,440	-	495	2,549	2,549	-	-	-	3,386	-	-	-	816,140	744	60
2a.1.1.4	Pressurizer	-	71	706	199	-	1,590	-	516	3,082	3,082	-	-	-	3,739	-	-	-	293,734	1,666	1,875
2a.1.1.5	Steam Generators	-	6,080	3,732	2,944	3,622	9,875	-	5,347	31,599	31,599	-	-	40,262	23,217	-	-	-	3,570,150	23,227	3,500
2a.1.1.6	Retired Steam Generator Units	-	-	2,733	2,889	3,622	9,589	-	3,647	22,480	22,480	-	-	40,262	22,546	-	-	-	3,349,305	10,800	2,250
2a.1.1.7	CRDMs/ICIs/Service Structure Removal	185	313	233	74	-	761	-	395	1,961	1,961	-	-	-	3,881	-	-	-	145,494	7,976	-
2a.1.1.8	Reactor Vessel Internals	165	7,167	13,655	1,332	-	14,987	416	16,760	54,482	54,482	-	-	-	1,878	963	393	-	329,968	34,307	1,531
2a.1.1.9	Vessel & Internals GTCC Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	12,538	-	1,881	14,419	14,419	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,217	433,180	-	-
2a.1.1.10	Reactor Vessel	132	8,777	3,058	1,137	-	5,740	416	10,630	29,890	29,890	-	-	-	13,554	-	-	-	972,836	34,307	1,531
2a.1.1	Totals	848	22,772	24,315	8,905	7,243	57,477	832	40,119	162,511	162,511	-	-	80,523	74,825	963	393	2,217	10,093,870	120,966	10,746
Removal of Major Equipment																					
2a.1.2	Main Turbine/Generator	-	612	374	42	847	860	-	539	3,274	3,274	-	-	4,921	2,740	-	-	-	469,360	9,888	-
2a.1.3	Main Condensers	-	1,713	212	118	995	1,069	-	883	4,989	4,989	-	-	7,701	3,216	-	-	-	550,847	27,762	-
Cascading Costs from Clean Building Demolition																					
2a.1.4.1	Reactor	-	561	-	-	-	-	-	84	645	645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,832	-
2a.1.4.2	Auxiliary	-	276	-	-	-	-	-	41	317	317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,113	-
2a.1.4.3	Hot Machine Shop	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
2a.1.4.4	Radwaste	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	8	62	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	387	-
2a.1.4.5	Fuel Building	-	117	-	-	-	-	-	17	134	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	795	-
2a.1.4	Totals	-	1,007	-	-	-	-	-	151	1,158	1,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,134	-
Disposal of Plant Systems																					
2a.1.5.1	100 Aux.Bldg Non-System Specific RCA	-	841	15	50	889	-	-	353	2,147	2,147	-	-	7,629	-	-	-	-	309,812	13,471	-
2a.1.5.2	100 Auxiliary Bldg Non-System Specific	-	137	6	9	55	94	-	68	368	368	-	-	474	282	-	-	-	37,164	2,282	-
2a.1.5.3	AB - Main Steam	-	324	-	-	-	-	-	49	373	-	-	373	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,833	-
2a.1.5.4	AB - Main Steam RCA	-	93	4	14	251	-	-	64	427	427	-	-	2,156	-	-	-	-	87,550	1,515	-
2a.1.5.5	AC - Main Turbine	-	320	-	-	-	-	-	48	368	-	-	368	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,641	-
2a.1.5.6	AD - Condensate	-	355	-	-	-	-	-	53	409	-	-	409	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,144	-
2a.1.5.7	AE - Feedwater	-	244	-	-	-	-	-	37	280	-	-	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,271	-
2a.1.5.8	AF - Feedwater Heater Extraction	-	299	-	-	-	-	-	45	344	-	-	344	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,352	-
2a.1.5.9	AK - Condensate Demineralizer	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	17	127	-	-	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,944	-
2a.1.5.10	AL - Auxiliary Feedwater	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	7	55	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	852	-
2a.1.5.11	AQ - Condensate & Feedwater Chem Addtn	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	4	31	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	468	-
2a.1.5.12	BM - Steam Generator Blowdown	-	143	6	10	104	64	-	69	396	396	-	-	892	191	-	-	-	48,463	2,394	-
2a.1.5.13	BM - Steam Generator Blowdown - RCA	-	447	8	27	479	-	-	188	1,149	1,149	-	-	4,109	-	-	-	-	166,857	7,066	-
2a.1.5.14	BN - Borated Refueling Water Storage	-	412	21	46	642	178	-	253	1,552	1,552	-	-	5,512	533	-	-	-	257,802	6,939	-
2a.1.5.15	CA - Steam Seal	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	4	29	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	455	-
2a.1.5.16	CB - Main Turbine Lube Oil	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	11	84	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,207	-
2a.1.5.17	CC - Generator Hydrogen Seal & CO2	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	198	-
2a.1.5.18	CD - Generator Seal Oil	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	2	19	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	287	-
2a.1.5.19	CE - Stator Cooling Water	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	241	-
2a.1.5.20	CF - Lube Oil Storage Xfer & Pfrication	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	7	54	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	812	-
2a.1.5.21	CG - Condenser Air Removal	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	6	43	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	657	-
2a.1.5.22	CH - Main Turbine Control Oil	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	11	86	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,219	-
2a.1.5.23	DA - Circulating Water	-	419	-	-	-	-	-	63	482	-	-	482	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,502	-
2a.1.5.24	DB - Cooling Tower Makeup & Blowdown	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	11	81	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,260	-
2a.1.5.25	DD - Cooling Water Chemical Control Sys	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	9	72	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,084	-
2a.1.5.26	DD - Cooling Wtr Chem Control RCA	-	329	7	23	414	-	-	148	922	922	-	-	3,555	-	-	-	-	144,376	4,951	-
2a.1.5.27	EJ - Residual Heat Removal	-	473	54	64	320	805	-	383	2,100	2,100	-	-	2,744	2,413	-	-	-	265,386	8,042	-
2a.1.5.28	EM - High Pressure Coolant Injection	-	398	18	21	153	218	-	182	991	991	-	-	1,315	648	-	-	-	95,068	6,633	-
2a.1.5.29	EN - Containment Spray	-	262	6	20	353	-	-	122	762	762	-	-	3,026	-	-	-	-	122,874	4,134	-
2a.1.5.30	EP - Accumulator Safety Injection	-	209	11	16	186	96	-	108	626	626	-	-	1,599	283	-	-	-	83,200	3,478	-
2a.1.5.31	FA - Auxiliary Steam Generator	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	4	33	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	521	-
2a.1.5.32	FB - Auxiliary Steam	-	118	-	-	-	-	-	18	135	-	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,106	-
2a.1.5.33	FB - Auxiliary Steam RCA	-	99	2	5	95	-	-	40	241	241	-	-	816	-	-	-	-	33,148	1,537	-
2a.1.5.34	FC - Auxiliary Turbines	-	77	-	-	-	-	-	12	88	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,320	-
2a.1.5.35	FE - Auxiliary Steam Chemical Addition	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	-
2a.1.5.36	GE - Turbine Building HVAC	-	213	-	-	-	-	-	32	245	-	-	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,957	-
2a.1.5.37	GS - Containment Hydrogen Control	-	92	4	6	77	35	-	45	259	259	-	-	658	104	-	-	-	33,502	1,559	-
2a.1.5.38	HE - Boron Recycle	461	606	38	44	303	473	-	556	2,482	2,482	-	-	2,600	1,411	-	-	-	196,130	16,660	-

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															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet			
Disposal of Plant Systems (continued)																					
2a.1.5.39	HF - Secondary Liquid Waste	849	1,193	85	102	721	1,073	-	1,123	5,147	5,147	-	-	6,186	3,203	-	-	-	456,359	31,896	-
2a.1.5.40	JA - Auxiliary Oil & Transfer	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	6	44	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	690	-
2a.1.5.41	KS - Bulk Chemical Storage	-	110	13	42	752	-	-	148	1,065	1,065	-	-	6,449	-	-	-	-	261,890	1,825	-
2a.1.5.42	LE - Oily Waste	-	218	-	-	-	-	-	33	250	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,865	-
2a.1.5.43	LE - Oily Waste RCA	-	285	4	15	263	-	-	113	681	681	-	-	2,256	-	-	-	-	91,628	4,296	-
2a.1.5.44	Turbine Bldg Non-System Specific	-	913	-	-	-	-	-	137	1,050	-	-	1,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,405	-
2a.1.5	Totals	1,311	10,320	303	516	6,058	3,036	-	4,591	26,135	21,314	-	4,822	51,976	9,068	-	-	-	2,691,208	192,076	-
2a.1.6	Scaffolding in support of decommissioning	-	1,856	26	11	159	36	-	501	2,589	2,589	-	-	1,233	109	-	-	-	62,391	36,741	-
2a.1	Subtotal Period 2a Activity Costs	2,159	38,280	25,230	9,592	15,302	62,477	832	46,785	200,658	195,836	-	4,822	146,354	89,958	963	393	2,217	13,867,680	395,566	10,746
Period 2a Collateral Costs																					
2a.3.1	Process decommissioning water waste	198	-	128	233	-	614	-	300	1,474	1,474	-	-	-	1,243	-	-	-	74,552	242	-
2a.3.2	Process decommissioning chemical flush waste	1	-	41	136	-	360	-	115	653	653	-	-	-	410	-	-	-	43,711	77	-
2a.3.3	Small tool allowance	-	411	-	-	-	-	-	62	473	426	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2a.3.4	Spent Fuel Capital and Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,240	2,136	16,376	-	16,376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2a.3.5	On-site survey and release of 60.87 tons clean metallic waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	10	106	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2a.3	Subtotal Period 2a Collateral Costs	199	411	169	369	-	973	14,336	2,623	19,081	2,658	16,376	47	-	1,653	-	-	-	118,262	319	-
Period 2a Period-Dependent Costs																					
2a.4.1	Decon supplies	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	167	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2a.4.2	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,203	120	1,323	1,323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2a.4.3	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	193	19	212	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2a.4.4	Health physics supplies	-	3,379	-	-	-	-	-	845	4,223	4,223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2a.4.5	Heavy equipment rental	-	4,490	-	-	-	-	-	674	5,164	5,164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2a.4.6	Disposal of DAW generated	-	-	126	47	-	378	-	114	666	666	-	-	-	6,591	-	-	-	131,817	215	-
2a.4.7	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,904	436	3,340	3,340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2a.4.8	NRC Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,060	106	1,166	1,166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2a.4.9	Emergency Planning Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,748	175	1,922	-	1,922	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2a.4.10	Spent Fuel Pool O&M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,515	227	1,743	-	1,743	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2a.4.11	ISFSI Operating Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	30	231	-	231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2a.4.12	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,795	179	1,974	1,974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2a.4.13	Remedial Actions Surveys	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,847	277	2,124	2,124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2a.4.14	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,509	3,826	29,335	29,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	387,925
2a.4.15	DOC Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,334	5,000	38,335	38,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	283,678
2a.4.16	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,059	7,209	55,268	55,268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	528,163
2a.4	Subtotal Period 2a Period-Dependent Costs	134	7,869	126	47	-	378	119,368	19,271	147,193	143,297	3,896	-	-	6,591	-	-	-	131,817	215	1,199,766
2a.0	TOTAL PERIOD 2a COST	2,492	46,561	25,525	10,009	15,302	63,829	134,536	68,678	366,932	341,791	20,272	4,869	146,354	98,202	963	393	2,217	14,117,760	396,100	1,210,513
PERIOD 2b - Site Decontamination																					
Period 2b Direct Decommissioning Activities																					
Disposal of Plant Systems																					
2b.1.1.1	200 Reactor Bldg Non-System Specific	-	110	4	5	31	62	-	49	261	261	-	-	269	186	-	-	-	22,727	1,760	-
2b.1.1.2	200 Reactor Bldg Non-System Specific RCA	-	693	9	31	556	-	-	262	1,552	1,552	-	-	4,768	-	-	-	-	193,612	10,425	-
2b.1.1.3	300 Control Bldg Non-System Specific	-	216	4	14	249	-	-	94	577	577	-	-	2,139	-	-	-	-	86,849	3,413	-
2b.1.1.4	300 Control Bldg Non-System Specific Cln	-	1,653	-	-	-	-	-	248	1,901	-	-	1,901	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,076	-
2b.1.1.5	700 Radwaste Bldg Non-Sys Specific RCA	-	1,386	25	83	1,478	-	-	583	3,555	3,555	-	-	12,684	-	-	-	-	515,103	21,919	-
2b.1.1.6	700 Radwaste Bldg Non-System Specific	-	221	10	14	82	165	-	112	605	605	-	-	705	497	-	-	-	60,190	3,653	-
2b.1.1.7	AN - Demineralized Wtr Storage & Xfer	-	185	-	-	-	-	-	28	212	-	-	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,283	-
2b.1.1.8	AN - Demineralized Wtr Strg & Xfer RCA	-	48	1	2	37	-	-	18	106	106	-	-	314	-	-	-	-	12,759	740	-
2b.1.1.9	AP -HCST/Condensate Stor.& Transfr	-	244	-	-	-	-	-	37	281	-	-	281	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,018	-
2b.1.1.10	BB - Reactor Coolant System	-	410	37	44	211	561	-	285	1,548	1,548	-	-	1,812	1,685	-	-	-	180,839	7,074	-
2b.1.1.11	BG - Chemical & Volume Control	925	1,157	115	127	575	1,648	-	1,281	5,830	5,830	-	-	4,931	4,928	-	-	-	515,455	28,147	-
2b.1.1.12	BL - Reactor Makeup Water	-	369	24	29	225	285	-	204	1,136	1,136	-	-	1,928	850	-	-	-	132,796	6,136	-
2b.1.1.13	DE - Intake & Water Treatment	-	148	-	-	-	-	-	22	170	-	-	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,517	-
2b.1.1.14	DE - Intake & Water Treatment RCA	-	299	24	78	1,390	-	-	297	2,088	2,088	-	-	11,923	-	-	-	-	484,206	5,014	-
2b.1.1.15	EA - Service Water	-	175	-	-	-	-	-	26	201	-	-	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,145	-
2b.1.1.16	EA - Service Water RCA	-	54	2	8	145	-	-	37	246	246	-	-	1,248	-	-	-	-	50,693	839	-
2b.1.1.17	EB - Closed Cooling Water	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	11	81	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,267	-
2b.1.1.18	EF - Essential Service Water	-	406	-	-	-	-	-	61	467	-	-	467	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,244	-
2b.1.1.19	EF - Essential Service Water RCA	-	238	11	35	621	-	-	159	1,063	1,063	-	-	5,326	-	-	-	-	216,287	3,862	-
2b.1.1.20	EG - Component Cooling Water RCA	-	298	-	-	-	-	-	45	343	-	-	343	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,335	-
2b.1.1.21	GA - Plant Heating	-	106	-	-	-	-	-	16	122	-	-	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,912	-

Table C
Callaway Plant
DECON Decommissioning Cost Estimate
(Thousands of 2020 Dollars)

Activity Index	Activity Description	Decon Cost	Removal Cost	Packaging Costs	Transport Costs	Off-Site Processing Costs	LLRW Disposal Costs	Other Costs	Total Contingency	Total Costs	NRC Lic. Term. Costs	Spent Fuel Management Costs	Site Restoration Costs	Processed Volume Cu. Feet	Burial Volumes				Burial / Processed Wt., Lbs.	Craft Manhours	Utility and Contractor Manhours
															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet			
Period 2b Additional Costs																					
2b.2.1	Sanitary Treatment Lagoon	-	6	86	121	-	524	-	159	896	896	-	-	-	4,608	-	-	-	392,140	423	-
2b.2.2	Cooling Tower Asbestos Panel Removal	-	5,989	-	157	-	-	613	1,014	7,772	-	-	7,772	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,419	-
2b.2.3	Operational Equipment	-	-	22	65	844	-	-	138	1,069	1,069	-	-	11,760	-	-	-	-	294,000	32	-
2b.2.4	Retired Reactor Closure Head	-	136	623	1,040	-	1,078	-	522	3,399	3,399	-	-	-	2,764	-	-	-	338,540	3,157	2,000
2b.2	Subtotal Period 2b Additional Costs	-	6,131	731	1,382	844	1,602	613	1,833	13,136	5,364	-	7,772	11,760	7,372	-	-	-	1,024,680	75,031	2,000
Period 2b Collateral Costs																					
2b.3.1	Process decommissioning water waste	173	-	115	210	-	551	-	267	1,317	1,317	-	-	-	1,116	-	-	-	66,951	218	-
2b.3.2	Process decommissioning chemical flush waste	3	-	133	444	-	1,173	-	375	2,128	2,128	-	-	-	1,338	-	-	-	142,540	250	-
2b.3.3	Small tool allowance	-	515	-	-	-	-	-	77	592	592	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.3.4	Spent Fuel Capital and Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,360	3,204	24,564	-	24,564	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.3.5	On-site survey and release of 309.6 tons clean metallic waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	489	49	538	538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.3	Subtotal Period 2b Collateral Costs	177	515	248	653	-	1,724	21,849	3,972	29,139	4,575	24,564	-	-	2,453	-	-	-	209,491	468	-
Period 2b Period-Dependent Costs																					
2b.4.1	Decon supplies	1,648	-	-	-	-	-	-	412	2,060	2,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.4.2	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,477	148	1,624	1,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.4.3	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	237	24	261	261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.4.4	Health physics supplies	-	4,432	-	-	-	-	-	1,108	5,540	5,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.4.5	Heavy equipment rental	-	5,661	-	-	-	-	-	849	6,510	6,510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.4.6	Disposal of DAW generated	-	-	126	47	-	377	-	114	664	664	-	-	6,571	-	-	-	-	131,421	214	-
2b.4.7	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,814	422	3,236	3,236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.4.8	NRC Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,301	130	1,431	1,431	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.4.9	Emergency Planning Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,145	215	2,360	-	2,360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.4.10	Spent Fuel Pool O&M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,860	279	2,139	-	2,139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.4.11	Liquid Radwaste Processing Equipment/Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	468	70	538	538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.4.12	ISFSI Operating Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	37	284	-	284	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.4.13	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,203	220	2,423	2,423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.4.14	Remedial Actions Surveys	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,267	340	2,607	2,607	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.4.15	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,311	4,697	36,008	36,008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	476,171
2b.4.16	DOC Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,440	5,916	45,356	45,356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	334,464
2b.4.17	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,665	8,500	65,165	65,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	620,820
2b.4	Subtotal Period 2b Period-Dependent Costs	1,648	10,093	126	47	-	377	142,435	23,480	178,206	173,424	4,783	-	-	6,571	-	-	-	131,421	214	1,431,455
2b.0	TOTAL PERIOD 2b COST	6,859	40,118	1,989	4,216	13,535	19,698	165,550	43,506	295,473	252,025	29,347	14,101	120,480	106,766	-	-	-	10,132,620	539,586	1,437,551
PERIOD 2d - Decontamination Following Wet Fuel Storage																					
Period 2d Direct Decommissioning Activities																					
2d.1.1	Remove spent fuel racks	955	100	276	134	-	2,322	-	1,131	4,918	4,918	-	-	-	6,988	-	-	-	443,960	1,925	-
Disposal of Plant Systems																					
2d.1.2.1	600 Fuel Bldg Non-Specific Systems RCA	-	377	6	21	373	-	-	154	931	931	-	-	3,200	-	-	-	-	129,974	5,859	-
2d.1.2.2	600 Fuel Bldg Non-System Specific	-	59	3	3	20	40	-	28	153	153	-	-	170	120	-	-	-	14,568	954	-
2d.1.2.3	EC - Fuel Pool Cooling & Cleanup	-	485	27	38	303	364	-	266	1,484	1,484	-	-	2,602	1,090	-	-	-	175,237	8,051	-
2d.1.2.4	GA- Plant Heating Fuel Building	-	27	1	1	6	14	-	11	61	61	-	-	50	41	-	-	-	4,700	449	-
2d.1.2.5	GG - Fuel Building HVAC	-	292	10	27	435	52	-	156	972	972	-	-	3,729	155	-	-	-	161,297	4,673	-
2d.1.2.6	KC- Fire Protection Fuel Building	-	143	2	8	144	-	-	59	356	356	-	-	1,239	-	-	-	-	50,329	2,115	-
2d.1.2	Totals	-	1,382	50	99	1,281	470	-	675	3,957	3,957	-	-	10,991	1,407	-	-	-	536,105	22,102	-
Decontamination of Site Buildings																					
2d.1.3.1	Fuel Building	958	1,026	14	48	315	143	-	827	3,331	3,331	-	-	2,705	1,864	-	-	-	199,762	31,564	-
2d.1.3	Totals	958	1,026	14	48	315	143	-	827	3,331	3,331	-	-	2,705	1,864	-	-	-	199,762	31,564	-
2d.1.4	Scaffolding in support of decommissioning	-	464	6	3	40	9	-	125	647	647	-	-	308	27	-	-	-	15,598	9,185	-
2d.1	Subtotal Period 2d Activity Costs	1,913	2,972	346	284	1,636	2,943	-	2,758	12,853	12,853	-	-	14,004	10,287	-	-	-	1,195,425	64,776	-
Period 2d Additional Costs																					
2d.2.1	License Termination Survey Planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,759	528	2,287	2,287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,480
2d.2.2	License Termination ISFSI	-	591	110	98	-	3,112	3,411	1,830	9,152	9,152	-	-	-	13,299	-	-	-	851,056	17,021	10,896
2d.2	Subtotal Period 2d Additional Costs	-	591	110	98	-	3,112	5,170	2,358	11,439	11,439	-	-	-	13,299	-	-	-	851,056	17,021	23,376

Table C
Callaway Plant
DECON Decommissioning Cost Estimate
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Activity Index	Activity Description	Decon Cost	Removal Cost	Packaging Costs	Transport Costs	Off-Site Processing Costs	LLRW Disposal Costs	Other Costs	Total Contingency	Total Costs	NRC Lic. Term. Costs	Spent Fuel Management Costs	Site Restoration Costs	Processed Volume Cu. Feet	Burial Volumes				Burial / Processed Wt., Lbs.	Craft Manhours	Utility and Contractor Manhours
															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet			
Period 2d Collateral Costs																					
2d.3.1	Process decommissioning water waste	93	-	62	113	-	297	-	144	708	708	-	-	-	601	-	-	-	36,064	117	-
2d.3.2	Process decommissioning chemical flush waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d.3.3	Small tool allowance	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	13	101	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d.3.4	Decommissioning Equipment Disposition	-	-	125	61	775	176	-	182	1,319	1,319	-	-	6,000	529	-	-	-	303,608	147	-
2d.3	Subtotal Period 2d Collateral Costs	93	88	187	174	775	473	-	339	2,128	2,128	-	-	6,000	1,130	-	-	-	339,672	264	-
Period 2d Period-Dependent Costs																					
2d.4.1	Decon supplies	241	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	302	302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d.4.2	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	446	45	491	491	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d.4.3	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	7	79	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d.4.4	Health physics supplies	-	837	-	-	-	-	-	209	1,047	1,047	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d.4.5	Heavy equipment rental	-	1,711	-	-	-	-	-	257	1,968	1,968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d.4.6	Disposal of DAW generated	-	-	40	15	-	119	-	36	210	210	-	-	-	2,081	-	-	-	41,624	68	-
2d.4.7	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	454	68	522	522	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d.4.8	NRC Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	37	412	412	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d.4.9	Liquid Radwaste Processing Equipment/Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	283	42	325	325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d.4.10	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	666	67	732	732	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d.4.11	Remedial Actions Surveys	-	-	-	-	-	-	685	103	788	788	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d.4.12	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,678	252	1,930	1,930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,772
2d.4.13	DOC Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,173	1,226	9,399	9,399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,238
2d.4.14	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,280	1,842	14,122	14,122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,861
2d.4	Subtotal Period 2d Period-Dependent Costs	241	2,548	40	15	-	119	25,111	4,251	32,326	32,326	-	-	-	2,081	-	-	-	41,624	68	220,870
2d.0	TOTAL PERIOD 2d COST	2,247	6,199	684	570	2,411	6,647	30,281	9,706	58,746	58,746	-	-	20,004	26,797	-	-	-	2,427,777	82,129	244,246
PERIOD 2f - License Termination																					
Period 2f Direct Decommissioning Activities																					
2f.1.1	ORISE confirmatory survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	49	212	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2f.1.2	Terminate license	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2f.1	Subtotal Period 2f Activity Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	49	212	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Period 2f Additional Costs																					
2f.2.1	License Termination Survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,385	2,815	12,200	12,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153,878	6,240
2f.2	Subtotal Period 2f Additional Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,385	2,815	12,200	12,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153,878	6,240
Period 2f Collateral Costs																					
2f.3.1	DOC staff relocation expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,636	245	1,882	1,882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2f.3	Subtotal Period 2f Collateral Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,636	245	1,882	1,882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Period 2f Period-Dependent Costs																					
2f.4.1	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	507	51	558	558	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2f.4.2	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	8	90	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2f.4.3	Health physics supplies	-	910	-	-	-	-	-	228	1,138	1,138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2f.4.4	Disposal of DAW generated	-	-	7	3	-	20	-	6	36	36	-	-	353	-	-	-	-	7,050	11	-
2f.4.5	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	258	39	296	296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2f.4.6	NRC Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	427	43	470	470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2f.4.7	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	756	76	832	832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2f.4.8	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,906	286	2,192	2,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,592
2f.4.9	DOC Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,879	1,032	7,910	7,910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,408
2f.4.10	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,682	1,152	8,834	8,834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,709
2f.4	Subtotal Period 2f Period-Dependent Costs	-	910	7	3	-	20	18,496	2,919	22,355	22,355	-	-	353	-	-	-	-	7,050	11	155,709
2f.0	TOTAL PERIOD 2f COST	-	910	7	3	-	20	29,680	6,029	36,649	36,649	-	-	-	353	-	-	-	7,050	153,889	161,949
PERIOD 2 TOTALS		11,598	93,788	28,204	14,798	31,248	90,195	360,047	127,920	757,799	689,210	49,619	18,970	286,837	232,117	963	393	2,217	26,685,210	1,171,704	3,054,259

Table C
Callaway Plant
DECON Decommissioning Cost Estimate
(Thousands of 2020 Dollars)

Activity Index	Activity Description	Decon Cost	Removal Cost	Packaging Costs	Transport Costs	Off-Site Processing Costs	LLRW Disposal Costs	Other Costs	Total Contingency	Total Costs	NRC Lic. Term. Costs	Spent Fuel Management Costs	Site Restoration Costs	Processed Volume Cu. Feet	Burial Volumes				Burial / Processed Wt., Lbs.	Craft Manhours	Utility and Contractor Manhours	
															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet				
PERIOD 3b - Site Restoration																						
Period 3b Direct Decommissioning Activities																						
Demolition of Remaining Site Buildings																						
3b.1.1.1	Reactor	-	3,189	-	-	-	-	-	478	3,667	-	-	3,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,502	-
3b.1.1.2	Auxiliary	-	2,481	-	-	-	-	-	372	2,853	-	-	2,853	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,024	-
3b.1.1.3	Auxiliary Boiler	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	3	27	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	-
3b.1.1.4	Barge Facility	-	924	-	-	-	-	-	139	1,063	-	-	1,063	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,290	-
3b.1.1.5	Circulating & Service Water Pumphouse	-	218	-	-	-	-	-	33	251	-	-	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,996	-
3b.1.1.6	Communication Corridor - Clean	-	892	-	-	-	-	-	134	1,025	-	-	1,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,280	-
3b.1.1.7	Communication Corridor - Contaminated	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	5	39	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	-
3b.1.1.8	Cooling Tower Concrete	-	433	-	-	-	-	-	65	498	-	-	498	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,332	-
3b.1.1.9	Diesel Generator	-	291	-	-	-	-	-	44	335	-	-	335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,185	-
3b.1.1.10	Essential Service Water Pumphouse	-	169	-	-	-	-	-	25	194	-	-	194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	955	-
3b.1.1.11	Fire Water Pumphouse	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	3	22	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	-
3b.1.1.12	Flex Building Storage	-	309	-	-	-	-	-	46	355	-	-	355	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,972	-
3b.1.1.13	Hardened Condensate Storage Tank - HCST	-	195	-	-	-	-	-	29	224	-	-	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,870	-
3b.1.1.14	Hot Machine Shop	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	3	22	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	243	-
3b.1.1.15	Intake	-	209	-	-	-	-	-	31	240	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,411	-
3b.1.1.16	Misc. Structures	-	2,147	-	-	-	-	-	322	2,469	-	-	2,469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,774	-
3b.1.1.17	Miscellaneous Site Foundations	-	186	-	-	-	-	-	28	214	-	-	214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,011	-
3b.1.1.18	Outage Maintenance	-	128	-	-	-	-	-	19	147	-	-	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,570	-
3b.1.1.19	RAM Storage Building	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	8	62	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	624	-
3b.1.1.20	Radioactive and Personnel Tunnel	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	5	36	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	386	-
3b.1.1.21	Radwaste	-	1,056	-	-	-	-	-	158	1,214	-	-	1,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,111	-
3b.1.1.22	Radwaste Drum Storage	-	161	-	-	-	-	-	24	185	-	-	185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,449	-
3b.1.1.23	Reactor Head Assembly Building	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	12	93	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,108	-
3b.1.1.24	Security Additions	-	1,583	-	-	-	-	-	237	1,820	-	-	1,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,051	-
3b.1.1.25	Service	-	422	-	-	-	-	-	63	485	-	-	485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,485	-
3b.1.1.26	Sludge Pump Station & Lagoon	-	1,582	-	-	-	-	-	237	1,820	-	-	1,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,601	-
3b.1.1.27	Steam Generator Replacement Bldgs	-	852	-	-	-	-	-	128	979	-	-	979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,874	-
3b.1.1.28	Turbine Building	-	3,653	-	-	-	-	-	548	4,201	-	-	4,201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,075	-
3b.1.1.29	Turbine Pedestal	-	540	-	-	-	-	-	81	620	-	-	620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,934	-
3b.1.1.30	U.H.S. Cooling Tower	-	330	-	-	-	-	-	49	379	-	-	379	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,814	-
3b.1.1.31	Water Treatment Plant	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
3b.1.1.32	Fuel Building	-	1,106	-	-	-	-	-	166	1,272	-	-	1,272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,068	-
3b.1.1	Totals	-	23,316	-	-	-	-	-	3,497	26,813	-	-	26,813	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192,587	-
Site Closeout Activities																						
3b.1.2	Remove Rubble	-	1,399	-	-	-	-	-	210	1,608	-	-	1,608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,233	-
3b.1.3	Grade & landscape site	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	19	149	-	-	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	592	-
3b.1.4	Final report to NRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	249	37	286	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,560
3b.1	Subtotal Period 3b Activity Costs	-	24,844	-	-	-	-	249	3,764	28,857	286	-	28,571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,413	1,560
Period 3b Additional Costs																						
3b.2.1	Concrete Crushing	-	1,379	-	-	-	-	13	209	1,601	-	-	1,601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,035	-
3b.2.2	Mine Area Backfill	-	5,308	-	-	-	-	-	796	6,104	-	-	6,104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,960	-
3b.2.3	Cooling Tower Discharge & Intake Pipe Flow Fill	-	4,074	-	-	-	-	-	611	4,685	-	-	4,685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,588	-
3b.2.4	Cooling Tower Demolition	-	4,779	-	-	-	-	-	717	5,496	-	-	5,496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,619	-
3b.2.5	Excavation of Underground Services	-	2,333	-	-	-	-	487	423	3,244	-	-	3,244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,164	-
3b.2.6	Construction Debris	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,030	755	5,785	-	-	5,785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3b.2.7	Site Restoration ISFSI	-	1,152	-	-	-	-	86	186	1,423	-	-	1,423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,601	160
3b.2	Subtotal Period 3b Additional Costs	-	19,026	-	-	-	-	5,616	3,696	28,338	-	-	28,338	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,967	160
Period 3b Collateral Costs																						
3b.3.1	Small tool allowance	-	303	-	-	-	-	-	46	349	-	-	349	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3b.3	Subtotal Period 3b Collateral Costs	-	303	-	-	-	-	-	46	349	-	-	349	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table C
Callaway Plant
DECON Decommissioning Cost Estimate
(Thousands of 2020 Dollars)

Activity Index	Activity Description	Decon Cost	Removal Cost	Packaging Costs	Transport Costs	Off-Site Processing Costs	LLRW Disposal Costs	Other Costs	Total Contingency	Total Costs	NRC Lic. Term. Costs	Spent Fuel Management Costs	Site Restoration Costs	Processed Volume Cu. Feet	Burial Volumes				Burial/ Processed Wt., Lbs.	Craft Manhours	Utility and Contractor Manhours	
															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet				
Period 3b Period-Dependent Costs																						
3b.4.1	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,008	101	1,109	-	-	1,109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3b.4.2	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	16	178	-	-	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3b.4.3	Heavy equipment rental	-	5,067	-	-	-	-	-	760	5,827	-	-	5,827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3b.4.4	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	256	38	295	-	-	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3b.4.5	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,504	150	1,655	-	-	1,655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3b.4.6	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,929	439	3,368	-	-	3,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,543
3b.4.7	DOC Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,311	1,997	15,308	-	-	15,308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,371
3b.4.8	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,215	932	7,148	-	-	7,148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,007
3b.4	Subtotal Period 3b Period-Dependent Costs	-	5,067	-	-	-	-	25,386	4,434	34,887	-	-	34,887	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204,920
3b.0	TOTAL PERIOD 3b COST	-	49,240	-	-	-	-	31,251	11,940	92,431	286	-	92,145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	277,379	206,640
PERIOD 3 TOTALS		-	49,240	-	-	-	-	31,251	11,940	92,431	286	-	92,145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	277,379	206,640
TOTAL COST TO DECOMMISSION		15,562	146,324	28,329	15,120	31,248	93,732	550,454	166,066	1,046,835	864,546	69,200	113,090	286,837	233,370	1,750	393	2,217	26,805,500	1,469,485	4,448,042	

TOTAL COST TO DECOMMISSION WITH 18.85% CONTINGENCY:	\$1,046,835	thousands of 2020 dollars
TOTAL NRC LICENSE TERMINATION COST IS 82.59% OR:	\$864,546	thousands of 2020 dollars
SPENT FUEL MANAGEMENT COST IS 6.61% OR:	\$69,200	thousands of 2020 dollars
NON-NUCLEAR DEMOLITION COST IS 10.8% OR:	\$113,090	thousands of 2020 dollars
TOTAL LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE VOLUME BURIED (EXCLUDING GTCC):	235,512	Cubic Feet
TOTAL GREATER THAN CLASS C RADWASTE VOLUME GENERATED:	2,217	Cubic Feet
TOTAL SCRAP METAL REMOVED:	71,073	Tons
TOTAL CRAFT LABOR REQUIREMENTS:	1,469,485	Man-hours

End Notes:
n/a - indicates that this activity not charged as decommissioning expense
a - indicates that this activity performed by decommissioning staff
0 - indicates that this value is less than 0.5 but is non-zero
A cell containing " - " indicates a zero value

**APPENDIX D
DETAILED COST ANALYSIS**

SAFSTOR

with

LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE PROCESSING

**Table D
Callaway Energy Center
SAFSTOR Decommissioning Cost Estimate with Low-Level Radioactive Waste Processing
(Thousands of 2020 Dollars)**

Activity Index	Activity Description	Decon Cost	Removal Cost	Packaging Costs	Transport Costs	Off-Site Processing Costs	LLRW Disposal Costs	Other Costs	Total Contingency	Total Costs	NRC Lic. Term. Costs	Spent Fuel Management Costs	Site Restoration Costs	Processed Volume Cu. Feet	Burial Volumes				Burial/ Processed Wt., Lbs.	Craft Manhours	Utility and Contractor Manhours
															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet			
PERIOD 1a - Shutdown through Transition																					
Period 1a Direct Decommissioning Activities																					
1a.1.1	SAFSTOR site characterization survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	385	115	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.1.2	Prepare preliminary decommissioning cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	207	31	238	238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300
1a.1.3	Notification of Cessation of Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.1.4	Remove fuel & source material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.1.5	Notification of Permanent Defueling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.1.6	Deactivate plant systems & process waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.1.7	Prepare and submit PSDAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	48	367	367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
1a.1.8	Review plant dwgs & specs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	207	31	238	238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300
1a.1.9	Perform detailed rad survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.1.10	Estimate by-product inventory	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	24	183	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
1a.1.11	End product description	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	24	183	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
1a.1.12	Detailed by-product inventory	-	-	-	-	-	-	239	36	275	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
1a.1.13	Define major work sequence	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	24	183	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
1a.1.14	Perform SER and EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	494	74	568	568	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100
1a.1.15	Perform Site-Specific Cost Study	-	-	-	-	-	-	797	120	917	917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Activity Specifications																					
1a.1.16.1	Prepare plant and facilities for SAFSTOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	784	118	902	902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,920
1a.1.16.2	Plant systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	664	100	764	764	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,167
1a.1.16.3	Plant structures and buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	497	75	572	572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,120
1a.1.16.4	Waste management	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	48	367	367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
1a.1.16.5	Facility and site dormancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	48	367	367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
1a.1.16	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,584	388	2,972	2,972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,207
Detailed Work Procedures																					
1a.1.17.1	Plant systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	28	217	217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,183
1a.1.17.2	Facility closeout & dormancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	29	220	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
1a.1.17	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	57	437	437	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,383
1a.1.18	Procure vacuum drying system	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	2	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
1a.1.19	Drain/de-energize non-cont. systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.1.20	Drain & dry NSSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.1.21	Drain/de-energize contaminated systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.1.22	Decon/secure contaminated systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.1	Subtotal Period 1a Activity Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,107	974	7,081	7,081	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,890
Period 1a Collateral Costs																					
1a.3.1	Spent Fuel Capital and Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,900	1,335	10,235	-	10,235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.3	Subtotal Period 1a Collateral Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,900	1,335	10,235	-	10,235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Period 1a Period-Dependent Costs																					
1a.4.1	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,644	364	4,009	4,009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.4.2	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	11	118	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.4.3	Health physics supplies	-	614	-	-	-	-	-	153	767	767	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.4.4	Heavy equipment rental	-	753	-	-	-	-	-	113	866	866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.4.5	Disposal of DAW generated	-	-	12	4	-	35	-	11	62	62	-	-	610	-	-	-	-	-	12,190	20
1a.4.6	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,703	256	1,959	1,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.4.7	NRC Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	892	89	981	981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.4.8	Emergency Planning Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,556	156	1,711	-	1,711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.4.9	INPO Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	346	52	398	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.4.10	Spent Fuel Pool O&M	-	-	-	-	-	-	845	127	971	-	971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.4.11	ISFSI Operating Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	17	129	-	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.4.12	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	100	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.4.13	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,233	2,435	18,668	18,668	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	246,315
1a.4.14	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,599	5,640	43,239	43,239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	422,240
1a.4	Subtotal Period 1a Period-Dependent Costs	-	1,367	12	4	-	35	64,038	9,523	74,978	72,167	2,811	-	610	-	-	-	-	12,190	20	668,555
1a.0	TOTAL PERIOD 1a COST	-	1,367	12	4	-	35	79,045	11,831	92,294	79,248	13,046	-	610	-	-	-	-	12,190	20	704,445

**Table D
Callaway Energy Center
SAFSTOR Decommissioning Cost Estimate with Low-Level Radioactive Waste Processing
(Thousands of 2020 Dollars)**

Activity Index	Activity Description	Decon Cost	Removal Cost	Packaging Costs	Transport Costs	Off-Site Processing Costs	LLRW Disposal Costs	Other Costs	Total Contingency	Total Costs	NRC Lic. Term. Costs	Spent Fuel Management Costs	Site Restoration Costs	Processed Volume Cu. Feet	Burial Volumes				Burial / Processed Wt., Lbs.	Craft Manhours	Utility and Contractor Manhours
															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet			
PERIOD 1b - SAFSTOR Limited DECON Activities																					
Period 1b Direct Decommissioning Activities																					
Decontamination of Site Buildings																					
1b.1.1.1	Reactor	1,443	-	-	-	-	-	-	721	2,164	2,164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,102	-
1b.1.1.2	Auxiliary	714	-	-	-	-	-	-	357	1,071	1,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,527	-
1b.1.1.3	Communication Corridor - Contaminated	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	276	-
1b.1.1.4	Fuel Building	945	-	-	-	-	-	-	473	1,418	1,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,371	-
1b.1.1.5	Hot Machine Shop	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	29	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	344	-
1b.1.1.6	RAM Storage Building	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	74	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	865	-
1b.1.1.7	Radioactive and Personnel Tunnel	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	-
1b.1.1.8	Radwaste	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	571	571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,671	-
1b.1.1.9	Radwaste Drum Storage	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	64	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	-
1b.1.1.10	Reactor Head Assembly Building	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	59	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	691	-
1b.1.1	Totals	3,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,828	5,484	5,484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,700	-
1b.1	Subtotal Period 1b Activity Costs	3,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,828	5,484	5,484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,700	-
Period 1b Collateral Costs																					
1b.3.1	Decon equipment	1,055	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	1,213	1,213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.3.2	Process decommissioning water waste	176	-	112	204	-	536	-	264	1,292	1,292	-	-	-	1,085	-	-	-	-	65,127	212
1b.3.4	Small tool allowance	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	9	70	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.3.5	Spent Fuel Capital and Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,670	401	3,071	-	3,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.3	Subtotal Period 1b Collateral Costs	1,231	61	112	204	-	536	2,670	832	5,646	2,576	3,071	-	-	1,085	-	-	-	-	65,127	212
Period 1b Period-Dependent Costs																					
1b.4.1	Decon supplies	1,588	-	-	-	-	-	-	397	1,985	1,985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.2	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	919	92	1,010	1,010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.3	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	3	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.4	Health physics supplies	-	501	-	-	-	-	-	125	626	626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.5	Heavy equipment rental	-	190	-	-	-	-	-	28	218	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.6	Disposal of DAW generated	-	-	14	5	-	43	-	13	76	76	-	-	-	752	-	-	-	-	15,043	25
1b.4.7	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	429	64	494	494	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.8	NRC Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	16	179	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.9	Emergency Planning Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	392	39	431	-	431	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.10	Spent Fuel Pool O&M	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	32	245	-	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.11	ISFSI Operating Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	4	32	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.12	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	252	25	277	-	277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.13	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,005	601	4,605	4,605	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,774
1b.4.14	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,477	1,422	10,899	10,899	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,428
1b.4	Subtotal Period 1b Period-Dependent Costs	1,588	691	14	5	-	43	15,905	2,862	21,109	20,400	709	-	-	752	-	-	-	-	15,043	25
1b.0	TOTAL PERIOD 1b COST	6,475	752	127	209	-	579	18,575	5,522	32,239	28,460	3,779	-	-	1,838	-	-	-	-	80,170	60,936
PERIOD 1c - Preparations for SAFSTOR Dormancy																					
Period 1c Direct Decommissioning Activities																					
1c.1.1	Prepare support equipment for storage	-	407	-	-	-	-	-	61	468	468	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
1c.1.2	Install containment pressure equal. lines	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	4	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700
1c.1.3	Interim survey prior to dormancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	733	220	953	953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,933
1c.1.4	Secure building accesses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1c.1.5	Prepare & submit interim report	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	14	107	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	583
1c.1	Subtotal Period 1c Activity Costs	-	432	-	-	-	-	826	299	1,557	1,557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,633
Period 1c Additional Costs																					
1c.2.1	Spent Fuel Pool Isolation	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,675	1,901	14,576	14,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1c.2	Subtotal Period 1c Additional Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,675	1,901	14,576	14,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Period 1c Collateral Costs																					
1c.3.1	Process decommissioning water waste	192	-	122	222	-	584	-	287	1,408	1,408	-	-	-	1,183	-	-	-	-	70,961	231
1c.3.3	Small tool allowance	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1c.3.4	Spent Fuel Capital and Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,670	401	3,071	-	3,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1c.3	Subtotal Period 1c Collateral Costs	192	2	122	222	-	584	2,670	688	4,481	1,410	3,071	-	-	1,183	-	-	-	-	70,961	231

Table D
Callaway Energy Center
SAFSTOR Decommissioning Cost Estimate with Low-Level Radioactive Waste Processing
(Thousands of 2020 Dollars)

Activity Index	Activity Description	Decon Cost	Removal Cost	Packaging Costs	Transport Costs	Off-Site Processing Costs	LLRW Disposal Costs	Other Costs	Total Contingency	Total Costs	NRC Lic. Term. Costs	Spent Fuel Management Costs	Site Restoration Costs	Processed Volume Cu. Feet	Burial Volumes				Burial/ Processed Wt., Lbs.	Craft Manhours	Utility and Contractor Manhours	
															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet				
Period 1c Period-Dependent Costs																						
1c.4.1	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	919	92	1,010	1,010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1c.4.2	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	3	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1c.4.3	Health physics supplies	-	256	-	-	-	-	-	64	320	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1c.4.4	Heavy equipment rental	-	190	-	-	-	-	-	28	218	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1c.4.5	Disposal of DAW generated	-	-	3	1	-	9	-	3	16	16	-	-	-	154	-	-	-	-	3,073	5	
1c.4.6	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	429	64	494	494	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1c.4.7	NRC Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	16	179	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1c.4.8	Emergency Planning Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	392	39	431	-	431	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1c.4.9	Spent Fuel Pool O&M	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	32	245	-	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1c.4.10	ISFSI Operating Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	4	32	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1c.4.11	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	252	25	277	277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1c.4.12	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,999	600	4,599	4,599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,697	
1c.4.13	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,477	1,422	10,899	10,899	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,428	
1c.4	Subtotal Period 1c Period-Dependent Costs	-	446	3	1	-	9	15,900	2,393	18,751	18,043	709	-	-	154	-	-	-	-	3,073	5	167,125
1c.0	TOTAL PERIOD 1c COST	192	881	125	223	-	593	32,071	5,281	39,366	35,587	3,779	-	-	1,336	-	-	-	-	74,034	17,869	167,708
PERIOD 1 TOTALS		6,667	3,000	263	437	-	1,207	129,691	22,634	163,899	143,295	20,604	-	-	3,783	-	-	-	-	166,394	78,825	1,039,355
PERIOD 2a - SAFSTOR Dormancy with Wet Spent Fuel Storage																						
Period 2a Direct Decommissioning Activities																						
2a.1.1	Quarterly Inspection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.1.2	Semi-annual environmental survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.1.3	Prepare reports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.1.4	Bituminous roof replacement	-	-	-	-	-	-	313	47	360	360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.1.5	Maintenance supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	606	151	757	757	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.1	Subtotal Period 2a Activity Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	919	198	1,117	1,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Period 2a Collateral Costs																						
2a.3.1	Spent Fuel Capital and Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,710	5,207	39,917	-	39,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.3	Subtotal Period 2a Collateral Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,710	5,207	39,917	-	39,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Period 2a Period-Dependent Costs																						
2a.4.1	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,681	268	2,949	2,949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.4.2	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	431	43	474	474	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.4.3	Health physics supplies	-	985	-	-	-	-	-	246	1,231	1,231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.4.4	Disposal of DAW generated	-	-	18	7	-	53	-	16	93	93	-	-	-	920	-	-	-	-	18,406	30	
2a.4.5	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,363	204	1,567	784	784	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.4.6	NRC Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	975	97	1,072	1,072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.4.7	Emergency Planning Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,896	390	4,285	-	4,285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.4.8	Spent Fuel Pool O&M	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,378	507	3,885	-	3,885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.4.9	ISFSI Operating Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	448	67	515	-	515	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.4.10	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	400	4,400	4,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.4.11	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,859	8,529	65,388	59,568	5,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	864,688	
2a.4.12	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,543	4,432	33,975	27,384	6,591	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	328,640	
2a.4	Subtotal Period 2a Period-Dependent Costs	-	985	18	7	-	53	103,573	15,199	119,834	97,955	21,879	-	-	920	-	-	-	-	18,406	30	1,193,328
2a.0	TOTAL PERIOD 2a COST	-	985	18	7	-	53	139,202	20,604	160,867	99,072	61,795	-	-	920	-	-	-	-	18,406	30	1,193,328
PERIOD 2c - SAFSTOR Dormancy without Spent Fuel Storage																						
Period 2c Direct Decommissioning Activities																						
2c.1.1	Quarterly Inspection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2c.1.2	Semi-annual environmental survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2c.1.3	Prepare reports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2c.1.4	Bituminous roof replacement	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,796	569	4,366	4,366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2c.1.5	Maintenance supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,354	1,838	9,192	9,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2c.1	Subtotal Period 2c Activity Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,150	2,408	13,558	13,558	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table D
Callaway Energy Center
SAFSTOR Decommissioning Cost Estimate with Low-Level Radioactive Waste Processing
(Thousands of 2020 Dollars)

Activity Index	Activity Description	Decon Cost	Removal Cost	Packaging Costs	Transport Costs	Off-Site Processing Costs	LLRW Disposal Costs	Other Costs	Total Contingency	Total Costs	NRC Lic. Term. Costs	Spent Fuel Management Costs	Site Restoration Costs	Processed Volume Cu. Feet	Burial Volumes				Burial / Processed Wt., Lbs.	Craft Manhours	Utility and Contractor Manhours
															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet			
Period 4b Collateral Costs																					
4b.3.1	Process decommissioning water waste	13	-	22	40	-	106	-	41	222	222	-	-	-	214	-	-	-	12,831	42	-
4b.3.3	Small tool allowance	-	552	-	-	-	-	-	83	635	635	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4b.3.4	Decommissioning Equipment Disposition	-	-	125	61	775	176	-	182	1,319	1,319	-	-	6,000	529	-	-	-	303,608	147	-
4b.3.5	On-site survey and release of 309.6 tons clean metallic waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	489	49	538	538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4b.3	Subtotal Period 4b Collateral Costs	13	552	147	101	775	281	489	355	2,713	2,713	-	-	6,000	743	-	-	-	316,439	189	-
Period 4b Period-Dependent Costs																					
4b.4.1	Decon supplies	1,745	-	-	-	-	-	-	436	2,181	2,181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4b.4.2	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,546	155	1,701	1,701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4b.4.3	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	25	273	273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4b.4.4	Health physics supplies	-	4,544	-	-	-	-	-	1,136	5,680	5,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4b.4.5	Heavy equipment rental	-	5,929	-	-	-	-	-	889	6,818	6,818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4b.4.6	Disposal of DAW generated	-	-	126	47	-	380	-	115	668	668	-	-	-	6,615	-	-	-	132,302	216	-
4b.4.7	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,947	442	3,389	3,389	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4b.4.8	NRC Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,116	112	1,228	1,228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4b.4.9	Liquid Radwaste Processing Equipment/Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	980	147	1,127	1,127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4b.4.10	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,307	231	2,538	2,538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4b.4.11	Remedial Actions Surveys	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,374	356	2,730	2,730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4b.4.12	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,660	1,449	11,109	11,109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149,945
4b.4.13	DOC Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,425	5,614	43,039	43,039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	321,483
4b.4.14	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,442	7,716	59,158	59,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	566,193
4b.4	Subtotal Period 4b Period-Dependent Costs	1,745	10,473	126	47	-	380	110,046	18,822	141,640	141,640	-	-	-	6,615	-	-	-	132,302	216	1,037,621
4b.0	TOTAL PERIOD 4b COST	6,237	42,204	2,095	3,784	17,890	14,512	116,972	36,417	240,112	226,011	-	14,101	157,169	97,788	-	-	-	11,585,080	557,363	1,067,093
PERIOD 4f - License Termination																					
Period 4f Direct Decommissioning Activities																					
4f.1.1	ORISE confirmatory survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	49	212	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4f.1.2	Terminate license	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4f.1	Subtotal Period 4f Activity Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	49	212	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Period 4f Additional Costs																					
4f.2.1	License Termination Survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,385	2,815	12,200	12,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153,878	6,240
4f.2	Subtotal Period 4f Additional Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,385	2,815	12,200	12,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153,878	6,240
Period 4f Collateral Costs																					
4f.3.1	DOC staff relocation expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,636	245	1,882	1,882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4f.3	Subtotal Period 4f Collateral Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,636	245	1,882	1,882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Period 4f Period-Dependent Costs																					
4f.4.1	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	507	51	558	558	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4f.4.2	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	8	90	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4f.4.3	Health physics supplies	-	910	-	-	-	-	-	228	1,138	1,138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4f.4.4	Disposal of DAW generated	-	-	7	3	-	20	-	6	36	36	-	-	-	353	-	-	-	7,050	11	-
4f.4.5	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	258	39	296	296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4f.4.6	NRC Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	427	43	470	470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4f.4.7	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	756	76	832	832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4f.4.8	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,473	221	1,693	1,693	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,874
4f.4.9	DOC Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,879	1,032	7,910	7,910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,408
4f.4.10	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,682	1,152	8,834	8,834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,709
4f.4	Subtotal Period 4f Period-Dependent Costs	-	910	7	3	-	20	18,062	2,854	21,856	21,856	-	-	-	353	-	-	-	7,050	11	150,991
4f.0	TOTAL PERIOD 4f COST	-	910	7	3	-	20	29,247	5,964	36,151	36,151	-	-	-	353	-	-	-	7,050	153,889	157,231
PERIOD 4 TOTALS		6,527	85,659	23,561	12,203	34,496	69,415	217,292	95,044	544,196	525,233	-	18,962	313,812	182,762	501	393	2,217	24,903,860	1,046,700	1,896,316

Table D
Callaway Energy Center
SAFSTOR Decommissioning Cost Estimate with Low-Level Radioactive Waste Processing
(Thousands of 2020 Dollars)

Activity Index	Activity Description	Decon Cost	Removal Cost	Packaging Costs	Transport Costs	Off-Site Processing Costs	LLRW Disposal Costs	Other Costs	Total Contingency	Total Costs	NRC Lic. Term. Costs	Spent Fuel Management Costs	Site Restoration Costs	Processed Volume Cu. Feet	Burial Volumes				Burial / Processed Wt., Lbs.	Craft Manhours	Utility and Contractor Manhours	
															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet				
Period 5b Period-Dependent Costs																						
5b.4.2	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	16	178	-	-	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5b.4.3	Heavy equipment rental	-	5,067	-	-	-	-	-	760	5,827	-	-	5,827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5b.4.4	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	256	38	295	-	-	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5b.4.5	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,504	150	1,655	-	-	1,655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5b.4.6	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,929	439	3,368	-	-	3,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,543
5b.4.7	DOC Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,311	1,997	15,308	-	-	15,308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,371
5b.4.8	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,215	932	7,148	-	-	7,148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,007
5b.4	Subtotal Period 5b Period-Dependent Costs	-	5,067	-	-	-	-	24,378	4,333	33,778	-	-	33,778	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204,920
5b.0	TOTAL PERIOD 5b COST	-	49,233	-	-	-	-	30,242	11,838	91,313	286	-	91,027	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	277,185	206,640
PERIOD 5 TOTALS		-	49,233	-	-	-	-	30,242	11,838	91,313	286	-	91,027	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	277,185	206,640
TOTAL COST TO DECOMMISSION		14,287	147,499	23,951	12,688	34,496	71,004	847,261	201,241	1,352,428	1,158,018	82,400	112,010	313,812	193,215	501	393	2,217	25,203,660	1,422,028	7,395,806	

TOTAL COST TO DECOMMISSION WITH 17.48% CONTINGENCY:	\$1,352,428	thousands of 2020 dollars
TOTAL NRC LICENSE TERMINATION COST IS 85.63% OR:	\$1,158,018	thousands of 2020 dollars
SPENT FUEL MANAGEMENT COST IS 6.09% OR:	\$82,400	thousands of 2020 dollars
NON-NUCLEAR DEMOLITION COST IS 8.28% OR:	\$112,010	thousands of 2020 dollars
TOTAL LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE VOLUME BURIED (EXCLUDING GTCC):	194,109	Cubic Feet
TOTAL GREATER THAN CLASS C RADWASTE VOLUME GENERATED:	2,217	Cubic Feet
TOTAL SCRAP METAL REMOVED:	71,143	Tons
TOTAL CRAFT LABOR REQUIREMENTS:	1,422,028	Man-hours

End Notes:
n/a - indicates that this activity not charged as decommissioning expense
a - indicates that this activity performed by decommissioning staff
0 - indicates that this value is less than 0.5 but is non-zero
A cell containing " - " indicates a zero value

**APPENDIX E
DETAILED COST ANALYSIS**

DECON

with

DIRECT DISPOSAL OF LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE

Table E
Callaway Plant
DECON Decommissioning Cost Estimate
(Thousands of 2020 Dollars)

Activity Index	Activity Description	Decon Cost	Removal Cost	Packaging Costs	Transport Costs	Off-Site Processing Costs	LLRW Disposal Costs	Other Costs	Total Contingency	Total Costs	NRC Lic. Term. Costs	Spent Fuel Management Costs	Site Restoration Costs	Processed Volume Cu. Feet	Burial Volumes				Burial / Processed Wt., Lbs.	Craft Manhours	Utility and Contractor Manhours
															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet			
PERIOD 1b - Decommissioning Preparations																					
Period 1b Direct Decommissioning Activities																					
Detailed Work Procedures																					
1b.1.1.1	Plant systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	755	113	868	781	-	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,733
1b.1.1.2	NSSS Decontamination Flush	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	24	183	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
1b.1.1.3	Reactor internals	-	-	-	-	-	-	399	60	458	458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
1b.1.1.4	Remaining buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	32	248	62	-	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,350
1b.1.1.5	CRD cooling assembly	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	24	183	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
1b.1.1.6	CRD housings & ICI tubes	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	24	183	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
1b.1.1.7	Incore instrumentation	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	24	183	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
1b.1.1.8	Reactor vessel	-	-	-	-	-	-	579	87	666	666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,630
1b.1.1.9	Facility closeout	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	29	220	110	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
1b.1.1.10	Missile shields	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	11	83	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450
1b.1.1.11	Biological shield	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	29	220	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
1b.1.1.12	Steam generators	-	-	-	-	-	-	733	110	843	843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,600
1b.1.1.13	Reinforced concrete	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	24	183	92	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
1b.1.1.14	Main Turbine	-	-	-	-	-	-	249	37	286	-	-	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,560
1b.1.1.15	Main Condensers	-	-	-	-	-	-	249	37	286	-	-	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,560
1b.1.1.16	Auxiliary building	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	65	501	451	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,730
1b.1.1.17	Reactor building	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	65	501	451	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,730
1b.1.1	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,301	795	6,096	4,949	-	1,146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,243
1b.1.2	Decon primary loop	740	-	-	-	-	-	-	370	1,110	1,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,067
1b.1	Subtotal Period 1b Activity Costs	740	-	-	-	-	-	5,301	1,165	7,206	6,060	-	1,146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,243
Period 1b Additional Costs																					
1b.2.1	Spent Fuel Pool Isolation	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,675	1,901	14,576	14,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.2.2	Site Characterization	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,134	940	4,074	4,074	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,100
1b.2	Subtotal Period 1b Additional Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,809	2,841	18,650	18,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,100
Period 1b Collateral Costs																					
1b.3.1	Decon equipment	1,055	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	1,213	1,213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.3.2	DOC staff relocation expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,636	245	1,882	1,882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.3.3	Process decommissioning water waste	46	-	29	53	-	140	-	69	337	337	-	-	-	283	-	-	-	-	16,989	55
1b.3.4	Process decommissioning chemical flush waste	2	-	78	261	-	3,342	-	883	4,566	4,566	-	-	-	-	788	-	-	-	83,917	147
1b.3.5	Small tool allowance	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.3.6	Pipe cutting equipment	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	180	1,380	1,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.3.7	Decon rig	2,133	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	2,453	2,453	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.3.8	Spent Fuel Capital and Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,450	668	5,118	-	5,118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.3	Subtotal Period 1b Collateral Costs	3,236	1,203	107	314	-	3,481	6,086	2,524	16,952	11,834	5,118	-	283	788	-	-	-	100,906	203	-
Period 1b Period-Dependent Costs																					
1b.4.1	Decon supplies	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	48	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.2	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,837	184	2,021	2,021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.3	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	5	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.4	Health physics supplies	-	347	-	-	-	-	-	87	434	434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.5	Heavy equipment rental	-	380	-	-	-	-	-	57	436	436	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.6	Disposal of DAW generated	-	-	7	3	-	21	-	6	36	36	-	-	-	360	-	-	-	-	7,197	12
1b.4.7	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,717	258	1,975	1,975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.8	NRC Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	326	33	359	359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.9	Emergency Planning Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	784	78	863	-	863	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.10	Spent Fuel Pool O&M	-	-	-	-	-	-	426	64	490	-	490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.11	ISFSI Operating Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	8	65	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.12	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	504	50	555	555	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.13	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,004	1,201	9,205	9,205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121,471
1b.4.14	DOC Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,649	1,147	8,797	8,797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,961
1b.4.15	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,056	2,858	21,915	21,915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213,904
1b.4	Subtotal Period 1b Period-Dependent Costs	38	727	7	3	-	21	40,415	6,047	47,257	45,840	1,417	-	360	-	-	-	-	7,197	12	399,337
1b.0	TOTAL PERIOD 1b COST	4,014	1,929	114	317	-	3,502	67,611	12,577	90,065	82,384	6,535	1,146	-	643	788	-	-	108,103	20,381	440,432
PERIOD 1 TOTALS		4,014	3,296	126	321	-	3,537	159,156	26,213	196,664	175,108	19,581	1,975	-	1,253	788	-	-	120,293	20,401	1,187,143

Table E
Callaway Plant
DECON Decommissioning Cost Estimate
(Thousands of 2020 Dollars)

Activity Index	Activity Description	Decon Cost	Removal Cost	Packaging Costs	Transport Costs	Off-Site Processing Costs	LLRW Disposal Costs	Other Costs	Total Contingency	Total Costs	NRC Lic. Term. Costs	Spent Fuel Management Costs	Site Restoration Costs	Processed Volume Cu. Feet	Burial Volumes				Burial / Processed Wt., Lbs.	Craft Manhours	Utility and Contractor Manhours
															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet			
Period 2b Additional Costs																					
2b.2.1	Sanitary Treatment Lagoon	-	6	86	121	-	524	-	159	896	896	-	-	-	4,608	-	-	-	392,140	423	-
2b.2.2	Cooling Tower Asbestos Panel Removal	-	5,989	-	157	-	-	613	1,014	7,772	-	-	7,772	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,419	-
2b.2.3	Operational Equipment	-	-	22	121	-	1,538	-	405	2,085	2,085	-	-	-	11,760	-	-	-	294,000	32	-
2b.2.4	Retired Reactor Closure Head	-	136	623	1,040	-	1,078	-	522	3,399	3,399	-	-	-	2,764	-	-	-	338,540	3,157	2,000
2b.2	Subtotal Period 2b Additional Costs	-	6,131	731	1,438	-	3,139	613	2,099	14,152	6,380	-	7,772	-	19,132	-	-	-	1,024,680	75,031	2,000
Period 2b Collateral Costs																					
2b.3.1	Process decommissioning water waste	173	-	115	210	-	551	-	268	1,317	1,317	-	-	-	1,117	-	-	-	66,992	218	-
2b.3.2	Process decommissioning chemical flush waste	3	-	133	444	-	1,173	-	375	2,128	2,128	-	-	-	1,338	-	-	-	142,540	250	-
2b.3.3	Small tool allowance	-	528	-	-	-	-	-	79	607	607	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.3.4	Spent Fuel Capital and Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,360	3,204	24,564	-	24,564	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.3.5	On-site survey and release of 309.6 tons clean metallic waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	489	49	538	538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.3	Subtotal Period 2b Collateral Costs	177	528	248	654	-	1,724	21,849	3,974	29,154	4,590	24,564	-	-	2,454	-	-	-	209,532	468	-
Period 2b Period-Dependent Costs																					
2b.4.1	Decon supplies	1,687	-	-	-	-	-	-	422	2,109	2,109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.4.2	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,477	148	1,624	1,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.4.3	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	237	24	261	261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.4.4	Health physics supplies	-	4,447	-	-	-	-	-	1,112	5,559	5,559	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.4.5	Heavy equipment rental	-	5,661	-	-	-	-	-	849	6,510	6,510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.4.6	Disposal of DAW generated	-	-	126	47	-	377	-	114	664	664	-	-	6,571	-	-	-	-	131,421	214	-
2b.4.7	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,814	422	3,236	3,236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.4.8	NRC Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,301	130	1,431	1,431	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.4.9	Emergency Planning Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,145	215	2,360	-	2,360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.4.10	Spent Fuel Pool O&M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,860	279	2,139	-	2,139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.4.11	Liquid Radwaste Processing Equipment/Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	468	70	538	538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.4.12	ISFSI Operating Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	37	284	-	284	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.4.13	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,203	220	2,423	2,423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.4.14	Remedial Actions Surveys	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,267	340	2,607	2,607	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b.4.15	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,311	4,697	36,008	36,008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	476,171
2b.4.16	DOC Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,440	5,916	45,356	45,356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	334,464
2b.4.17	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,665	8,500	65,165	65,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	620,820
2b.4	Subtotal Period 2b Period-Dependent Costs	1,687	10,109	126	47	-	377	142,435	23,494	178,275	173,493	4,783	-	-	6,571	-	-	-	131,421	214	1,431,455
2b.0	TOTAL PERIOD 2b COST	6,899	40,146	3,380	5,070	-	47,310	165,550	48,662	317,017	273,570	29,347	14,101	-	197,058	-	-	-	10,696,130	542,358	1,437,551
PERIOD 2d - Decontamination Following Wet Fuel Storage																					
Period 2d Direct Decommissioning Activities																					
2d.1.1	Remove spent fuel racks	955	55	276	134	-	2,322	-	1,120	4,862	4,862	-	-	-	6,988	-	-	-	443,960	1,925	-
Disposal of Plant Systems																					
2d.1.2.1	600 Fuel Bldg Non-Specific Systems RCA	-	377	43	44	-	762	-	296	1,521	1,521	-	-	-	2,292	-	-	-	145,605	5,946	-
2d.1.2.2	600 Fuel Bldg Non-System Specific	-	59	4	5	-	81	-	36	184	184	-	-	-	242	-	-	-	15,399	957	-
2d.1.2.3	EC - Fuel Pool Cooling & Cleanup	-	485	65	57	-	993	-	385	1,985	1,985	-	-	-	2,965	-	-	-	189,813	8,118	-
2d.1.2.4	GA- Plant Heating Fuel Building	-	27	2	2	-	26	-	14	71	71	-	-	-	78	-	-	-	5,037	451	-
2d.1.2.5	GG - Fuel Building HVAC	-	292	51	54	-	939	-	321	1,657	1,657	-	-	-	2,825	-	-	-	179,529	4,745	-
2d.1.2.6	KC- Fire Protection Fuel Building	-	143	23	17	-	302	-	116	602	602	-	-	-	896	-	-	-	57,758	2,166	-
2d.1.2	Totals	-	1,382	189	179	-	3,102	-	1,167	6,019	6,019	-	-	-	9,298	-	-	-	593,141	22,383	-
Decontamination of Site Buildings																					
2d.1.3.1	Fuel Building	958	1,026	73	72	-	817	-	958	3,903	3,903	-	-	-	3,849	-	-	-	218,838	31,668	-
2d.1.3	Totals	958	1,026	73	72	-	817	-	958	3,903	3,903	-	-	-	3,849	-	-	-	218,838	31,668	-
2d.1.4	Scaffolding in support of decommissioning	-	464	5	5	-	90	-	140	705	705	-	-	-	272	-	-	-	17,266	9,185	-
2d.1	Subtotal Period 2d Activity Costs	1,913	2,927	544	390	-	6,331	-	3,384	15,489	15,489	-	-	-	20,407	-	-	-	1,273,206	65,161	-
Period 2d Additional Costs																					
2d.2.1	License Termination Survey Planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,759	528	2,287	2,287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,480
2d.2.2	License Termination ISFSI	-	591	110	98	-	3,112	3,411	1,830	9,152	9,152	-	-	-	13,299	-	-	-	851,056	17,021	10,896
2d.2	Subtotal Period 2d Additional Costs	-	591	110	98	-	3,112	5,170	2,358	11,439	11,439	-	-	-	13,299	-	-	-	851,056	17,021	23,376

Table E
Callaway Plant
DECON Decommissioning Cost Estimate
(Thousands of 2020 Dollars)

Activity Index	Activity Description	Decon Cost	Removal Cost	Packaging Costs	Transport Costs	Off-Site Processing Costs	LLRW Disposal Costs	Other Costs	Total Contingency	Total Costs	NRC Lic. Term. Costs	Spent Fuel Management Costs	Site Restoration Costs	Processed Volume Cu. Feet	Burial Volumes				Burial / Processed Wt., Lbs.	Craft Manhours	Utility and Contractor Manhours
															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet			
Period 2d Collateral Costs																					
2d.3.1	Process decommissioning water waste	93	-	62	113	-	297	-	144	708	708	-	-	-	601	-	-	-	36,070	117	-
2d.3.2	Process decommissioning chemical flush waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d.3.3	Small tool allowance	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	13	103	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d.3.4	Decommissioning Equipment Disposition	-	-	107	101	-	1,758	-	465	2,431	2,431	-	-	-	5,290	-	-	-	336,079	147	-
2d.3	Subtotal Period 2d Collateral Costs	93	89	169	214	-	2,055	-	622	3,242	3,242	-	-	-	5,891	-	-	-	372,149	264	-
Period 2d Period-Dependent Costs																					
2d.4.1	Decon supplies	247	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	309	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d.4.2	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	446	45	491	491	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d.4.3	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	7	79	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d.4.4	Health physics supplies	-	839	-	-	-	-	-	210	1,049	1,049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d.4.5	Heavy equipment rental	-	1,711	-	-	-	-	-	257	1,968	1,968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d.4.6	Disposal of DAW generated	-	-	40	15	-	119	-	36	210	210	-	-	-	2,081	-	-	-	41,624	68	-
2d.4.7	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	454	68	522	522	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d.4.8	NRC Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	37	412	412	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d.4.9	Liquid Radwaste Processing Equipment/Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	283	42	325	325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d.4.10	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	666	67	732	732	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d.4.11	Remedial Actions Surveys	-	-	-	-	-	-	685	103	788	788	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d.4.12	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,678	252	1,930	1,930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,772
2d.4.13	DOC Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,173	1,226	9,399	9,399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,238
2d.4.14	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,280	1,842	14,122	14,122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,861
2d.4	Subtotal Period 2d Period-Dependent Costs	247	2,550	40	15	-	119	25,111	4,253	32,336	32,336	-	-	-	2,081	-	-	-	41,624	68	220,870
2d.0	TOTAL PERIOD 2d COST	2,253	6,157	863	716	-	11,618	30,281	10,618	62,506	62,506	-	-	-	41,678	-	-	-	2,538,034	82,514	244,246
PERIOD 2f - License Termination																					
Period 2f Direct Decommissioning Activities																					
2f.1.1	ORISE confirmatory survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	49	212	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2f.1.2	Terminate license	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2f.1	Subtotal Period 2f Activity Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	49	212	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Period 2f Additional Costs																					
2f.2.1	License Termination Survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,385	2,815	12,200	12,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153,878	6,240
2f.2	Subtotal Period 2f Additional Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,385	2,815	12,200	12,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153,878	6,240
Period 2f Collateral Costs																					
2f.3.1	DOC staff relocation expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,636	245	1,882	1,882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2f.3	Subtotal Period 2f Collateral Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,636	245	1,882	1,882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Period 2f Period-Dependent Costs																					
2f.4.1	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	507	51	558	558	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2f.4.2	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	8	90	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2f.4.3	Health physics supplies	-	910	-	-	-	-	-	228	1,138	1,138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2f.4.4	Disposal of DAW generated	-	-	7	3	-	20	-	6	36	36	-	-	-	353	-	-	-	7,050	11	-
2f.4.5	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	258	39	296	296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2f.4.6	NRC Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	427	43	470	470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2f.4.7	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	756	76	832	832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2f.4.8	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,906	286	2,192	2,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,592
2f.4.9	DOC Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,879	1,032	7,910	7,910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,408
2f.4.10	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,682	1,152	8,834	8,834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,709
2f.4	Subtotal Period 2f Period-Dependent Costs	-	910	7	3	-	20	18,496	2,919	22,355	22,355	-	-	-	353	-	-	-	7,050	11	155,709
2f.0	TOTAL PERIOD 2f COST	-	910	7	3	-	20	29,680	6,029	36,649	36,649	-	-	-	353	-	-	-	7,050	153,889	161,949
PERIOD 2 TOTALS		11,647	93,676	33,868	17,711	-	184,013	360,047	147,673	848,635	780,045	49,619	18,971	-	569,310	963	393	2,217	34,187,820	1,176,304	3,054,259

Table E
Callaway Plant
DECON Decommissioning Cost Estimate
(Thousands of 2020 Dollars)

Activity Index	Activity Description	Decon Cost	Removal Cost	Packaging Costs	Transport Costs	Off-Site Processing Costs	LLRW Disposal Costs	Other Costs	Total Contingency	Total Costs	NRC Lic. Term. Costs	Spent Fuel Management Costs	Site Restoration Costs	Processed Volume Cu. Feet	Burial Volumes				Burial / Processed Wt., Lbs.	Craft Manhours	Utility and Contractor Manhours	
															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet				
PERIOD 3b - Site Restoration																						
Period 3b Direct Decommissioning Activities																						
Demolition of Remaining Site Buildings																						
3b.1.1.1	Reactor	-	3,189	-	-	-	-	-	478	3,667	-	-	3,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,502	-
3b.1.1.2	Auxiliary	-	2,481	-	-	-	-	-	372	2,853	-	-	2,853	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,024	-
3b.1.1.3	Auxiliary Boiler	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	3	27	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	-
3b.1.1.4	Barge Facility	-	924	-	-	-	-	-	139	1,063	-	-	1,063	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,290	-
3b.1.1.5	Circulating & Service Water Pumphouse	-	218	-	-	-	-	-	33	251	-	-	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,996	-
3b.1.1.6	Communication Corridor - Clean	-	892	-	-	-	-	-	134	1,025	-	-	1,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,280	-
3b.1.1.7	Communication Corridor - Contaminated	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	5	39	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	-
3b.1.1.8	Cooling Tower Concrete	-	433	-	-	-	-	-	65	498	-	-	498	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,332	-
3b.1.1.9	Diesel Generator	-	291	-	-	-	-	-	44	335	-	-	335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,185	-
3b.1.1.10	Essential Service Water Pumphouse	-	169	-	-	-	-	-	25	194	-	-	194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	955	-
3b.1.1.11	Fire Water Pumphouse	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	3	22	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	-
3b.1.1.12	Flex Building Storage	-	309	-	-	-	-	-	46	355	-	-	355	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,972	-
3b.1.1.13	Hardened Condensate Storage Tank - HCST	-	195	-	-	-	-	-	29	224	-	-	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,870	-
3b.1.1.14	Hot Machine Shop	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	3	22	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	243	-
3b.1.1.15	Intake	-	209	-	-	-	-	-	31	240	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,411	-
3b.1.1.16	Misc. Structures	-	2,147	-	-	-	-	-	322	2,469	-	-	2,469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,774	-
3b.1.1.17	Miscellaneous Site Foundations	-	186	-	-	-	-	-	28	214	-	-	214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,011	-
3b.1.1.18	Outage Maintenance	-	128	-	-	-	-	-	19	147	-	-	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,570	-
3b.1.1.19	RAM Storage Building	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	8	62	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	624	-
3b.1.1.20	Radioactive and Personnel Tunnel	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	5	36	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	386	-
3b.1.1.21	Radwaste	-	1,056	-	-	-	-	-	158	1,214	-	-	1,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,111	-
3b.1.1.22	Radwaste Drum Storage	-	161	-	-	-	-	-	24	185	-	-	185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,449	-
3b.1.1.23	Reactor Head Assembly Building	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	12	93	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,108	-
3b.1.1.24	Security Additions	-	1,583	-	-	-	-	-	237	1,820	-	-	1,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,051	-
3b.1.1.25	Service	-	422	-	-	-	-	-	63	485	-	-	485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,485	-
3b.1.1.26	Sludge Pump Station & Lagoon	-	1,582	-	-	-	-	-	237	1,820	-	-	1,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,601	-
3b.1.1.27	Steam Generator Replacement Bldgs	-	852	-	-	-	-	-	128	979	-	-	979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,874	-
3b.1.1.28	Turbine Building	-	3,653	-	-	-	-	-	548	4,201	-	-	4,201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,075	-
3b.1.1.29	Turbine Pedestal	-	540	-	-	-	-	-	81	620	-	-	620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,934	-
3b.1.1.30	U.H.S. Cooling Tower	-	330	-	-	-	-	-	49	379	-	-	379	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,814	-
3b.1.1.31	Water Treatment Plant	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
3b.1.1.32	Fuel Building	-	1,106	-	-	-	-	-	166	1,272	-	-	1,272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,068	-
3b.1.1	Totals	-	23,316	-	-	-	-	-	3,497	26,813	-	-	26,813	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192,587	-
Site Closeout Activities																						
3b.1.2	Remove Rubble	-	1,399	-	-	-	-	-	210	1,608	-	-	1,608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,233	-
3b.1.3	Grade & landscape site	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	19	149	-	-	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	592	-
3b.1.4	Final report to NRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	249	37	286	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,560
3b.1	Subtotal Period 3b Activity Costs	-	24,844	-	-	-	-	249	3,764	28,857	286	-	28,571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,413	1,560
Period 3b Additional Costs																						
3b.2.1	Concrete Crushing	-	1,379	-	-	-	-	13	209	1,601	-	-	1,601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,035	-
3b.2.2	Mine Area Backfill	-	5,308	-	-	-	-	-	796	6,104	-	-	6,104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,960	-
3b.2.3	Cooling Tower Discharge & Intake Pipe Flow Fill	-	4,074	-	-	-	-	-	611	4,685	-	-	4,685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,588	-
3b.2.4	Cooling Tower Demolition	-	4,779	-	-	-	-	-	717	5,496	-	-	5,496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,619	-
3b.2.5	Excavation of Underground Services	-	2,333	-	-	-	-	487	423	3,244	-	-	3,244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,164	-
3b.2.6	Construction Debris	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,030	755	5,785	-	-	5,785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3b.2.7	Site Restoration ISFSI	-	1,152	-	-	-	-	86	186	1,423	-	-	1,423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,601	160
3b.2	Subtotal Period 3b Additional Costs	-	19,026	-	-	-	-	5,616	3,696	28,338	-	-	28,338	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,967	160
Period 3b Collateral Costs																						
3b.3.1	Small tool allowance	-	311	-	-	-	-	-	47	357	-	-	357	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3b.3	Subtotal Period 3b Collateral Costs	-	311	-	-	-	-	-	47	357	-	-	357	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table E
Callaway Plant
DECON Decommissioning Cost Estimate
(Thousands of 2020 Dollars)

Activity Index	Activity Description	Decon Cost	Removal Cost	Packaging Costs	Transport Costs	Off-Site Processing Costs	LLRW Disposal Costs	Other Costs	Total Contingency	Total Costs	NRC Lic. Term. Costs	Spent Fuel Management Costs	Site Restoration Costs	Processed Volume Cu. Feet	Burial Volumes				Burial/ Processed Wt., Lbs.	Craft Manhours	Utility and Contractor Manhours	
															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet				
Period 3b Period-Dependent Costs																						
3b.4.1	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,008	101	1,109	-	-	1,109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3b.4.2	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	16	178	-	-	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3b.4.3	Heavy equipment rental	-	5,067	-	-	-	-	-	760	5,827	-	-	5,827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3b.4.4	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	256	38	295	-	-	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3b.4.5	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,504	150	1,655	-	-	1,655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3b.4.6	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,929	439	3,368	-	-	3,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,543
3b.4.7	DOC Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,311	1,997	15,308	-	-	15,308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,371
3b.4.8	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,215	932	7,148	-	-	7,148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,007
3b.4	Subtotal Period 3b Period-Dependent Costs	-	5,067	-	-	-	-	25,386	4,434	34,887	-	-	34,887	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204,920
3b.0	TOTAL PERIOD 3b COST	-	49,248	-	-	-	-	31,251	11,941	92,439	286	-	92,153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	277,379	206,640
PERIOD 3 TOTALS		-	49,248	-	-	-	-	31,251	11,941	92,439	286	-	92,153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	277,379	206,640
TOTAL COST TO DECOMMISSION		15,661	146,219	33,994	18,033	-	187,550	550,454	185,827	1,137,738	955,439	69,200	113,099	-	570,563	1,750	393	2,217	34,308,110	1,474,085	4,448,042	

TOTAL COST TO DECOMMISSION WITH 19.52% CONTINGENCY:	\$1,137,738	thousands of 2020 dollars
TOTAL NRC LICENSE TERMINATION COST IS 83.98% OR:	\$955,439	thousands of 2020 dollars
SPENT FUEL MANAGEMENT COST IS 6.08% OR:	\$69,200	thousands of 2020 dollars
NON-NUCLEAR DEMOLITION COST IS 9.94% OR:	\$113,099	thousands of 2020 dollars
TOTAL LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE VOLUME BURIED (EXCLUDING GTCC):	572,706	Cubic Feet
TOTAL GREATER THAN CLASS C RADWASTE VOLUME GENERATED:	2,217	Cubic Feet
TOTAL SCRAP METAL REMOVED:	69,040	Tons
TOTAL CRAFT LABOR REQUIREMENTS:	1,474,085	Man-hours

End Notes:
n/a - indicates that this activity not charged as decommissioning expense
a - indicates that this activity performed by decommissioning staff
0 - indicates that this value is less than 0.5 but is non-zero
A cell containing " - " indicates a zero value

**APPENDIX F
DETAILED COST ANALYSIS**

SAFSTOR

with

DIRECT DISPOSAL OF LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE

**Table F
Callaway Energy Center
SAFSTOR Decommissioning Cost Estimate with Direct Disposal of Low-Level Radioactive Waste
(Thousands of 2020 Dollars)**

Activity Index	Activity Description	Decon Cost	Removal Cost	Packaging Costs	Transport Costs	Off-Site Processing Costs	LLRW Disposal Costs	Other Costs	Total Contingency	Total Costs	NRC Lic. Term. Costs	Spent Fuel Management Costs	Site Restoration Costs	Processed Volume Cu. Feet	Burial Volumes				Burial/ Processed Wt., Lbs.	Craft Manhours	Utility and Contractor Manhours
															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet			
PERIOD 1a - Shutdown through Transition																					
Period 1a Direct Decommissioning Activities																					
1a.1.1	SAFSTOR site characterization survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	385	115	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.1.2	Prepare preliminary decommissioning cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	207	31	238	238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300
1a.1.3	Notification of Cessation of Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.1.4	Remove fuel & source material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.1.5	Notification of Permanent Defueling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.1.6	Deactivate plant systems & process waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.1.7	Prepare and submit PSDAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	48	367	367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
1a.1.8	Review plant dwgs & specs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	207	31	238	238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300
1a.1.9	Perform detailed rad survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.1.10	Estimate by-product inventory	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	24	183	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
1a.1.11	End product description	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	24	183	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
1a.1.12	Detailed by-product inventory	-	-	-	-	-	-	239	36	275	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
1a.1.13	Define major work sequence	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	24	183	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
1a.1.14	Perform SER and EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	494	74	568	568	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100
1a.1.15	Perform Site-Specific Cost Study	-	-	-	-	-	-	797	120	917	917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Activity Specifications																					
1a.1.16.1	Prepare plant and facilities for SAFSTOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	784	118	902	902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,920
1a.1.16.2	Plant systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	664	100	764	764	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,167
1a.1.16.3	Plant structures and buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	497	75	572	572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,120
1a.1.16.4	Waste management	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	48	367	367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
1a.1.16.5	Facility and site dormancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	48	367	367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
1a.1.16	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,584	388	2,972	2,972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,207
Detailed Work Procedures																					
1a.1.17.1	Plant systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	28	217	217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,183
1a.1.17.2	Facility closeout & dormancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	29	220	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
1a.1.17	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	57	437	437	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,383
1a.1.18	Procure vacuum drying system	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	2	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
1a.1.19	Drain/de-energize non-cont. systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.1.20	Drain & dry NSSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.1.21	Drain/de-energize contaminated systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.1.22	Decon/secure contaminated systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.1	Subtotal Period 1a Activity Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,107	974	7,081	7,081	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,890
Period 1a Collateral Costs																					
1a.3.1	Spent Fuel Capital and Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,900	1,335	10,235	-	10,235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.3	Subtotal Period 1a Collateral Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,900	1,335	10,235	-	10,235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Period 1a Period-Dependent Costs																					
1a.4.1	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,644	364	4,009	4,009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.4.2	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	11	118	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.4.3	Health physics supplies	-	614	-	-	-	-	-	153	767	767	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.4.4	Heavy equipment rental	-	753	-	-	-	-	-	113	866	866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.4.5	Disposal of DAW generated	-	-	12	4	-	-	35	11	62	62	-	-	610	-	-	-	-	12,190	20	-
1a.4.6	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,703	256	1,959	1,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.4.7	NRC Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	892	89	981	981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.4.8	Emergency Planning Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,556	156	1,711	-	1,711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.4.9	INPO Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	346	52	398	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.4.10	Spent Fuel Pool O&M	-	-	-	-	-	-	845	127	971	-	971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.4.11	ISFSI Operating Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	17	129	-	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.4.12	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	100	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1a.4.13	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,233	2,435	18,668	18,668	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	246,315
1a.4.14	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,599	5,640	43,239	43,239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	422,240
1a.4	Subtotal Period 1a Period-Dependent Costs	-	1,367	12	4	-	35	64,038	9,523	74,978	72,167	2,811	-	610	-	-	-	12,190	20	668,555	
1a.0	TOTAL PERIOD 1a COST	-	1,367	12	4	-	35	79,045	11,831	92,294	79,248	13,046	-	610	-	-	-	12,190	20	704,445	

Table F
Callaway Energy Center
SAFSTOR Decommissioning Cost Estimate with Direct Disposal of Low-Level Radioactive Waste
(Thousands of 2020 Dollars)

Activity Index	Activity Description	Decon Cost	Removal Cost	Packaging Costs	Transport Costs	Off-Site Processing Costs	LLRW Disposal Costs	Other Costs	Total Contingency	Total Costs	NRC Lic. Term. Costs	Spent Fuel Management Costs	Site Restoration Costs	Processed Volume Cu. Feet	Burial Volumes				Burial / Processed Wt., Lbs.	Craft Manhours	Utility and Contractor Manhours	
															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet				
PERIOD 1b - SAFSTOR Limited DECON Activities																						
Period 1b Direct Decommissioning Activities																						
Decontamination of Site Buildings																						
1b.1.1.1	Reactor	1,443	-	-	-	-	-	-	721	2,164	2,164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,102	-
1b.1.1.2	Auxiliary	714	-	-	-	-	-	-	357	1,071	1,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,527	-
1b.1.1.3	Communication Corridor - Contaminated	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	276	-
1b.1.1.4	Fuel Building	945	-	-	-	-	-	-	473	1,418	1,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,371	-
1b.1.1.5	Hot Machine Shop	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	29	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	344	-
1b.1.1.6	RAM Storage Building	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	74	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	865	-
1b.1.1.7	Radioactive and Personnel Tunnel	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	-
1b.1.1.8	Radwaste	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	571	571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,671	-
1b.1.1.9	Radwaste Drum Storage	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	64	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	-
1b.1.1.10	Reactor Head Assembly Building	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	59	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	691	-
1b.1.1	Totals	3,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,828	5,484	5,484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,700	-
1b.1	Subtotal Period 1b Activity Costs	3,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,828	5,484	5,484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,700	-
Period 1b Collateral Costs																						
1b.3.1	Decon equipment	1,055	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	1,213	1,213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.3.2	Process decommissioning water waste	176	-	112	204	-	536	-	264	1,292	1,292	-	-	-	1,085	-	-	-	-	-	65,127	212
1b.3.4	Small tool allowance	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	9	70	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.3.5	Spent Fuel Capital and Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,670	401	3,071	-	3,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.3	Subtotal Period 1b Collateral Costs	1,231	61	112	204	-	536	2,670	832	5,646	2,576	3,071	-	-	1,085	-	-	-	-	-	65,127	212
Period 1b Period-Dependent Costs																						
1b.4.1	Decon supplies	1,588	-	-	-	-	-	-	397	1,985	1,985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.2	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	919	92	1,010	1,010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.3	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	3	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.4	Health physics supplies	-	501	-	-	-	-	-	125	626	626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.5	Heavy equipment rental	-	190	-	-	-	-	-	28	218	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.6	Disposal of DAW generated	-	-	14	5	-	43	-	13	76	76	-	-	-	752	-	-	-	-	-	15,043	25
1b.4.7	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	429	64	494	494	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.8	NRC Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	16	179	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.9	Emergency Planning Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	392	39	431	-	431	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.10	Spent Fuel Pool O&M	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	32	245	-	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.11	ISFSI Operating Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	4	32	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.12	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	252	25	277	-	277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b.4.13	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,005	601	4,605	4,605	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,774
1b.4.14	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,477	1,422	10,899	10,899	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,428
1b.4	Subtotal Period 1b Period-Dependent Costs	1,588	691	14	5	-	43	15,905	2,862	21,109	20,400	709	-	-	752	-	-	-	-	-	15,043	25
1b.0	TOTAL PERIOD 1b COST	6,475	752	127	209	-	579	18,575	5,522	32,239	28,460	3,779	-	-	1,838	-	-	-	-	-	80,170	60,936
PERIOD 1c - Preparations for SAFSTOR Dormancy																						
Period 1c Direct Decommissioning Activities																						
1c.1.1	Prepare support equipment for storage	-	407	-	-	-	-	-	61	468	468	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-
1c.1.2	Install containment pressure equal. lines	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	4	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	-
1c.1.3	Interim survey prior to dormancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	733	220	953	953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,933	-
1c.1.4	Secure building accesses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1c.1.5	Prepare & submit interim report	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	14	107	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	583
1c.1	Subtotal Period 1c Activity Costs	-	432	-	-	-	-	826	299	1,557	1,557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,633	583
Period 1c Additional Costs																						
1c.2.1	Spent Fuel Pool Isolation	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,675	1,901	14,576	14,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1c.2	Subtotal Period 1c Additional Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,675	1,901	14,576	14,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Period 1c Collateral Costs																						
1c.3.1	Process decommissioning water waste	192	-	122	222	-	584	-	287	1,408	1,408	-	-	-	1,183	-	-	-	-	-	70,961	231
1c.3.3	Small tool allowance	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1c.3.4	Spent Fuel Capital and Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,670	401	3,071	-	3,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1c.3	Subtotal Period 1c Collateral Costs	192	2	122	222	-	584	2,670	688	4,481	1,410	3,071	-	-	1,183	-	-	-	-	-	70,961	231

Table F
Callaway Energy Center
SAFSTOR Decommissioning Cost Estimate with Direct Disposal of Low-Level Radioactive Waste
(Thousands of 2020 Dollars)

Activity Index	Activity Description	Decon Cost	Removal Cost	Packaging Costs	Transport Costs	Off-Site Processing Costs	LLRW Disposal Costs	Other Costs	Total Contingency	Total Costs	NRC Lic. Term. Costs	Spent Fuel Management Costs	Site Restoration Costs	Processed Volume Cu. Feet	Burial Volumes				Burial/ Processed Wt., Lbs.	Craft Manhours	Utility and Contractor Manhours	
															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet				
Period 1c Period-Dependent Costs																						
1c.4.1	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	919	92	1,010	1,010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1c.4.2	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	3	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1c.4.3	Health physics supplies	-	256	-	-	-	-	-	64	320	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1c.4.4	Heavy equipment rental	-	190	-	-	-	-	-	28	218	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1c.4.5	Disposal of DAW generated	-	-	3	1	-	9	-	3	16	16	-	-	-	154	-	-	-	-	3,073	5	
1c.4.6	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	429	64	494	494	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1c.4.7	NRC Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	16	179	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1c.4.8	Emergency Planning Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	392	39	431	-	431	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1c.4.9	Spent Fuel Pool O&M	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	32	245	-	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1c.4.10	ISFSI Operating Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	4	32	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1c.4.11	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	252	25	277	277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1c.4.12	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,999	600	4,599	4,599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,697	
1c.4.13	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,477	1,422	10,899	10,899	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,428	
1c.4	Subtotal Period 1c Period-Dependent Costs	-	446	3	1	-	9	15,900	2,393	18,751	18,043	709	-	-	154	-	-	-	-	3,073	5	167,125
1c.0	TOTAL PERIOD 1c COST	192	881	125	223	-	593	32,071	5,281	39,366	35,587	3,779	-	-	1,336	-	-	-	-	74,034	17,869	167,708
PERIOD 1 TOTALS		6,667	3,000	263	437	-	1,207	129,691	22,634	163,899	143,295	20,604	-	-	3,783	-	-	-	-	166,394	78,825	1,039,355
PERIOD 2a - SAFSTOR Dormancy with Wet Spent Fuel Storage																						
Period 2a Direct Decommissioning Activities																						
2a.1.1	Quarterly Inspection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.1.2	Semi-annual environmental survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.1.3	Prepare reports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.1.4	Bituminous roof replacement	-	-	-	-	-	-	313	47	360	360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.1.5	Maintenance supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	606	151	757	757	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.1	Subtotal Period 2a Activity Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	919	198	1,117	1,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Period 2a Collateral Costs																						
2a.3.1	Spent Fuel Capital and Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,710	5,207	39,917	-	39,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.3	Subtotal Period 2a Collateral Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,710	5,207	39,917	-	39,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Period 2a Period-Dependent Costs																						
2a.4.1	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,681	268	2,949	2,949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.4.2	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	431	43	474	474	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.4.3	Health physics supplies	-	985	-	-	-	-	-	246	1,231	1,231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.4.4	Disposal of DAW generated	-	-	18	7	-	53	-	16	93	93	-	-	920	-	-	-	-	-	18,406	30	
2a.4.5	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,363	204	1,567	784	784	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.4.6	NRC Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	975	97	1,072	1,072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.4.7	Emergency Planning Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,896	390	4,285	-	4,285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.4.8	Spent Fuel Pool O&M	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,378	507	3,885	-	3,885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.4.9	ISFSI Operating Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	448	67	515	-	515	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.4.10	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	400	4,400	4,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2a.4.11	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,859	8,529	65,388	59,568	5,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	864,688
2a.4.12	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,543	4,432	33,975	27,384	6,591	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	328,640
2a.4	Subtotal Period 2a Period-Dependent Costs	-	985	18	7	-	53	103,573	15,199	119,834	97,955	21,879	-	-	920	-	-	-	-	18,406	30	1,193,328
2a.0	TOTAL PERIOD 2a COST	-	985	18	7	-	53	139,202	20,604	160,867	99,072	61,795	-	-	920	-	-	-	-	18,406	30	1,193,328
PERIOD 2c - SAFSTOR Dormancy without Spent Fuel Storage																						
Period 2c Direct Decommissioning Activities																						
2c.1.1	Quarterly Inspection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2c.1.2	Semi-annual environmental survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2c.1.3	Prepare reports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2c.1.4	Bituminous roof replacement	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,796	569	4,366	4,366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2c.1.5	Maintenance supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,354	1,838	9,192	9,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2c.1	Subtotal Period 2c Activity Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,150	2,408	13,558	13,558	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table F
Callaway Energy Center
SAFSTOR Decommissioning Cost Estimate with Direct Disposal of Low-Level Radioactive Waste
(Thousands of 2020 Dollars)

Activity Index	Activity Description	Decon Cost	Removal Cost	Packaging Costs	Transport Costs	Off-Site Processing Costs	LLRW Disposal Costs	Other Costs	Total Contingency	Total Costs	NRC Lic. Term. Costs	Spent Fuel Management Costs	Site Restoration Costs	Processed Volume Cu. Feet	Burial Volumes				Burial / Processed Wt., Lbs.	Craft Manhours	Utility and Contractor Manhours	
															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet				
PERIOD 3b - Decommissioning Preparations																						
Period 3b Direct Decommissioning Activities																						
Detailed Work Procedures																						
3b.1.1.1	Plant systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	755	113	868	781	-	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,733	
3b.1.1.2	Reactor internals	-	-	-	-	-	-	399	60	458	458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	
3b.1.1.3	Remaining buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	32	248	62	-	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,350	
3b.1.1.4	CRD cooling assembly	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	24	183	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	
3b.1.1.5	CRD housings & ICI tubes	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	24	183	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	
3b.1.1.6	Incore instrumentation	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	24	183	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	
3b.1.1.7	Reactor vessel	-	-	-	-	-	-	579	87	666	666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,630	
3b.1.1.8	Facility closeout	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	29	220	110	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	
3b.1.1.9	Missile shields	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	11	83	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	
3b.1.1.10	Biological shield	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	29	220	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	
3b.1.1.11	Steam generators	-	-	-	-	-	-	733	110	843	843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,600	
3b.1.1.12	Reinforced concrete	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	24	183	92	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	
3b.1.1.13	Main Turbine	-	-	-	-	-	-	249	37	286	-	-	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,560	
3b.1.1.14	Main Condensers	-	-	-	-	-	-	249	37	286	-	-	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,560	
3b.1.1.15	Auxiliary building	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	65	501	451	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,730	
3b.1.1.16	Reactor building	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	65	501	451	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,730	
3b.1.1	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,141	771	5,912	4,766	-	1,146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,243	
3b.1	Subtotal Period 3b Activity Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,141	771	5,912	4,766	-	1,146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,243	
Period 3b Additional Costs																						
3b.2.1	Site Characterization	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,134	940	4,074	4,074	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,100	7,852	
3b.2	Subtotal Period 3b Additional Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,134	940	4,074	4,074	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,100	7,852	
Period 3b Collateral Costs																						
3b.3.1	Decon equipment	1,055	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	1,213	1,213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3b.3.2	DOC staff relocation expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,636	245	1,882	1,882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3b.3.3	Pipe cutting equipment	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	180	1,380	1,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3b.3	Subtotal Period 3b Collateral Costs	1,055	1,200	-	-	-	-	1,636	584	4,475	4,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Period 3b Period-Dependent Costs																						
3b.4.1	Decon supplies	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	48	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3b.4.2	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	338	34	372	372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3b.4.3	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	5	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3b.4.4	Health physics supplies	-	298	-	-	-	-	-	75	373	373	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3b.4.5	Heavy equipment rental	-	380	-	-	-	-	-	57	436	436	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3b.4.6	Disposal of DAW generated	-	-	6	2	-	17	-	5	30	30	-	-	293	-	-	-	-	-	5,866	10	
3b.4.7	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	859	129	988	988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3b.4.8	NRC Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	17	186	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3b.4.9	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	504	50	555	555	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3b.4.10	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,111	317	2,428	2,428	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,767	
3b.4.11	DOC Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,997	1,050	8,047	8,047	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,719	
3b.4.12	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,780	1,767	13,547	13,547	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,020	
3b.4	Subtotal Period 3b Period-Dependent Costs	38	678	6	2	-	17	22,812	3,515	27,068	27,068	-	-	293	-	-	-	-	-	5,866	10	221,506
3b.0	TOTAL PERIOD 3b COST	1,093	1,878	6	2	-	17	32,723	5,810	41,528	40,382	-	1,146	-	293	-	-	-	-	5,866	19,110	261,601
PERIOD 3 TOTALS		1,093	3,167	15	6	-	46	82,029	13,369	99,726	97,706	-	2,020	-	808	-	-	-	-	16,153	19,126	661,628
PERIOD 4a - Large Component Removal																						
Period 4a Direct Decommissioning Activities																						
Nuclear Steam Supply System Removal																						
4a.1.1.1	Reactor Coolant Piping	41	200	37	52	-	746	-	269	1,345	1,345	-	-	-	2,046	-	-	-	-	142,726	3,982	-
4a.1.1.2	Pressurizer Relief Tank	7	28	10	15	-	211	-	66	337	337	-	-	-	578	-	-	-	-	40,338	603	-
4a.1.1.3	Reactor Coolant Pumps & Motors	23	99	80	224	-	1,440	-	438	2,305	2,305	-	-	-	3,386	-	-	-	-	816,140	488	40
4a.1.1.4	Pressurizer	-	71	493	186	-	1,590	-	492	2,832	2,832	-	-	-	3,739	-	-	-	-	241,053	1,346	1,500
4a.1.1.5	Steam Generators	-	6,080	2,633	2,889	-	15,726	-	6,148	33,476	33,476	-	-	-	62,808	-	-	-	-	3,570,150	20,507	2,250
4a.1.1.6	Retired Steam Generator Units	-	-	2,633	2,889	-	15,534	-	4,580	25,636	25,636	-	-	-	62,808	-	-	-	-	3,349,305	10,800	2,250
4a.1.1.7	CRDMs/ICIs/Service Structure Removal	35	175	233	55	-	761	-	283	1,541	1,541	-	-	-	3,881	-	-	-	-	145,494	5,232	-
4a.1.1.8	Reactor Vessel Internals	71	6,435	12,566	798	-	10,841	316	13,671	44,697	44,697	-	-	-	3,485	501	393	-	-	330,677	25,073	1,161
4a.1.1.9	Vessel & Internals GTCC Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	12,538	-	1,881	14,419	14,419	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,217	-	433,180	-	-
4a.1.1.10	Reactor Vessel	-	8,046	2,039	725	-	6,648	316	10,097	27,870	27,870	-	-	-	15,631	-	-	-	-	979,036	25,073	1,161
4a.1.1	Totals	177	21,133	20,725	7,831	-	66,036	631	37,925	154,459	154,459	-	-	-	158,361	501	393	2,217	10,048,100	93,104	8,363	

Table F
Callaway Energy Center
SAFSTOR Decommissioning Cost Estimate with Direct Disposal of Low-Level Radioactive Waste
(Thousands of 2020 Dollars)

Activity Index	Activity Description	Decon Cost	Removal Cost	Packaging Costs	Transport Costs	Off-Site Processing Costs	LLRW Disposal Costs	Other Costs	Total Contingency	Total Costs	NRC Lic. Term. Costs	Spent Fuel Management Costs	Site Restoration Costs	Processed Volume Cu. Feet	Burial Volumes				Burial / Processed Wt., Lbs.	Craft Manhours	Utility and Contractor Manhours	
															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet				
Removal of Major Equipment																						
4a.1.2	Main Turbine/Generator	-	540	2,674	453	-	17,199	-	4,770	25,637	25,637	-	-	-	54,809	-	-	-	-	3,481,857	8,721	-
4a.1.3	Main Condensers	-	1,536	1,301	1,232	-	21,372	-	6,042	31,482	31,482	-	-	-	64,324	-	-	-	-	4,086,353	24,802	-
Cascading Costs from Clean Building Demolition																						
4a.1.4.1	Reactor	-	561	-	-	-	-	-	84	645	645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,832	-
4a.1.4.2	Auxiliary	-	276	-	-	-	-	-	41	317	317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,113	-
4a.1.4.3	Fuel Building	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	17	132	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	773	-
4a.1.4.4	Hot Machine Shop	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
4a.1.4.5	Radwaste	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	8	62	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	387	-
4a.1.4	Totals	-	1,006	-	-	-	-	-	151	1,157	1,157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,113	-
Disposal of Plant Systems																						
4a.1.5.1	100 Aux.Bldg Non-System Specific RCA	-	841	102	105	-	1,815	-	690	3,552	3,552	-	-	-	5,463	-	-	-	-	347,071	13,677	-
4a.1.5.2	100 Auxiliary Bldg Non-System Specific	-	123	11	12	-	206	-	85	438	438	-	-	-	621	-	-	-	-	39,480	2,047	-
4a.1.5.3	AB - Main Steam	-	324	-	-	-	-	-	49	373	-	-	373	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,833	-
4a.1.5.4	AB - Main Steam RCA	-	93	32	30	-	516	-	160	831	831	-	-	-	1,547	-	-	-	-	98,672	1,580	-
4a.1.5.5	AC - Main Turbine	-	320	-	-	-	-	-	48	368	-	-	368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,641	-
4a.1.5.6	AD - Condensate	-	355	-	-	-	-	-	53	409	-	-	409	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,144	-
4a.1.5.7	AE - Feedwater	-	244	-	-	-	-	-	37	280	-	-	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,271	-
4a.1.5.8	AF - Feedwater Heater Extraction	-	299	-	-	-	-	-	45	344	-	-	344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,352	-
4a.1.5.9	AK - Condensate Demineralizer	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	17	127	-	-	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,944	-
4a.1.5.10	AL - Auxiliary Feedwater	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	7	55	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	852	-
4a.1.5.11	AQ - Condensate & Feedwater Chem Addtn	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	4	31	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	468	-
4a.1.5.12	BM - Steam Generator Blowdown	-	129	19	16	-	279	-	106	549	549	-	-	-	832	-	-	-	-	53,260	2,164	-
4a.1.5.13	BM - Steam Generator Blowdown - RCA	-	447	72	57	-	996	-	377	1,949	1,949	-	-	-	2,963	-	-	-	-	190,396	7,221	-
4a.1.5.14	BN - Borated Refueling Water Storage	-	368	93	86	-	1,492	-	487	2,526	2,526	-	-	-	4,482	-	-	-	-	285,246	6,282	-
4a.1.5.15	CA - Steam Seal	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	4	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	455	-
4a.1.5.16	CB - Main Turbine Lube Oil	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	11	84	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,207	-
4a.1.5.17	CC - Generator Hydrogen Seal & CO2	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198	-
4a.1.5.18	CD - Generator Seal Oil	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	2	19	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	287	-
4a.1.5.19	CE - Stator Cooling Water	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	241	-
4a.1.5.20	CF - Lube Oil Storage Xfer & Pfrication	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	7	54	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	812	-
4a.1.5.21	CG - Condenser Air Removal	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	6	43	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	657	-
4a.1.5.22	CH - Main Turbine Control Oil	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	11	86	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,219	-
4a.1.5.23	DA - Circulating Water	-	419	-	-	-	-	-	63	482	-	-	482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,502	-
4a.1.5.24	DB - Cooling Tower Makeup & Blowdown	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	11	81	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,260	-
4a.1.5.25	DD - Cooling Water Chemical Control Sys	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	9	72	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,084	-
4a.1.5.26	DD - Cooling Wtr Chem Control RCA	-	329	67	50	-	866	-	313	1,624	1,624	-	-	-	2,569	-	-	-	-	165,613	5,095	-
4a.1.5.27	EJ - Residual Heat Removal	-	428	90	84	-	1,464	-	495	2,562	2,562	-	-	-	4,385	-	-	-	-	280,003	7,249	-
4a.1.5.28	EM - High Pressure Coolant Injection	-	362	40	31	-	539	-	234	1,206	1,206	-	-	-	1,599	-	-	-	-	103,047	5,976	-
4a.1.5.29	EN - Containment Spray	-	262	51	42	-	731	-	260	1,346	1,346	-	-	-	2,179	-	-	-	-	139,742	4,242	-
4a.1.5.30	EP - Accumulator Safety Injection	-	190	35	28	-	481	-	175	909	909	-	-	-	1,433	-	-	-	-	91,944	3,163	-
4a.1.5.31	FA - Auxiliary Steam Generator	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	4	33	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	521	-
4a.1.5.32	FB - Auxiliary Steam	-	118	-	-	-	-	-	18	135	-	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,106	-
4a.1.5.33	FB - Auxiliary Steam RCA	-	99	15	11	-	198	-	78	401	401	-	-	-	589	-	-	-	-	37,925	1,569	-
4a.1.5.34	FC - Auxiliary Turbines	-	77	-	-	-	-	-	12	88	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,320	-
4a.1.5.35	FE - Auxiliary Steam Chemical Addition	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	-
4a.1.5.36	GE - Turbine Building HVAC	-	213	-	-	-	-	-	32	245	-	-	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,957	-
4a.1.5.37	GS - Containment Hydrogen Control	-	83	13	11	-	193	-	72	372	372	-	-	-	577	-	-	-	-	36,925	1,415	-
4a.1.5.38	HE - Boron Recycle	-	551	76	63	-	1,098	-	429	2,217	2,217	-	-	-	3,280	-	-	-	-	209,922	9,046	-
4a.1.5.39	HF - Secondary Liquid Waste	-	1,080	171	147	-	2,555	-	948	4,902	4,902	-	-	-	7,644	-	-	-	-	488,595	18,015	-
4a.1.5.40	JA - Auxiliary Oil & Transfer	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	6	44	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	690	-
4a.1.5.41	KS - Bulk Chemical Storage	-	110	89	89	-	1,536	-	434	2,257	2,257	-	-	-	4,620	-	-	-	-	293,686	2,002	-
4a.1.5.42	LE - Oily Waste	-	218	-	-	-	-	-	33	250	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,865	-
4a.1.5.43	LE - Oily Waste RCA	-	285	36	31	-	543	-	215	1,111	1,111	-	-	-	1,623	-	-	-	-	103,828	4,372	-
4a.1.5.44	Turbine Bldg Non-System Specific	-	913	-	-	-	-	-	137	1,050	-	-	1,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,405	-
4a.1.5	Totals	-	9,973	1,011	894	-	15,509	-	6,186	33,573	28,752	-	4,822	-	46,409	-	-	-	-	2,965,355	168,513	-
4a.1.6	Scaffolding in support of decommissioning	-	1,702	22	21	-	361	-	521	2,627	2,627	-	-	-	1,087	-	-	-	-	69,064	33,634	-
4a.1	Subtotal Period 4a Activity Costs	177	35,890	25,734	10,432	-	120,477	631	55,595	248,936	244,114	-	4,822	-	324,990	501	393	2,217	20,650,730	336,886	8,363	

Table F
Callaway Energy Center
SAFSTOR Decommissioning Cost Estimate with Direct Disposal of Low-Level Radioactive Waste
(Thousands of 2020 Dollars)

Activity Index	Activity Description	Decon Cost	Removal Cost	Packaging Costs	Transport Costs	Off-Site Processing Costs	LLRW Disposal Costs	Other Costs	Total Contingency	Total Costs	NRC Lic. Term. Costs	Spent Fuel Management Costs	Site Restoration Costs	Processed Volume Cu. Feet	Burial Volumes				Burial / Processed Wt., Lbs.	Craft Manhours	Utility and Contractor Manhours
															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet			
Disposal of Plant Systems (continued)																					
4b.1.2.38	GR - Containment Atmospheric Control	-	21	15	16	-	272	-	77	401	401	-	-	-	818	-	-	-	51,989	372	-
4b.1.2.39	GT - Containment Purge HVAC	-	125	29	30	-	520	-	169	873	873	-	-	-	1,566	-	-	-	99,513	2,016	-
4b.1.2.40	HA - Gaseous Radwaste	-	393	63	52	-	893	-	336	1,737	1,737	-	-	-	2,664	-	-	-	170,799	6,388	-
4b.1.2.41	HB - Liquid Radwaste	-	955	156	130	-	2,254	-	837	4,332	4,332	-	-	-	6,735	-	-	-	430,985	15,662	-
4b.1.2.42	HC - Solid Radwaste	-	408	65	58	-	1,004	-	368	1,903	1,903	-	-	-	3,006	-	-	-	192,060	6,719	-
4b.1.2.43	HD - Decontamination	-	113	19	17	-	293	-	106	548	548	-	-	-	877	-	-	-	56,053	1,855	-
4b.1.2.44	JE - Emergency Fuel Oil	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	11	88	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,260	-
4b.1.2.45	KA - Compressed Air	-	233	-	-	-	-	-	35	268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,187	-
4b.1.2.46	KA - Compressed Air RCA	-	155	18	11	-	198	-	92	475	475	-	-	-	583	-	-	-	37,947	2,380	-
4b.1.2.47	KB - Breathing Air	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	4	34	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	516	-
4b.1.2.48	KB - Breathing Air RCA	-	24	2	1	-	18	-	11	55	55	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	3,401	406	-
4b.1.2.49	KC - Fire Protection	-	456	-	-	-	-	-	68	524	-	-	524	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,376	-
4b.1.2.50	KC - Fire Protection RCA	-	483	84	62	-	1,075	-	407	2,111	2,111	-	-	-	3,189	-	-	-	205,625	7,245	-
4b.1.2.51	KC - Fire Protection Fuel Building	-	143	23	17	-	302	-	116	602	602	-	-	-	896	-	-	-	57,758	2,166	-
4b.1.2.52	KD - Domestic Water	-	212	-	-	-	-	-	32	244	-	-	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,837	-
4b.1.2.53	KD - Domestic Water RCA	-	31	4	3	-	60	-	24	123	123	-	-	-	178	-	-	-	11,465	468	-
4b.1.2.54	KE - Fuel Handling & Storage Rector vssl	-	21	11	12	-	210	-	61	314	314	-	-	-	632	-	-	-	40,119	349	-
4b.1.2.55	KH - Service Gas (CO2 N2 H2 & O2)	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	10	77	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,226	-
4b.1.2.56	KH - Service Gas (CO2 N2 H2 & O2) RCA	-	303	44	34	-	591	-	233	1,205	1,205	-	-	-	1,756	-	-	-	112,949	4,575	-
4b.1.2.57	KJ - Standby Diesel Engine	-	403	-	-	-	-	-	60	463	-	-	463	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,749	-
4b.1.2.58	LA - Sanitary Drains	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	8	62	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	972	-
4b.1.2.59	LA - Sanitary Drains RCA	-	127	20	18	-	306	-	113	585	585	-	-	-	916	-	-	-	58,593	1,854	-
4b.1.2.60	LB - Roof Drains	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	11	82	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,276	-
4b.1.2.61	LB - Roof Drains RCA	-	173	31	29	-	511	-	179	923	923	-	-	-	1,534	-	-	-	97,740	2,757	-
4b.1.2.62	LD - Chemical & Detergent Waste	-	131	13	11	-	193	-	84	432	432	-	-	-	574	-	-	-	36,840	2,159	-
4b.1.2.63	LF - Floor & Equipment Drains	-	1,621	175	162	-	2,812	-	1,150	5,920	5,920	-	-	-	8,419	-	-	-	537,647	26,325	-
4b.1.2.64	RM - Process Sampling & Analysis	-	146	19	14	-	242	-	101	523	523	-	-	-	717	-	-	-	46,349	2,481	-
4b.1.2.65	SJ - Nuclear Sampling	-	85	13	10	-	166	-	66	339	339	-	-	-	491	-	-	-	31,744	1,451	-
4b.1.2.66	UB - Services Stores Site Security Bldg	-	217	-	-	-	-	-	33	250	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,815	-
4b.1.2.67	Yard Non-System Specific	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	5	41	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	603	-
4b.1.2	Totals	-	18,650	2,091	1,937	-	33,600	-	13,012	69,290	62,961	-	6,329	-	100,683	-	-	-	6,424,461	309,491	-
4b.1.3	Scaffolding in support of decommissioning	-	2,553	33	31	-	542	-	782	3,941	3,941	-	-	-	1,631	-	-	-	103,596	50,451	-
Decontamination of Site Buildings																					
4b.1.4.1	Reactor	1,313	1,904	252	875	-	4,266	-	2,356	10,967	10,967	-	-	-	49,719	-	-	-	2,419,534	48,711	-
4b.1.4.2	Auxiliary	667	265	47	90	-	727	-	600	2,397	2,397	-	-	-	5,204	-	-	-	260,859	15,287	-
4b.1.4.3	Communication Corridor - Contaminated	15	4	1	2	-	9	-	11	40	40	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	4,377	307	-
4b.1.4.4	Fuel Building	855	870	70	56	-	763	-	851	3,467	3,467	-	-	-	2,969	-	-	-	177,276	27,561	-
4b.1.4.5	Hot Machine Shop	18	7	0	2	-	6	-	13	46	46	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	4,446	421	-
4b.1.4.6	RAM Storage Building	46	9	1	4	-	17	-	30	106	106	-	-	-	221	-	-	-	10,093	920	-
4b.1.4.7	Radioactive and Personnel Tunnel	6	6	0	1	-	3	-	5	22	22	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	2,532	195	-
4b.1.4.8	Radwaste	355	121	20	44	-	323	-	297	1,161	1,161	-	-	-	2,498	-	-	-	126,675	7,830	-
4b.1.4.9	Radwaste Drum Storage	40	12	2	5	-	29	-	31	118	118	-	-	-	256	-	-	-	12,889	851	-
4b.1.4.10	Reactor Head Assembly Building	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	54	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	614	-
4b.1.4.11	Steam Generator Replacement Bldgs	264	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	396	396	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,885	-
4b.1.4	Totals	3,614	3,200	394	1,078	-	6,143	-	4,344	18,773	18,773	-	-	-	61,102	-	-	-	3,018,682	106,582	-
4b.1.5	Prepare/submit License Termination Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	653	98	751	751	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,096
4b.1.6	Receive NRC approval of termination plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4b.1	Subtotal Period 4b Activity Costs	4,480	24,458	2,794	3,181	-	42,607	653	19,310	97,483	91,154	-	6,329	-	170,405	-	-	-	9,990,698	468,448	4,096
Period 4b Additional Costs																					
4b.2.1	License Termination Survey Planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,759	528	2,287	2,287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,480
4b.2.2	Sanitary Treatment Lagoon	-	6	86	121	-	524	-	159	896	896	-	-	-	4,608	-	-	-	392,140	423	-
4b.2.3	Cooling Tower Asbestos Panel Removal	-	5,989	-	157	-	-	613	1,014	7,772	-	-	7,772	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,419	-
4b.2.4	Operational Equipment	-	-	22	121	-	1,538	-	405	2,085	2,085	-	-	-	11,760	-	-	-	294,000	32	-
4b.2.5	Retired Reactor Closure Head	-	136	623	1,040	-	1,078	-	522	3,399	3,399	-	-	-	2,764	-	-	-	338,540	3,157	2,000
4b.2.6	License Termination ISFSI	-	591	110	98	-	3,112	3,411	1,830	9,152	9,152	-	-	-	13,299	-	-	-	851,056	17,021	10,896
4b.2	Subtotal Period 4b Additional Costs	-	6,722	841	1,536	-	6,252	5,783	4,458	25,591	17,819	-	7,772	-	32,431	-	-	-	1,875,736	92,052	25,376

Table F
Callaway Energy Center
SAFSTOR Decommissioning Cost Estimate with Direct Disposal of Low-Level Radioactive Waste
(Thousands of 2020 Dollars)

Activity Index	Activity Description	Decon Cost	Removal Cost	Packaging Costs	Transport Costs	Off-Site Processing Costs	LLRW Disposal Costs	Other Costs	Total Contingency	Total Costs	NRC Lic. Term. Costs	Spent Fuel Management Costs	Site Restoration Costs	Processed Volume Cu. Feet	Burial Volumes				Burial / Processed Wt., Lbs.	Craft Manhours	Utility and Contractor Manhours
															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet			
Period 4b Collateral Costs																					
4b.3.1	Process decommissioning water waste	13	-	22	40	-	106	-	41	222	222	-	-	-	214	-	-	-	12,840	42	-
4b.3.3	Small tool allowance	-	552	-	-	-	-	-	83	635	635	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4b.3.4	Decommissioning Equipment Disposition	-	-	107	101	-	1,758	-	465	2,431	2,431	-	-	-	5,290	-	-	-	336,079	147	-
4b.3.5	On-site survey and release of 309.6 tons clean metallic waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	489	49	538	538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4b.3	Subtotal Period 4b Collateral Costs	13	552	129	142	-	1,863	489	638	3,826	3,826	-	-	-	5,504	-	-	-	348,919	189	-
Period 4b Period-Dependent Costs																					
4b.4.1	Decon supplies	1,745	-	-	-	-	-	-	436	2,181	2,181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4b.4.2	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,546	155	1,701	1,701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4b.4.3	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	25	273	273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4b.4.4	Health physics supplies	-	4,564	-	-	-	-	-	1,141	5,705	5,705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4b.4.5	Heavy equipment rental	-	5,929	-	-	-	-	-	889	6,818	6,818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4b.4.6	Disposal of DAW generated	-	-	126	47	-	380	-	115	668	668	-	-	-	6,615	-	-	-	132,302	216	-
4b.4.7	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,947	442	3,389	3,389	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4b.4.8	NRC Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,116	112	1,228	1,228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4b.4.9	Liquid Radwaste Processing Equipment/Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	980	147	1,127	1,127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4b.4.10	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,307	231	2,538	2,538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4b.4.11	Remedial Actions Surveys	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,374	356	2,730	2,730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4b.4.12	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,660	1,449	11,109	11,109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149,945
4b.4.13	DOC Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,425	5,614	43,039	43,039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	321,483
4b.4.14	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,442	7,716	59,158	59,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	566,193
4b.4	Subtotal Period 4b Period-Dependent Costs	1,745	10,493	126	47	-	380	110,046	18,827	141,665	141,665	-	-	-	6,615	-	-	-	132,302	216	1,037,621
4b.0	TOTAL PERIOD 4b COST	6,237	42,224	3,891	4,905	-	51,102	116,972	43,233	268,564	254,463	-	14,101	-	214,955	-	-	-	12,347,660	560,904	1,067,093
PERIOD 4f - License Termination																					
Period 4f Direct Decommissioning Activities																					
4f.1.1	ORISE confirmatory survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	49	212	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4f.1.2	Terminate license	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4f.1	Subtotal Period 4f Activity Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	49	212	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Period 4f Additional Costs																					
4f.2.1	License Termination Survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,385	2,815	12,200	12,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153,878	6,240
4f.2	Subtotal Period 4f Additional Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,385	2,815	12,200	12,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153,878	6,240
Period 4f Collateral Costs																					
4f.3.1	DOC staff relocation expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,636	245	1,882	1,882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4f.3	Subtotal Period 4f Collateral Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,636	245	1,882	1,882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Period 4f Period-Dependent Costs																					
4f.4.1	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	507	51	558	558	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4f.4.2	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	8	90	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4f.4.3	Health physics supplies	-	910	-	-	-	-	-	228	1,138	1,138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4f.4.4	Disposal of DAW generated	-	-	7	3	-	20	-	6	36	36	-	-	-	353	-	-	-	7,050	11	-
4f.4.5	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	258	39	296	296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4f.4.6	NRC Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	427	43	470	470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4f.4.7	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	756	76	832	832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4f.4.8	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,473	221	1,693	1,693	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,874
4f.4.9	DOC Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,879	1,032	7,910	7,910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,408
4f.4.10	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,682	1,152	8,834	8,834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,709
4f.4	Subtotal Period 4f Period-Dependent Costs	-	910	7	3	-	20	18,062	2,854	21,856	21,856	-	-	-	353	-	-	-	7,050	11	150,991
4f.0	TOTAL PERIOD 4f COST	-	910	7	3	-	20	29,247	5,964	36,151	36,151	-	-	-	353	-	-	-	7,050	153,889	157,231
PERIOD 4 TOTALS		6,527	85,688	29,739	15,392	-	171,939	217,292	116,604	643,181	624,218	-	18,962	-	545,638	501	393	2,217	33,115,310	1,051,867	1,896,316

Table F
Callaway Energy Center
SAFSTOR Decommissioning Cost Estimate with Direct Disposal of Low-Level Radioactive Waste
(Thousands of 2020 Dollars)

Activity Index	Activity Description	Decon Cost	Removal Cost	Packaging Costs	Transport Costs	Off-Site Processing Costs	LLRW Disposal Costs	Other Costs	Total Contingency	Total Costs	NRC Lic. Term. Costs	Spent Fuel Management Costs	Site Restoration Costs	Processed Volume Cu. Feet	Burial Volumes				Burial/ Processed Wt., Lbs.	Craft Manhours	Utility and Contractor Manhours	
															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet				
PERIOD 5b - Site Restoration																						
Period 5b Direct Decommissioning Activities																						
Demolition of Remaining Site Buildings																						
5b.1.1.1	Reactor	-	3,189	-	-	-	-	-	478	3,667	-	-	3,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,502	-
5b.1.1.2	Auxiliary	-	2,481	-	-	-	-	-	372	2,853	-	-	2,853	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,024	-
5b.1.1.3	Auxiliary Boiler	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	3	27	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	-
5b.1.1.4	Barge Facility	-	924	-	-	-	-	-	139	1,063	-	-	1,063	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,290	-
5b.1.1.5	Circulating & Service Water Pumphouse	-	218	-	-	-	-	-	33	251	-	-	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,996	-
5b.1.1.6	Communication Corridor - Clean	-	892	-	-	-	-	-	134	1,025	-	-	1,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,280	-
5b.1.1.7	Communication Corridor - Contaminated	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	5	39	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	-
5b.1.1.8	Cooling Tower Concrete	-	433	-	-	-	-	-	65	498	-	-	498	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,332	-
5b.1.1.9	Diesel Generator	-	291	-	-	-	-	-	44	335	-	-	335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,185	-
5b.1.1.10	Essential Service Water Pumphouse	-	169	-	-	-	-	-	25	194	-	-	194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	955	-
5b.1.1.11	Fire Water Pumphouse	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	3	22	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	-
5b.1.1.12	Flex Building Storage	-	309	-	-	-	-	-	46	355	-	-	355	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,972	-
5b.1.1.13	Fuel Building	-	1,092	-	-	-	-	-	164	1,256	-	-	1,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,874	-
5b.1.1.14	Hardened Condensate Storage Tank - HCST	-	195	-	-	-	-	-	29	224	-	-	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,870	-
5b.1.1.15	Hot Machine Shop	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	3	22	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	243	-
5b.1.1.16	Intake	-	209	-	-	-	-	-	31	240	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,411	-
5b.1.1.17	Misc. Structures	-	2,147	-	-	-	-	-	322	2,469	-	-	2,469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,774	-
5b.1.1.18	Miscellaneous Site Foundations	-	186	-	-	-	-	-	28	214	-	-	214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,011	-
5b.1.1.19	Outage Maintenance	-	128	-	-	-	-	-	19	147	-	-	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,570	-
5b.1.1.20	RAM Storage Building	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	8	62	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	624	-
5b.1.1.21	Radioactive and Personnel Tunnel	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	5	36	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	386	-
5b.1.1.22	Radwaste	-	1,056	-	-	-	-	-	158	1,214	-	-	1,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,111	-
5b.1.1.23	Radwaste Drum Storage	-	161	-	-	-	-	-	24	185	-	-	185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,449	-
5b.1.1.24	Reactor Head Assembly Building	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	12	93	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,108	-
5b.1.1.25	Security Additions	-	1,583	-	-	-	-	-	237	1,820	-	-	1,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,051	-
5b.1.1.26	Service	-	422	-	-	-	-	-	63	485	-	-	485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,485	-
5b.1.1.27	Sludge Pump Station & Lagoon	-	1,582	-	-	-	-	-	237	1,820	-	-	1,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,601	-
5b.1.1.28	Steam Generator Replacement Bldgs	-	852	-	-	-	-	-	128	979	-	-	979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,874	-
5b.1.1.29	Turbine Building	-	3,653	-	-	-	-	-	548	4,201	-	-	4,201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,075	-
5b.1.1.30	Turbine Pedestal	-	540	-	-	-	-	-	81	620	-	-	620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,934	-
5b.1.1.31	U.H.S. Cooling Tower	-	330	-	-	-	-	-	49	379	-	-	379	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,814	-
5b.1.1.32	Water Treatment Plant	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
5b.1.1	Totals	-	23,301	-	-	-	-	-	3,495	26,797	-	-	26,797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192,393	-
Site Closeout Activities																						
5b.1.2	Remove Rubble	-	1,399	-	-	-	-	-	210	1,608	-	-	1,608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,233	-
5b.1.3	Grade & landscape site	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	19	149	-	-	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	592	-
5b.1.4	Final report to NRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	249	37	286	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,560
5b.1	Subtotal Period 5b Activity Costs	-	24,830	-	-	-	-	249	3,762	28,841	286	-	28,555	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,218	1,560
Period 5b Additional Costs																						
5b.2.1	Concrete Crushing	-	1,379	-	-	-	-	13	209	1,601	-	-	1,601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,035	-
5b.2.2	Mine Area Backfill	-	5,308	-	-	-	-	-	796	6,104	-	-	6,104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,960	-
5b.2.3	Cooling Tower Discharge & Intake Pipe Flow Fill	-	4,074	-	-	-	-	-	611	4,685	-	-	4,685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,588	-
5b.2.4	Cooling Tower Demolition	-	4,779	-	-	-	-	-	717	5,496	-	-	5,496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,619	-
5b.2.5	Excavation of Underground Services	-	2,333	-	-	-	-	487	423	3,244	-	-	3,244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,164	-
5b.2.6	Construction Debris	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,030	755	5,785	-	-	5,785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5b.2.7	Site Restoration ISFSI	-	1,152	-	-	-	-	86	186	1,423	-	-	1,423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,601	160
5b.2	Subtotal Period 5b Additional Costs	-	19,026	-	-	-	-	5,616	3,696	28,338	-	-	28,338	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,967	160
Period 5b Collateral Costs																						
5b.3.1	Small tool allowance	-	310	-	-	-	-	-	47	357	-	-	357	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5b.3	Subtotal Period 5b Collateral Costs	-	310	-	-	-	-	-	47	357	-	-	357	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table F
Callaway Energy Center
SAFSTOR Decommissioning Cost Estimate with Direct Disposal of Low-Level Radioactive Waste
(Thousands of 2020 Dollars)

Activity Index	Activity Description	Decon Cost	Removal Cost	Packaging Costs	Transport Costs	Off-Site Processing Costs	LLRW Disposal Costs	Other Costs	Total Contingency	Total Costs	NRC Lic. Term. Costs	Spent Fuel Management Costs	Site Restoration Costs	Processed Volume Cu. Feet	Burial Volumes				Burial / Processed Wt., Lbs.	Craft Manhours	Utility and Contractor Manhours	
															Class A Cu. Feet	Class B Cu. Feet	Class C Cu. Feet	GTCC Cu. Feet				
Period 5b Period-Dependent Costs																						
5b.4.2	Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	16	178	-	-	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5b.4.3	Heavy equipment rental	-	5,067	-	-	-	-	-	760	5,827	-	-	5,827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5b.4.4	Plant energy budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	256	38	295	-	-	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5b.4.5	Corporate Allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,504	150	1,655	-	-	1,655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5b.4.6	Security Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,929	439	3,368	-	-	3,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,543
5b.4.7	DOC Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,311	1,997	15,308	-	-	15,308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,371
5b.4.8	Utility Staff Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,215	932	7,148	-	-	7,148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,007
5b.4	Subtotal Period 5b Period-Dependent Costs	-	5,067	-	-	-	-	24,378	4,333	33,778	-	-	33,778	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204,920
5b.0	TOTAL PERIOD 5b COST	-	49,233	-	-	-	-	30,242	11,838	91,313	286	-	91,027	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	277,185	206,640
PERIOD 5 TOTALS		-	49,233	-	-	-	-	30,242	11,838	91,313	286	-	91,027	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	277,185	206,640
TOTAL COST TO DECOMMISSION		14,287	147,529	30,130	15,876	-	173,529	847,261	222,801	1,451,413	1,257,004	82,400	112,010	-	556,092	501	393	2,217	33,415,100	1,427,194	7,395,806	

TOTAL COST TO DECOMMISSION WITH 18.13% CONTINGENCY:	\$1,451,413	thousands of 2020 dollars
TOTAL NRC LICENSE TERMINATION COST IS 86.61% OR:	\$1,257,004	thousands of 2020 dollars
SPENT FUEL MANAGEMENT COST IS 5.68% OR:	\$82,400	thousands of 2020 dollars
NON-NUCLEAR DEMOLITION COST IS 7.72% OR:	\$112,010	thousands of 2020 dollars
TOTAL LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE VOLUME BURIED (EXCLUDING GTCC):	556,985	Cubic Feet
TOTAL GREATER THAN CLASS C RADWASTE VOLUME GENERATED:	2,217	Cubic Feet
TOTAL SCRAP METAL REMOVED:	69,004	Tons
TOTAL CRAFT LABOR REQUIREMENTS:	1,427,194	Man-hours

End Notes:
n/a - indicates that this activity not charged as decommissioning expense
a - indicates that this activity performed by decommissioning staff
0 - indicates that this value is less than 0.5 but is non-zero
A cell containing " - " indicates a zero value

**APPENDIX G
DETAILED COST ANALYSIS**

ISFSI DECOMMISSIONING AND DEMOLITION

**TABLE G-1
SIGNIFICANT QUANTITIES AND PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS**

ISFSI Pad

Item	Length (feet)	Width (feet)	Depth (feet)	Residual Radioactivity
ISFSI Pad	157.5	143.5	2.5	No

ISFSI HI-STORM UMAX

Item	Value	Notes (all dimensions are nominal)
Cavity Enclosure Container Inside Height	181	inches
Cavity Enclosure Container Inside Diameter	86	inches
Quantity (total)	48	Spent Fuel (43) + GTCC (5)
Quantity (with residual radioactivity)	6	Equivalent to the number of VVMs used to store last complete core offload)
Potentially Activated Steel and Concrete	847,767	pounds
Misc. Low-Level Radioactive Waste	3,289	pounds
Low-Level Radioactive Waste	13,299	cubic feet (excluding transfer cask)
Low-Level Radioactive Waste (packaged density)	64	pounds per cubic foot average weight density

Other Potentially Impacted Items

Item	Value	Notes
Number of VVMs used for GTCC storage	5	No residual radioactivity

TABLE G-2
ISFSI DECOMMISSIONING COST
(thousands, 2020 dollars)

	Costs						Waste Volume	Person-Hours	
	Removal	Packaging	Transport	Disposal	Other	Total	Cubic Feet	Craft	Oversight and Contractor
Decommissioning Contractor									
Planning (characterization, specifications and procedures)	-	-	-	-	239	239	-	-	1,024
Remediation (activated metal removal)	591	110	98	3,112	-	3,910	13,299	7,472	-
License Termination (radiological surveys)	-	-	-	-	1,307	1,307	-	9,549	-
Subtotal	591	110	98	3,112	1,546	5,457	13,299	17,021	1,024
Supporting Costs									
NRC and NRC Contractor Fees	-	-	-	-	473	473	-	-	1,153
Insurance	-	-	-	-	144	144	-	-	-
Property Taxes	-	-	-	-	35	35	-	-	-
Plant Energy Budget	-	-	-	-	56	56	-	-	-
Corporate A&G	-	-	-	-	329	329	-	-	-
Security (industrial)	-	-	-	-	420	420	-	-	4,958
Ameren Missouri Oversight	-	-	-	-	408	408	-	-	3,761
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	1,865	1,865	-	-	9,872
Total (w/o contingency)	591	110	98	3,112	3,411	7,322	13,299	17,021	10,896
Total (w/25% contingency)	738	138	122	3,890	4,264	9,152	-	-	-

The application of contingency (25%) is consistent with the evaluation criteria referenced by the NRC in NUREG-1757 ("Consolidated Decommissioning Guidance, Financial Assurance, Recordkeeping, and Timeliness," U.S. NRC's Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, NUREG-1757, Vol. 3, Rev. 1, February 2012)"

**TABLE G-3
ISFSI DEMOLITION COSTS ¹**

	Costs (thousands, 2020 dollars)						Person-Hours	
	Removal	Packaging	Transport	Disposal	Other	Total	Craft	Oversight and Contractor
Decommissioning Contractor								
Excavation and Demolition	158					158	965	
Steel Removal	571					571	7,523	
Concrete Processing	129				22	151	494	
Backfill	295					295	618	
Tooling					37	37		
Final Report					26	26		160
Subtotal	1,152				86	1,237	9,601	160
Supporting Costs								
Property Taxes					18	18		
Heavy Equipment	115					115		
Plant Energy Budget					28	28		
Corporate A&G					164	164		
Security (industrial)					210	210		2,479
Ameren Missouri Oversight					172	172		1,539
Subtotal	115				592	706		4,018
Total (w/o contingency)	1,266				677	1,944	9,601	4,178
Total (w/15% contingency)	1,456				779	2,235		

Note 1: For funding planning purposes demolition costs are incurred in the time period 2051-53 (for the DECON alternative)