

Report on Waste Burial Charges

Changes in Decommissioning
Waste Disposal Costs at
Low-Level Waste Burial Facilities

Draft Report for Comment

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Changes in Decommissioning Waste Disposal Costs at Low-Level Waste Burial Facilities

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ABSTRACT

Pursuant to Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) 50.75, "Reporting and Recordkeeping for Decommissioning Planning," the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) requires nuclear power reactor licensees to adjust annually, in current year dollars, their estimate of the cost to decommission their plants. The annual updates are part of the process for providing reasonable assurance that adequate funds for decommissioning will be available when needed. This NUREG, which is periodically revised, describes the formula in 10 CFR 50.75(c) that is acceptable to the NRC for determining the minimum decommissioning fund requirements for nuclear power reactor licensees. This formula is based on the estimated cost of decommissioning a reference pressurized-water reactor (PWR) and a reference boiling-water reactor (BWR) in 1986 and is escalated to current year dollars using an adjustment factor provided in 10 CFR 50.75(c)(2). The primary purpose of this report is to provide the technical basis, including references, for the estimated cost of decommissioning the reference PWR and reference BWR, and to develop the escalation factor for the low-level radioactive waste (LLW) burial cost portion of the adjustment factor. Escalation factors for the other portions of the adjustment factor (i.e., labor and energy costs), are also provided in this report.

This 21st revision of NUREG-1307, "Changes in Decommissioning Waste Disposal Costs at Low-Level Waste Burial Facilities," contains burial cost escalation factors updated to the year 2026 for the reference PWR and for the reference BWR. As presented in Table 2-1, "Values of B_x as a Function of LLW Burial Site and Year," multiple burial cost escalation factors are provided that reflect various LLW burial scenarios for each reactor type. These were developed because licensees may have the option to dispose of LLW at one or more of the four currently operating LLW disposal facilities in the United States licensed by the NRC or Agreement States, and the cost of disposal varies among each of the four facilities. In addition, there are various limitations on LLW disposal facility access by reactors, based upon the state in which the reactor is located. The different LLW burial scenarios are described in detail in Section 1.2, "LLW Disposal Cost Scenarios."

The currently operating LLW disposal facilities that are licensed by the NRC or Agreement States are located in 1) Texas, 2) South Carolina, 3) Washington, and 4) Utah. The Texas, South Carolina, and Washington facilities are the host disposal sites for the Texas LLW Disposal Compact (Texas Compact), the Atlantic Interstate LLW Management Compact (Atlantic Compact), and the Northwest Compact on LLW Management (Northwest Compact), respectively (Appendix E provides additional information about LLW compacts), and are referred to in this report as compact-affiliated disposal facilities. The Washington LLW disposal facility also accepts LLW generated in the three member-states of the Rocky Mountain LLW Compact (Rocky Mountain Compact). The fourth site (Utah) is not associated with a specific LLW compact, so it is referred to in this report as a non-compact disposal facility. In addition, for the first time with this revision of NUREG-1307, disposal of low activity waste (a subset of LLW) at a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle C hazardous waste disposal facility located in Texas that is not regulated by the NRC or an Agreement State is considered. Nuclear power plant facilities located within LLW compacts that have compact-affiliated disposal facilities can dispose of their LLW at the affiliated disposal facility or, in some cases, can dispose of a portion of their LLW at the non-compact disposal facility. Nuclear power plants not located within an LLW compact having a compact-affiliated disposal facility can dispose of their LLW at either the Texas or Utah disposal facilities. The Utah facility accepts only Class A LLW while the Texas compact-affiliated facility will accept Class A, B, and C LLW (see Section 1.1 for definitions of these LLW classes). The RCRA Subtitle C disposal facility located in Texas

1 accepts low activity waste. For plants that have no disposal site available within their designated
2 LLW compact, this report assumes that the cost for disposal of Class A LLW is the same as that
3 for the Utah disposal facility, the cost for disposal of Class B and C LLW is the same as that for
4 the Texas LLW disposal facility and includes accounting for out-of-compact fees, and the cost
5 for disposal of low activity waste is the same as that for the Texas RCRA Subtitle C disposal
6 facility.

7 In the 2025 decommissioning fund status reporting cycle, in which licensees provided
8 decommissioning trust fund data to the NRC by March 31, 2025, as required by 10 CFR
9 50.75(f), 74 of the 94 operating reactors in the U.S. applied LLW burial cost escalation factors
10 based on the Table 2-1 scenario in which generators are located in States that do not have a
11 compact-affiliated LLW disposal facility. In this current revision to NUREG-1307, estimated 2026
12 disposal costs for this scenario are approximately 55 percent lower for the referenced PWR and
13 50 percent lower for the referenced BWR compared to 2024 disposal costs. For the referenced
14 PWR and BWR, the decreases in disposal costs are due to disposal of low activity waste at the
15 Texas RCRA Subtitle C disposal facility, which has a lower unit cost of disposal than that for
16 LLW disposal facilities.

17 In the same 2025 NRC reporting cycle, 4 of the 94 operating plants in the U.S. applied LLW
18 burial cost escalation factors based on the Table 2-1 scenario in which compact affiliated
19 generators used only the Texas compact-affiliated LLW disposal facility. In this current revision
20 to NUREG-1307, the estimated 2026 disposal costs for the Texas compact-affiliated LLW
21 disposal facility are unchanged for the reference PWR and BWR, compared to 2024 disposal
22 costs.

23 Also, in the 2025 NRC reporting cycle, 13 of the 94 operating plants in the U.S. applied LLW
24 burial cost escalation factors based on the Table 2-1 scenarios in which Atlantic Compact-
25 affiliated generators used only the South Carolina compact-affiliated LLW disposal site or used
26 a combination of both the South Carolina compact-affiliated disposal site and the non-compact
27 disposal facility. (The South Carolina disposal site accepts LLW from facilities located in South
28 Carolina, New Jersey, and Connecticut, all members of the Atlantic Compact.) In this current
29 revision to NUREG-1307, estimated 2026 disposal costs using only the South Carolina
30 compact-affiliated LLW disposal site are approximately 2.3 percent higher for both the reference
31 PWR and the reference BWR compared to 2024 disposal costs. The estimated disposal costs
32 using the combination of both the South Carolina disposal site and the non-compact disposal
33 facility are approximately 42 percent lower for the PWR and approximately 27 percent lower for
34 the BWR compared to 2024 disposal costs. Increases in disposal costs were due to increases in
35 charges for weight, activity (or curie), and irradiated hardware at the compact-affiliated LLW
36 disposal site. Decreases in disposal cost using the combination of both the South Carolina
37 disposal site and the non-compact disposal facility are due to disposal of low activity waste at
38 the Texas RCRA Subtitle C disposal facility, which has a lower unit cost of disposal than that for
39 LLW disposal facilities.

40 Lastly, in the 2025 NRC reporting cycle, 1 of the 94 operating plants in the U.S. applied a LLW
41 burial cost escalation factor based on the Table 2-1 scenario in which a compact affiliated
42 generator used only the Washington disposal site. The estimated 2026 disposal cost using only
43 the Washington disposal site, which accepts LLW from the 11 member-states of the Northwest
44 and Rocky Mountain Compacts, are approximately 33 percent and 30 percent higher for the
45 reference PWR and BWR, respectively, compared to 2024 disposal costs. Increases in disposal
46 costs were due to modest increases in LLW volume, container, and site availability charges and
47 a substantial increase in the site surveillance fee.

1 Licensees may use the escalation factors from this NUREG in their cost analyses, or, per
2 regulation at 10 CFR 50.75(b)(1), they may generate and report site-specific cost estimates that
3 result in a total cost estimate of no less than the amount estimated by using the 10 CFR
4 50.75(c) formula and cost escalation factors presented in this NUREG. In the 2025 NRC
5 reporting cycle, 2 of the 94 operating plants in the U.S. reported cost data using site-specific
6 cost estimates.

7 Revision 21 to NUREG-1307 assumes that LLW generated from day-to-day plant operations
8 would be disposed of using the licensee's operating funds and thus would not rely on
9 decommissioning funds identified in the formula calculation. However, facilities located in States
10 that are members of an LLW compact with no available LLW disposal site may be forced to
11 provide interim storage for this waste (although most LLW could potentially be disposed of at a
12 non-compact disposal facility, such as the facility located in Utah or at the compact-affiliated
13 disposal facility located in Texas). Accordingly, some of the LLW may ultimately need to be
14 disposed of during decommissioning following interim storage. For those plants operating
15 through extended license terms, this volume can become significant, and the disposal cost
16 would not be accounted for in a decommissioning trust fund based on the formula calculation.

FOREWORD

Nuclear power reactor licensees are required by 10 CFR 50.75, "Reporting and Recordkeeping for Decommissioning Planning," to annually adjust the estimated decommissioning costs of their nuclear facilities to ensure adequate funds are available for decommissioning. Paragraph (c)(2) of 10 CFR 50.75 references NUREG-1307 as the appropriate source for obtaining the escalation factor for waste burial/disposition costs. This 21st revision of NUREG-1307 provides current, as of July 2026, waste burial/disposition costs using the compact-affiliated disposal facilities located in Andrews County, Texas; Barnwell, South Carolina; and Richland, Washington, and the non-compact disposal facility in Clive, Utah. In addition, this revision includes a disposal cost scenario that provides for disposal of low-level waste (LLW) using a combination of non-compact and compact-affiliated disposal facilities. Licensees can factor these numbers into the adjustment formula, as specified in 10 CFR 50.75(c)(2), to determine the minimum decommissioning fund requirement for their nuclear facilities. Although this NUREG is specifically prepared for the use of power reactor licensees, it also can be a valuable source of information for material licensees on current waste burial/disposition costs.

On July 1, 2000, the South Carolina disposal facility became the host disposal facility for the newly formed Atlantic Compact, comprised of the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, and South Carolina. Effective July 1, 2008, LLW from States that are not members of the Atlantic Compact was no longer accepted at the South Carolina disposal facility. The South Carolina Public Service Commission annually determines the costs of waste disposal at the South Carolina disposal facility and provides the site operator with an allowable operating margin.

The Richland, Washington, facility only accepts LLW from the Northwest and Rocky Mountain Compacts. The Northwest Compact is comprised of the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii. The Rocky Mountain Compact is comprised of the States of Colorado, Nevada, and New Mexico. The costs of disposal for this facility are determined annually based on waste generator volume projections and a maximum annual operator revenue set by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission. If the total operator revenue is exceeded in a given year, a rebate may be sent to the waste generators.

The Texas Compact Waste Facility (CWF), located in Andrews County, Texas, accepts LLW from both the Texas Compact and out-of-compact generators. The fees for LLW disposal are determined by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. Out-of-compact generators, however, must submit an import petition to the Texas Compact Commission for approval prior to shipping. The State of Texas also limits total non-compact waste disposed at the CWF to 30 percent of licensed capacity.

Since the South Carolina and Washington LLW disposal facilities are available only to licensees located within their respective compacts, an alternative potentially available to licensees is to dispose of decommissioning Class A LLW at a non-compact disposal facility and to dispose of low activity waste at the Texas RCRA Subtitle C disposal facility. Costs for this scenario are based on a price quote for Class A LLW received from the operator of the non-compact disposal facility located in Utah and a price quote for low activity waste received from the operator for the Texas RCRA Subtitle C disposal facility. Revision 21 to NUREG-1307 provides waste burial/disposition cost escalation factors for this scenario, in addition to the standard scenario of disposing of 100 percent of decommissioning LLW at a compact-affiliated disposal facility.

1 In addition to currently available, traditional LLW disposal alternatives using licensed facilities
2 and the Texas RCRA Subtitle C disposal facility for low activity waste, the U.S. Nuclear
3 Regulatory Commission (NRC) is aware that there are other alternative disposal methods and
4 facilities available for disposition of very low activity waste. Examples include the 10 CFR
5 20.2002 process that can be used to obtain authorization from the NRC for alternative
6 approaches and methods to disposition very low activity waste and NRC Agreement State
7 programs, such as the Bulk Survey for Release (BSFR) program in Tennessee, that provide a
8 path for disposal of very low activity waste at sites other than the four currently operating LLW
9 disposal facilities licensed by the NRC or Agreement States.

10 Revision 21 to NUREG-1307 assumes that LLW generated during plant operations is disposed
11 of using operating funds. Nuclear power plants that are members of a LLW Compact that has no
12 disposal site available for LLW may need to provide interim storage for this waste, although
13 most LLW may be able to be disposed of at the non-compact disposal facility located in Utah or
14 at the compact-affiliated disposal facility located in Texas. The LLW volume could be significant
15 for plants with extended operating periods (e.g., beyond 40 years), and the disposal cost of this
16 additional volume would not be accounted for in a decommissioning trust fund based on the
17 formula calculation.

18 For licensees with no disposal site available within their designated LLW Compact, NUREG-
19 1307, Revision 21, assumes that the cost for disposal of Class A LLW is the same as that for
20 the Utah disposal facility, the cost for disposal of Class B and C LLW is the same as that for the
21 Texas LLW disposal facility including accounting for out-of-compact fees, and the cost for
22 disposal of low activity waste is the same as that for the Texas RCRA Subtitle C disposal
23 facility. Accordingly, given these considerations, licensees may want to set aside additional
24 funds to cover associated future decommissioning costs.

25
26
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

2	ABSTRACT	iii
3	FOREWORD.....	vii
4	LIST OF TABLES	xi
5	ABBREVIATIONS	xiii
6	1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
7	1.1 Definitions	1
8	1.2 LLW Disposal Cost Scenarios.....	2
9	2 DECOMMISSIONING COST ELEMENTS.....	5
10	3 DEVELOPMENT OF COST ESCALATION FACTORS AND COST ADJUSTMENT	
11	FACTOR	9
12	3.1 Development of the Cost Adjustment Factor	10
13	3.2 Labor Cost Escalation Factors.....	12
14	3.3 Energy Cost Escalation Factors.....	13
15	3.4 Waste Burial Cost Escalation Factors.....	14
16	3.5 Sample Calculations of Estimated Reactor Decommissioning Costs	18
17	3.6 Low Activity Waste	20
18	3.7 Small Modular Reactors and Advanced Reactors	21
19	4 REFERENCES.....	23
20	APPENDIX A LOW-LEVEL WASTE BURIAL/DISPOSITION PRICES FOR THE	
21	CURRENT YEAR	A-1
22	APPENDIX B CALCULATION OF LOW-LEVEL WASTE BURIAL/DISPOSITION	
23	COST ESCALATION FACTORS	B-1
24	APPENDIX C BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS ON THE INTERNET	C-1
25	APPENDIX D REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES OF DECOMMISSIONING COSTS	
26	FOR 2016 THROUGH 2026.....	D-1
27	APPENDIX E LOW-LEVEL WASTE COMPACTS	E-1
28	APPENDIX F COMMENT RESOLUTION MATRIX.....	F-1

29

30

LIST OF TABLES

2	Table 2-1	Values of B_x as a Function of LLW Burial Site and Year ^(a)	7
3	Table 3-1	Evaluation of the Coefficients A, B, and C in January 1986 Dollars	10
4	Table 3-2	Regional Factors for Labor Cost Adjustment	13
5	Table 3-3	PWR Radioactive Materials and Assumptions Included in the Estimate of	
6		LLW Burial Cost	15
7	Table 3-4	BWR Radioactive Materials and Assumptions Included in the Estimate of	
8		LLW Burial Cost	16
9	Table 3-5	LLW Class A and Low Activity Waste Categories	17
10	Table A-1	Price Quotes for Disposition of Class A LLW at the Non-Compact Disposal	
11		Facility Located in Clive, Utah	A-3
12	Table A-2	Price Quotes for Disposition of GNW at the WCS RCRA Subtitle C Low	
13		Activity Disposal Facility Located in Andrews County, Texas	A-5
14	Table A-3	Price Quotes for Disposition of VLLW at the Grand View Idaho Facility	A-6
15	Table B-1	PWR Disposition Costs for Generators Located in States Not Affiliated with a	
16		Compact Having a Disposal Facility (2026 dollars)	B-4
17	Table B-2	BWR Disposition Costs for Generators Located in States Not Affiliated with a	
18		Compact Having a Disposal Facility (2026 dollars)	B-5
19	Table B-3	PWR Disposition Costs for Generators Located in States Not Affiliated with a	
20		Compact Having a Disposal Facility (2024 dollars)	B-6
21	Table B-4	BWR Disposition Costs for Generators Located in States Not Affiliated with a	
22		Compact Having a Disposal Facility (2024 dollars)	B-7
23	Table B-5	PWR Burial Costs at the Texas Site (2026 dollars)	B-8
24	Table B-6	BWR Burial Costs at the Texas Site (2026 dollars)	B-9
25	Table B-7	PWR Burial Costs at the Texas Site (2024 dollars)	B-10
26	Table B-8	BWR Burial Costs at the Texas Site (2024 dollars)	B-11
27	Table B-9	PWR Burial Costs at the South Carolina Site (2026 dollars)	B-12
28	Table B-10	BWR Burial Costs at the South Carolina Site (2026 dollars)	B-13
29	Table B-11	PWR Burial Costs at the South Carolina Site (2024 dollars)	B-14
30	Table B-12	BWR Burial Costs at the South Carolina Site (2024 dollars)	B-15
31	Table B-13	PWR Burial Costs at the Washington Site (2026 dollars)	B-16
32	Table B-14	BWR Burial Costs at the Washington Site (2026 dollars)	B-17
33	Table B-15	PWR Burial Costs at the Washington Site (2024 dollars)	B-18
34	Table B-16	BWR Burial Costs at the Washington Site (2024 dollars)	B-19
35	Table B-17	PWR LLW Disposition Costs Using a Combination of Non-Compact Facility	
36		and the Texas Disposal Facility (2026 dollars)	B-20
37	Table B-18	BWR LLW Disposition Costs Using a Combination of Non-Compact Disposal	
38		Facility and the Texas Disposal Facility (2026 dollars)	B-21
39	Table B-19	PWR LLW Disposition Costs Using a Combination of Non-Compact Facility	
40		and the South Carolina Disposal Facility (2026 dollars)	B-22
41	Table B-20	BWR LLW Disposition Costs Using a Combination of Non-Compact Disposal	
42		Facility and the South Carolina Disposal Facility (2026 dollars)	B-23
43	Table B-21	PWR LLW Disposition Costs Using a Combination of Non-Compact Disposal	
44		Facility and the Washington Disposal Facility (2026 dollars)	B-24
45	Table B-22	BWR LLW Disposition Costs Using a Combination of Non-Compact Disposal	
46		Facility and the Washington Disposal Facility (2026 dollars)	B-25
47	Table B-23	PWR LLW Disposition Costs Using a Combination of Non-Compact Facility	
48		and the Texas Disposal Facility (2024 dollars)	B-26

1	Table B-24	BWR LLW Disposition Costs Using a Combination of Non-Compact Disposal	
2		Facility and the Texas Disposal Facility (2024 dollars)	B-27
3	Table B-25	PWR LLW Disposition Costs Using a Combination of Non-Compact Facility	
4		and the South Carolina Disposal Facility (2024 dollars).....	B-28
5	Table B-26	BWR LLW Disposition Costs Using a Combination of Non-Compact Disposal	
6		Facility and the South Carolina Disposal Facility (2024 dollars)	B-29
7	Table B-27	PWR LLW Disposition Costs Using a Combination of Non-Compact Disposal	
8		Facility and the Washington Disposal Facility (2024 dollars)	B-30
9	Table B-28	BWR LLW Disposition Costs Using a Combination of Non-Compact Disposal	
10		Facility and the Washington Disposal Facility (2024 dollars)	B-31

1

ABBREVIATIONS

2	BIO	biological
3	BLDG	building
4	BLS	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
5	BWR	boiling water reactor
6	B _x	LLW burial cost escalation factor
7	CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
8	CHG	charge
9	CNS	Chem-Nuclear Systems, L.L.C.
10	CONTAINM	containment
11	CONTAM	contaminated
12	DHEC	South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
13	ECI	Employment Cost Index
14	EHx	excess letdown heat exchanger
15	E _x	energy cost escalation factor
16	ft ³	cubic foot
17	F _x	cost escalation factor for diesel and other fuels for transportation and other
18		heavy equipment operation
19	gal	gallon
20	GTCC	greater-than-Class C LLW
21	ID	identification number
22	ISFSI	independent spent fuel storage installation
23	lbs	pounds
24	LLRWPA	Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1985
25	LLW	low-level radioactive waste
26	L _x	labor cost escalation factor
27	MATRL or Matl	material
28	Misc	miscellaneous
29	mR/h	millirem per hour
30	MWt	megawatt-thermal
31	NA	not available
32	NPP	nuclear power plant
33	NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
34	P	reactor power level
35	P _x	cost escalation factor for industrial electric power
36	PNNL	Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
37	PPI	Producer Price Index
38	PWR	pressurized water reactor
39	RAD	radioactive
40	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

1	RCW	Revised Code of Washington
2	REACT	reactor
3	R/hr	rem per hour
4	R.Hx	regenerative heat exchanger
5	SAC	sacrificial
6	SMR	small modular reactor
7	TAC	Texas Administrative Code
8	TG	turbine-generator
9	TMI	Three Mile Island Unit 2 Nuclear Power Plant
10	U.S.	United States
11	VEN	vendor
12	VLLW	very low-level radioactive waste
13		

1 INTRODUCTION

Nuclear power reactor licensees are required by Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) 50.75, "Reporting and Recordkeeping for Decommissioning Planning," to annually adjust the estimated decommissioning costs (in current year dollars) of their nuclear facilities to ensure adequate funds are available for decommissioning. This is one step of a multi-step process for providing reasonable assurance to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) that adequate funds for decommissioning are planned for and accumulated beginning in licensing and through operations. NUREG-1307 provides escalation factors for the waste burial/disposition component of the decommissioning funding formula, as required by 10 CFR 50.75(c)(2). This NUREG also provides the regional escalation factors for the labor and energy components of the decommissioning fund requirement. Together, these escalation factors are used to adjust the NRC minimum decommissioning fund requirement by means of an "adjustment factor." The term "adjustment factor," as used in this NUREG and in 10 CFR 50.75(c)(2), refers to increases and decreases in estimated decommissioning costs subsequent to issuance of 10 CFR 50.75. The base decommissioning fund requirements in these regulations were established in 1986 dollars. The adjustment factor escalates the cost, in 1986 dollars, to costs in today's dollars. This NUREG is updated periodically to reflect changes in waste burial/disposition costs and accounts for changes in the labor and energy values.

This NUREG provides the development of a formula for estimating decommissioning costs that are acceptable to the NRC. Sources of information used in the formula are identified. Values developed for the escalation of radioactive waste burial/disposition costs, by site and by year, are also provided. Licensees may use the formula, the coefficients, and the burial/disposition cost escalation factors from this NUREG in their analyses, or they may use an adjustment rate at least equal to the approach presented herein.

The formula and its coefficients, together with guidance to other data sources needed to complete the formula calculation (i.e., U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics), are summarized in Chapter 2. The development of the formula and its coefficients, with sample calculations, are presented in Chapter 3. Price schedules for LLW burial/disposition for the year 2026 are given in Appendix A for compact-affiliated and non-compact disposal facilities. Calculations to determine the burial/disposition escalation factors, B_x , for each site and year of evaluation are summarized in Appendix B.

1.1 Definitions

This section provides the definition of key terms utilized throughout this NUREG.

Low-level radioactive waste (LLW). LLW is a general term for a wide range of items that have become contaminated with radioactive material or have become radioactive through exposure to neutron radiation. Radioactive materials are present at nuclear power plants undergoing decommissioning as the result of plant operations prior to permanent shutdown and as the result of decommissioning activities. Examples include radioactively contaminated equipment, piping, tanks, hardware, and tools; concrete debris and soil; liquid radioactive waste (radwaste) treatment residues; and radioactively contaminated protective shoe covers and clothing, cleaning rags, mops, and filters. The radioactivity in these wastes can range from just above natural background levels to much higher levels, such as seen in components from inside the reactor vessel of a nuclear power plant. LLW from decommissioning activities is typically shipped to a disposal site specifically licensed for disposal of LLW.

LLW Classification. Section 61.55(a)(2) of 10 CFR defines three classes of LLW acceptable for routine near-surface disposal based on its radiological and physical characteristics:

(i) Class A waste is waste that is usually segregated from other waste classes at the disposal site. The physical form and characteristics of Class A waste must meet the minimum requirements set forth in § 61.56(a). If Class A waste also meets the stability requirements set forth in § 61.56(b), it is not necessary to segregate the waste for disposal. (e.g., dry active waste, protective shoe covers and clothing)

(ii) Class B waste is waste that must meet more rigorous requirements on waste form to ensure stability after disposal. The physical form and characteristics of Class B waste must meet both the minimum and stability requirements set forth in § 61.56. (e.g., primary resin, primary filters)

(iii) Class C waste is waste that not only must meet more rigorous requirements on waste form to ensure stability but also requires additional measures at the disposal facility to protect against inadvertent intrusion. The physical form and characteristics of Class C waste must meet both the minimum and stability requirements set forth in § 61.56. (e.g., radioactive components)

LLW Compacts. The Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1985 (LLRWPA) makes each State responsible for disposing of the LLW generated within its boundaries and establishes a mechanism for States to enter into compacts to establish regional LLW disposal facilities. Appendix E identifies the compacts that have been formed and the states affiliated with each. Appendix E also identifies the States that are not affiliated with any compact.

Compact-affiliated Disposal Facility. A Compact-affiliated Disposal Facility is an LLW disposal facility that has been established by a compact in accordance with the LLRWPA. Four compacts, representing 16 States, have established three LLW disposal facilities: (1) Northwest Compact and Rocky Mountain Compact – U.S. Ecology disposal facility located in Richland, Washington; (2) Atlantic Compact – EnergySolutions disposal facility located in Barnwell, South Carolina; and (3) Texas Compact – Waste Control Specialists disposal facility located in Andrews County, Texas.

Non-compact Disposal Facility. A Non-compact Disposal Facility is an LLW disposal facility that was established outside of the framework of the LLRWPA and is not affiliated with a compact. An example discussed in this report is the EnergySolutions disposal facility located in Clive, Utah.

Low Activity Waste. Low Activity Waste is a subset of Class A LLW. There is no regulatory definition for this category of waste. The specific definition in terms of waste acceptance criteria is established by each disposal facility with approval by the applicable state regulator.

1.2 LLW Disposal Cost Scenarios

NUREG-1307, Revision 21, contains disposal costs updated to the year 2026 for the reference pressurized-water reactor (PWR) and the reference boiling-water reactor (BWR). Updated disposal costs were developed for three scenarios reflecting alternatives by which nuclear power plant (NPP) licensees may dispose of low-level waste (LLW) generated from decommissioning activities. The first scenario assumes that 100 percent of the LLW generated during decommissioning is disposed of at 1 of the 3 compact-affiliated disposal facilities located in Washington, South Carolina, and Texas. Year 2026 LLW burial cost escalation factor (Bx)

escalation factors, expressed as a ratio of 2026 disposal costs to the original 1986 disposal costs, are also provided. For historical purposes, disposal costs for the reference reactors and Bx escalation factors for the year 2024 are also provided. See previous revisions of NUREG-1307 for disposal costs prior to 2024.

The second scenario provides for disposing of LLW using a combination of non-compact and compact-affiliated disposal facilities. For both the PWR and BWR under this scenario, over 95 percent of the LLW is assumed to be disposed of at a non-compact disposal facility (Utah) or a disposal facility for low activity waste (Texas RCRA Subtitle C disposal facility) and the remainder is assumed to be disposed of at a compact-affiliated disposal facility. Over 80 percent of the waste is assumed to be disposed of as low activity waste.

The third scenario provides for disposing of all LLW at non-compact disposal facilities or compact-affiliated disposal facilities that accept out-of-compact waste. For both the PWR and BWR under this scenario, LLW categorized as Class B or higher (less than 5 percent of the LLW) is assumed to be disposed of at the Texas LLW disposal facility that accepts out-of-compact LLW. Over 95 percent of the LLW is assumed to be disposed of at a non-compact disposal facility (Utah) or at a disposal facility for low activity waste (Texas RCRA Subtitle C disposal facility). Over 80 percent of the waste is assumed to be disposed of as low activity waste.

The second and third scenarios, which are considered acceptable alternatives for licensees, allow NPP licensees to take advantage of potentially lower disposal costs for much of their LLW. Bx escalation factors for each of these scenarios are also provided.

NUREG-1307, Revision 21, assumes that LLW generated during plant operations is disposed of using operating funds. Plants that are members of an LLW Compact that has no compact-affiliated disposal site available for LLW may be forced to provide interim storage for this waste (although most LLW may be able to be disposed of at the non-compact disposal facility located in Utah or at the compact-affiliated disposal facility located in Texas). Some of this waste may ultimately need to be disposed of during decommissioning. This LLW could be significant for plants with extended operating periods (e.g., beyond 40 years), and the disposal cost of this additional volume would not be accounted for in a decommissioning trust fund based on the formula calculation.

For plants that have no disposal site available within their designated LLW Compact, NUREG-1307, Revision 21, assumes that the cost for disposal of Class A LLW is the same as that for the Utah disposal facility, the cost for disposal of Class B and C LLW is the same as that for the Texas LLW disposal facility including accounting for out-of-compact fees, and the cost for disposal of low activity waste is the same as that for the Texas RCRA Subtitle C disposal facility. As new disposal pathways become available, they will be incorporated into subsequent revisions of NUREG-1307.

2 DECOMMISSIONING COST ELEMENTS

The elements of decommissioning costs under 10 CFR 50.75(c)(2) are assigned to three categories: (1) those that are proportional to labor costs, L_x ; (2) those that are proportional to energy costs, E_x ; and (3) those that are proportional to burial costs, B_x . The adjustment of the total decommissioning cost estimate can be expressed by:

$$\text{Estimated cost (Year X)} = [1986 \$ \text{ cost}] [A \cdot L_x + B \cdot E_x + C \cdot B_x]$$

A, B, and C are coefficients representing the percent or portion of the total 1986 dollar costs attributable to labor (0.65), energy (0.13), and burial (0.22), respectively, and sum to 1.0. The factors L_x , E_x , and B_x are defined by:

L_x = labor cost escalation factor, January of 1986 to the latest month of Year X for which data are available,

E_x = energy cost escalation factor, January of 1986 to the latest month of Year X for which data are available, and,

B_x = LLW burial/disposition cost escalation factor, January of 1986 to the latest month of Year X for which data are available.

For labor and energy cost escalation factors used in calculating the total decommissioning cost estimate for years subsequent to 1986, L_x and E_x are based on the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) national producer price indexes, national consumer price indexes, and local conditions for a given site (see Chapter 3). B_x is evaluated by recalculating the costs of burial/disposition of the radioactive wastes from the reference PWR (Reference 1) and the reference BWR (Reference 2) based on the price schedules provided by the available disposal facilities for the year of interest. The results of these recalculations are presented in Table 2-1, by site and by year. These recalculations are performed by an NRC contractor.

Effective January 1, 1993, radioactive waste from States that are not members of the Northwest Compact (comprised of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii) or Rocky Mountain Compact (comprised of Colorado, Nevada, and New Mexico) was no longer accepted at the Washington disposal site.

Effective July 1, 2000, the South Carolina LLW burial site applied different price schedules for waste from states within and outside the then newly created Atlantic Compact (comprised of South Carolina, Connecticut, and New Jersey). Effective July 1, 2008, radioactive waste from States that are not members of the Atlantic Compact was no longer accepted at the South Carolina disposal site.

Beginning in the spring of 2012, a new LLW disposal facility became available for disposal of waste from states within the Texas Compact (comprised of Texas and Vermont). Disposal costs for this facility were included in NUREG-1307 Revision 16 for the first time.

Licensees not located in the Northwest, Rocky Mountain, Atlantic, or Texas Compacts are generators located in States not affiliated with a LLW Compact having a compact-affiliated LLW disposal facility. These generators should use the B_x values for the scenario in Table 2-1 named "B_x Values for Generators Located in the Unaffiliated States and those Located in Compact-Affiliated States having no Disposal Facility" (see footnote (c) in Table 2-1).

1 Effective with Revision 15 of this NUREG (ML130223A030, January 2013), B_x values were
2 developed for 2 scenarios for each of the compact-affiliated disposal sites. These are "Compact-
3 Affiliated Disposal Facility Only" and "Combination of Compact-Affiliated and Non-Compact
4 Disposal Facilities." The B_x values for these scenarios are provided in Table 2-1 (see footnote
5 (b) in Table 2-1). The decision rests with the licensees to determine the scenario that best
6 represents their particular situation.
7

8 Effective with this revision of NUREG-1307, for all scenarios that include use of non-compact
9 disposal facilities, low activity waste is assumed to be disposed of using alternative disposal
10 methods and facilities in accordance with NRC and NRC Agreement State regulations.

1 **Table 2-1 Values of B_x as a Function of LLW Burial Site and Year^(a)**

	B _x Values for Washington Site				B _x Values for South Carolina Site				B _x Values for Texas Site				B _x Values for Generators Located in the Unaffiliated States and those Located in Compact-Affiliated States having no Disposal Facility ^(b)	
	Compact-Affiliated Disposal Facility Only		Combination of Compact-Affiliated and Non-Compact Disposal Facilities ^(b)		Compact-Affiliated Disposal Facility Only		Combination of Compact-Affiliated and Non-Compact Disposal Facilities ^(b)		Compact-Affiliated Disposal Facility Only		Combination of Compact-Affiliated and Non-Compact Disposal Facilities ^(b)			
Year	PWR	BWR*	PWR	BWR	PWR	BWR*	PWR*	BWR*	PWR*	BWR	PWR	BWR	PWR*	BWR*
2026	17.594	14.703	4.127	4.476	40.098	35.309	7.469	10.925	6.650	6.009	5.475	5.577	5.636	5.733
2024	13.260	11.274	9.471	8.596	39.197	34.514	12.813	15.017	6.650	6.009	10.923	9.862	12.405	11.658
2022	10.013	8.571	10.526	8.865	38.742	33.934	14.067	15.550	6.650	6.014	12.229	10.497	13.711	12.296
2020	11.019	9.328	8.866	7.549	32.973	28.727	11.679	12.948	8.040	7.399	11.016	10.359	12.793	12.837

- 2 (a) The values shown in this table for the years 2026 and 2024 are developed in Appendix B, with all values normalized to the
3 1986 Washington PWR and BWR values by dividing the calculated burial costs for each site and year by the Washington site
4 burial costs calculated for the year 1986. Refer to previous revisions of NUREG-1307 for development of values prior to 2024.
- 5 (b) Effective with NUREG-1307, Revision 21, for all scenarios that include use of non-compact disposal facilities, low activity waste
6 is assumed to be disposed of using alternative disposal methods and facilities in accordance with NRC and NRC Agreement
7 State regulations.
- 8 (*) The seven columns highlighted with an asterisk reflect B_x LLW burial cost escalation factor data used by the 92 operating
9 power reactor licensees that utilized the minimum decommissioning fund formula in decommissioning trust fund status reports
10 submitted to the NRC in 2025.

3 DEVELOPMENT OF COST ESCALATION FACTORS AND COST ADJUSTMENT FACTOR

The minimum decommissioning fund requirement, or minimum formula amount, for radiological decommissioning of a nuclear power plant, was established using January 1986 dollars and is defined in 10 CFR 50.75(c) as follows (where P is power level of the nuclear power reactor in megawatt-thermal (MWt))¹:

For a PWR (10 CFR 50.75(c)(1)(i)) –

Greater than or equal to 3400 MWt.....\$105 million

Between 1200 MWt and 3400 MWt.....\$(75 + 0.0088P) million
(For a PWR of less than 1200 MWt, use P=1200 MWt)

For a BWR (10 CFR 50.75(c)(1)(ii)) –

Greater than or equal to 3400 MWt.....\$135 million

Between 1200 MWt and 3400 MWt.....\$(104 + 0.009P) million
(For a BWR of less than 1200 MWt, use P=1200 MWt)

The minimum formula amount represents an actual base-year (1986) cost estimate to decommission a nuclear power plant. These 1986 costs are derived from studies finalized in the late 1970s and early 1980s (References 6 and 7) and adjusted to 1986 dollars through addendums to these PWR and BWR documented studies (References 1 and 2).

Present day minimum formula amounts rely on an adjustment factor that is applied to the initial cost estimate. In this way, the adjustment factor accounts for, or escalates, the initial formula amount to a dollar figure that incorporates inflation and other cost escalation factors.

In 10 CFR 50.75(c)(2), the adjustment factor is defined to be at least equal to $0.65L + 0.13E + 0.22B$, where L and E are cost escalation factors for labor and energy, respectively, and values are to be taken from regional BLS data, and B is a cost escalation factor for waste burial and is to be taken from this report.

In summary, the adjustment factor incorporated in 10 CFR 50.75(c)(2) provides a mechanism for escalating the decommissioning fund requirement (minimum formula amount) to current year dollars to reflect inflation and other changes in economic conditions since January 1986. This section summarizes how the coefficients (i.e., 0.65, 0.13, and 0.22) in the adjustment factor were originally developed and provides updated L, E, and B cost escalation factors for use in calculating the minimum decommissioning fund requirement in current year (2026) dollars.

¹ The energy input in a heat engine is measured as MWt.

3.1 Development of the Cost Adjustment Factor

For the purpose of adjusting the 1986 minimum decommissioning formula cost estimate into today's dollars, the NRC, working with Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL), determined that the total decommissioning cost could be divided into three principal components (major cost drivers) for cost escalation purposes. These components are: (1) labor, materials, and services; (2) electric power and diesel or other fuels for transportation; and (3) radioactive waste burial/disposition. The major elements contributing to each of these three components are provided in Table 3-1. The percent, or portion, of the total decommissioning cost, in January 1986 dollars, categorized as labor, materials, and services, is defined by the coefficient A. The percent, or portion, of the total decommissioning cost, in January 1986 dollars, categorized as energy and radioactive waste transportation, is defined by the coefficient B. The percent, or portion, of the total decommissioning cost, in January 1986 dollars, categorized as radioactive waste burial/disposition, is defined by the coefficient C.

Table 3-1 Evaluation of the Coefficients A, B, and C in January 1986 Dollars

Cost Category	Reference PWR Values		Reference BWR Values	
	1986 \$ (millions)	Coefficient	1986 \$ (millions)	Coefficient
Staff Labor	17.98 ^(a)		35.12 ^(b)	
Special Equipment	1.64 ^(a)		4.03 ^(b)	
Misc. Supplies	3.12 ^(a)		3.71 ^(b)	
Specialty Contractor	12.9 ^(a)		21.1 ^(b)	
Nuclear Insurance	1.9 ^(a)		1.9 ^(b)	
Containers	10.9 ^(d)		8.14 ^(c)	
Added Staff	7.5 ^(a)		4.4 ^(b)	
Added Supplies	1.2 ^(a)		0.2 ^(b)	
Spec. Contractor	0.78 ^(a)		0.71 ^(b)	
Pre-engineering	7.4 ^(a)		7.4 ^(b)	
Post-TMI-backfits	0.9 ^(a)		0.1 ^(b)	
Environmental Surveillance	0.31 ^(a)		--	
License Fees	0.14 ^(a)		0.14 ^(b)	
Subtotal	66.67	A = 0.64	86.95	A = 0.66
Energy	8.31 ^(a)		8.84 ^(b)	
Transportation	6.08 ^(d)		7.54 ^(c)	
Subtotal	14.39	B = 0.14	16.38	B = 0.12
Burial	22.48 ^(d)	C = 0.22	29.98 ^(c)	C = 0.22
Total	103.54		133.31	

Note: All costs include a 25-percent contingency factor.

(a) Based on Table 3.1, NUREG/CR-0130, Addendum 4.

(b) Based on Table 3.1, NUREG/CR-0672, Addendum 3.

(c) Based on Table 5.2, NUREG/CR-0672, Addendum 3.

(d) Based on Table 6.2, NUREG/CR-0130, Addendum 4.

Per Table 3-1, the C (LLW burial associated) coefficient, or that percentage representing the portion of decommissioning cost attributable to LLW burial charges, are the same (0.22) for both PWRs and BWRs. The A (labor associated) and B (energy associated) coefficients differ only slightly between the two reactor types. Consequently, due to the close similarity in these coefficients, and uncertainty contained within the labor and energy assessments used in developing the minimum formula, the formula in 10 CFR 50.75(c)(2) was simplified. The simplified formula is a composite of the two reactor types by averaging the A and B coefficients derived from the separate PWR and BWR estimates. Hence, the 10 CFR 50.75(c)(2) formula for determining the decommissioning cost of both PWR and BWR reactor types assume the same coefficients, as follows:

$$A_{\text{average}} = 0.65 \quad B_{\text{average}} = 0.13 \quad C_{\text{average}} = 0.22$$

All costs categorized as labor, materials, and services are escalated from 1986 dollars to current year dollars by multiplying coefficient A (0.65) by a labor cost escalation factor L_x . All costs categorized as energy and radioactive waste transportation are escalated from 1986 dollars to current year dollars by multiplying coefficient B (0.13) by an energy cost escalation factor E_x . Values for L_x and E_x for years subsequent to 1986 are based on the national producer price indexes, national consumer price indexes, and local conditions for a given site, as described below in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, respectively. All costs categorized as radioactive waste burial/disposition are escalated from 1986 dollars to current year dollars by multiplying coefficient C (0.22) by a burial cost escalation factor B_x . The values to be used in determining B_x are derived from published cost schedules at the three compact-affiliated disposal facilities and a price quote from the non-compact disposal facility located in Utah, as described in Section 3.4.

Note that values for B_x for year 2024 and earlier are provided in Table 2-1 for information purposes only; licensees will need only the 2026 figures for the minimum formula calculation required by March 31, 2027.

In summary, a simple equation was developed and incorporated into 10 CFR 50.75(c) to determine the minimum decommissioning fund requirement, or minimum formula amount, escalated to current year dollars. This equation is as follows:

Estimated cost (Year X) = $[1986 \$ \text{ Cost}] * (A * L_x + B * E_x + C * B_x)$ where:

Estimated cost (Year X) = estimated decommissioning costs in Year X (e.g., 2026) dollars,

[1986 \$ Cost] = estimated decommissioning costs in 1986 dollars (base cost for PWR/BWR in 1986 dollars),

A = percent or portion (also referred to as coefficient) of the [1986 \$ Cost] attributable to labor, materials, and services (0.65),

B = percent or portion (also referred to as coefficient) of the [1986 \$ Cost] attributable to energy and radioactive waste transportation (0.13),

C = percent or portion (also referred to as coefficient) of the [1986 \$ Cost] attributable to radioactive waste burial/disposition (0.22),

1 L_x = labor, materials, and services cost escalation, January of 1986 to
2 latest month of Year X for which PPI data are available,

3
4 E_x = energy (electricity and fuel oil) and waste transportation cost
5 escalation, January of 1986 to latest month of Year X for which
6 CPI data are available,

7
8 B_x = Low-level waste (LLW) burial/disposition cost escalation, January
9 of 1986 to the latest month of Year X for which data are available,

10
11 = $(R_x + \Sigma S_x) / (R_{1986} + \Sigma S_{1986})$, where:

12
13 R_x = radioactive waste burial/disposition costs (excluding surcharges)
14 in Year X dollars,

15
16 ΣS_x = summation of surcharges in Year X dollars,

17
18 R_{1986} = radioactive waste burial costs (excluding surcharges) in 1986
19 dollars, and

20
21 ΣS_{1986} = summation of surcharges in 1986 dollars.
22

23 3.2 Labor Cost Escalation Factors

24 In addition to costs categorized as labor, certain materials and services are also assumed to
25 escalate at the same rate as labor and therefore included in coefficient A. Examples of these
26 costs include container costs, certain equipment costs, insurance costs, and costs of supplies
27 and materials. Table 3-1 provides additional examples.

28 Current employment cost indexes for labor (column 3, Table 3-2, below) can be obtained from
29 the "Employment Cost Indexes," published by the BLS (Reference 4). Specifically, the
30 appropriate regional data from Table 6 of Reference 4 entitled "Employment Cost Index for total
31 compensation, for private industry workers, by bargaining status, census region and division,
32 and metropolitan area status" should be used. These indexes may also be obtained from BLS
33 databases available on the Internet (see Appendix C for instructions).

34 In order to calculate the current labor cost escalation factor (L_x) for a particular region, it must be
35 recognized that the BLS "re-indexed" the Employment Cost Index (ECI) in 2005, to 100.
36 Accordingly, two BLS cost index numbers are required to calculate the current L_x value: (1) the
37 base labor cost escalation factor in 2005 (provided below in Table 3-2) and (2) the current
38 Employment Cost Index (ECI) from the BLS. The December 2005 base labor cost escalation
39 factors, by region, are presented in column 2 of Table 3-2, and current ECIs, for the sake of
40 example, are presented in column 3. The base labor cost escalation factor is the value of L_x at
41 the time the BLS most recently re-indexed the ECI (December 2005). As such, current values of
42 L_x (column 4) are obtained from the simple proportion:

43
44
$$L_{x(\text{current})} / \text{ECI}_{(\text{current})} = \text{Base } L_{x(2005)} / 100$$

45 For example, to calculate L_x with a 2005 base value for the Northeast region in first quarter of
46 2026, the below formula can be used:

$$L_x/176.3 = 2.16/100$$

or

$$L_x = 2.16 \times 176.3 / 100 = 3.81$$

Table 3-2 Regional Factors for Labor Cost Adjustment

Region	Base L_x (Dec 2005)	Qtr 1 2026 ECI (Dec 2005 = 100)	L_x (Qtr 1 2026)
Northeast	2.16	176.3	3.81
South	1.98	172.8	3.42
Midwest	2.08	171.5	3.57
West	2.06	181.2	3.73

3.3 Energy Cost Escalation Factors

The cost escalation factor for energy, E_x , is a weighted average of the following components: industrial electric power for onsite decommissioning, P_x , and diesel or other fuels for transportation and heavy equipment operation, F_x . For the reference PWR, E_x is given by:

$$E_x (\text{PWR}) = 0.58P_x + 0.42F_x$$

For the reference BWR, E_x is given by:

$$E_x (\text{BWR}) = 0.54P_x + 0.46F_x$$

These equations are derived from Table 6-3 of Reference 1 and Table 5-3 of Reference 2. The 0.58 and 0.54 coefficients for P_x are calculated as the ratio of energy cost to the total energy and fuel for transportation cost for the reference PWR and BWR, respectively. The 0.42 and 0.46 coefficients for F_x are calculated as the ratio of fuel for transportation cost to the total energy and fuel for transportation cost for the reference PWR and BWR, respectively.

The current values of P_x and F_x are calculated from the Producer Price Indexes (PPI), available in the "PPI Detailed Report," published by the U.S. Department of Labor, BLS (Reference 5). These indexes also can be obtained from BLS databases available on the Internet (see Appendix C for instructions). Because the energy cost category is the cost of the electricity and fuel needed to provide essential systems and services to the plant during decommissioning, the indexes used to calculate P_x should be taken from data for industrial electric power (PPI Commodity Code 0543). The transportation cost category is assumed to escalate with the cost of diesel fuel or light fuel oils. The indexes used to calculate F_x should therefore be taken from data for light fuel oils (PPI Commodity Code 0573). The BLS data available for these PPI commodity codes are currently available by region.

P_x and F_x are the values of current producer price indexes (PPI Codes 0543 and 0573, respectively) divided by the corresponding indexes for January 1986. All PPI values are based on a value of 100 for the year 1982 (base 1982 = 100). Thus, the values of P_x and F_x for March 2026 (latest data available) are²:

$$P_x = 307.9 \text{ (March 2026 value of code 0543)} \div 114.2 \text{ (January 1986 value of code 0543)} = 2.696$$

$$F_x = 415.3 \text{ (March 2026 value of code 0573)} \div 82.0 \text{ (January 1986 value of code 0573)} = 5.065$$

The value of E_x for the reference PWR is therefore:

$$E_x \text{ (PWR)} = [(0.58 \times 2.696) + (0.42 \times 5.065)] = 3.691.$$

This value of E_x = 3.691 should then be used in the equation to adjust the energy cost (to March 2026 dollars) for decommissioning a PWR.

The value for the reference BWR is:

$$E_x \text{ (BWR)} = [(0.54 \times 2.696) + (0.46 \times 5.065)] = 3.786.$$

3.4 Waste Burial Cost Escalation Factors

The waste burial cost escalation factors, B_x, for the year 2026 are provided in Table 2-1 for each of the LLW disposal sites.

To calculate the B_x for a particular LLW burial site, the cost of disposal of each of the radioactive materials identified in Table 3-3 and Table 3-4 for the reference PWR and BWR, respectively, was first estimated using the year 2026 price schedules provided in Appendix A of this report for each of the LLW disposal facilities. The cost of disposal for each of the radioactive materials or components was calculated based on numerous factors, including its LLW classification (e.g., Class A, B, and C), its weight and volume, the number of packages, the number of shipments, its activity, and its surface dose rate. The values assumed for these factors are reported in NUREG/CR-0130 and NUREG/CR-0672 (References 6 and 7), and associated Addendums 3 and 2 (References 8 and 9), respectively, and are summarized in Table 3-3 and Table 3-4 for the reference PWR and BWR, respectively. For each compact-affiliated burial site and for each of the radioactive materials, the unit cost factors provided in Appendix A are multiplied by the applicable factors provided in Table 3-3 and Table 3-4 to obtain estimates for each of the following cost categories as applicable: volume or base disposal charge, irradiated hardware handling charge, cask handling charge, curie charge, shipment charge, container charge, and dose rate charge. The result for each cost category for each radioactive material was summed to obtain the total estimated disposal cost for each radioactive material for each LLW burial facility. The total estimated disposal cost for each compact-affiliated LLW burial site was determined by summing the disposal costs for all radioactive materials and then multiplying this

² The PPI values for industrial electric power increased by 2.6 percent and for light fuel oils increased by 15.1 percent from NUREG-1307, Revision 20.

result by applicable factors for taxes, fees, and permits. The results were then divided by the 1986 disposal cost estimate identified in Table 3-1 to develop the year 2026 B_x factors reported in Table 2-1.

Table 3-3 PWR Radioactive Materials and Assumptions Included in the Estimate of LLW Burial Cost

Radioactive Materials	LLW Classification	Weight (MT)	Volume (m ³)	Number Packages	Number Shipments	Activity (Ci)	Surface Dose (R/hr)
Vessel Wall	A	270	108	38	38	19,170	80
Vessel Head & Bottom	A	127	113	40	40	40	0
Upper Core Support Assembly	A	12	11	4	4	10	10
Upper Support Column	A	11	11	4	4	100	10
Upper Core Barrel	B	3	6	2	2	1,000	100
Upper Core Grid Plate	C	5	14	5	5	24,310	100
Guide Tubes	A	15	17	6	6	100	5
Lower Core Barrel	GTCC	43	91	32	32	651,000	100
Thermal Shields	GTCC	10	17	6	6	146,000	100
Core Shroud	GTCC	12	11	4	4	3,431,000	100
Lower Grid Plate	GTCC	4	14	5	5	553,400	100
Lower Support Column	C	3	3	1	1	10,000	100
Lower Core Forging	B	36	31	11	11	2,500	100
Miscellaneous Internals	B	36	23	8	8	2,000	100
Biological Shield Concrete	A	885	707	195	49	2,000	0
Reactor Cavity Liner	A	15	14	4	1	10	0
Reactor Coolant Pumps	A	341	119	8	12	78	0
Pressurizer	A	88	102	8	8	5	0
Heat Exchangers, Sump Pump, Cavity Pump	A	5	11	3	1	12	0
Pressurizer Relief Tank	A	12	34	2	2	4	0
Safety Injection Accumulator Tanks	A	139	113	8	8	81	0
Steam Generators	A	1,248	605	32	32	4,400	0
Reactor Coolant Piping	A	101	93	7	7	298	0
Other Containment Building	A	1,780	1,490	411	101	224	0
Other Buildings	A	13,695	13,510	3,709	796	184	0
Filter Cartridges	B	24	9	42	6	5,000	2
Spent Resins	B	82	57	20	20	42,000	60
Combustible Wastes	A	122	198	930	30	233	0.2
Combustible Wastes	B	122	89	420	30	525	1
Evaporator Bottoms	A	384	266	94	94	13,805	50
Post-TMI-2 Additions	A	190	440	121	10	<<1	0

Acronyms: GTCC – greater than Class C, MT – metric tons, Ci – curies, R/hr – rem/hour

Table 3-4 BWR Radioactive Materials and Assumptions Included in the Estimate of LLW Burial Cost

Radioactive Materials	LLW Classification	Weight (MT)	Volume (m ³)	Number Packages	Number Shipments	Activity (Ci)	Surface Dose (R/hr)
Steam Separator	B	10	10	28	14	9,600	460
Fuel Support Pieces	B	5	5	14	7	700	80
Control Rods & In-core Instruments	C	20	15	8	8	189,000	5000
Control Rod Guide Tubes	A	4	4	12	6	100	20
Jet Pump Assemblies	C	6	14	40	20	20,000	840
Top Fuel Guide	C	2	24	72	72	30,100	840
Core Support Plate	A	19	11	31	16	650	20
Core Shroud	GTCC	32	47	140	140	6,300,000	610
Reactor Vessel Wall	A	158	8	22	20	2,160	20
Sacrificial Shield (neutron-activated)	A	272	90	14	14	170	0
Reactor Water Recirculation	A	87	88	6	7	44	0
Sacrificial Shield (contaminated)	A	704	310	38	38	155	0
Other Primary Containment	A	2,823	3,536	970	170	1,766	0
Containment Atmosphere Control	A	11	48	2	1	24	0
High Pressure Core Spray	A	28	17	2	2	8	0
Low Pressure Core Spray	A	10	10	1	1	5	0
Reactor Building Closed Cooling	A	27	32	6	2	16	0
Reactor Core Isolation Cooling	A	82	13	3	1	6	0
Residual Heat Removal	A	9	62	7	5	31	0
Pool Liner & Racks	A	347	381	37	18	190	0
Reactor Building Contaminated Concrete	A	496	434	108	28	217	0
Other Reactor Building	A	619	1,419	390	46	709	0
Turbine	A	1,663	1,406	278	82	702	0
Nuclear Steam Condensate	A	220	363	44	13	181	0
Low Pressure Feedwater Heaters	A	738	737	44	42	368	0
Main Steam	A	32	71	3	2	35	0
Moisture Separator Reheaters	A	417	715	26	26	357	0
Reactor Feedwater Pumps	A	110	194	20	6	97	0
High Pressure Feedwater Heaters	A	147	121	8	8	60	0
Other Turbine-Generator Building	A	3,190	4,857	1,284	238	2,426	0
Radwaste and Control Building	A	1,090	2,405	642	72	1,201	0
Reactor Building Combustible Wastes	A	122	207	985	6	246	0.2
Reactor Building Combustible Wastes	B	653	93	443	32	554	1
Turbine-Generator Building Combustible Wastes	A	82	140	665	41	166	0.2
Turbine-Generator Building Combustible Wastes	B	429	63	299	21	374	1
Radwaste and Control Building Combustible Wastes	A	82	121	574	4	144	0.2
Radwaste and Control Building Combustible Wastes	B	388	54	258	19	323	1
Concentrator Bottoms	A	1,334	492	173	173	1,452	1
Concentrator Bottoms	B	401	148	52	52	31,200	50
Filter Sludges & Spent Resins	A	470	174	61	61	329	0.2
Post-TMI-2 Additions	A	11	36	0	1	<<1	0

Acronyms: GTCC – greater than Class C, MT – metric tons, Ci – curies, R/hr – rem/hour

A similar process was followed to develop the B_x factors for the cases where a combination of compact-affiliated and non-compact disposal facilities were used. The exception is that in these cases the Class A LLW was assumed to be disposed of at the Clive, Utah, disposal facility and the portion of Class A LLW categorized as low activity waste (about 85 percent) was assumed to be disposed of at the Texas RCRA Subtitle C disposal facility, both of which only have unit cost factors based on volume. The unit cost factors were applied to the Class A LLW volumes in Table 3-3 and Table 3-4 based on the LLW category assumptions provided in Table 3-5 to develop the disposal estimates for each radioactive material or component.

Appendix B provides the detailed disposal cost results for each LLW burial site and compact-affiliated/non-compact-affiliated combination by radioactive material for the current NUREG-1307 revision and Revision 20.

A comparison of the year 2026 B_x factors in Table 2-1 to the corresponding year 2024 B_x factors reported in Revision 20 of NUREG-1307 shows that (1) for the compact-affiliated disposal facility cases, the values increased for the South Carolina site and Washington site and were unchanged for the Texas disposal facility, and (2) for the cases with a combination of compact-affiliated and non-compact disposal facilities, the values decreased due to unchanged disposal fees for the non-compact LLW disposal facility and lower disposal fees for the non-compact low activity waste disposal facility. The changes are further described in Appendix A.

Table 3-5 LLW Class A and Low Activity Waste Categories

PWR		BWR	
Radioactive Materials	LLW Category	Radioactive Materials	LLW Category
Vessel Wall	Oversize Debris	Control Rod Guide Tubes	Oversize Debris
Vessel Head & Bottom	Large Components	Core Support Plate	Oversize Debris
Upper Core Support Assembly	Oversize Debris	Reactor Vessel Wall	Oversize Debris
Upper Support Column	Oversize Debris	Sacrificial Shield (neutron-activated)	Oversize Debris
Guide Tubes	Oversize Debris	Reactor Water Recirculation	Oversize Debris
Biological Shield Concrete	Oversize Debris	Sacrificial Shield (contaminated)	Oversize Debris
Reactor Cavity Liner	Oversize Debris	Other Primary Containment	Oversize Debris
Reactor Coolant Pumps	Large Components	Containment Atmosphere Control	Oversize Debris
Pressurizer	Large Components	High Pressure Core Spray	Oversize Debris
Heat Exchangers, Sump Pump, Cavity Pump	Oversize Debris	Low Pressure Core Spray	Oversize Debris
Pressurizer Relief Tank	Oversize Debris	Reactor Building Closed Cooling	Oversize Debris
Safety Injection Accumulator Tanks	Oversize Debris	Reactor Core Isolation Cooling	Oversize Debris
Steam Generators	Large Components	Residual Heat Removal	Oversize Debris
Reactor Coolant Piping	Oversize Debris	Pool Liner & Racks	Oversize Debris
Other Containment Building	Oversize Debris	Reactor Building Contaminated Concrete	Oversize Debris
Other Buildings	Oversize Debris	Other Reactor Building	Oversize Debris
Combustible Wastes	Combustibles	Turbine	Large Components
Evaporator Bottoms	Evaporator Bottoms	Nuclear Steam Condensate	Oversize Debris
Post-TMI-2 Additions	Oversize Debris	Low Pressure Feedwater Heaters	Oversize Debris
		Main Steam	Oversize Debris
		Moisture Separator Reheaters	Oversize Debris
		Reactor Feedwater Pumps	Large Components
		High Pressure Feedwater Heaters	Oversize Debris
		Other Turbine-Generator Building	Oversize Debris
		Radwaste and Control Building	Oversize Debris
		Combustible Wastes	Combustibles
		Concentrator Bottoms	Evaporator Bottoms
		Other	Oversize Debris
		Post-TMI-2 Additions	Oversize Debris

Regarding changes to the disposal price schedules, the following summarizes the changes:

- For the Washington disposal facility, volume disposal rates, the charges per container, annual site availability charges, and environmental site surveillance fees increased from year 2024.
- For the South Carolina disposal facility, all the charges and surcharges increased from year 2024 except for the Atlantic Compact Commission administrative surcharge, which remained unchanged.
- For the Utah disposal facility, the disposal rates for both solid and liquid LLW did not change from year 2024.
- For the Texas disposal facility, the disposal rates and fees did not change from year 2024.
- Rates and fees for disposal of low activity waste are included for the first time in this revision of NUREG-1307.

3.5 Sample Calculations of Estimated Reactor Decommissioning Costs

Four sample calculations are provided in this section to demonstrate the use of the decommissioning cost equation developed above using the appropriate cost escalation factors of L_x for labor, material, and services; E_x for energy and fuel for waste transportation; and B_x for radioactive waste burial/disposition. The coefficients A, B, and C (0.65 coefficient for labor, 0.13 coefficient for energy, and 0.22 coefficient for LLW burial) used in the examples are developed in Table 3-1. Waste generators with no LLW compact disposal site availability should use the B_x values for the generic LLW disposal site scenario (i.e., the column in Table 2-1 titled “ B_x Values for Generators Located in the Unaffiliated States and those Located in Compact-Affiliated States having no Disposal Facility”). Sample decommissioning costs for other years are provided in Appendix D.

Example 1 (No Compact-Affiliated Disposal Facilities)

Scenario Description

Reactor Type: BWR
Thermal Power Rating: 3,400 MWt
Location of Plant: Midwest Compact
LLW Disposition Preference: Non-Compact Disposal Facilities
LLW Burial Location: Non-Compact Disposal Sites (Texas and Utah)

Base Cost (1986 Dollars) = \$135 million [from 10 CFR 50.75(c)(1)]

$L_x = 3.57$ [from Table 3-2]

$E_x = 3.786$ [from Section 3.3]

$B_x = 5.773$ [from Table 2-1]

Decommissioning Cost (2026 dollars)

$$= (\$135 \text{ million}) \times [(0.65) \times (3.57) + (0.13) \times (3.786) + (0.22) \times (5.773)] = \$551 \text{ million}$$

Example 2 (Compact-Affiliated Disposal Facility Only)

Scenario Description

Reactor Type: PWR

Thermal Power Rating: 3,400 MWt

Location of Plant: Texas Compact

LLW Disposition Preference: Compact-Affiliated Disposal Facility Only

LLW Burial Location: Texas

Base Cost (1986 Dollars) = \$105 million [from 10 CFR 50.75(c)(1)]

$L_x = 3.42$ [from Table 3-2]

$E_x = 3.691$ [from Section 3.3]

$B_x = 6.650$ [from Table 2-1]

Decommissioning Cost (2026 dollars)

$$= (\$105 \text{ million}) \times [(0.65) \times (3.42) + (0.13) \times (3.691) + (0.22) \times (6.650)] = \$437 \text{ million}$$

Example 3 (Combination of Compact-Affiliated and Non-Compact Disposal Facilities)

Scenario Description

Reactor Type: PWR

Thermal Power Rating: 3,400 MWt

Location of Plant: Atlantic Compact

LLW Disposition Preference: Combination of Compact-Affiliated and Non-Compact Disposal Facilities

LLW Burial Location: South Carolina and Utah

Base Cost (1986 Dollars) = \$105 million [from 10 CFR 50.75(c)(1)]

$L_x = 3.81$ [from Table 3-2]

$E_x = 3.691$ [from Section 3.3]

$B_x = 7.469$ [from Table 2-1]

Decommissioning Cost (2026 dollars)

$$= (\$105 \text{ million}) \times [(0.65) \times (3.81) + (0.13) \times (3.691) + (0.22) \times (7.469)] = \$483 \text{ million}$$

Example 4 (Compact-Affiliated Disposal Facility Only)

Scenario Description

Reactor Type: BWR

Thermal Power Rating: 3,400 MWt

Location of Plant: Northwest Compact

LLW Disposition Preference: Compact-Affiliated Disposal Facility Only

LLW Burial Location: Washington

Base Cost (1986 Dollars) = \$135 million [from 10 CFR 50.75(c)(1)]

$L_x = 3.73$ [from Table 3-2]

$E_x = 3.786$ [from Section 3.3]

$B_x = 14.703$ [from Table 2-1]

Decommissioning Cost (2024 dollars)

$= (\$135 \text{ million}) \times [(0.65) \times (3.73) + (0.13) \times (3.786) + (0.22) \times (14.703)] = \$830 \text{ million}$

3.6 Low Activity Waste

Some waste generated during decommissioning has very low levels of radioactivity that pose low risk to people or the environment. The volumes of these wastes may be significant (e.g., hundreds of thousands of cubic feet). The radioactivity level of this waste may be so low that it may be safely disposed of in hazardous or municipal solid waste landfills. These wastes, generally referred to as low activity or very low activity waste (there is no NRC regulatory definition for this waste category), do not necessarily require the controls specified in 10 CFR Part 61. Regulations in 10 CFR Part 20 provide an approach for the NRC to approve alternative disposal methods for these wastes. Additionally, NRC Agreement States can implement programs to dispose of low activity waste using alternative disposal methods and facilities in accordance with NRC and NRC Agreement State regulations.

Since 2000, the NRC has approved several 10 CFR 20.2002 requests allowing for the disposal of low or very low activity waste, including hundreds of thousands of cubic feet of concrete and other demolition debris from NPPs being decommissioned (see Reference 10 for a review of several decommissioning projects that have applied the alternative disposal methods process). NRC approved alternative methods of disposal have typically been for disposal of very low activity waste at Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle C hazardous waste disposal sites and, in a few cases, at RCRA Subtitle D municipal landfill disposal facilities where long-term controls are not in place. Although these materials could be disposed in a LLW disposal facility licensed under 10 CFR Part 61, use of alternative disposal procedures under 10 CFR 20.2002 may reduce overall risk (e.g., risk associated with increased transportation distances and associated radiological and non-radiological impacts) and may preserve disposal capacity at LLW disposal facilities for higher risk waste streams, while also providing reasonable assurance of adequate protection of public health and safety and protection of the environment. Additionally, some NRC Agreement States, such as Texas and Tennessee, have implemented similar processes that have been and are being used to dispose of low activity wastes at waste disposal facilities other than licensed LLW disposal facilities. See Appendix A for more details.

3.7 Small Modular Reactors and Advanced Reactors

As discussed in Section 3.1, the minimum decommissioning fund requirement, or minimum formula amount, defined in 10 CFR 50.75(c) for radiological decommissioning of a NPP, was based on large (greater than 1200 MWt) PWR and BWR reactor units. Small modular reactors (SMRs) and advanced reactors are designs that differ significantly from large PWR and BWR reactor units. Accordingly, the decommissioning fund formula in 10 CFR 50.75(c) is not anticipated to be directly applicable to SMRs and advanced non-light water reactors. The NRC is currently evaluating its approach for assessing decommissioning costs for purposes of providing decommissioning funding assurance for these types of reactors.

4 REFERENCES

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- 2 Disposal Procedures and Transfers of Radioactive Material under 10 CFR 20.2002 and 10
- 3 CFR 40.13(a)," Division of Decommissioning, Uranium Recovery, and Waste Programs,
- 4 April 2020. See <https://www.nrc.gov/docs/ML1829/ML18296A068.pdf>.

APPENDIX A

LOW-LEVEL WASTE BURIAL/DISPOSITION PRICES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR

This appendix contains the price schedules for burial/disposition of LLW at the compact-affiliated LLW disposal facilities located in Texas, Washington, and South Carolina for the year 2026. Also provided are a price quote for the non-compact disposal facility located in Utah and price quotes for alternative disposal facilities for very low activity waste. These schedules are used to calculate the burial/disposition costs discussed in Appendix B.

A.1 Texas LLW Disposal Site

Beginning in the Spring of 2012, a new facility located in Andrews County, Texas (which is owned by the State of Texas and operated by Waste Control Specialists [WCS]) became available for disposal of LLW from States within the Texas Compact (comprised of Texas and Vermont). The Texas facility, or Texas Compact Waste Facility (CWF), also accepts LLW from out-of-compact generators. The fees for LLW disposal are determined by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. Out-of-compact generators, however, must submit an import petition to the Texas Compact Commission for approval prior to shipping. The State of Texas also limits total non-compact waste disposed at the CWF to 30 percent of licensed capacity and charges additional fees for out-of-compact LLW.

The current approved rate schedule for disposal of LLW at the CWF is provided in Section 336.1310 (Subchapter N) of Title 30 of the Texas Administrative Code (TAC). This rate schedule is provided in Exhibit A-1. Effective November 8, 2018, the schedule no longer includes a separate waste volume charge for shielded Class A LLW, a Carbon-14 inventory charge, surcharges for weights less than or equal to 50,000 pounds, surcharges for dose rates less than or equal to 500 R/hour, or surcharges for shielded waste cask handling. All of the charges remained unchanged from 2024. The fees in this Exhibit A-1 are the maximum disposal rates that can be charged to in-compact generators. Fees charged to out-of-compact generators must be greater than these rates. Various established Texas fees charged to out-of-compact LLW currently amounts to an additional 31.25 percent on top of the rates shown in Exhibit A-1. In addition, it is assumed that an additional 20 percent in fees/taxes is charged for out-of-compact LLW. As a result of the disposal fees being unchanged from Revision 20, the cost to disposition the LLW from a PWR and a BWR are unchanged.

A.2 South Carolina LLW Disposal Site

Access to the South Carolina site by waste generators outside the Southeast Compact ended June 30, 1994, with site closure scheduled for December 31, 1995. However, effective July 1, 1995, the scheduled closure was canceled and access to the South Carolina facility was extended to all states except North Carolina. In June 2000, prohibition on waste from North Carolina was lifted.

Effective November 1, 1996, the operator of the South Carolina disposal site implemented a restructured waste disposal rate schedule. The restructured pricing is based on weight, dose rate, and curies with a cost incentive toward higher density packaging. All business after November 1, 1996, is through customer-specific contracts.

Effective July 1, 2008, out-of-compact waste was prohibited from disposal at the South Carolina disposal site.

Weight charges, curie surcharges, and irradiated hardware charges increased approximately 2.3 percent from the 2024 Atlantic Compact rates. The dose rate surcharges and Atlantic Compact Commission administrative surcharge remained constant. As a result, the cost to disposition the LLW from a PWR and a BWR increased approximately 2.3 percent compared to 2024. The rate schedule for the South Carolina LLW disposal site, effective July 1, 2026, is presented in Exhibit A-2.

A.3 Washington LLW Disposal Site

Beginning in 1993, the Northwest Compact imposed an annual permit fee on eligible (Northwest or Rocky Mountain Compact) waste generators based on the volume of waste to be shipped to the Washington site for disposal. For 2026, the permit fees range from \$424 to \$42,400. Hospitals, universities, research centers, and industries pay the lower fees; NPPs pay the highest fee of \$42,400. Permit fees for NPPs are included in this analysis for the years 1993 and later.

Beginning in 1994, the rate schedule for handling and disposing of heavy objects (greater than 5,000 pounds) at the Washington site was revised to recover additional crane rental costs from the waste generator. In 1996, the heavy object limit was raised to 17,500 pounds. A series of shipments of heavy objects for disposal was assumed that would minimize the crane surcharge and result in a one-time only heavy object charge.

Effective January 1, 1996, the operator of the Washington site implemented a restructured rate schedule based on waste volume, number of shipments, number of containers, and dose rate at the container surface. Each waste generator is also assessed an annual site availability charge based on cumulative volume and dose rate at the surface of all containers disposed. This restructured rate schedule was established in a settlement agreement between U.S. Ecology Washington, Inc. (the operator of the Washington disposal facility) and several large waste generators, and was accepted by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission. The rate design for the restructured rate schedule was for an original period of six years and has been renewed on this schedule since 1996. The rates are updated annually to adjust for inflation and other factors. A significant element of the rate design is the imposition of a revenue requirement that limits the profit that U.S. Ecology can earn each year. Any revenue earned in excess of this requirement must be returned to the waste generators who used the disposal facility during the year. Hence, disposal rates can vary significantly from year to year depending on the projected LLW volume and its characteristics that are received at the facility each year.

Compared with the 2024 rate schedule used in Revision 20 of NUREG-1307, the 2026 schedule reflects changes in volume rates (increased 6.8 percent), shipment rates (reduced 6.6 percent), container rates (increased 5.8 percent), site availability rates (increased 5.3 percent), and dose rates (reduced about 3.2 percent). Additionally, the site surveillance fee was increased from \$26 per cubic foot to \$126 per cubic foot (385 percent increase). As a result of these rate increases, subject to the limitations described in the previous paragraph, the cost for disposition of the LLW from a PWR and a BWR increased by 32.7 percent and 30.4 percent, respectively. The rate schedule for the Washington LLW disposal site, effective May 1, 2026, is presented in Exhibit A-3.

A.4 Non-Compact LLW Disposal Facilities

Beginning in 2010, with Revision 14 of NUREG-1307, the EnergySolutions Clive, Utah disposal facility (Clive disposal facility) was explicitly included as an available, optional disposal facility for Class A LLW. This disposal facility is not associated with any of the LLW compacts and is licensed to receive Class A LLW generated from any facility in the United States. The fees for LLW disposal are established by EnergySolutions, and are not subject to review and approval by the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, which is the State of Utah regulator for the Clive disposal facility.

Disposal rates for the Clive disposal facility are obtained directly from EnergySolutions via a survey. In support of Revision 20 of NUREG-1307, a similar survey was conducted. In response to this survey, a price quote for disposition of the components of the reference PWR and BWR at the Utah disposal facility was obtained. Unit costs, exclusive of taxes, were provided for several different categories of components, which are provided in Table A-1. A follow-up survey was conducted for Revision 21 of NUREG-1307, and it was confirmed that the disposal pricing information remained the same but in 2026 dollars. These rates assume no volume discounts, which can be substantial. The development of the B_x factor for the "Combination of Compact-Affiliated and Non-Compact Disposal Facilities" scenario and the "Non-Compact Disposal Facilities" scenario was based on these rates and assumed a 10 percent tax.

Table A-1 Price Quotes for Disposition of Class A LLW at the Non-Compact Disposal Facility Located in Clive, Utah

Component Class	Cost	Per Unit
Large Components	\$418	ft ³
Debris	\$174	ft ³
Oversize Debris	\$198	ft ³
Resins/Filters	\$550	ft ³
Combustibles	\$686	ft ³
Evaporator Bottoms	\$29	Gallon

A.5 Alternative Disposal Facilities for (Very) Low Activity Waste

The term very low-level waste (VLLW), which is synonymous with the term low-activity waste for the purposes of this report, does not have a statutory or NRC regulatory definition, but it generally means waste that contains radioactivity that is a small fraction of the LLW Class A limits contained in 10 CFR Part 61 (see definition of LLW classifications in Section 1.1 of this report). Because of the low specific activity of VLLW, it has been shown in many instances that VLLW generated during decommissioning can be safely disposed of in alternative disposal facilities (i.e., not licensed by the NRC or an NRC Agreement State), such as hazardous or solid waste landfills, without the need for the extensive controls specified in 10 CFR Part 61 to ensure the protection of public health and safety and the environment. Hence, although VLLW can be disposed of in an LLW disposal facility licensed by either the NRC or an NRC Agreement State

in accordance with 10 CFR Part 61, use of alternative disposal facilities for disposal of VLLW is an option using the 10 CFR 20.2002 process available for some radioactively contaminated waste generated from decommissioning.

Beginning with this revision of NUREG-1307, disposal rate data was obtained for alternative disposal facilities that have been used to dispose of low activity waste generated during decommissioning of NRC-licensed nuclear power plants. These disposal facilities are not associated with any of the LLW compacts, so they are generally able to receive VLLW from any waste generator in the United States. The fees for VLLW disposal are established by the disposal facilities/vendors and are typically not subject to review and approval by the applicable State regulators. Hence, the disposal rates published in this report are not binding and may not be reflective of the actual disposal rates charged to users of these facilities/services.

A.5.1 WCS RCRA/TSCA-Permitted Landfill

In addition to the Texas LLW Disposal Site discussed in Section A.1, WCS operates a RCRA Subtitle C/TSCA-permitted landfill co-located at the same Andrews County, Texas, site. This landfill accepts industrial waste; land disposal restriction (LDR)-compliant hazardous waste; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) waste; solid polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) waste in unlimited concentration; and exempt radioactive waste.

Since Texas is an NRC Agreement State, exempt low activity radioactive waste for this facility refers to certain radioactively contaminated waste that WCS has been authorized by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) for alternative disposal. Under its NRC Agreement State status, and in accordance with Section 336.5 of Title 30 of the Texas Administrative Code (TAC), TCEQ allows the disposal of exempt low activity radioactive waste at the WCS RCRA/TSCA-Permitted landfill. Radioactive waste that is shipped by NRC licensees to the WCS Texas facility as LLW is evaluated by WCS, and those wastes satisfying the TCEQ-approved exemption criteria are disposed as VLLW in the WCS RCRA facility.

WCS provided a price quote for disposal at the RCRA landfill for various types of waste categorized as VLLW, which is referred to as "general nuclear waste" (GNW). The disposal rates are provided in Table A-2 and are limited to GNW, which is a subset of Class A LLW and is generally described by WCS as having radionuclide content up to about 10 percent of the Class A LLW limits. WCS explained that these disposal rates do not include volume discounts, which can be substantial, nor do they include taxes. Based on the price quote information provided by WCS for their Texas LLW disposal facility (see Section A.1), it is assumed that an additional 20 percent in fees/taxes is charged for disposal of GNW. The fees for disposal at this facility are established by WCS and are not subject to review and approval by TCEQ.

The reference PWR and BWR decommissioning studies (References 1 and 2) that are the basis for NUREG-1307 provide sufficient information to quantify the amount of LLW that could be categorized as GNW. These studies developed average radionuclide concentrations in the LLW from decommissioning for radionuclides determined to be the primary contributors to dose, such as Co-60, Cs-137, C-14, Ni-63, Nb-94, Sr-90, and Tc-99. With the capability to determine the volume of LLW would likely meet the criteria for categorization of GNW, and since the price quote for unit disposal of GNW is less than that for LLW at the WCS Texas LLW disposal facility and the EnergySolutions Clive Utah disposal facility, disposal of certain LLW as low activity waste was assumed to be an option in this revision of NUREG-1307.

The price quote for this Texas facility was used in the development of the B_x factors for the scenarios that include use of non-Compact-affiliated disposal facilities, specifically “Combination of Compact Affiliated and Non-Compact Disposal Facilities” and “B_x Values for Generators Located in Unaffiliated States or in Compact-Affiliated States that Allow the Use of Alternative Disposal Facilities.”

Table A-2 Price Quotes for Disposition of GNW at the WCS RCRA Subtitle C Low Activity Disposal Facility Located in Andrews County, Texas

Component Class	Cost	Per Unit
Large Components	\$90	ft ³
Debris	\$40	ft ³
Oversize Debris	\$40	ft ³
Resins/Filters	\$150	ft ³
Liquids	\$16	Gallon

A.5.2 Republic Services Grand View Idaho Facility

The Grand View Idaho Facility, which is owned and operated by Republic Services, is a RCRA Subtitle C landfill accepting hazardous wastes, Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) wastes, Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) wastes, Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM) and Technologically Enhanced NORM (TENORM) wastes, and NRC-exempt low activity radioactive wastes. The facility is a high-capacity and high-volume facility that can accept bulk or containerized waste by truck or through a rail transfer facility. This facility can also treat specific RCRA or exempt mixed low level radioactive waste streams to meet land disposal restrictions.

NRC-exempt low activity radioactive waste refers to radioactively contaminated waste that has been approved by the NRC for alternative disposal under Section 2002 of 10 CFR Part 20 of its regulations. The NRC report “Guidance for the Reviews of Proposed Disposal Procedures and Transfers of Radioactive Material under 10 CFR 20.2002 and 10 CFR 40.13(a)” (Reference 11) describes the NRC process for documenting, reviewing, and approving (on a case-by-case basis) requests for alternative disposal under the provisions 10 CFR 20.2002. The determination of acceptability for disposal by these alternative disposal methods is based on a case-by-case performance assessment. Since Idaho is not an NRC Agreement State, disposal of radioactively contaminated waste at an alternative disposal facility located in Idaho must obtain an exemption in accordance with 10 CFR 20.2002.

Disposal fees for the Grand View Idaho Facility were obtained directly from Republic Services via a survey. In response to this survey, a price quote to dispose of each of the component waste classes of the reference PWR and BWR at the Grand View Idaho disposal facility was obtained. Unit costs, exclusive of taxes, were provided for each of the different categories of components, which are provided in Table A-3. In accordance with the responses to the survey by Republic Services, a 20-percent tax rate is assumed. The disposal fees do not include the

cost of preparing an exemption request application to the NRC nor the cost of NRC review of the application.

Since each application requesting disposal of radioactively contaminated waste at an alternative disposal facility is based on case-specific radionuclide contents, no general waste acceptance criteria are available for comparison to the Class A limits. For this report, nine past NRC-approved 20.2002 exemption requests, from both operating and decommissioning nuclear power plants, were reviewed to ascertain the concentration of the radionuclides in the exempted waste to be disposed. Depending on the case-specific exemption, the average radionuclide concentration in the waste was available for Co-60, Cs-137, C-14, Ni-63, Nb-94, Sr-90, and Tc-99, which are the primary radionuclides considered in the reference PWR and BWR decommissioning studies (References 1 and 2) that are the basis for NUREG-1307. The concentrations ranged from four to nine orders of magnitude less than the Class A LLW limits. These average concentrations are well below those assumed in the LLW volumes estimated in the reference PWR and BWR decommissioning studies and so disposal of very low activity waste using the alternate disposal process allowed by 10 CFR 20.2002 was not assumed in this revision of NUREG-1307.

A likely reason for this outcome is that the reference PWR and BWR decommissioning studies removed only radiologically contaminated systems, structures, and components as needed to achieve the NRC license termination criteria (e.g., residual radioactivity results in an annual dose of less than 25 mrem to an individual). For example, these studies determined the thickness of the interior surface of the containment building that needed to be removed to achieve the NRC license termination criteria, and only this thickness was removed and categorized as LLW for disposal (the remainder of the structure was determined to meet license termination criteria and so its demolition and removal of associated debris was not considered a radiological decommissioning activity and therefore was not included in the estimated volume of LLW or cost of decommissioning). Also, while it is likely that some portion of the estimated volume of LLW in the decommissioning studies is VLLW, the decommissioning studies only estimated the average concentration of radionuclides in the LLW and did not develop a distribution from which to estimate the volume of LLW that could be VLLW.

Based on the Republic Services survey, the 20.2002 exemption process for disposal of VLLW is not currently being used extensively by nuclear power plant decommissioning projects.

Table A-3 Price Quotes for Disposition of VLLW at the Grand View Idaho Facility

Component Class	Cost	Per Unit
Soil	\$450	ton
Debris	\$50	ft ³
Oversize Debris	\$75	ft ³
Large Components	\$100	ft ³
Liquids	\$5	Gallon

A.5.3 Tennessee Bulk Survey for Release Program

Bulk Survey for Release (BSFR) is a term for a licensed process that has been approved by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) to allow the disposal of materials with extremely low levels of radioactive contamination at approved sanitary landfills (RCRA Subtitle D landfills) in Tennessee. Under its NRC Agreement State status TDEC established the BSFR program in order to have a standardized process to analyze materials with extremely low levels of radioactive contamination for disposal in specified sanitary landfills. Under this program, TDEC licenses radioactive waste processors to bring LLW to their Tennessee facilities where the waste is assessed to determine if it is suitable for BSFR disposal. Before being shipped to the licensee's facility for required sampling and analysis, the waste is evaluated at the generator's site to ensure the material does not exceed predetermined limits set by the BSFR program. Upon receiving the waste, the waste processors perform sorting, verification, and treatment operations to ensure that all waste packages that are prepared for shipment to a BSFR landfill meet the criteria set forth in the landfill license. TDEC does not require waste processors having licensed BSFR programs to obtain approval of individual waste streams or shipments prior to pre-qualification, verification, and disposal in the sanitary landfills; rather, TDEC licenses the BSFR process and not the individual waste streams.

The TDEC approved BSFR landfills have been evaluated for disposal of very low activity radioactive waste through environmental modeling using acceptable methods. Waste concentrations are limited to ensure that postulated future doses to the public from burial of these types of waste do not exceed Tennessee's requirements. Hence, the TDEC approved BSFR landfills have nuclide specific concentration limits correlated to the Tennessee requirements and based on landfill-specific performance assessments. In accordance with TDEC regulations, BSFR waste cannot contribute more than five percent of the total landfill waste at each landfill.

There are four licensees in Tennessee that are authorized to conduct the BSFR program: Toxco Materials Management Center (TMMC), Energy Solutions, UniTech Services Group, and Perma-Fix Environmental Services. In response to a survey, TMMC provided the approximate cost of disposal of BSFR waste at approved BSFR landfills to be 23 percent of the unit cost of disposal of low activity waste (or VLLW) at the WCS RCRA/TSCA-permitted landfill discussed in Section A.5.1 of this report for all the waste categories identified in Table A-2 except liquids. TMMC did not provide a specific unit cost of disposal for liquids but did clarify that disposal of liquid waste is somewhat higher.

TMMC also provided the radionuclide-specific concentration limits applied for disposal of very low activity waste at BSFR approved landfills. For example, average radionuclide concentration limits for BSFR waste were provided for Co-60, Cs-137, tritium, C-14, Ni-59, Ni-63, Nb-94, Sr-90, and Tc-99, which are the primary radionuclides considered in the reference PWR and BWR decommissioning studies (References 1 and 2) that are the basis for NUREG-1307. The BSFR radionuclide concentration limits ranged from two to seven orders of magnitude less than the Class A LLW limits. Using the sum-of-the-fractions rule, it was determined that all the PWR and BWR LLW waste categories included in NUREG-1307 were greater than the BSFR criteria and so disposal of very low activity waste using the BSFR program was not assumed in this revision of NUREG-1307.

A likely reason for this outcome is that the reference PWR and BWR decommissioning studies removed only radiologically contaminated systems, structures, and components as needed to

1 achieve the NRC license termination criteria (e.g., residual radioactivity results in an annual
2 dose of less than 25 mrem to an individual). For example, these studies determined the
3 thickness of the interior surface of the containment building that needed to be removed to
4 achieve the NRC license termination criteria and only this thickness was removed and
5 categorized as LLW for disposal (the remainder of the structure was determined to meet license
6 termination criteria and so its demolition and removal of associated debris was not considered a
7 radiological decommissioning activity and therefore was not included in the estimated volume of
8 LLW or cost of decommissioning). Also, while it is likely that some portion of the estimated
9 volume of LLW in the decommissioning studies is VLLW, the decommissioning studies only
10 estimated the average concentration of radionuclides in the LLW and did not develop a
11 distribution from which to estimate the volume of LLW that could be VLLW.

12 Based on the survey of vendors providing BSFR disposal services for VLLW, the BSFR
13 program for disposal of VLLW is not currently being used extensively by nuclear power plant
14 decommissioning projects.

1 **Exhibit A-1**

2
3 *Texas Commission on Environmental Quality*
4 *Chapter 336 – Radioactive Substance Rules*

5
6 **SUBCHAPTER N: FEES FOR LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE DISPOSAL**

7
8 **EFFECTIVE August 6, 2020**

9
10 **§336.1310. Rate Schedule.**

11 Fees charged for disposal of party-state compact waste must be equal to or less than the
12 compact waste disposal fees under this section. Additionally, fees charged for disposal of
13 nonparty compact waste must be greater than the compact waste disposal fees under this
14 section.

15
16 Figure: 30 TAC §336.1310¹

17 **Disposal Rate for the Compact Waste Disposal Facility**

18
19 **1. Base Disposal Charge:**

20

1A. Waste Volume Charge	Charge per cubic foot (\$/ft ³)
Class A LLW	\$100
Class B and C LLW	\$1,000
Sources – Class A	\$500

21

1B. Radioactivity Charge	
Curie Inventory Charge (\$/mCi)	\$0.05
Maximum Curie Charge (per shipment) (excluding C-14)	\$220,000/shipment

22
23

¹ The Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 336, Subchapter N, Rule §336.1310 is available at:
[https://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtac\\$ext.TacPage?sl=R&app=9&p_dir=&p_rloc=&p_tloc=&p_ploc=&pg=1&p_tac=&ti=30&pt=1&ch=336&rl=1310](https://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtac$ext.TacPage?sl=R&app=9&p_dir=&p_rloc=&p_tloc=&p_ploc=&pg=1&p_tac=&ti=30&pt=1&ch=336&rl=1310)

2. Surcharges to the Base Disposal Charge:

2A. Weight Surcharge - Weight (lbs.) of Container	Surcharge (\$/container)
Greater than 50,000 lbs	\$20,000

2B. Dose Rate Surcharge - Surface Dose Rate (R/hour) of Container	Surcharge per cubic foot (\$/ft ³)
Greater than 500 R/hour	\$400

2C. Irradiated Hardware Surcharge	
Surcharge for special handling per shipment	\$75,000/shipment

Amended to be Effective August 6, 2020

1 **Exhibit A-2**

2
3 **Pursuant to 48-46-40(A)(2), S.C.C.**

4
5 **Uniform Schedule of Maximum Disposal Rates**
6 **for Atlantic Compact Regional Waste**

7
8 **EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2026**
9

10 The Uniform Schedule of Maximum Disposal Rates for Atlantic Compact Regional Waste is a permanent
11 ceiling on disposal rates applicable to Atlantic Compact waste that is adjusted each year in accordance
12 with the Producer Price Index. South Carolina may charge Atlantic Compact generators less than the
13 Uniform Maximum Schedule but cannot charge regional generators more than this rate.
14

15 **THE MINIMUM CHARGE PER SHIPMENT, EXCLUDING SURCHARGES AND SPECIFIC OTHER**
16 **CHARGES, IS \$1,000.00**
17

18 **1. WEIGHT CHARGES (not including surcharges)**
19

20 **A. Base weight charge**

21 **Density Range**

Weight Rate

22 i) Equal to or greater than 120 lbs./ft³

\$10.147 per pound

23 ii) Equal to or greater than 75 lbs./ft³ and less than 120 lbs./ft³

\$11.163 per pound

24 iii) Equal to or greater than 60 lbs./ft³ and less than 75 lbs./ft³

\$13.696 per pound

25 iv) Equal to or greater than 45 lbs./ft³ and less than 60 lbs./ft³

\$17.757 per pound

26 v) Less than 45 lbs./ft³

\$17.757 per pound

multiplied by: (45 ÷
pounds per cubic foot
of the package)

30
31 **B. Dose multiplier on base weight charge**

32 **Container Dose Level**

Multiplier on Weight Rate, above

33 0 mR/hr - 200 mR/hr

1.00

34 >200 mR/hr - 1 R/hr

1.08

35 >1R/hr - 2R/hr

1.12

36 >2R/hr - 3R/hr

1.17

37 >3R/hr - 4R/hr

1.22

38 >4R/hr - 5R/hr

1.27

39 >5R/hr - 10R/hr

1.32

40 >10R/hr - 25R/hr

1.37

41 >25R/hr - 50R/hr

1.42

42 >50R/hr

1.48

43
44 **C. Biological Waste:** Add \$2.204 per pound to rate calculated above
45

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Exhibit A-2

NOTES

- A. Surcharges for the Barnwell Extended Care Fund and the Decommissioning Trust Fund are included in the rates.
- B. Irradiated hardware: As a general rule, billing as irradiated hardware pertains to shipments of exceptionally high activity that require clearing of the site and special off-loading into a slit trench. These generally include TN-RAM² and other horizontally offloaded cask shipments. In addition to items of irradiated hardware, shipments considered irradiated hardware, for purposes of disposal, have included certain sealed sources and materials with exceptionally high levels of radioactivity.
- C. Large components (e.g., steam generators, reactor pressure vessels, coolant pumps).
- Disposal fees for large components (e.g., steam generators, reactor pressure vessels, reactor coolant pumps, or items that will not fit into standard sized disposal vaults) are based on the generally applicable rates, in their entirety, except that the weight and volume used to determine density and weight related charges is calculated as follows:
1. For packages where the large component shell qualifies as the disposal vault per Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) regulations, weight and volume calculations are based on all sub-components and material contained within the inside surface of the large component shell, including all internals and any stabilization media injected by the shipper, but excluding the shell itself and all incidental external attachments required for shipping and handling; and
 2. For packages with a separate shipping container that qualifies as the disposal vault per DHEC regulations, weight and volume calculations are based on the large component, all sub-components, and material contained within the inside surface of the shipping container, including any stabilization media injected by the shipper (including that between the large component and the shipping container), but excluding the shipping container itself and all incidental external attachments required for shipping and handling.
- D. Co-mingled shipments from brokers and processors: For containers that include waste from different generators (DHEC permittees), the weight and density of the waste from each generator will be assessed separately for purposes of the weight charge in 1.A. The dose of the container as a whole will be used to assess the dose multiplier in 1.B. The millicurie charge 2.A. above, applies individually to each portion of waste in the shipment from each generator. The disposal site operator will provide guidelines for application of this method.
- E. Transport vehicles with additional shielding features may be subject to an additional handling fee, which will be provided upon request.
- F. In certain circumstances, the disposal site operator may assess additional charges for necessary services that are not part of and are additional to disposal rates established by the State of South

² TN-RAM is a radioactive material cask used to transport irradiated non-fuel bearing solid materials.

1 Carolina. These include decontamination services and special services as described in the
2 Barnwell Site Disposal Criteria.
3

4 G. The disposal site operator has established the following policies and procedures, which are
5 provided herein for informational purposes:
6

- 7 i. Terms of payment are net 30 days upon presentation of invoices. A per-month service
8 charge of one and one-half percent (1½ percent) shall be levied on accounts not paid
9 within thirty (30) days.
10
- 11 ii. Company purchase orders or a written letter of authorization and substance acceptable
12 to Chem-Nuclear Systems, L.L.C. (CNS) shall be received before receipt of radioactive
13 waste material at the Barnwell Site and shall refer to CNS Radioactive Material License,
14 the Barnwell Site Disposal Criteria, and subsequent changes thereto.
15
- 16 iii. All shipments shall receive a CNS shipment identification number and conform to the
17 Prior Notification Plan.
18

1 **Exhibit A-3**

2
3 U.S. ECOLOGY WASHINGTON, INC.
4 RICHLAND, WASHINGTON FACILITY
5 RADIOACTIVE WASTE DISPOSAL

6
7 SCHEDULE OF CHARGES
8 EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 2026
9 SCHEDULE A, FORTY-FOURTH REVISION
10

11 Note: Rates in this Schedule A are subject to adjustment in accordance with the rate
12 adjustment mechanism adopted in the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission's
13 Sixth Supplemental Order in Docket No. UR-950619 as extended by Commission Order in
14 Docket Nos. UR-010623 and UR-010706 and TL-070848.

15
16 A. SITE AVAILABILITY CHARGE

17
18 1. Rates
19

<u>Block</u>	<u>Block Criteria</u>	<u>Annual Charge per Generator in \$</u>
0	No site use at all	\$487
1	Greater than zero but less than or equal to 10 ft ³ and 50 mR/h	932
2	Greater than 10 ft ³ or 50 mR/h* but less than or equal to 20 ft ³ and 100 mR/h*	1,789
3	Greater than 20 ft ³ or 100 mR/h* but less than or equal to 40 ft ³ and 200 mR/h*	3,433
4	Greater than 40 ft ³ or 200 mR/h* but less than or equal to 80 ft ³ and 400 mR/h*	6,593
5	Greater than 80 ft ³ or 400 mR/h* but less than or equal to 160 ft ³ and 800 mR/h*	12,663
6	Greater than 160 ft ³ or 800 mR/h* but less than or equal to 320 ft ³ and 1,600 mR/h*	24,282
7	Greater than 320 ft ³ or 1,600 mR/h* but less than or equal to 640 ft ³ and 3,200 mR/h*	46,628
8	Greater than 640 ft ³ or 3,200 mR/h* but less than or equal to 1,280 ft ³ and 6,400 mR/h*	89,514
9	Greater than 1,280 ft ³ or 6,400 mR/h* but less than or equal to 2,560 ft ³ and 12,800 mR/h*	171,865
10	Greater than 2,560 ft ³ or 12,800 mR/h* but less than or equal to 5,120 ft ³ and 25,600 mR/h*	186,117
11	Greater than 5,120 ft ³ or 25,600 mR/h*	186,117

* For purposes of determining the site availability charge, mR/hour is calculated by summing the mR per hour at container surface of all containers received during the year.

20
21 2. Exemptions
22

- 23 a. As to waste which is generated by educational research institutions for research, medical
24 or educational purposes, such institutions shall be placed in a rate block for the site
25 availability charge which is one (1) lower than what would otherwise apply through
26 application of the block criteria shown above. "Educational research institution" means a
27 state or independent, not-for-profit, post-secondary educational institution.
28
29 b. As to waste which arises as residual or secondary waste from brokers' provision of
30 compaction or processing services for others, if application of the block criteria shown
31 above would place a broker in a rate block for the site availability charge which is greater
32 than Block No. 7, such broker shall be placed in the rate block which is the greater of (i)
33 Block No. 7, or (ii) the block which is two (2) lower than what would otherwise apply

1 through application of the block criteria shown above. "Brokers" are those customers
2 holding the "broker" classification of site use permits issued by the Department of Health.
3

4 3. Payment Arrangements
5

6 a. Initial Determination
7

8 Initial determination as to the applicable rate block for each customer shall be based on
9 projections provided by customers prior to the beginning of each calendar year. For those
10 customers who do not intend to ship waste to the facility during the calendar year (those
11 assigned to block No. 0) and for those customers who are initially determined to fall into
12 block Nos. 1–2, the entire site availability charge for the year will be due and payable as
13 of January 1. For those customers who are initially determined to fall into block Nos. 3–8,
14 the entire site availability charge will also be due and payable as of January 1, although
15 those customers may make special arrangements with the Company to pay the charge in
16 equal installments at the beginning of each calendar quarter. For those generators who
17 are initially determined to fall in block nos. 9-11, 1/12 of the site availability charge will be
18 due and payable as of the beginning of each calendar month. These customers may pay
19 in advance if they wish.
20

21 b. Reconciliation
22

23 The site availability charge is assessed on the basis of actual volume and dose rate of
24 waste delivered during the calendar year. Assessment of additional amounts, or refunds
25 of overpaid amounts, will be made as appropriate to reconcile the initial determination
26 regarding applicable rate block with the actual volume and dose rates during the calendar
27 year.
28

1 **Exhibit A-3**

2
3 SCHEDULE A (Continued)

4
5 B. DISPOSAL RATES

- 6
7 1. Volume: \$306.80 per cubic foot
8
9 2. Shipment: \$26,780 per manifested shipment
10
11 3. Container: \$21,620 per container on each manifest.
12
13 4. Dose Rate:
14

Block No.	Dose Rate at Container Surface	Charge per Container in \$
1	Less than or equal to 200 mR/h	\$115
2	Greater than 200 mR/h but less than or equal to 1,000 mR/h	8,180
3	Greater than 1,000 mR/h but less than or equal to 10,000 mR/h	32,790
4	Greater than 10,000 mR/h but less than or equal to 100,000 mR/h	49,250
5	Greater than 100,000 mR/h	827,900

15
16 EXTRAORDINARY VOLUMES

17
18 Waste shipments qualifying as an "extraordinary volume" under RCW 81.108.020(3) are charged a rate
19 equal to 51.5 percent of the volume disposal rate.
20

21 NUCLEAR DECOMMISSIONING WASTE

22
23 The volume disposal rate applicable to waste from the decommissioning of nuclear generating units shall
24 be 80 percent of those set forth above; provided, however, that such waste must satisfy the quantity
25 requirements for "extraordinary volume" under RCW 81.108.020(3).³
26

27 SCHEDULE B
28 Surcharges and Other Special Charges
29 Fifteenth Revision
30

31 ENGINEERED CONCRETE BARRIERS

32 72" x 8' barrier	\$23,945.00 each
33 84" x 8' barrier	\$28,618.00 each

34
35

³ Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 81.108.020(3) - "Extraordinary volume" means volumes of low-level radioactive waste delivered to a site caused by nonrecurring events, outside normal operations of a generator, that are in excess of twenty thousand cubic feet or twenty percent of the preceding year's total volume at such site, whichever is less.

1 SURCHARGE FOR HEAVY OBJECTS

2
3 The Company shall collect its actual labor and equipment costs incurred, plus a margin thereon of 25
4 percent, in handling and disposing of objects or packages weighing more than seventeen thousand five
5 hundred (17,500) pounds.

6
7 SCHEDULE C
8 Tax and Fee Rider
9 Second Revision

10
11 The rates and charges set forth in Schedules A and B shall be increased by the amount of any fee,
12 surcharge, or tax assessed on a volume or gross revenue basis against or collected by U.S. Ecology
13 Washington, Inc. as listed below:

14		
15	Perpetual Care and Maintenance Fees	\$1.75 per cubic foot
16	Business & Occupation Tax	3.3 percent of rates and charges
17	Site Surveillance Fee	\$126.00 per cubic foot
18	Surcharge (RCW 43.200.233)	\$6.50 per cubic foot
19	Commission Regulatory Fee	1.0 percent of rates and charges

APPENDIX B

CALCULATION OF LOW-LEVEL WASTE BURIAL/DISPOSITION COST ESCALATION FACTORS

The calculations necessary to determine the costs for burial/disposition of radioactive wastes resulting from decommissioning the reference PWR and the reference BWR are performed using spreadsheet models. The spreadsheets evaluate the burial/disposition costs for each of the items originally budgeted in the PWR and BWR decommissioning studies and in Addendums 4 and 3 (References 1 and 2), respectively, to those reports. The costs are based on the published price schedules from the compact-affiliated disposal facilities and a price quote from the non-compact disposal facility located in Utah.

The B_x values reported in this document reflect the updated rate schedules and price quote. All the calculations are based on the same inventory of radioactive wastes as was postulated in the 1986 and 1978–1980 analyses. Starting in 1988, the inventories also included post-Three Mile Island (TMI)-2 contributions from the reference PWR and the reference BWR (References 1 and 2).

B.1 Generators Located in States Not Affiliated with a Compact having a Disposal Facility

Both the Utah and Texas disposal facilities are available for the disposal of all LLW regardless of whether a generator has a compact-affiliated disposal facility available for disposal of their LLW or not. The Utah facility can dispose of only Class A LLW, while the Texas facility is a full-service disposal facility that can dispose of Class A, B, and C LLW (subject to the constraints described in Section A.3). For the year 2026, $B_x = 5.636$ and 5.773 for a PWR and BWR, respectively, for disposal of most Class A LLW at the Utah non-compact site, for disposal of low activity waste at the Texas RCRA Subtitle C disposal facility, and for the remainder of LLW at the Texas LLW disposal site. The B_x values include the additional fees imposed for the disposal of non-compact LLW at the Texas LLW disposal facility. The B_x values are summarized in Table 2-1. These B_x values should be used by generators located in States not affiliated with a compact having a disposal facility.

Waste burial costs for the year 2026 were developed using the rate schedules for the Texas disposal facility provided in Exhibit A-1, the associated additional fees for out-of-compact waste, and the price quote for the non-compact disposal facility provided in Table A-1. The spreadsheet calculations for the current year, which are too voluminous to present here, are summarized in Table B-1 and Table B-2 for PWR and BWR plants, respectively. For comparison purposes, Table B-3 and Table B-4 provide summaries of the waste burial/disposition costs for 2024 for PWR and BWR plants, respectively.

B.2 Texas LLW Disposal Site

For the year 2026, $B_x = 6.650$ and 6.009 for a PWR and BWR, respectively, at the Texas disposal facility. These B_x values reflect the adjustment in waste burial costs at the Texas LLW disposal site normalized to the 1986 Washington LLW disposal site burial costs.

Waste burial costs for the year 2026 were developed using the rate schedules provided in Exhibit A-1. The spreadsheet calculations for the current year, which are too voluminous to

present here, are summarized in Table B-5 and Table B-6 for PWR and BWR plants, respectively. For comparison purposes, Table B-7 and Table B-8 provide summaries of the waste burial costs at the Texas LLW disposal site for 2024 for PWR and BWR plants, respectively.

B.3 South Carolina LLW Disposal Site

For the year 2026, $B_x = 40.098$ and 35.309 for a PWR and BWR, respectively, at the South Carolina disposal facility. These B_x values reflect the adjustment in waste burial costs at the South Carolina LLW disposal site normalized to the 1986 Washington LLW disposal site burial costs. B_x values for several previous revisions of NUREG-1307 are summarized in Table 2-1.

Waste burial costs for the year 2026 were developed using the rate schedules provided in Exhibit A-2. The spreadsheet calculations for the current year, which are too voluminous to present here, are summarized in Table B-9 and Table B-10 for PWR and BWR plants, respectively. For comparison purposes, Table B-11 and Table B-12 provide summaries of the waste burial costs at the South Carolina LLW disposal site for 2024 for PWR and BWR plants, respectively.

B.4 Washington LLW Disposal Site

The LLW disposal site located in Washington was used to develop the original decommissioning cost estimates for the reference PWR and BWR. These estimates are the basis for the minimum decommissioning fund requirement specified in 10 CFR 50.75(c), which is in 1986 dollars. Thus, $B_x = 1.0/1.0$ (for PWR/BWR) for 1986.

For the year 2026, $B_x = 17.59413.260$ and $14.70311.274$ for a PWR and BWR, respectively, at the Washington disposal facility. These B_x values reflect the adjustment in waste burial costs at the Washington LLW disposal site since 1986. B_x values for several previous revisions of NUREG-1307 are summarized in Table 2-1.

Waste burial costs for the year 2026 were developed using the rate schedule provided in Exhibit A-1. The spreadsheet calculations for the current year, which are too voluminous to present here, are summarized in Table B-13 and Table B-14 for PWR and BWR plants, respectively. For comparison purposes, Table B-15 and Table B-16 provide summaries of the waste burial costs at the Washington LLW disposal site for 2024 for PWR and BWR plants, respectively.

B.5 Combination of Non-Compact and Compact-Affiliated Disposal Facilities

For the year 2026, $B_x = 4.127$ and 4.476 for a PWR and BWR, respectively, for disposal of most Class A LLW at the Utah non-compact disposal site, disposal of low activity waste at the Texas RCRA Subtitle C disposal facility, and for the remainder of LLW at the Washington LLW disposal site. $B_x = 7.469$ and 10.925 for a PWR and BWR, respectively, for disposal of most Class A LLW at the Utah non-compact disposal site, disposal of low activity waste at the Texas RCRA Subtitle C disposal facility, and for the remainder of LLW at the South Carolina disposal site. $B_x = 5.475$ and 5.577 for a PWR and BWR, respectively, for disposal of most Class A LLW at the Utah non-compact site, disposal of low activity waste at the Texas RCRA Subtitle C disposal facility, and for the remainder of LLW at the Texas LLW disposal site. B_x values are summarized in Table 2-1.

1 Waste burial costs for the year 2026 were developed using both the rate schedules for the
2 compact-affiliated disposal facilities provided in Exhibits A-1, A-2, and A-3 and for the price
3 quote for the non-compact disposal facility provided in Table A-1. The spreadsheet calculations
4 for the current year, which are too voluminous to present here, are summarized in Table B-17
5 through Table B-22 for the Texas, South Carolina, and Washington LLW disposal sites for PWR
6 and BWR plants, respectively. For comparison purposes, Table B-23 through Table B-28
7 provide summaries of the Texas, South Carolina, and Washington waste burial/disposition costs
8 for 2024 for PWR and BWR plants, respectively.

9 **B.6 Other**

10 As other low-level radioactive waste burial sites come into service in the interstate compacts,
11 values for B_x will be calculated using the price schedules for each of those sites and will be
12 incorporated into subsequent issues of this NUREG. Those materials whose activity
13 concentrations exceed the limits for Class C LLW are identified by footnote as
14 greater-than-Class C (GTCC) material. Because the analyses in this NUREG postulate placing
15 this material in an LLW disposal facility, the disposal costs for this material may be significantly
16 overestimated compared with high-density packaging and geologic repository disposal. It may
17 also be feasible to store GTCC waste in independent spent fuel storage installations (ISFSIs) or
18 other interim storage facilities, as permitted by 10 CFR Part 72, "Licensing Requirements for the
19 Independent Storage of Spent Nuclear Fuel, High-Level Radioactive Waste, and Reactor-
20 Related Greater Than Class C Waste."
21

1 **Table B-1 PWR Disposition Costs for Generators Located in States Not Affiliated with a**
2 **Compact Having a Disposal Facility (2026 dollars)**

REFERENCE PWR COMPONENT	BASE DISPOSAL CHARGE	IRRADIATED HARDWARE HANDLE SURCHARGE	CASK HANDLE SURCHARGE	WEIGHT SURCHARGE	CURIE CHARGE	DOSE RATE SURCHARGE	VENDOR CHARGES	DISPOSAL COST
VESSEL WALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	827,640	827,640
VESSEL HEAD & BOTTOM	0	0	0	0	0	0	432,000	432,000
UPPER CORE SUPPORT ASSM	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,200	19,200
UPPER SUPPORT COLUMN	0	0	0	0	0	0	87,120	87,120
UPPER CORE BARREL	200,000	150,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	400,000
UPPER CORE GRID PLATE	500,000	375,000	0	0	1,100,000	0	0	1,975,000
GUIDE TUBES	0	0	0	0	0	0	130,680	130,680
LOWER CORE BARREL ^(a)	3,200,000	2,400,000	0	0	7,040,000	0	0	12,640,000
THERMAL SHIELDS ^(a)	600,000	450,000	0	0	1,320,000	0	0	2,370,000
CORE SHROUD ^(a)	400,000	300,000	0	0	13,420,000	0	0	14,120,000
LOWER GRID PLATE ^(a)	500,000	375,000	0	0	2,200,000	0	0	3,075,000
LOWER SUPPORT COLUMN	100,000	75,000	0	0	220,000	0	0	395,000
LOWER CORE FORGING	1,100,000	825,000	0	0	125,000	0	0	2,050,000
MISC INTERNALS	800,000	600,000	0	0	100,000	0	0	1,500,000
BIO SHIELD CONCRETE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,198,080	1,198,080
REACTOR CAVITY LINER	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,576	24,576
REACTOR COOLANT PUMPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	453,600	453,600
PRESSURIZER	0	0	0	0	0	0	388,800	388,800
R.Hx,EHx,SUMP PUMP,CAVITY PUMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,200	19,200
PRESSURIZER RELIEF TANK	0	0	0	0	0	0	57,600	57,600
SAFETY INJECTION ACCUM TANKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	192,000	192,000
STEAM GENERATORS	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,307,096	2,307,096
REACTOR COOLANT PIPING	0	0	0	0	0	0	158,400	158,400
REMAINING CONTAM. MATLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,525,184	2,525,184
CONTAMINATED MATRL OTHR BLD	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,053,345	35,053,345
FILTER CARTRIDGES	315,000	0	0	0	250,000	0	0	565,000
SPENT RESINS	2,000,000	0	0	0	2,100,000	0	0	4,100,000
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES - CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,263,335	5,263,335
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES - CLASS B	3,150,000	0	0	0	26,250	0	0	3,176,250
EVAPORATOR BOTTOMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,243,253	2,243,253
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	746,692	746,692
SUBTOTAL PWR COSTS	12,865,000	5,550,000	0	0	27,951,250	0	52,127,801	98,494,051
OUT-OF-COMPACT TAXES & FEES (% OF CHARGES)								2,897,891
TOTAL PWR COSTS								101,391,941

^{a)} GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

1 **Table B-2 BWR Disposition Costs for Generators Located in States Not Affiliated with a**
2 **Compact Having a Disposal Facility (2026 dollars)**

REFERENCE BWR COMPONENT	BASE DISPOSAL CHARGE	IRRADIATED HARDWARE HANDLE SURCHARGE	CASK HANDLE SURCHARGE	WEIGHT SURCHARGE	CURIE CHARGE	DOSE RATE SURCHARGE	VENDOR CHARGES	DISPOSAL COST
STEAM SEPARATOR	353,146	1,050,000	0	0	480,018	0	0	1,883,164
FUEL SUPPORT & PIECES	176,573	525,000	0	0	35,001	0	0	736,574
CONTROL RODS/INCORES	529,719	600,000	0	0	1,760,350	211,888	0	3,101,956
CONTROL RODS GUIDES	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,766	30,766
JET PUMPS	494,404	1,500,000	0	0	1,000,037	197,762	0	3,192,203
TOP FUEL GUIDES	847,550	5,400,000	0	0	1,505,056	339,020	0	8,091,626
CORE SUPPORT PLATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	84,607	84,607
CORE SHROUD ^{a)}	1,659,786	10,500,000	0	0	30,811,655	663,914	0	43,635,356
REACTOR VESSEL WALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	61,532	61,532
SAC SHIELD Neutron-Activated Matl	0	0	0	0	0	0	152,559	152,559
REACT. WATER REC	0	0	0	0	0	0	149,169	149,169
SAC SHIELD Contaminated Matl	0	0	0	0	0	0	525,481	525,481
OTHER PRIMARY CONTAINMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,950,111	8,950,111
CONTAINM. ATMOSPHERIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	81,365	81,365
HIGH PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,817	28,817
LOW PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,951	16,951
REACTOR BLDG CLOSED COOLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,243	54,243
REACTOR CORE ISO COOLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,036	22,036
RESIDUAL HEAT REMOVAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	105,096	105,096
POOL LINER & RACKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	645,833	645,833
CONTAMINATED CONCRETE	0	0	0	0	0	0	735,674	735,674
OTHER REACTOR BUILDING	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,405,348	2,405,348
TURBINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,362,451	5,362,451
NUCLEAR STEAM CONDENSATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	615,322	615,322
LOW PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,249,289	1,249,289
MAIN STEAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	120,352	120,352
MOISTURE SEPARATOR REHEATERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,211,997	1,211,997
REACTOR FEEDWATER PUMPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	739,911	739,911
HIGH PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	205,107	205,107
OTHER TG BLDG	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,233,105	8,233,105
RAD WASTE BLDG	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,657,593	12,657,593
REACTOR BLDG - CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,512,221	5,512,221
REACTOR BLDG - CLASS B	3,285,317	0	0	0	27,688	0	0	3,313,005
TG BLDG - CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,721,449	3,721,449
TG BLDG - CLASS B	2,217,404	0	0	0	18,688	0	0	2,236,091
RAD WASTE & CONTROL - CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,212,198	3,212,198
RAD WASTE & CONTROL - CLASS B	1,913,345	0	0	0	16,125	0	0	1,929,470
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS - CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	0	554,256	554,256
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS - CLASS B	5,226,561	0	0	0	1,560,000	0	0	6,786,561
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,338,324	1,338,324
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	61,024	61,024
SUBTOTAL BWR COSTS	16,703,806	19,575,000	0	0	37,214,616	1,412,584	58,844,188	133,750,194
OUT-OF-COMPACT TAXES & FEES (% OF CHARGES)								4,681,625
TOTAL BWR COSTS								138,431,819

^{a)} GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

1 **Table B-3 PWR Disposition Costs for Generators Located in States Not Affiliated with a**
2 **Compact Having a Disposal Facility (2024 dollars)**

REFERENCE PWR COMPONENT	BASE DISPOSAL CHARGE	IRRADIATED HARDWARE HANDLE SURCHARGE	CASK HANDLE SURCHARGE	WEIGHT SURCHARGE	CURIE CHARGE	DOSE RATE SURCHARGE	VENDOR CHARGES	DISPOSAL COST
VESSEL WALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	827,640	827,640
VESSEL HEAD & BOTTOM	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,839,200	1,839,200
UPPER CORE SUPPORT ASSM	0	0	0	0	0	0	87,120	87,120
UPPER SUPPORT COLUMN	0	0	0	0	0	0	87,120	87,120
UPPER CORE BARREL	200,000	150,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	400,000
UPPER CORE GRID PLATE	500,000	375,000	0	0	1,100,000	0	0	1,975,000
GUIDE TUBES	0	0	0	0	0	0	130,680	130,680
LOWER CORE BARREL ^(a)	3,200,000	2,400,000	0	0	7,040,000	0	0	12,640,000
THERMAL SHIELDS ^(a)	600,000	450,000	0	0	1,320,000	0	0	2,370,000
CORE SHROUD ^(a)	400,000	300,000	0	0	13,420,000	0	0	14,120,000
LOWER GRID PLATE ^(a)	500,000	375,000	0	0	2,200,000	0	0	3,075,000
LOWER SUPPORT COLUMN	100,000	75,000	0	0	220,000	0	0	395,000
LOWER CORE FORGING	1,100,000	825,000	0	0	125,000	0	0	2,050,000
MISC INTERNALS	800,000	600,000	0	0	100,000	0	0	1,500,000
BIO SHIELD CONCRETE	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,436,288	5,436,288
REACTOR CAVITY LINER	0	0	0	0	0	0	111,514	111,514
REACTOR COOLANT PUMPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,931,160	1,931,160
PRESSURIZER	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,655,280	1,655,280
R.Hx,EHx,SUMP PUMP,CAVITY PUMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	87,120	87,120
PRESSURIZER RELIEF TANK	0	0	0	0	0	0	261,360	261,360
SAFETY INJECTION ACCUM TANKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	871,200	871,200
STEAM GENERATORS	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,822,248	9,822,248
REACTOR COOLANT PIPING	0	0	0	0	0	0	718,740	718,740
REMAINING CONTAM. MATLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,458,022	11,458,022
CONTAMINATED MATRL OTHR BLD	0	0	0	0	0	0	103,914,776	103,914,776
FILTER CARTRIDGES	315,000	0	0	0	250,000	0	0	565,000
SPENT RESINS	2,000,000	0	0	0	2,100,000	0	0	4,100,000
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES - CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,263,335	5,263,335
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES - CLASS B	3,150,000	0	0	0	26,250	0	0	3,176,250
EVAPORATOR BOTTOMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,243,253	2,243,253
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,388,115	3,388,115
SUBTOTAL PWR COSTS	12,865,000	5,550,000	0	0	27,951,250	0	150,134,170	196,500,420
OUT-OF-COMPACT TAXES & FEES (% OF CHARGES)								26,660,594
TOTAL PWR COSTS								223,161,013

^{a)} GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

1 **Table B-4 BWR Disposition Costs for Generators Located in States Not Affiliated with a**
2 **Compact Having a Disposal Facility (2024 dollars)**

REFERENCE BWR COMPONENT	BASE DISPOSAL CHARGE	IRRADIATED HARDWARE HANDLE SURCHARGE	CASK HANDLE SURCHARGE	WEIGHT SURCHARGE	CURIE CHARGE	DOSE RATE SURCHARGE	VENDOR CHARGES	DISPOSAL COST
STEAM SEPARATOR	353,146	1,050,000	0	0	480,018	0	0	1,883,164
FUEL SUPPORT & PIECES	176,573	525,000	0	0	35,001	0	0	736,574
CONTROL RODS/INCORES	529,719	600,000	0	0	1,760,350	211,888	0	3,101,956
CONTROL RODS GUIDES	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,766	30,766
JET PUMPS	494,404	1,500,000	0	0	1,000,037	197,762	0	3,192,203
TOP FUEL GUIDES	847,550	5,400,000	0	0	1,505,056	339,020	0	8,091,626
CORE SUPPORT PLATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	84,607	84,607
CORE SHROUD ^{a)}	1,659,786	10,500,000	0	0	30,811,655	663,914	0	43,635,356
REACTOR VESSEL WALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	61,532	61,532
SAC SHIELD Neutron-Activated Matl	0	0	0	0	0	0	692,237	692,237
REACT. WATER REC	0	0	0	0	0	0	676,854	676,854
SAC SHIELD Contaminated Matl	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,384,371	2,384,371
OTHER PRIMARY CONTAINMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,197,214	27,197,214
CONTAINM. ATMOSPHERIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	369,193	369,193
HIGH PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	130,756	130,756
LOW PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	76,915	76,915
REACTOR BLDG CLOSED COOLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	246,129	246,129
REACTOR CORE ISO COOLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	99,990	99,990
RESIDUAL HEAT REMOVAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	476,874	476,874
POOL LINER & RACKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,930,469	2,930,469
CONTAMINATED CONCRETE	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,338,120	3,338,120
OTHER REACTOR BUILDING	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,914,267	10,914,267
TURBINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,830,140	22,830,140
NUCLEAR STEAM CONDENSATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,792,022	2,792,022
LOW PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,668,650	5,668,650
MAIN STEAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	546,098	546,098
MOISTURE SEPARATOR REHEATERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,499,437	5,499,437
REACTOR FEEDWATER PUMPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,150,105	3,150,105
HIGH PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	930,674	930,674
OTHER TG BLDG	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,357,712	37,357,712
RAD WASTE BLDG	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,498,105	18,498,105
REACTOR BLDG - CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,590,991	5,512,221
REACTOR BLDG - CLASS B	3,285,317	0	0	0	27,688	0	0	3,313,005
TG BLDG - CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,074,121	3,721,449
TG BLDG - CLASS B	2,217,404	0	0	0	18,688	0	0	2,236,091
RAD WASTE & CONTROL - CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	0	927,136	3,212,198
RAD WASTE & CONTROL - CLASS B	1,913,345	0	0	0	16,125	0	0	1,929,470
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS - CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	0	554,256	554,256
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS - CLASS B	5,226,561	0	0	0	1,560,000	0	0	6,786,561
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,338,324	1,338,324
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	276,895	276,895
SUBTOTAL BWR COSTS	16,703,806	19,575,000	0	0	37,214,616	1,412,584	152,744,958	236,504,584
OUT-OF-COMPACT TAXES & FEES (% OF CHARGES)								43,145,230
TOTAL BWR COSTS								279,575,538

^{a)} GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

1 **Table B-5 PWR Burial Costs at the Texas Site (2026 dollars)**

REFERENCE PWR COMPONENT	BASE DISPOSAL CHARGE	IRRADIATED HARDWARE HANDLE SURCHARGE	CASK HANDLE SURCHARGE	WEIGHT SURCHARGE	CURIE CHARGE	DOSE RATE SURCHARGE	DISPOSAL COST
VESSEL WALL	380,000	2,850,000	0	0	958,500	0	4,188,500
VESSEL HEAD & BOTTOM	400,000	3,000,000	0	0	1,000	0	3,401,000
UPPER CORE SUPPORT ASSM	40,000	300,000	0	0	500	0	340,500
UPPER SUPPORT COLUMN	40,000	300,000	0	0	5,000	0	345,000
UPPER CORE BARREL	200,000	150,000	0	0	50,000	0	400,000
UPPER CORE GRID PLATE	500,000	375,000	0	0	1,100,000	0	1,975,000
GUIDE TUBES	60,000	450,000	0	0	5,000	0	515,000
LOWER CORE BARREL ^(a)	3,200,000	2,400,000	0	0	7,040,000	0	12,640,000
THERMAL SHIELDS ^(a)	600,000	450,000	0	0	1,320,000	0	2,370,000
CORE SHROUD ^(a)	400,000	300,000	0	0	13,420,000	0	14,120,000
LOWER GRID PLATE ^(a)	500,000	375,000	0	0	2,200,000	0	3,075,000
LOWER SUPPORT COLUMN	100,000	75,000	0	0	220,000	0	395,000
LOWER CORE FORGING	1,100,000	825,000	0	0	125,000	0	2,050,000
MISC INTERNALS	800,000	600,000	0	0	100,000	0	1,500,000
BIO SHIELD CONCRETE	2,496,000	0	0	0	100,000	0	2,596,000
REACTOR CAVITY LINER	51,200	0	0	0	500	0	51,700
REACTOR COOLANT PUMPS	420,000	0	0	240,000	3,883	0	663,883
PRESSURIZER	360,000	0	0	0	254	0	360,254
R.Hx,EHx,SUMP PUMP,CAVITY PUMP	40,000	0	0	0	590	0	40,590
PRESSURIZER RELIEF TANK	120,000	0	0	0	202	0	120,202
SAFETY INJECTION ACCUM TANKS	400,000	0	0	0	4,072	0	404,072
STEAM GENERATORS	2,136,200	0	0	640,000	220,000	0	2,996,200
REACTOR COOLANT PIPING	330,000	0	0	0	14,900	0	344,900
REMAINING CONTAM. MATLS	5,260,800	0	0	0	11,190	0	5,271,990
CONTAMINATED MATRL OTHR BLD	47,711,100	0	0	0	9,213	0	47,720,313
FILTER CARTRIDGES	315,000	0	0	0	250,000	0	565,000
SPENT RESINS	2,000,000	0	0	0	2,100,000	0	4,100,000
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES - CLASS A	697,500	0	0	0	11,625	0	709,125
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES - CLASS B	3,150,000	0	0	0	26,250	0	3,176,250
EVAPORATOR BOTTOMS	940,000	0	0	0	690,250	0	1,630,250
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	1,555,608	0	0	0	0	0	1,555,608
SUBTOTAL PWR COSTS	76,303,408	12,450,000	0	880,000	29,987,927		0 119,621,335
OUT-OF-COMPACT TAXES & FEES (% OF CHARGES)							0
TOTAL PWR COSTS							119,621,335

^(a) GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

1 **Table B-6 BWR Burial Costs at the Texas Site (2026 dollars)**

REFERENCE BWR COMPONENT	BASE DISPOSAL CHARGE	IRRADIATED HARDWARE HANDLE SURCHARGE	CASK HANDLE SURCHARGE	WEIGHT SURCHARGE	CURIE CHARGE	DOSE RATE SURCHARGE	DISPOSAL COST
STEAM SEPARATOR	353,146	1,050,000	0	0	480,018	0	1,883,164
FUEL SUPPORT & PIECES	176,573	525,000	0	0	35,001	0	736,574
CONTROL RODS/INCORES	529,719	600,000	0	0	1,760,350	211,888	3,101,956
CONTROL RODS GUIDES	14,126	450,000	0	0	5,000	0	469,126
JET PUMPS	494,404	1,500,000	0	0	1,000,037	197,762	3,192,203
TOP FUEL GUIDES	847,550	5,400,000	0	0	1,505,056	339,020	8,091,626
CORE SUPPORT PLATE	38,846	1,200,000	0	0	32,501	0	1,271,347
CORE SHROUD ^(a)	1,659,786	10,500,000	0	0	30,811,655	663,914	43,635,356
REACTOR VESSEL WALL	28,252	1,500,000	0	0	108,002	0	1,636,254
SAC SHIELD Neutron-Activated Matl	317,831	0	0	0	8,500	0	326,332
REACT. WATER REC	310,768	0	0	0	2,198	0	312,966
SAC SHIELD Contaminated Matl	1,094,753	0	0	0	7,741	0	1,102,494
OTHER PRIMARY CONTAINMENT	12,487,243	0	0	0	88,302	0	12,575,545
CONTAINM. ATMOSPHERIC	169,510	0	0	0	1,199	0	170,709
HIGH PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	60,035	0	0	0	425	0	60,459
LOW PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	35,315	0	0	0	250	0	35,564
REACTOR BLDG CLOSED COOLING	113,007	0	0	0	799	0	113,806
REACTOR CORE ISO COOLING	45,909	0	0	0	325	0	46,234
RESIDUAL HEAT REMOVAL	218,951	0	0	0	1,548	0	220,499
POOL LINER & RACKS	1,345,486	0	0	0	9,514	0	1,355,001
CONTAMINATED CONCRETE	1,532,654	0	0	0	10,838	0	1,543,492
OTHER REACTOR BUILDING	5,011,142	0	0	0	35,436	0	5,046,578
TURBINE	4,965,233	0	0	0	35,111	0	5,000,344
NUCLEAR STEAM CONDENSATE	1,281,920	0	0	0	9,065	0	1,290,985
LOW PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	2,602,686	0	0	0	18,405	0	2,621,091
MAIN STEAM	250,734	0	0	0	1,773	0	252,507
MOISTURE SEPARATOR REHEATERS	2,524,994	0	0	0	17,855	0	2,542,849
REACTOR FEEDWATER PUMPS	685,103	0	0	0	4,845	0	689,948
HIGH PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	427,307	0	0	0	3,022	0	430,328
OTHER TG BLDG	17,152,301	0	0	0	121,291	0	17,273,592
RAD WASTE BLDG	8,493,161	0	0	0	60,059	0	8,553,220
REACTOR BLDG - CLASS A	730,483	0	0	0	12,313	0	742,795
REACTOR BLDG - CLASS B	3,285,317	0	0	0	27,688	0	3,313,005
TG BLDG - CLASS A	493,168	0	0	0	8,313	0	501,481
TG BLDG - CLASS B	2,217,404	0	0	0	18,688	0	2,236,091
RAD WASTE & CONTROL - CLASS A	425,682	0	0	0	7,175	0	432,857
RAD WASTE & CONTROL - CLASS B	1,913,345	0	0	0	16,125	0	1,929,470
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS - CLASS A	1,737,478	0	0	0	72,600	0	1,810,078
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS - CLASS B	5,226,561	0	0	0	1,560,000	0	6,786,561
OTHER	614,474	0	0	0	16,450	0	630,924
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	127,133	0	0	0	0	0	127,133
SUBTOTAL BWR COSTS	82,039,489	22,725,000	0	0	37,915,470	1,412,584	144,092,543
OUT-OF-COMPACT TAXES & FEES (% OF CHARGES)							0
TOTAL BWR COSTS							144,092,543

^(a) GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

1 **Table B-7 PWR Burial Costs at the Texas Site (2024 dollars)**

REFERENCE PWR COMPONENT	BASE DISPOSAL CHARGE	IRRADIATED HARDWARE HANDLE SURCHARGE	CASK HANDLE SURCHARGE	WEIGHT SURCHARGE	CURIE CHARGE	DOSE RATE SURCHARGE	DISPOSAL COST
VESSEL WALL	380,000	2,850,000	0	0	958,500	0	4,188,500
VESSEL HEAD & BOTTOM	400,000	3,000,000	0	0	1,000	0	3,401,000
UPPER CORE SUPPORT ASSM	40,000	300,000	0	0	500	0	340,500
UPPER SUPPORT COLUMN	40,000	300,000	0	0	5,000	0	345,000
UPPER CORE BARREL	200,000	150,000	0	0	50,000	0	400,000
UPPER CORE GRID PLATE	500,000	375,000	0	0	1,100,000	0	1,975,000
GUIDE TUBES	60,000	450,000	0	0	5,000	0	515,000
LOWER CORE BARREL ^(a)	3,200,000	2,400,000	0	0	7,040,000	0	12,640,000
THERMAL SHIELDS ^(a)	600,000	450,000	0	0	1,320,000	0	2,370,000
CORE SHROUD ^(a)	400,000	300,000	0	0	13,420,000	0	14,120,000
LOWER GRID PLATE ^(a)	500,000	375,000	0	0	2,200,000	0	3,075,000
LOWER SUPPORT COLUMN	100,000	75,000	0	0	220,000	0	395,000
LOWER CORE FORGING	1,100,000	825,000	0	0	125,000	0	2,050,000
MISC INTERNALS	800,000	600,000	0	0	100,000	0	1,500,000
BIO SHIELD CONCRETE	2,496,000	0	0	0	100,000	0	2,596,000
REACTOR CAVITY LINER	51,200	0	0	0	500	0	51,700
REACTOR COOLANT PUMPS	420,000	0	0	240,000	3,883	0	663,883
PRESSURIZER	360,000	0	0	0	254	0	360,254
R.Hx,EHx,SUMP PUMP,CAVITY PUMP	40,000	0	0	0	590	0	40,590
PRESSURIZER RELIEF TANK	120,000	0	0	0	202	0	120,202
SAFETY INJECTION ACCUM TANKS	400,000	0	0	0	4,072	0	404,072
STEAM GENERATORS	2,136,200	0	0	640,000	220,000	0	2,996,200
REACTOR COOLANT PIPING	330,000	0	0	0	14,900	0	344,900
REMAINING CONTAM. MATLS	5,260,800	0	0	0	11,190	0	5,271,990
CONTAMINATED MATRL OTHR BLD	47,711,100	0	0	0	9,213	0	47,720,313
FILTER CARTRIDGES	315,000	0	0	0	250,000	0	565,000
SPENT RESINS	2,000,000	0	0	0	2,100,000	0	4,100,000
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES - CLASS A	697,500	0	0	0	11,625	0	709,125
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES - CLASS B	3,150,000	0	0	0	26,250	0	3,176,250
EVAPORATOR BOTTOMS	940,000	0	0	0	690,250	0	1,630,250
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	1,555,608	0	0	0	0	0	1,555,608
SUBTOTAL PWR COSTS	76,303,408	12,450,000	0	880,000	29,987,927		0 119,621,335
OUT-OF-COMPACT TAXES & FEES (% OF CHARGES)							0
TOTAL PWR COSTS							119,621,335

^(a) GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

1 **Table B-8 BWR Burial Costs at the Texas Site (2024 dollars)**

REFERENCE BWR COMPONENT	BASE DISPOSAL CHARGE	IRRADIATED HARDWARE HANDLE SURCHARGE	CASK HANDLE SURCHARGE	WEIGHT SURCHARGE	CURIE CHARGE	DOSE RATE SURCHARGE	DISPOSAL COST
STEAM SEPARATOR	353,146	1,050,000	0	0	480,018	0	1,883,164
FUEL SUPPORT & PIECES	176,573	525,000	0	0	35,001	0	736,574
CONTROL RODS/INCORES	529,719	600,000	0	0	1,760,350	211,888	3,101,956
CONTROL RODS GUIDES	14,126	450,000	0	0	5,000	0	469,126
JET PUMPS	494,404	1,500,000	0	0	1,000,037	197,762	3,192,203
TOP FUEL GUIDES	847,550	5,400,000	0	0	1,505,056	339,020	8,091,626
CORE SUPPORT PLATE	38,846	1,200,000	0	0	32,501	0	1,271,347
CORE SHROUD ^(a)	1,659,786	10,500,000	0	0	30,811,655	663,914	43,635,356
REACTOR VESSEL WALL	28,252	1,500,000	0	0	108,002	0	1,636,254
SAC SHIELD Neutron-Activated Matl	317,831	0	0	0	8,500	0	326,332
REACT. WATER REC	310,768	0	0	0	2,198	0	312,966
SAC SHIELD Contaminated Matl	1,094,753	0	0	0	7,741	0	1,102,494
OTHER PRIMARY CONTAINMENT	12,487,243	0	0	0	88,302	0	12,575,545
CONTAINM. ATMOSPHERIC	169,510	0	0	0	1,199	0	170,709
HIGH PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	60,035	0	0	0	425	0	60,459
LOW PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	35,315	0	0	0	250	0	35,564
REACTOR BLDG CLOSED COOLING	113,007	0	0	0	799	0	113,806
REACTOR CORE ISO COOLING	45,909	0	0	0	325	0	46,234
RESIDUAL HEAT REMOVAL	218,951	0	0	0	1,548	0	220,499
POOL LINER & RACKS	1,345,486	0	0	0	9,514	0	1,355,001
CONTAMINATED CONCRETE	1,532,654	0	0	0	10,838	0	1,543,492
OTHER REACTOR BUILDING	5,011,142	0	0	0	35,436	0	5,046,578
TURBINE	4,965,233	0	0	0	35,111	0	5,000,344
NUCLEAR STEAM CONDENSATE	1,281,920	0	0	0	9,065	0	1,290,985
LOW PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	2,602,686	0	0	0	18,405	0	2,621,091
MAIN STEAM	250,734	0	0	0	1,773	0	252,507
MOISTURE SEPARATOR REHEATERS	2,524,994	0	0	0	17,855	0	2,542,849
REACTOR FEEDWATER PUMPS	685,103	0	0	0	4,845	0	689,948
HIGH PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	427,307	0	0	0	3,022	0	430,328
OTHER TG BLDG	17,152,301	0	0	0	121,291	0	17,273,592
RAD WASTE BLDG	8,493,161	0	0	0	60,059	0	8,553,220
REACTOR BLDG - CLASS A	730,483	0	0	0	12,313	0	742,795
REACTOR BLDG - CLASS B	3,285,317	0	0	0	27,688	0	3,313,005
TG BLDG - CLASS A	493,168	0	0	0	8,313	0	501,481
TG BLDG - CLASS B	2,217,404	0	0	0	18,688	0	2,236,091
RAD WASTE & CONTROL - CLASS A	425,682	0	0	0	7,175	0	432,857
RAD WASTE & CONTROL - CLASS B	1,913,345	0	0	0	16,125	0	1,929,470
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS - CLASS A	1,737,478	0	0	0	72,600	0	1,810,078
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS - CLASS B	5,226,561	0	0	0	1,560,000	0	6,786,561
OTHER	614,474	0	0	0	16,450	0	630,924
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	127,133	0	0	0	0	0	127,133
SUBTOTAL BWR COSTS	82,039,489	22,725,000	0	0	37,915,470	1,412,584	144,092,543
OUT-OF-COMPACT TAXES & FEES (% OF CHARGES)							0
TOTAL BWR COSTS							144,092,543

^(a) GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

1 **Table B-9 PWR Burial Costs at the South Carolina Site (2026 dollars)**

REFERENCE PWR COMPONENT	BASE DISPOSAL CHARGE	CASK HANDLING	CURIE SURCHARGE	LINER DOSE RATE	DOSE RATE SURCHARGE	DISPOSAL COST
VESSEL WALL	6,035,436	4,382,122	11,552,000	0	2,897,009	24,866,567
VESSEL HEAD & BOTTOM	3,844,467	4,612,760	15,200	0	0	8,472,427
UPPER CORE SUPPORT ASSM	362,944	461,276	7,600	0	116,142	947,962
UPPER SUPPORT COLUMN	335,552	461,276	76,000	0	107,377	980,205
UPPER CORE BARREL	159,813	230,638	608,000	0	76,710	1,075,161
UPPER CORE GRID PLATE	399,533	576,595	1,520,000	0	191,776	2,687,903
GUIDE TUBES	591,308	691,914	76,000	0	159,653	1,518,875
LOWER CORE BARREL ^(a)	2,557,008	3,690,208	9,728,000	0	1,227,364	17,202,580
THERMAL SHIELDS ^(a)	479,439	691,914	1,824,000	0	230,131	3,225,484
CORE SHROUD ^(a)	371,162	461,276	18,544,000	0	178,158	19,554,595
LOWER GRID PLATE ^(a)	399,533	576,595	3,040,000	0	191,776	4,207,903
LOWER SUPPORT COLUMN	101,350	115,319	304,000	0	48,648	569,318
LOWER CORE FORGING	1,101,158	1,268,509	1,900,000	0	528,556	4,798,223
MISC INTERNALS	893,040	922,552	1,520,000	0	428,659	3,764,251
BIO SHIELD CONCRETE	21,767,850	0	1,520,000	0	0	23,287,850
REACTOR CAVITY LINER	438,272	0	7,600	0	0	445,872
REACTOR COOLANT PUMPS	7,630,544	0	59,022	0	0	7,689,566
PRESSURIZER	3,462,615	0	3,853	0	0	3,466,468
R.Hx,EHx,SUMP PUMP,CAVITY PUMP	319,626	0	8,960	0	0	328,586
PRESSURIZER RELIEF TANK	958,878	0	3,070	0	0	961,948
SAFETY INJECTION ACCUM TANKS	3,415,878	0	61,894	0	0	3,477,772
STEAM GENERATORS	27,924,544	0	3,344,000	0	0	31,268,544
REACTOR COOLANT PIPING	3,040,512	0	226,480	0	0	3,266,992
REMAINING CONTAM. MATLS	53,749,952	0	170,080	0	0	53,920,032
CONTAMINATED MATRL OTHR BLD	413,500,182	0	140,030	0	0	413,640,212
FILTER CARTRIDGES	547,938	691,914	1,824,000	0	65,753	3,129,605
SPENT RESINS	2,009,340	2,306,380	6,080,000	0	964,483	11,360,203
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES – CLASS A	5,573,478	0	176,700	0	0	5,750,178
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES – CLASS B	3,014,010	6,919,140	399,000	0	241,121	10,573,271
EVAPORATOR BOTTOMS	9,443,898	10,839,986	10,491,800	0	1,289,996	32,065,680
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	18,941,707	0	0	0	0	18,941,707
SUBTOTAL PWR COSTS	593,370,966	39,900,374	75,231,290	0	8,943,311	717,445,941
ATLANTIC COMPACT COMMISSION ADMINISTRATIVE SURCHARGE						3,883,494
TOTAL PWR COSTS (NSIDE COMPACT)						721,329,436

^(a) GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

1 **Table B-10 BWR Burial Costs at the South Carolina Site (2026 dollars)**

REFERENCE BWR COMPONENT	BASE DISPOSAL CHARGE	CASK HANDLING	CURIE SURCHARGE	LINER DOSE RATE	DOSE RATE SURCHARGE	DISPOSAL COST
STEAM SEPARATOR	371,901	3,228,932	4,256,000	0	178,513	8,035,346
FUEL SUPPORT & PIECES	163,654	1,614,466	532,000	0	78,554	2,388,674
CONTROL RODS/INCORES	487,528	922,552	2,432,000	0	234,013	4,076,094
CONTROL RODS GUIDES	137,016	1,383,828	76,000	0	50,696	1,647,540
JET PUMPS	395,061	4,612,760	6,080,000	0	189,629	11,277,451
TOP FUEL GUIDES	677,248	8,302,968	21,888,000	0	325,079	31,193,295
CORE SUPPORT PLATE	455,289	3,574,889	494,000	0	168,457	4,692,635
CORE SHROUD ^(a)	1,326,277	16,144,660	42,560,000	0	636,613	60,667,550
REACTOR VESSEL WALL	3,527,797	2,537,018	1,641,600	0	1,305,285	9,011,700
SAC SHIELD Neutron-Activated Matl	6,084,723	0	129,200	0	0	6,213,923
REACT. WATER REC	2,632,358	0	33,403	0	0	2,665,761
SAC SHIELD Contaminated Matl	15,757,643	0	117,670	0	0	15,875,313
OTHER PRIMARY CONTAINMENT	110,513,347	0	1,342,197	0	0	111,855,544
CONTAINM. ATMOSPHERIC	1,354,496	0	18,220	0	0	1,372,716
HIGH PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	685,148	0	6,453	0	0	691,601
LOW PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	303,757	0	3,796	0	0	307,553
REACTOR BLDG CLOSED COOLING	1,064,812	0	12,147	0	0	1,076,958
REACTOR CORE ISO COOLING	366,843	0	4,935	0	0	371,777
RESIDUAL HEAT REMOVAL	2,024,189	0	23,534	0	0	2,047,723
POOL LINER & RACKS	13,572,433	0	144,620	0	0	13,717,053
CONTAMINATED CONCRETE	14,967,419	0	164,738	0	0	15,132,157
OTHER REACTOR BUILDING	40,042,280	0	538,625	0	0	40,580,905
TURBINE	50,206,830	0	533,690	0	0	50,740,520
NUCLEAR STEAM CONDENSATE	10,243,374	0	137,788	0	0	10,381,162
LOW PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	22,283,549	0	279,751	0	0	22,563,300
MAIN STEAM	2,003,525	0	26,950	0	0	2,030,475
MOISTURE SEPARATOR REHEATERS	20,176,343	0	271,400	0	0	20,447,743
REACTOR FEEDWATER PUMPS	5,474,420	0	73,639	0	0	5,548,059
HIGH PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	3,616,715	0	45,929	0	0	3,662,645
OTHER TG BLDG	137,058,036	0	1,843,623	0	0	138,901,659
RAD WASTE BLDG	67,865,879	0	912,892	0	0	68,778,771
REACTOR BLDG – CLASS A	5,837,030	0	187,150	0	0	6,024,180
REACTOR BLDG – CLASS B	14,610,494	7,380,416	420,850	0	1,168,840	23,580,600
TG BLDG – CLASS A	3,940,736	0	126,350	0	0	4,067,086
TG BLDG – CLASS B	9,588,137	4,843,398	284,050	0	767,051	15,482,636
RAD WASTE & CONTROL – CLASS A	3,401,477	0	109,060	0	0	3,510,537
RAD WASTE & CONTROL – CLASS B	8,674,981	4,382,122	245,100	0	693,998	13,996,201
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS – CLASS A	29,838,185	19,950,187	1,103,520	0	5,257,040	56,148,932
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS – CLASS B	8,968,703	5,996,588	15,808,000	0	1,580,151	32,353,442
OTHER	10,520,978	7,034,459	250,040	0	262,162	18,067,640
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	1,548,017	0	0	0	0	1,548,017
SUBTOTAL BWR COSTS	632,768,628	91,909,243	105,158,920	0	12,896,081	842,732,872
ATLANTIC COMPACT COMMISSION ADMINISTRATIVE SURCHARGE						4,020,364
TOTAL BWR COSTS (INSIDE COMPACT)						846,753,235

^(a) GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

1 **Table B-11 PWR Burial Costs at the South Carolina Site (2024 dollars)**

REFERENCE PWR COMPONENT	BASE DISPOSAL CHARGE	CASK HANDLING	CURIE SURCHARGE	LINER DOSE RATE	DOSE RATE SURCHARGE	DISPOSAL COST
VESSEL WALL	5,898,632	4,283,132	11,286,000	0	2,831,343	24,299,107
VESSEL HEAD & BOTTOM	3,757,731	4,508,560	14,860	0	0	8,281,151
UPPER CORE SUPPORT ASSM	354,756	450,856	7,430	0	113,522	926,563
UPPER SUPPORT COLUMN	327,982	450,856	74,300	0	104,954	958,092
UPPER CORE BARREL	156,204	225,428	594,000	0	74,978	1,050,610
UPPER CORE GRID PLATE	390,510	563,570	1,485,000	0	187,445	2,626,525
GUIDE TUBES	577,955	676,284	74,300	0	156,048	1,484,587
LOWER CORE BARREL ^(a)	2,499,264	3,606,848	9,504,000	0	1,199,647	16,809,759
THERMAL SHIELDS ^(a)	468,612	676,284	1,782,000	0	224,934	3,151,830
CORE SHROUD ^(a)	362,788	450,856	18,117,000	0	174,138	19,104,782
LOWER GRID PLATE ^(a)	390,510	563,570	2,970,000	0	187,445	4,111,525
LOWER SUPPORT COLUMN	99,064	112,714	297,000	0	47,551	556,328
LOWER CORE FORGING	1,076,315	1,239,854	1,857,500	0	516,631	4,690,300
MISC INTERNALS	872,800	901,712	1,486,000	0	418,944	3,679,456
BIO SHIELD CONCRETE	21,274,500	0	1,486,000	0	0	22,760,500
REACTOR CAVITY LINER	428,384	0	7,430	0	0	435,814
REACTOR COOLANT PUMPS	7,457,584	0	57,701	0	0	7,515,285
PRESSURIZER	3,384,420	0	3,767	0	0	3,388,187
R.Hx,EHx,SUMP PUMP,CAVITY PUMP	312,408	0	8,760	0	0	321,168
PRESSURIZER RELIEF TANK	937,224	0	3,002	0	0	940,226
SAFETY INJECTION ACCUM TANKS	3,338,460	0	60,510	0	0	3,398,970
STEAM GENERATORS	27,291,584	0	3,269,200	0	0	30,560,784
REACTOR COOLANT PIPING	2,971,914	0	221,414	0	0	3,193,328
REMAINING CONTAM. MATLS	52,537,282	0	166,276	0	0	52,703,557
CONTAMINATED MATRL OTHR BLD	404,171,067	0	136,898	0	0	404,307,965
FILTER CARTRIDGES	535,518	676,284	1,782,000	0	64,262	3,058,064
SPENT RESINS	1,963,800	2,254,280	5,940,000	0	942,624	11,100,704
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES – CLASS A	5,447,615	0	172,748	0	0	5,620,362
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES – CLASS B	2,945,700	6,762,840	390,075	0	235,656	10,334,271
EVAPORATOR BOTTOMS	9,229,860	10,595,116	10,257,115	0	1,260,760	31,342,851
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	18,512,359	0	0	0	0	18,512,359
SUBTOTAL PWR COSTS	579,972,799	38,999,044	73,512,285	0	8,740,880	701,225,008
ATLANTIC COMPACT COMMISSION ADMINISTRATIVE SURCHARGE						3,883,494
TOTAL PWR COSTS (NSIDE COMPACT)						705,108,503

^(a) GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

1 **Table B-12 BWR Burial Costs at the South Carolina Site (2024 dollars)**

REFERENCE BWR COMPONENT	BASE DISPOSAL CHARGE	CASK HANDLING	CURIE SURCHARGE	LINER DOSE RATE	DOSE RATE SURCHARGE	DISPOSAL COST
STEAM SEPARATOR	363,503	3,155,992	4,158,000	0	174,481	7,851,976
FUEL SUPPORT & PIECES	159,962	1,577,996	520,100	0	76,782	2,334,840
CONTROL RODS/INCORES	476,479	901,712	2,376,000	0	228,710	3,982,900
CONTROL RODS GUIDES	133,922	1,352,568	74,300	0	49,551	1,610,341
JET PUMPS	386,140	4,508,560	5,940,000	0	185,347	11,020,047
TOP FUEL GUIDES	661,954	8,115,408	21,384,000	0	317,738	30,479,100
CORE SUPPORT PLATE	444,970	3,494,134	482,950	0	164,639	4,586,693
CORE SHROUD ^(a)	1,296,326	15,779,960	41,580,000	0	622,237	59,278,523
REACTOR VESSEL WALL	3,447,833	2,479,708	1,604,880	0	1,275,698	8,808,120
SAC SHIELD Neutron-Activated Matl	5,946,802	0	126,310	0	0	6,073,112
REACT. WATER REC	2,572,968	0	32,656	0	0	2,605,624
SAC SHIELD Contaminated Matl	15,400,468	0	115,038	0	0	15,515,506
OTHER PRIMARY CONTAINMENT	108,017,664	0	1,312,175	0	0	109,329,838
CONTAINM. ATMOSPHERIC	1,323,908	0	17,812	0	0	1,341,720
HIGH PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	669,620	0	6,309	0	0	675,928
LOW PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	296,904	0	3,711	0	0	300,615
REACTOR BLDG CLOSED COOLING	1,040,765	0	11,875	0	0	1,052,640
REACTOR CORE ISO COOLING	358,558	0	4,824	0	0	363,382
RESIDUAL HEAT REMOVAL	1,978,313	0	23,008	0	0	2,001,320
POOL LINER & RACKS	13,265,931	0	141,385	0	0	13,407,317
CONTAMINATED CONCRETE	14,629,734	0	161,053	0	0	14,790,787
OTHER REACTOR BUILDING	39,138,019	0	526,577	0	0	39,664,596
TURBINE	49,074,097	0	521,753	0	0	49,595,849
NUCLEAR STEAM CONDENSATE	10,012,051	0	134,706	0	0	10,146,757
LOW PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	21,780,803	0	273,493	0	0	22,054,296
MAIN STEAM	1,958,280	0	26,347	0	0	1,984,627
MOISTURE SEPARATOR REHEATERS	19,720,707	0	265,329	0	0	19,986,037
REACTOR FEEDWATER PUMPS	5,350,793	0	71,991	0	0	5,422,785
HIGH PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	3,534,746	0	44,902	0	0	3,579,647
OTHER TG BLDG	133,962,903	0	1,802,384	0	0	135,765,287
RAD WASTE BLDG	66,333,288	0	892,472	0	0	67,225,760
REACTOR BLDG – CLASS A	5,705,214	0	182,964	0	0	5,888,178
REACTOR BLDG – CLASS B	14,279,321	7,213,696	411,436	0	1,142,346	23,046,799
TG BLDG – CLASS A	3,851,744	0	123,524	0	0	3,975,268
TG BLDG – CLASS B	9,370,804	4,733,988	277,696	0	749,664	15,132,153
RAD WASTE & CONTROL – CLASS A	3,324,663	0	106,621	0	0	3,431,284
RAD WASTE & CONTROL – CLASS B	8,478,347	4,283,132	239,618	0	678,268	13,679,364
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS – CLASS A	29,161,849	19,499,522	1,078,836	0	5,137,879	54,878,086
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS – CLASS B	8,765,411	5,861,128	15,444,000	0	1,544,334	31,614,873
OTHER	10,282,502	6,875,554	244,447	0	256,220	17,658,722
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	1,512,928	0	0	0	0	1,512,928
SUBTOTAL BWR COSTS	618,471,194	89,833,058	102,745,481	0	11,432,588	823,653,626
ATLANTIC COMPACT COMMISSION ADMINISTRATIVE SURCHARGE						4,020,364
TOTAL BWR COSTS (INSIDE COMPACT)						827,673,990

^(a) GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

1 **Table B-13 PWR Burial Costs at the Washington Site (2026 dollars)**

REFERENCE PWR COMPONENT	VOLUME CHARGE	SHIPMENT CHARGE	CONTAINER CHARGE	CONTAINER DOSE RATE CHARGE	DISPOSAL COST
VESSEL WALL	640,046	558,684	451,036	1,027,454	2,677,220
VESSEL HEAD & BOTTOM	673,733	588,089	474,775	2,525	1,739,122
UPPER CORE SUPPORT ASSM	67,373	58,809	47,478	72,007	245,667
UPPER SUPPORT COLUMN	67,373	58,809	47,478	72,007	245,667
UPPER CORE BARREL	33,687	29,404	23,739	54,077	140,906
UPPER CORE GRID PLATE	84,217	73,511	59,347	135,191	352,266
GUIDE TUBES	101,060	88,213	71,216	108,010	368,500
LOWER CORE BARREL ^(a)	538,986	470,471	379,820	865,224	2,254,501
THERMAL SHIELDS ^(a)	101,060	88,213	71,216	162,230	422,719
CORE SHROUD ^(a)	67,373	58,809	47,478	108,153	281,813
LOWER GRID PLATE ^(a)	84,217	73,511	59,347	135,191	352,266
LOWER SUPPORT COLUMN	16,843	14,702	11,869	27,038	70,453
LOWER CORE FORGING	185,277	161,724	130,563	297,421	774,985
MISC INTERNALS	134,747	117,618	94,955	216,306	563,625
BIO SHIELD CONCRETE	4,204,093	720,409	2,314,529	12,311	7,251,342
REACTOR CAVITY LINER	86,238	14,702	47,478	253	148,670
REACTOR COOLANT PUMPS	707,419	176,427	94,955	505	979,306
PRESSURIZER	606,360	117,618	94,955	505	819,437
R.Hx,EHx,SUMP PUMP,CAVITY PUMP	67,373	14,702	35,608	189	117,873
PRESSURIZER RELIEF TANK	202,120	29,404	23,739	126	255,389
SAFETY INJECTION ACCUM TANKS	673,733	117,618	94,955	505	886,811
STEAM GENERATORS	3,598,070	470,471	379,820	2,020	4,450,382
REACTOR COOLANT PIPING	555,830	102,916	83,086	442	742,273
REMAINING CONTAM. MATLS	8,860,934	1,484,924	4,878,315	25,948	15,250,122
CONTAMINATED MATRL OTHR BLD	80,361,332	11,702,967	44,023,530	234,168	136,321,998
FILTER CARTRIDGES	53,056	88,213	498,514	756,072	1,395,856
SPENT RESINS	336,866	294,044	237,388	540,765	1,409,063
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES – CLASS A	1,174,822	441,067	11,038,523	58,716	12,713,127
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES – CLASS B	530,565	441,067	4,985,140	1,109,555	7,066,326
EVAPORATOR BOTTOMS	1,583,272	1,382,009	1,115,722	1,109,555	5,190,558
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	2,620,161	147,022	1,436,195	7,639	4,211,017
HEAVY OBJECT SURCHARGE					258,724
SITE AVAILABILITY CHARGES					930,585
OPERATING MARGIN					9,298,387
SUBTOTAL PWR COSTS	109,018,234	20,186,148	73,352,768	7,142,109	220,186,956
TAXES & FEES (% OF CHARGES)					9,468,039
TAXES & FEES (\$/UNIT VOL.)					86,624,689
ANNUAL PERMIT FEES (3 YRS)					212,000
TOTAL PWR COSTS					316,491,684

^(a) GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

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1 **Table B-14 BWR Burial Costs at the Washington Site (2026 dollars)**

REFERENCE BWR COMPONENT	VOLUME CHARGE	SHIPMENT CHARGE	CONTAINER CHARGE	CONTAINER DOSE RATE CHARGE	DISPOSAL COST
STEAM SEPARATOR	59,482	205,831	332,343	1,109,555	1,707,211
FUEL SUPPORT & PIECES	29,741	102,916	166,171	378,536	677,363
CONTROL RODS/INCORES	89,222	117,618	94,955	1,109,555	1,411,351
CONTROL RODS GUIDES	23,793	88,213	142,433	324,459	578,897
JET PUMPS	83,274	294,044	474,775	1,109,555	1,961,649
TOP FUEL GUIDES	142,756	1,058,560	854,595	1,109,555	3,165,466
CORE SUPPORT PLATE	65,430	235,236	367,951	838,186	1,506,802
CORE SHROUD ^(a)	279,563	2,058,311	1,661,713	1,109,555	5,109,143
REACTOR VESSEL WALL	47,585	294,044	261,126	594,842	1,197,597
SAC SHIELD NEUTRON-ACTIVATED MATL	535,334	205,831	166,171	884	908,220
REACT. WATER REC	523,437	73,511	71,216	379	668,543
SAC SHIELD CONTAMINATED MATERIAL	1,843,927	558,684	451,036	2,399	2,856,047
OTHER PRIMARY CONTAINMENT	21,032,662	2,499,377	11,513,299	61,241	35,106,579
CONTAINM. ATMOSPHERIC	285,511	14,702	23,739	126	324,079
HIGH PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	101,119	29,404	23,739	126	154,388
LOW PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	59,482	14,702	11,869	63	86,116
REACTOR BLDG CLOSED COOLING	190,341	29,404	71,216	379	291,340
REACTOR CORE ISO COOLING	77,326	14,702	35,608	189	127,826
RESIDUAL HEAT REMOVAL	368,785	73,511	83,086	442	525,824
POOL LINER & RACKS	2,266,246	264,640	439,167	2,336	2,972,389
CONTAMINATED CONCRETE	2,581,498	411,662	1,281,893	6,819	4,281,871
OTHER REACTOR BUILDING	8,440,426	676,302	4,629,058	24,623	13,770,409
TURBINE	8,363,100	1,205,582	3,299,688	17,552	12,885,922
NUCLEAR STEAM CONDENSATE	2,159,179	191,129	522,253	2,778	2,875,338
LOW PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	4,383,787	617,493	522,253	2,778	5,526,311
MAIN STEAM	422,319	29,404	35,608	189	487,521
MOISTURE SEPARATOR REHEATERS	4,252,928	382,258	308,604	1,642	4,945,431
REACTOR FEEDWATER PUMPS	1,153,941	88,213	237,388	1,263	1,480,805
HIGH PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	719,726	117,618	94,955	505	932,804
OTHER TG BLDG	28,890,170	3,499,128	15,240,284	81,065	47,710,647
RAD WASTE BLDG	14,305,303	1,058,560	7,620,142	40,533	23,024,538
REACTOR BLDG – CLASS A	1,230,375	88,213	11,691,339	62,188	13,072,116
REACTOR BLDG – CLASS B	553,356	470,471	5,258,135	1,109,555	7,391,518
TG BLDG – CLASS A	830,659	58,809	7,893,138	41,985	8,824,591
TG BLDG – CLASS B	373,484	308,747	3,548,945	1,109,555	5,340,731
RAD WASTE & CONTROL – CLASS A	716,990	58,809	6,813,024	36,239	7,625,063
RAD WASTE & CONTROL – CLASS B	322,271	279,342	3,062,300	1,109,555	4,773,469
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS – CLASS A	2,926,490	2,543,484	2,053,403	776,912	8,300,289
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS – CLASS B	880,326	764,515	617,208	1,109,555	3,371,605
OTHER	1,034,978	896,835	724,032	3,851	2,659,697
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	214,133	14,702	166,171	884	395,891
HEAVY OBJECT SURCHARGE					374,593
SITE AVAILABILITY CHARGES					930,585
OPERATING MARGIN					9,298,387
SUBTOTAL BWR COSTS	112,860,457	21,994,521	92,866,029	13,292,390	251,616,963
TAXES & FEES (% OF CHARGES)					10,819,529
TAXES & FEES (\$/UNIT VOL.)					89,955,640
ANNUAL PERMIT FEES (3 YRS)					212,000
TOTAL BWR COSTS					352,604,132

^(a) GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

1 **Table B-15 PWR Burial Costs at the Washington Site (2024 dollars)**

REFERENCE PWR COMPONENT	VOLUME CHARGE	SHIPMENT CHARGE	CONTAINER CHARGE	CONTAINER DOSE RATE CHARGE	DISPOSAL COST
VESSEL WALL	598,274	519,854	425,434	1,060,358	2,603,920
VESSEL HEAD & BOTTOM	629,762	547,214	447,826	2,608	1,627,410
UPPER CORE SUPPORT ASSM	62,976	54,721	44,783	74,112	236,592
UPPER SUPPORT COLUMN	62,976	54,721	44,783	74,112	236,592
UPPER CORE BARREL	31,488	27,361	22,391	55,808	137,048
UPPER CORE GRID PLATE	78,720	68,402	55,978	139,521	342,621
GUIDE TUBES	94,464	82,082	67,174	111,167	354,888
LOWER CORE BARREL ^(a)	503,809	437,772	358,260	892,933	2,192,774
THERMAL SHIELDS ^(a)	94,464	82,082	67,174	167,425	411,145
CORE SHROUD ^(a)	62,976	54,721	44,783	111,617	274,097
LOWER GRID PLATE ^(a)	78,720	68,402	55,978	139,521	342,621
LOWER SUPPORT COLUMN	15,744	13,680	11,196	27,904	68,524
LOWER CORE FORGING	173,184	150,484	123,152	306,946	753,766
MISC INTERNALS	125,952	109,443	89,565	223,233	548,194
BIO SHIELD CONCRETE	3,929,712	670,338	2,183,150	12,716	6,795,916
REACTOR CAVITY LINER	80,609	13,680	44,783	261	139,333
REACTOR COOLANT PUMPS	661,250	164,164	89,565	522	915,501
PRESSURIZER	566,785	109,443	89,565	522	766,315
R.Hx,EHx,SUMP PUMP,CAVITY PUMP	62,976	13,680	33,587	196	110,439
PRESSURIZER RELIEF TANK	188,928	27,361	22,391	130	238,811
SAFETY INJECTION ACCUM TANKS	629,762	109,443	89,565	522	829,291
STEAM GENERATORS	3,363,242	437,772	358,260	2,087	4,161,361
REACTOR COOLANT PIPING	519,553	95,763	78,369	456	694,142
REMAINING CONTAM. MATLS	8,282,625	1,381,716	4,601,408	26,802	14,292,551
CONTAMINATED MATRL OTHR BLD	75,116,547	10,889,567	41,524,629	241,871	127,772,613
FILTER CARTRIDGES	49,594	82,082	470,217	778,171	1,380,064
SPENT RESINS	314,881	273,607	223,913	558,083	1,370,484
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES – CLASS A	1,098,147	410,411	10,411,945	60,647	11,981,150
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES – CLASS B	495,937	410,411	4,702,169	1,081,624	6,690,141
EVAPORATOR BOTTOMS	1,479,940	1,285,954	1,052,390	1,081,624	4,899,908
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	2,449,156	136,804	1,354,672	7,891	3,948,522
HEAVY OBJECT SURCHARGE					243,872
SITE AVAILABILITY CHARGES					883,505
OPERATING MARGIN					9,064,312
SUBTOTAL PWR COSTS	101,903,154	18,783,134	69,189,055	7,241,389	207,308,422
TAXES & FEES (% OF CHARGES)					8,914,262
TAXES & FEES (\$/UNIT VOL.)					22,099,781
ANNUAL PERMIT FEES (3 YRS)					212,000
TOTAL PWR COSTS					238,534,465

^(a) GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

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1 **Table B-16 BWR Burial Costs at the Washington Site (2024 dollars)**

REFERENCE BWR COMPONENT	VOLUME CHARGE	SHIPMENT CHARGE	CONTAINER CHARGE	CONTAINER DOSE RATE CHARGE	DISPOSAL COST
STEAM SEPARATOR	55,599	191,525	313,478	1,081,624	1,642,226
FUEL SUPPORT & PIECES	27,800	95,763	156,739	390,658	670,959
CONTROL RODS/INCORES	83,399	109,443	89,565	1,081,624	1,364,031
CONTROL RODS GUIDES	22,240	82,082	134,348	334,850	573,520
JET PUMPS	77,839	273,607	447,826	1,081,624	1,880,896
TOP FUEL GUIDES	133,439	984,986	806,086	1,081,624	3,006,134
CORE SUPPORT PLATE	61,159	218,886	347,065	865,029	1,492,139
CORE SHROUD ^(a)	261,317	1,915,250	1,567,390	1,081,624	4,825,581
REACTOR VESSEL WALL	44,480	273,607	246,304	613,892	1,178,282
SAC SHIELD NEUTRON-ACTIVATED MATL	500,395	191,525	156,739	913	849,572
REACT. WATER REC	489,275	68,402	67,174	391	625,242
SAC SHIELD CONTAMINATED MATERIAL	1,723,583	519,854	425,434	2,478	2,671,349
OTHER PRIMARY CONTAINMENT	19,659,965	2,325,661	10,859,771	63,256	32,908,652
CONTAINM. ATMOSPHERIC	266,877	13,680	22,391	130	303,079
HIGH PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	94,519	27,361	22,391	130	144,401
LOW PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	55,599	13,680	11,196	65	80,541
REACTOR BLDG CLOSED COOLING	177,918	27,361	67,174	391	272,844
REACTOR CORE ISO COOLING	72,279	13,680	33,587	196	119,742
RESIDUAL HEAT REMOVAL	344,717	68,402	78,369	456	491,944
POOL LINER & RACKS	2,118,339	246,246	414,239	2,413	2,781,237
CONTAMINATED CONCRETE	2,413,016	383,050	1,209,129	7,043	4,012,238
OTHER REACTOR BUILDING	7,889,562	629,297	4,366,300	25,433	12,910,590
TURBINE	7,817,282	1,121,790	3,112,388	18,129	12,069,589
NUCLEAR STEAM CONDENSATE	2,018,260	177,845	492,608	2,869	2,691,582
LOW PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	4,097,679	574,575	492,608	2,869	5,167,732
MAIN STEAM	394,756	27,361	33,587	196	455,899
MOISTURE SEPARATOR REHEATERS	3,975,360	355,689	291,087	1,696	4,623,832
REACTOR FEEDWATER PUMPS	1,078,629	82,082	223,913	1,304	1,385,928
HIGH PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	672,753	109,443	89,565	522	872,283
OTHER TG BLDG	27,004,652	3,255,926	14,375,202	83,732	44,719,511
RAD WASTE BLDG	13,371,667	984,986	7,187,601	41,866	21,586,120
REACTOR BLDG – CLASS A	1,150,075	82,082	11,027,705	64,234	12,324,096
REACTOR BLDG – CLASS B	517,242	437,772	4,959,669	1,081,624	6,996,305
TG BLDG – CLASS A	776,446	54,721	7,445,101	43,366	8,319,634
TG BLDG – CLASS B	349,109	287,288	3,347,496	1,081,624	5,065,517
RAD WASTE & CONTROL – CLASS A	670,196	54,721	6,426,297	37,432	7,188,646
RAD WASTE & CONTROL – CLASS B	301,238	259,927	2,888,475	1,081,624	4,531,264
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS – CLASS A	2,735,493	2,366,702	1,936,846	802,042	7,841,083
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS – CLASS B	822,872	711,379	582,173	1,081,624	3,198,048
OTHER	967,430	834,502	682,934	3,978	2,488,844
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	200,158	13,680	156,739	913	371,490
HEAVY OBJECT SURCHARGE					353,090
SITE AVAILABILITY CHARGES					883,505
OPERATING MARGIN					9,064,312
SUBTOTAL BWR COSTS	105,494,614	20,465,819	87,594,687	13,147,486	237,003,513
TAXES & FEES (% OF CHARGES)					10,191,151
TAXES & FEES (\$/UNIT VOL.)					22,949,577
ANNUAL PERMIT FEES (3 YRS)					212,000
TOTAL BWR COSTS					270,356,241

^(a) GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

1 **Table B-17 PWR LLW Disposition Costs Using a Combination of Non-Compact Facility**
2 **and the Texas Disposal Facility (2026 dollars)**

REFERENCE PWR COMPONENT	BASE DISPOSAL CHARGE	IRRADIATED HARDWARE HANDLE SURCHARGE	CASK HANDLE SURCHARGE	WEIGHT SURCHARGE	CURIE CHARGE	DOSE RATE SURCHARGE	VENDOR CHARGES	DISPOSAL COST
VESSEL WALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	827,640	827,640
VESSEL HEAD & BOTTOM	0	0	0	0	0	0	432,000	432,000
UPPER CORE SUPPORT ASSM	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,200	19,200
UPPER SUPPORT COLUMN	0	0	0	0	0	0	87,120	87,120
UPPER CORE BARREL	200,000	150,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	400,000
UPPER CORE GRID PLATE	500,000	375,000	0	0	1,100,000	0	0	1,975,000
GUIDE TUBES	0	0	0	0	0	0	130,680	130,680
LOWER CORE BARREL ^(a)	3,200,000	2,400,000	0	0	7,040,000	0	0	12,640,000
THERMAL SHIELDS ^(a)	600,000	450,000	0	0	1,320,000	0	0	2,370,000
CORE SHROUD ^(a)	400,000	300,000	0	0	13,420,000	0	0	14,120,000
LOWER GRID PLATE ^(a)	500,000	375,000	0	0	2,200,000	0	0	3,075,000
LOWER SUPPORT COLUMN	100,000	75,000	0	0	220,000	0	0	395,000
LOWER CORE FORGING	1,100,000	825,000	0	0	125,000	0	0	2,050,000
MISC INTERNALS	800,000	600,000	0	0	100,000	0	0	1,500,000
BIO SHIELD CONCRETE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,198,080	1,198,080
REACTOR CAVITY LINER	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,576	24,576
REACTOR COOLANT PUMPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	453,600	453,600
PRESSURIZER	0	0	0	0	0	0	388,800	388,800
R.Hx,EHx,SUMP PUMP,CAVITY PUMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,200	19,200
PRESSURIZER RELIEF TANK	0	0	0	0	0	0	57,600	57,600
SAFETY INJECTION ACCUM TANKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	192,000	192,000
STEAM GENERATORS	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,307,096	2,307,096
REACTOR COOLANT PIPING	0	0	0	0	0	0	158,400	158,400
REMAINING CONTAM. MATLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,525,184	2,525,184
CONTAMINATED MATRL OTHR BLD	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,053,345	35,053,345
FILTER CARTRIDGES	315,000	0	0	0	250,000	0	0	565,000
SPENT RESINS	2,000,000	0	0	0	2,100,000	0	0	4,100,000
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,263,335	5,263,335
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES – CLASS B	3,150,000	0	0	0	26,250	0	0	3,176,250
EVAPORATOR BOTTOMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,243,253	2,243,253
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	746,692	746,692
TOTAL PWR COSTS	12,865,000	5,550,000	0	0	27,951,250	0	52,127,801	98,494,051

^(a) GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

1 **Table B-18 BWR LLW Disposition Costs Using a Combination of Non-Compact Disposal**
2 **Facility and the Texas Disposal Facility (2026 dollars)**

REFERENCE BWR COMPONENT	BASE DISPOSAL CHARGE	IRRADIATED HARDWARE HANDLE SURCHARGE	CASK HANDLE SURCHARGE	WEIGHT SURCHARGE	CURIE CHARGE	DOSE RATE SURCHARGE	VENDOR CHARGES	DISPOSAL COST
STEAM SEPARATOR	353,146	1,050,000	0	0	480,018	0	0	1,883,164
FUEL SUPPORT & PIECES	176,573	525,000	0	0	35,001	0	0	736,574
CONTROL RODS/INCORES	529,719	600,000	0	0	1,760,350	211,888	0	3,101,956
CONTROL RODS GUIDES	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,766	30,766
JET PUMPS	494,404	1,500,000	0	0	1,000,037	197,762	0	3,192,203
TOP FUEL GUIDES	847,550	5,400,000	0	0	1,505,056	339,020	0	8,091,626
CORE SUPPORT PLATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	84,607	84,607
CORE SHROUD ^(a)	1,659,786	10,500,000	0	0	30,811,655	663,914	0	43,635,356
REACTOR VESSEL WALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	61,532	61,532
SAC SHIELD Neutron-Activated Matl	0	0	0	0	0	0	152,559	152,559
REACT. WATER REC	0	0	0	0	0	0	149,169	149,169
SAC SHIELD Contaminated Matl	0	0	0	0	0	0	525,481	525,481
OTHER PRIMARY CONTAINMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,950,111	8,950,111
CONTAINM. ATMOSPHERIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	81,365	81,365
HIGH PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,817	28,817
LOW PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,951	16,951
REACTOR BLDG CLOSED COOLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,243	54,243
REACTOR CORE ISO COOLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,036	22,036
RESIDUAL HEAT REMOVAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	105,096	105,096
POOL LINER & RACKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	645,833	645,833
CONTAMINATED CONCRETE	0	0	0	0	0	0	735,674	735,674
OTHER REACTOR BUILDING	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,405,348	2,405,348
TURBINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,362,451	5,362,451
NUCLEAR STEAM CONDENSATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	615,322	615,322
LOW PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,249,289	1,249,289
MAIN STEAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	120,352	120,352
MOISTURE SEPARATOR REHEATERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,211,997	1,211,997
REACTOR FEEDWATER PUMPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	739,911	739,911
HIGH PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	205,107	205,107
OTHER TG BLDG	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,233,105	8,233,105
RAD WASTE BLDG	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,657,593	12,657,593
REACTOR BLDG – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,512,221	5,512,221
REACTOR BLDG – CLASS B	3,285,317	0	0	0	27,688	0	0	3,313,005
TG BLDG – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,721,449	3,721,449
TG BLDG – CLASS B	2,217,404	0	0	0	18,688	0	0	2,236,091
RAD WASTE & CONTROL – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,212,198	3,212,198
RAD WASTE & CONTROL – CLASS B	1,913,345	0	0	0	16,125	0	0	1,929,470
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	0	554,256	554,256
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS – CLASS B	5,226,561	0	0	0	1,560,000	0	0	6,786,561
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,338,324	1,338,324
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	61,024	61,024
TOTAL BWR COSTS	16,703,806	19,575,000	0	0	37,214,616	1,412,584	58,844,188	133,750,194

^(a) GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

1 **Table B-19 PWR LLW Disposition Costs Using a Combination of Non-Compact Facility**
2 **and the South Carolina Disposal Facility (2026 dollars)**

REFERENCE PWR COMPONENT	BASE DISPOSAL CHARGE	CASK HANDLING	CURIE SURCHARGE	LINER DOSE RATE	DOSE RATE SURCHARGE	VENDOR CHARGES	DISPOSAL COST
VESSEL WALL	0	0	0	0	0	827,640	827,640
VESSEL HEAD & BOTTOM	0	0	0	0	0	432,000	432,000
UPPER CORE SUPPORT ASSM	0	0	0	0	0	19,200	19,200
UPPER SUPPORT COLUMN	0	0	0	0	0	87,120	87,120
UPPER CORE BARREL	159,813	230,638	608,000	0	76,710	0	1,075,161
UPPER CORE GRID PLATE	399,533	576,595	1,520,000	0	191,776	0	2,687,903
GUIDE TUBES	0	0	0	0	0	130,680	130,680
LOWER CORE BARREL ^(a)	2,557,008	3,690,208	9,728,000	0	1,227,364	0	17,202,580
THERMAL SHIELDS ^(a)	479,439	691,914	1,824,000	0	230,131	0	3,225,484
CORE SHROUD ^(a)	371,162	461,276	18,544,000	0	178,158	0	19,554,595
LOWER GRID PLATE ^(a)	399,533	576,595	3,040,000	0	191,776	0	4,207,903
LOWER SUPPORT COLUMN	101,350	115,319	304,000	0	48,648	0	569,318
LOWER CORE FORGING	1,101,158	1,268,509	1,900,000	0	528,556	0	4,798,223
MISC INTERNALS	893,040	922,552	1,520,000	0	428,659	0	3,764,251
BIO SHIELD CONCRETE	0	0	0	0	0	1,198,080	1,198,080
REACTOR CAVITY LINER	0	0	0	0	0	24,576	24,576
REACTOR COOLANT PUMPS	0	0	0	0	0	453,600	453,600
PRESSURIZER	0	0	0	0	0	388,800	388,800
R.Hx,EHx,SUMP PUMP,CAVITY PUMP	0	0	0	0	0	19,200	19,200
PRESSURIZER RELIEF TANK	0	0	0	0	0	57,600	57,600
SAFETY INJECTION ACCUM TANKS	0	0	0	0	0	192,000	192,000
STEAM GENERATORS	0	0	0	0	0	2,307,096	2,307,096
REACTOR COOLANT PIPING	0	0	0	0	0	158,400	158,400
REMAINING CONTAM. MATLS	0	0	0	0	0	2,525,184	2,525,184
CONTAMINATED MATRL OTHR BLD	0	0	0	0	0	35,053,345	35,053,345
FILTER CARTRIDGES	547,938	691,914	1,824,000	0	65,753	0	3,129,605
SPENT RESINS	2,009,340	2,306,380	6,080,000	0	964,483	0	11,360,203
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	5,263,335	5,263,335
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES – CLASS B	3,014,010	6,919,140	399,000	0	241,121	0	10,573,271
EVAPORATOR BOTTOMS	0	0	0	0	0	2,243,253	2,243,253
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	0	0	0	0	0	746,692	746,692
SUBTOTAL PWR COSTS	12,033,323	18,451,040	47,291,000	0	4,373,134	52,127,801	134,276,298
ATLANTIC COMPACT COMMISSION ADMINISTRATIVE SURCHARGE							77,190
TOTAL PWR COSTS (INSIDE COMPACT)							134,353,488

^(a) GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

1 **Table B-20 BWR LLW Disposition Costs Using a Combination of Non-Compact Disposal**
2 **Facility and the South Carolina Disposal Facility (2026 dollars)**

REFERENCE BWR COMPONENT	BASE DISPOSAL CHARGE	CASK HANDLING	CURIE SURCHARGE	LINER DOSE RATE	DOSE RATE SURCHARGE	VENDOR CHARGES	DISPOSAL COST
STEAM SEPARATOR	371,901	3,228,932	4,256,000	0	178,513	0	8,035,346
FUEL SUPPORT & PIECES	163,654	1,614,466	532,000	0	78,554	0	2,388,674
CONTROL RODS/INCORES	487,528	922,552	2,432,000	0	234,013	0	4,076,094
CONTROL RODS GUIDES	0	0	0	0	0	30,766	30,766
JET PUMPS	395,061	4,612,760	6,080,000	0	189,629	0	11,277,451
TOP FUEL GUIDES	677,248	8,302,968	21,888,000	0	325,079	0	31,193,295
CORE SUPPORT PLATE	0	0	0	0	0	84,607	84,607
CORE SHROUD ^(a)	1,326,277	16,144,660	42,560,000	0	636,613	0	60,667,550
REACTOR VESSEL WALL	0	0	0	0	0	61,532	61,532
SAC SHIELD Neutron-Activated Matl	0	0	0	0	0	152,559	152,559
REACT. WATER REC	0	0	0	0	0	149,169	149,169
SAC SHIELD Contaminated Matl	0	0	0	0	0	525,481	525,481
OTHER PRIMARY CONTAINMENT	0	0	0	0	0	8,950,111	8,950,111
CONTAINM. ATMOSPHERIC	0	0	0	0	0	81,365	81,365
HIGH PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	0	0	0	0	0	28,817	28,817
LOW PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	0	0	0	0	0	16,951	16,951
REACTOR BLDG CLOSED COOLING	0	0	0	0	0	54,243	54,243
REACTOR CORE ISO COOLING	0	0	0	0	0	22,036	22,036
RESIDUAL HEAT REMOVAL	0	0	0	0	0	105,096	105,096
POOL LINER & RACKS	0	0	0	0	0	645,833	645,833
CONTAMINATED CONCRETE	0	0	0	0	0	735,674	735,674
OTHER REACTOR BUILDING	0	0	0	0	0	2,405,348	2,405,348
TURBINE	0	0	0	0	0	5,362,451	5,362,451
NUCLEAR STEAM CONDENSATE	0	0	0	0	0	615,322	615,322
LOW PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	0	0	0	0	0	1,249,289	1,249,289
MAIN STEAM	0	0	0	0	0	120,352	120,352
MOISTURE SEPARATOR REHEATERS	0	0	0	0	0	1,211,997	1,211,997
REACTOR FEEDWATER PUMPS	0	0	0	0	0	739,911	739,911
HIGH PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	0	0	0	0	0	205,107	205,107
OTHER TG BLDG	0	0	0	0	0	8,233,105	8,233,105
RAD WASTE BLDG	0	0	0	0	0	12,657,593	12,657,593
REACTOR BLDG – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	5,512,221	5,512,221
REACTOR BLDG – CLASS B	14,610,494	7,380,416	420,850	0	1,168,840	0	23,580,600
TG BLDG – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	3,721,449	3,721,449
TG BLDG – CLASS B	9,588,137	4,843,398	284,050	0	767,051	0	15,482,636
RAD WASTE & CONTROL – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	3,212,198	3,212,198
RAD WASTE & CONTROL – CLASS B	8,674,981	4,382,122	245,100	0	693,998	0	13,996,201
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	554,256	554,256
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS – CLASS B	8,968,703	5,996,588	15,808,000	0	1,580,151	0	32,353,442
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	1,338,324	1,338,324
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	0	0	0	0	0	61,024	61,024
SUBTOTAL BWR COSTS	45,263,984	57,428,862	94,506,000	0	5,852,441	58,844,188	261,895,475
ATLANTIC COMPACT COMMISSION ADMINISTRATIVE SURCHARGE							100,223
TOTAL BWR COSTS (INSIDE COMPACT)							261,995,698

^(a) GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

1 **Table B-21 PWR LLW Disposition Costs Using a Combination of Non-Compact Disposal**
2 **Facility and the Washington Disposal Facility (2026 dollars)**

REFERENCE PWR COMPONENT	VOLUME CHARGE	SHIPMENT CHARGE	CONTAINER CHARGE	CONTAINER DOSE RATE CHARGE	WASTE VENDOR CHARGE	DISPOSAL COST
VESSEL WALL	0	0	0	0	827,640	827,640
VESSEL HEAD & BOTTOM	0	0	0	0	432,000	432,000
UPPER CORE SUPPORT ASSM	0	0	0	0	19,200	19,200
UPPER SUPPORT COLUMN	0	0	0	0	87,120	87,120
UPPER CORE BARREL	33,687	29,404	23,739	54,077	0	140,906
UPPER CORE GRID PLATE	84,217	73,511	59,347	135,191	0	352,266
GUIDE TUBES	0	0	0	0	130,680	130,680
LOWER CORE BARREL ^(a)	538,986	470,471	379,820	865,224	0	2,254,501
THERMAL SHIELDS ^(a)	101,060	88,213	71,216	162,230	0	422,719
CORE SHROUD ^(a)	67,373	58,809	47,478	108,153	0	281,813
LOWER GRID PLATE ^(a)	84,217	73,511	59,347	135,191	0	352,266
LOWER SUPPORT COLUMN	16,843	14,702	11,869	27,038	0	70,453
LOWER CORE FORGING	185,277	161,724	130,563	297,421	0	774,985
MISC INTERNALS	134,747	117,618	94,955	216,306	0	563,625
BIO SHIELD CONCRETE	0	0	0	0	1,198,080	1,198,080
REACTOR CAVITY LINER	0	0	0	0	24,576	24,576
REACTOR COOLANT PUMPS	0	0	0	0	453,600	453,600
PRESSURIZER	0	0	0	0	388,800	388,800
R.Hx,EHx,SUMP PUMP,CAVITY PUMP	0	0	0	0	19,200	19,200
PRESSURIZER RELIEF TANK	0	0	0	0	57,600	57,600
SAFETY INJECTION ACCUM TANKS	0	0	0	0	192,000	192,000
STEAM GENERATORS	0	0	0	0	2,307,096	2,307,096
REACTOR COOLANT PIPING	0	0	0	0	158,400	158,400
REMAINING CONTAM. MATLS	0	0	0	0	2,525,184	2,525,184
CONTAMINATED MATRL OTHR BLD	0	0	0	0	35,053,345	35,053,345
FILTER CARTRIDGES	53,056	88,213	498,514	756,072	0	1,395,856
SPENT RESINS	336,866	294,044	237,388	540,765	0	1,409,063
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	5,263,335	5,263,335
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES – CLASS B	530,565	441,067	4,985,140	1,109,555	0	7,066,326
EVAPORATOR BOTTOMS	0	0	0	0	2,243,253	2,243,253
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	0	0	0	0	746,692	746,692
HEAVY OBJECT SURCHARGE						0
SITE AVAILABILITY CHARGES						930,585
OPERATING MARGIN						3,590,178
SUBTOTAL PWR COSTS	2,166,893	1,911,289	6,599,375	4,407,223	52,127,801	71,733,343
TAXES & FEES (% OF CHARGES)						843,038
TAXES & FEES (\$/UNIT VOL.)						1,458,626
ANNUAL PERMIT FEES (3 YRS)						212,000
TOTAL PWR COSTS						74,247,008

^(a) GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

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1 **Table B-22 BWR LLW Disposition Costs Using a Combination of Non-Compact Disposal**
2 **Facility and the Washington Disposal Facility (2026 dollars)**

REFERENCE BWR COMPONENT	VOLUME CHARGE	SHIPMENT CHARGE	CONTAINER CHARGE	CONTAINER DOSE RATE CHARGE	VENDOR CHARGE	DISPOSAL COST
STEAM SEPARATOR	59,482	205,831	332,343	1,109,555	0	1,707,211
FUEL SUPPORT & PIECES	29,741	102,916	166,171	378,536	0	677,363
CONTROL RODS/INCORES	89,222	117,618	94,955	1,109,555	0	1,411,351
CONTROL RODS GUIDES	0	0	0	0	30,766	30,766
JET PUMPS	83,274	294,044	474,775	1,109,555	0	1,961,649
TOP FUEL GUIDES	142,756	1,058,560	854,595	1,109,555	0	3,165,466
CORE SUPPORT PLATE	0	0	0	0	84,607	84,607
CORE SHROUD ^(a)	279,563	2,058,311	1,661,713	1,109,555	0	5,109,143
REACTOR VESSEL WALL	0	0	0	0	61,532	61,532
SAC SHIELD Neutron-Activated Matl	0	0	0	0	152,559	152,559
REACT. WATER REC	0	0	0	0	149,169	149,169
SAC SHIELD Contaminated Matl	0	0	0	0	525,481	525,481
OTHER PRIMARY CONTAINMENT	0	0	0	0	8,950,111	8,950,111
CONTAINM. ATMOSPHERIC	0	0	0	0	81,365	81,365
HIGH PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	0	0	0	0	28,817	28,817
LOW PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	0	0	0	0	16,951	16,951
REACTOR BLDG CLOSED COOLING	0	0	0	0	54,243	54,243
REACTOR CORE ISO COOLING	0	0	0	0	22,036	22,036
RESIDUAL HEAT REMOVAL	0	0	0	0	105,096	105,096
POOL LINER & RACKS	0	0	0	0	645,833	645,833
CONTAMINATED CONCRETE	0	0	0	0	735,674	735,674
OTHER REACTOR BUILDING	0	0	0	0	2,405,348	2,405,348
TURBINE	0	0	0	0	5,362,451	5,362,451
NUCLEAR STEAM CONDENSATE	0	0	0	0	615,322	615,322
LOW PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	0	0	0	0	1,249,289	1,249,289
MAIN STEAM	0	0	0	0	120,352	120,352
MOISTURE SEPARATOR REHEATERS	0	0	0	0	1,211,997	1,211,997
REACTOR FEEDWATER PUMPS	0	0	0	0	739,911	739,911
HIGH PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	0	0	0	0	205,107	205,107
OTHER TG BLDG	0	0	0	0	8,233,105	8,233,105
RAD WASTE BLDG	0	0	0	0	12,657,593	12,657,593
REACTOR BLDG – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	5,512,221	5,512,221
REACTOR BLDG – CLASS B	553,356	470,471	5,258,135	1,109,555	0	7,391,518
TG BLDG – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	3,721,449	3,721,449
TG BLDG – CLASS B	373,484	308,747	3,548,945	1,109,555	0	5,340,731
RAD WASTE & CONTROL – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	3,212,198	3,212,198
RAD WASTE & CONTROL – CLASS B	322,271	279,342	3,062,300	1,109,555	0	4,773,469
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	554,256	554,256
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS – CLASS B	880,326	764,515	617,208	1,109,555	0	3,371,605
OTHER	0	0	0	0	1,338,324	1,338,324
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	0	0	0	0	61,024	61,024
HEAVY OBJECT SURCHARGE						0
SITE AVAILABILITY CHARGES						930,585
OPERATING MARGIN						8,308,462
SUBTOTAL BWR COSTS	2,813,475	5,660,355	16,071,141	10,364,535	58,844,188	102,992,741
TAXES & FEES (% OF CHARGES)						1,898,388
TAXES & FEES (\$/UNIT VOL.)						2,242,486
ANNUAL PERMIT FEES (3 YRS)						212,000
TOTAL BWR COSTS						107,345,614

^(a) GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

1 **Table B-23 PWR LLW Disposition Costs Using a Combination of Non-Compact Facility**
2 **and the Texas Disposal Facility (2024 dollars)**

REFERENCE PWR COMPONENT	BASE DISPOSAL CHARGE	IRRADIATED HARDWARE HANDLE SURCHARGE	CASK HANDLE SURCHARGE	WEIGHT SURCHARGE	CURIE CHARGE	DOSE RATE SURCHARGE	VENDOR CHARGES	DISPOSAL COST
VESSEL WALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	827,640	827,640
VESSEL HEAD & BOTTOM	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,839,200	1,839,200
UPPER CORE SUPPORT ASSM	0	0	0	0	0	0	87,120	87,120
UPPER SUPPORT COLUMN	0	0	0	0	0	0	87,120	87,120
UPPER CORE BARREL	200,000	150,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	400,000
UPPER CORE GRID PLATE	500,000	375,000	0	0	1,100,000	0	0	1,975,000
GUIDE TUBES	0	0	0	0	0	0	130,680	130,680
LOWER CORE BARREL ^(a)	3,200,000	2,400,000	0	0	7,040,000	0	0	12,640,000
THERMAL SHIELDS ^(a)	600,000	450,000	0	0	1,320,000	0	0	2,370,000
CORE SHROUD ^(a)	400,000	300,000	0	0	13,420,000	0	0	14,120,000
LOWER GRID PLATE ^(a)	500,000	375,000	0	0	2,200,000	0	0	3,075,000
LOWER SUPPORT COLUMN	100,000	75,000	0	0	220,000	0	0	395,000
LOWER CORE FORGING	1,100,000	825,000	0	0	125,000	0	0	2,050,000
MISC INTERNALS	800,000	600,000	0	0	100,000	0	0	1,500,000
BIO SHIELD CONCRETE	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,436,288	5,436,288
REACTOR CAVITY LINER	0	0	0	0	0	0	111,514	111,514
REACTOR COOLANT PUMPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,931,160	1,931,160
PRESSURIZER	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,655,280	1,655,280
R.Hx,EHx,SUMP PUMP,CAVITY PUMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	87,120	87,120
PRESSURIZER RELIEF TANK	0	0	0	0	0	0	261,360	261,360
SAFETY INJECTION ACCUM TANKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	871,200	871,200
STEAM GENERATORS	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,822,248	9,822,248
REACTOR COOLANT PIPING	0	0	0	0	0	0	718,740	718,740
REMAINING CONTAM. MATLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,458,022	11,458,022
CONTAMINATED MATRL OTHR BLD	0	0	0	0	0	0	103,914,776	103,914,776
FILTER CARTRIDGES	315,000	0	0	0	250,000	0	0	565,000
SPENT RESINS	2,000,000	0	0	0	2,100,000	0	0	4,100,000
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,263,335	5,263,335
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES – CLASS B	3,150,000	0	0	0	26,250	0	0	3,176,250
EVAPORATOR BOTTOMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,243,253	2,243,253
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,388,115	3,388,115
TOTAL PWR COSTS	12,865,000	5,550,000	0	0	27,951,250	0	150,134,170	196,500,420

^(a) GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

1 **Table B-24 BWR LLW Disposition Costs Using a Combination of Non-Compact Disposal**
2 **Facility and the Texas Disposal Facility (2024 dollars)**

REFERENCE BWR COMPONENT	BASE DISPOSAL CHARGE	IRRADIATED HARDWARE HANDLE SURCHARGE	CASK HANDLE SURCHARGE	WEIGHT SURCHARGE	CURIE CHARGE	DOSE RATE SURCHARGE	VENDOR CHARGES	DISPOSAL COST
STEAM SEPARATOR	353,146	1,050,000	0	0	480,018	0	0	1,883,164
FUEL SUPPORT & PIECES	176,573	525,000	0	0	35,001	0	0	736,574
CONTROL RODS/INCORES	529,719	600,000	0	0	1,760,350	211,888	0	3,101,956
CONTROL RODS GUIDES	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,766	30,766
JET PUMPS	494,404	1,500,000	0	0	1,000,037	197,762	0	3,192,203
TOP FUEL GUIDES	847,550	5,400,000	0	0	1,505,056	339,020	0	8,091,626
CORE SUPPORT PLATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	84,607	84,607
CORE SHROUD ^(a)	1,659,786	10,500,000	0	0	30,811,655	663,914	0	43,635,356
REACTOR VESSEL WALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	61,532	61,532
SAC SHIELD Neutron-Activated Matl	0	0	0	0	0	0	692,237	692,237
REACT. WATER REC	0	0	0	0	0	0	676,854	676,854
SAC SHIELD Contaminated Matl	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,384,371	2,384,371
OTHER PRIMARY CONTAINMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,197,214	27,197,214
CONTAINM. ATMOSPHERIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	369,193	369,193
HIGH PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	130,756	130,756
LOW PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	76,915	76,915
REACTOR BLDG CLOSED COOLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	246,129	246,129
REACTOR CORE ISO COOLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	99,990	99,990
RESIDUAL HEAT REMOVAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	476,874	476,874
POOL LINER & RACKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,930,469	2,930,469
CONTAMINATED CONCRETE	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,338,120	3,338,120
OTHER REACTOR BUILDING	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,914,267	10,914,267
TURBINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,830,140	22,830,140
NUCLEAR STEAM CONDENSATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,792,022	2,792,022
LOW PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,668,650	5,668,650
MAIN STEAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	546,098	546,098
MOISTURE SEPARATOR REHEATERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,499,437	5,499,437
REACTOR FEEDWATER PUMPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,150,105	3,150,105
HIGH PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	930,674	930,674
OTHER TG BLDG	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,357,712	37,357,712
RAD WASTE BLDG	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,498,105	18,498,105
REACTOR BLDG – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,512,221	5,512,221
REACTOR BLDG – CLASS B	3,285,317	0	0	0	27,688	0	0	3,313,005
TG BLDG – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,721,449	3,721,449
TG BLDG – CLASS B	2,217,404	0	0	0	18,688	0	0	2,236,091
RAD WASTE & CONTROL – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,212,198	3,212,198
RAD WASTE & CONTROL – CLASS B	1,913,345	0	0	0	16,125	0	0	1,929,470
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	0	554,256	554,256
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS – CLASS B	5,226,561	0	0	0	1,560,000	0	0	6,786,561
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,338,324	1,338,324
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	276,895	276,895
TOTAL BWR COSTS	16,703,806	19,575,000	0	0	37,214,616	1,412,584	161,598,578	236,504,584

^(a) GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

1 **Table B-25 PWR LLW Disposition Costs Using a Combination of Non-Compact Facility**
2 **and the South Carolina Disposal Facility (2024 dollars)**

REFERENCE PWR COMPONENT	BASE DISPOSAL CHARGE	CASK HANDLING	CURIE SURCHARGE	LINER DOSE RATE	DOSE RATE SURCHARGE	VENDOR CHARGES	DISPOSAL COST
VESSEL WALL	0	0	0	0	0	827,640	827,640
VESSEL HEAD & BOTTOM	0	0	0	0	0	1,839,200	1,839,200
UPPER CORE SUPPORT ASSM	0	0	0	0	0	87,120	87,120
UPPER SUPPORT COLUMN	0	0	0	0	0	87,120	87,120
UPPER CORE BARREL	156,204	225,428	594,000	0	74,978	0	1,050,610
UPPER CORE GRID PLATE	390,510	563,570	1,485,000	0	187,445	0	2,626,525
GUIDE TUBES	0	0	0	0	0	130,680	130,680
LOWER CORE BARREL ^(a)	2,499,264	3,606,848	9,504,000	0	1,199,647	0	16,809,759
THERMAL SHIELDS ^(a)	468,612	676,284	1,782,000	0	224,934	0	3,151,830
CORE SHROUD ^(a)	362,788	450,856	18,117,000	0	174,138	0	19,104,782
LOWER GRID PLATE ^(a)	390,510	563,570	2,970,000	0	187,445	0	4,111,525
LOWER SUPPORT COLUMN	99,064	112,714	297,000	0	47,551	0	556,328
LOWER CORE FORGING	1,076,315	1,239,854	1,857,500	0	516,631	0	4,690,300
MISC INTERNALS	872,800	901,712	1,486,000	0	418,944	0	3,679,456
BIO SHIELD CONCRETE	0	0	0	0	0	5,436,288	5,436,288
REACTOR CAVITY LINER	0	0	0	0	0	111,514	111,514
REACTOR COOLANT PUMPS	0	0	0	0	0	1,931,160	1,931,160
PRESSURIZER	0	0	0	0	0	1,655,280	1,655,280
R.Hx,EHx,SUMP PUMP,CAVITY PUMP	0	0	0	0	0	87,120	87,120
PRESSURIZER RELIEF TANK	0	0	0	0	0	261,360	261,360
SAFETY INJECTION ACCUM TANKS	0	0	0	0	0	871,200	871,200
STEAM GENERATORS	0	0	0	0	0	9,822,248	9,822,248
REACTOR COOLANT PIPING	0	0	0	0	0	718,740	718,740
REMAINING CONTAM. MATLS	0	0	0	0	0	11,458,022	11,458,022
CONTAMINATED MATRL OTHR BLD	0	0	0	0	0	103,914,776	103,914,776
FILTER CARTRIDGES	535,518	676,284	1,782,000	0	64,262	0	3,058,064
SPENT RESINS	1,963,800	2,254,280	5,940,000	0	942,624	0	11,100,704
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	5,263,335	5,263,335
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES – CLASS B	2,945,700	6,762,840	390,075	0	235,656	0	10,334,271
EVAPORATOR BOTTOMS	0	0	0	0	0	2,243,253	2,243,253
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	0	0	0	0	0	3,388,115	3,388,115
SUBTOTAL PWR COSTS	11,761,084	18,034,240	46,204,575	0	4,274,254	150,134,170	230,408,323
ATLANTIC COMPACT COMMISSION ADMINISTRATIVE SURCHARGE							77,190
TOTAL PWR COSTS (INSIDE COMPACT)							230,485,513

^(a) GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

1 **Table B-26 BWR LLW Disposition Costs Using a Combination of Non-Compact Disposal**
2 **Facility and the South Carolina Disposal Facility (2024 dollars)**

REFERENCE BWR COMPONENT	BASE DISPOSAL CHARGE	CASK HANDLING	CURIE SURCHARGE	LINER DOSE RATE	DOSE RATE SURCHARGE	VENDOR CHARGES	DISPOSAL COST
STEAM SEPARATOR	363,503	3,155,992	4,158,000	0	174,481	0	7,851,976
FUEL SUPPORT & PIECES	159,962	1,577,996	520,100	0	76,782	0	2,334,840
CONTROL RODS/INCORES	476,479	901,712	2,376,000	0	228,710	0	3,982,900
CONTROL RODS GUIDES	0	0	0	0	0	30,766	30,766
JET PUMPS	386,140	4,508,560	5,940,000	0	185,347	0	11,020,047
TOP FUEL GUIDES	661,954	8,115,408	21,384,000	0	317,738	0	30,479,100
CORE SUPPORT PLATE	0	0	0	0	0	84,607	84,607
CORE SHROUD ^(a)	1,296,326	15,779,960	41,580,000	0	622,237	0	59,278,523
REACTOR VESSEL WALL	0	0	0	0	0	61,532	61,532
SAC SHIELD Neutron-Activated Matl	0	0	0	0	0	692,237	692,237
REACT. WATER REC	0	0	0	0	0	676,854	676,854
SAC SHIELD Contaminated Matl	0	0	0	0	0	2,384,371	2,384,371
OTHER PRIMARY CONTAINMENT	0	0	0	0	0	27,197,214	27,197,214
CONTAINM. ATMOSPHERIC	0	0	0	0	0	369,193	369,193
HIGH PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	0	0	0	0	0	130,756	130,756
LOW PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	0	0	0	0	0	76,915	76,915
REACTOR BLDG CLOSED COOLING	0	0	0	0	0	246,129	246,129
REACTOR CORE ISO COOLING	0	0	0	0	0	99,990	99,990
RESIDUAL HEAT REMOVAL	0	0	0	0	0	476,874	476,874
POOL LINER & RACKS	0	0	0	0	0	2,930,469	2,930,469
CONTAMINATED CONCRETE	0	0	0	0	0	3,338,120	3,338,120
OTHER REACTOR BUILDING	0	0	0	0	0	10,914,267	10,914,267
TURBINE	0	0	0	0	0	22,830,140	22,830,140
NUCLEAR STEAM CONDENSATE	0	0	0	0	0	2,792,022	2,792,022
LOW PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	0	0	0	0	0	5,668,650	5,668,650
MAIN STEAM	0	0	0	0	0	546,098	546,098
MOISTURE SEPARATOR REHEATERS	0	0	0	0	0	5,499,437	5,499,437
REACTOR FEEDWATER PUMPS	0	0	0	0	0	3,150,105	3,150,105
HIGH PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	0	0	0	0	0	930,674	930,674
OTHER TG BLDG	0	0	0	0	0	37,357,712	37,357,712
RAD WASTE BLDG	0	0	0	0	0	18,498,105	18,498,105
REACTOR BLDG – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	5,512,221	5,512,221
REACTOR BLDG – CLASS B	14,279,321	7,213,696	411,436	0	1,142,346	0	23,046,799
TG BLDG – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	3,721,449	3,721,449
TG BLDG – CLASS B	9,370,804	4,733,988	277,696	0	749,664	0	15,132,153
RAD WASTE & CONTROL – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	3,212,198	3,212,198
RAD WASTE & CONTROL – CLASS B	8,478,347	4,283,132	239,618	0	678,268	0	13,679,364
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	0	554,256	554,256
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS – CLASS B	8,765,411	5,861,128	15,444,000	0	1,544,334	0	31,614,873
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	1,338,324	1,338,324
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	0	0	0	0	0	276,895	276,895
SUBTOTAL BWR COSTS	44,238,246	56,131,572	92,330,850	0	5,719,906	161,598,578	360,019,152
ATLANTIC COMPACT COMMISSION ADMINISTRATIVE SURCHARGE							100,223
TOTAL BWR COSTS (INSIDE COMPACT)							360,119,375

^(a) GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

1 **Table B-27 PWR LLW Disposition Costs Using a Combination of Non-Compact Disposal**
2 **Facility and the Washington Disposal Facility (2024 dollars)**

REFERENCE PWR COMPONENT	VOLUME CHARGE	SHIPMENT CHARGE	CONTAINER CHARGE	CONTAINER DOSE RATE CHARGE	WASTE VENDOR CHARGE	DISPOSAL COST
VESSEL WALL	0	0	0	0	827,640	827,640
VESSEL HEAD & BOTTOM	0	0	0	0	1,839,200	1,839,200
UPPER CORE SUPPORT ASSM	0	0	0	0	87,120	87,120
UPPER SUPPORT COLUMN	0	0	0	0	87,120	87,120
UPPER CORE BARREL	31,488	27,361	22,391	55,808	0	137,048
UPPER CORE GRID PLATE	78,720	68,402	55,978	139,521	0	342,621
GUIDE TUBES	0	0	0	0	130,680	130,680
LOWER CORE BARREL ^(a)	503,809	437,772	358,260	892,933	0	2,192,774
THERMAL SHIELDS ^(a)	94,464	82,082	67,174	167,425	0	411,145
CORE SHROUD ^(a)	62,976	54,721	44,783	111,617	0	274,097
LOWER GRID PLATE ^(a)	78,720	68,402	55,978	139,521	0	342,621
LOWER SUPPORT COLUMN	15,744	13,680	11,196	27,904	0	68,524
LOWER CORE FORGING	173,184	150,484	123,152	306,946	0	753,766
MISC INTERNALS	125,952	109,443	89,565	223,233	0	548,194
BIO SHIELD CONCRETE	0	0	0	0	5,436,288	5,436,288
REACTOR CAVITY LINER	0	0	0	0	111,514	111,514
REACTOR COOLANT PUMPS	0	0	0	0	1,931,160	1,931,160
PRESSURIZER	0	0	0	0	1,655,280	1,655,280
R.Hx,EHx,SUMP PUMP, CAVITY PUMP	0	0	0	0	87,120	87,120
PRESSURIZER RELIEF TANK	0	0	0	0	261,360	261,360
SAFETY INJECTION ACCUM TANKS	0	0	0	0	871,200	871,200
STEAM GENERATORS	0	0	0	0	9,822,248	9,822,248
REACTOR COOLANT PIPING	0	0	0	0	718,740	718,740
REMAINING CONTAM. MATLS	0	0	0	0	11,458,022	11,458,022
CONTAMINATED MATRL OTHR BLD	0	0	0	0	103,914,776	103,914,776
FILTER CARTRIDGES	49,594	82,082	470,217	778,171	0	1,380,064
SPENT RESINS	314,881	273,607	223,913	558,083	0	1,370,484
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	5,263,335	5,263,335
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES – CLASS B	495,937	410,411	4,702,169	1,081,624	0	6,690,141
EVAPORATOR BOTTOMS	0	0	0	0	2,243,253	2,243,253
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	0	0	0	0	3,388,115	3,388,115
HEAVY OBJECT SURCHARGE						0
SITE AVAILABILITY CHARGES						883,505
OPERATING MARGIN						3,453,732
SUBTOTAL PWR COSTS	2,025,471	1,778,447	6,224,776	4,482,786	150,134,170	168,982,886
TAXES & FEES (% OF CHARGES)						810,495
TAXES & FEES (\$/UNIT VOL.)						372,126
ANNUAL PERMIT FEES (3 YRS)						212,000
TOTAL PWR COSTS						170,377,507

^(a) GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

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1 **Table B-28 BWR LLW Disposition Costs Using a Combination of Non-Compact Disposal**
2 **Facility and the Washington Disposal Facility (2024 dollars)**

REFERENCE BWR COMPONENT	VOLUME CHARGE	SHIPMENT CHARGE	CONTAINER CHARGE	CONTAINER DOSE RATE CHARGE	VENDOR CHARGE	DISPOSAL COST
STEAM SEPARATOR	55,599	191,525	313,478	1,081,624	0	1,642,226
FUEL SUPPORT & PIECES	27,800	95,763	156,739	390,658	0	670,959
CONTROL RODS/INCORES	83,399	109,443	89,565	1,081,624	0	1,364,031
CONTROL RODS GUIDES	0	0	0	0	30,766	30,766
JET PUMPS	77,839	273,607	447,826	1,081,624	0	1,880,896
TOP FUEL GUIDES	133,439	984,986	806,086	1,081,624	0	3,006,134
CORE SUPPORT PLATE	0	0	0	0	84,607	84,607
CORE SHROUD ^(a)	261,317	1,915,250	1,567,390	1,081,624	0	4,825,581
REACTOR VESSEL WALL	0	0	0	0	61,532	61,532
SAC SHIELD Neutron-Activated Matl	0	0	0	0	692,237	692,237
REACT. WATER REC	0	0	0	0	676,854	676,854
SAC SHIELD Contaminated Matl	0	0	0	0	2,384,371	2,384,371
OTHER PRIMARY CONTAINMENT	0	0	0	0	27,197,214	27,197,214
CONTAINM. ATMOSPHERIC	0	0	0	0	369,193	369,193
HIGH PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	0	0	0	0	130,756	130,756
LOW PRESSURE CORE SPRAY	0	0	0	0	76,915	76,915
REACTOR BLDG CLOSED COOLING	0	0	0	0	246,129	246,129
REACTOR CORE ISO COOLING	0	0	0	0	99,990	99,990
RESIDUAL HEAT REMOVAL	0	0	0	0	476,874	476,874
POOL LINER & RACKS	0	0	0	0	2,930,469	2,930,469
CONTAMINATED CONCRETE	0	0	0	0	3,338,120	3,338,120
OTHER REACTOR BUILDING	0	0	0	0	10,914,267	10,914,267
TURBINE	0	0	0	0	22,830,140	22,830,140
NUCLEAR STEAM CONDENSATE	0	0	0	0	2,792,022	2,792,022
LOW PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	0	0	0	0	5,668,650	5,668,650
MAIN STEAM	0	0	0	0	546,098	546,098
MOISTURE SEPARATOR REHEATERS	0	0	0	0	5,499,437	5,499,437
REACTOR FEEDWATER PUMPS	0	0	0	0	3,150,105	3,150,105
HIGH PRESSURE FEEDWATER HEATERS	0	0	0	0	930,674	930,674
OTHER TG BLDG	0	0	0	0	37,357,712	37,357,712
RAD WASTE BLDG	0	0	0	0	18,498,105	18,498,105
REACTOR BLDG – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	5,512,221	5,512,221
REACTOR BLDG – CLASS B	517,242	437,772	4,959,669	1,081,624	0	6,996,305
TG BLDG – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	3,721,449	3,721,449
TG BLDG – CLASS B	349,109	287,288	3,347,496	1,081,624	0	5,065,517
RAD WASTE & CONTROL – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	3,212,198	3,212,198
RAD WASTE & CONTROL – CLASS B	301,238	259,927	2,888,475	1,081,624	0	4,531,264
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS – CLASS A	0	0	0	0	554,256	554,256
CONCENTRATOR BOTTOMS – CLASS B	822,872	711,379	582,173	1,081,624	0	3,198,048
OTHER	0	0	0	0	1,338,324	1,338,324
POST-TMI-2 ADDITIONS	0	0	0	0	276,895	276,895
HEAVY OBJECT SURCHARGE						0
SITE AVAILABILITY CHARGES						883,505
OPERATING MARGIN						7,897,069
SUBTOTAL BWR COSTS	2,629,854	5,266,939	15,158,897	10,125,272	161,598,578	203,560,113
TAXES & FEES (% OF CHARGES)						1,804,346
TAXES & FEES (\$/UNIT VOL.)						572,105
ANNUAL PERMIT FEES (3 YRS)						212,000
TOTAL BWR COSTS						206,148,564

^(a) GTCC Material: Assumes a low-density, distributed packaging scheme and final disposal as LLW. High-density packaging, ISFSI storage, and geologic repository disposal could reduce disposal costs.

APPENDIX C

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS ON THE INTERNET

For use in the adjustment formula in Chapter 3, the labor indexes for the first quarter of 2026 and the producer price indexes for March 2026 were obtained from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data on the Internet.

These dates were chosen to agree, to the extent possible, with the effective dates of the waste burial rate schedules. Instructions for accessing and obtaining the specific indexes used in this report follow below.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Internet Data Page

To obtain reports of producer price indexes and labor indexes, proceed as follows:

1. Enter the URL: <http://www.bls.gov/data/>
2. Click on the item labeled *Series Report*.
3. In the box labeled *Enter series id(s) below*, type in the following six series identifications (IDs), one ID per line:

<u>Series ID</u>	<u>Producer Price Indexes</u>
wpu0543	(Industrial electric power—used in calculation of P_x , per Section 3.3)
wpu0573	(Light fuel oils—used in calculation of F_x per Section 3.3)

Labor Indexes (Used in the calculation of L_x , per Section 3.1)

CIU2010000000210I	(Total compensation, private industry, Northeast region)
CIU2010000000220I	(Total compensation, private industry, South region)
CIU2010000000230I	(Total compensation, private industry, Midwest region)
CIU2010000000240I	(Total compensation, private industry, West region)

4. Click the button labeled *Next*.
5. In the box labeled *Select view of the data*, use *Table Format* and *Original Data value*.
6. In the box labeled *Select the time frame for your data*, specify the years you want and time period.
7. Click on the button labeled *Retrieve Data*, and the six tables of data you requested will be displayed.

APPENDIX D

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES OF DECOMMISSIONING COSTS FOR 2016 THROUGH 2026

In Section 3.5 of this revision and the five previous revisions of NUREG-1307, decommissioning costs for four typical situations were developed. Results of these calculations are summarized below.

Example 1 (No Compact-Affiliated Disposal Facilities)

Reactor Type: BWR						
Thermal Power Rating: 3400 MWt						
Location of Plant: Midwest Compact						
LLW Burial Location: Non-Compact Disposal Facilities						
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2026</u>
L _x	2.57	2.70	2.86	3.08	3.34	3.57
E _x	1.632	2.340	2.029	3.906	3.444	3.786
B _x	13.132	13.422	12.837	12.296	11.658	5.773
Decommissioning Cost (Millions)	\$644	\$677	\$668	\$704	\$700	\$551

Example 2 (Compact-Affiliated Disposal Facility Only)

Reactor Type: Pressurized-Water Reactor (PWR)						
Thermal Power Rating: 3400 MWt						
Location of Plant: Texas Compact						
LLW Burial Location: Texas (Texas Compact); 2018 is the first use of the Texas compact as an example calculation for Compact-Affiliated Disposal Facility Only						
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2026</u>
L _x	NA	2.58	2.71	2.92	3.20	3.42
E _x	NA	2.320	2.030	3.768	3.373	3.691
B _x	NA	8.508	8.040	6.650	6.650	6.650
Decommissioning Cost (Millions)	NA	\$404	\$398	\$404	\$418	\$437

1

Example 3 (Combination of Compact-Affiliated and Non-Compact Disposal Facilities)

Reactor Type: PWR						
Thermal Power Rating: 3400 MWt						
Location of Plant: Atlantic Compact						
LLW Burial Location: South Carolina (Atlantic Compact) and Non-Compact Disposal Site						
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2026</u>
L _x	2.75	2.89	3.06	3.29	3.56	3.81
E _x	1.645	2.320	2.030	3.768	3.373	3.691
B _x	10.971	11.607	11.679	14.067	12.813	7.469
Decommissioning Cost (Millions)	\$464	\$497	\$506	\$601	\$585	\$483

2

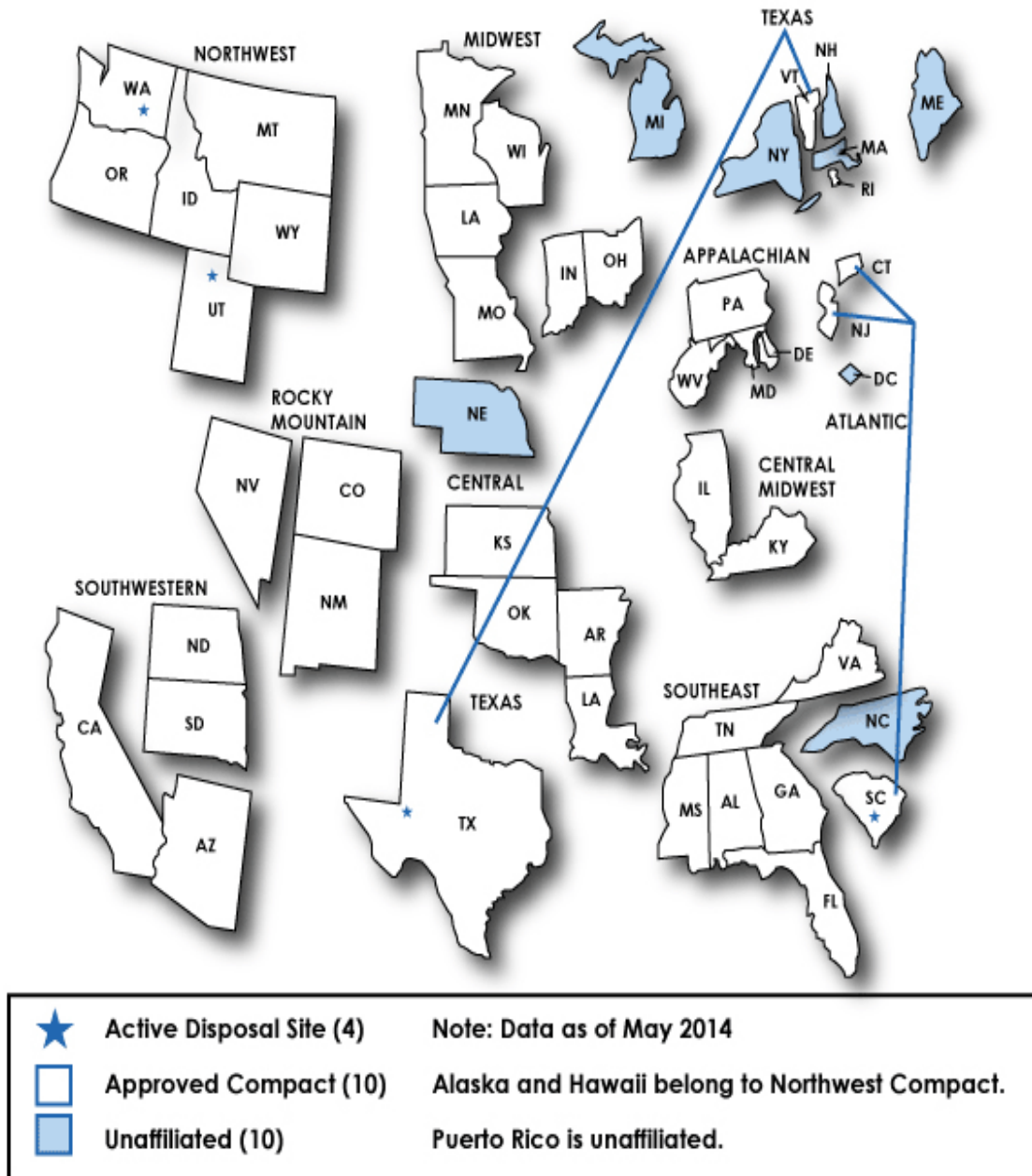
Example 4 (Compact-Affiliated Disposal Facility Only)

Reactor Type: Boiling-Water Reactor (BWR)						
Thermal Power Rating: 3400 MWt						
Location of Plant: Northwest Compact						
LLW Burial Location: Washington						
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2026</u>
L _x	2.60	2.77	2.94	3.18	3.48	3.73
E _x	1.632	2.340	2.029	3.906	3.444	3.786
B _x	7.290	9.118	9.326	8.571	11.274	14.703
Decommissioning Cost (Millions)	\$473	\$555	\$571	\$602	\$701	\$830

3

APPENDIX E LOW-LEVEL WASTE COMPACTS

The figure and table below identify the composition of all LLW compacts as of May 2014:



(source: NRC, <http://www.nrc.gov/waste/llw-disposal/licensing/compacts.html>).

1

Compact		Affiliated States		
Northwest	Alaska	Idaho	Oregon	Washington ^(a)
	Hawaii	Montana	Utah	Wyoming
Southwestern	Arizona	California ^(b)	North Dakota	South Dakota
Rocky Mountain	Colorado	New Mexico	Nevada	
Midwest	Indiana	Minnesota	Ohio ^(b)	Wisconsin
	Iowa	Missouri		
Central	Arkansas	Kansas	Louisiana	Oklahoma
Texas	Texas ^(a)	Vermont		
Central Midwest	Illinois ^(b)	Kentucky		
Appalachian	Delaware	Maryland	Pennsylvania ^(b)	West Virginia
Atlantic	Connecticut	New Jersey	South Carolina ^(a)	
Southeast	Alabama	Georgia	Tennessee	Virginia
	Florida	Mississippi		
Unaffiliated States	District of Columbia	Michigan	New York	Rhode Island
	Massachusetts	Nebraska	Puerto Rico	North Carolina
	Maine	New Hampshire		
(a) Current Host State for operating LLW disposal sites (3 States)				
(b) Selected Host State for future LLW disposal sites (4 States)				

2

APPENDIX F

COMMENT RESOLUTION MATRIX

Please see file at ADAMS Accession Number ML_____.

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NUREG-1307, Revision 21, "Report on Waste Burial Charges: Changes in Decommissioning Waste Disposal Costs at Low-Level Waste Burial Facilities", explains the formula acceptable to the NRC for determining the minimum decommissioning fund requirements for nuclear power reactors, as required by the NRC's regulations. Specifically, this report provides adjustment factors, and updates to these values, for the labor, energy, and waste burial components of the minimum formula.

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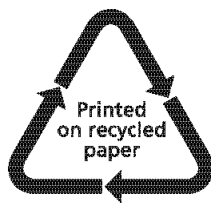
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