



Decommissioning
San Onofre
Nuclear Generating Station

Safety | Stewardship | Engagement

DECOMMISSIONING SAN ONOFRE NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION (SONGS)

Southern California Edison plans to safely decommission SONGS in full compliance with state and federal regulations. We are committed to meeting our responsibilities and doing the right thing for our region throughout this process. Our core principles are Safety, Stewardship and Engagement.



February 2021



November 2021

THE DECOMMISSIONING PROCESS

SCE formally notified the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) on June 12, 2013, that it had permanently ceased operation of Units 2 and 3 on June 7, 2013. The notification, called a Certification of Permanent Cessation of Power Operations, set the stage for SCE to begin preparations for dismantling and decommissioning the plant.

NRC regulations allow up to 60 years to complete decommissioning. SCE believes completing the current phase of dismantlement and decontamination work in a timely manner benefits our customers, the local communities, and the environment. We expect to complete this phase around 2029.

The SONGS decommissioning project underwent rigorous environmental review and permitting, resulting in a Coastal Development Permit granted in October 2019, for the onshore work activities by the California Coastal Commission.

The dismantlement work is fully funded by the Decommissioning Trust Fund, a \$4.4 billion fund started in 1988. One-third of the funds came from customers, two-thirds from investment growth over time.

WHAT IS DECOMMISSIONING?

Decommissioning is a well-defined NRC process that involves safely transferring the spent nuclear fuel into dry storage, followed by the eventual removal and disposal of radioactive components and materials from the site. Any residual radioactivity will be reduced in a manner and to a level that is safe for unrestricted use by SCE's employees and the landowner, the U.S. Navy. This will support the termination of SCE's NRC license and return of the site to the Navy.

DISMANTLEMENT OF SONGS

SCE issued its Notice of Deconstruction in January 2020, notifying the public that the dismantlement work would begin in the first quarter of 2020.

While located on just 85-acres, there is a tremendous amount of material on the SONGS site that will need to be cut up, torn down, and shipped offsite. How much? About one billion pounds of material is destined for landfills or disposal sites outside of California. Most of that material will be traveling by rail.

The hazards at the site during decommissioning are the same types of hazards present at any construction site, namely working at heights, moving objects, noise, airborne dust, and electricity. To mitigate the hazards, there is strict compliance with rigorous safety protocols. The decommissioning process will be carried out in accordance with Federal and State safety regulations, including but not limited to NRC, OSHA, Cal OSHA, and other construction standards and regulations.



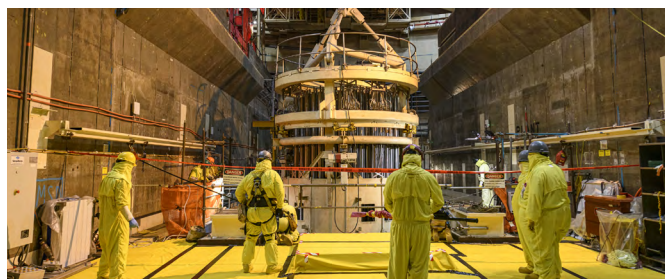


MAJOR PROJECTS AROUND THE SITE

1. In August 2020, SCE completed fuel transfer operations at the site, moving the last of the used nuclear fuel from wet storage in pools to dry storage in stainless-steel canisters. The project involved loading and placing 73 canisters of used fuel. Fifty canisters of used fuel were previously placed in dry storage, beginning in 2003.
2. Work has begun on the Unit 2 and 3 turbine buildings, large structures located next to the Containment Domes. Whereas the Diesel Generator buildings, and other major structures on site primarily consist of structural reinforced concrete, the turbine buildings primarily consist of large quantities of plate and structural steel, piping and heat exchangers.

The main condensers contain 2 million pounds of titanium tubes. The Unit 2 and Unit 3 turbine structures contain an estimated 62 million pounds of recyclable ferrous (steel) and nonferrous materials (metals with low iron content, such as titanium). The turbine building work is expected to be completed next year.

3. The work inside the iconic containment domes is the centerpiece of this phase of dismantlement. Before the domes can be demolished, everything inside must be removed. That includes the reactors and their internal components, which still contain some radioactivity, as well as steam generators and other support equipment. Much of this work will not be noticeable to the public until the domes themselves are brought down, which should occur around 2026.
4. Rail cars will play a major role in transporting material offsite. To facilitate the safe loading and shipping of these rail cars, a mini-railyard has been constructed. More than 5,000 rail cars will be used to ship the material offsite to Utah, Arizona and Texas.



We are committed to working with federal and state agencies, including the State Lands Commission and the California Coastal Commission, to ensure that impacts to the environment and surrounding areas are addressed throughout the decommissioning process.