

Q: What is the type of radiation?

A: Radiological controls and work practices should address beta and gamma radiation. Alpha and neutron radiation will not be a factor in this work. The radionuclides of concern for this effort include Cs-137, Cs-134, and Sr-90/Y-90.

Q: What is the greatest level of contamination?

A: Unknown at this time. We have survey readings from the intake systems leading to the engine however the engine has not been disassembled and surveyed so we don't know what the maximum level is inside. The intent of the tasking will be to establish this value and assess whether or not it is 1) possible to decontaminate the parts and 2) cost effective to do so. While the maximum levels are unknown at this time, based upon prior experience with other engine types, respondents should expect to encounter contamination on the order of 5000 CCPM or greater when disassembling the engine. For the engine in question, contamination levels on the intake system filters were approximately 6000 CCPM. At this time there is insufficient data to establish a correlation between intake filter contamination levels and LM2500 engine internal contamination levels.

Q: What is the cost of the asset in its current life cycle?

A: Acquisition costs for the LM2500 and reliability numbers are business sensitive and/or government sensitive. The USN will internally perform all business case analyses related to whether or not the estimated cost to process the engines is a cost-effective endeavor. The first phase would be processing of only the first engine with follow-on work dependant on what the results of the first engine show.

Q: How is the crating/shipping of assets incoming and outgoing handled

A: Each incoming asset will be in a sealed and pressurized USN shipping container along with desiccant bags. The asset itself may have residual lubrication oil and fuel oil entrained in the lines. All items inside the container are considered to be under radiological controls. Outgoing parts would be packaged depending on their status. Parts that cannot be repaired are considered scrap so aside from special packaging requirements for radiologically controlled items there are no restrictions - these will be buried. Repairable/reusable parts should be packaged in accordance with MIL-STD-2073.

Q: What is the size of the parts in question?

A: This information is included in the technical documents that make up the technical data package. The TDP is loaded in FedBizOps and contains the pertinent technical documents related to the USN configuration LM2500 engine.

Q: Is our job strictly decontamination or different levels of repairs

A: Neither. The job is strictly disassembly and radiological survey of the engine and its component parts. The USN anticipates that the decontamination required will depend on the radiation levels witnessed during the survey and will hence depend on the survey results so this is not included as part of this RFI. The repair of the components will also depend on the disassembly, survey, and inspection of the parts and is therefore also not included in this RFI. The final output of this is two piles of parts (one pile of clean and reusable parts, one pile of contaminated and/or scrap parts), a report detailing the condition in the clean and reusable parts pile and packaging of the parts in each pile. Only disassembly and packaging is included, repair is not. Any follow-on work beyond disassembly and packaging would be a separate contract action.

Q: Is this a bid process or a certification process?

A: Neither. Responses to this RFI are intended to help the USN establish the industrial commercial capability to process radiologically controlled LM2500 assets. Certification to deal with radiologically contaminated hardware is the responsibility of the respondents. The USN requests that schedule and cost information

Q: What is due on the 4-February vice on 30-September?

A: Responses to this RFI are requested by 4-February. 30-September is notional date for when work could commence and is included to provide a schedule end date (for responses that include set-up of a facility and/or acquisition of special support equipment/tooling). Any ROM and/or schedule information included in responses to this RFI should use 30-September as the completion date for acquisition of all tooling and/or construction of all necessary facilities.

Q: Can proposals include information related to the decontamination of any hardware?

A: Yes, the USN requests that respondents include standard cleaning methods (using only approved methods for gas turbine components) to remove as much contamination as feasible. While not included in this RFI the USN is also interested in new methods to decontaminate gas turbine hardware. However any efforts pertaining to researching new cleaning methods would be accomplished via a separate solicitation.

Q: Can a joint effort be part of a response?

A: Yes, respondents can coordinate with other contractors or subcontractors as required to accomplish this effort. Respondents should identify which company is the lead contractor and which are the subcontractor(s) where applicable.