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Pacific Northwest National Laboratory Operated by Estudie for the U.S. Department of Energy

Project sponsored by U.S. NNSA, Office of NA-243 to develop advanced safeguards approaches for

- New Reprocessing Facilities
- New TRU-Fuel Fabrication Facilities
- New Fast Reactors

Safeguards Approaches consistent with International (IAEA) Safeguards, because:

- Technology might be shared with partner states under international safeguards (having INFCIRC/153 agreements with the IAEA),
- New processes and technology are to be more proliferation resistant and more amenable to nuclear material safeguards.



Presentation summarizes Advanced Safeguards Approach study for Safeguarding New Reprocessing Facilities

Study identifies "development needs" for technologies and methods to safeguard future reprocessing plants

Safeguards methods and approaches considered in this study:

- West Valley, New York, USA
- U.S. DOE PUREX Plant, Hanford Site, USA
- JAEA Tokai Reprocessing Plant, Tokaimura, Japan
- JNFL Rokkasho Reprocessing Plant, Rokkashomura, Japan



Results from the Study:

- An International Safeguards Project and Forum is needed to address SG criteria for pyro-reprocessing and very large scale reprocessing
- The use of "Remote Monitoring" and "Process Monitoring" will be required to more effectively and efficiently safeguard future reprocessing plants
- On-line assay techniques for determining nuclear material content in process streams are needed for implementing remote monitoring (and near-real time accounting)
- NDA techniques are needed to more accurately determine the nuclear material content of spent fuel (+/- 5% total Pu and actinides)
- More highly integrated unattended safeguards and surveillance data collection and evaluation systems are needed. (Review of this data must be automated).





Results from the Study:

- It may be possible to reduce batch verification frequency if "Process Monitoring" is developed
- An effective Safeguards Approach for the aqueous line at AFCF can be developed, based on the approach at RRP
- It will be very challenging to meet the IAEA inspection goals for a 3,000 tonne per year plant (CFTC)
- It would be easier to meet these goals if the plant were constructed of four 700 to 800 tonne per year process lines
- Development work is needed to measure the Pu and actinide content in metallic pyroprocessing solutions (to meet +/- 1% accuracy)



Reference- Simplified Process Flow Schematic of PUREX Process at RRP



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