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FOREWORD

The research abstracts contained in this issue of the Waste Management Research Abstracts No 23/24 (WMRA 23/24) have been collected during recent months and cover the period between March 1994 and June 1998. The abstracts reflect research in progress, or planned, in the field of radioactive waste management. For abstracts of completed research and other published information the reader is advised to consult one of the many available commercial or non-commercial bibliographic information services, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) International Nuclear Information System (INIS).

Though the information contained in this publication covers a wide range of programmes in many countries, the WMRA should not be interpreted as providing a complete survey of ongoing research and IAEA Member States. Enquiries for further information concerning a particular research abstract should be addressed to the author(s) at his/her institute.

The total number of abstracts published in this volume is 678 which is lower than in the previous volumes. The drop reflects an increase level of quality control, a more stringent selection for subject relevance and a general reduction in research related funding - particularly in the United States which, in the past, accounted for 30-40% of the total research abstracts.

To provide a more readily available means to record and access research in progress data, in November 1997, the IAEA introduced IRAIS (International Research Abstracts Information System), an Internet based system where researchers and the general public may view, search and print WMRA abstracts. IRAIS is available via the Internet at the following URL address:

http://www.iaea.org/programmes/irais/

In addition to WMRA 23/24, also included in IRAIS is WMRA 22 which was published in 1995. It should noted that WMRA 22 data was converted and loaded from a different electronic format. Thus slight differences in content and print format may appear when compared to WMRA 23/24 and future issues. Though already in printed form, WMRA 22 data was "back loaded" to enable full text search and query functions.

The IAEA does not plan to produce any more printed abstract collections. The present abstract collection will be published only in Adobetm Acrobattm PDF format and is available on CD ROM. CD ROM copies can be ordered from the address listed later.

The PDF files can also be obtained from the following Internet web site:

http://www.iaea.org/cgi-bin/irais.showwmt.pl?wmpubreq.wmt

For the next two to three years, only internal working reports of this publication will be issued. It is hoped that users will switch to using IRAIS on the Internet, which supports many more advanced search and indexing facilities, such as the ability to search the full texts of the abstracts. Should there be sufficient demand, it would be possible to produce additional compilations of research abstracts for distribution on CD-ROM or via the Internet.

The Waste Management Research Abstracts is sent free of charge on request to governmental and private organizations and to researchers. To order additional copies of the present issue or of back issues (copies of issue numbers 19, 20, 21 and 22 are still available) please use the electronic request form in IRAIS or address your request to:

Waste Management Research Abstracts
Division of Nuclear Fuel Cycle and Waste Technology
International Atomic Energy Agency
PO Box 100
A-1400 Vienna
Austria

The collection of waste management research abstracts is made possible by the continued participation of researchers who are willing to invest the time and effort necessary to complete abstract forms or to submit information about their research via the Internet. The work of the Resident Missions to the IAEA in Vienna and the other governmental organizations in Member States who co-ordinated the submission of these abstracts is greatly appreciated.

A majority of this report was produced by the IRAIS Publication System which was developed by a team from the IAEA System Development Section. The Publication System has eliminated much of the manual effort required to compile and index the report - thus reducing production cost. Special thanks to the team members; Mary Sherwin, Elena Tomuta, Iouri Pozdniakov, and John Russell.

This report was prepared by Candace Chan-Sands, Scientific Secretary and Editor of WMRA, Division of Nuclear Fuel Cycle and Waste Technology with the assistance of an external expert, Mr. Graham Tebb, consultant.

INTRODUCTION TO WMRA 23/24

It is with pleasure that the International Atomic Energy Agency presents the joint twenty-third and twenty-fourth issues of Waste Management Research Abstracts (WMRA). This issue contains 678 abstracts that describe research in progress in the field of radioactive waste management. The abstracts present ongoing work in 33 countries and an international organization. Although the abstracts, in printed form, are indexed by country, many programmes are actually the result of co-operation among several countries. Indeed, a primary reason for providing this compilation of programmes, institutions and scientists engaged in research into radioactive waste management is to increase international co-operation and facilitate communications.

Data provided by researchers for publication in WMRA 23/24 were entered into a research in progress database named IRAIS (International Research Abstracts Information System). The IRAIS database is available via the Internet at the following URL address:

http://www.iaea.org/programmes/irais/

This database will continue to be updated as new abstracts are submitted by researchers world-wide.

The print format of the present volume is similar to that employed in WMRA 22. The abstracts are listed by country (full name) in alphabetical order. All abstracts are in English. The volume includes six indexes by: principal investigator, title, performing organization, descriptors (key words), topic codes and country. Figure 1 provides a description of the elements of an abstract.

It should again be noted that the electronic version of the IRAIS database supports considerably extended search functions and allows searching by words or phrases included in the texts of the abstracts. In performing searches users should take note of the following conventions used in full texts:

isotope numbers: ⁶⁰Co, ²³⁵U etc. are represented by Co-60, U-235 etc. chemical formulas: UO₂, H₂O, Fe₂O₃ etc. are represented by UO₂, H₂O, Fe₂O₃, etc. m² is represented by m² but m³ is written out in full as 'cubic metres' ms⁻¹ is represented by 'm per s' and Bqm⁻³ by 'Bq per cubic metre' exponentials are written out, for example '10 to the power of 20' is used in place of 10²⁰

A list of waste management topic codes can be found starting on page vii.

In addition to WMRA, the IAEA produces a further collection of research in progress abstracts - the Radiation Safety Research Abstracts - which covers research in the fields of health physics and radiation protection, the Transport Safety Research Abstracts - covering the area of radioactive material transport. As with WMRA, information regarding these publications and associated activities can be obtained from the relevant scientific secretaries at the International Atomic Energy Agency.

FIGURE 1 Elements of an Abstract

	Cub	a	
(1)	CUB19980001		
(2)	Title:	(3)	Topic Code(s):
	Conditioning of Cuban spent sealed sources		124 - Waste Immobilization; 125 - Waste Packaging; 126 - Waste Storage
4)	Title in Original Language:		
	Acondicionamiento de las Fuentes Selladas Gastadas Almacer	nadas	
(5)	Abstract: Various types of sealed radiation sources are widely used in Cuba in industry, medicine and research. Once the radiation		
	waste management in Cuba) makes their centralized collection Cuban Storage Facility. There are more than 2700 spent source conditioning of existing spent sealed sources began in 1996. The Project. Three prototypes of waste packages (conditioned drug	es. A strateg he research ns) for diffe	gic programme to define the procedures for was developed under the Cuban Nuclear Agency erent kind of radiation sources were prepared in
	four of them were selected to construct a prototype for a cond concrete filling. The Cs-137 industrial sources were successive defined). Cement mortar was then poured over the sources. The contract of the c	itioned wast ely placed in he prepared	most stored sources are industrial Cs sources, the package. A 200-litre drum was prepared with into the drum (the limit of activity was previously package with identification number DA-97-01
(6)	four of them were selected to construct a prototype for a cond concrete filling. The Cs-137 industrial sources were successive defined). Cement mortar was then poured over the sources. The contains four sources with a total activity of 310 GBQ. The definition of the sources with a total activity of 310 GBQ.	itioned was ely placed i ne prepared ose rate was	most stored sources are industrial Cs sources, the package. A 200-litre drum was prepared with the drum (the limit of activity was previously package with identification number DA-97-01
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	four of them were selected to construct a prototype for a cond concrete filling. The Cs-137 industrial sources were successive defined). Cement mortar was then poured over the sources. The contains four sources with a total activity of 310 GBQ. The down Descriptor(s): Caesium 137; industrial wastes; rad Principal Investigator(s): BENITEZ, JUAN CARLOS CENTER FOR RADIATION PROTECTION AND HYGIEN PC. 10600	itioned wast ely placed in the prepared ose rate wast iation source (8)	most stored sources are industrial Cs sources, the package. A 200-litre drum was prepared with the drum (the limit of activity was previously package with identification number DA-97-01 184 mSv/h at 1m. These; waste management; waste storage Organization Performing the work:
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• •	four of them were selected to construct a prototype for a cond concrete filling. The Cs-137 industrial sources were successive defined). Cement mortar was then poured over the sources. The contains four sources with a total activity of 310 GBQ. The down Descriptor(s): Caesium 137; industrial wastes; rad Principal Investigator(s): BENITEZ, JUAN CARLOS CENTER FOR RADIATION PROTECTION AND HYGIEN PC. 10600	itioned wastely placed in the prepared ose rate wastel iation source (8)	most stored sources are industrial Cs sources, the package. A 200-litre drum was prepared with the name of the drum (the limit of activity was previously package with identification number DA-97-01 184 mSv/h at 1m. the storage or t
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FIGURE 1 (continued)

1	Reference Number	A unique identifier for each entry, in bold face, starting with the ISO code for the country followed by the year of update (four digits) and a four-digit number assigned in ascending numerical order.
2	Title	English title of the abstract.
3	Topic Code(s)	Radioactive waste management subject category codes. A list of these codes can be found starting on page vii-ix.
4	Title in Original Language	(optional) For work originally prepared in a language other than English, the title in the original language may be included here. Please note that non-Roman characters are not supported.
5	Abstract	All abstracts are printed in English. For the representation of special characters such as chemical formulas, isotope numbers etc. see the information given in the Introduction.
6	WM Descriptor(s)	Descriptors or key words taken from the Radioactive waste management Thesaurus. The assigned descriptors are indexed in this volume and represent an additional search possibility.
7	Principal Investigator	The name of the primary researcher or author contributing to the document. Corporate/organization authors are also cited where applicable.
8	Organization Performing the work	Name and location of the primary author/investigator.
9	Other Investigator(s)	Name(s) of other researcher(s) or collaborator(s).
10	Organization Type	The type of organization where the research is being performed: an institution of higher education; a foundation or laboratory for research and/or development; private industry; or other.
11	Program Duration	The start and finish dates are given in the format YYYY-MM-DD.
12	State of Advancement	State of the research: research planned or in progress.
13	Preliminary report(s) available	Yes or no.
14	Sponsoring Organization(s)	The organization providing the funding for the research.
15	Associated Organization(s)	Any other organization(s) also performing the research.

WASTE MANAGEMENT TOPIC CODES

10 - RADIOACTIVE WASTE

100 - RADIOACTIVE WASTE - GENERAL

- 101 General policies
- 102 Programme Strategy, Planning and Management
- 103 Effluents and Discharges
- 104 Database & Information Systems, including Technology Transfer Systems. Technical Assistance and Costs
- 105 Waste Minimisation
- 106 Quality Assurance Aspects
- 108 Waste Management System Analysis
- 109 Waste Characterisation (Radionuclide Inventory Determination), including Computer Codes and Measuring Methods and Techniques

110 - LOW AND INTERMEDIATE LEVEL WASTE FROM NFC FACILITIES

- 111 Gaseous Waste Treatment
- 112 Liquid Waste Treatment
- 113 Solid Waste Treatment
- 114 Waste Immobilization (Bituminization, Cementation, Including Tests of Properties, Leaching Studies)
- 115 Waste Packaging
- 116 Waste Storage
- 117 Waste Disposal
- 118 Waste Transportation (Methods, Containers, Transportation Means)

120 - RADIOACTIVE WASTE FROM NON-NFC SOURCES

- 121 Gaseous Waste Treatment
- 122 Liquid Waste Treatment
- 123 Solid Waste Treatment
- 124 Waste Immobilization
- 125 Waste Packaging
- 126 Waste Storage
- 127 Waste Disposal

130 - HIGH LEVEL WASTE

- 131 Gaseous Waste Treatment
- 132 Liquid Waste Treatment
- 133 Solid Waste Treatment
- 134 Waste Immobilization/Vitrification (including Heat Transfer, Leaching and Other Studies)
- 135 Waste Packaging (Canister Types, Materials, Corrosion Studies)
- 136 Waste Storage
- 137 Waste Disposal (including Spent Fuel)
- 138 Waste Transportation (Methods, Containers, etc.)

- 140 SPENT FUEL
- 141 Spent Fuel Immobilization/Conditioning
- 142 Spent Fuel Packaging (Canisters, Materials. etc.)
- 143 Spent Fuel Storage
- 144 Spent Fuel Immobilization/Conditioning
- 145 Spent Fuel Packaging (Canisters, Materials. etc.)
- 146 Spent Fuel Storage
- 148 Spent Fuel Transportation (Methods, Casks, etc.)

150 - ALPHA BEARING/TRU WASTE

- 151 Gaseous Waste Treatment
- 152 Liquid Waste Treatment
- 153 Solid Waste Treatment
- 154 Waste Immobilization
- 155 Waste Packaging
- 156 Waste Storage
- 157 Waste Disposal
- 158 Waste Transportation (Methods, Containers, etc.)
- 159 Recovery of Radionuclides from the Waste

160 - HAZARDOUS/MIXED WASTE

- 161 Biodegradation/Biotreatment
- 162 Liquid Waste Treatment
- 163 Solid Waste Treatment
- 164 Waste Immobilization
- 165 Waste Packaging
- 166 Waste Storage
- 167 Waste Disposal
- 168 Waste Transportation (Methods, Containers, etc.)
- 169 Removal/Recycling of Organics
- 171 Technologies and Methodologies
- 174 Rehabilitation of Mill Tailings

180 - WASTE CHARACTERIZATION

- 181 Methodologies, Analytical Methods, Measurements Instrumentation
- 182 Waste from form characterization
- 183 Waste packages characterization
- 184 Mixed waste characterization
- 185 Radionuclide characterization in storage tanks
- 186 Radionuclide characterization in drums
- 187 Radionuclide characterization in-situ
- 188 Radionuclide scanning
- 191 ROHE in waste management facilities
- 192 ROHE in laboratories
- 193 ROHE in site characterization
- 194 ROHE in D&D
- 195 ROHE in drums characterization and retrieval
- 196 ROHE in characterization and retrieval of buried waste
- 197 ROHE in characterization and retrieval of liquid waste served in underground

20 - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT/ASSESSMENT STUDIES

200 - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT/ASSESSMENT

- 201 Dispersion and Migration of Radionuclides
- 202 Dispersion and Migration Models
- 203 Gas Diffusion Studies
- 204 Impacts from Landfill Sites

210 - BIOLOGICAL UPTAKE AND TRANSFER

211 - Biological Uptake Mechanisms and Models

220 - ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSFER

- 221 Environmental Transfer Models
- 222 Microbial Effects
- 223 Effects of Gaseous Releases

230 - RADIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

- 231 Radiological Assessment Models
- 232 Environmental Risk Assessment
- 233 Long Term Environmental Impact

240 - ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

- 241 Monitoring Programmes
- 242 Monitoring Techniques

30 - FACILITY AND/OR SITE SPECIFIC STUDIES

300 - FACILITY/SITE - GENERAL

- 301 General Planning and Management
- 302 Site Survey and Characterization
- 303 Earth Science Models and Studies
- 304 Safety Assessment and Performance Studies
- 305 Design, Construction, Commissioning
- 306 Barrier Studies and Tests

310 - STUDIES FOR NEAR SURFACE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

- 312 Site Survey and Characterization
- 313 Earth Science Studies and Models
- 314 Safety Assessment and Performance Studies
- 315 Design, Construction, Commissioning
- 316 Barrier Studies/Tests/Impacts

320 - STUDIES FOR GEOLOGICAL REPOSITORIES

- 321 General Planning and Management
- 322 Site Survey and Characterization
- 323 Earth Science Studies and Models
- 324 Safety Assessment and Performance Studies
- 325 Design, Construction, Commissioning
- 326 Barrier Studies/Tests/Impacts including Near Field Effects
- 327 Waste Emplacement
- 328 Natural Analogue Studies

330 - STUDIES FOR LANDFILL SITES

- 331 General Planning, Regulatory Concern, Limits
- 332 Site Characterization, Disposal Technologies
- 333 Landfill site remedial actions

40 - DECONAMINATION AND DECOMMISIONING (D & D)

400 - D&D - GENERAL

- 401 D&D Programme Strategy, Planning and Management
- 402 Nuclear Power Reactor Decommissioning
- 403 Research Reactor Decommissioning
- 404 Non-Reactor Facility Decommissioning

410 - DECONTAMINATION TECHNOLOGIES

- 411 Mechanical Decontamination Methods
- 412 Chemical Decontamination Methods
- 413 Electrochemical Decontamination Methods
- 414 Ultrasonic/Microwave Decontamination Methods
- 415 Decontamination by Melting
- 416 Other Methods and Techniques

420 - DECOMMISSIONING TECHNOLOGIES

- **421 Dismantling Techniques**
- 422 Use of Explosives
- 423 Robotics, Remote Operations

430 - MANAGEMENT OF DECOMMISSIONING WASTE

50 - ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

- 501 Project Planning and Management
- 502 Feasibility Studies
- 503 Environmental Risk Evaluation including models
- 504 Economic Studies
- 505 Criteria
- 511 Site Characterization
- 512 Unknown
- 521 Decontamination of Soils
- 522 Decontamination of Groundwaters
- 523 Waste Retrieval, Emplacement of Barriers
- 524 Management of Restoration Waste

60 - LEGAL, REGULATORY AND GOVERNMENTAL ISSUES

- 601 Criteria for Exempt Levels
- 602 Facility/Site Licensing Process
- 611 Waste Policy Acts

70 - PUBLIC INFORMATION/INTERACTION

- 701 Public Information Programmes, Public Participation
- 702 Information Centres
- 703 Education and Training
- 704 Socioeconomic Aspects

80 - ACTINIDE & TRANSMUTATION

800 - Actinide & Transmutation Studies