

Nuclear Power and the Fuel Cycle Options for Jordan

International Conference on Management of Spent Fuel from Nuclear Power Reactors –

An Integrated Approach to the Back-End of the Fuel Cycle IAEA

June 15th-19th, 2015

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Nuclear Power in Jordan

- The Government of Jordan has taken a decision in August 2013 to adopt nuclear energy as part of its energy mix to help alleviate Jordan's energy challenges.
- ➤ The Jordan Atomic Energy Commission (JAEC) has selected RUSATOM Oversees (RAOS) as its strategic partner for the operation of Jordan's first nuclear power plant (JNPP), which consists of two 1000-MWe VVER Russian PWRs (based on the AES-92 design).



Nuclear Fuel Cycle Commission

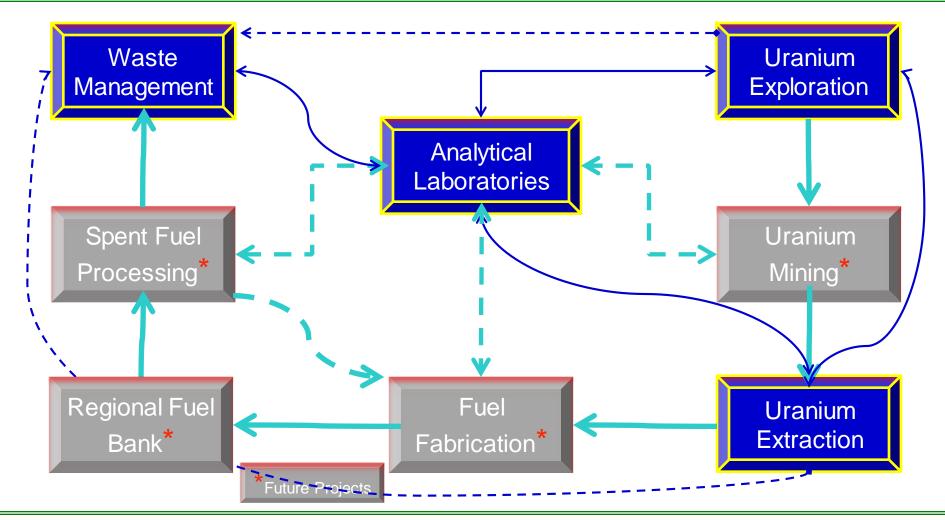


Mission

- ➤ To ensure *safe*, *secure*, *economically-feasible*, and *self-sustaining* production of nuclear fuel capable of exceeding Jordan's energy needs {FRONT END}
- ➤ To safely and securely manage spent nuclear fuel and nuclear and radioactive waste generated from Jordan's peaceful nuclear program without undue burden to future generations {BACK END}



JAEC's -Nuclear Fuel Cycle Activities





Jordan Nuclear Power Plant (JNPP)

- ✓ Two-1,000 MWe Reactors (VVER/AES-92)
- ✓ IGA Signed (March 2015)
- ✓ PDA signed (September 2014)
- ✓ Project Company (+50% Jordan/-50% ROSATOM)





Preparing for the JNPP

- ✓ A number of JNNP Operational Studies are ongoing, which include:
 - Detailed Site Characterization
 - Water Supply
 - Water Demand
 - ☐ Grid Stability
 - Electric Demand/Market forecast
- ✓ A number of agreements/studies related to the NFC are being formulated/investigated, which include:
 - Nuclear Fuel Supply
 - Radioactive Waste Management
 - ☐ Spent Nuclear Fuel Management
 - Decommissioning



Fuel Supply Agreement - NFC Front End

- ☐ TVEL/ROSATOM to supply fuel to NPP
 - → assurance by the Russian Federation for supplies for the lifetime of JNPP and @ market price, per the IGA
 - → PDA commits to ten year contract development
 - → Fuel Supply Agreement to be formulated during the next 12months
- □ Jordanian Uranium mid-scale Plant expected to be operational in 5-7 years and to produce ≈400 tons/year: Use Jordanian Uranium as feed material to TVEL for NPP



RWM - NFC Back End

- Jordanian RWM Policy Submitted to GoJ for Adoption
- Waste Generator Pays
 - > JNPP
 - > JRTR
 - Industry (mining, medical)
 - ➢ GoJ → legacy waste (DSRS, orphan sources)
- LILW Facility
 - Siting
 - > WMO
 - Law(s) to protect RWM funds needed

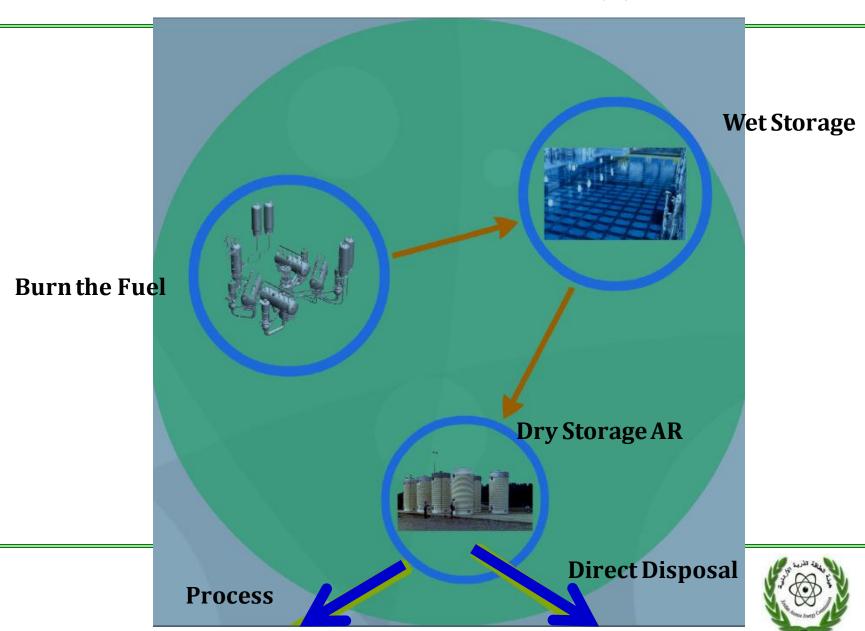


SNF- NFC Back End ...(1)

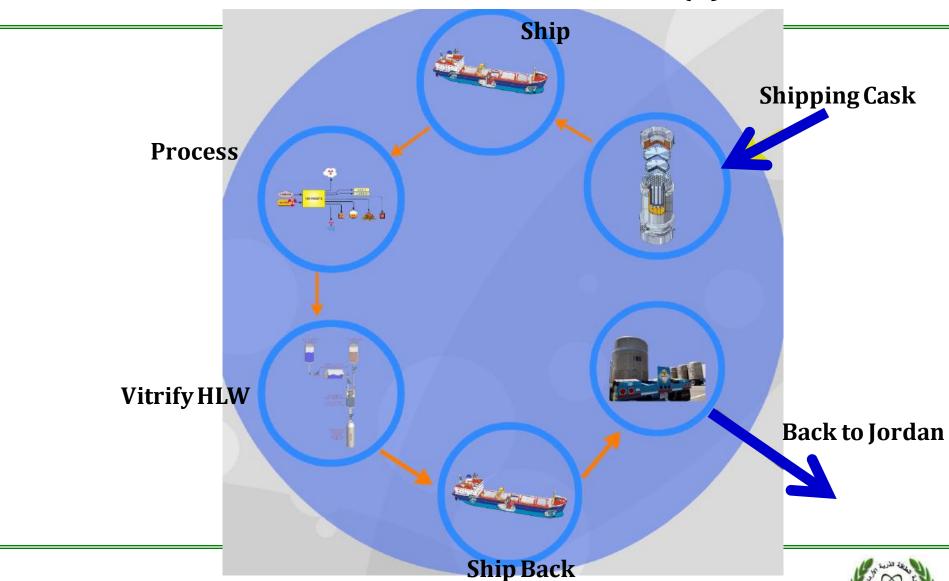
- ☐ We are a *Newcomer* State to Nuclear Power
- All Options for SNF Management are being considered
 - Hold and See
 - Direct Disposal
 - Return of SNF to Russia (HLW ultimately shipped back to Jordan)
- □ Factors/Variables Considered
 - Public
 - Safety
 - Cost



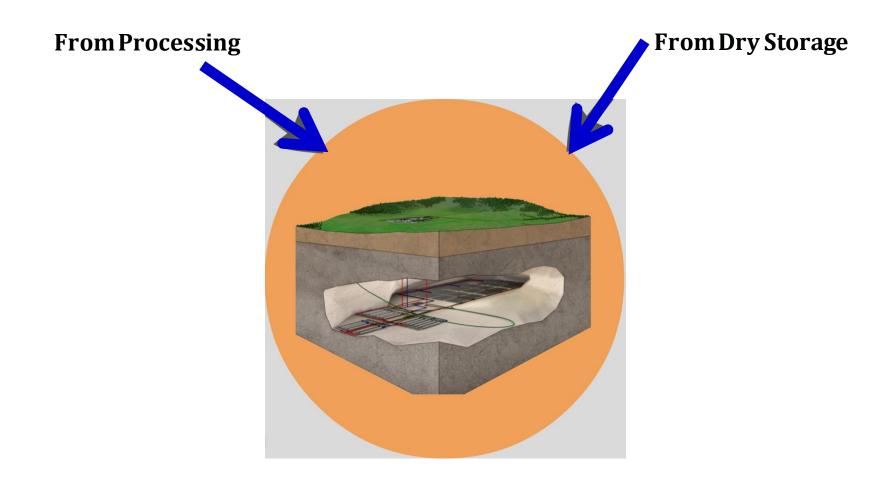
SNF- NFC Back End ...(2)



SNF- NFC Back End ...(3)



SNF- NFC Back End ...(4)





SNF- *Options*

| Hold -n- See | Direct Disposal | Processing |
|--|---|---|
| ■ Burdens Future Generations | ☑ Greater Source Term | ▼ Transport & Processing Risk |
| ■ Increased S&S Vulnerability | ■ Larger Repository | ⋉ Cost |
| | Wasted Fuel ■ | ■ Repository is Still Required |
| ☑ Potential Better Solutions in Future | | ☑ Recycled Fuel |
| | | ☑ Feed for Gen IV Rxs |
| | ☑ Cheaper than Processing | ✓ Less Waste for Disposal & Reduced Source Term |
| | ☑ Reduced Risks of Transport/Processing | |





Thank You! شكرا Questions, Comments?

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