Spanish strategy for the management of Spent Nuclear Fuel – ATC Project

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- Nuclear Energy in Spain Overview
- SNF& HLW Management Policy
- Interim Storage at Reactor Sites
- Centralized Interim Storage ATC Project
- Challenges and Discussion
- Conclusions



Nuclear Energy in Spain



Nuclear Energy:

- 7,7% of installed power (7.39 GWe) in 2014
- 21,9% of energy production in 2014

10 Nuclear Power Reactors:

- 7 in operation in 5 sites
- 1 shutdown in standby
- 1 in D&D
- 1 dismantled (latency period)

Energy demand coverage 2014









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	Туре	Storage	Current Inventory ^(1,2) FA (tU)	Total Estimates ⁽³⁾ FA (tU)
SNF (UO ₂)	PWR	Wet	6696 (3075)	11395 (5136)
		Dry	1125 (450)	
	BWR	Wet	6485 (1163)	8389 (1504)
		Dry		
		TOTAL	14306 (4688)	19784 (6640)

(1) As of 31 December 2014.

(2) Burnup up to 60 GW/tU

(3) For 40 y of operation

	Туре	Total Amount (m ³)	
HLW	Canister CSD-V	68 (12)	
	Canister CSD-B	12 (2,14)	
ILVV-LL (Special	Canister CSD-C	12 (2,22)	
	Waste from reactor	~430 m ³	
waste)(*/	dismantling ⁽⁴⁾		

(4) Package type in definition.

(5) GTCC waste in USA terminology





SNF and HLW management policy

The Spanish Government is responsible for establishing the Policy on Radioactive Waste Management and Radioactive and Nuclear Installations D&D



SNF AND HLW MANAGEMENT POLICY – 6th GRWP

- Different options assessed according Spanish Nuclear Program Size
 - Deep Geological Disposal preferred
 - Needs ample societal and technical development
 - Interim storage in the meantime
 - It allows R&D to provide solutions to future decisions: confirming geological disposal or even coming back to recycling if advanced cycles are industrially deployed.
 - Centralized solution preferred with ad-hoc facilities when needed
- Conclusions:
 - The priority is the Centralized Interim Storage Facility (ATC)
 - Complemented by In situ Increased Storage capacity when required
 - Deep Geological Disposal studies continuation to support decision making about management options. Considered as an assumption for financing the Waste Fund.
 - R&D Plan 2009-2013. 2014-2018 Plan already in force.
 - Costs supported by the NPPs as a fee on nuclear electricity gross production



ENRESA's SNF Management

Through agreements with NPPs owners:

- Pools
 - Reracking performed in all NPPs
- Dry systems
 - ENRESA: Licensing and supply of transport and storage systems
 - Through international call for bids
 - Utilities: ISFSI licensed as a design modification of the NPP
 - ISFSIs at Trillo, Jose Cabrera and Ascó NPPs
 - Waste Management Plan for Garoña NPP (ISFSI being built after summer 2015)
 - ENRESA is the nuclear operator of Jose Cabrera ISFSI as responsible for the D&D of the whole facility

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At Reactor Storage Facilities

DRY STORAGE AT REACTOR SITES (IN OPERATION)

JOSÉ CABRERA

ASCÓ



Dry storage at Trillo NPP

TRILLO

- DPT dual purpose cask (21FA)
- Relicensed up to 49 GW/tU

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- Capacity: 80 casks
- Commissioned in 2002
- 28 casks (588 FA)

Dry storage at José Cabrera NPP

- HI-STORM 100 / HI-STAR (canister-based system)
- Licensed for transport up to 45 GW/tU
- Capacity: 16 casks (4 for SW)
- Commissioned: 2009
- 12 casks with 377 FA

Dry storage at Ascó NPP

- HI-STORM 100 / HI-STAR (canister-based system)
- Licensed for transport up to 45 GW/tU - for storage up to 55 GWd/tU
- Capacity: 32 casks
- Commissioned: 2013
- 5 casks with 160 FA

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DRY STORAGE AT REACTOR SITES (IN CONSTRUCTION)

NEW DRY STORAGE FACILITY

SANTA M^a DE GAROÑA NPP

- ENSA's ENUN52B dual purpose cask
 - Design approval for storage granted in November 2014.
 - Design approval for transport granted in May 2015.
 - Limited contents (low burnup fuel, high cooling times)
- ISFSI licensed in February 2015 by the Plant owner. Construction permit expected soon.
 - 2 x 16 position pads at the open-air
 - First loading 2016. Uncertainties due to NPP situation on the restart of reactor operation.







The Project consists of <u>three main elements</u>:

- The storage facility itself
- A technological research center
- A business park





Siting Process



- Parliament supported:
 - In 2004, the Industry Commission of the Parliament unanimously asked the Government to develop an ATC facility
 - In **2006**, the Parliament urged the Government to set up an Inter-Ministerial Commission to lead the site selection process
- COWAM recommendations
- Site selection
 - Launched in December **2009** with a decree establishing the minimum criteria and how to proceed.
 - Technical report released in September **2010** precharacterizing the eight (8) final candidates' sites and providing proposal a candidate sites to the Cabinet
 - In December 2011 site selection is approved by Cabinet Minister (Villar de Cañas, Cuenca). Confirmed in BOE – January 2012.

Siting Process - Candidates



ATC Project - Status

Siting Process



ATC Project - Layout



- **Characterization of the site** to provide the regulator (CSN) and the MINETUR with the documentation needed to issue the <u>Preliminary Permit</u> according to the RINR [7].
- Going further into the detail design of the facility to provide the regulator (CSN) and the MINETUR with the documentation needed to issue the <u>Construction Permit</u> of the facility according to the RINR [7].
 - The Preliminary Safety Assessment Report (PSAR) and other documents were presented in January 2014. Rev. 1 of PSAR including answers to RIAs expected in June 2015.
- **Environmental Impact Assessment** to provide the MAGRAMA with the documentation to issue the <u>Environmental Impact Statement</u>.
- Documentation needed to change land use from rural land to industrial use, according to local and regional regulation.
- Establishing a **preliminary logistics planning**.
- Providing information to stakeholders: ENRESA Information Center established in Villar de Cañas.



ATC Project - Conceptual

Technology:

- Dry storage of SNF and vitrified wastes in vaults
- Storage of ILW-LL waste (SW) on canisters at pits in a concrete building
- Temporary Loaded Cask Building
- Application for 60 years (design life: 100 years).

Technical regulatory framework:

- Spanish Nuclear Safety Council Instructions, Supplementary Technical Instructions, Safety Guides,...
- US NRC 10 CFR 72, NUREG-1567, SFST-ISGs, Regulatory Guides,...
- IAEA Safety Standards







ATC Project – Other storage buildings

Loaded Cask building

SW Storage building



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ATC Project – Research Center



Spanish strategy for the SNF mgmt. – ATC Project

ATC Project – Challenges



• Transportation:

 Low and High Burnup Spent Fuel Transportation from the NPP to the ATC (HBU: "case by case")

• With NPPs:

- Characterization and Classification of SNF (damaged/undamaged)
- Fuel Acceptance Procedures



- Very tight schedule for designing, licensing, construction, testing, and commissioning the Facility.
 - Proposed early operation of the Loaded
 Cask Storage Facility to provide flexibility.
- Technical issues:
 - Regulation based on NPPs + Fukushima + 9/11
 - "Zero-liquid-effluent" policy
 - Unloading cell atmosphere:
 - Failed cladding fuel
 - Fuel handling issues
 - Crud deposition
 - Remote operations Harsh conditions

- The priority of the Spanish SNF management is the Centralized Interim Storage Facility (ATC)
 - Site selected December 2011
 - Casks Storage Building to be commissioned earlier (mid-2017) than Main Process
- Completed by In situ Increased Storage capacity when required
 - ISFSI
- Direct disposal considered as the basic assumption.
- R&D plan
 - Support to SF/HLW acceptance and characterization: performanceoriented, Long term storage, Ageing management, etc.
 - Support to decision makers on further steps of SNF & HLW Management. ATC provides time for decisions. Hot Laboratory assist R&D on SNF & HLW.



Thank you for your attention Questions?

