

Perspectives on Radioactive Waste Management Integration

Allison M. Macfarlane, Chairman

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

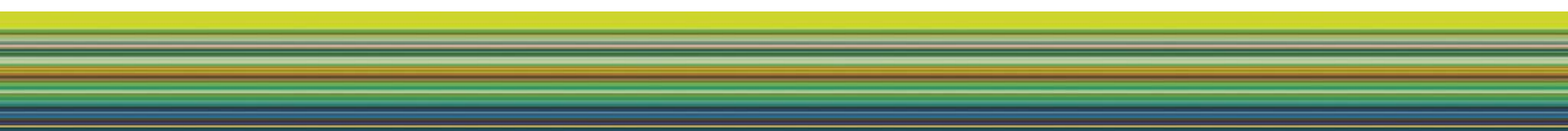


International Atomic Energy Agency Scientific Forum
**RADIOACTIVE WASTE:
MEETING THE CHALLENGE**

Science and Technology for
Safe and Sustainable Solutions

23–24 September 2014, Vienna, Austria

Nuclear Waste: Fully Integrated Fuel-Cycle Planning Is Vital

- Final disposition plan essential for nuclear waste
 - Nuclear waste requires careful management
 - Best to have a plan developed at the beginning of a nuclear power program
 - An unknown endpoint for waste is inefficient and raises additional safety and security issues that have to be addressed
- 

Role of the Regulator

- A strong, independent regulator is needed “cradle-to-grave” to ensure safety and security of waste
- Politics or promotion of nuclear power will undermine public confidence



Final Disposition Plan Essential for Nuclear Waste

- Pursuit of nuclear power results in an irreversible commitment to maintain the long-term stewardship of its waste.
 - Long-lived byproducts of uranium enrichment
 - Contaminated and activated low-level waste
 - Spent nuclear fuel
 - Reprocessing byproducts
 - Reactor plant decommissioning
- While safe and secure waste management is a top priority, no temporary storage solution should take the place of a permanent repository for spent nuclear fuel.

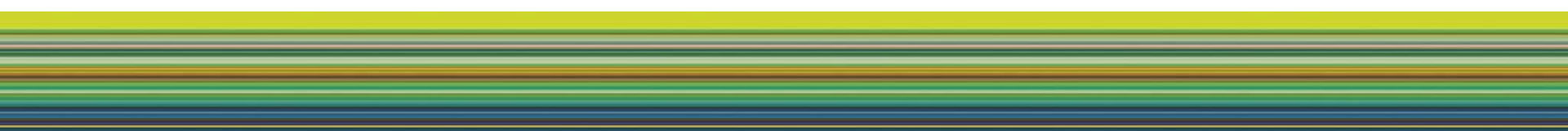
The Need for a Plan

- Lessons from Fukushima
 - Spent fuel pools densely packed at the site; high source term
 - Need a working plan for long-term management and disposal
 - Need to monitor water levels in pools
 - Need to assure pool water level under potentially challenging conditions



Fukushima Dai-ichi Unit 4 spent fuel poolside

Nuclear Waste Requires Careful Management

- Fuel Design
 - Reactor Use
 - Discharge Cooling in Pools
 - Long-Term Storage in Pools
 - Long-Term Storage in Casks
 - Transportation
 - Decommissioning
 - Low-Level Waste
 - Disposal
- 

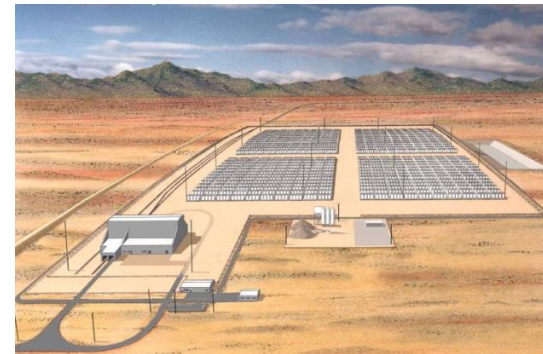
Considerations Across the Fuel Cycle



Fuel design and fabrication



On-site storage



Consolidated interim storage



Transportation



Repository acceptance criteria

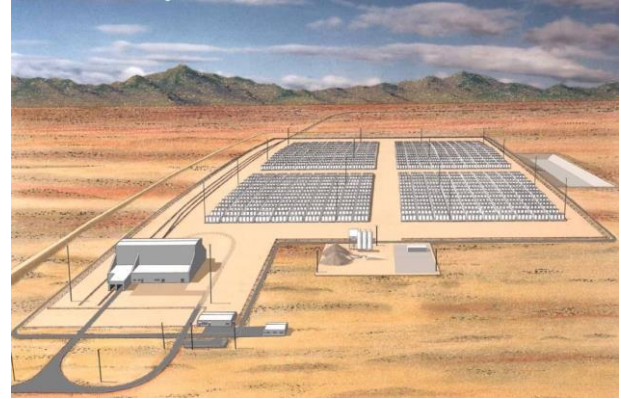
Considerations Across the Fuel Cycle

- Front-end fuel design:
 - Consider long-term performance, not just reactor performance
- Dry storage:
 - Compatibility of systems with transport and disposal
 - Impact of high burn-up fuel
 - Aging management



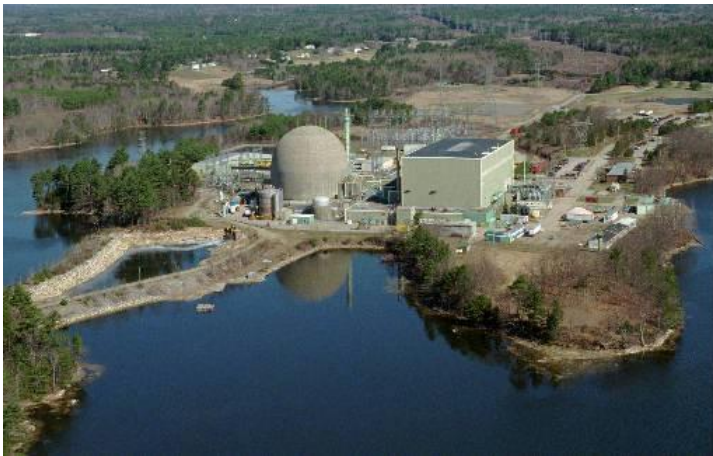
Considerations Across the Fuel Cycle

- Centralized Interim Storage
 - Closed and operating sites
 - Avoid permanence
- Transportation
 - Address safety/security
 - Long-term storage and disposal implications of transport canister
 - Need to address public concerns

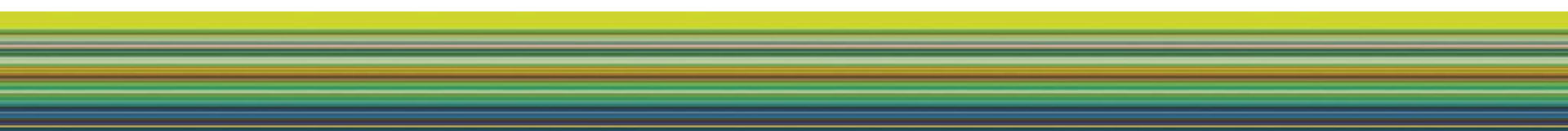


Decommissioning

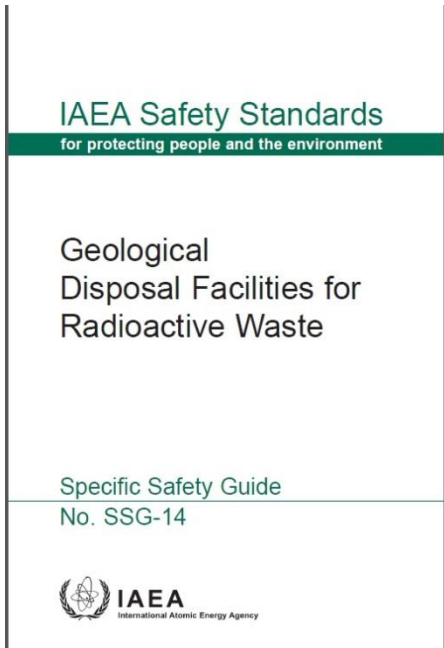
- Regulatory framework should address the decommissioning phase
- Sufficient funds must be established
 - Dismantle plant
 - Maintain spent fuel safely and securely



Low-Level Waste Considerations

- Physical form of wastes
 - Volume and concentrations
 - Short-term decay needs
 - Long-term storage needs
 - Transportation needs
 - LLW disposal design
 - Long-term and short-term environmental monitoring
- 

Geologic Disposal: How to Be Successful?



Siting Criteria:

- tectonic stability
- low groundwater flow
- stable geochemistry
- excavatable rock

- Spent fuel management options vary, international consensus on need for geologic disposal
- Iterative policy process – achieving public acceptance can be more challenging than technical feasibility
- Countries are making progress

Repository Siting Prerequisites

- Organization to manage and disposition waste
 - Autonomous, long-term stability, diversity of expertise and perspectives represented
- Funding available when needed, at the amount needed
- Credible technical analysis, including
 - Siting criteria
 - Site evaluation methodology
- Socio-political/societal agreement
 - Consensus at local/higher government levels
 - Transparency, trust-building, and independent oversight
 - Economic Opportunity/Compensation

Completing the Totality: Emerging Countries

- Important to get it right from the beginning
 - A plan to site and manage final disposition of spent fuel and high-level waste should be formulated and accepted when a country embarks on a nuclear power program
 - Low-level waste facilities should be sited for the lifetime of the facility, including decommissioning
- IAEA “Milestones” document & peer reviews
- International assistance



Thank You