#### Radioactive Waste Characterization in Ukraine

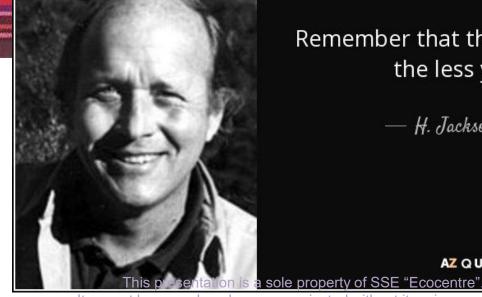
Yuliya Balashevska SSE Ecocenter Chernobyl, Ukraine



# Life's Little Instruction Book

511 suggestions, observations, and reminders on how to live a happy and rewarding life

C



Remember that the more you know, the less you fear.

— H. Jackson Brown —

AZQUOTES

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## CONTENT

- Waste Characterization: a waste of time and money?
- How we do characterization in Ukraine
- Examples of past work





### Waste Characterization

#### **IAEA Safety Glossary**

Terminology Used in Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection 2007 Edition

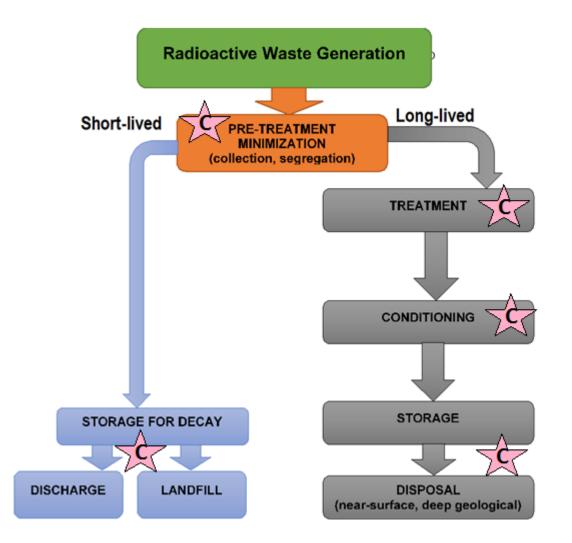


#### waste characterization

Determination of the physical, chemical and radiological properties of the waste to establish the need for further adjustment, treatment or conditioning, or its suitability for further handling, processing, storage or disposal.



#### **RAW: Cradle-to-Grave**



ACIL CERCUEHTES

Steps for managing radioactive wastes (IAEA, 2001).

#### **Waste Characterization**

#### **Advantages**

- Safety assurance
- Quality end product
- RAW Inventory and classification
- Conservatism reduction
- Decision making

#### Disadvantages

- Cost
- Difficulties obtaining a representative sample
- Lack of qualified personnel

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# What happens when there is no proper characterization



## Ukraine (before 2015)

l can't think about that right now. If l do, l'll go crazy. l'll think about that tomorrow.

— Margaret Mitchell —

#### **Results of such policy:**

- Accumulation of RAW at nuclear facilities;
- «historical» RAW;
- Difficulties in RAW treatment and conditioning

Ukraine (2013)			Vi	ew: Erpand All
Waste Class	Storage Unprocessed (m3)	Storage Processed (m³)	Disposal Unprocessed (m³)	Disposal Processed (m <sup>3</sup> )
▶ HLW*	870.0	0.0	3,960.0	0.0
▶ ILW*	11,216.5	56.9	6,918.9	0.0
▶ LLW*	1,110,430.4	5,637.4	684,969.6	2.0

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## Ukraine (before 2015)

RAW Characteristic	Initial Information
Amount of RAW, cub. m	1100
Total activity, Bq	Approx. 0.02 TBq
Radionuclide composition	? Presumably, Cs-137, Co-60 and some other
Waste stream(s) (Origin)	? Presumably RAW from NPP operation RAW from Chernobyl accident - possible
Other characteristics	A mixture of radioactively contaminated pipes, termal insulators, construction materials, spent ion exchange resins; paper, sand, work clothes, electric motors, chip scrap etc. accumulated between 1978 and 2003



#### Belgoprocess



#### http://www.belgoprocess.be/

- Treatment and conditioning of all types of radioactive waste
- Temporary storage of conditioned Belgian radioactive waste
- Dismantling of obsolete nuclear installations
- UF6 cylinder washing and recertification
- Plasma thermal technologies

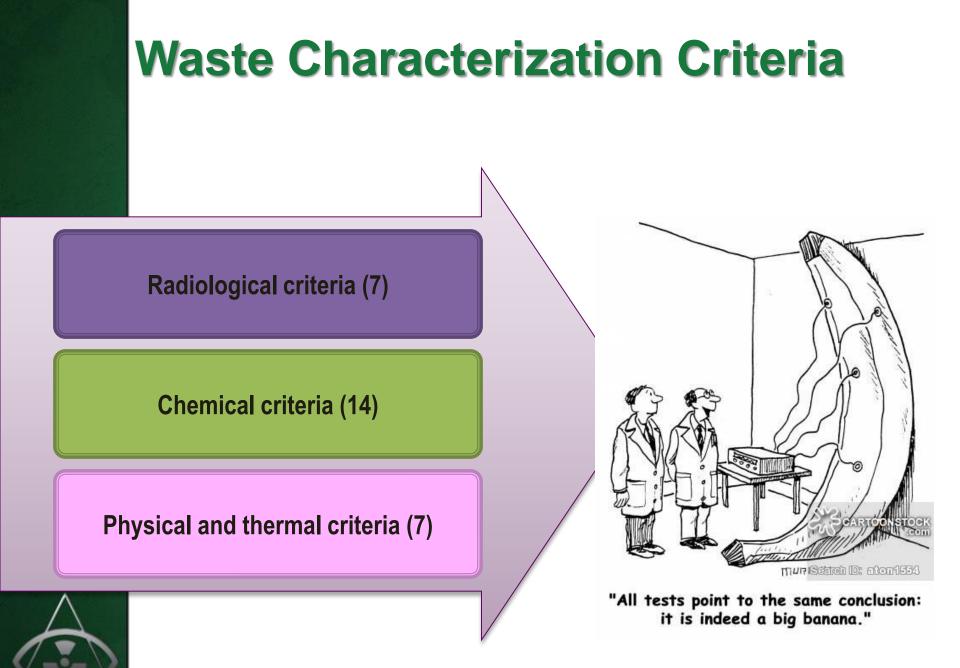
#### **Spring 2013:**

- formation of gel in drums with conditioned radioactive waste related to alkali-silica reaction
- Corrosion and degradation of packages (thousands!)
- Problem unsolved as of November 2016









#### **Waste Characterization Criteria**

#### Variable

Characterization for decision making and safety assurance

#### Simple

Characterization for safety and quality assurance Simple & Variable

Reseach & Characterization Laboratories

Simple & Stable Waste from NPPs; Waste from conditioning facilities (endproduct) Complex & Variable Waste from accidents and decommissioning; historical waste

Complex & Stable Waste from SNF reprocessing; Retrieved waste Full-scale characterization for decision making

Complex

Characterization for decision making; characterization as an expertize

ACIT «EKOLEHTP»

Stable

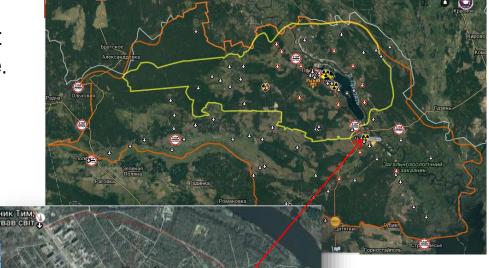
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# How we do waste characterization in Ukraine (since 2015)



# Central Analytical Laboratory: An independent expert

- EuropeAid project "Improvement of the Infrastructure for the Radioactive Waste Management in the Chornobyl Exclusion Zone. Phase II" in 2015
- Initial purpose: characterization for the re-classification of RAW





# Central Analytical Laboratory: An independent expert

#### Functions of CAL:

- Physical, chemical & radiological characterization of RAW;
- Measurements of environmental samples from EZ within the framework of the Schedule for Radiation Monitoring;
- Verification of RAW packages prior to disposal;
- Development of methodologies for characterization;
- Training.





# Central Analytical Laboratory: An independent expert

#### Status of CAL:

Independent laboratory for RAW characterization, radiation measurements for environmental monitoring of EZ, and expert evaluation of radiological, physical and chemical properties of RAW and radioactively contaminated materials.

#### Major objective:

Protection of future generations.









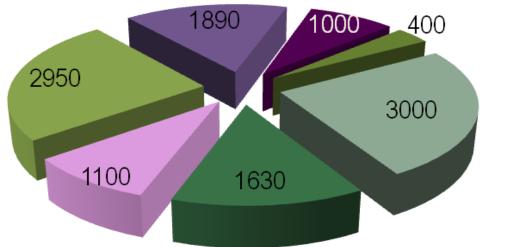
## **Analytical capacities**

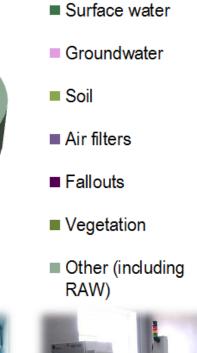
Full capacity to perform physical, chemical and radiological characterization of RAW and environmental samples

- Radionuclide composition and activity;
- Surface contamination;
- Homogeneity of RN;
- Chemical composition and compatibility;
- RN leaching;
- Corrosion resistance;
- Free water content;
- Fire resistance;
- Mechanical strength;
- thermal stability etc.



#### **Analytical capacities**



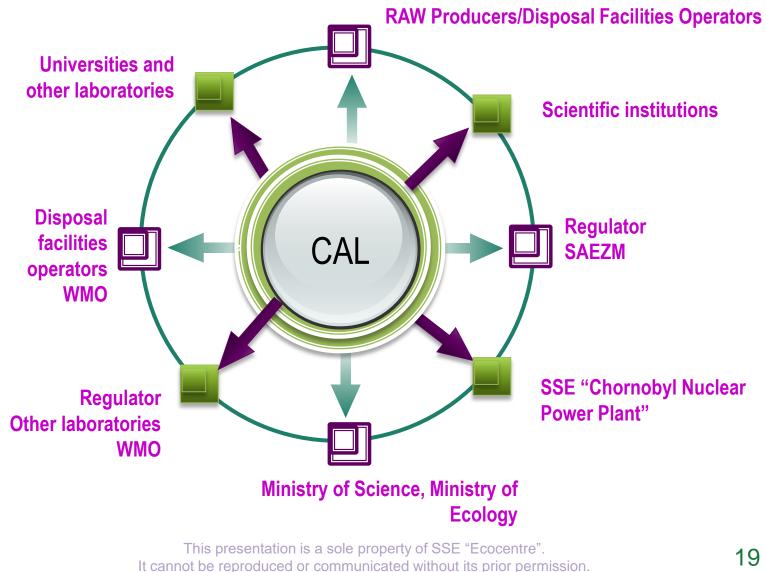








## Existing and potential stakeholders



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# Waste characterization procedure STEP 1

#### Preparation

- Requesting initial information from the waste supplier;
- Choosing/development of a program for characterization;
- Choosing methodology (including sampling);
- Modelling (if necessary);
- Preparation of tools, protective equipment, reagents etc.





#### Waste characterization procedure

# **STEP 2**

#### Sampling

- One of the most difficult stages;
- Done either by Ecocenter or by the waste owner;
- Specific requirements to samples;
- Sampling can change the course of characterization.

аласти На відібрану пробу	
Номер проби <u>10-6282</u> Найменування проби <u>почента. Бозул</u> Дата і час проби <u>01.10.16</u> .	A
(рік, місяць, число і час) Місце відбору проби <u>с. Вальунськури,</u> материца, обла Вальнай цалеру оодинати, час, пункті найменурання водобили і іншеў Фізичні характеристики проби <u>А. 50 г</u>	CER.
Потужність дози на відстані 1 м від верхні землі $\int -0.015 m P/r$ Вид аналізу: $\int_{r} 2^{9}$ , $Pu$ , $Am$ П.І.Б. лаборанта пробовідбору, $Tacher de tacher de tach$	
Додаткова характеристика проби:	
либина відбору, маса, площа і об'єм, товщина шару і т. п.)	



#### **Representative sampling = 50% of successful characterization**

2.

### Waste characterization procedure

# STEP 3

#### Sample preparation

- Differs from the preparation of environmental samples for monitoring;
- **Risk of cross-contamination**





#### Accurate sample preparation = another 40% of successful characterization

# Waste characterization procedure STEP 4

#### Measurements

- Radiation, physical, chemical properties;
- Always parallel measurements (vs single measurement for monitoring);
- Measurement on-site/during sampling always preferable

#### Measurement =instrument + operator + consumables + procedure Most expensive & least determiative stage

#### Wrong sampling/sample preparation – measurements don't make sense



# Waste characterization procedure

# **STEP 5**

# Data analysis and reporting

- Calculations taking into account sampling and sample preparation;
- Filling in the standard protocol (+detailed report on demand);
- Indicate permissible levels/concentrations, results obtained by other laboratories, reference data etc.

# Be careful with providing recommentations!!!

	перевірки якост						
	перепірки якості поди з р. Уж						
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Супровідна докуза	e ner canjica		нідсутия				
Вад аналізу	Хівлічний англий — неоргалізні речолини		36				
3BIT							
Показания, що переніраєтье в	Meroa	Раультат	ГДК (чт/юг <sup>3</sup> ), згідно СанПіН 463)-88 Санят зранає пропила в порты окраны сраны поверхно станах вод от загрязнення				
рН	Перевосний pH метр, Hanna Instruments, HI 98185-02	67	6,5 - 8,5				
Miga		0,08	م ا				
3anino	Спектрофотометричний	1,41	0,3				
Amonianit	метод, Спектрофотометр цифровий	0,188	0,5				
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	the store inter sang contain	48,0	304,0				
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Цинк Сульфати	Титрометричный метод						
Цинк Сульфати Хлариди	Титромстричний метод Спек трометричний метод Атомно-абсарбијйний	24,3	350,0				
Цянк Сульфати Хларцан Санисць	Типровепричный метод Спектровепричный метод Атомно об'єврбийный спектровепр спалую' якны	24,3 0,0002	350,0 0,03				
Цник Сульфати Хлоряди Спинець Кобальт	Титроветрачний метод Спестрометрачний метод Атомно обсоблийной спестроветр сполум <sup>2</sup> иния та скос тротерайчилая ито обсогорана Аладуй Ката	24,3 0,0002 <0,0005 <0,0005 <0,01	350,0 0,03 0,1 0,001 0,05				
Цинк Сульфати Хлорядов Спинсарь Кобальт Карлій	Титровстричний метод Спектровстричний метод Атомно «бсорбційний спектровстр сполум'яння та сактровстр сполум'яння	24,3 0,0002 <0,0005 <0,0005	350,0 0,03 0,1 0,001				



# Waste characterization procedure STEP 6

# Handling the sample residue and secondary waste

- All the remains and leftovers are removed from the Lab ONLY after the report is accepted by the Customer;
- Decontaminate if possible;
  - Disposal/Return if decontamination is impossible.

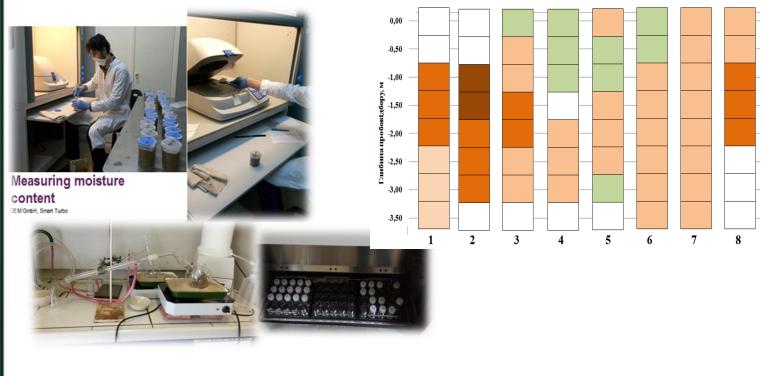




# **Examples of past work**

#### Tritium measurements in soil moisture under radiation accident conditions

Radiological and physical measurements in borehole soil from RAW disposal facility



## **Examples of past work**

Independent radiological and chemical measurements of contaminated scrap metal – expert measurements

Assistance to State Border Guard Service of Ukraine

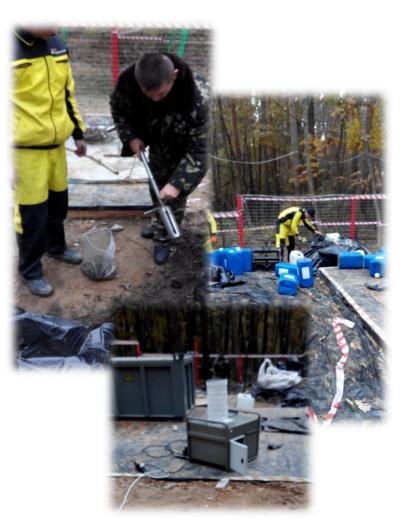




## **Examples of past work**

#### Characterization of RAW from Soviet Army military activities

- Site characterization;
- 25 samples characterized;
- Over 10 reports made





## **Expertise as a crucial resource**

#### Summer School on Waste Characterization & REM

- ChEZ as a laboratory under the open sky;
- Opportunty to improve master thesis by consultations with experts;
- Working with real samples;
- Planning further research





# Conclusions

- Waste characterization fosters waste management culture, without which no National WM program will work.
- Every dollar invested in characterization saves hundreds of dollars at the later stages of RWM.
- Comprehensive training, sharing good practices and joint research make characterization possible even in the most difficult cases.

# Thank you for your attention! Questions?

