

CHALLENGES OF NEW NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT

Report from Argentina

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Comisión Nacional de Energia Atómica

NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES IN ARGENTINA

NPP UNDER CONSTRUCTION
NPPS IN OPERATION
NUCLEAR RESEARCH CENTERS
RESEARCH REACTORS
RADIOISOTOPE PRODUCTION PLANT
NUCLEAR FUEL FABRICATION PLANT
UO2 PRODUCTION PLANT
U URANIUM ENRICHMENT FACILITY
RANIUM MINING AND MILLING FACILITY
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL USERS

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SOURCES OF WASTE AND SPENT FUELS

> NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

- · Atucha I (350 MWe)
- · Embalse (600 MWe)
- · Atucha II (700 Mwe), under construction

> FUEL CYCLE

- ·Uranium mining and milling
- ·UO2 conversion and sintering
- · Fuel elements manufacturing

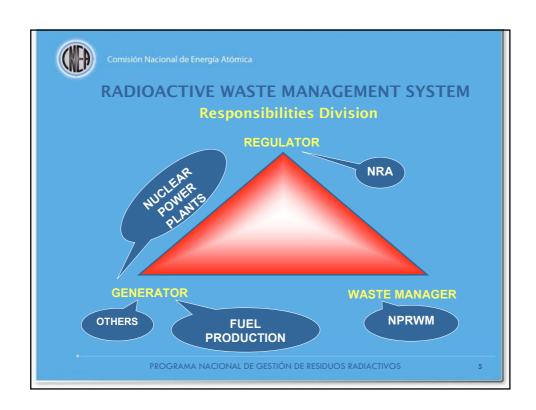
> NON FUEL CYCLE

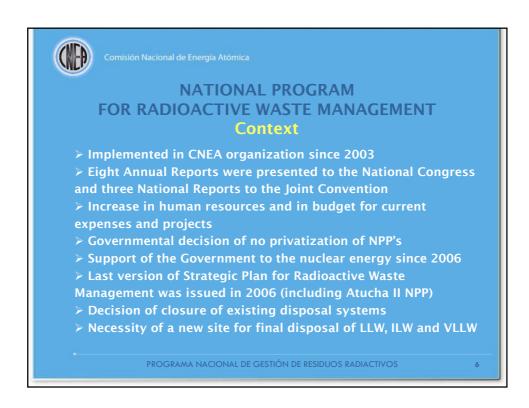
- · Research and production reactors
- ·Radioisotopes production ·Medical applications
- · Radioisotope industrial uses
- · Research & Development activities



LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- >National Constitution: Prohibit the import of radioactive waste (1994)
- >Law No 24.804: "Nuclear Activity Law" (1997)
- > Law No 25.018: "Radioactive Waste Management Regime" (1998)
- >Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management. (Enforced since June 2001)







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FACTORS AFFECTING PUBLIC AND POLITICAL ACCEPTANCE

- > Federal government and legislative framework distribute responsibilities in the decision making process among national, regional and local governments
- > Many Provincial Constitutions were reformed in the 90's in order to prohibit radioactive waste repositories or the import of radwaste, also many municipalities have been declared "non nuclear territories"
- > Public opinion towards nuclear power generation is improving because of governmental support, climate change and increase in energy demand
- > Very strong opposition to nuclear waste disposal by environmental groups and NGO's, influenced by international antinuclear movement
- > Difficulties in the implementation of a specific Social Communication Program.

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ARGENTINA - Challenges

- > Approval of the Strategic Plan for radioactive waste and spent fuel management
- > Integration of the funds for Radioactive Waste
 Management and Final Disposal is delayed and a revision is
 under discussion
- > Developing stakeholder involvement in a program for radwaste management
- > Obtaining public acceptance of a site for repositories
- > Decision on reprocessing by 2030

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ARGENTINA - Challenges

- > Transport of radioactive waste through national territory
- > Implementation of a program to improve the characterization of the radwaste generated and in transitory storage by the power plants, as well as the improvement of the corresponding registration system

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CONCLUSIONS

JOINT CONVENTION IS AN IMPORTANT TOOL TO FACE CHALLENGES:

- √ Helps to get political and public acceptance
- ✓ Contributes to clarify concepts and improve transparency
- \checkmark Upgrades the knowledge about waste management in other countries
- √ Lessons learned are shared in a horizontal way
- ✓ Incentives continual improvement in safety in each contracting party

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