

# VLLW : Characterization and recycling for sustainable development

IAEA Conférence

Tarragona, Fébruary 2009



**socodei**  
GRUPE EDF



**EDF**





# Regulation

◎ What is the regulation in France concerning for the separation of nuclear and non nuclear metals?

● No clearance level authorized in France to determinate

- Which waste is conventional
- Which waste is nuclear

BUT

● To ensure a maximal safety level AND to avoid absolutely that a radioactive waste goes to a conventional field, the two following barriers are set up :

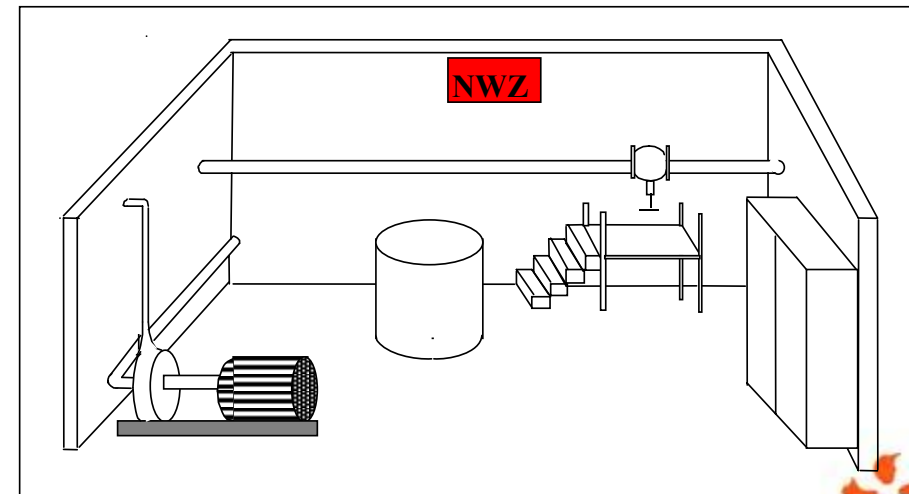
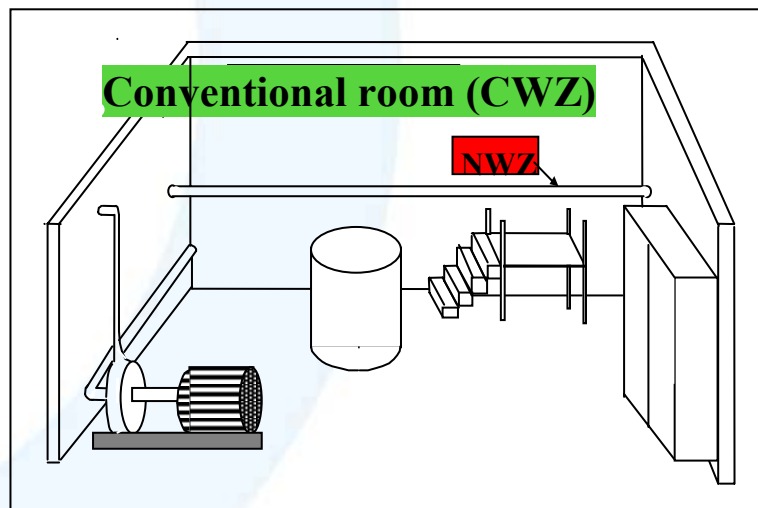
- An a priori waste zoning
- Radiological controls on the wastes before their evacuation



# French Waste Zoning

## Principles of waste zoning

- **Justification a priori, based on the design, operating rules and operating history** (zones are confirmed through measurements)
- **Physical barrier between the NWZ's and CWZ's,**
- **Application of waste zoning to outdoor areas (to the entire site),**
- **Information to the Regulator in case of change in the waste zone (or approval NWZ => CWZ).**





# From a Nuclear Waste Zone to Conventional Waste Zone

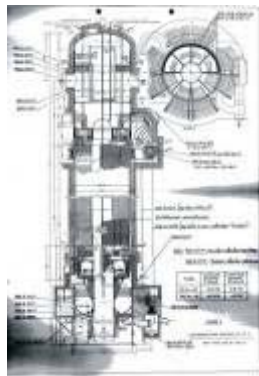
## ◎ The regulation

- **ASN allows us to present a “downgrade of waste” paper (SD3D07). To have the approval of ASN the document has to be conservative and has to respond to zoning principles**

## ◎ Example of Secondary System of Creys Malville

- **Contamination : 20 Bq/g of Tritium**
- **1800 tonnes of metals (stainless steel...)**
  - Downgrade this waste ?
  - 1800 tonnes of metals will go to

Radioactive disposal



## Example of Creys Malville's dome

- **No radioactivity**
- **Demand to ASN to downgrade this waste**
- **Acceptance from ASN**
- **Conventional Wastes**





# Scrap metals

- Quantity of scrap metals due to the decommissioning of EDF's Power Plants (to VLLW and LLW Storages)

Travaux

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Flux en t de metal TFA/FAMA Pgm de deconstruction

Page 1/1

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## Goals:

- Recycle maximum of scrap metals in the nuclear industry (based on environmental, economical and technical study)



# Recycling is tough for radwaste

## ○Public acceptance

- Syndromes : NIMBY, NIMEY, BANANA
- Extra Nuclear - anxiety ( pedagogy and media )

## ○Release variations : European diversity

- Free ? On Threshold ? Conditional ?

## ○Final repositories : a scarce resource

- What is the net present value of future capacities ?

## ○Characterisation

- Precise characterisation difficult, but melting helps

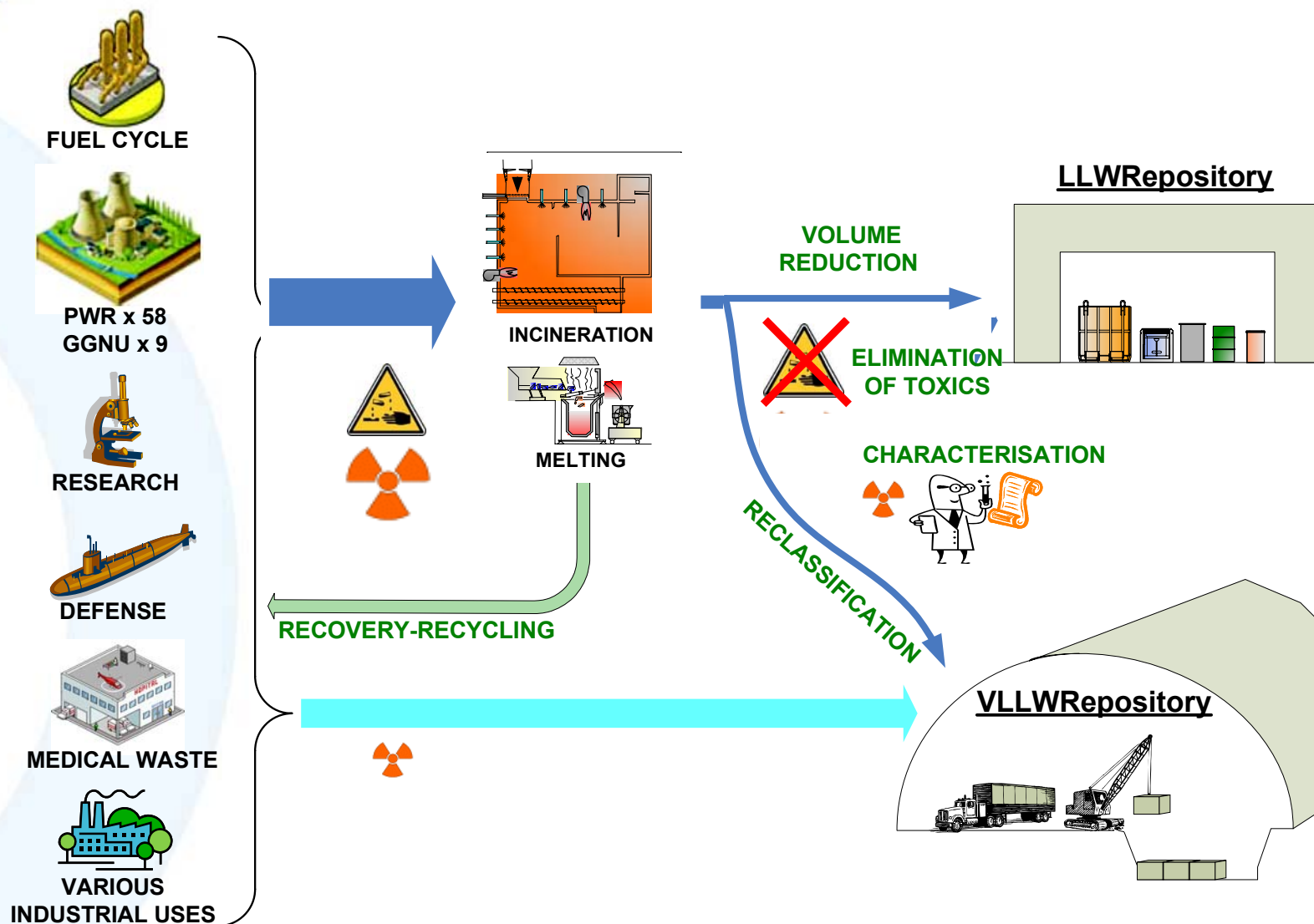
## ○Traceability :

- **Upstream** for better characterisation
- **Down stream** to prevent « mis use »





# Recycling in France : Closed loop





## Operating experience in France

Steel recycling at Centraco

Subsidiary of EDF + AREVA

Single melt Integrated recycling

2 000 TPY LLW metal melting

LLW / VLLW



Lead recycling at Marcoule  
Double melting (nuclear +  
conventional industrial)  
VVLLW





# Step nb 1 : Sorting the waste

There is scrap ...

and scrap !





## Step 3 : melting for an outlet

- Decontamination factor : > 9 (alphas)
- Perfect characterisation
- Perfect homogeneisation
- No need for demonstration for « inaccessible parts »



### $\beta\gamma$ (Bq/g ex H3)

#### **In-coming :**

Declared : 160

Measured : 24

#### **Out-Going bg (ex H3) :**

Measured : 20

### $\alpha$ (Bq/g)

#### **In-coming :**

Declared : 0.2

Back-Measured : 1.01

#### **Out-Going :**

Ingots : 1.00

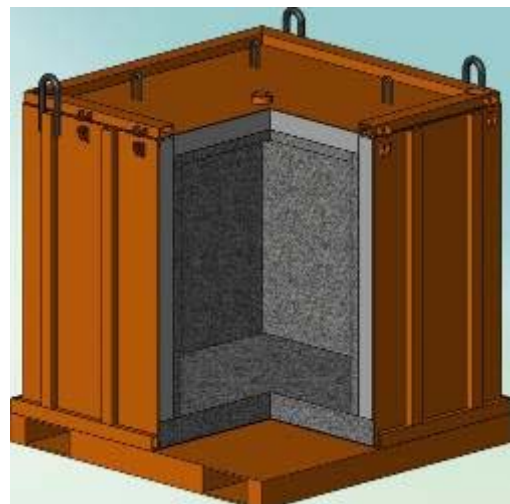
Others : 0.01

## Step nb 2 : Sell products



Sophisticated ...

... and simple







# Issues for standard waste < 2m & < 1t



ISO 20'  
Container

Boxes :

8m<sup>3</sup> 4 m<sup>3</sup> 2m<sup>3</sup> 1m<sup>3</sup>

200 l drum



Segregation at source for better quality control





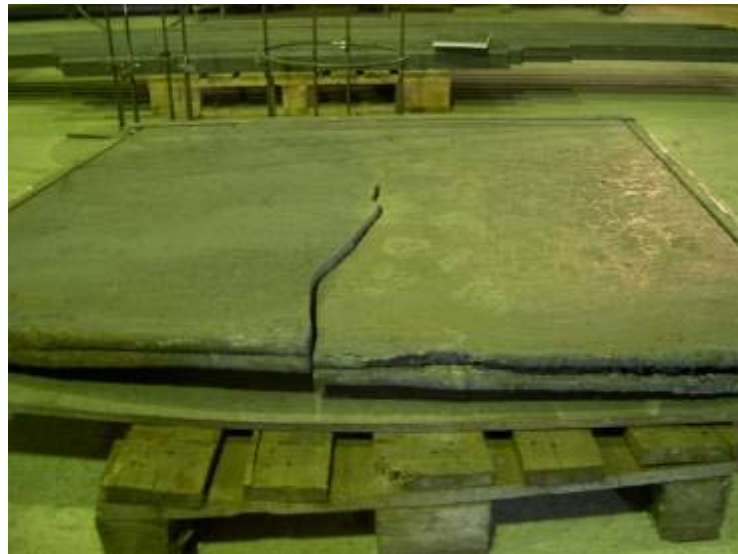
## « Crap » from non sorted waste

	C eq	C	Mn	Cr	Mo	Cu	Ni	Si
Average (%)	1,10	0,27	0,88	2,62	0,11	0,90	1,68	0,71
Max (%)	3,36	1,25	1,99	10,70	0,46	1,30	7,51	2,28
Mini (%)	0,05	0,02	0,13	0,02	0,00	0,50	0,03	0,06

Ceq contribution	1,13	0,27	0,15	0,52	0,02	0,06	0,11
contribution/100	100%	24%	13%	46%	2%	5%	10%

nb batchs < 0,5%	21%
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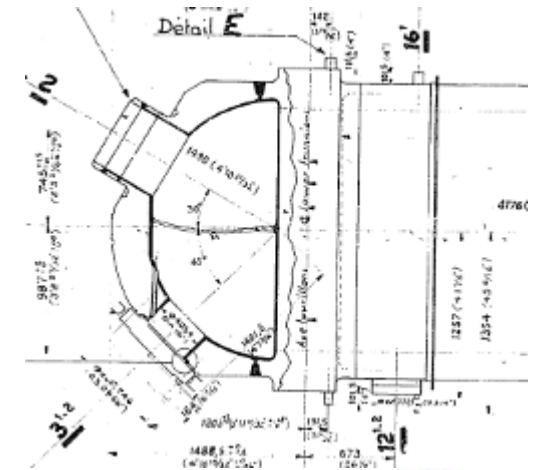
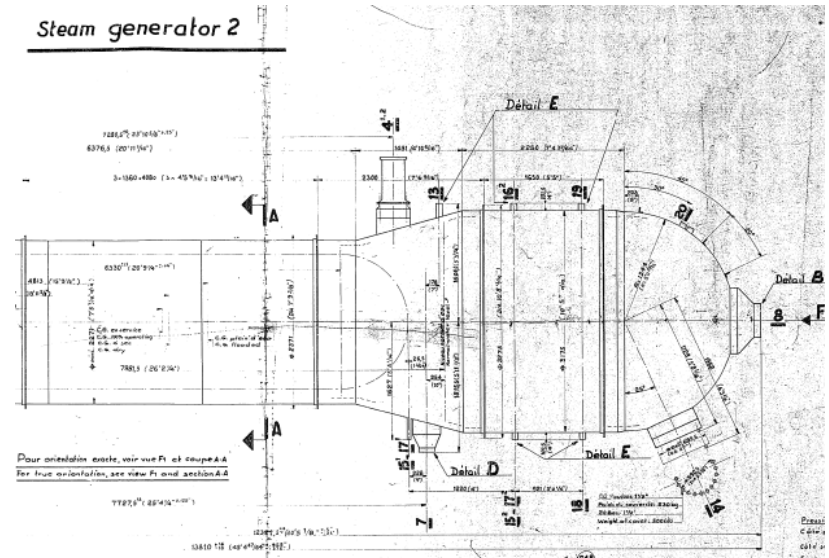
Little recycling  
possible





# Issues for Large components

- Good quality control of steel
- Thick pieces
- Nickel bearing components
- Transport can be a hurdle







## Conclusions : Radwaste recycling in closed loop

- ◎ PRECAUTION PRINCIPLE chosen in early days
- ◎ SIMPLE and EASY to implement
- ◎ Implies « VERY LOW COST » of « VERY LOW LEVEL DISPOSAL »