

The Closure of the Asse Research Mine

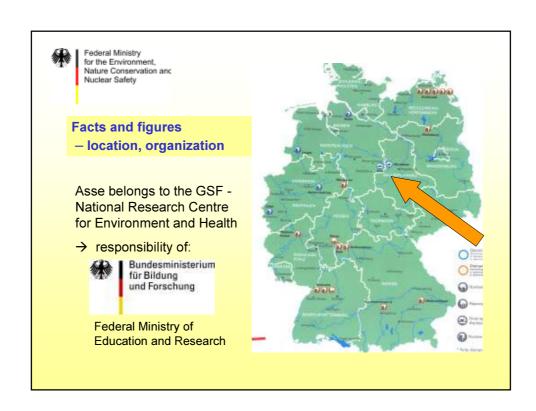
Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management
Second Review Meeting
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Bonn



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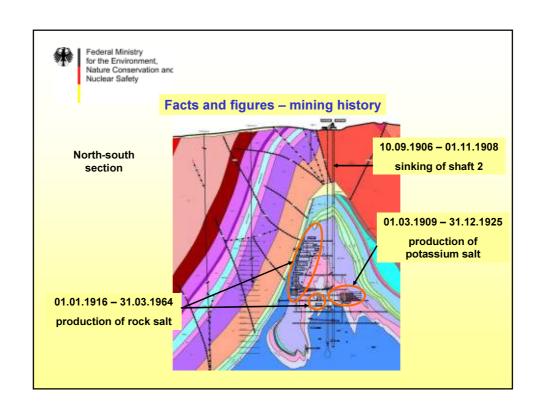
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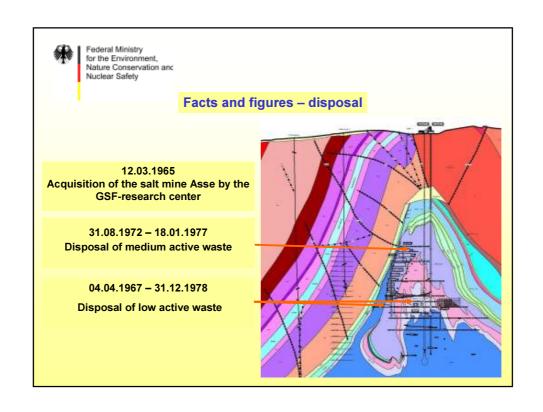




Facts and figures – house for the winding machine and shaft tower



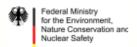




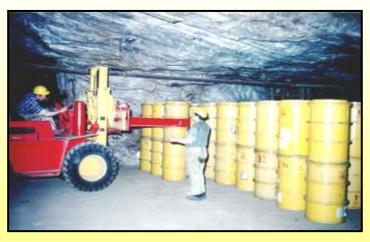


Legal basis for disposal (1967 – 1978)

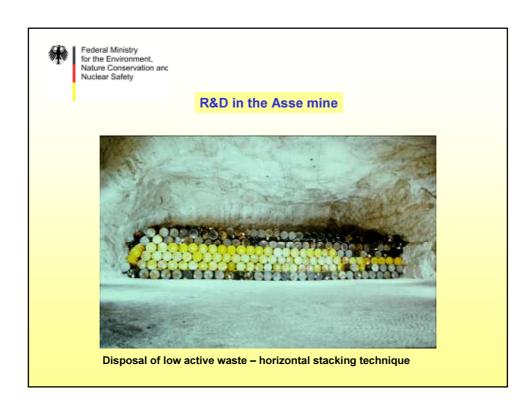
- Disposal took place in 6 phases, for each phase licences were granted by the mining authority
- ➤ The licences were based on the first Radiation Protection Ordinance and the Atomic Energy Act of 23 Dec. 1959; the authorizations also covered the final disposal of the radioactive waste
- The 4th amendment of the Atomic Energy Act from 1976 set the legal framework for final repositories; existing licenses (as for the Asse) remained unaffected by the 4th amendment
- ➤ Last licenses of the Asse mine for disposal expired 31 Dec. 1978
- Asse mine has always been under supervision of the mining law; the closure of the Asse mine will also take place according to the regulations of the Federal Mining Act

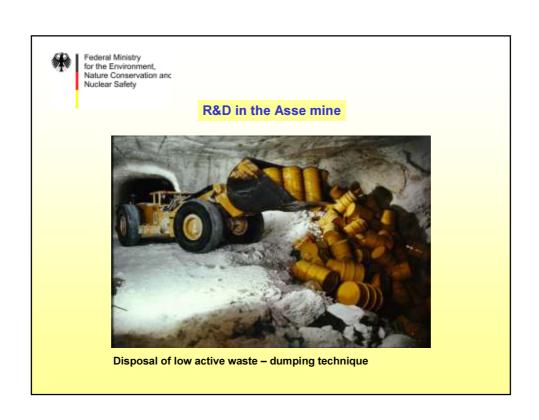


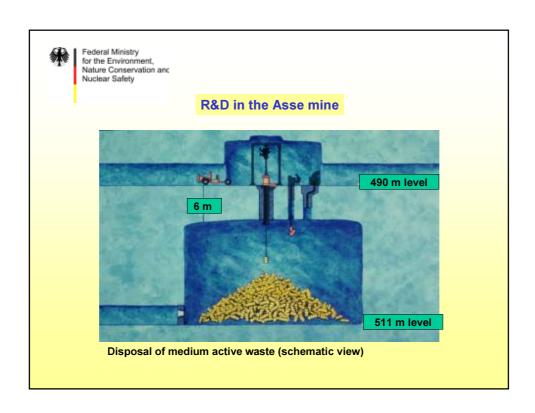
R&D in the Asse mine



Disposal of low active waste - vertical stacking technique











Inventory

Delivering party (waste origin)	Waste packages (%)	Total activity (%)
Karlsruhe research center	50	90
Jülich research center	10	2
Nuclear power plants	20	3
Other delivering parties	20	5
Total	100	100



Inventory

Determination of inventory

By analysis of documentation, questioning of waste producers, calculations, etc. **radiological and chemo-toxic** inventory was determined.

Results

1.9 E15 Bq (60% of total activity)
1,293 packages of MAW
1.9 E15 Bq (40% of total activity)
3.1 E15 Bq total activity (01.01.2002)
47,000 m³ volume



Inventory

102 Mg uranium 87 Mg thorium 11.6 kg plutonium

Radionuclide	Half-life	Activity [Bq]		
	[a]	LAW	MAW	total
H-3	1,2E+01	9,2E+11	3,5E+11	1,3E+12
C-14	5,7E+03	3,6E+12	2,2E+11	3,9E+12
Co-60	5,3E+00	1,6E+13	1,3E+14	1,5E+14
Ni-63	1,0E+02	8,2E+13	6,8E+14	7,6E+14
Sr-90	2,9E+01	1,9E+14	1,4E+14	3,3E+14
I-129	1,6E+07	2,0E+08	1,2E+08	3,2E+08
Cs-137	3,0E+01	3,6E+14	2,1E+14	5,7E+14
Ra-226	1,6E+03	2,0E+11	1,8E+02	2,0E+11
Th-232	1,4E+10	3,5E+11	1,2E+07	3,5E+11
U-235	7,0E+08	5,2E+10	1,9E+08	5,2E+10
U-236	2,3E+07	1,2E+10	7,7E+08	1,3E+10
U-238	4,5E+09	1,3E+12	1,9E+09	1,3E+12
Pu-238	8,8E+01	3,6E+13	1,3E+12	3,7E+13
Pu-239	2,4E+04	1,8E+13	1,0E+12	1,9E+13
Pu-240	6,6E+03	2,1E+13	1,0E+12	2,2E+13
Pu-241	1,4E+01	1,1E+15	4,5E+13	1,1E+15
Am-241	4,3E+02	8,8E+13	7,2E12	9,4E+13
Total alpha	-	1,7E+14	1,2E+13	1,8E+14
Total beta/gamma	1	1,7E+15	1,2E+15	2,9E+15



Status of closing - goals

Goals

- ✓ Obtain final operational plan (i.e. license to close mine) from mining authority on the basis of the long-term safety assessment for the radioactive waste
- ✓ close mine on the basis of final operational plan

The legal requirements to be taken into account are in particular

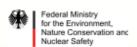
- ➤ Radiation Protection Ordinance (Strahlenschutzverordnung)
- Federal Water Act (Wasserhaushaltsgesetz)

Requirements concerning safety and the protection of the environment are the same in the two statutes mining law and atomic law!



Status of closing – boundary conditions

- > Long opening of the mine (> 50 years)
 - → reduced mechanical stability
- ➤ Inflow of NaCl brine (12 m³ per day)
 - → flooding can not be excluded
- > Open chambers in the carnallite formation
 - → dissolution of structures by the NaCl brine



Status of closing – conclusions and concept

- → Closure of the mine is to be performed without delay
- → Asse has its own concept
 - > MgCl₂ brine as protection fluid
 - > System of salt concrete barriers (MgO concrete)
 - > Magnesium depots
- → Closure measurements are not to anticipate the final operational plan
- → Closing of mine concluded around ~ 2013

