

Evolution of Clearance Standards and Implications for Radwaste Management of Fusion Power Plants

L. El-Guebaly, P. Wilson, D. Paige and the ARIES and Z-Pinch Teams

> Fusion Technology Institute University of Wisconsin - Madison

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Objectives

- Highlight:
 - Rationale for clearance standards
 - US market for cleared solids
 - Industry opposition for clearance
 - ANS support for clearance.
- Compare IAEA and EU clearance standards to newly developed US-NRC'.
- Apply three clearance standards to representative MFE and IFE designs.
- Recommend changes to US-NRC clearance standards.



Radwaste Management Options

- **Disposal** in repositories
- **Recycling** reuse in nuclear facilities
- **Clearing** release to commercial market, if CI < 1.
- Main goal of clearing and recycling is to minimize volume of radwaste assigned for geological burial in repositories.
- For all three options, interim storage period could range from 0-100 y after plant decommissioning.



Clearance

YRRAR KARAR KA

- Solids containing traces of radioactive isotopes can be cleared from regulatory control and released to commercial market for reuse if CI < 1
 - \Rightarrow materials are no longer radioactive.
- CI is ratio of activity / limit summed over all radioisotopes.
- US clearance standards existed for liquids and gases, but not for solids.
- In 2002, US-NRC issued clearance guidelines for solids.
- **Dose limit**: annual dose from releases should be 10 μ Sv/yr (1 mrem/yr) or less (< 1% of radiation received each year from natural background sources).



Several Organizations have Developed Clearance Guidelines

Organization	Year of Evaluation	Fission or Fusion Applications?	# of Elements
IAEA	1992	Both	1,650
EURATOM	1996	Both	300
US-NRC	2002	Fission	67



US Commercial Market for Slightly Radioactive Materials

- At present, US market does not exist.
- Steel and concrete industries and labor unions are opposing converting these materials into consumer products (cars, chairs, toys, spoons, etc) because of potential risk, health, and economic impacts.
- Advocates claim huge savings can be made by clearing slightly radioactive materials (such as concrete, furniture, etc).
- DOE is studying release of these materials to DOE nuclear recycling facilities only.
- National policy may change in future years and market may exit.



ANS Position on Clearance*

- ANS <u>supports release</u> of slightly radioactive materials, stating:
 - Absolutely prohibiting release of all solid materials that manifest small amount of radioactivity is not reasonable
 - Release of these materials can be accomplished with negligible or no risk to public health and safety.
 - 10μ Sv/yr dose criterion is small fraction of existing standards for safe exposure from non-medical radiation sources.

^{*} ANS News - March/April 2003.



Key MFE & IFE Design Parameters

	ARIES-CS	Z-Pinch
Net Electric Power	1000 MW _e	1000 MW _e
Target Yield		3000 MJ
Rep Rate		0.1 Hz
# of Shots per FPY		38 million
Average FW Radius	1.85 m	5 m
Neutron Wall Loading	2 MW/m^2	
Availability	85%	85%
Plant Lifetime	40 FPY (47 y)	40 FPY (47 y)



Codes and Data

• **DANTSYS** neutral-particle transport code

• ALARA pulsed activation code:

- Explicit modeling of 85% availability
- Exact modeling of Z pulses (~10,000)

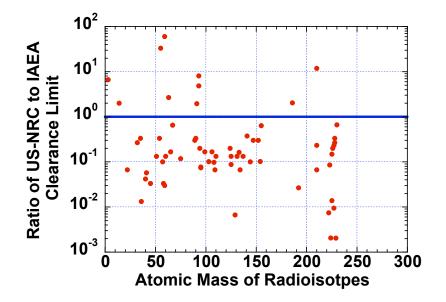
• FENDL-2 nuclear data:

175 neutron and 42 gamma group structure.



Comparison of Clearance Limits

10⁶ **10**⁴ Ratio of EU to IAEA Clearance Limit 10² 10⁰ •. 10⁻² **10**⁻⁴ 300 50 100 150 200 250 0 **Atomic Mass of Radioisotpes**

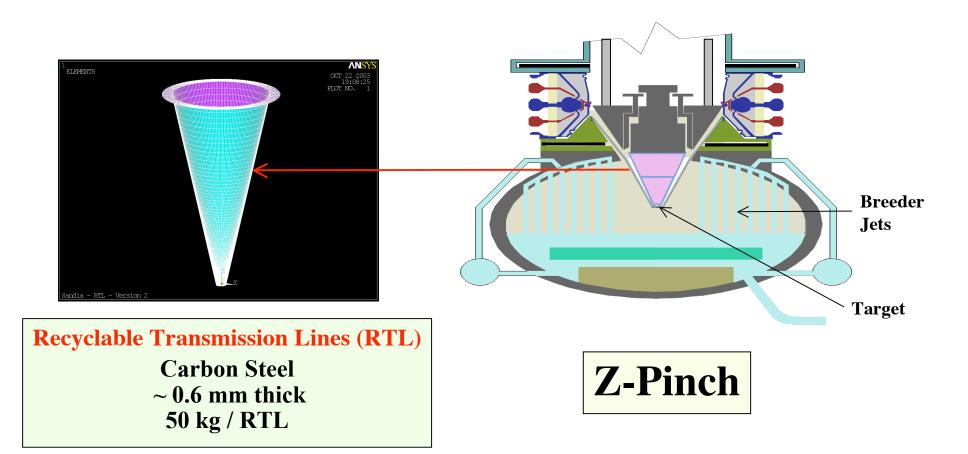


EU / IAEA

US-NRC / IAEA

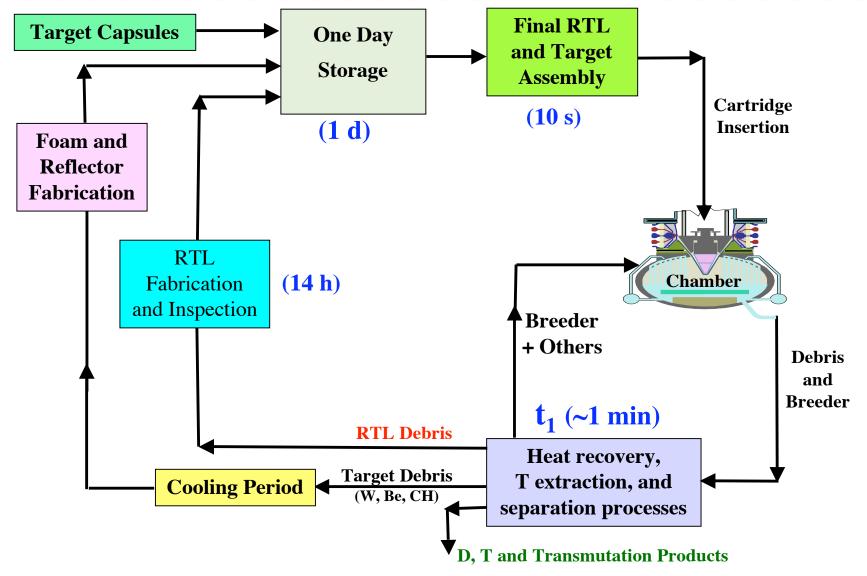


Representative IFE Power Plant



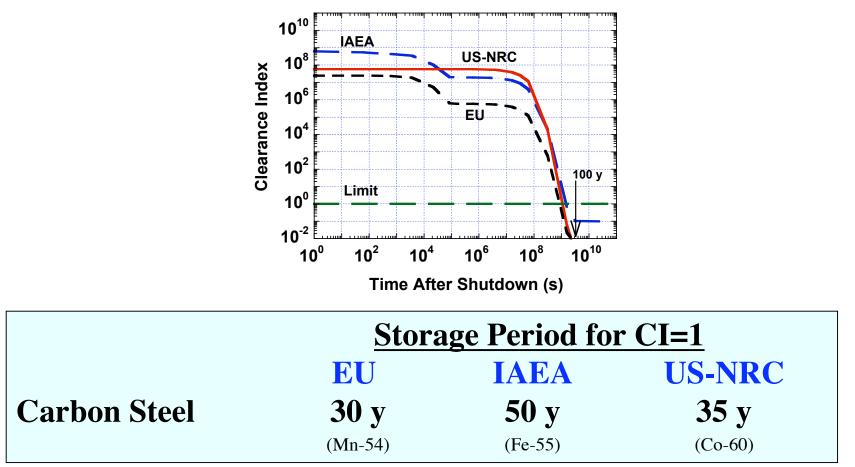


RTL Recycling Process





IFE Results (Z-Pinch - RTL)

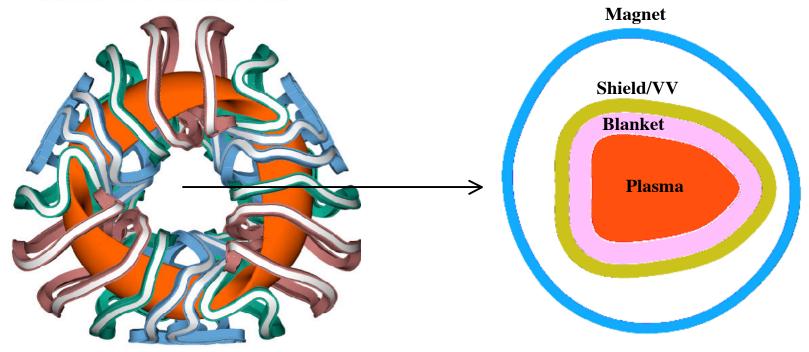


- IAEA standards call for longest storage period.
- Based on US-NRC guidelines, RTLs can be cleared after 35 y.



Representative MFE Power Plant

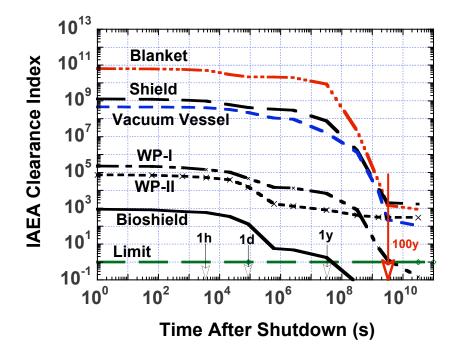
ARIES-CS Plasma and Coils



ARIES-CS Compact Stellarator

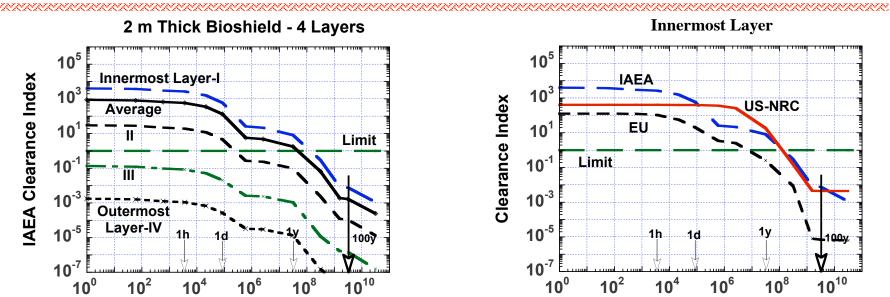


MFE Results (ARIES-CS LiPb/FS/He System)



- None of the internal components can be cleared. All internals should be disposed of in repositories.
- Only building (or bio-shield) can be released after specific storage period.





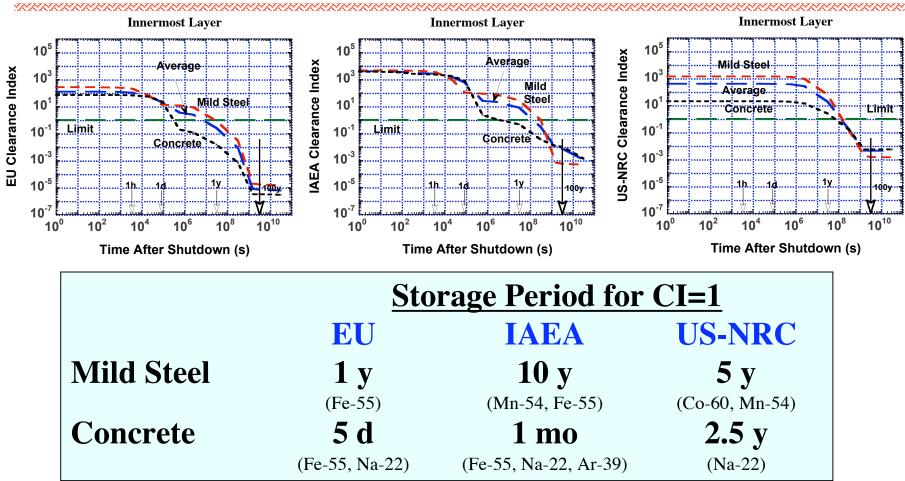
Time After Shutdown (s)

Segregate building into constituents (10% mild-steel & 85% concrete)

Time After Shutdown (s)



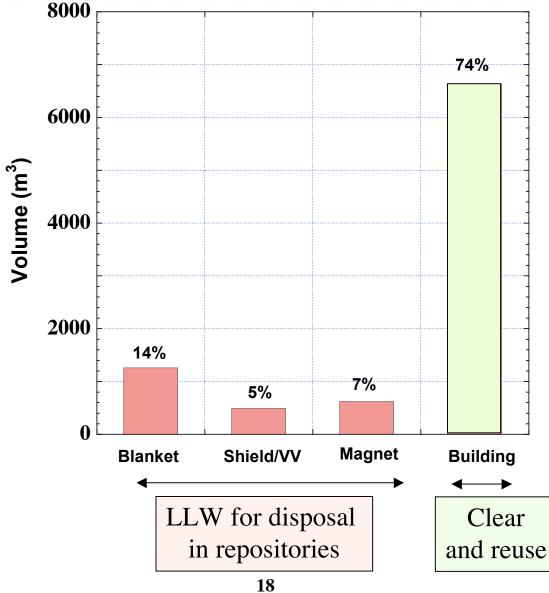
MFE Results (Cont.) (ARIES-CS LiPb/FS/He System)



EU standards call for shortest storage period

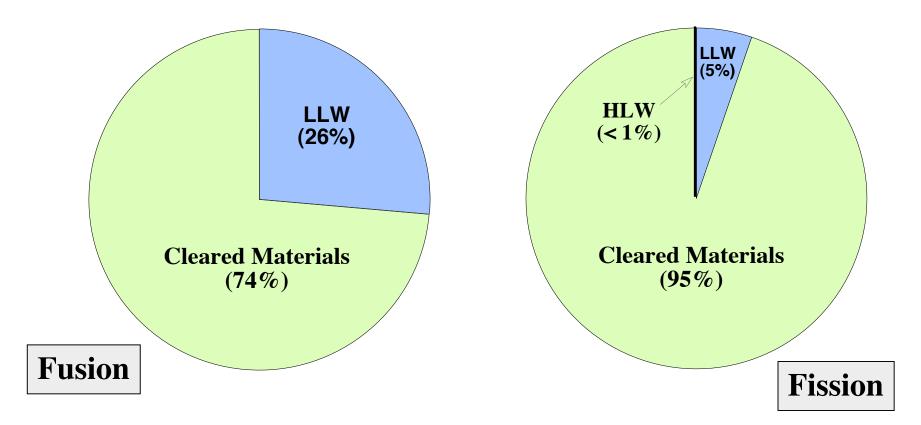


Building Dominates LLW Stream (MFE Concept)





Breakdown of Waste -Fusion / Fission Comparison



More than 70% of waste can be released from nuclear facilities, providing strong incentive for supporting clearance.



Conclusions

- Buildings generate majority of fusion waste (> 70%) and contain traces of radioisotopes.
- Clearance is desirable as it frees ample space in repositories for HL and LL wastes, saving disposal cost for sizable buildings.
- At present, clearance market does not exit in US, but national policy may change in future years.
- Recently, US-NRC issued clearance guidelines for 76 elements of interest to fission, not fusion.
- Recommendations:
 - US-NRC should expand list of elements to cover all radionuclides of interest to fusion applications.
 - Continue monitoring clearance index for fusion designs using all three standards until US-NRC issues fusion-specific guidelines.



Companion Presentations

Oral on Wednesday @ 10:30 - 12 AM:

Benefits of Radial Build Minimization and Requirements Imposed on ARIES Compact Stellarator Design

L. El-Guebaly, R. Raffray, S, Malang, J. Lyon, L.P. Ku and the ARIES Team

Poster on Wednesday @ 1:30 - 3:30 PM:

Initial Activation Assessment for ARIES Compact Stellarator Power Plant

L. El-Guebaly, P. Wilson, D. Paige and the ARIES Team

Oral on Wednesday @ 3:30 - 5:30 PM:

Development Path for Z Pinch IFE

C. Olson