

# Goals for a Deep Borehole Disposal Workshop

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**SNL-MIT Workshop on Deep Borehole Disposal** 

March 15, 2010 Washington DC







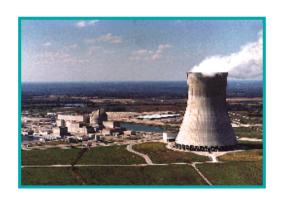
#### **Outline**

- Background
- Main conclusions from a recent SNL analysis of deep borehole disposal
- What we're looking for today
  - Is deep borehole disposal a viable concept?
  - What are the research needs that will allow it to be fully evaluated?





## Used Nuclear Fuel and High-Level Waste in the United States Today



#### **Commercial Used Nuclear Fuel**







Defense-Related and Commercial High-Level Radioactive Waste





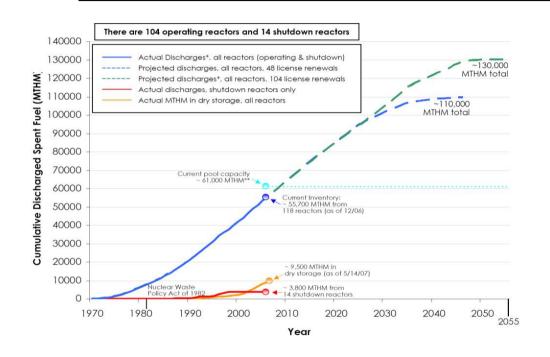
### Current Locations of Used Nuclear Fuel and High-Level Radioactive Waste in the United States 121 sites in 39 states







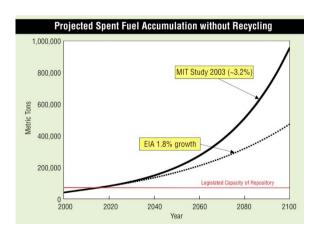
### Commercial Used Nuclear Fuel



Existing power plants (above)

With new power plants (right)

The US inventory of used fuel will increase in all scenarios

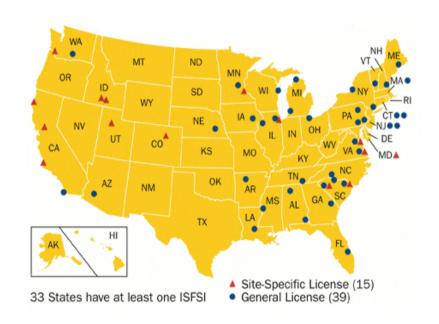






## Locations of NRC-Licensed Dry Storage Facilities for Used Fuel

- Currently 54 dry cask storage NRC-licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installations (ISFSIs) in 33 states
- Orphaned fuel: There are 14 shutdown reactors at 13 sites in 9 states with used fuel in wet or dry storage









# US Support for Research on Deep Borehole Disposal

- Historically, US evaluation of deep boreholes began in 1950s, extensive work in 1970s, again in 1990s
  - Early work established the basics of the concept: context has changed, but science remains sound
- Current US activity
  - MIT: ongoing work led by Mike Driscoll
  - Sandia: Lab-directed R&D beginning in 2009
  - DOE Office of Nuclear Energy reopens Federal consideration of the concept of deep borehole disposal in 2009





# **New Observations from the Preliminary SNL Analysis**

- All used fuel from the existing US LWR reactors could be emplaced in approximately 1000 deep boreholes
  - SAND2009-4401 estimates that 109,300 MTHM of UNF and HLW could be disposed of in ~950 boreholes
- Total costs are competitive with mined repositories
  - SAND2009-4401 estimates a very rough total program cost for the US of \$71B
- Long-term performance is likely to be excellent
  - SAND2009-4401 estimates peak dose from a single disposal borehole containing 400 PWR assemblies to be 10<sup>-10</sup> mrem/yr (10<sup>-12</sup> mSv/yr), well below US and international standards





### Additional Observations from the Preliminary Sandia Analysis

- Further work is needed to test preliminary observations about long-term performance
  - Scenarios with other release pathways
  - Thermal-hydrologic-chemical-mechanical behavior of the borehole and surrounding rock should be modeled more accurately
  - Seal design needs further basis
  - Engineered materials that sequester iodine could increase confidence in near-zero releases
  - Performance assessment analyses should address arrays of multiple emplacement holes





# Additional Observations from the Preliminary Sandia Analysis (cont.)

- Detailed cost analysis would be beneficial
- Consideration of changes in legal and regulatory requirements will be needed
- Detailed analyses of engineering systems and operational practices for emplacement are needed
- A full-scale pilot project should be undertaken





### **Goals for the Workshop**

- From the workshop agenda
  - To develop and document a consensus on needed research for borehole disposal of nuclear waste
  - To introduce the concept of borehole disposal to a broader range of interested observers, practitioners, and policy-makers in the nuclear waste field
  - To engage knowledgeable people from outside the nuclear waste community with relevant technical expertise in developing insights into research needs for borehole disposal

