

# Natural Analogues for the Finnish Safety Case

**Heini Reijonen** (prev. Laine),  
Saanio & Riekkola Oy

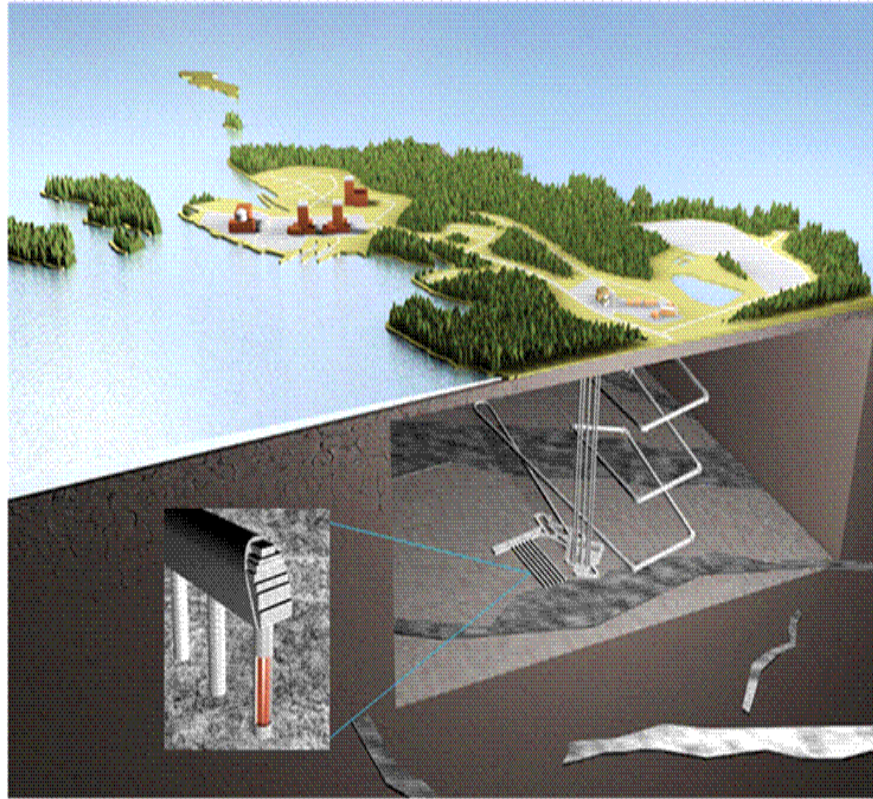
and

**Barbara Pastina**,  
Posiva Oy

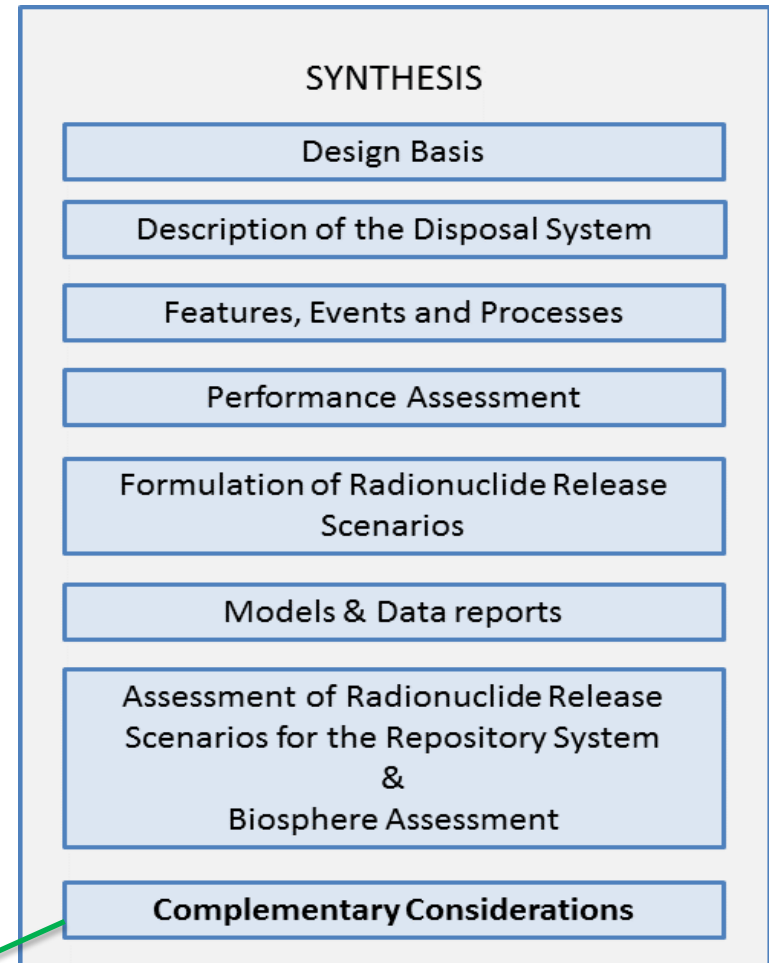
IGD-TP 5th Exchange Forum (EF5), Kalmar



# Disposal system in TURVA-2012



# TURVA-2012 Safety Case Portfolio reports (simplified figure)



Neall, F., Alexander, R., Laine, H., Marcos, N., Hjerpe, T., Smith, G. & Vuorio, M. 2013. *Safety case for the disposal of spent nuclear fuel at Olkiluoto -Complementary Considerations 2012* (POSIVA 2012-11)

# Finnish regulatory requirements for complementary considerations (YVL D.5)

- The importance to safety of **such scenarios that cannot** reasonably **be assessed by** means of **quantitative** safety analyses, shall be examined by means of **complementary considerations**.
- They may include e.g. analyses by **simplified methods**, comparisons with **natural analogues** or observations of the **geological history of the disposal site**.

# Regulatory requirements for complementary considerations (YVL D.5) cont.

- “The **significance** of such considerations **grows as the assessment period increases**, and safety evaluations extending **beyond time horizon of one million years** can mainly be based on the complementary considerations.”
- “Complementary considerations shall also be applied parallel to the actual safety assessment in **order to enhance the confidence in results of the analysis** or certain part of it.”
- Complementary considerations have been described (NEA 2004, 2009) as evaluations, evidence and qualitative supporting arguments that lie outside the scope of the other reports of the quantitative safety assessment.

# Natural analogues in Posiva's Safety Case

- Mostly discussed in the Complementary Considerations (CC) report

NAs are also used in other safety case reports

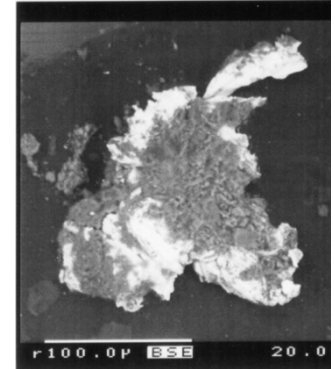
- NAs in **FEP** report to support process understanding
- NAs in **Performance Assessment** to support long-term performance of the EBS components
- NAs in **Formulation of Scenarios** to support scenario development

# NA related contents of CC report

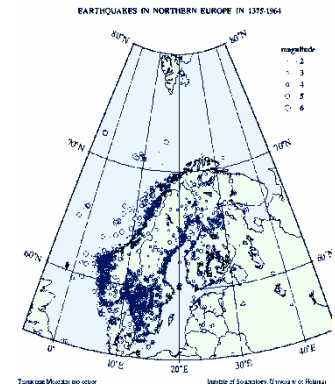
- Evidence for the stability of the host rock conditions, e.g.:
  - Understanding of the climate driven processes
  - Understanding of the site stability: e.g. historical earthquake record, low erosion rate
- Evidence for the suitability of the repository design and materials
  - Natural analogues for **long-term stability** of spent fuel, copper, iron, bentonite and cementitious materials,
  - Specifically reviewed against Olkiluoto site and design
- Evidence for limited rates of radionuclide migration in the repository system
  - e.g. NAs for diffusion-dominated transport in bentonite buffer
- Analogues for potential future conditions in the surface environment
  - Analogues used to understand biosphere conditions at the site during the dose assessment time frame (10 000a)
- The evolution of the repository system beyond one million years
  - NA used for the very long-term geological history of the site and its surroundings

Few examples:

Native copper and smectite in Finnish bedrock fracture at Hyrkkölä, Marcos (2002):

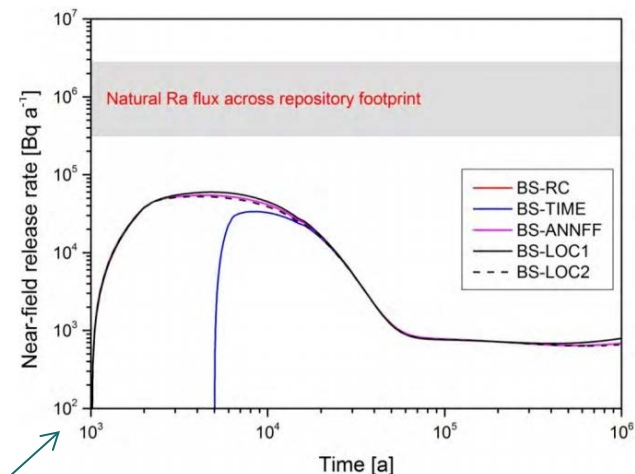


Earthquakes recorded in Northern Europe from 1375 to 1964 (University Of Helsinki):

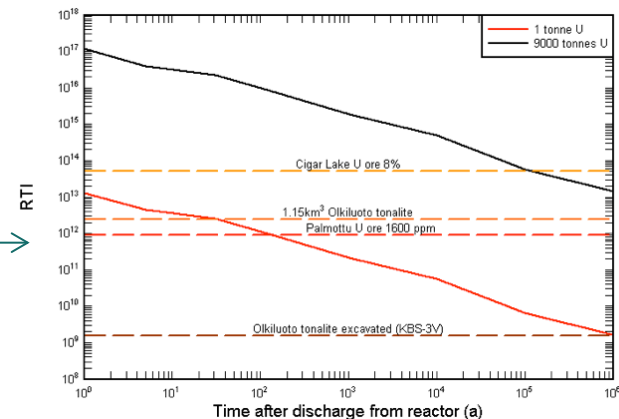


# In addition to NAs, CC includes also discussion on

- Geological disposal as waste management option
- Complementary Indicators (such as fluxes and concentrations of naturally-occurring radionuclides), that were introduced in CC → but used in the safety assessment (AoS).
  - In the period beyond a few thousand years *complementary safety indicators* using fluxes and concentrations of naturally-occurring radionuclides have been used (according to IAEA, 2003).
  - alternative indicators, such as “crossover times” have been used in illustrating safety (according to IAEA, 2003)



Near-field release rates for the various base scenario calculation cases, compared with range of natural Ra-226 flux through the repository area around repository depth



Radiotoxicity index of 1 tonne and 9000 tonnes of Finnish spent nuclear fuel

# Way forward – from TURVA-2012 to TURVA-2020:

- CC report listed **NA studies overview on relevant to Posiva's safety case** (Appendix C in CC)
  - These have been brought forward already by publishing paper (supported by Posiva) on the **CC methodology and topics for further research** in Swiss Journal of Geosciences (see Reijonen et al. *in press*)
- **New studies** also started and **new information** from e.g. Greenland Analogue Project (GAP), long-term cement studies (LCS) and Cyprus NA project (CNAP)
  - the final results will be available for TURVA-2020.
- Posiva is currently participating in several **NA projects**:
  - Finalising the GAP project
  - **Saimaa project** for searching information on stagnant ice sheet conditions
  - Olkiluoto **fracture montmorillonite** is being investigated in more detail
  - Olkiluoto “Merireikä” (sea borehole) project to investigate paleo gw chemistry

NA /  
site  
data



# From TURVA-2012 to TURVA-2020

- **Increased comprehensiveness and in depth discussion**
- **Considering for the next CC report:**
  - **Comparison** with activity releases and concentrations in the repository system
    - Activity concentrations
    - Activity fluxes in groundwater
    - C-14 uptake by biomass
  - Comparison of radiation dose **from different sources** (Chapter 7 of POSIVA 2012-10)
    - Radon in indoor air
    - Natural radioactivity in the body
    - External radiation from the ground
    - Cosmic radiation
    - Medical X-ray exams
    - Medical radioisotope exams
    - Nuclear weapons tests and Chernobyl fallout

# Conclusions

- Natural analogues have been used to support the long-term performance of the disposal system
- The aim is to develop the complementary considerations approach further
- Better integration with the other reports of the safety case
- Natural analogues are often invoked in answering the questions by the general public
- Note: Posiva is hosting the next NAWG WS at Olkiluoto in 2015

Kiitos  
Thank you

