

Agenda

WG3 Rapporteurs: Richard Stainsby SNETP/NNL ; Lena Zetterström Evins IGD-TP/SKB

14:00	The IGD-TP/SNE-TP Information Exchange Platform – an introduction: Lena Z. Evins, SKB,
Part I	<u>Information from IGD-TP to SNE-TP: How are changed waste forms considered by WMO?</u>
14:10	The SKB requirements of the HLW waste intended for the KBS-3 repository : Lena Morén, SKB
14:25	Fuel data needs in Posiva's safety case : Barbara Pastina, Posiva
14:40	Evolution of the waste forms in the future : an overview of the French approach : Christelle Martin, Andra
14:55	Progress and R&D needs for radioactive waste conditioning and disposal for future fuel cycles: a UK perspective : Neil Hyatt, University of Sheffield
Part II	<u>Information from SNE-TP to IGD-TP : What are the expected developments in waste forms?</u>
15:10	The Sustainable Nuclear Energy Technology Platform (SNETP), Fuel Cycles and Interfaces with Geological Disposal: Richard Stainsby, NNL
15:25	Nugenia Research Topics in Spent Fuel Management (TA 5) and Potential Implications for Disposal: David Hambley, NNL
15:40 – 16:00	Coffee Break
16:00	SNETP-ESNII Gen IV reactors, related fuel cycle and disposal issues: Massimo Sepielli, ENEA
Part III	Other information exchange and topics for discussion
16:15	SITEX vision of key safety issues linked to (new) waste form and package vis à vis disposal: Gregory Nicaise, IRSN
16:30	Common Fact Sheet: Status and discussion on dissemination (Lena/all)
17:15	Outlook: the next steps : (Richard Stainsby/all)
17:45	Close

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2011/70/EURATOM

of 19 July 2011, establishing a Community framework for the responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste

- (20) [...] Whatever option is chosen, **the disposal of high-level waste**, separated at reprocessing, or of spent fuel regarded as waste **should be considered**.
- (30) [...] Decisions taken in one individual step may affect a subsequent step. Therefore such **interdependencies should be taken into account** when developing national programmes.
- (32) **Cooperation between Member States** and at an international level could facilitate and accelerate decision-making [...]
- (39) Scientific research and technological development supported by technical cooperation between actors may open horizons to **improve the safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste**, as well as contribute to reducing the risk of the radiotoxicity of high-level waste.



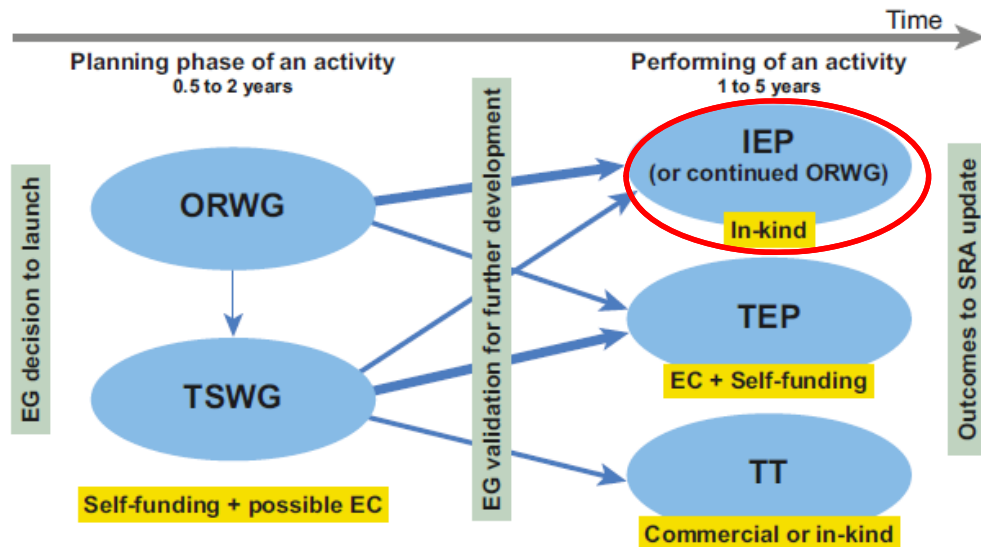
SNE-TP / IGD-TP cooperation

- Citation EURADWASTE '08: Report on the panel discussion:
“Radioactive Waste Management – burn or bury?”

”In conclusion, **P&T is essential for the sustainability** of nuclear energy.
GD is indispensable for radioactive waste management. Both communities should **work together** for the future of nuclear energy.”

IGD-TP ”Joint Activity”

Information Exchange Platform : IEP



IEP Activity:

“organized forums of exchange”

“Each party to the platform covers their own costs of participation and offer to organize the platform meetings in turns.”

“Organizations participating are willing to share information on a generic subject related to geological disposal for all to benefit.”



Up to now

- At EF 4, it was observed that
 - *The link between the two platforms is important :
identify the common ground
 - *The IGD-TP should consider two different time scales
< 2025, >2025
- Decisions:
 - *A commonly agreed “Fact Sheet” will be prepared
 - *A common discussion in the course of EF5
- Focus is communication and information exchange

*Two-way communication between Coordinator & Group.
Two-way communication between SNE-TP & IGD-TP.
Everyone involved agrees to communicate efficiently.*



Focus of this information exchange?

- Expected waste form development
- IGD-TP SRA Key Topic 2: Waste forms and their behaviour
- Includes both HLW and ILW
- Includes safety-relevant processes, in particular **the contribution of the waste form to radionuclide retention** in the repository. It is important to define the total **inventory of various radionuclides and their time-dependent release**.
- Common ground with SNETP: Minimizing 5 parameters of the HLW:
 - 1) mass and volume
 - 2) long term “radiotoxic inventory”
 - 3) “lifetime” of conditioned nuclear waste
 - 4) heat generation
 - 5) “long-term radiological impact”

