

Evolving R&D needs at the Loviisa LILW repository

IGD-TP Session 7

OREA Hotel Pyramida Praha, Prague

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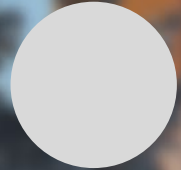
Fortum is a strong Nordic nuclear operator



Units fully owned by Fortum



Co-owned units

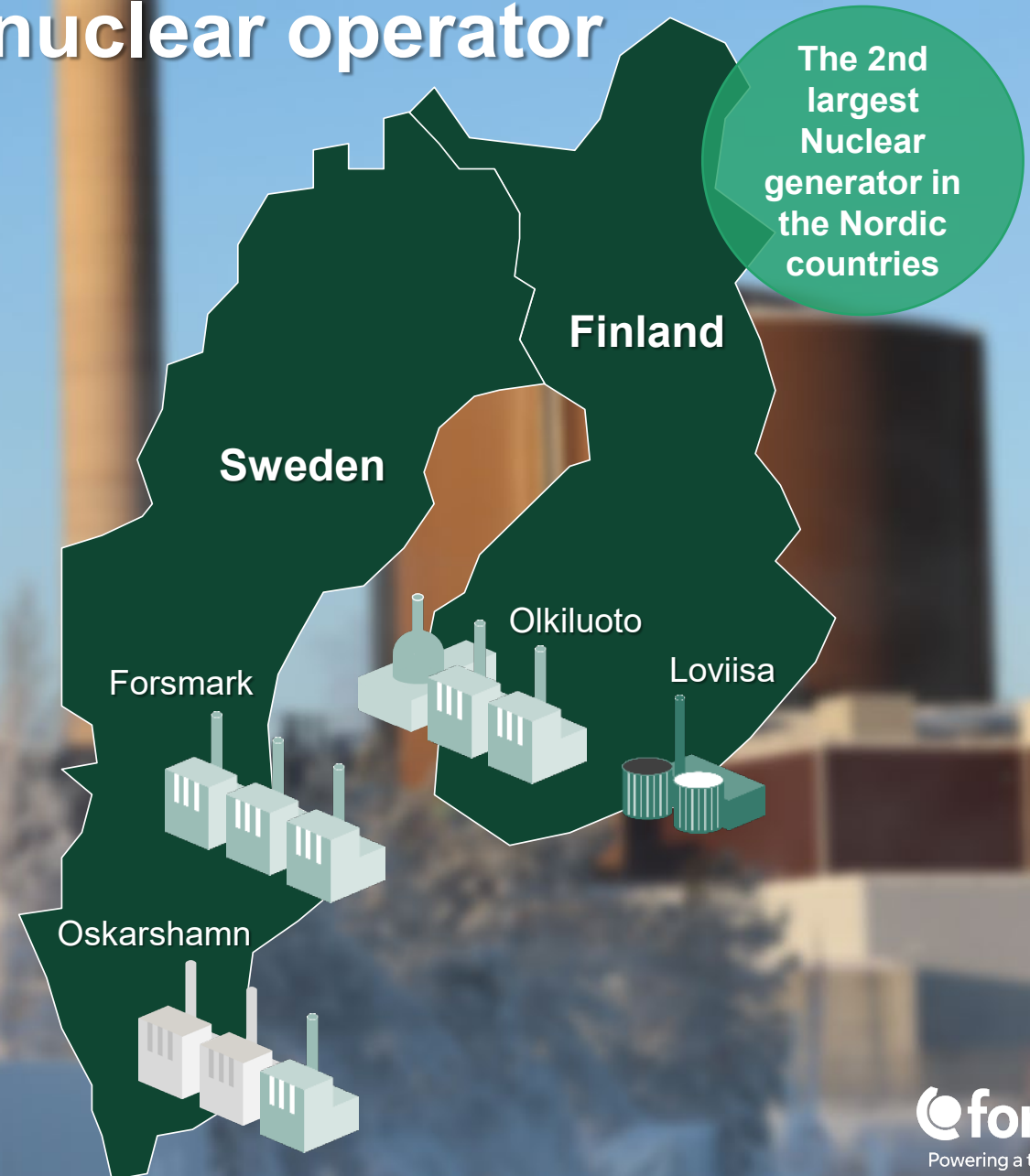


Units under decommissioning

Final Disposal:

Fortum is a co-owner in spent fuel and waste management companies Posiva (FIN) and SKB (SWE)

Nuclear represents 53% energy generated by Fortum

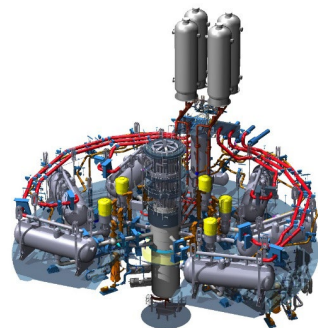
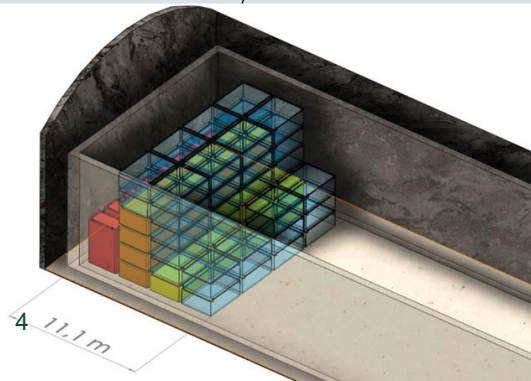
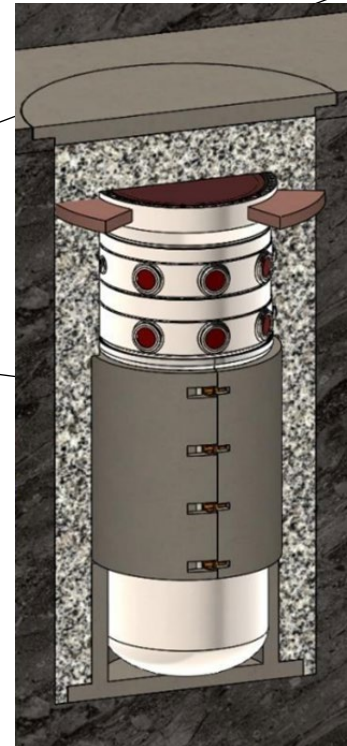
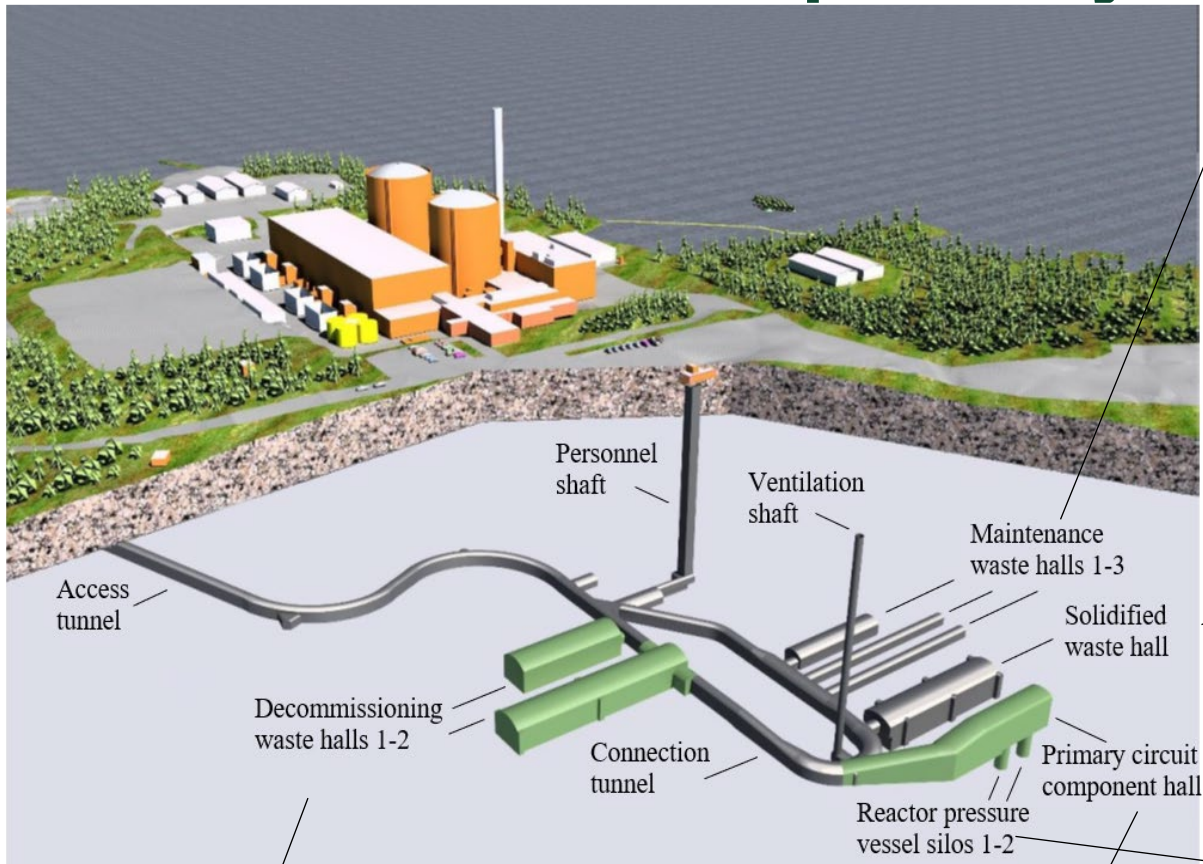


Background

- In Finland waste producers are responsible for waste management
- Fortum operates a repository for LILW disposal in southern Finland
 - Commissioned in 1998
 - ~100 meters below sea level
- Waste production, handling, transportation and disposal within a single organisation
 - Proven to be an effective setup for waste management
- Spent fuel will be sent to Posiva

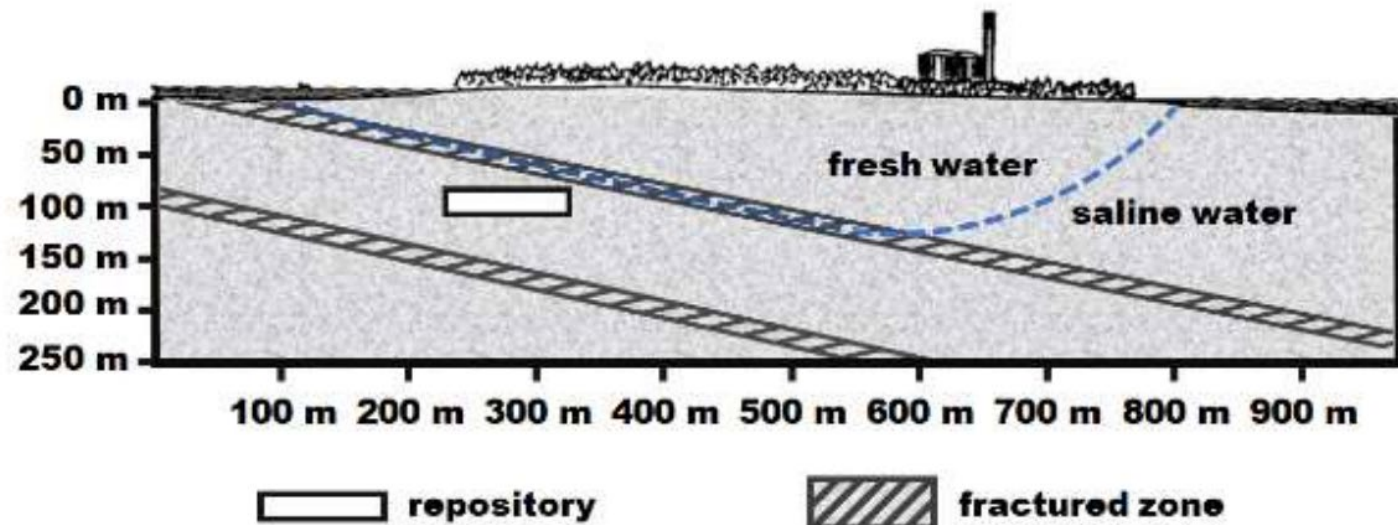
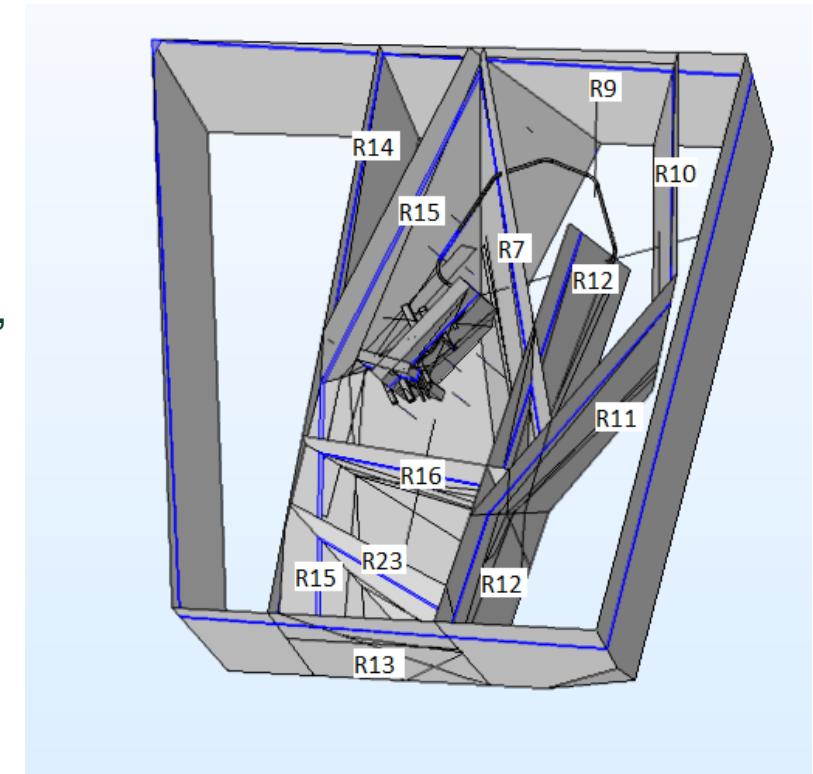


Loviisa LILW repository



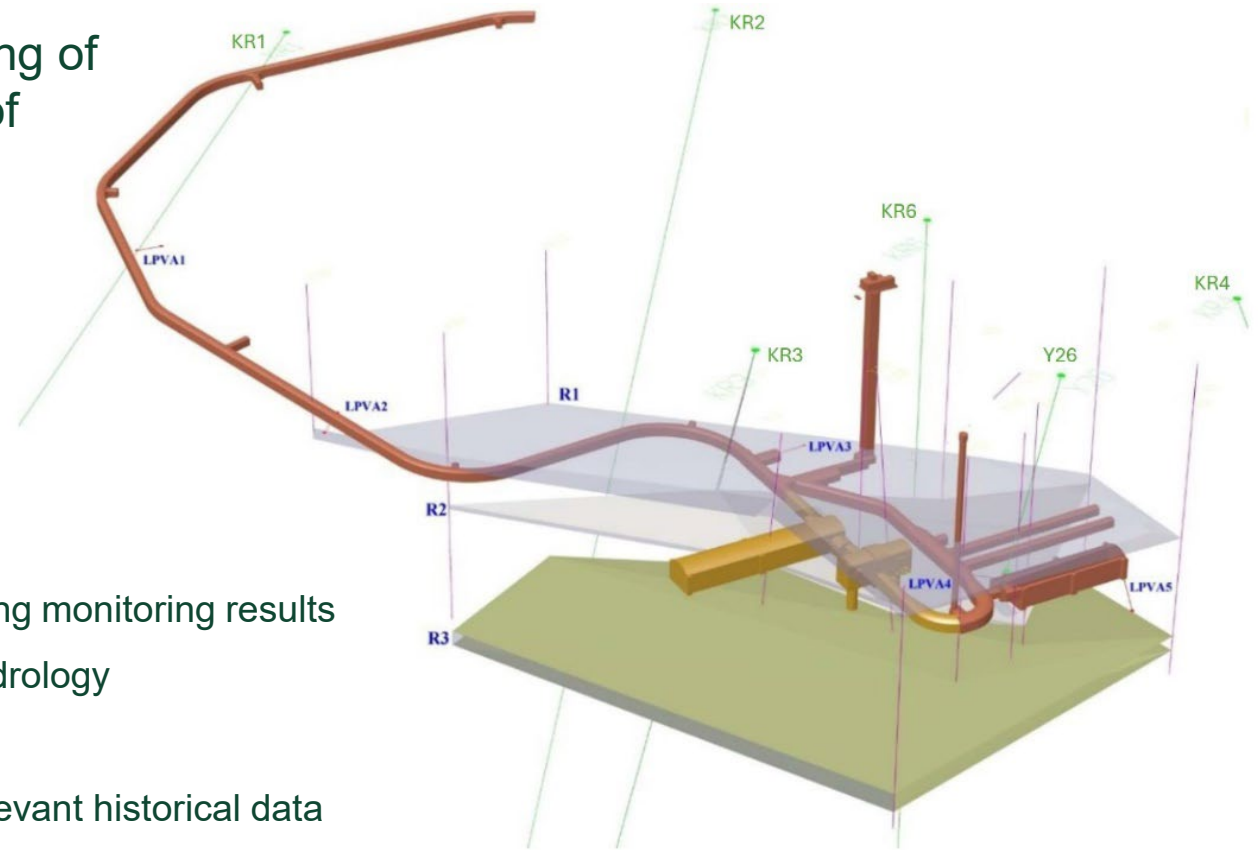
Original site investigations

- Mainly focused on drilling investigations, hydrological measurements, groundwater chemistry, stresses in the bedrock etc
- Aim to find the major bedrock fractures and areas with low groundwater flows
- Included preliminary safety assessment (1986)
- Reasons for the specific location
 - On the same island as the power plant – short transport distances and easier for general public to accept
 - No major fracture zones intersect the repository
 - Not below the power plant or possible future power plants
 - Not below the sea – the municipality could not give permits for construction below the sea



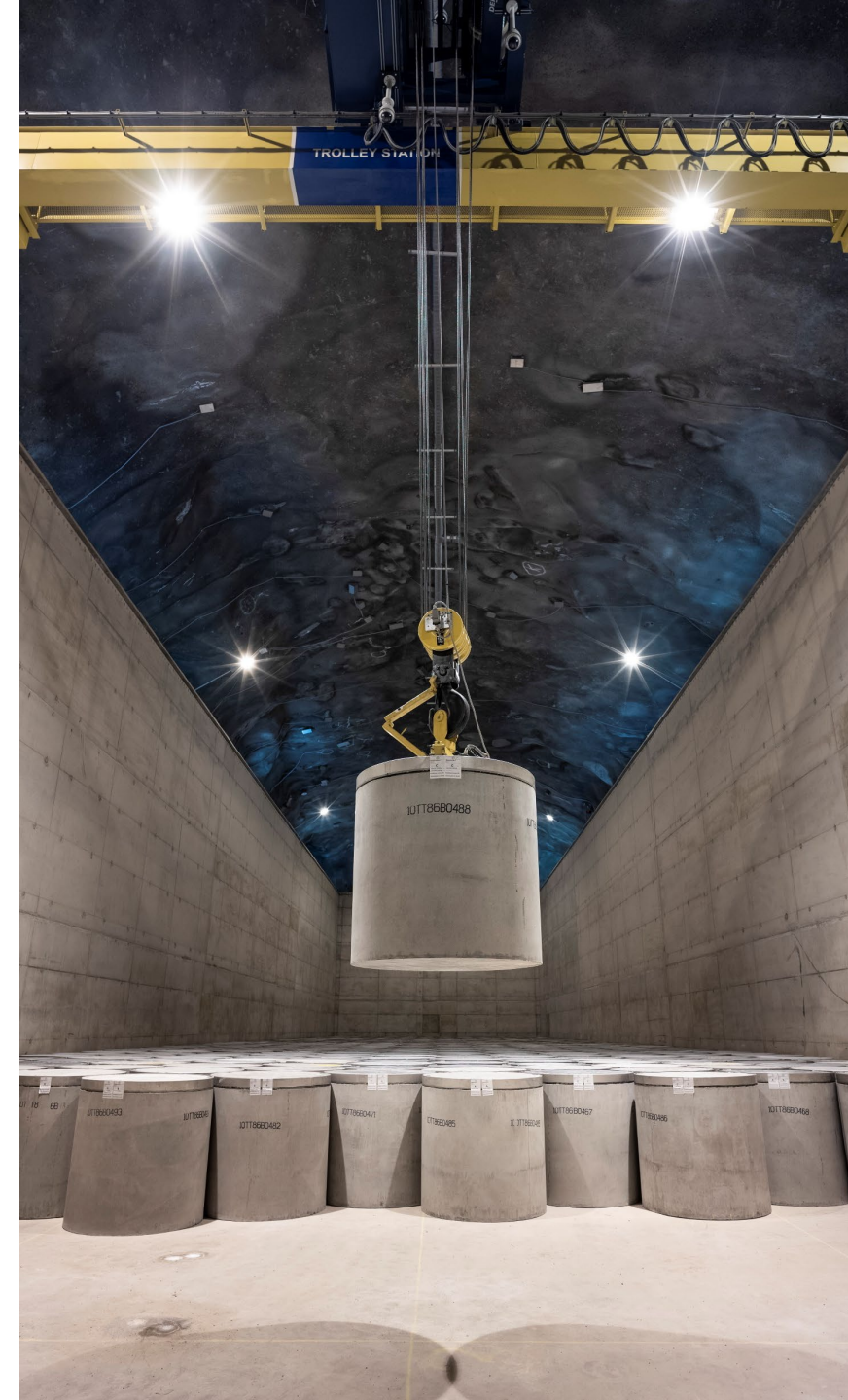
Monitoring program

- Monitors groundwater level, composition, flow, leakage into the repository, rock mechanics, aging of repository structures and equipment, condition of waste packages etc
- Currently being reviewed and updated
 - Areas for improvement?
 - Something missing?
 - Unnecessary measurements?
 - Goals:
 - More systematic approach to processing and interpreting monitoring results
 - An improved model of the bedrock and the bedrock hydrology
 - Better coupling with the groundwater flow model
 - Database for the monitoring program, containing all relevant historical data
 - Significant support from Posiva
- Will continue during the whole operational period



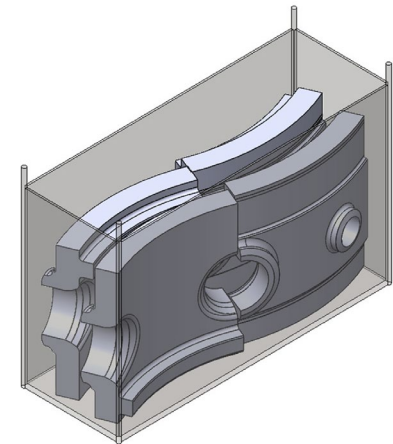
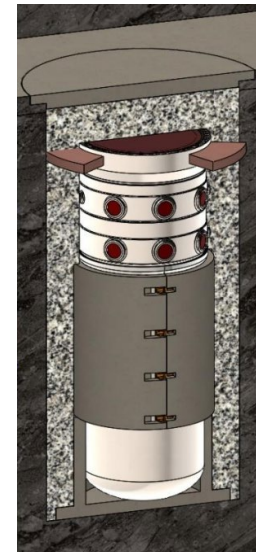
Recent and current research (1)

- Driven by uncertainties identified during the latest safety case (2018) and feedback from the regulator (STUK)
- Performance of concrete structures
 - Projects in the SAFER2028 research programme
 - RACEMAT – Radionuclide transport in cementitious materials, Helsinki University and Geological Survey of Finland GTK
 - PERCO2 – Long-term Performance Modelling of Concrete in Final Disposal Repositories of LILW Nuclear Waste, Aalto University
 - Internal development of concrete degradation model
- Performance of plugs for closure
 - Changing concrete plugs for so-called hydraulic plugs (concrete/bentonite plugs)
 - General plug design, improve interface between bedrock and plug
- Host rock stability
 - Numerical simulation of host rock stability for long-term safety, AFRY



Recent and current research (2)

- Introduction of new (to the Loviisa repository) waste types produced outside the Loviisa NPP
 - E.g. graphite, Flualent from decommissioning of VTT's TRIGA-type research reactor
- Design changes
 - Backfill materials
 - Possibly updated disposal concept for reactor internals and RPVs
 - Weld integrity and corrosion
 - SAFER2028: MICWEST - Influence of environment and microbes on corrosion behaviour of welded steels in the LILW repositories, VTT
- Miscellaneous R&D projects
 - Release of Cl-36 from activated serpentinite concrete
 - Leaching tests from solidified waste
 - Modelling development: Gas transport, groundwater flow, concrete degradation, radionuclide transport



Future research

- Focus will be on disposal of decommissioning waste and extending the repository
 - More accurate activity estimations
 - Bedrock analyses for the yet to be excavated waste halls
 - Monitoring program probably needs to be revisited
- Near the end of repository operation, the focus will shift towards repository closure





Thank you!

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