



Radioactive Waste Management Inventory and Planning in France

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Two essential and complementary tools for a clear management, rigorous, safe and consistent of all radioactive materials and waste



- | To inform in a transparent way
- | To help anticipate management solutions and contribute to energy policy choices

Short-lived waste

Period \leq 31 years

Long-lived waste

Period $>$ 31 years

<p>Very low level</p>	<p>Recycling or disposal of waste from dismantling operations (CSTFA in France since 2003)</p>	
<p>Low level</p>	<p>Waste mainly from day-to-day operation of NPPs (CSFMA in France since 1992)</p>	<p>Graphite, radium-bearing waste (NORM) (Studies stage in France)</p>
<p>Intermediate level</p>	<p>SF and/or waste from SF reprocessing plants (Geological disposal facility in France to be commissioned in 2025)</p>	
<p>High level</p>	<p>HL vitrified waste : after reprocessing & cooling,</p>	

Waste volume (m ³)	Waste at end-2010	Forecast end-2020	Forecast end-2030
HLW	2,700	4,000	5,400
ILW-LL	41,000	45,000	49,000
LLW-LL	87,000	89,000	133,000
LILW-SL	830,000	1,000,000	1,200,000
VLLW	360,000	750,000	1,300,000
Total	~1,320,000	~1,900,000	~2,700,000

After 2030, taking into account two contrasted scenarios

Continuation of nuclear power generation

- ✓ Operating time of 50 years
- ✓ All spent fuel is processed
- ✓ Recycling of materials in the current nuclear fleet or a future one with a new reactors generation

Category	Ongoing electricity production using nuclear power
HLW	10,000
ILW-LL	70,000
LLW-LL	165,000
LILW-SL	1,600,000
VLLW	2,000,000

Volumes in m³

Non-renewal of the nuclear fleet

Category		Non-renewal of electricity production using nuclear power
HLW	Spent UOX Fuel	~ 50,000 assemblies*
	Spent ENR Fuel	~ 1,000 assemblies*
	Spent MOX Fuel	~ 6,000 assemblies*
	Vitrified waste	3,500
ILW-LL		59,000
LLW-LL		165,000
LILW-SL		1,500,000
VLLW		1,900,000

- | The plan must be updated every 3 years
- | The plan is the major tool for the management of materials and waste
- | The PNGMDR is developed and maintained within a pluralistic working group co-facilitated by DGEC and ASN , which meets several times a year and involves
- | The PNGMDR is transmitted to Parliament and gives rise to an assessment by the Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology Options and the publication of a decree prescribing the actions to be performed .

Centre de stockage de la Manche, LIL-SL waste

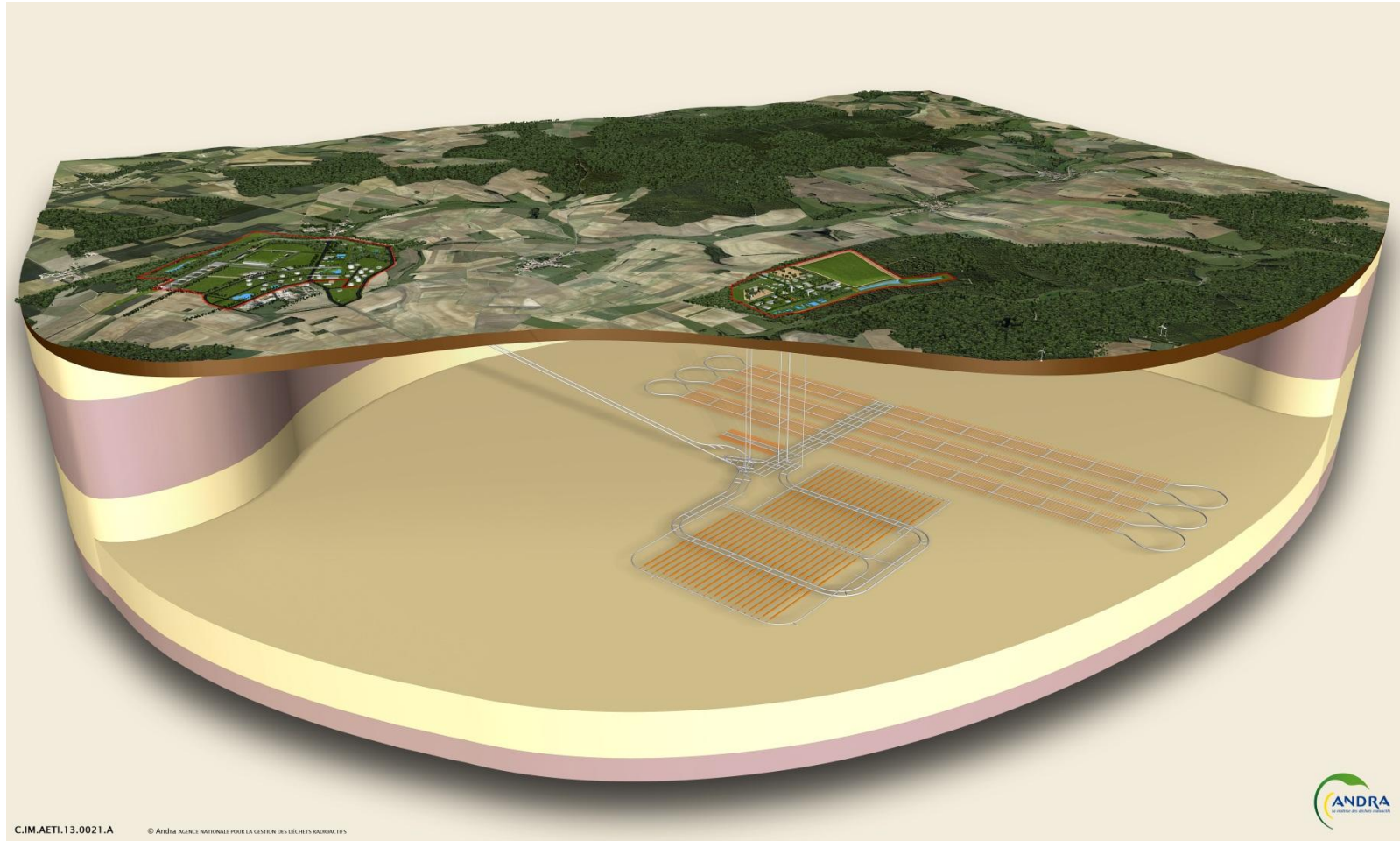


Centre de stockage de l'Aube, LIL-SL waste



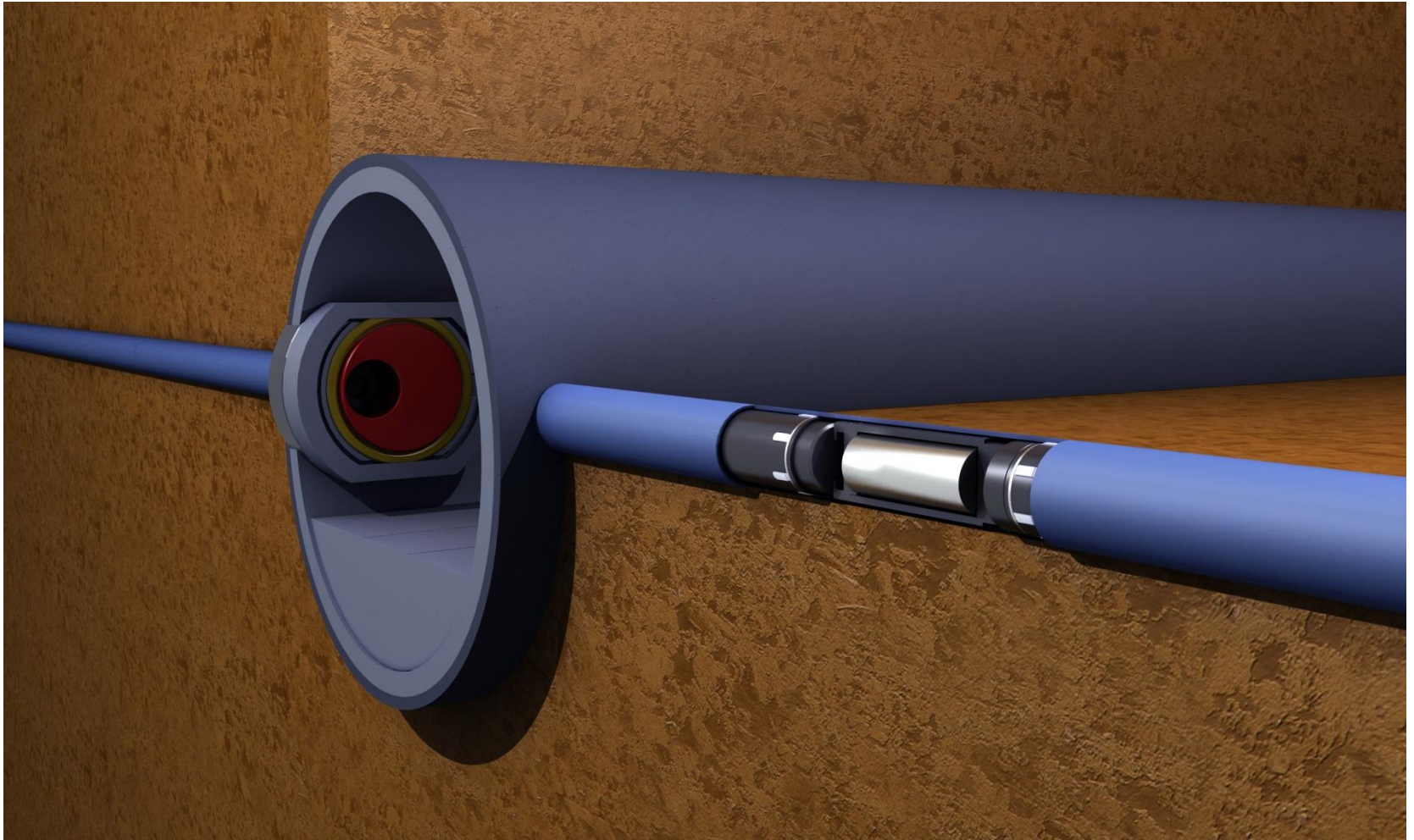
Centre de Stockage de l'Aube, VLL waste





General view at the end of operations

Basic concept for high- and intermediate-level long-lived waste





Tunneling machine at the URL in 2013
(Andra/Eiffage TP/Antea-BG/Herrenknecht)



Boring of a HLW disposal cell (100 m) at the URL in July
2012 (Andra/CSM-Bessac)



Sealing test in Saint-Dizier, in the framework of the European
« DOPAS » project (Demonstration of plugs and seals)

Four major changes

- | The integration of a pilot industrial phase when the facility starts up
- | The establishment of a regularly revised master plan for disposal operations
- | The involvement of civil society in the project
- | Changes to the calendar
 - » 2015: submission of the Safety Demonstration, of the Retrievability options file, and first draft of the master plan to the Safety Authority
 - » 2017: full license application, and beginning of amenity works
 - » 2020: construction
 - » 2025: commissioning, starting with the industrial pilot phase

A proposal regarding reversibility

| Phased approach

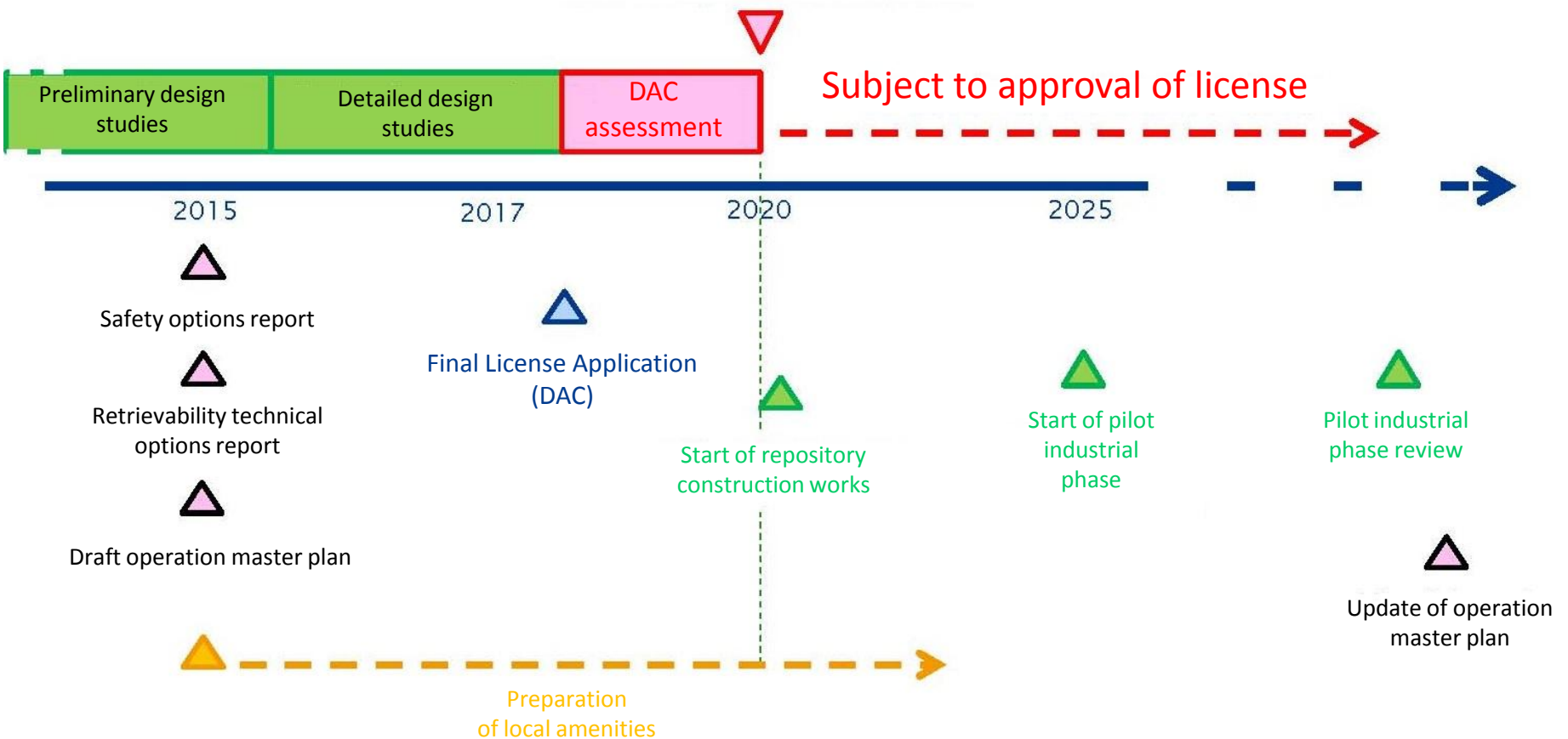
- » To allow retrievability for 100 years
- » To assess closure scenarios, more or less progressive
- » To perform retrievability and sealing tests during the industrial pilot phase
- » To update of the master plan according to the feedback from the industrial pilot phase

Commitments

- | Safety first
- | Local development with local stakeholders
- | Control costs without reducing safety

A modification of the project timetable

Construction Licence Decree



- | 90% of the radioactive waste produced each year in France have an operational management solution on the long-term
- | Implementing long-term management solutions is planned for HLW and ILW-LL, but also for LL-LL
 - » through a legislative commitment
 - » in the PNGMDR framework which provides a step-by-step control to ensure the overall consistency of management routes and their technical and economic optimization
- | In parallel, the adequacy of storage capacity with the projected inventories and the availability of disposal facilities is checked.
- | Finally, studies are conducted to identify management options:
 - » in the case where the materials could be later classified as waste
 - » In the case of studies on future nuclear facilities