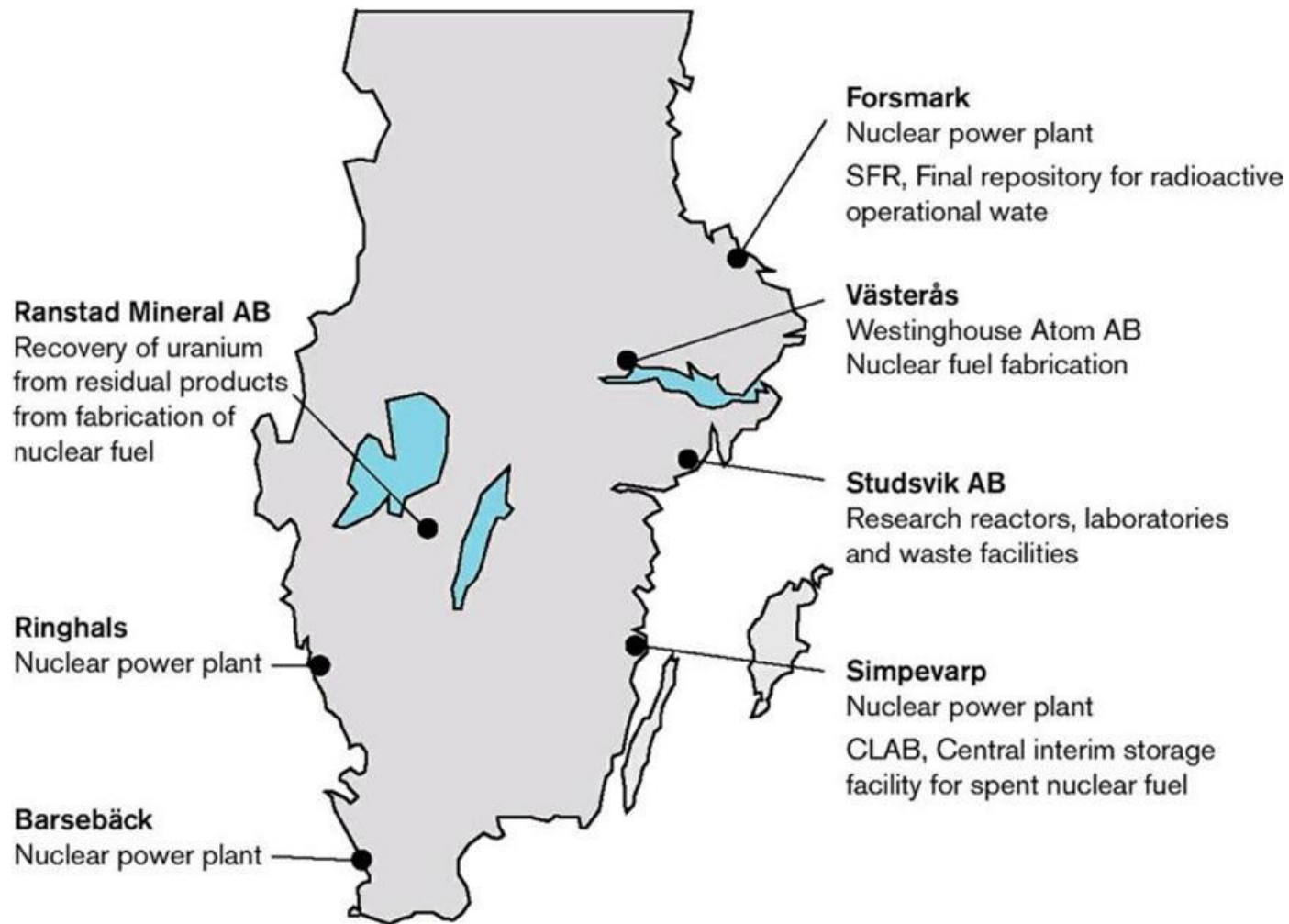




Actors in the Swedish waste
management system –
who are they and what are their responsibilities?

Lisa Almkvist, Low- and Intermediate level Waste, SKB

Nuclear Sweden and the waste producers



Waste management

§

NPP's obliged to take
care of their waste

Synergy effects to be gained

→ SKB is formed



SKB ownership and financing

SKB's owners:



Financing:

About 0.022 SEK per kWh of nuclear electricity



Around 46.3 billion SEK in 2011



Responsibility of the RW

- Waste producers have the overall responsibility
- SKB takes over responsibility at transportation
 - but have the possibility to ”*return to sender*”

The generation using the electricity from NP should be the one responsible for the radwaste



Repositories **without** constitutional control is enforced

Authorities and legislation

The Government

The Swedish Radiation Safety
Authority

The Swedish National Council
for Nuclear Waste

The Land and Environmental
Court

The municipalities



Financing Act

Nuclear Activities Act

The Swedish
Environmental Code

Radiation Protection Act

The Planning and Building
Act



Waste conditioning and characterization

- Waste producers have a waste plan in their SAR
 - SSM can choose to review the plan
- The waste plan describes:
 - Different waste streams
 - Characterization according to route – free release, surface repository, SFR or SFL
 - BAT needs to be described
- Free release according to SSM regulations
- Surface repository needs ok for each campaign by SSM



Waste conditioning and characterization, cont.

- Waste intended for SFR (and later SFL) described in Waste Type Description
- Waste producer responsible for WTD
 - SKB and SSM has to OK the acceptability
- WTD describes control measures and WAC



Waste acceptance, SFR

- Today WAC for SFR is described in SKB:s Waste Handbook
- The WTD describes how the WAC is fulfilled
- WAC compliance;
 - WTD describes controlsystem
 - Waste data checks compliance
 - SKB and SSM makes audits

FORSMARKS KRAFTGRUPP Forsmark 1
BESKRIVNING: F1-2000-309 R-dok 347

FORSMARK 1 - TYPESKRIVNING AV SOPOR, SKROT OCH SLAM I KOKILL FÖR DEPONERING I EMA

BESKRIVNING
2000-04-27
Rev 5 2000-04-27
Rev 4 1992-08-21

SAMMANFATTNING:
I föreliggande typbeskrivning redovisas kokiller av plåt eller betong med innehåll av sopor, skrot och slam som skall skräpgrävas i SFR-1 i bergut för medelåtert avfall (EMA).

Etetckning: F23

Tillföreläggning		Mellanlager	
Avfallsmaterial	Mängd	Avfallsmaterial	Mängd
Skrot	Loekgrävning		
+			
Sopor			
+			
Slam			

Shufförar
EMA

Transport till SFR
ATE, Terminalkärnan

1,7 m³

F1, F0C(original), F1DE, F3DP

Waste acceptance, SFR, continued

- WAC somewhat changing
- New regulations from 1st Nov 2012
 - WAC needs to be a part of SFR SAR
 - Better control on compliance



WAC, after Nov 2012

- Better description on background and derivation
 - before a lot was based on knowledge on all parties involved
- Working towards better "checkability" –
measureable and verifiable
- Challenges, examples:
 - new more stringent WAC vs already disposed waste
 - mixed waste WAC
 - activity limits LL/SL
 - WAC from long term safety – rock cavern vs waste package



WAC compliance, after Nov 2012

- **Continued:** WTD
Waste data
Audits
- **New:** Better checks at SFR
More elaborate transport documentation
- **Not enforced:** Destructive testing

*Due to ALARA principle and not to destroy
the integrity of the waste package*

- **Filosophy:**
Better to check compliance at the source



Thank you!
Any questions?

