

Nuclear Waste: Leading Environmental and Waste Technologies

Haruko Wainwright, MIT

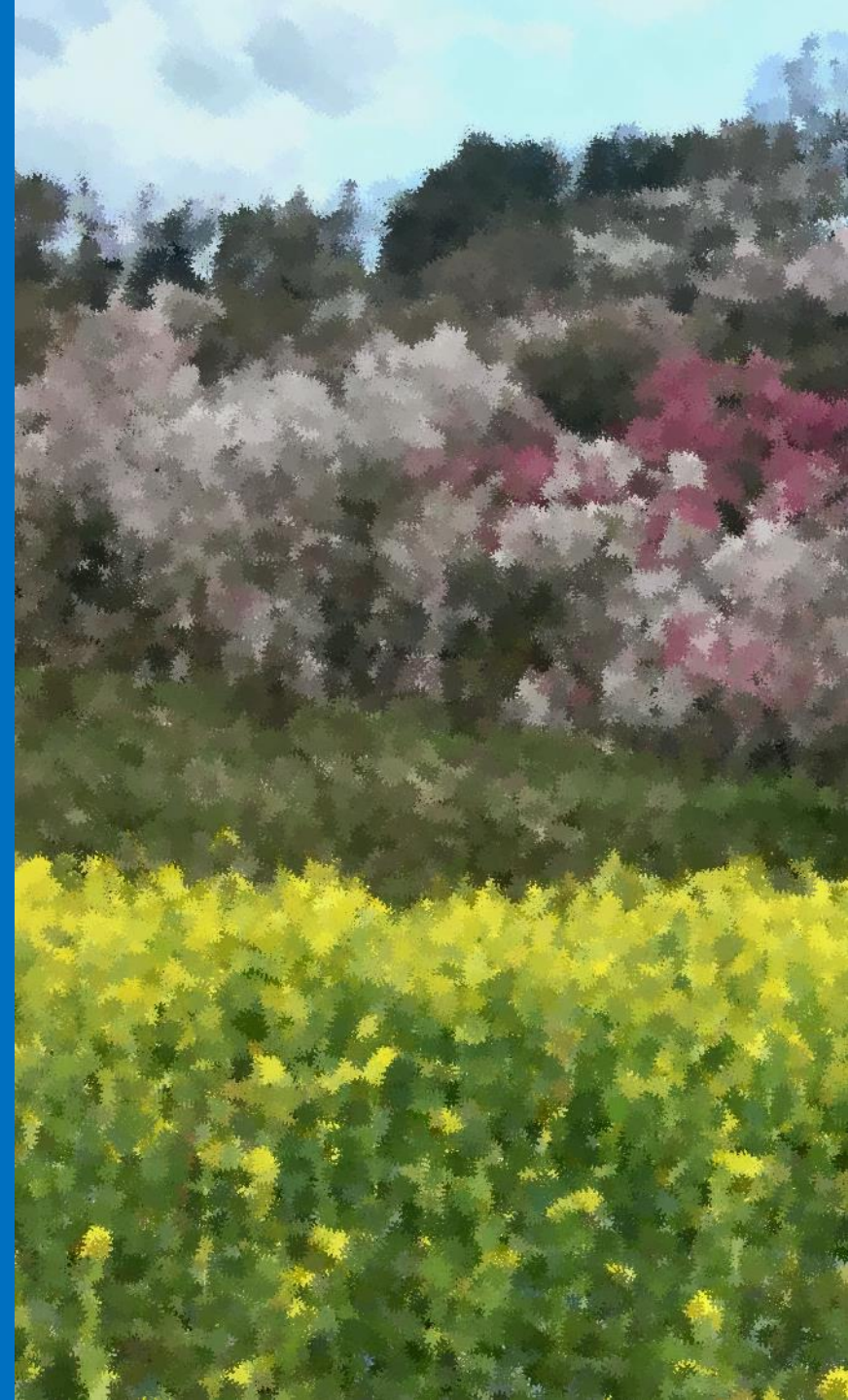
NSE

Nuclear Science & Engineering at MIT

science : systems : society



Civil and
Environmental
Engineering



Nuclear Waste: Key Facts

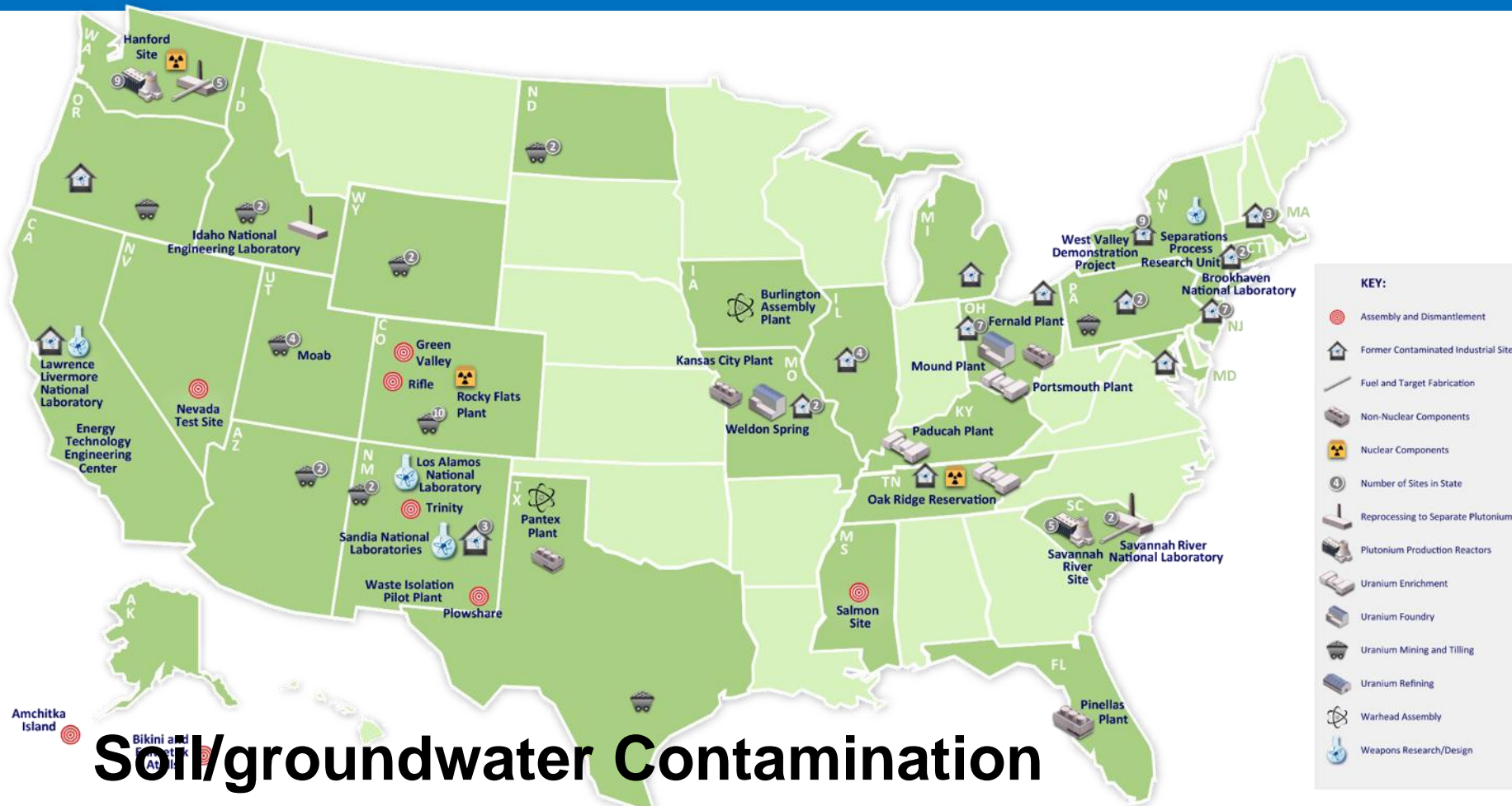
Small/well accounted waste footprint across the life cycle

Best managed/isolated waste

Environmental monitoring for providing assurance

Advancing interdisciplinary research and education

Lessons Learned from DOE's Legacy Sites

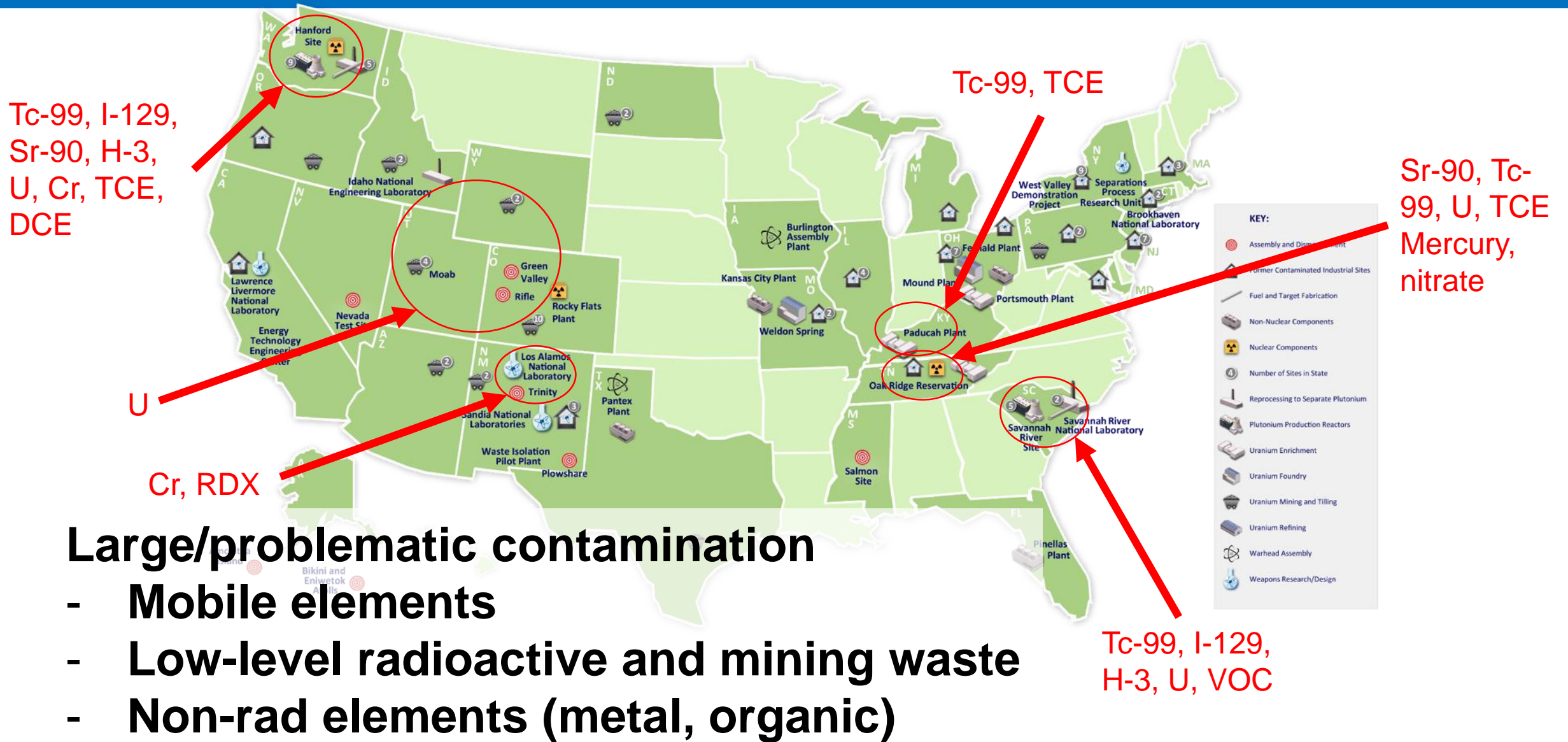


Soil/groundwater Contamination

Radionuclides, Metal, Organic contaminants

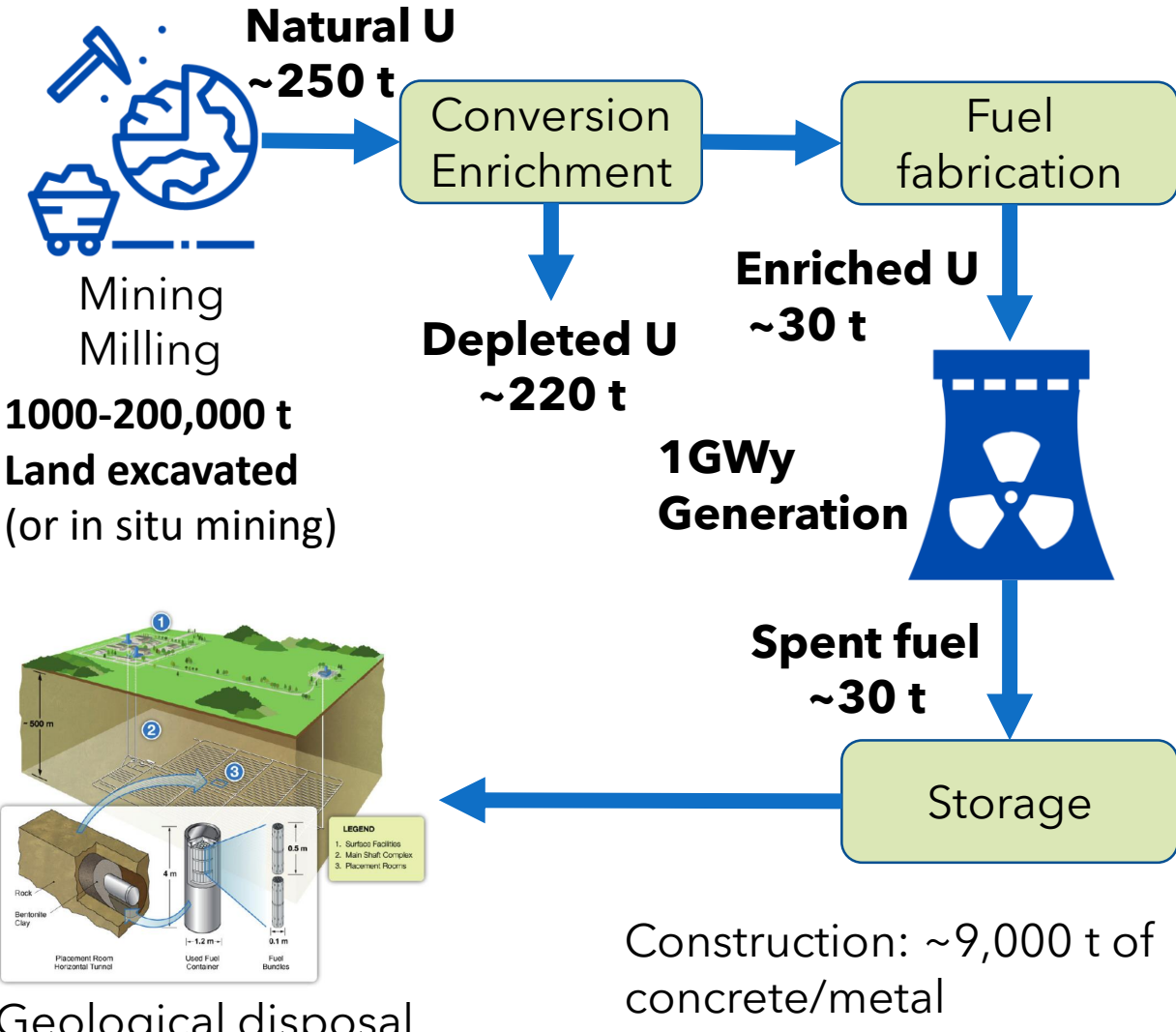
→ 30+ years of remediation

Lessons Learned from DOE's Legacy Sites

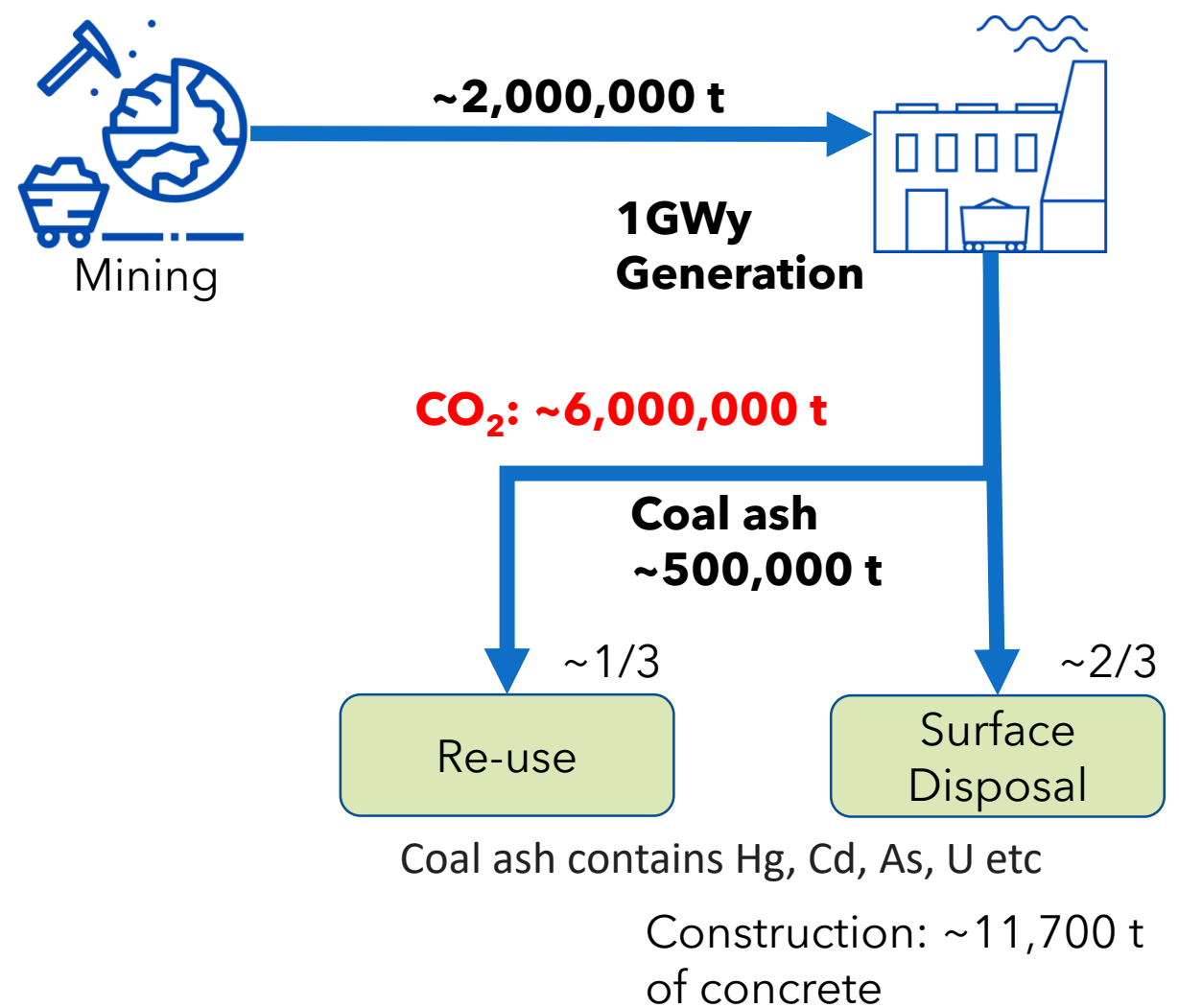


Waste Across Energy Life Cycle: Nuclear/Coal

Nuclear Energy



Coal Energy



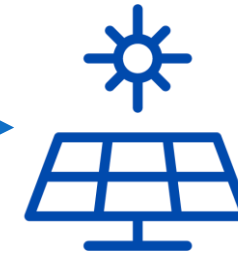
Waste Across Energy Life Cycle: Renewable?



Mining

Manufacturing

1GWy
Generation



Waste
~3,000 t/year

- Cap. factor = 0.3
- 30 year life

(IEA-PVPS 2016)



Chemical Engineering Journal 431 (2022) 133825



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

Chemical Engineering Journal

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/cej



Metal leaching from Lithium-ion and Nickel-metal hydride batteries and photovoltaic modules in simulated landfill leachates and municipal solid waste materials

M. Kayla Kilgo^a, Annick Anctil^b, Marian S. Kennedy^c, Brian A. Powell^{a,*}

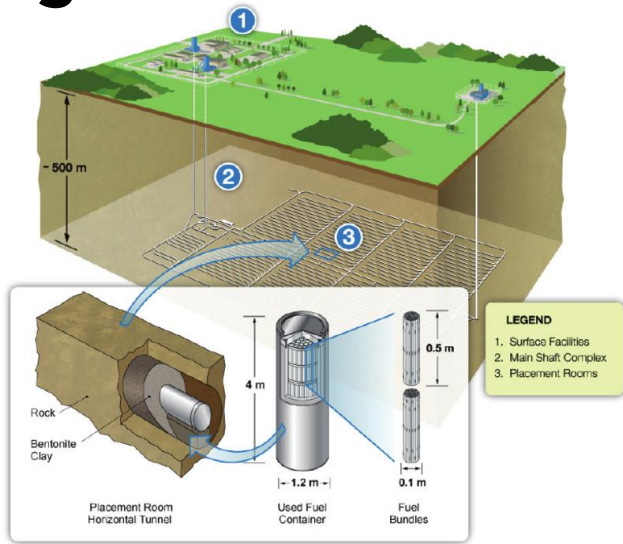
^a Department of Environmental Engineering and Earth Sciences, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29634, United States

^b Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, United States

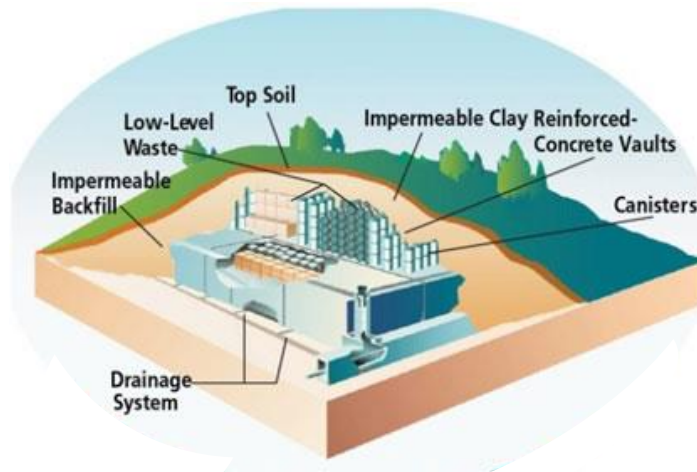
^c Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29634, United States

Disposal: Waste Isolation Systems

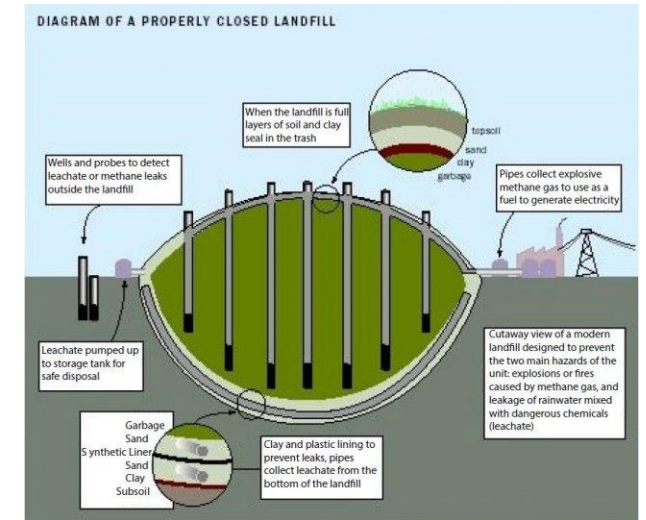
High-level rad. waste



Low-level (U mining) waste

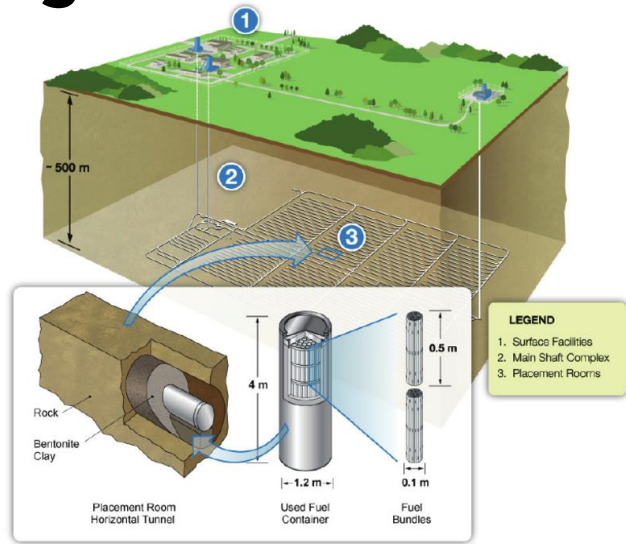


Hazardous waste

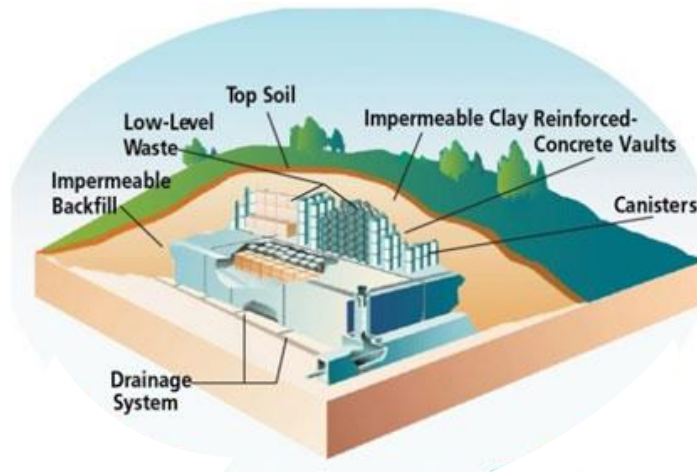


Disposal: Waste Isolation Systems

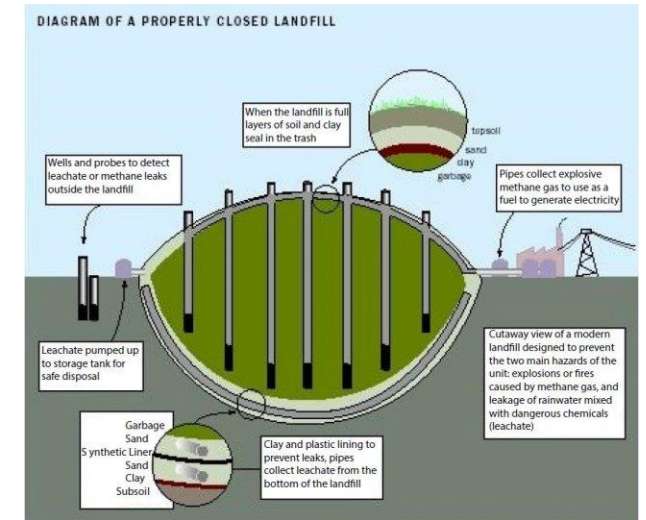
High-level rad. waste



Low-level (U mining) waste



Hazardous waste



Barrier systems

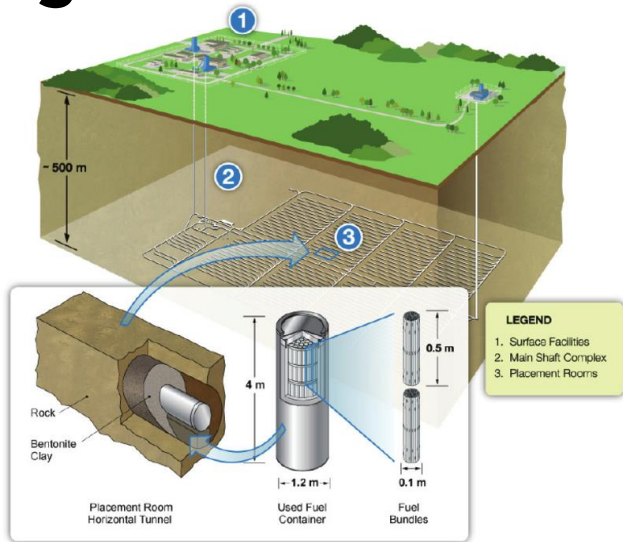
- Waste form/canister/clay
- Deep geology

- Clay cover/geomembrane

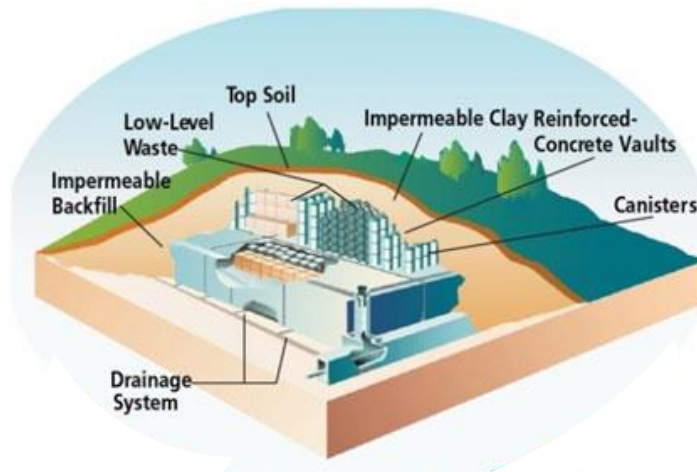
- Clay cover/geomembrane

Disposal: Waste Isolation Systems

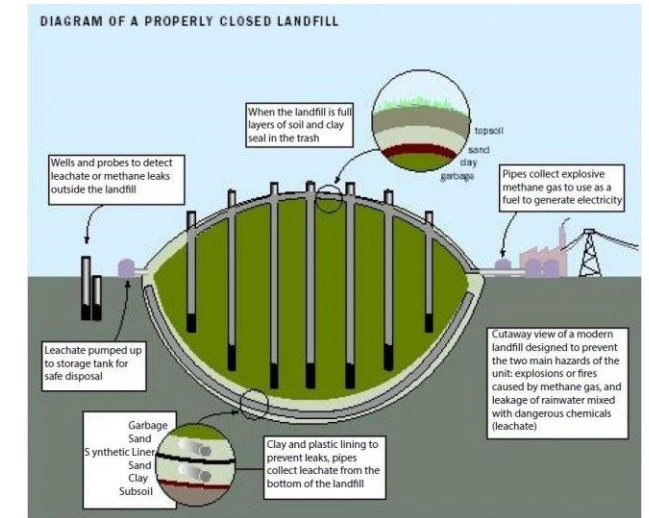
High-level rad. waste



Low-level (U mining) waste



Hazardous waste



Barrier systems

- Waste form/canister/clay
- Deep geology

- Clay cover/geomembrane

- Clay cover/geomembrane

Compliance

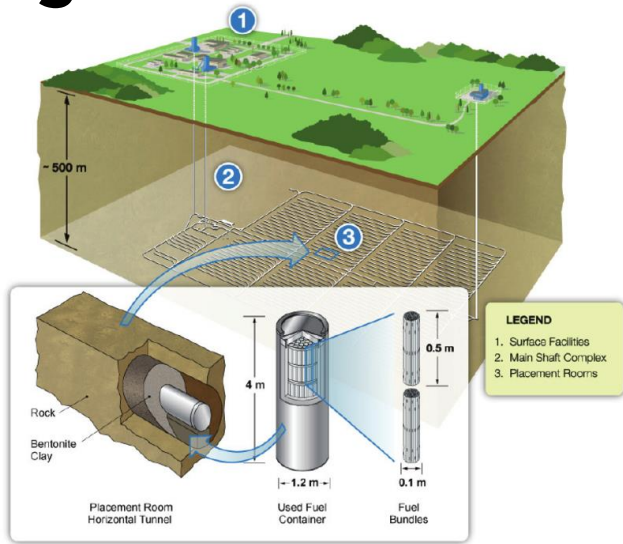
- 10,000 - 1,000,000 years
- Probabilistic risk assessment

- 500 - 100,000 years
- Probabilistic risk assessment

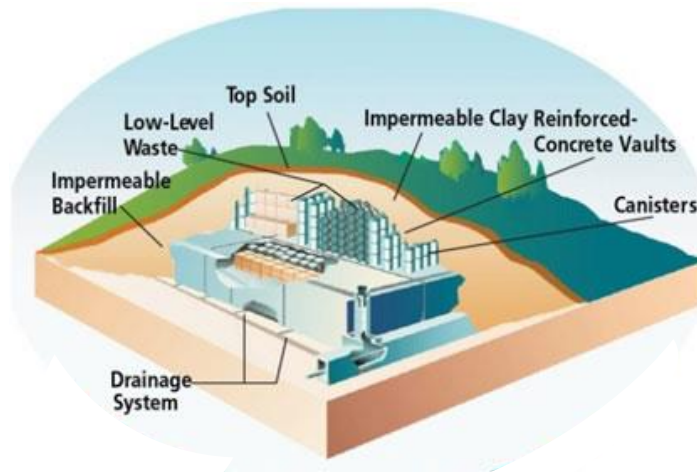
- 30 years + extension
- No risk assessment required

Disposal: Waste Isolation Systems

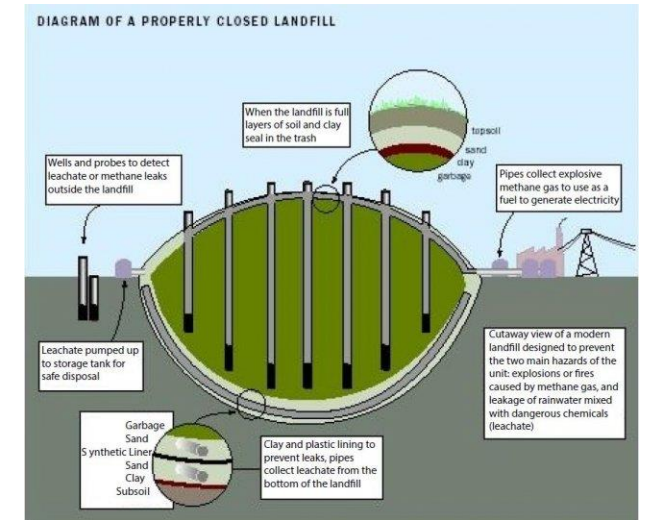
High-level rad. waste



Low-level (U mining) waste



Hazardous waste



Barrier systems

- Waste form/canister/clay
- Deep geology

- Clay cover/geomembrane

- Clay cover/geomembrane

Compliance

- 10,000 - 1,000,000 years
- Probabilistic risk assessment

- 500 - 100,000 years
- Probabilistic risk assessment

- 30 years + extension
- No risk assessment required

Radioactive toxicity

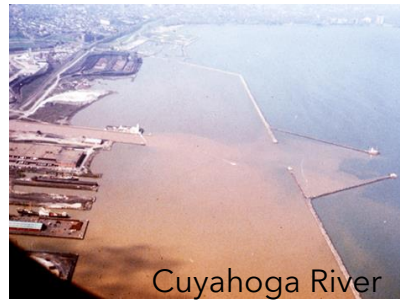
Decays over time/Long-lived nuclides are internal exposure

Toxicity:

Some never decay: metals etc

Waste Management History

General Hazardous Waste



Solid Waste Disposal Act, 1965

Clean Air Act, 1970

Clean Water Act, 1972

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 1976

Comprehensive Environmental Response

Compensation and Liability Act, 1980

Coal ash rule, 2015

Nuclear Waste

1955 Nuclear power to generate electricity

1957 National Academy recommend

geologic disposal of high-level waste

1970 U.S. begins search for sites

1980 Nuclear Waste Policy Act (NWPA)

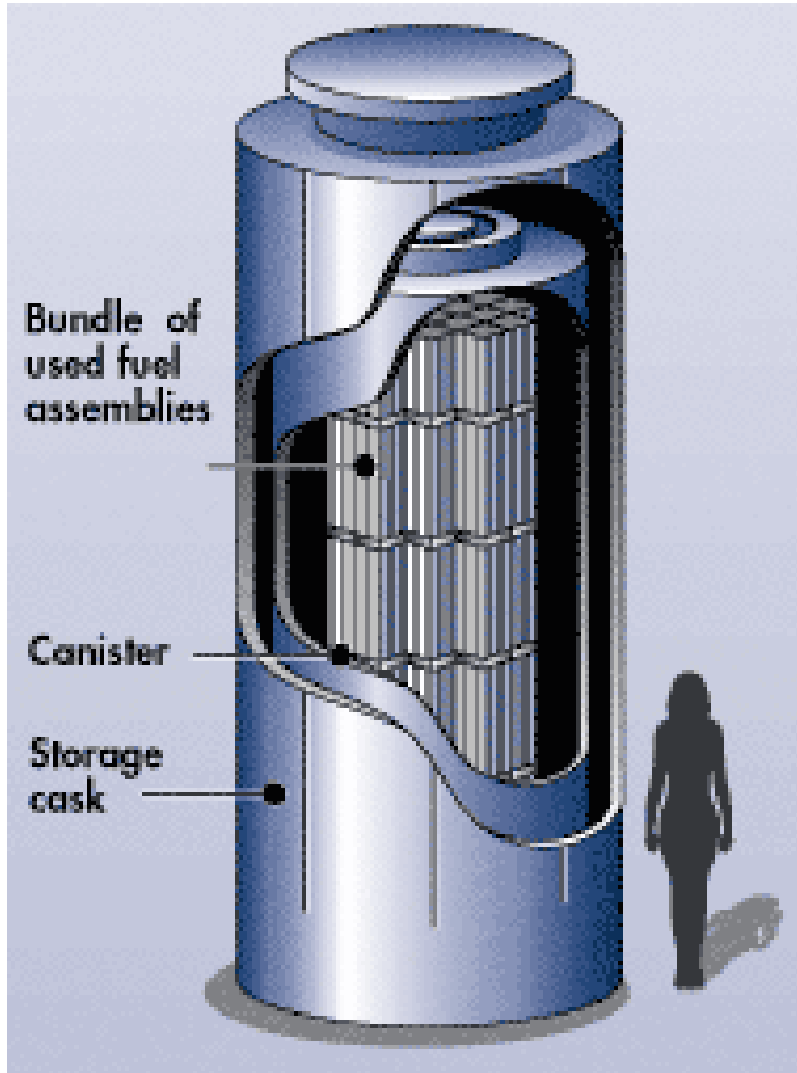
1985 Low-level Radioactive Waste Policy

Amendments Act

1987 NWPA to focus on Yucca Mountain

2015 Consent-based siting

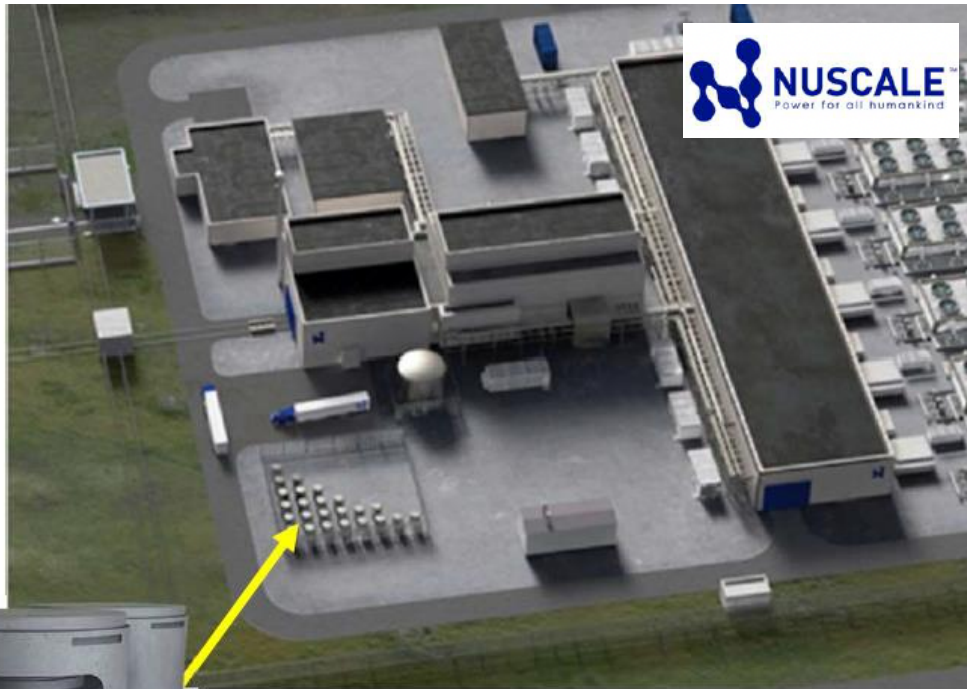
Dry Cask Storage for Spent Fuel



- Annual spent fuel: 2-3 casks per year
- Passive safety: no active cooling
- Probabilistic risk assessment for earthquakes, floods, high winds, lightning strikes, accidental aircraft crashes, and pipeline explosions
- No accident/leak since 1986

Advanced Reactors

Advanced reactor companies have waste management plans



**Independent spent fuel storage:
0.8 acre pad for 60-yr operation**

Different types of waste

- Different fuel: TRISO fuel
- Structural material: Graphite
- Coolant: Molten salt, sodium

→ Many research activities on managing/disposing these wastes

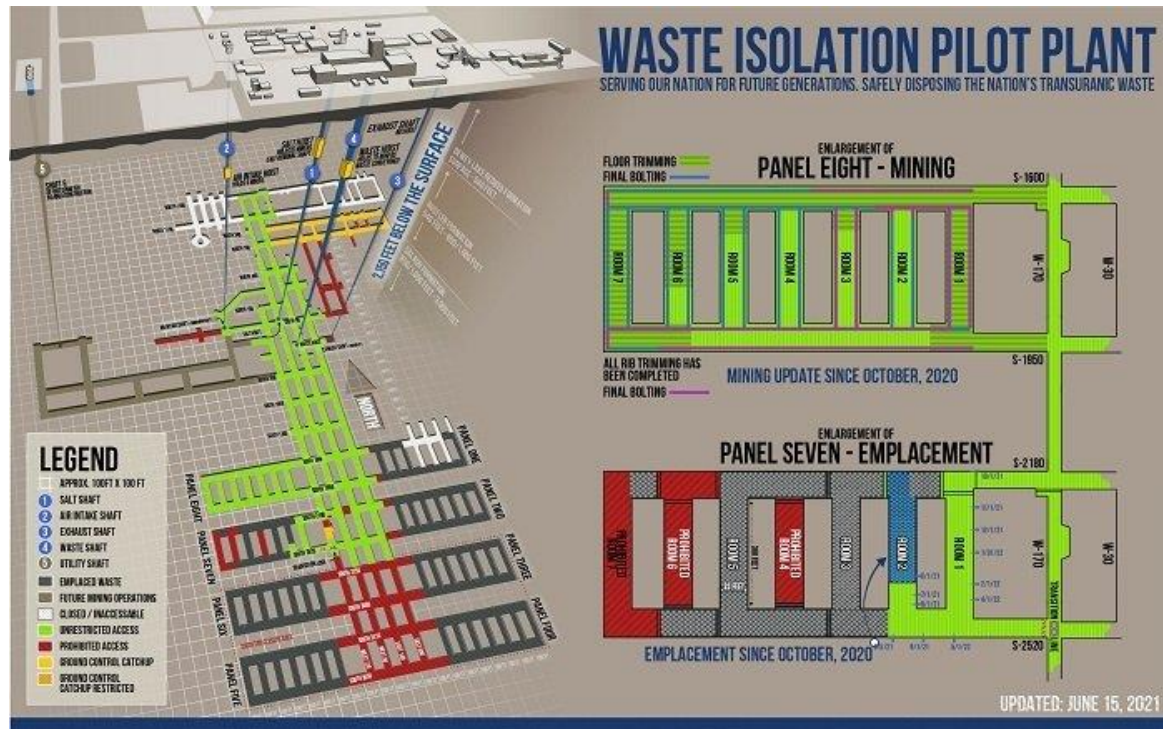
Is it really safe?

Environmental Monitoring



- **Data/evidence provides assurance to local communities**
- **Detection of anomalies if they happen**
- **Critical ways to keep operators accountable/responsible**

Monitoring for Consent-based Siting



Waste Isolation Pilot Plant

- First deep geological disposal in the world for transuranic waste
- Successful consent-based siting

Carlsbad Environmental Monitoring and Research Center (CEMRC)

- Independent/state-funded center
- Characterized background radiation and its fluctuation
- Outreach and surveys to understand people's concerns
- Detected the 2014 accident first, and provided assurance

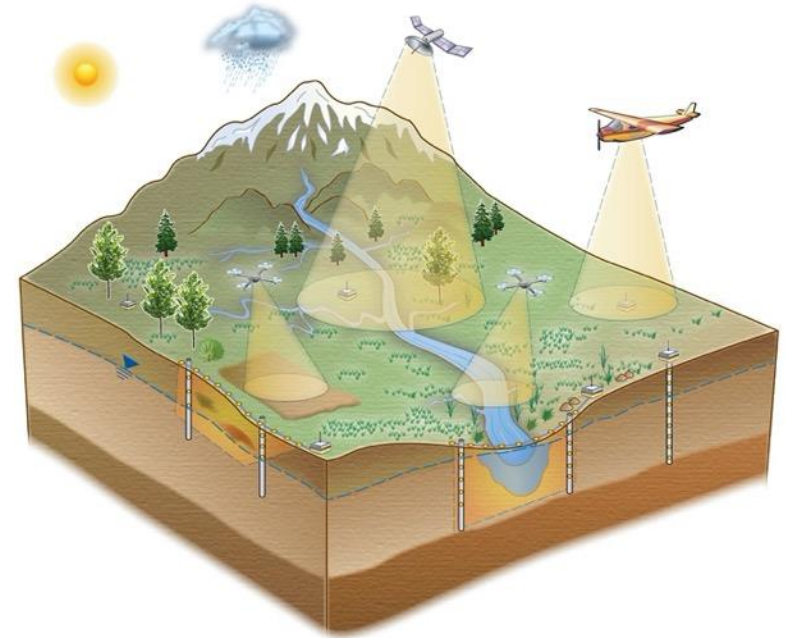
Advanced Long-term Environmental Monitoring Systems



ML/AI



Sensing



EESA20-015

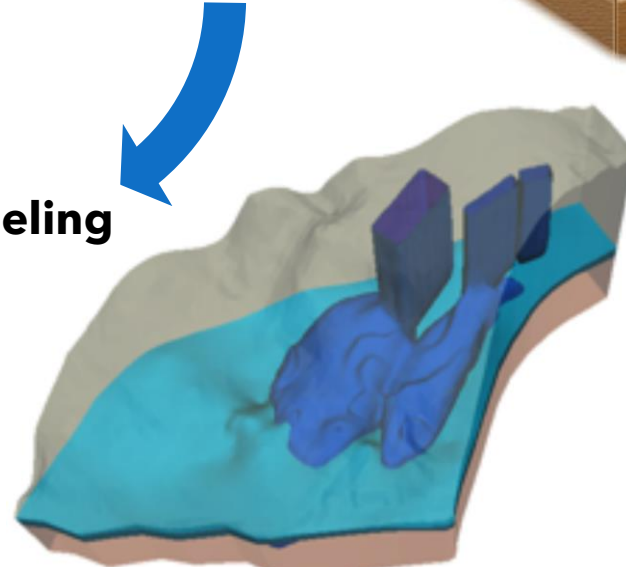


ALTEMIS

altemis.lbl.gov



Modeling

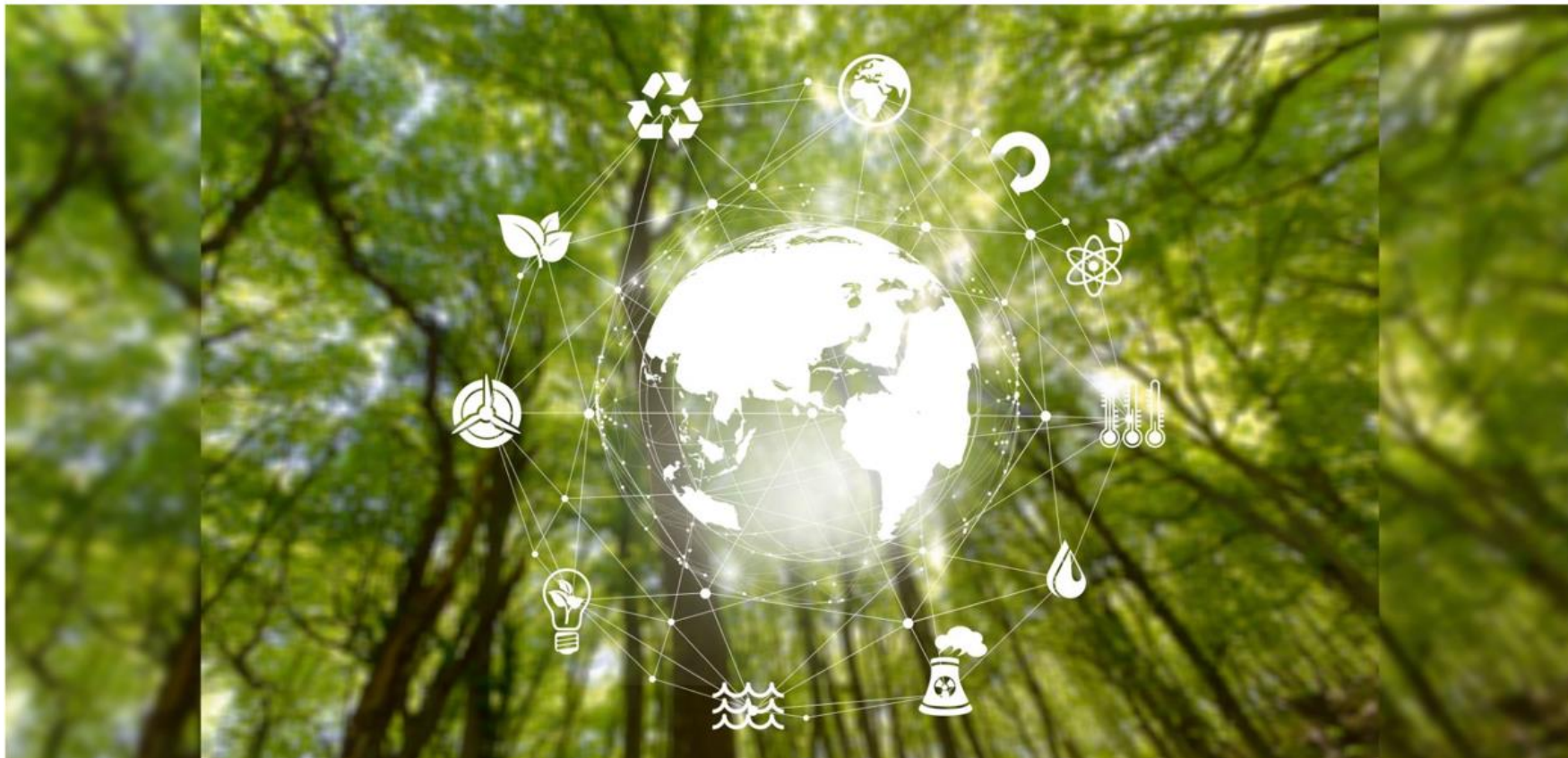


*New paradigm for
long-term environmental
monitoring*

POWER & OPERATIONS

Importance of environmental monitoring for consent-based siting of nuclear facilities

Sat, Nov 19, 2022, 6:04AM | Nuclear News | Haruko Wainwright and Carol Eddy-Dilek



Transforming Education

NWE Network

[Home](#) [Workshops](#) [Resources](#) 

Nuclear Waste Educators' Network

Graphics from Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory; Nuclear Waste Program

Share resources and ideas

for interdisciplinary nuclear waste education and research

Changing Mindsets

- Develop a diverse and inclusive community.
Antagonistic views are important for protecting the environment and improving safety
- ~~○ Send waste to the middle of nowhere~~
 - Engineers should design waste isolation in a way that they can have it in their “backyard”
- Engineers should design reactors and technologies from the “waste up”

Nuclear Waste: Key Facts

Small/well accounted waste footprint across the life cycle

Best managed/isolated waste

Environmental monitoring for providing assurance

Advancing interdisciplinary research and education