



Iwaky
2019

RosRAO FSUE

Russian backend activity

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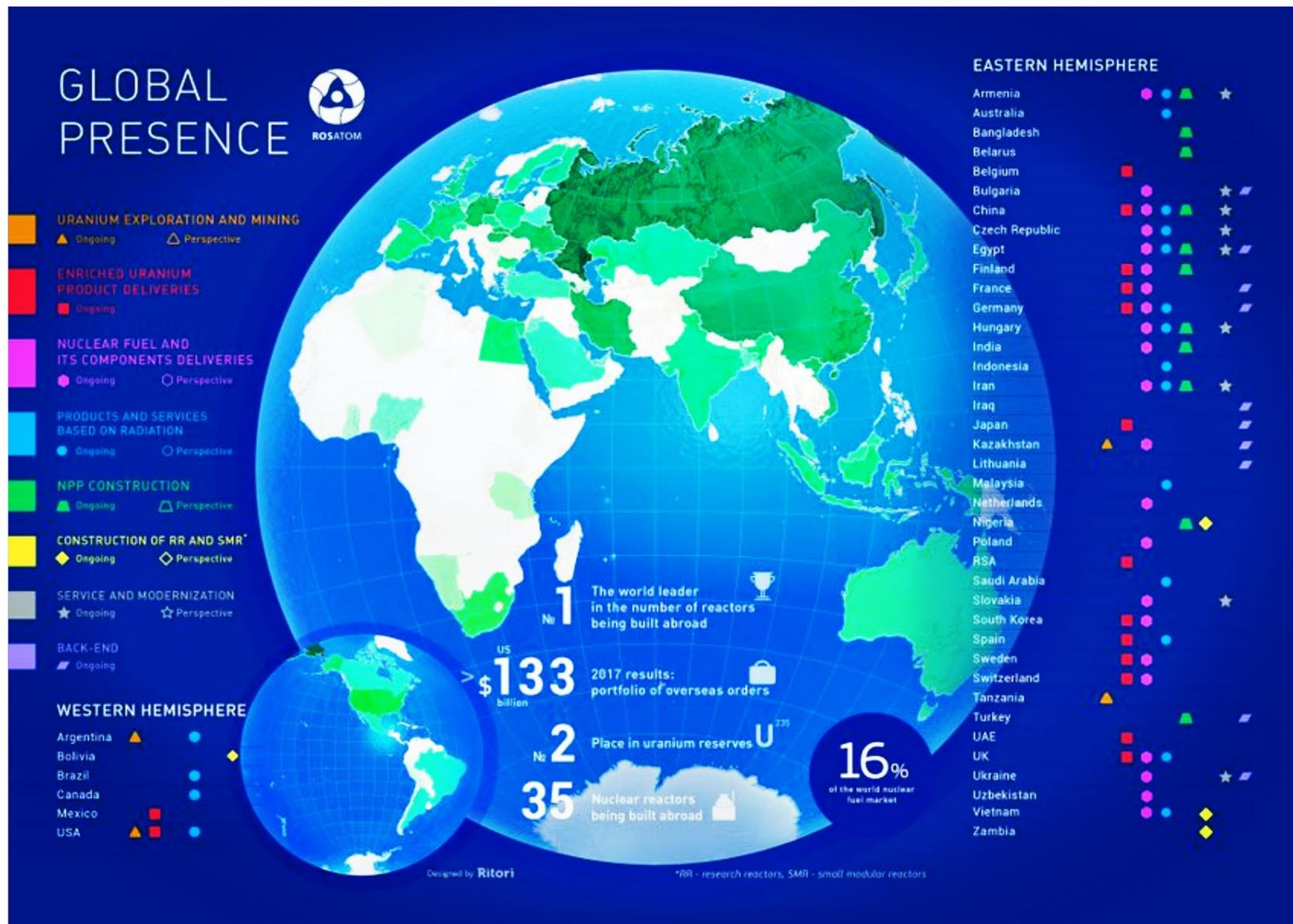
Rosatom Group

- Global leader in nuclear Full chain uranium mining to decommissioning of nuclear facilities and Radwaste & SNF management

NPP construction projects (6 in Russia and 36 abroad)

16% of the global nuclear fuel market

- Russian State Corporation
- 400 affiliate companies
- & 200 K employees





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ROS
RAO

RosRAO business activities





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RosRAO's Branches and Divisions

8 branches in Russia and CIS countries

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RosRAO is the only Enterprise of Rosatom group operating in Far Eastern Federal District of Russian Federation





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RosRAO's outline

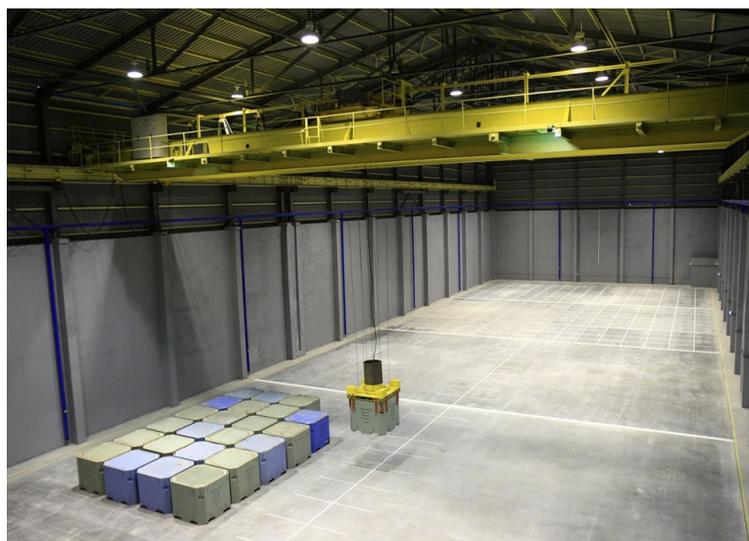


Nation-wide complex Radwaste management operator

8 Branches (Russia & Kyrgyz Republic)

21 sites & 2100 people

Own special vehicles and container fleet



Largest storage operator for LRW&SRW Radwaste and DSRS in Russia

Accumulated > 500K m³

Processing facilities for LRW&SRW hot cells to manage DSRS



Decommissioning and dismantling (D&D) Operator

Decommissioning of nuclear facilities

Rehabilitation of contaminated territories under intergovernmental and governmental frameworks



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Russian RW Management System Evolution

1940-2011

Before State RW Management Law Approved

Legacy

Operating RW

There was not clear responsibility

- ✓ Enterprises have their own local RW management strategies
- ✓ There was not goal to RW treatment and conditioning for disposal
- ✓ The main local strategy is RW storage
- ✓ There was not long-term solution for RW management – legacy volume increases.
- ✓ No system management – no financial efficiency

2011 - currently

After State RW Management Law Approved

State budget

Operator's budget

Legacy

Operating RW

State responsibility

Operators responsibility

Removing

Treatment

Treatment

Conditioning

Storage & Disposal

- ✓ All RW must be disposed
- ✓ New financial mechanism
- ✓ Reduce RW volume for storage
- ✓ Reduce safety risks
- ✓ Transparent system



Government D&D programs and key goals

			
AMB 2	VVER 15	EGP 4	Rehabilitation
			
RW storages 40	SNF Storages 39	Test sites >20	R&D 7
			
Mining 3	Metallurgy 2	Radiochemistry 4	UGR 13
			
RBMK 11	RR 50	Landfills	

**more than
100 sites**

2008-2015
Nuclear and Radiation Safety Program 1
(2,35 B\$)

- Determination of the legacy challenges
- New nuclear and radioactive safety monitoring system development
- Created disposal infrastructure for LLW

2016-2020
Nuclear and Radiation Safety Program 2
(9,6 B\$)

- HLW disposal infrastructure
- The open pools of Liquide RW close
- SNF reprocessing infrastructure



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Government D&D programs current performance

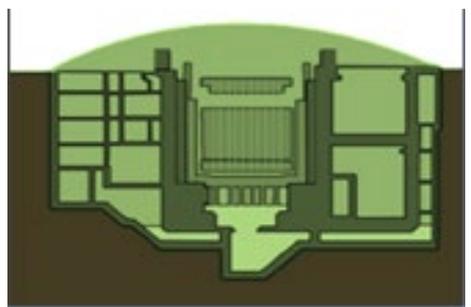
- 50 nuclear-hazardous sites decommissioned & rehabilitated
- New modern SNF dry storage facility in operation, 29 386 SNF assemblies transferred
- Closing down of Karachai Lake (=50 football fields).
- First Uranium-Graphite Reactor decommissioned
- Two historical nuclear research sites in Moscow decommissioned
- Rehabilitation of more than 2 mln.sq.m

SNF storages filled/defected SNF



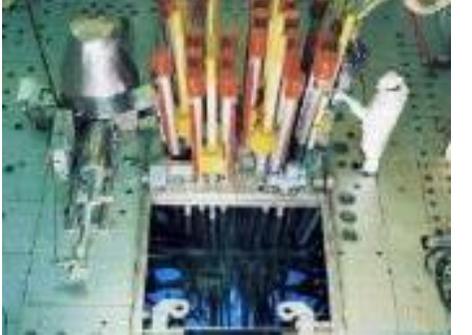
Most of the SNF placed in the new modern facilities

Uranium-graphite reactors shutdown



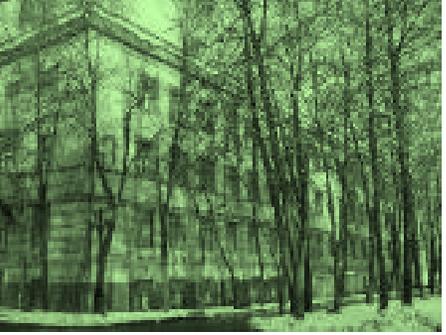
Decommissioned by "Entombment"

First research reactor in Moscow



Dismantled

Research plutonium centre



Decommissioned to "brown" field

Karachai lake. 120 mln. Ci.



Closed down

Before

After

Before

After



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Bochvar Institute D&D current projects



Building 53 (1974) U, Pu works
Co-60, Sr-90 sources, ³H, Be
High gamma

Area: 1121 m²
Characterization
Decontamination & Dismantling
License granted
2 years – project (2018)



Building B (1945) U, Pu labs
High alpha contamination
Area: 7 407 m²

Characterization
Decontamination & Dismantling
Tanks and laboratory equipment
dismantlement
Building dismantlement
Site rehabilitation
License granted
5 years (done)!
See next slide



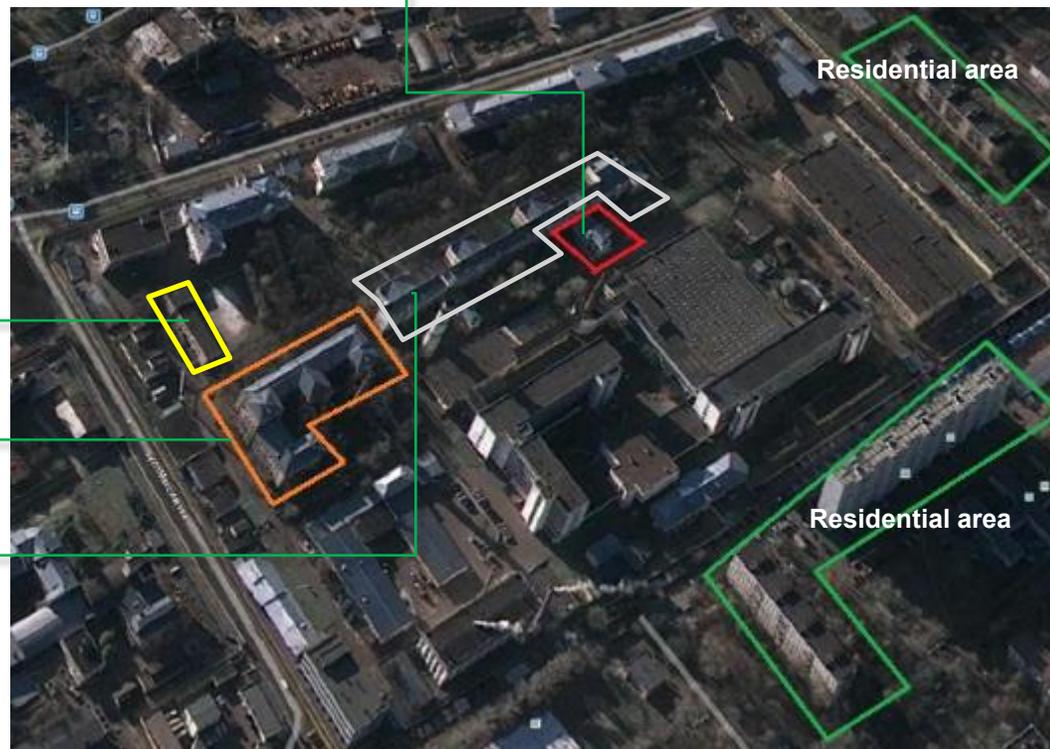
**Building A (1945) Radiochemical
labs, Pu contamination**

Area: 11 667 m²
Characterization
Project development
Legacy waste retrieval
License to apply
5 years – project (2023)



U-5 Facility (1946) Pu-plant prototype

Area: 750 m²
Characterization
Decontamination & Dismantling
Legacy waste retrieval
License granted
3 years – project (2020)





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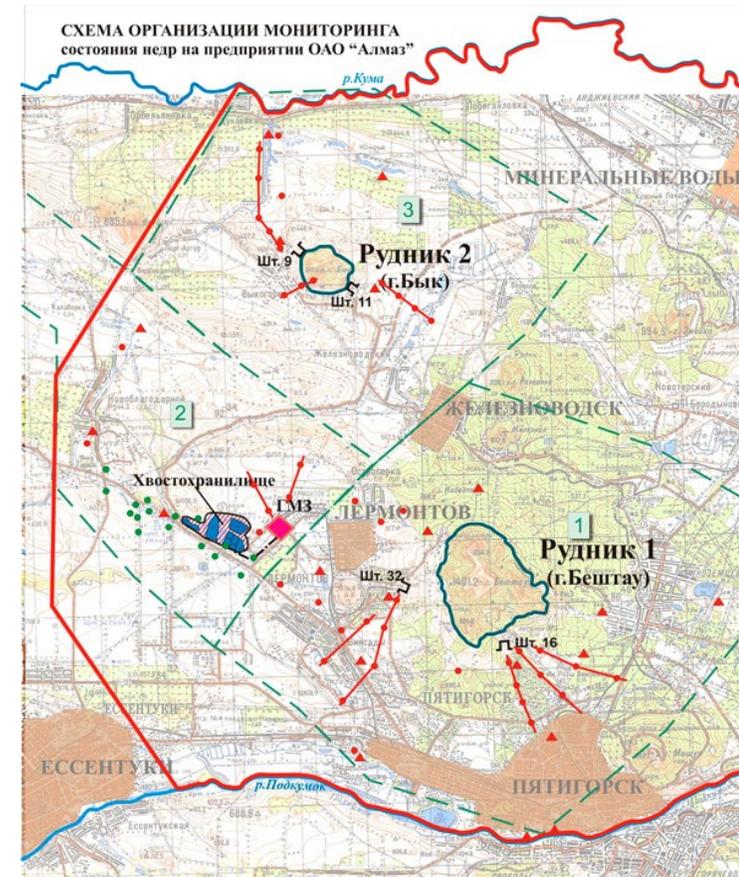


Project “Rehabilitation of uranium mining company Almaz”

Uranium mining and processing company “Almaz” was established in 1952. Due to economical reasons, mining was completed in 1975 (mine 1) and in 1988 (mine 2).



Scheme of ground water monitoring system



- УСЛОВНЫЕ ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЯ
- Существующие наблюдательные скважины
 - Рекомендуемые площадные наблюдательные скважины
 - Рекомендуемые створы наблюдательных скважин
 - ▲ Рекомендуемые посты мониторинга поверхностных вод

Rehabilitation area – 922 000 m²
 Building and adits dismantlement. Elimination of the ventilation ducts, crosscuts; filling adit’s entrances; rock dumps remediation.
 Remediation of the tailing dumps of the hydrometallurgical plant.
 Reconstruction of the radon pipeline (adit No16).



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Main Sources of RW Generation in Future

3 units of NV NPP

2 units of Bel NPP

5 PPUG Reactors
LRW facilities
Unused buildings and constructions

4 PPUG Reactors

LRW facilities
Radiochemical complex

3 PPUG Reactors
LRW facilities
Radiochemical complex

Diffusion enrichment complex
Sublimation complex

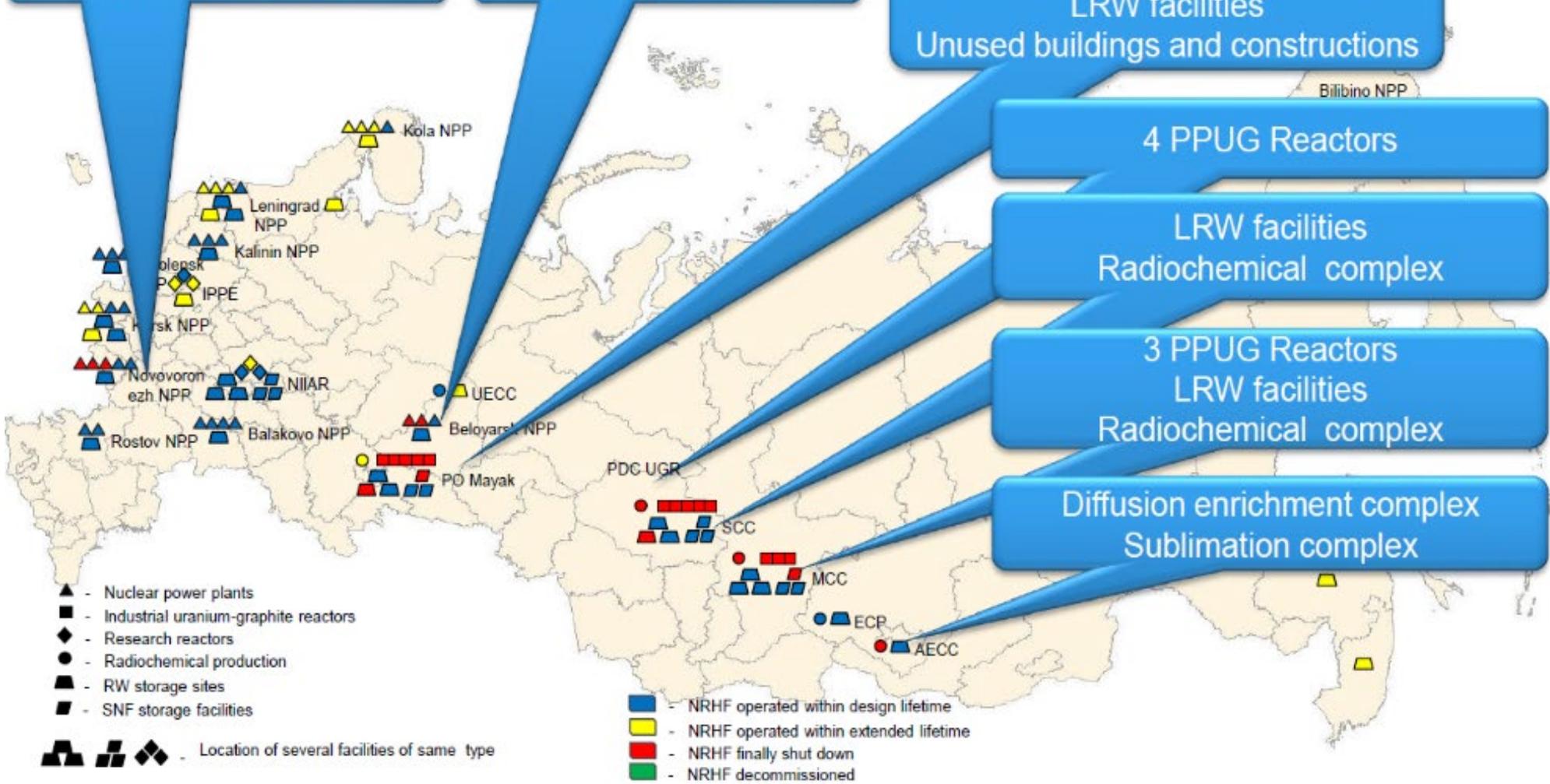
Mean values for D&D of 1 NPP unit:

20 000 tons of accumulated RW

Specific amount of metal 15 000 tons

Labor capacity 5600 personnel years

New-generated RW 14 000 tons



- ▲ - Nuclear power plants
- - Industrial uranium-graphite reactors
- ◆ - Research reactors
- - Radiochemical production
- ▲ - RW storage sites
- - SNF storage facilities
- ▲ ■ ◆ - Location of several facilities of same type

- - NRHF operated within design lifetime
- - NRHF operated within extended lifetime
- - NRHF finally shut down
- - NRHF decommissioned



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Impediments in RW Management

Typical Radwaste generated from decommission

Concrete structure



Metal structure



Equipment



Wood and organic waste



Soil and concrete sand



Other (wire, glass, insulations, etc)

RosRAO average capacity of segregation and characterization ~ 0.2 m³/(man·hour)

The main challenges faced by RosRAO to raise of the capacity :

Aspect	Challenge to be resolved
1) Irregular shape	Impossible to perform surface activity measurement; change of distance between detector and object causes error in measurement
2) Mixed morphological composition	Unknown morphologic composition does not allow to define correctly the binding constant and estimate amount of nuclear materials in the object
3) Inaccessibility of interior of the equipment for measurements	Impossibility to measure internal surface activity of contaminated process equipment leads to false reduction of RW class
4) Integral character of the measured values	Conservative approach to detect total activity of the object leads to false increase of RW hazard class.
5) Absence of correlation between portions of waste	Knowing specific activity of a large amount of RW, it is impossible to guarantee that the specific activity of a portion will be similar
6) Huge amount of manual operations	Low rate of characterization

Ways to solve the problem:

- minimization of measurement time (combined measurements);
- reduction of the segregated portion (accounting for internal activity of nuclides);
- refusal of manual labor (unification and automation of operations).



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Дорожная карта

Sensor unit

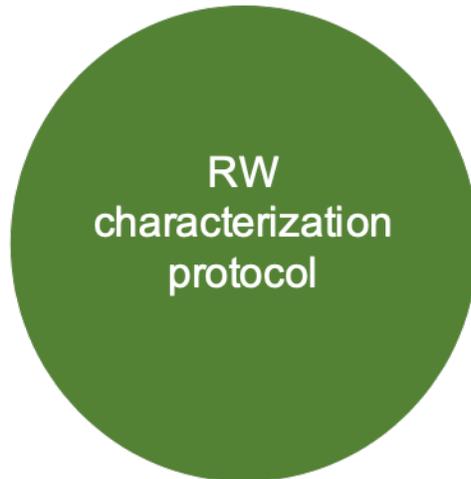
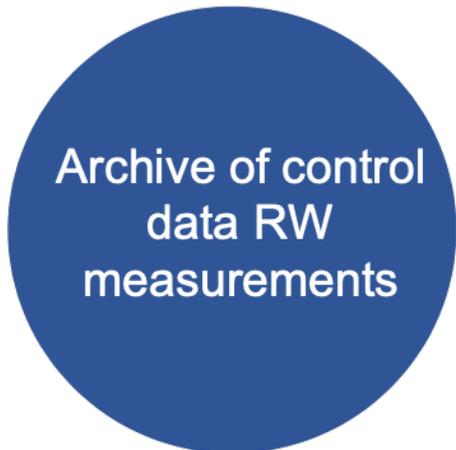
Raw data	Photo
	CAD models, weight
	α -, β -, γ - mapping
	Total γ - spectra
	Prompt neutron response functions
	XRF response functions

Cross-calculation unit

Algorithms	Calculation of specific and total activity
	Availability of nuclear materials
	Determination of contamination depth
	Determination of contamination maxima
	Determination of chemical composition
	Calculation of the volume distribution of radionuclides

Data management unit

Additional processes	Record results in RFID
	Generating visual markers
	Generation of the decontamination algorithm
	Generation of visualization of contamination for painting
	Data base updating

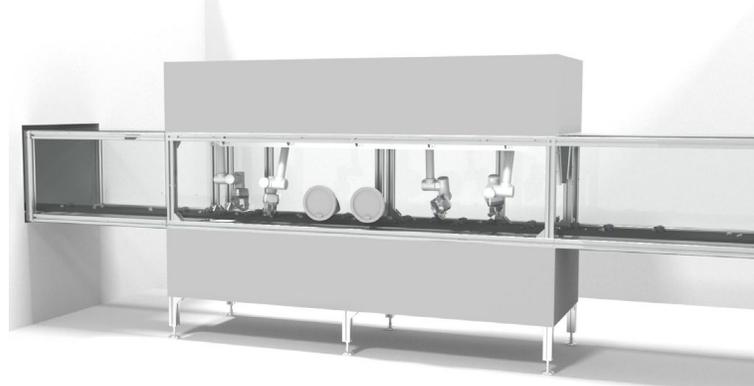
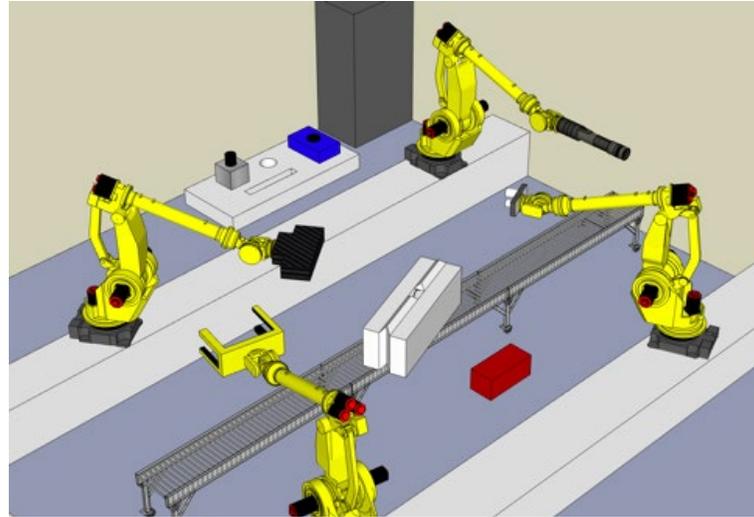


Technology future view

Retrieval and collection



Sorting and decontamination



Storage





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Today RosRAO R&D: anthropomorphic manipulator





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Today RosRAO R&D: Alpha deep Contamination Scanner

The following two groups of tests have been performed (neutron generator settings: flux $7 \cdot 10^8$ n/s, pulse time 30 μ s, frequency 800 Hz)

1) Dot sources ^{235}U (3.5 mg) at the amount of 42 pcs. Were placed at different distance and depth from AEDCS

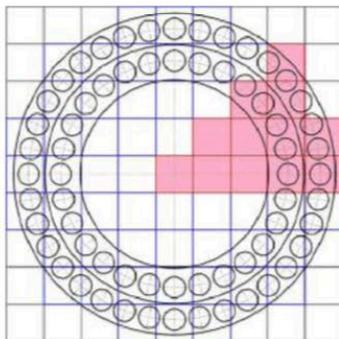


2) Concrete bricks with homogeneous distribution of ^{235}U 6 mg/kg at the amount of 10 pcs.

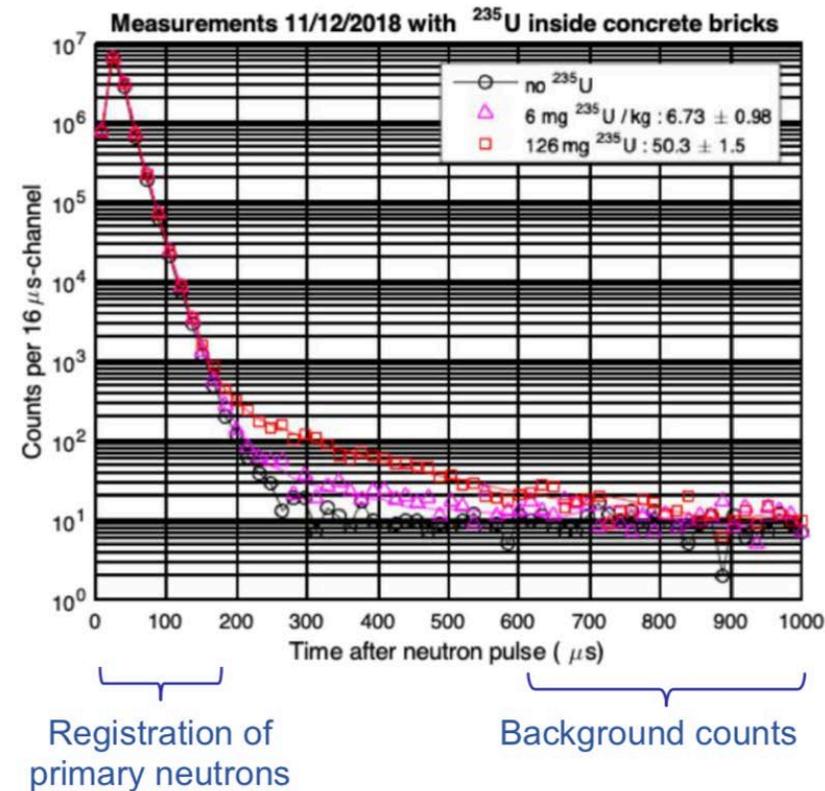


Verification test aimed at optimization of location of corona counters

Grid 9x9 (81 cells)
Pace: 33mm
Active cells: 61
Basic cells: 12



There has been verified the opportunity to define coordinates of dot uranium, optimum matrix made of downsized corona counters was selected



Minimum detected mass of ^{235}U verified:
- 2 mg/kg by homogeneous distribution in concrete;
- 5 mg for dot sources.



Outputs



Modern technologies allow performing D&D projects much faster however significantly more expensive.
Technologies aimed at reduction of RW storage areas are more risky.
Modern regulation doesn't meet modern technology.



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Thank you for your attention!