



Establishing a Radioactive-Materials Management Center of Excellence (CoE) in East & Southeast Asia

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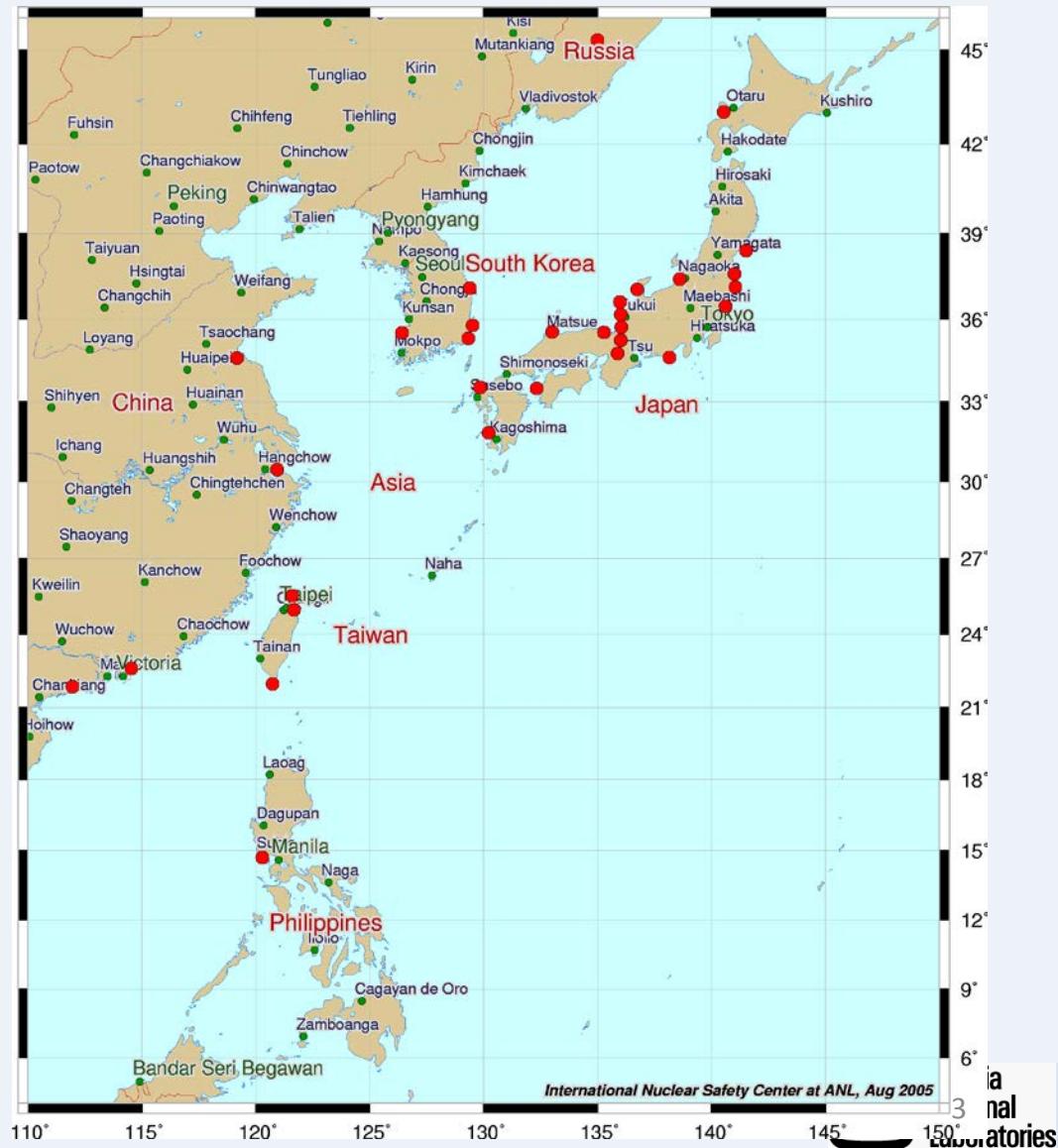


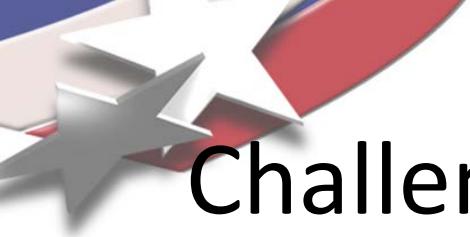
Outline

- East Asian needs
 - Other similar concepts
- Planning steps
 - Identify scope of CoE
 - Determine demand
 - Implementation steps
- Proposed curriculum
- Path forward

Status of East Asian Nuclear Power

- Red dots: existing nuclear-power plants in East Asia
- Other countries are pursuing nuclear power





Challenges to Nuclear Development

- Public concerns
 - Operational safety
 - Transparency
 - Terrorists
 - Alternative sources
- Safeguards & Nonproliferation
- Radioactive Materials & Waste
 - Handling
 - Storage
 - Disposal





Existing East-Asian Resources

NE departments provide strong scientific training

- Many nuclear-engineering departments in Japan, Korea, Taiwan, China,...

Radioactive Waste Research Laboratory

- Research Overview
 - The Radioactive Waste Laboratory focuses on two research fields:
 - 1) radioactive waste management
 - 2) application of radiation and radioactive isotopes in industries
- Ongoing Projects
 - Waste Disposal Study on LLW and HLW
 - Development of Scintillators for X-ray and Neutrons
 - Radiation Level Monitoring in Nuclear Power Plants during Refueling Outage
 - Development of Neutron Radiography System



Why a Center of Excellence?

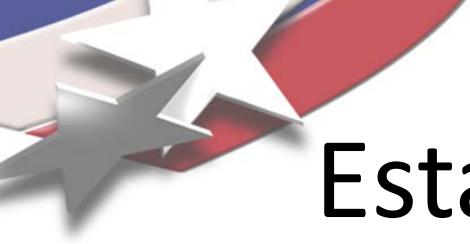
- Augment *technical* capabilities with
 - Human-resources
 - Operational management
 - Policy concerns
 - National & International
 - Infrastructure support
 - Emphasize nonproliferation culture
 - For various radioactive materials:
 - Nuclear-reactor products
 - Low- and intermediate-level wastes



Benefits of a Regional CoE

- Similar disciplines
- Develop consistent practices
 - Off-normal situations
 - Handling, transporting, storing, disposing
 - Record keeping
- Safety and security
 - International safeguards
 - Consistent nonproliferation policies





Establishing a Regional CoE

- Scope of the CoE:

- Needs

- Public confidence
 - No diversion of material

- Critical System Requirements

- Regulatory issues
 - Transparency, comprehensive data availability

- Major Functional Areas

- Operations, material, monitoring, decommissioning

Hands-on and academic components





Disciplines Covered at a CoE

- Legal & Regulatory
- Tracking & Security
- Monitoring
- Operations
- Materials Degradation
- Knowledge Base
 - Transparent and current information
 - Radioactive-materials-management system
 - Operations, regulatory environment, etc.
 - Safeguards and security





Implementing a Regional CoE

- First step
 - What is demand in East Asia?
 - Broaden studies beyond Nuclear Engineering “technologies”?
 - Organization?
 - Focus?
- If sufficient demand, then prepare a “package” for potential CoE hosts
 - Use East Asian expertise



Further Implementation Steps

- Principles of a CoE:
 - Broad curriculum
 - Physical, engineering and social sciences
 - Coordinate management practices
 - Low- and Intermediate-level wastes
 - Other radioactive materials





Example Fields of Study

- At-reactor *vs.* centralized storage
- Facility management
 - Siting
 - Design
 - Licensing
 - Operations
 - Security
 - Maintenance
 - Decommissioning

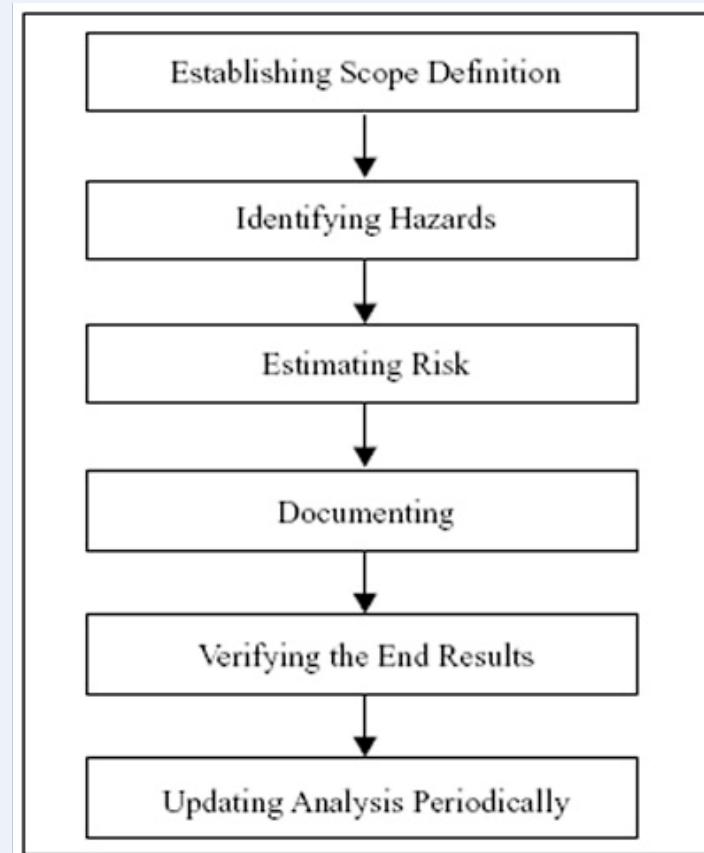




Additional Fields of Study at CoE

- Transportation
- Storage & Handling
 - LILW
 - Wet & Dry
- Performance Modeling & Risk Assessments
- Nuclear *Culture*
 - Safety & Security
 - Nonproliferation
- Knowledge Base
 - Best Practices
 - Monitoring & Transparency
 - Safety, Security, Safeguards

Probabilistic Risk Assessment





Summary

- Systematic approach to *all* aspects of managing radioactive materials
 - Engender Nuclear Culture
 - safety, security, safeguards & nonproliferation
 - Awareness of scientific, technical, social & legal issues
- Experienced parties contribute as mentors
- Path forward
 - Bi-lateral meetings
 - IAEA coordination & experience
 - 2011 Workshop & Planning