

# **Reevaluating Transuranic Waste Characterization for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant**

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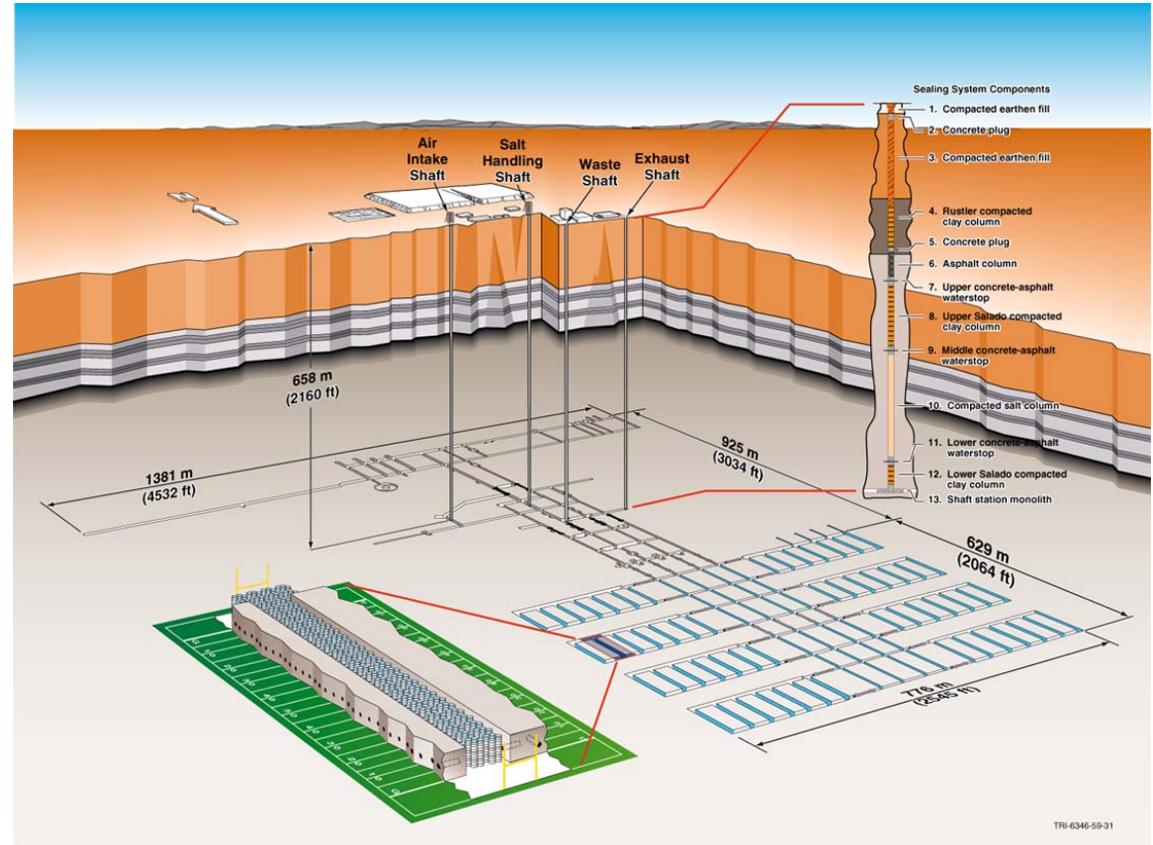




# WIPP Background

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- Permanent disposal facility for transuranic waste
- Operated by U. S. Department of Energy for more than 10 years
- Regulated by U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)





# Typical Waste

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# Waste Characterization

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- **New Mexico Environmental Department (NMED)**
  - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
  - Near-term worker safety
  - Hazardous waste
- **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**
  - Title 40 CFR, Part 191 and 194
  - Long-term repository performance
- **Costly and time-consuming processes**
  - Visual Inspection
  - Real-Time Radiography





# Containment Requirements

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- Acknowledge many sources of uncertainty
- Defined in terms of release limits and corresponding probabilities
- Results assembled into complementary cumulative distribution functions (CCDFs)





# Performance Assessment Objectives

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- **Quantitative, probabilistic estimate of the future performance of the repository system**
- **Performance assessment answers three questions about the repository system:**
  1. What can happen after permanent closure?
  2. How likely is it to happen?
  3. What can result if it does happen?
- **And one question about the analysis**  
**What level of confidence can be placed on the estimate? (uncertainty in analysis)**

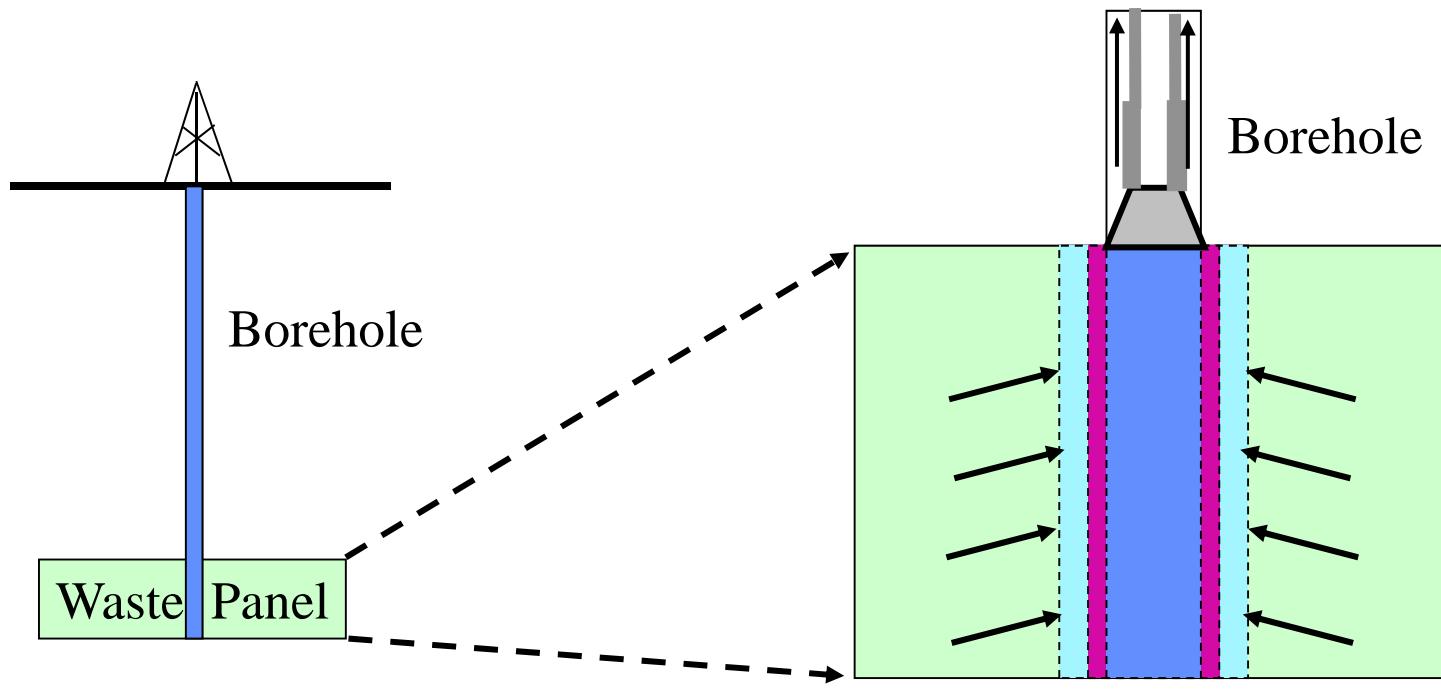




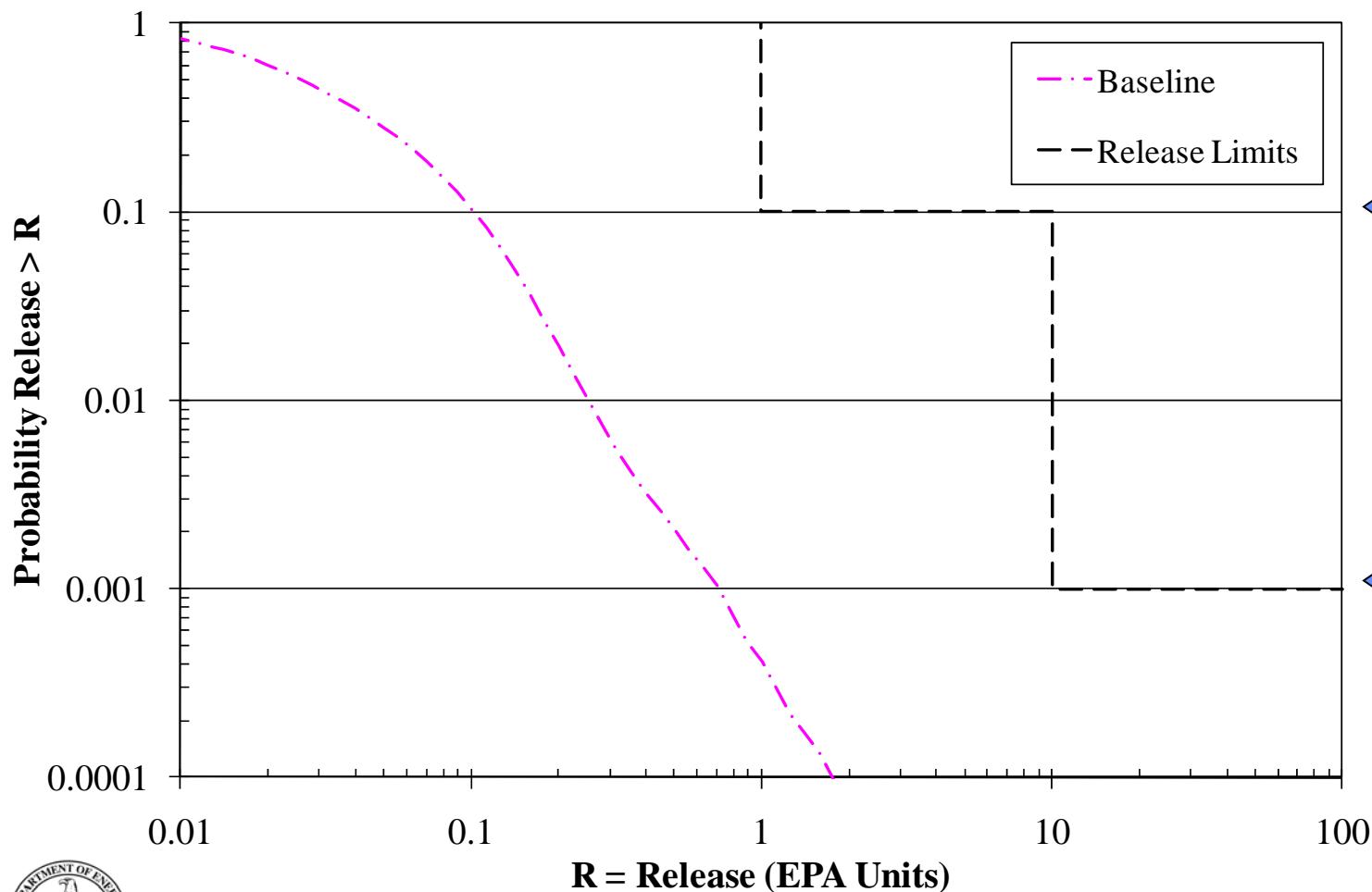
# Releases

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- Releases calculated in terms of EPA units
- EPA units are a normalized measure of the exposure to an inadvertent intruder



# Baseline Results



CCDF is  
measure of  
compliance





## Cellulosic, Plastic and Rubber (CPR)

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- As they degrade, they can generate gases and increase repository pressure
- Magnesium oxide (MgO) added to sequester carbonate species and buffer against acidic condition
- Amount of MgO added to repository proportional to amount of CPR Materials





# Waste Emplacement

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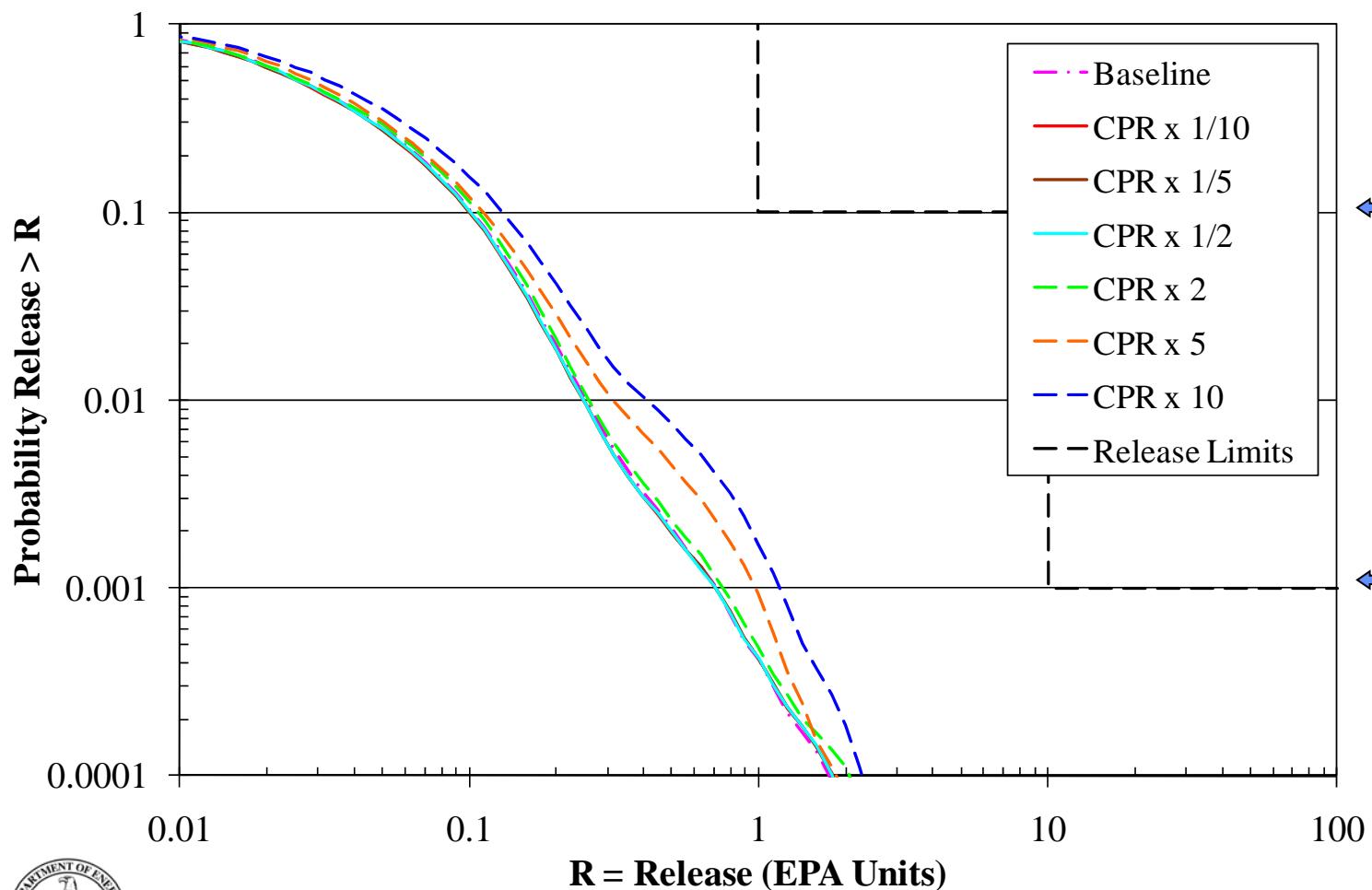
## Impact Analysis

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- Analyzed sensitivity of baseline results to changes in the amount of CPR materials
  - Decreased by factors of 2, 5 and 10
  - Increased by factors of 2, 5 and 10
- Increased or decreased amount of MgO in proportion to the change in CPR materials



# Impact Analysis Results





# Implications

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- **Reduce the stringency of characterization of CPR**
  - Estimate based on a smaller sample set and/or historical data
  - Increased uncertainty in total amount of CPR in repository
  - May need to increase the amount of emplaced MgO to compensate
- **Cost-benefit analysis is needed to determine potential gains**





## Conclusions

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- WIPP waste characterization is a costly and time-consuming process, especially for CPR materials
- Long-term repository performance relatively insensitive to amount of CPR materials
- Could reduce the stringency of characterization of CPR
- Cost-benefit analysis is needed to determine potential gains

