



# Reevaluating Transuranic Waste Characterization for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant

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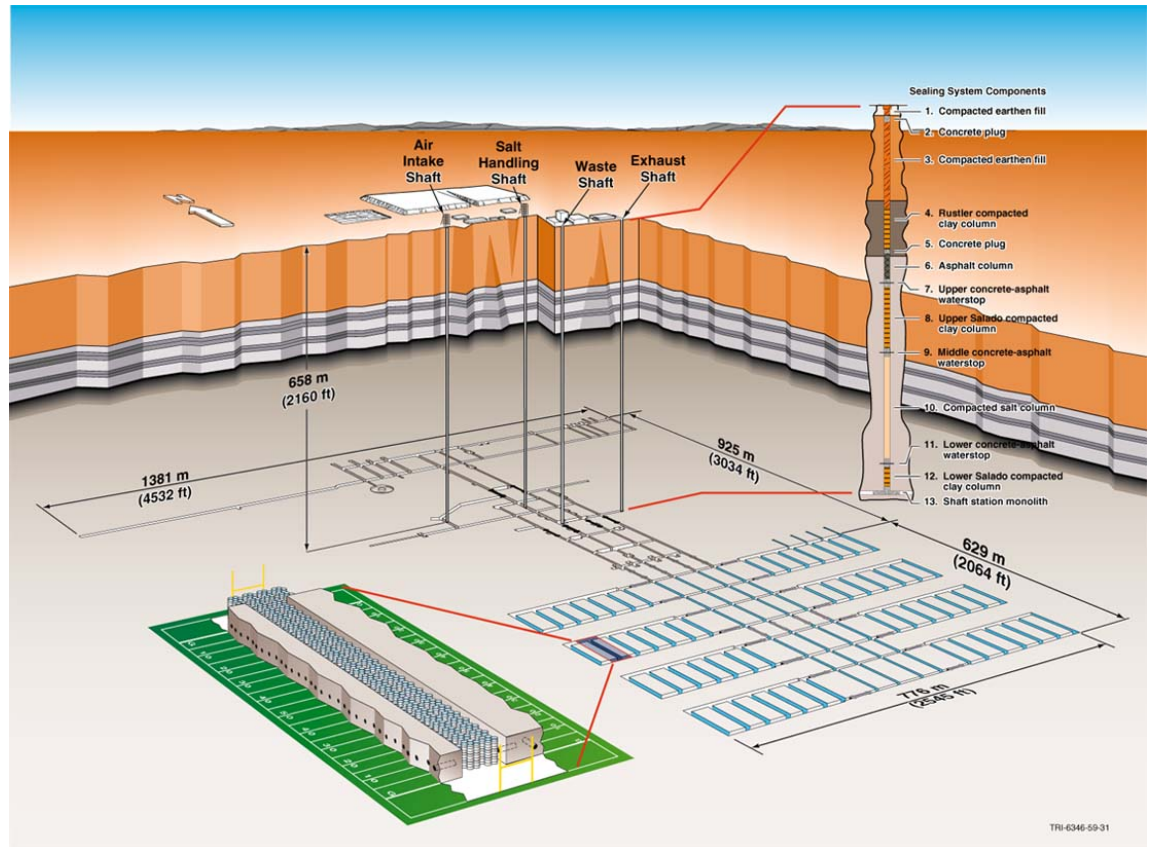
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# WIPP Background

- 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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1m





# 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)



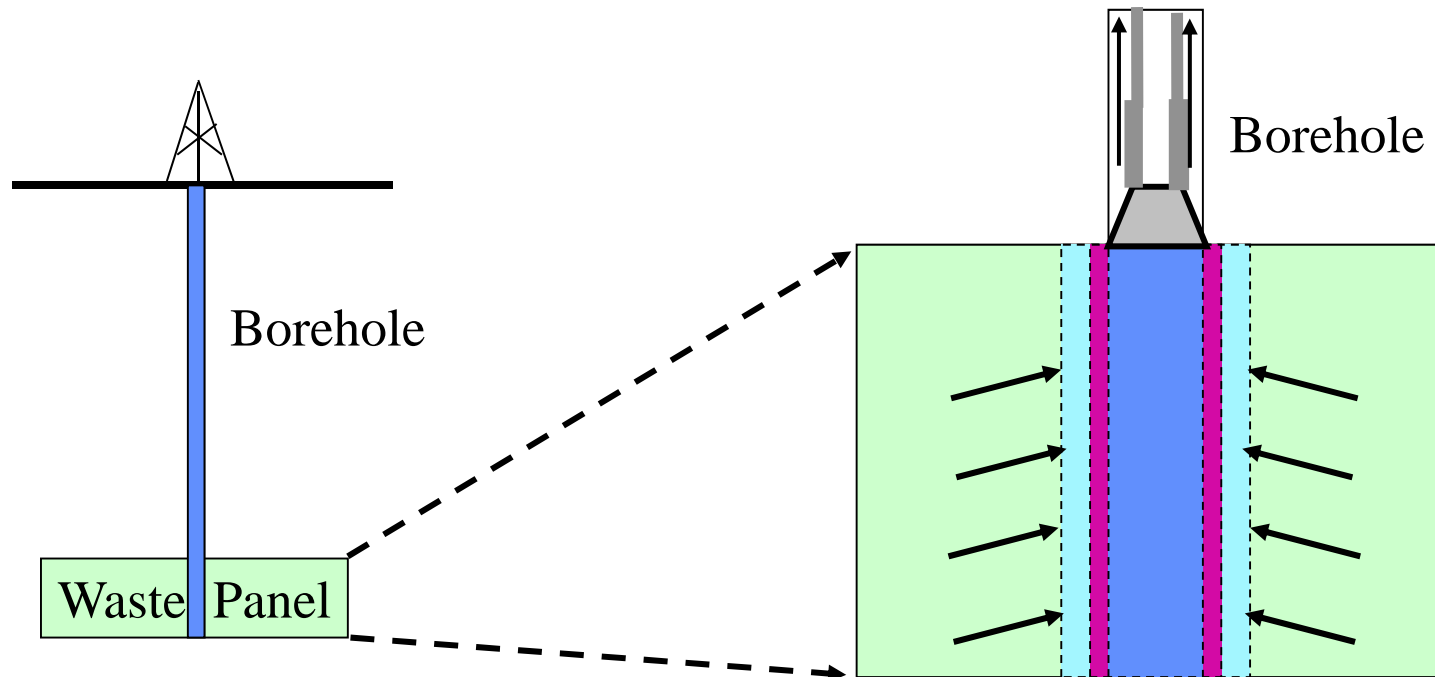




# Releases

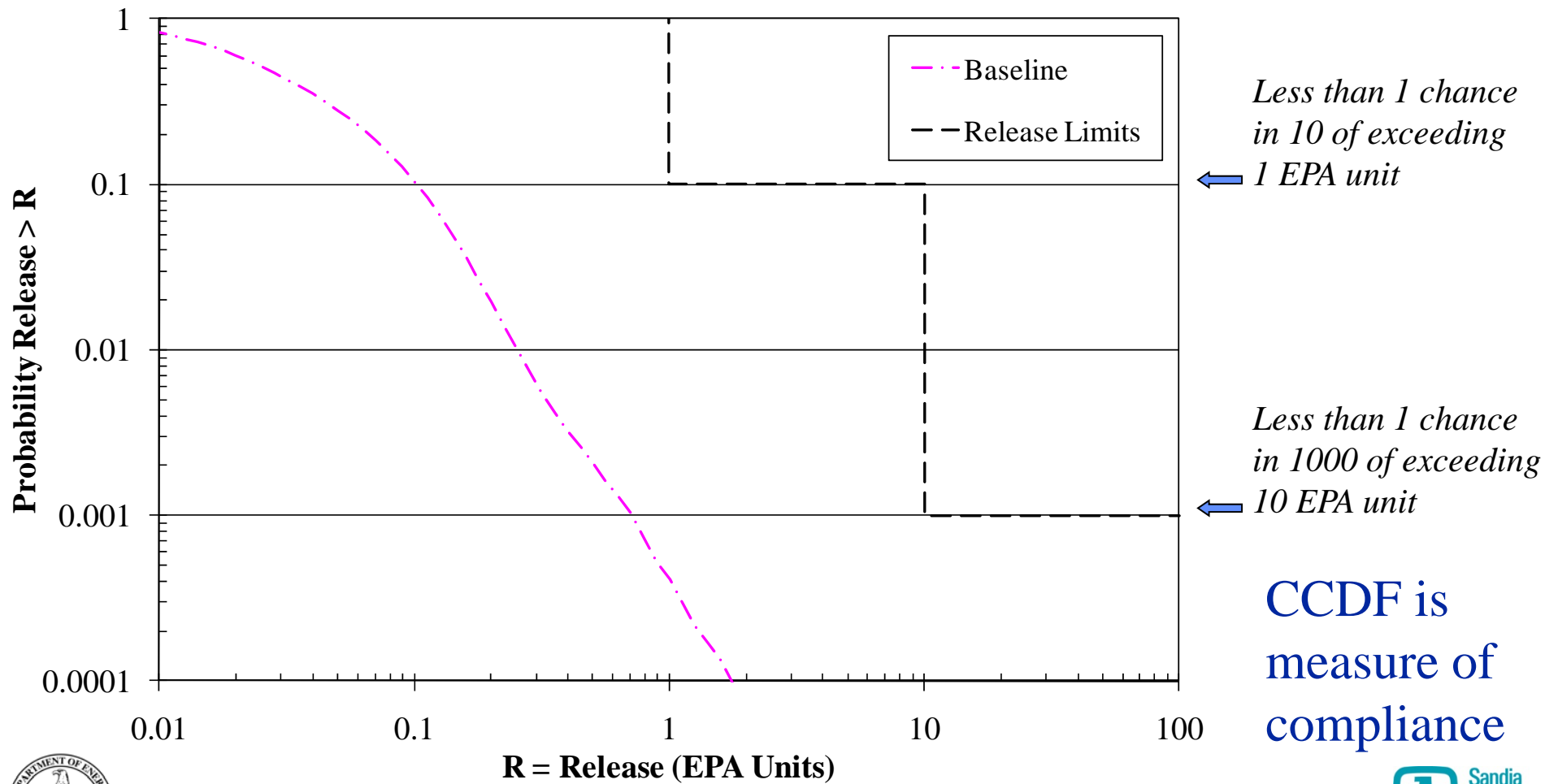
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- Releases calculated in terms of EPA units
- EPA units are a normalized measure of the exposure to an inadvertent intruder





# Baseline Results







## **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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MgO

Waste





# Impact Analysis

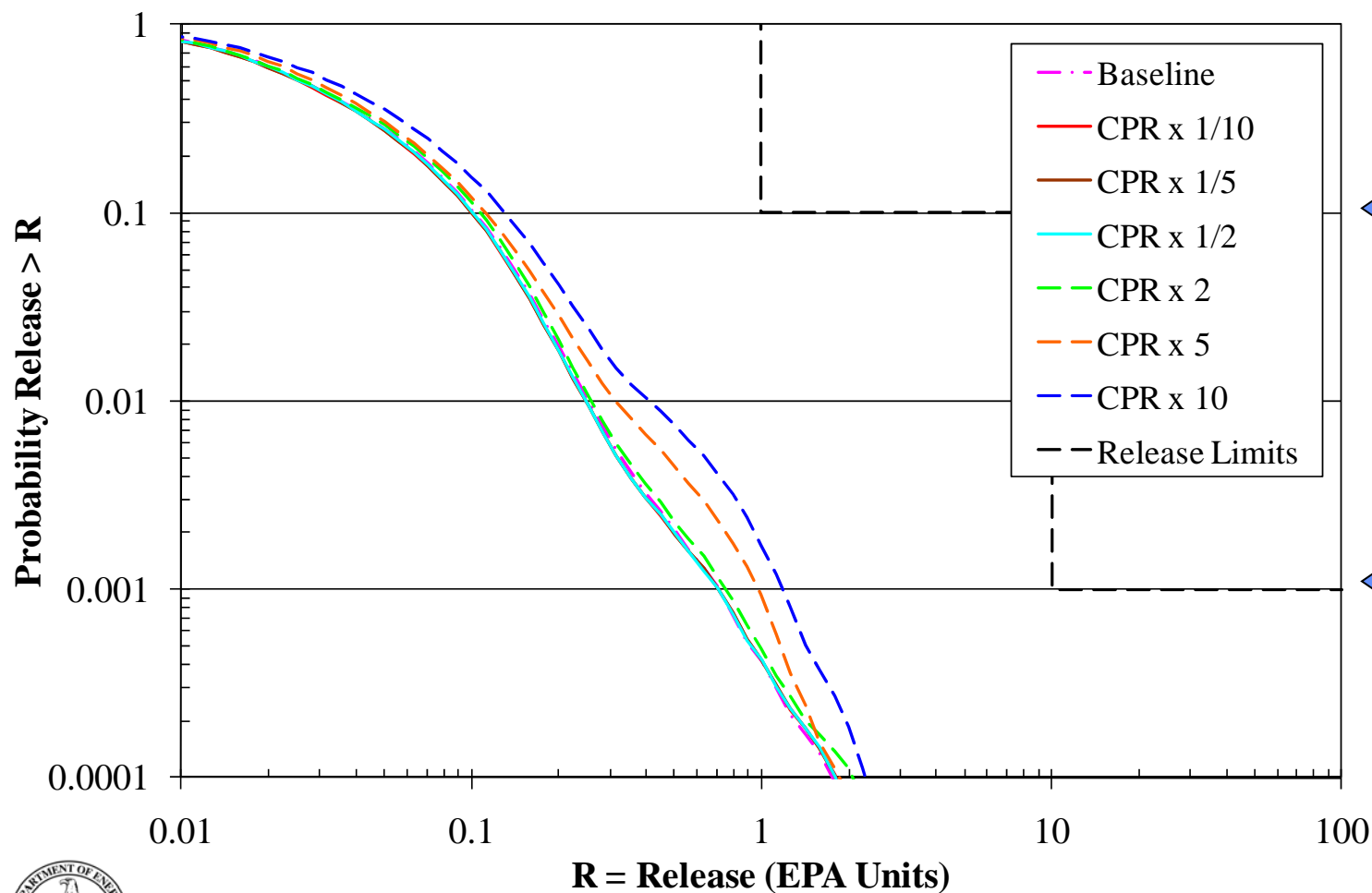
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- **Analyzed sensitivity of baseline results to changes in the amount of CPR materials**
  - Decreased by factors of 2, 5 and 10
  - Increased by factors of 2, 5 and 10
- **Increased or decreased amount of MgO in proportion to the change in CPR materials**





# Impact Analysis Results



CCDF is  
measure of  
compliance





# 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**

