

Managing VLLW in German NPP Decommissioning Projects

An Overview and Insight from a
Decommissioning Operator's Perspective

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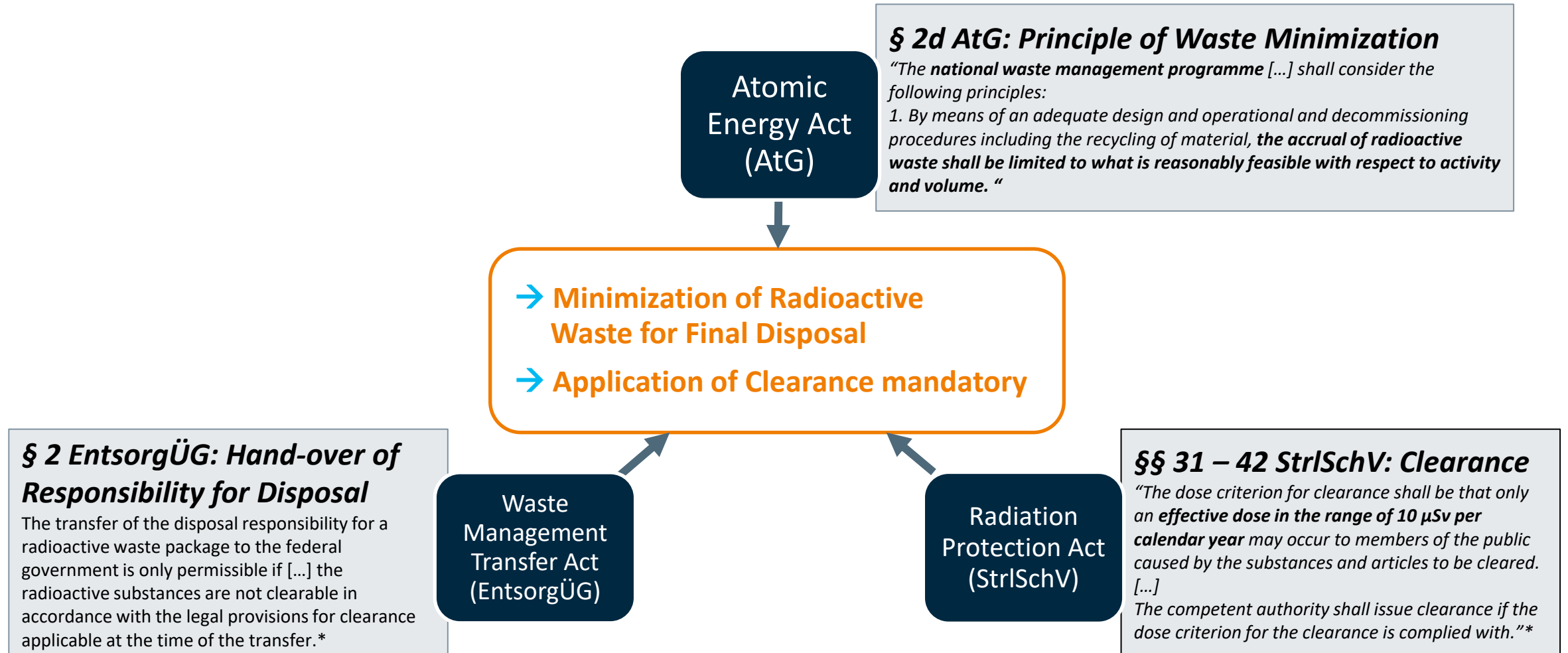
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Waste Management in Germany

Legal Basis



* Non-official translations

Waste Management in Germany

Achieving Waste Minimization through Clearance

The Radiation Protection Ordinance (StrlSchV) provides a complex system for clearance:

→ **Unrestricted (General) Clearance**

→ Specific Clearance

- Material for disposal at landfill
- Material for incineration
- Buildings for demolition or re-use
- **Metal scrap for recycling**

→ Clearance by case-by-case considerations

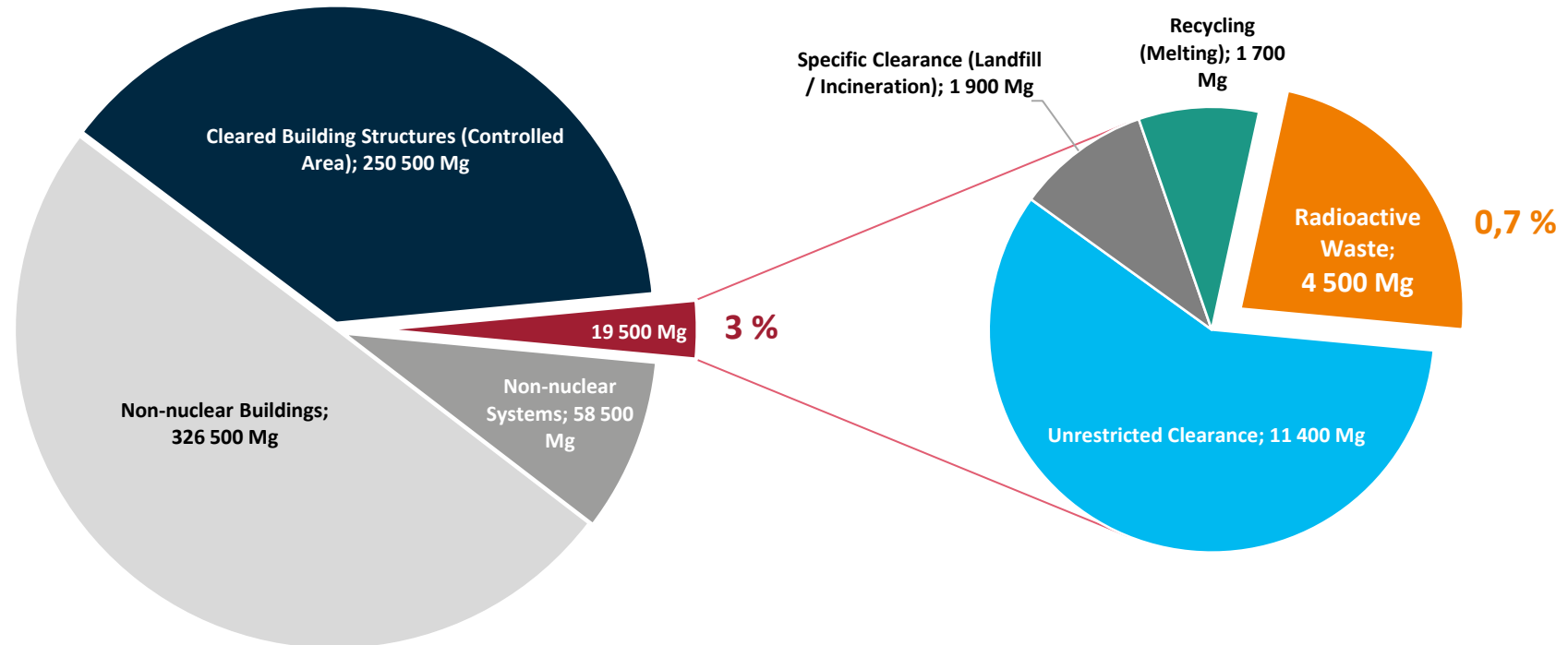
→ **Basing on 10 μ Sv per year (De Minimis) Concept**

- All processes to be approved by supervisory authorities
- Implementation in practice to be accompanied by authorities and independent experts

Implementation of Clearance during Decommissioning

Overview of Masses from Decommissioning of a Pressurized Water Reactor

Total Mass 655.000 Mg



→ More than 98 % of the masses of the nuclear area are non or very low radioactive and can be recovered and recycled or disposed of as conventional waste after decontamination and clearance

Technical Concepts for Waste Management

Waste Treatment Centers (WTC)

- PEL's concept of WTC: On-site WTC at each NPP: integrated in existing buildings
- Facilities and treatment stations spread mainly over radiation-controlled area
- Available space depending on NPP design
- Alternative WTC concepts in Germany include on-site treatment in new buildings and centralized off-site treatment facilities
- **External specialized facilities vital for effective waste management in Germany: e.g. Melting facilities for metal recycling**



Waste Treatment Center in Turbine Hall of Würzgassen NPP (Boiling Water Reactor)

Germany in the International Context

- Minimization of radioactive waste for disposal is nowadays incorporated in most national waste management programmes.
- These days, unrestricted clearance of materials is introduced in most countries and constitutes the main option beside radioactive waste.
- Recycling and reuse of material (specific clearance)
 - is supported by the international guidelines and recommendations e.g. RP 89, RP 122
 - is welcomed and strived by the nuclear industry
 - plays a minor role due to lack of accepting facilities or sufficient capacities
- German system for clearance is comprehensive and the most elaborated worldwide. It offers reliable criteria for setting up a waste management and clearance processes for all material from decommissioning.

Conclusions

- Decommissioning and clearance in Germany is indispensable and complex but feasible. An early planning and discussion of processes with competent authorities is key for an effective decommissioning and waste management.
- A complete documentation of all material streams from their origin and continuous tracking of its whereabouts is a key aspect in the German system and in particular for clearance.
- Experience transfer is essential for optimizing waste management at PEL's decommissioning projects; individual site-specific considerations required.
- No waste management without external treatment and disposal facilities and contractors: stable and reliable partners and processes enabling long-term planning and successful decommissioning.

Thank you!



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