

Blue Ribbon Commission on America's Nuclear Future – Disposal Subcommittee

Panel 1 - What are the essential elements of technically credible, workable, and publicly acceptable regulations for disposal (in geologic repositories)?

September 1, 2010

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Introduction

- Technical advances and policy changes in site-specific regulations would likely be required attributes in any new repository regulations
- Recommend that NRC and EPA review and update the disposal regulations before other repository sites are considered
- Regulatory revisions need to address entire fuel cycle and take account of realistic fuel cycle scenarios



What should be the time frame for protection of public health and safety in disposal regulations?

- No plausible basis for evaluating behavior of future humans on timescale of one million years
- Not reasonable to regulate radiation doses beyond the time where uncertainties become too large to support rational decision-making
- Quantitative demonstration of compliance should be limited to a few to several thousands of years
 - Precedent in U.S. and international regulations for a 10,000 year limit
- Regulations should require a qualitative demonstration of a reasonable expectation that disposal system will continue to function as intended for up to one million years

How should compliance be demonstrated (including the role of performance assessment)?

- Performance assessment, including rigorous evaluation of feature, events, and processes, is sound and defensible approach
 - Must be strongly underpinned by experiments and process models
- Other and multiple lines of evidence should be required to support the safety case
- Repository regulations should be performance-based, without specification of rigid criteria for subsystems of repository
- Relationship between and relative importance of geologic and engineered barriers must be addressed explicitly and clearly



Should there be requirements concerning retrievability?

- Requirements encompass safety and resource recovery
- Sound technical and public confidence reasons for maintaining retrievability requirements prior to repository closure
- Requirements should be maintained
 - Flexible enough to allow for range of disposal concepts
 - Should not be a priority over long-term waste isolation



What can be learned from international experience in developing and implementing HLW disposal regulations?

- Extensive international experience in assessment and development of disposal regulations
 - For example, IAEA, NEA, and country-specific efforts
- Should leverage experience in development of a new set of regulations
 - Particularly in areas of adaptive management, compliance demonstration, level of protection, and time frame for protection



Are regulatory changes needed to accommodate staged repository development concepts?

- Current regulatory and statutory structure is consistent with some forms of staging
- Would be advantageous for new legislation and regulations to explicitly recognize and facilitate staged development
- Important for new generic repository regulations to ensure appropriate interactions with regulator as an important part of staged development process

Would different regulations be required for disposal systems other than geologic repositories (e.g. deep boreholes)?

- Flexible set of generic regulations should be developed that are applicable to all disposal media and concepts
 - Will facilitate comparisons among alternatives, engender public confidence, and optimize site screening, selection, and licensing
- Regulatory framework should be established prior to initiating a future repository development program



Are there other regulatory issues (e.g. waste classification, dual regulation with RCRA) that should be reconsidered?

- Revision to the waste classification system needs to be strongly considered to support future fuel cycles
 - Needs to occur soon since performance requirements for future repositories and decisions about waste processing, separations, and waste forms depend upon the classification system
 - NRC staff working on high-level waste regulations and the LLW classification issue
 - DOE is undertaking a major review and revision of their order dealing with its own radioactive waste management activities
 - Revised classification system contained in a new Safety Guide issued by the International Atomic Energy Agency
- Risk-based approach (rather than source-based) to waste classification would be most appropriate

