



The Role of Science Supporting the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant

**Peter Swift
Sandia National Laboratories**

**Presented to
The Blue Ribbon Commission on America's Nuclear Future
Subcommittee on Disposal**

**July 7, 2010
Washington, DC**

The content of this presentation reflects solely the views of the author and not necessarily the views of Sandia National Laboratories or the US Department of Energy

- **Role of science programs supporting the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) Project**
- **Regulatory requirements for long-term isolation**
 - **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**
 - **40 CFR part 191 and 40 CFR part 194**
- **Evaluating long-term performance for EPA certification**

Science Supporting WIPP

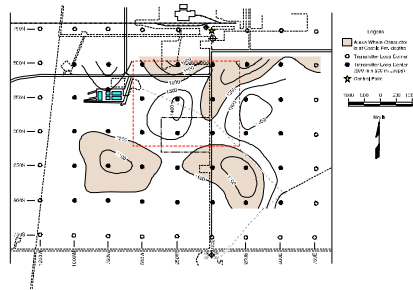


- Continuity in leadership for science programs 1975-present
- Site selection, site characterization and design 1975-1993
- Regulatory certification 1994-1998
- Science supporting operations and recertification 1998-present

WIPP Site Characterization and Design



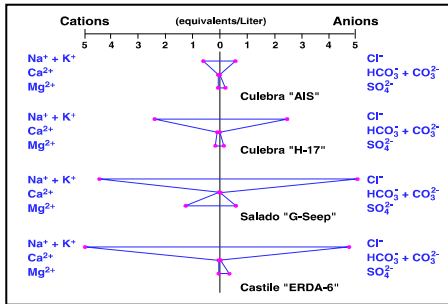
Geologic studies



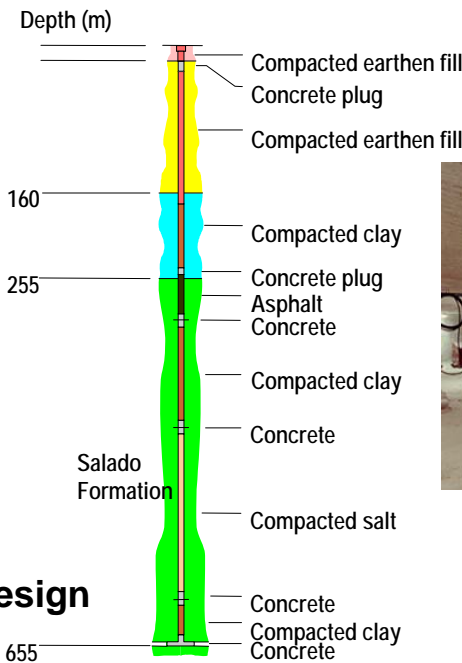
Geophysical surveys



Hydrologic testing



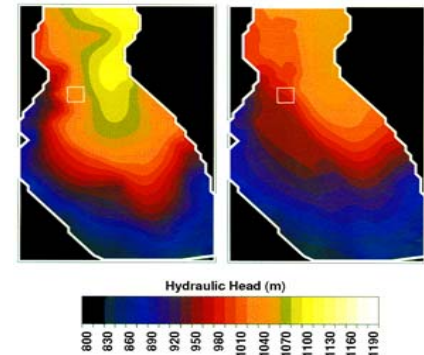
Geochemical sampling and analysis



Seal Design



Geomechanical testing



Numerical modeling



WIPP Regulations for Long-term Performance

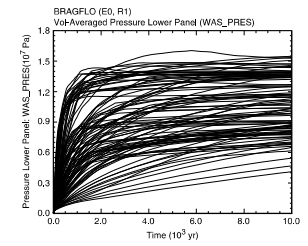
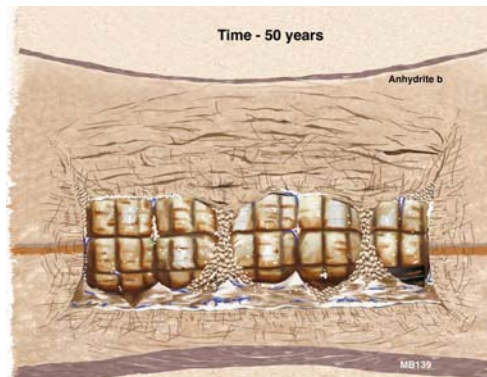
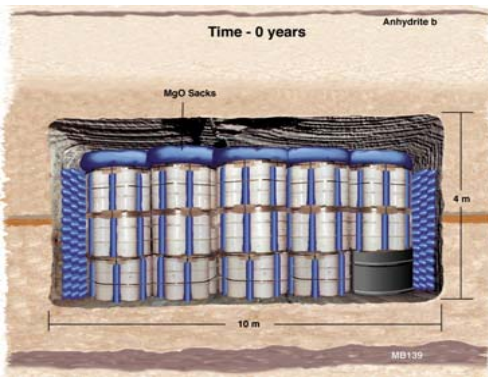
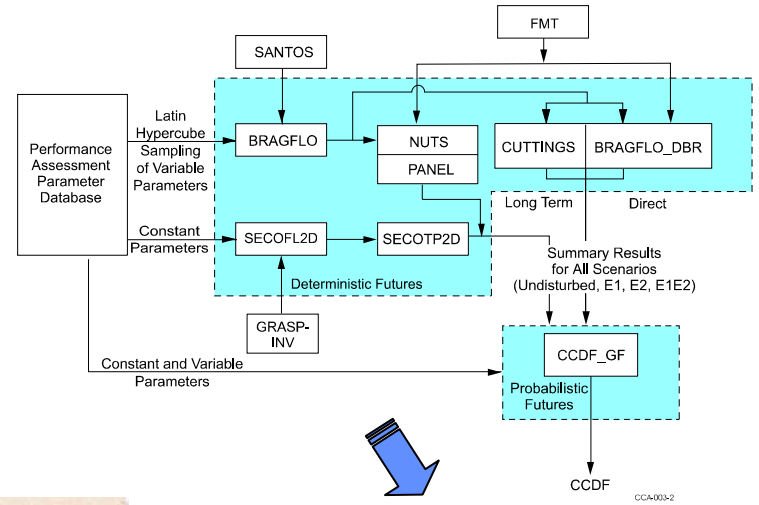
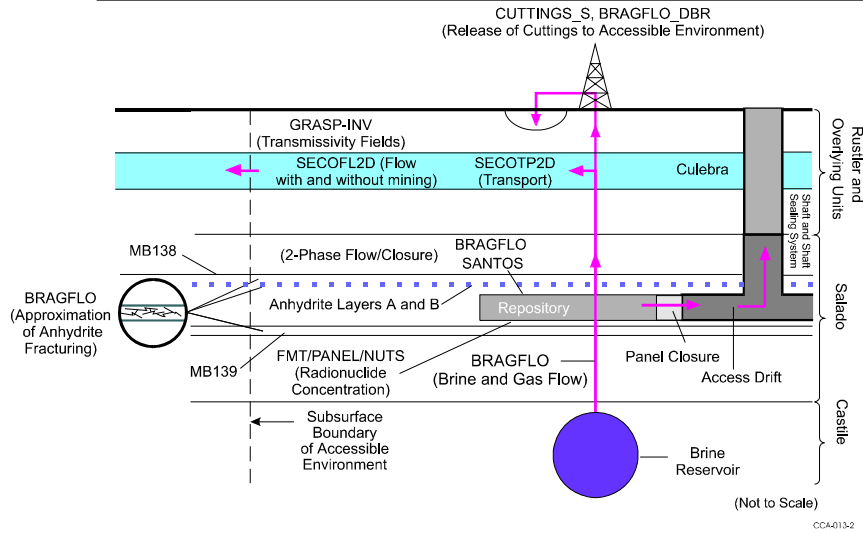
40 CFR part 191 (1985, revised 1994)

- Compliance is based on “reasonable expectation”
- 10,000-yr Containment Standard (cumulative release)
 - Requires consideration of human intrusion
 - Release limits normalized to initial inventory
 - Cumulative limits remove uncertainty associated with exposure pathways and future human lifestyles
- 10,000-yr Individual Protection Standard (15 mrem/yr)
 - Undisturbed performance only (no intrusion)
- 10,000-yr Groundwater Protection Standard
 - Undisturbed performance only (no intrusion)

40 CFR part 194 (1996, WIPP-specific implementation)

- Provides framework for certification
- Specifies approach to determining rate of future human intrusion

Evaluating Long-Term Performance





WIPP Overall Performance Summary

- **Essentially no 10,000-yr releases are anticipated from undisturbed performance**
- **Uncertainty in natural and engineered systems contributes little to uncertainty in overall performance**
 - i.e., the site performs very well under a broad range of conditions
- **Modeled performance is most sensitive to assumptions about future human actions**
- **Estimated releases from human intrusion are well below EPA Containment Standard**



Concluding Thoughts on the Process of Developing a Disposal System

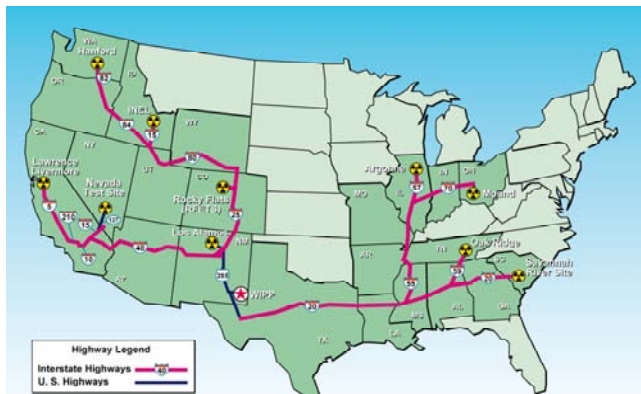
- **Establish the regulatory framework**
- **Build confidence in the scientific foundation**
 - **Viable concept and a good site**
 - **Sound science**
 - **Sound analysis, full documentation**
 - **Independent external review**
 - **New Mexico Environmental Evaluation Group**
 - **National Academy of Science WIPP Committee**
 - **International Peer Review**
- **The regulator has a critical role**



backup

WIPP Transuranic Waste

- **Derived from defense-related activities**
 - Laboratory and industrial trash contaminated with transuranic radionuclides
- **175,000 m³ total volume (~820,000 drums)**
 - Primarily alpha-emitting radionuclides, relatively little gamma emission





Dose vs. Cumulative Release Standards

- **Mean Annual Dose**

- Emphasis on low annual dose or risk
- Can be open-ended in time (or to peak dose)
- Uncertainty in human behavior (e.g., water use and diet) is large
- Encourages dilution and gradual release as well as isolation
- Encourages smaller initial inventories in multiple repositories

- **Cumulative Release**

- Emphasis on isolation
- Meaningful only for specified time period
- Allowable limit is a function of time
- Focuses on uncertainty in barrier system performance
- No benefit for dilution
- Normalization to initial inventory (as in 40 CFR 191) removes incentive for smaller repositories