Management of NORM waste in the Netherlands

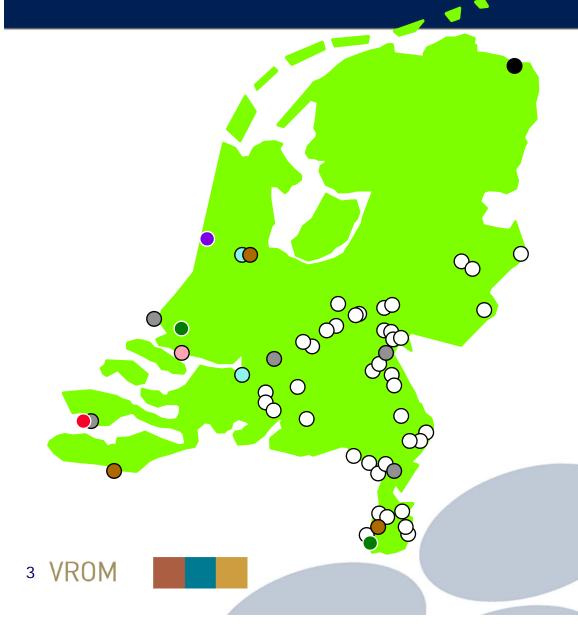
Jeroen Welbergen COVRA, Rob Wiegers IBR, Leo van Velzen NRG and Jan Kops KOAD



contents

- NORM industry and NORM waste
- Legislation
- Treatment and storage
- Long term solutions
- Conclusions

NORM industry



- elementary P
- Titanium
- steel
- cement
- fertilizer
- Mineral sand
- Coal fired plant
- Ceramics
- Oil/gas



NORM waste

- Steel works (slags)
- Coal fired plants (fly ashes)
- Phosphorus industry (calcinate)
- Oil/gas industry (installations)
- Pigment industry (residues)
- Fertilizer industry (installations)



Problems

- Natural resources
 - U and Th bearing minerals, ores
- Concentration of radionuclides
 - thermal process
 - extractions
- Discharges
 - to air
 - to water
 - external radiation



Solutions

- prevention
 - Purchase of natural resources, adjustments in process
- reuse
 - Mixing with concrete, road constructions, dykes
- cleaning
 - Contaminated scrap to melters
- treatment
 - By Central Organisation for Radioactive Waste
- deposit
 - Land fills for NORM



Waste policy

- Prevention ->->->(ladder of Lansink)
- Exemption level (EL = CL)
- notification (1-10 EL)
- licensing (> 10 EL)
- Isolation, Control and Monitoring
- Radioactivity decay (hazards disappear!)
- NORM (< 10 EL) waste to deposits
 - (near Rotterdam/near Amsterdam)
- (TE)NORM waste (> 10 EL) to Radwaste org.
 - (near Vlissingen)



legislation

- International Committee of Radiation Protection (ICRP)
 - recommendations
- EURATOM
 - Regulations and directives
- Basic Safety Standard
 - Exemption / clearance per radionuclide in Bq, Bq/g
- Nuclear Energy act
- Radiation Protection Decree
- NORM Ordinance



Radiation Protection Decree

- List of justifiable applications
- licensing
- Risks analyses
- Radiation Protection Expert
 - (RPE, RPO)
- Dose registration
- Radwaste to certified WMO



NORM Ordinance

- Positive list
- Notification and licensing
- Chain control
- Summation of radionuclides
- RPE, RPM
- Method of measurements
- Waste

COVRA site



- 1. Office
- 2. treatment
- 3. Storage LLW
- 4. Storage HLW
- 5. Scrap yard
- 6. Storage NORM
- 7. Storage TENORM

NORM waste from pigment industry -TiO₂ process





 Solid waste filters with Ra, U and Th + daughters

COVR

- 5 m³/y
- 1000 Bq/g



NORM sludges from Oil/gasindustry





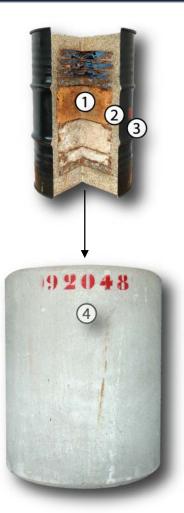
Collection in 100 l drums



Volume reduction by supercompaction



Storing pucks in drums and containers



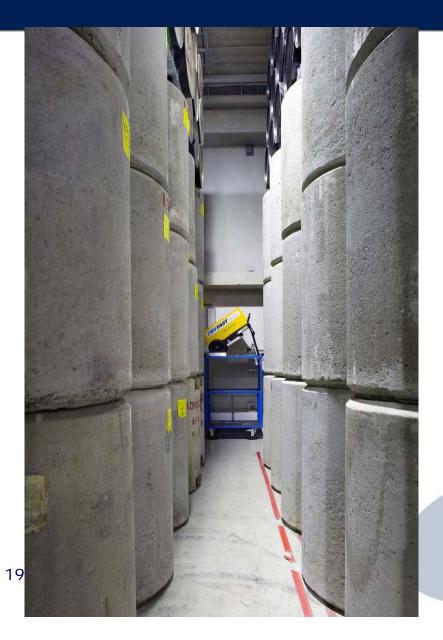
- 1. pucks
- 2. concrete
- 3. galvanised drum

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4. concrete liner



Stacking of drums and containers







phosphorus industry

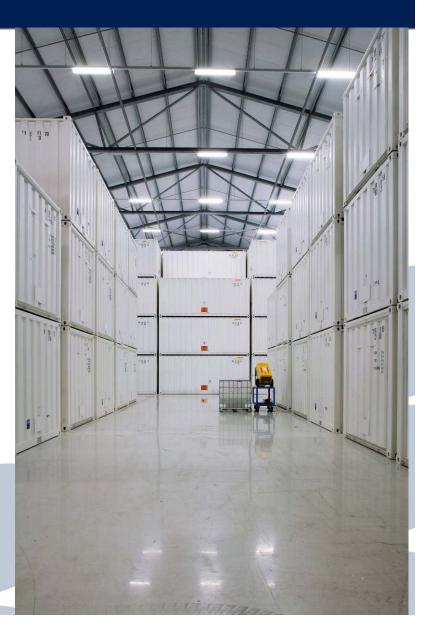
- Thermal process with Phosphate ore
- Filters catch dust
- Dust contains airborne radionuclides

 Po-210, Bi-210 and Pb-210
- 500 tonnes/y
- 0.5-40 kBq/g



Storage of NORM waste

- Solid waste of Ore industry
- Storage in 20ft containers
- Calcinate will decay within 150 yrs
- Reuse of NORM





Uranium industry

- Uranium enrichment by ultracentrifugation of UF₆ → enriched and depleted uranium
- Conversion of depleted UF₆ in U₃O₈
- Radionuclides:

- U238, U235, U234 and U232

- 5000 tonnes U/y
- 10 kBq/gram





Storage of DUO

- UF₆ not suitable for storage because of chemical hazards
- U₃O₈ is stabile oxide
- reuse?



Deposits for NORM



A&G (Rotterdam)



- Mega tonnes of NORM waste
- Chemical characteristics are required
- Leachability has to be analysed above 15 Tonnes

CO

Nauerna (Amsterdam)



- Compliance with acceptance criteria is required
- Leachability has to be analyse above 15 Tonnes

CO

Long term solution

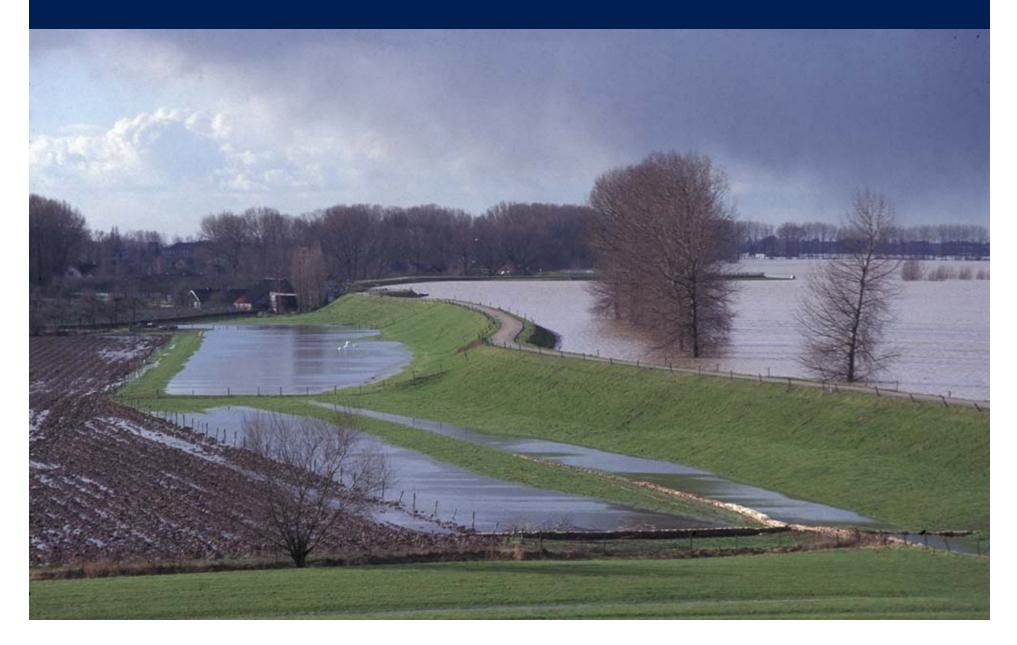
- Reuse of decayed Calcinate
- Recycling of depleted U₃O₈
- Reuse of decayed Radwaste after dismantling
- Radwaste to final repository
 - International (regional) solution ?



Depleted sinters in road construction

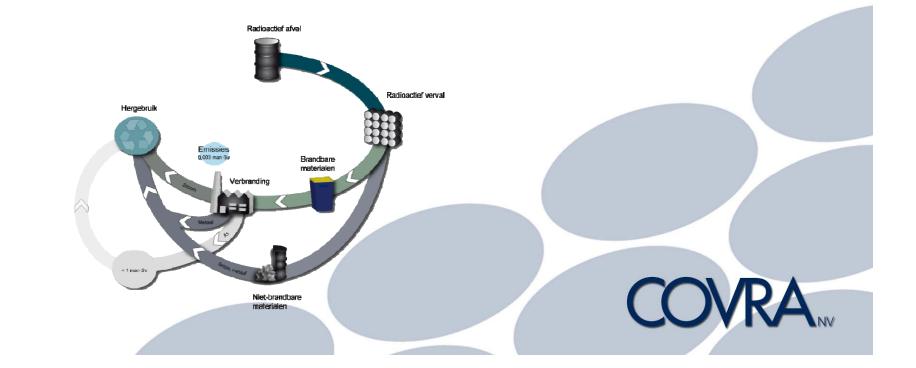






Recycling of decayed radwaste

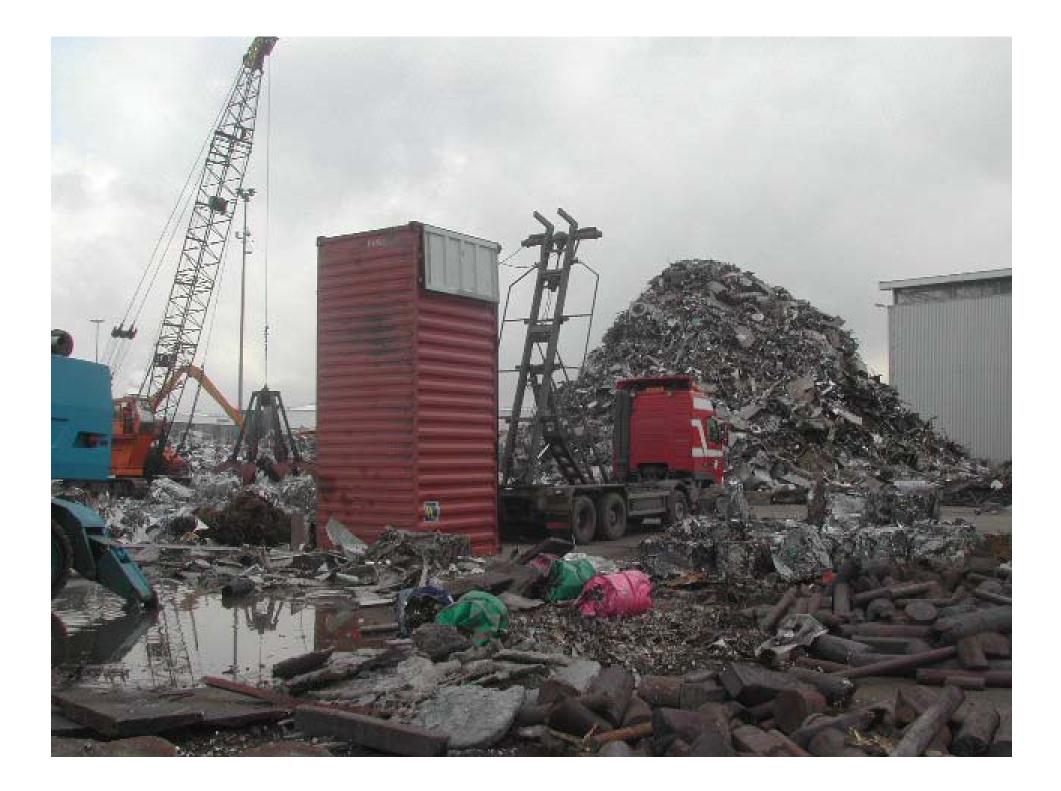




34

RADIOACTIVE SCRAP

- metal casings with insulation wool (Th)
- pipes from the oil & gas industry (Ra)
- lost or orphan sources
- activated metals

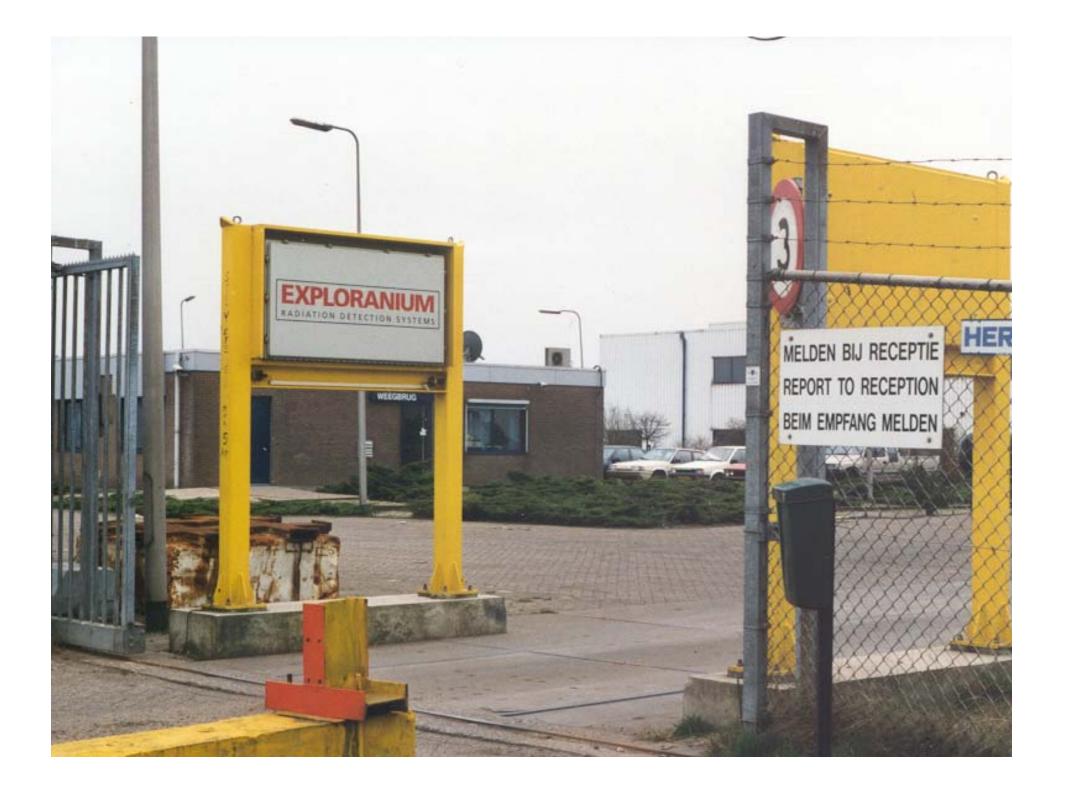




MANAGING RADIOACTIVE SCRAP

Obligation to:

- measure all incoming scrap
- register measurements
- appoint a responsible person
- secure financial assurance



MANAGING RADIOACTIVE SCRAP

Positive measurement:

- inform inspectorate
- organise work to separate within 15 days radioactive from nonradioactive material
- ship radioactive parts to COVRA, NRG or Siempelkamp
- >> resulting radioactivity shipped to COVRA



Conclusion

- Reuse of NORM is strongly promoted
- Legislation is practicable
 - < 1 Mg of NORM waste is exempted of RPE</p>
- RPE for instructions, procedures and risk analysis, RPM for daily surveillance
- NORM waste (1-10 EL) to deposits
 - < 15 Mg no leachability analysis</p>
- (TE)NORM waste (>10 EL) to COVRA
- NORM waste to final repository????

