

Tu 1301

(Sep 2013) Jan 2014 – Sep 2017 Chair Wouter Schroeyers NuTeC, UHasselt, Belgium





ESF provides the COST Office



Transport and Urban Development (TUD)

NuTeC

Nuclear Technological Center (NuTeC, <u>www.nutec.be</u>)

Center of Environmental Studies (CMK, <u>www.uhasselt.be/cmk</u>)

Industrial Sciences: "Nuclear and environmental Engineering"

- Environmental Technology-Radiochemistry
- Medical Nuclear Technology

Application and development of nuclear measurement methods

Environmental and energy related research

EMR dosimetry



















ESF provides the COST Office

A new COST initiative 'NORM4BUILDING'

1. What is COST?

- 2. Objectives and scientific content
- 3. Organization





What is COST?

- European RTD (Research and Technological Development) Framework Program
- COST supports the 'construction' of new European networks of researchers





COST sponsors:

- ORGANIZATION OF MEETINGS:
 - 12-13/02/2014 Israel Dead Sea Hotel
 - Linked to INS conference
 - 16-17/06/2014 Prague
 - Linked to EU-NORM symposium
 - 17-18/09/2014 Sheffield
 - Linked to CCS2014 workshop on cementitious materials



- SHORT-TERM SCIENTIFIC MISSIONS
- TRAINING SCHOOLS
- PUBLICATIONS and DISSEMINATION

www.norm4building.org





Preliminary work plan

Prefase: 'Preparation is everything' •April 2013 NORM 7, Beijng •Dec 2013 EAN workshop Madrid

www.norm4building.org

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2014	2015	2016	(sept) 2017
 3 [MC/WGs] meetings / workshop Dead Sea 	 2 [MC/WGs] meetings / workshop Round table 	 2 [MC/WGs] meetings / workshop Round table 	 2 [MC/WGs] meetings / final workshop Round table
 Prague , joint event (EU-NORM; MetroNORM) 	• 2 CORE-group	• 2 CORE-group	• 2 CORE-group
 (IRPA: training) (Waste-eng,Brasil) 	• 10 STSM	• 10 STSM	• 10 STSM
 Sheffield - round table 	• 1-2 training school	• 2 training schools	• 2 training schools
• 3 CORE-group	Dissemination	 Focus dissemination 	 Dominant budget dissemination:
• 5 STSM			

• Dissemination







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Main objective 'NORM4BUILDING'

 Exchange of multidisciplinary knowledge and experiences (radiological, technical, economical, legislative, ecological, ...)







NORM residues

NORM residues (with interesting properties for reuse in building materials)	Codification EU-Waste Catalogue?	Estimated production (Milion Tons/year)
coal fly-ash	001 02 or 10 01 16	44 (2003, EU 15) ¹
slag and bottom ash from a coal-fired power plant		8 (2003, EU 15) ¹
phosphorous slag from thermal phosphorus production	06 09 02	-
phosphogypsum from phosphoric acid production,	-	180 (2003, World) ²
red-mud, (bauxite residue), from alumina production		120 (2003, World) ³
unprocessed slag from primary iron production		260-310 (2011, World) ⁴
steel or stainless steel, lead slags		130-210 (2011, World) ⁴
copper slags, from primary and secondary production.	10 06 01	24,6 (2009, World) ⁵
tin slags from primary and secondary production	-	-
specific residues originating from pyro- and hydro-metallurgies producing platinum group metals or rare earth elements		-

[1] Ecoba - SPECIAL PRINT CPI 04/06

[2] A.B. Parreira, A.R.K. Kobayashi Jr., O.B. Silvestre, J. Environ. Eng. 129 (2003) 956–960 [3] www.redmud.org/Disposal.html

[4] U.S. Geological Survey, Mineral Commodity Summaries, January 2012





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Using NORM for building materials?



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Organization – collaboration



Scientific focus working groups









4) Update information for the European Waste Catalogue

Impact:

-NORM aspects are taken into account for reuse -'Good practices database' as guideline for reuse for industry







Expected outcomes (WG 2):

'Options for new tailor-made building materials'

deliverables

- 1) Study new develop options for NORM containing building materials:
 - a) Include in database
 - b) Analytical model per type of building materials with relation between
 % of virgin raw materials substituted and radiological content
 - c) Recommendations on **secondary raw materials to be used** in the **synthesis of geopolymers**/inorganic polymers **considering the radiological content**.
- 1) Reports on the effects on the radiological content of building materials linked to:
 - i. the **pretreatment** of the raw materials,
 - ii. the **development and application** of the building material
 - iii. the effect of inherent and engineered properties

Impact:

-New 'upgraded' reuse options for NORM residues





Expected outcomes (WG 3) :

'Improve measurement capacity and standardisation'

deliverables

- Publications regarding optimized (*in-situ*) measurement protocols and the validation of protocols for the determination of
 - a) Activity Concentration Index
 - b) Radon (possibly thoron) emanation and exhalation rate



 Proposal for a calibration procedure and steps in the development of standard materials



- 3) Organization of **intercomparisons** between institutes using several measurements protocols and instruments
- 4) Factsheet for unified certification procedure of construction materials.

Impact:

-Standardized measurement procedure for more uniform assessment of NORM containing building materials in Europe.







Expected outcomes (WG 4) :

'Improving radiological impact assessment models'

deliverables

- Improved radiological impact models specifically for the (i) cement, (ii) concrete and (iii) ceramics industries and (iv) the use of geopolymers.
- 2) Report on end-of-Life considerations (leachability)
- Round table discussions with all stakeholders and reports on the evaluation of the practical implementation of the new materials on the market.
- Comparison and evaluation of alternative legislative scenarios that can potentially stimulate the use of NORM residues while limiting the radiological impact.

Impact:

-More realistic dosimetric assessment taking into account the specific technical properties of the used building materials





Steps towards scientific progress

- Started the construction of the database of best practices
 - Defined the criteria for the evaluation of practices
 - Designed the database architecture
- Initial proposals for realistic dosimetric models
- Joined forces with **MetroNORM** to prepare (pre-)standards and EAN-NORM network to ensure radiation protection
- Building European and national research projects together with companies to find new options for reuse
 - Several (inter)national projects in preparation





Food for thought

- Is there no risk that the ACI (gamma radiation dose) will become the only parameter for optimalization?
 - Eg. Fly ash containing building materials can lower surface porosity
 - ACI can become (slightly) higher
 - Reduction in the radon dose (taking into consideration realistic ventilation rates)
 - Overall this can give a dose reduction
 - taking into account radiation protection we should encourage this practice?





A new COST netwerk NORM4Building (01/2014-09/2017)

- 23 COST countries + European Commission
- A strong variety of (so far) about 76 experts

