

EVALUATION DES IMPACTS A LONG TERME DES STOCKAGES DE DECHETS RADIOACTIFS

ACQUIS ET PERSPECTIVE DU PROGRAMME BIOPROTA

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« La gestion des matières et des déchets radioactifs »

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What is BIOPROTA?

An international forum for exchange of information to support resolution of key issues in biosphere aspects of assessments of the long-term impact of contaminant releases associated with solid radioactive waste disposal and contaminated land management.



BIOPROTA Membership

- **Andra, France**
- ARAO, Slovenia
- **Areva, France**
- BfS, Germany
- CIEMAT, Spain
- **EdF, France**
- ENSI, Switzerland
- EPRI, USA
- FANC, Belgium
- **IRSN, France**
- JGC Corporation, Japan
- KAERI, Korea

Operators

Regulators

Technical support organisations

Academic institutions

All supported by their own experts

- SCK-CEN, Belgium

Focus on science , not lobbying!

- SSM, Sweden
- Univ. Life Sciences, Oslo

Why study the biosphere?

- National and international radiological protection objectives are defined in terms of radiation doses occurring in the biosphere.
- It is where people live and because people have access to the area, *unlike the geosphere*, they know what it looks like and can therefore relate to information being presented.
- Demonstrating knowledge of the biosphere helps gain trust from the public, e.g. through the:

Observatoire Pérenne de l'Environnement



SITE EXPERIMENTAL FORESTIER STATIONS BIOGEOCHIMIQUES

QU'EST-CE QUE LE SITE EXPERIMENTAL FORESTIER ?

Les expérimentations forestières ont pour but de comprendre les processus qui régissent le fonctionnement des écosystèmes forestiers. Elles sont réalisées dans des conditions contrôlées, ce qui permet d'isoler l'impact d'un facteur donné sur les autres. Le site expérimental forestier est un lieu où ces expérimentations sont réalisées. Il est composé de plusieurs stations de mesure, chacune dédiée à l'étude d'un aspect spécifique de l'écosystème forestier.

POURQUOI DES STATIONS BIOGEOCHIMIQUES ?

Les stations biogéochimiques sont des stations de mesure qui permettent d'étudier les processus biogéochimiques qui se déroulent dans les écosystèmes forestiers. Elles sont composées de plusieurs stations de mesure, chacune dédiée à l'étude d'un aspect spécifique de l'écosystème forestier.

QU'EST-CE QU'ON MESURE ?

- Le flux de carbone à la surface (FC₀)
- Le flux de carbone à la base du tronc (FC₁)
- Le flux de carbone à la base de la tige (FC₂)
- Le flux de carbone à la base de la racine (FC₃)
- Le flux de carbone à la base de la litière (FC₄)
- Le flux de carbone à la base de la couche humide (FC₅)
- Le flux de carbone à la base de la couche minérale (FC₆)
- Le flux de carbone à la base de la couche de sol (FC₇)
- Le flux de carbone à la base de la couche de sol profond (FC₈)
- Le flux de carbone à la base de la couche de sol très profond (FC₉)
- Le flux de carbone à la base de la couche de sol très très profond (FC₁₀)
- Le flux de carbone à la base de la couche de sol très très très profond (FC₁₁)
- Le flux de carbone à la base de la couche de sol très très très très profond (FC₁₂)
- Le flux de carbone à la base de la couche de sol très très très très très profond (FC₁₃)
- Le flux de carbone à la base de la couche de sol très très très très très très profond (FC₁₄)
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- Le flux de carbone à la base de la couche de sol très très très très très très très très profond (FC₁₆)
- Le flux de carbone à la base de la couche de sol très très très très très très très très très profond (FC₁₇)
- Le flux de carbone à la base de la couche de sol très profond (FC₁₈)
- Le flux de carbone à la base de la couche de sol très profond (FC₁₉)
- Le flux de carbone à la base de la couche de sol très profond (FC₂₀)

QUI EST LANDISA ?

Landisa est un projet de recherche qui vise à comprendre les processus biogéochimiques qui se déroulent dans les écosystèmes forestiers. Il est financé par le Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) et le Centre de Recherche pour l'Écologie et l'Évolution (CReE).

LES PARTENAIRES

Le site expérimental forestier est financé par le Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) et le Centre de Recherche pour l'Écologie et l'Évolution (CReE). Les partenaires du site sont :

- ANR
- Ope
- INRA

**BIOPROTA members visit
Observatoire Pérenne de l'Environnement, 2012**

The Biosphere Assessment Problem

- Assessment period extends thousands of years into future!!!
- Environmental data is often for too short a long enough time series, so not a complete solution
- Prognostic assessment with models is difficult:
 - environmental change
 - human behaviour not easily assumed, but affects:
 - modes of exposure, and
 - modifies environmental change

Assumptions will appear arbitrary, for example about human behaviour!

A little history ...

To separate the arbitrary from the scientific, a **REFERENCE BIOSPHERE METHODOLOGY** was developed through international cooperation:

- BIOMOV5 II
- IAEA-BIOMASS-6

Hard discussion! Each participant wanted the arbitrariness to correspond to their situation!

Eventually a step by step process was developed and documented with examples, completed 2001

Use of IAEA-BIOMASS-6

More locally detailed assessment usually needed for site specific studies!

BIOPROTA set up in 2002 to support continued international cooperation in the area, first meeting hosted in Paris by ANDRA 😊

BIOPROTA: Key Objectives:

- Help make available and share the best sources of information to justify modelling assumptions
- Focus on key uncertainties for important radionuclides
- Develop a scientific basis for removing {potentially} unnecessary conservatism

BIOPROTA: Method of Work

- Annual meetings to share latest progress and raise new and key (special) issues
- Topical **Not an exercise in random filling of data gaps...** issues
- Mechanism for developing projects among organisations with shared interest in further focussed research on the special issues

BIOPROTA: Special Workshops

- Evaluation of Primary Features, Events and Processes Occurring in the Geosphere-Biosphere Interface Zone
- C-14 m **Fully documented and published after participant approval**
- Cl-36 in the Biosphere
- Se-79 in the Biosphere
- Environmental behaviour of Radium
- Methodologies for Assessing Radiation Impacts on Non-Human Biota from Radioactive Waste Disposal Facilities

BIOPROTA: Initial Special Projects

- Model Review and Comparison for the Spray

- Investigated implications of different treatment of features, events and processes (FEPs), and exploration of alternative interpretation of environmental data in model development and selection of parameter values. All in long term context... thousands of years!!

Fully documented and published after participant approval

Focus Shift to Key radionuclides

Detailed documentation on enhanced assessments:

- **NB C-14 and Cl-36 in graphite and reactor operating wastes...
U series waste... various FAVL**
- Modelling the Behaviour of Se-79 in Soils and Plants
- **Fully documented and published** **Is and Uptake**
after participant approval
- Long-term Dose Assessments for U-238 Series Radionuclides.

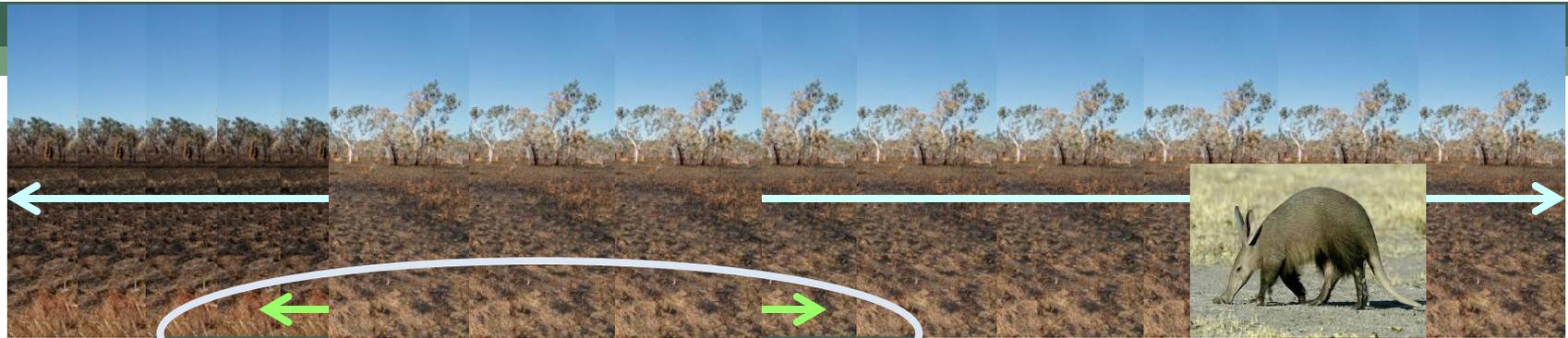
Other Special Projects on:

- Non-human Biota Dose Assessment: Sensitivity Analysis and Knowledge Quality Assessment
- Demonstrating Compliance with Protection Objectives for Non-Human Biota within Post-closure Safety Cases for Radioactive Waste Repositories
- Human Intruder Dose Assessment for Deep Geological Disposal.

On-going activities:

- Modelling Approaches to C-14 in Soil-Plant Systems
Reports in preparation!!! for Validation
- Methodology for addressing Transfer across the Geosphere-Biosphere Interface, *allowing coherently for environmental change in the geosphere and biosphere*
- Scales for Assessment of Doses to Non-Human Biota
- Workshop on the Scientific Basis for Long-term Radiological and Hazardous Waste Disposal Assessments (Slovenia, May 2013)

Why Consider Spatial Scales?



Model
spatial
scale

Transfer
through
Geosphere-
Biosphere
Interface



Assessment Criteria ($\mu\text{Gy/h}$)

	Invertebrate	Vertebrate
ICRP DCRLs (Planned Activity)	400	4
PROTECT (taxa specific)	200	2

Overview Comments (1)

- All is done in spirit of collaborative scientific investigation
- Results are presented as potentially helpful information, *not* as recommendations or as a collective opinion
- A substantial body of results has been produced, all available at www.bioprota.org
- It is hoped that BIOPROTA is an effective model for sharing resources to address commonly identified problems

Overview Comments (2)

- Results could benefit the long-term assessment of legacy sites (e.g. NORM and U mining sites, and sites contaminated with hazardous chemicals)
- At the same time, long-term monitoring data from such sites could support prognostic assessment of waste repositories.

Information and 2014

- 2014 annual meeting will be hosted by the Radioactive Waste Management Directive of the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (UK), under the chairmanship of Ray Kowe, who is the current chair of the BIOPROTA Sponsoring Committee
- All reports available free of charge after registration of interest at www.bioprota.org
- Further information from the BIOPROTA technical Secretariat at gmsabingdon@btinternet.com and karen@radecol.co.uk

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