

# Occupational Exposure in Radioactive Waste Management in Germany

Dr. Volker Kunze  
Bundesamt für Strahlenschutz  
Postfach 10 01 49  
38201 Salzgitter  
Germany

Dr. Jörg Feinhals  
TÜV NORD SysTec GmbH&Co.KG  
Große Bahnstraße 31  
22525 Hamburg  
Germany



Bundesamt für Strahlenschutz



# Content

- Results of the study from 1992 to 1995
- Results of the current investigation for nuclear power plants
- Comparison of results of both studies
- Results for medicine, research, and industry
- Summary



## Subject of the study from 1992 to 1995

- Waste stream specific holistic evaluation of the collective dose in the field of non-heat-generating radioactive waste management
- Data evaluation of TÜV Nord at waste producers, conditioning companies, research centers, interim storage facilities, and the ERAM repository
- Inquired were the collective dose and corresponding amount of waste for individual campaigns for the following waste streams:

### Nuclear field

- Mixed waste, combustible and compactable
- Concentrates
- Filter materials
- Core components
- Scrap

### “Non-nuclear” field

- Medicine
- Research
- Sources



## Results of the study from 1992 to 1995

- The collective dose for the sorting of mixed waste depended on the local conditions (→ sorting tables!)
- External conditioning did not imply an increase in collective dose, compared with conditioning on site  
(super-compaction of mixed waste, drying of concentrates)
- Interim storage and disposal only provided a negligible contribution to the collective dose
- BWR produced clearly more waste, the dose being nearly twice as high as that of a PWR  
(Reason: disassembling of fuel channels on site)



## Mixed waste, combustible

Period	2002-2006		1992-1995
	PWR	BWR	BWR/PWR
Annual amount	13 Mg	21 Mg	25 Mg
Sorting in NPP (depending on local conditions)	0.4 - 3.5 mSv/a	0.4 - 5.7 mSv/a	0.4 - 8 mSv/a
Incineration (Studsvik)	0.5 mSv/a	0.8 mSv/a	1.2 mSv/a
Super-compaction	0.1 mSv/a	0.2 mSv/a	0.5 mSv/a
Interim storage / follow-up qualification	0.05 mSv/a	0.05 mSv/a	0.02 mSv/a
Disposal	–	–	0.01 mSv/a
<b>Sum</b>	<b>1.0 - 4.1 mSv/a</b>	<b>1.4 - 6.7 mSv/a</b>	<b>2 - 10 mSv/a</b>



## Mixed waste, combustible

Period	2002-2006		1992-1995
	PWR	BWR	BWR/PWR
Annual amount	13 Mg	21 Mg	25 Mg
Sorting in NPP (depending on local conditions)	0.4 - 3.5 mSv/a	0.4 - 5.7 mSv/a	0.4 - 8 mSv/a
Incineration (Studsvik)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Now: reactor-specific investigation</li> <li>➤ BWR usually produces more waste than PWR (larger controlled area)</li> <li>➤ Waste arisings lower as compared to the earlier study</li> </ul>		mSv/a
Super-compaction			mSv/a
Interim storage / follow-up qualification			mSv/a
Disposal	–	–	0.01 mSv/a
<b>Sum</b>	<b>1.0 - 4.1 mSv/a</b>	<b>1.4 - 6.7 mSv/a</b>	<b>2 - 10 mSv/a</b>



## Mixed waste, combustible

Period	2002-2006		1992-1995
	PWR	BWR	BWR/PWR
Annual amount	13 Mg	21 Mg	25 Mg
Sorting in NPP (depending on local conditions)	0.4 - 3.5 mSv/a	0.4 - 5.7 mSv/a	0.4 - 8 mSv/a
Incineration (Stu)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Sorting mainly contributes to the sum of the collective dose</li> <li>➤ Optimization potentials identified                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use of special sorting tables with lead-glass shielding</li> <li>• shielded area for the storage of waste</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
Super-compacti			
Interim storage follow-up qualific			
Disposal	–	–	0.01 mSv/a
<b>Sum</b>	<b>1.0 - 4.1 mSv/a</b>	<b>1.4 - 6.7 mSv/a</b>	<b>2 - 10 mSv/a</b>



## Mixed waste, combustible

Period	2002-2006		1992-1995
	PWR	BWR	BWR/PWR
Annual amount	13 Mg	21 Mg	25 Mg
Sorting in NPP (depending on local conditions)	0.4 - 3.5 mSv/a	0.4 - 5.7 mSv/a	0.4 - 8 mSv/a
Incineration (Studsвик)	0.5 mSv/a	0.8 mSv/a	1.2 mSv/a
Super-compaction	0.1 mSv/a	0.2 mSv/a	0.5 mSv/a
Interim storage / follow-up qualification	0.05 mSv/a	0.05 mSv/a	0.02 mSv/a
Disposal			
<b>Sum</b>	<b>1.0 - 4.1 mSv/a</b>	<b>1.4 - 6.7 mSv/a</b>	<b>2 - 10 mSv/a</b>

➤ Decrease of the collective dose for the external conditioning





## Mixed waste, combustible

Period	2002-2006		1992-1995
	PWR	BWR	BWR/PWR
Annual amount	13 Ma	21 Ma	25 Ma
Sorting in NPP (depending on lo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Increase of the collective dose for interim storage</li> <li>➤ Probably caused by increasing follow-up qualification measures due to long periods of interim storage</li> </ul>		
Incineration (St			
Super-compaction	0.1 mSv/a	0.2 mSv/a	0.5 mSv/a
Interim storage / follow-up qualification	0.05 mSv/a	0.05 mSv/a	0.02 mSv/a
Disposal	–	–	0.01 mSv/a
<b>Sum</b>	<b>1.0 - 4.1 mSv/a</b>	<b>1.4 - 6.7 mSv/a</b>	<b>2 - 10 mSv/a</b>



## Mixed waste, combustible

Period	2002-2006		1992-1995
	PWR	BWR	BWR/PWR
Annual amount	13 Mg	21 Mg	25 Mg
Sorting in NPP (depending on local conditions)	0.4 - 3.5 mSv/a	0.4 - 5.7 mSv/a	0.4 - 8 mSv/a
Incineration (Studsvik)	0.5 mSv/a	0.8 mSv/a	1.2 mSv/a
Super-compaction	0.1 mSv/a	0.2 mSv/a	0.5 mSv/a
Interim storage / follow-up qualification			
Disposal	–	–	0.01 mSv/a
<b>Sum</b>	<b>1.0 - 4.1 mSv/a</b>	<b>1.4 - 6.7 mSv/a</b>	<b>2 - 10 mSv/a</b>

➤ Overall decrease of the collective dose corresponding with a decrease of waste arisings



## Mixed waste, compactable

Period	2002-2006	1992-1995
<b>PWR und BWR</b>		
Annual amount	25 Mg	25 Mg
Sorting in MBP (depending on MBP)	0.4 - 5 mSv/a	0.4 - 5 mSv/a
Compaction	0.1 mSv/a	0.1 mSv/a
Interim storage / follow up decontamination	0.1 mSv/a	0.06 mSv/a
Disposal	–	0.07 mSv/a
<b>Sum</b>	<b>3.6 - 10 mSv/a</b>	<b>5.5 – 13 mSv/a</b>

- Mainly the same applies as to “mixed waste, combustible“
- Due to the loss of mass associated with incineration the amount-specific collective dose is higher for compaction without incineration



## Filter materials (resins)

Period	2002-2006	1992-1995
<b>PWR</b>		
Annual amount	approx. 1 m <sup>3</sup>	approx. 2 m <sup>3</sup>
Dry pumping an dewatering with mobile devices in NPP	1.1 - 2 mSv/a	< 1 mSv/a
Interim storage (1 cast-iron container per year)	0.04 mSv/a	0.05 mSv/a
<b>Sum</b>	<b>1.1 - 2 mSv/a</b>	<b>1 mSv/a</b>
<b>BWR</b>		
Annual amount	approx. 22 m <sup>3</sup>	approx. 24 m <sup>3</sup>
Dry pumping an dewatering with mobile devices in NPP	3.5 - 7.5 mSv/a	7.2 mSv/a
Interim storage (8 cast-iron containers per year)	0.3 mSv/a	0.05 mSv/a
<b>Sum</b>	<b>3.8 - 7.8 mSv/a</b>	<b>7.25 mSv/a</b>



## Filter materials (resins)

Period	2002-2006	1992-1995
<b>PWR</b>		
Annual amount	approx. 1 m <sup>3</sup>	approx. 2 m <sup>3</sup>
Dry pumping and dewatering with mobile devices in NPP	1.1 - 2 mSv/a	< 1 mSv/a
Interim storage (1 cast-iron container per year)	0.04 mSv/a	0.05 mSv/a
<b>Sum</b>	<b>1.1 - 2 mSv/a</b>	<b>1 mSv/a</b>
<b>BWR</b>		
Annual amount		24 m <sup>3</sup>
Dry pumping and dewatering with mobile devices in NPP		mSv/a
Interim storage (8 cast-iron containers per year)	0.3 mSv/a	0.05 mSv/a
<b>Sum</b>	<b>3.8 - 7.8 mSv/a</b>	<b>7.25 mSv/a</b>

- Resins from PWR plants are partially conditioned together with evaporator concentrates
- Overall increase of the collective dose, reason unknown



## Filter materials (resins)

Period	2002-2006	1992-1995
<b>PWR</b>		
Annual amount	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Almost no change of waste arisings for BWR</li> <li>➤ Almost no change of collective dose                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Optimization of the loading concept</li> <li>➤ Increasing efforts to proof the absence of contamination</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Dry pumping with mobile devices		
Interim storage		
<b>Sum</b>		
<b>BWR</b>		
Annual amount	<b>approx. 22 m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>approx. 24 m<sup>3</sup></b>
Dry pumping and dewatering with mobile devices in NPP	3.5 - 7.5 mSv/a	7.2 mSv/a
Interim storage (8 cast-iron containers per year)	0.3 mSv/a	0.05 mSv/a
<b>Sum</b>	<b>3.8 - 7.8 mSv/a</b>	<b>7.25 mSv/a</b>



# Concentrates

(including powder and bead resins)

Period	2002-2006	1992-1995
<b>PWR</b>		
Annual amount	17 m <sup>3</sup>	25 m <sup>3</sup>
Drying (a) with (b) with	<p>➤ Current investigation only for PWR</p> <p>➤ No changes for BWR and only negligible collective doses (conditioning is usually remote-controlled)</p>	
Interim storage (cast-iron container) in NPP	0.9 mSv/a	0.1 mSv/a
Disposal		0.012 mSv/a
<b>Sum</b>	<b>2.5 - 5 mSv/a</b>	<b>2.6 mSv/a</b>



## Concentrates (including powder and bead resins)

Period	2002-2006	1992-1995
<b>PWR</b>		
Annual amount	17 m <sup>3</sup>	25 m <sup>3</sup>
Drying (a) with mobile devices in NPP (b) with stationary devices in NPP	4 mSv/a 1.5 mSv/a	2.5 mSv/a
Interim storage (cooling containers) in NPP	0.0 mSv/a	0.1 mSv/a
Disposal	0.0 mSv/a	0.2 mSv/a
<b>Sum</b>	<b>0.0 mSv/a</b>	<b>0.3 mSv/a</b>

- Differential investigation for mobile/stationary devices  
Result: Higher collective doses for mobile devices
- Conditioning is usually remote-controlled for PWR as well
- Conclusion: Set-up and dismantling of mobile devices is disadvantageous from the radiation protection point of view





# Concentrates

(including powder and bead resins)

Period	2002-2006	1992-1995
<b>PWR</b>		
Annual amount	47 m <sup>3</sup>	95 m <sup>3</sup>
Drying (a) with mobile devices in NPP (b) with stationary devices in NPP	1.5 mSv/a	1.5 mSv/a
Interim storage (cast-iron container) in NPP	<b>0.9 mSv/a</b>	<b>0.1 mSv/a</b>
Disposal		0.012 mSv/a
<b>Sum</b>	<b>2.5 - 5 mSv/a</b>	<b>2.6 mSv/a</b>

➤ Increase of collective dose for interim storage  
 ➤ This includes collective dose values for follow-up qualification



## Core components

Period	2002-2006	1992-1995
<b>PWR and BWR</b>		
Annual amount	1 to 2 cast-iron containers/year	
Direct packing into cast-iron containers in the fuel pool	approx. 1.8 mSv/a	1.5 mSv/a
Interim storage	0.06 mSv/a	0.05 mSv/a
<b>Sum</b>	<b>1.9 mSv/a</b>	<b>1.6 mSv/a</b>
<b>For BWR additionally</b>		
Dissecting of fuel channels, packing into cast-iron containers	dropped	20 mSv/a
<b>Sum</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>21.6 mSv/a</b>



## Core components

Period	2002-2006	1992-1995
<b>PWR and BWR</b>		
Annual amount	<b>1 to 2 cast-iron containers/year</b>	
Direct packing into cast-iron containers in the fuel pool	approx. 1.8 mSv/a	1.5 mSv/a
Interim storage	0.06 mSv/a	0.05 mSv/a
<b>Sum</b>	<b>1.9 mSv/a</b>	<b>1.6 mSv/a</b>
<b>For BWR additionally:</b>		
Dissecting of fuel cladding and packing into cast-iron containers	<div style="border: 1px solid green; background-color: #e0ffe0; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Almost no change in collective dose for PWR</li> <li>➤ The same applies to the waste arisings</li> </ul> </div>	
<b>Sum</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>21.6 mSv/a</b>



## Core components

Period	2002-2006	1992-1995
<b>PWR and BWR</b>		
Annual amount	1 to 2 cast-iron containers/year	
Direct packing into the fuel pool	<p>➤ Dissecting an packing of fuel channels is substituted by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the transport of fuel elements with channels to the reprocessing plant or</li> <li>the direct packing into transport and storage casks</li> </ul>	Sv/a
Interim storage		Sv/a
<b>Sum</b>		Sv/a
<b>For BWR additionally</b>		
Dissecting of fuel channels, packing into cast-iron containers	<b>dropped</b>	20 mSv/a
<b>Sum</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21.6 mSv/a</b>



# Scrap

Period	2002-2006	1992-1995
<b>PWR and BWR</b>		
Annual amount	6 Mg	47 Mg
Dissecting, sorting, followed by super-compaction and packing or utilization	0.1 mSv/a	0.5 - 1.9 mSv/a

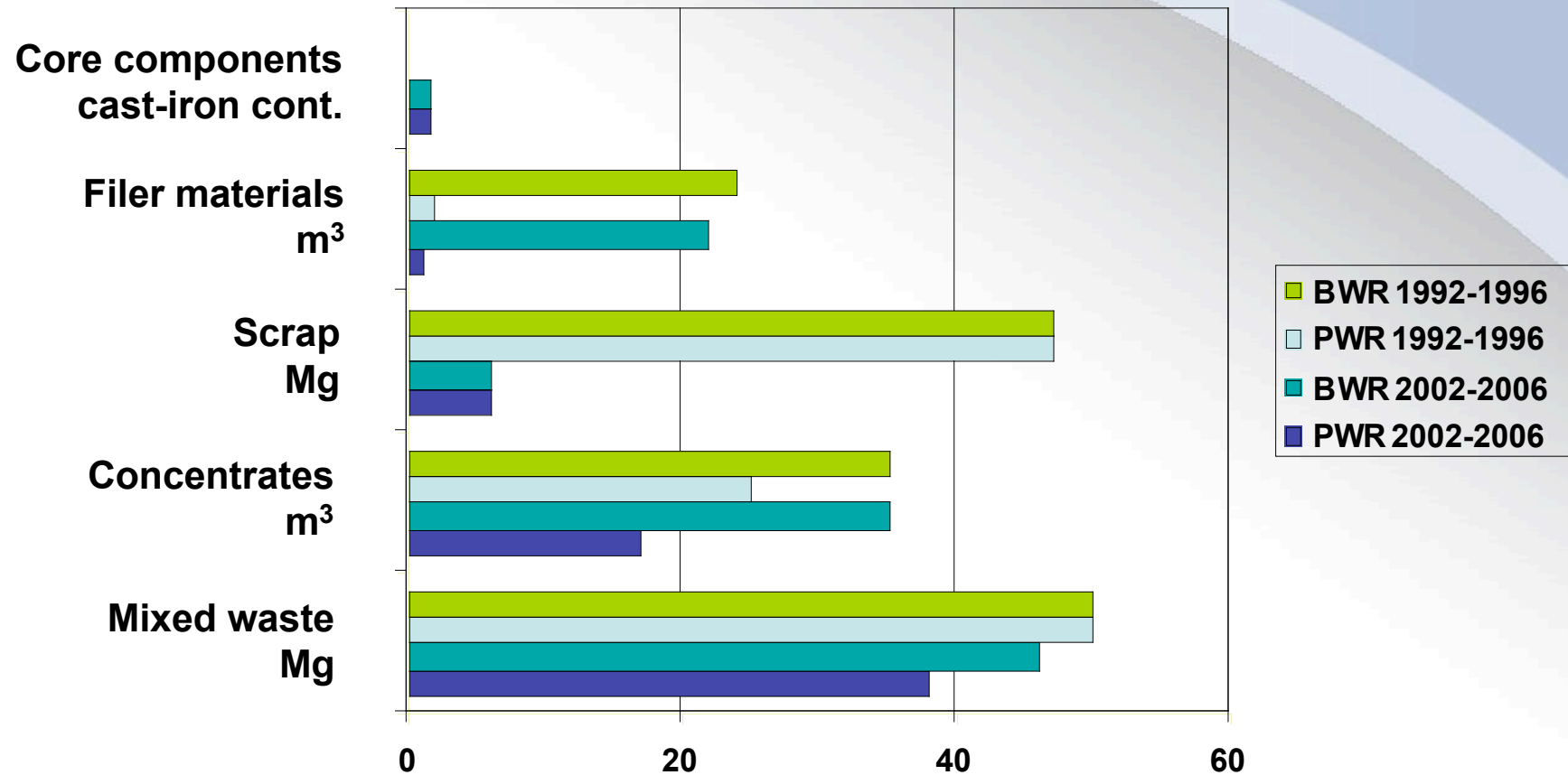
➤ The waste arisings as well as the collective dose is drastically reduced

Reasons:

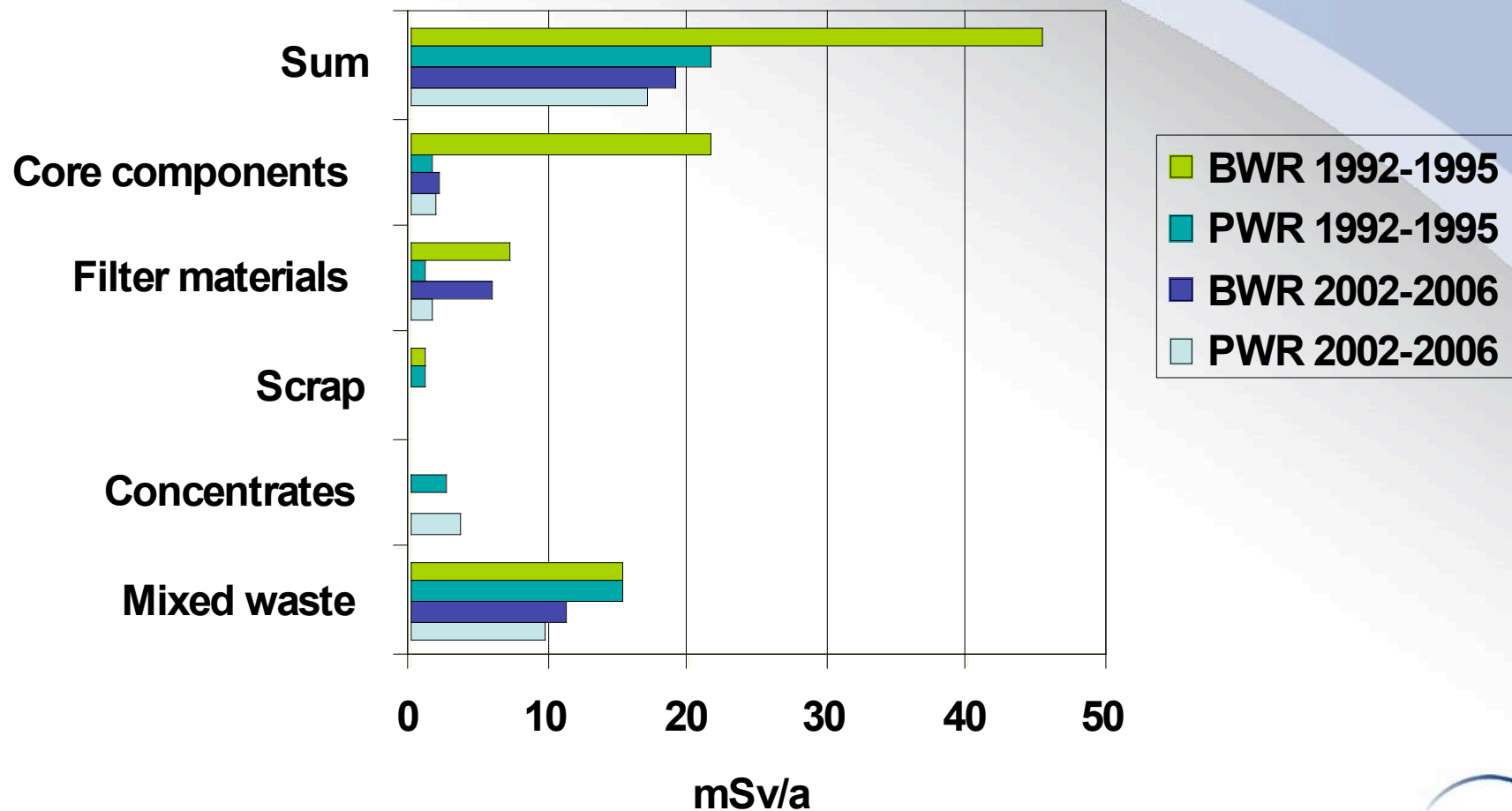
- Increasing decontamination efforts
- Increase of clearance (after amendment of RPO in 2001)



# Annuals waste arisings in a typical NPP



## Annual collective dose for the handling of NPP waste



Bundesamt für Strahlenschutz



## Comparison of results of both studies

- The collective dose for waste management has clearly been reduced. (Main reason: Dropping of dissection of fuel channels from BWR)
- The collective dose for the handling of mixed waste has decreased. The values for other waste streams are practically unchanged.
- Regarding the collective dose, there are no more differences between the two reactor types. (in earlier study much higher dose for BWR)
- There are differences in the handling of concentrates (PWR) and Filter materials (BWR). They compensate each other.
- Optimization potentials still exist for the sorting of mixed waste. (The majority of plants is already equipped with special sorting devices)
- For the conditioning of evaporator concentrates with mobile devices a higher collective dose arises as compared to stationary devices.





# Collective doses for waste management (2002 – 2006)

## Results of this study :

- NPP: ~ 20 mSv/a per plant → ~ 0.4 Sv/a (for 19 NPPs)
- Medicine, research, industry: ~ 0.3 Sv/a
- Sum: ~ 0.7 Sv/a

## Results of the Radiation Protection Register of BfS:

- Total occupational exposure: ~ 44 Sv/a
- from NPP: ~ 20 Sv/a
- in the field of waste management ~ 0.8 Sv/a

Non-official  
dosimeters

Official  
dosimeters



Bundesamt für Strahlenschutz



## Summary

- Collected data are difficult to compare with the values from the Radiation Protection Register. (official and non-official doses)
- Differences may also arise from the assignment of doses to different fields of workings. (especially Radiation Protection Register)
- The occupational exposure has generally decreased as compared to the earlier study. (especially due to the dropping of fuel channel dissecting)
- Waste management still contributes less than 2 % to the overall occupational exposure in Germany.
- The collective dose value of 25 mSv according to IWRS II Directive for special planning is usually not reached within a waste campaign.



# Acknowledgement

We express our thanks to all operators of nuclear facilities, research institutions and companies who provided us with data for this investigation.

Thank you for your attention!



Bundesamt für Strahlenschutz

