

Nuclear waste of Hungary



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Nuclear waste in Europe

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Covered topics



- Background of the management of radioactive waste
- The plans for handling low and medium level radioactive waste of Hungary
- The plans for handling high level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel and the link to the INES 3 incident of Paks (April, 2003)

The radioactive waste management agency



- Public Agency for Radioactive Waste Management (PURAM)
- State-owned, non-profit agency
- Tasks:
 - Planning and reporting
 - Research, development, implementation
 - Operation
 - Decommissioning

Finance



- Central Nuclear Financial Fund
- Established in 1998
- Payers: the waste producers, 99% Paks NPP
- Assistance of the state budget, 3% discount rate

LLW and MLW



- Paks: 30 000 m³
- Institutional waste?
- Sites
 - Püspökszilágy
 - Bátaapáti?
 - Temporary storage on the Paks site

Püspökszilágy



- Near surface facility, built in 1976, designed for institutional waste
- Capacity: after the extension (1991) 5030 m³
- 1580 m³ from Paks until 1996
- Nearly full, around 60 m³ is left
- Recent efforts to renew its license

Bátaapáti



- Exploration process since 1993
- Deep geological final depository in granite rock
- Underground research is under development

Bátaapáti - questions



- Examinations
- Site
- The method of persuading local public
- Pressure: the storage of Paks facility is running out of space

HLW and SNF



- Around 3700 m³ HLW from the dismantling of Paks
- Over 11 100 spent nuclear fuel assemblies expected
- Site: Boda - plans for a deep geological depository in claystone
- Research was stopped in 1999 and restarted in 2003

SNF



- 1989-1998: 2331 assemblies back to Russia
- - 1997: modular vault dry storage system designed for 50 years
- Capacity: room for 1800 assemblies; may be extended
- 28th April 2004: contract between Hungary and Russia...

INES 3 at Paks in April 2003



- 30 fuel assemblies injured while being cleaned in a special container
- Some radioactive releases to the environment
- The residue has not been removed
- 2nd unit is still halted
- Huge amount of wastes

Link (?)



- Russian TVEL is “awarded” for the recovery work
- TVEL is also the fuel supplier of Paks
- The contract for the work was signed in the presence of Péter Medgyessy and Vladimir Putin
- More and more signs...
- EU-accession: 1st May 2004

Thank you!



I'm looking forward to your questions!

