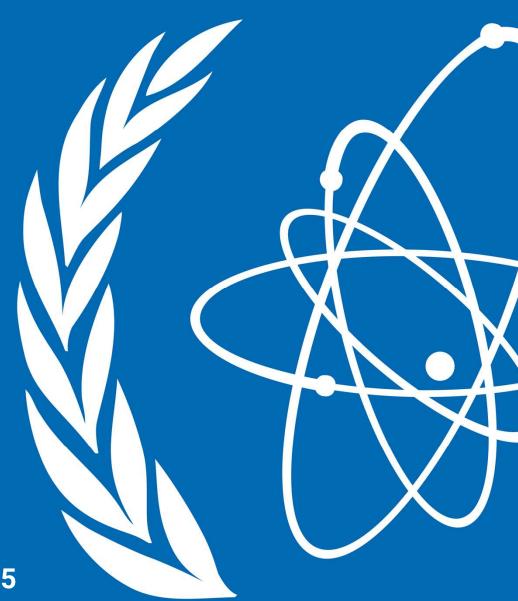
Geological Disposal: Global experiences

Stefan Mayer (Team Leader – Disposal) IAEA

Department of Nuclear Energy

Waste Technology Section

Symposium, Sapporo, Japan, September 2025



Radioactive Waste Management - General Considerations

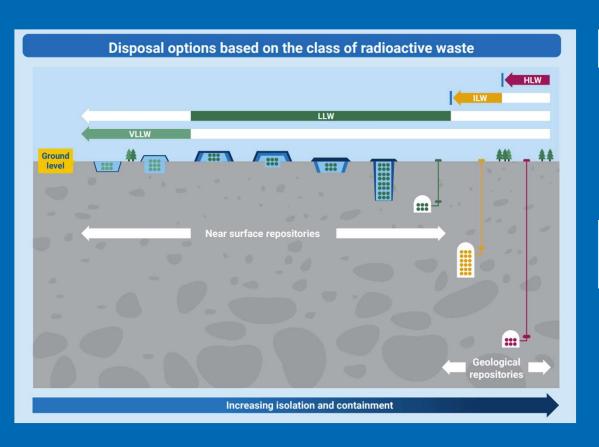
- Addressing a national responsibility
- Building on international experience
- Many positive examples in the world
- Working with the public on acceptable solutions
- Considering host community well being
- Cost remains small compared to the value of energy



- Responsible management of long-term liabilities:
 - ✓ A key enabler to sustainable nuclear energy production
 - ✓ Solutions exist!



Waste Classification and Disposal Options



% in Storage and Disposal

VLLW and **LLW**

~ 35 Mio m³ globally

~ 80% in disposal

~ 20% in storage

Discharged Spent Nuclear Fuel

~ 430.000 tHM globally (end of 2024)

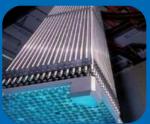
~30% reprocessed

~ 70% in storage



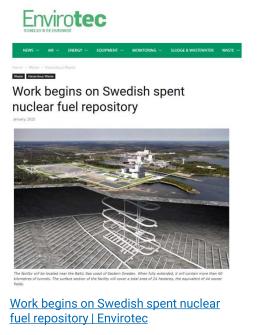
HLW (vitrified)
ILW (e.g. assembly components)
LLW







Geological Disposal – Some Recent News















Disposal for ILW/HLW/SNF - Expertise and Confidence

Sweden (SKB) - Oesthammar Construction start 01/2025 Finland (Posiva) - Onkalo 2024 Cold-Commissioning



Canada (NWMO)
"Positive" from finalist communities

USA (DOE) - Carlsbad WIPP emplacing TRU waste since 1999

Advanced siting and licensing stages



Switzerland (NAGRA) - Nördlich Lägern 11/2024 License application

Germany (BGE) - KONRAD
Preparing for commissioning (~2030)

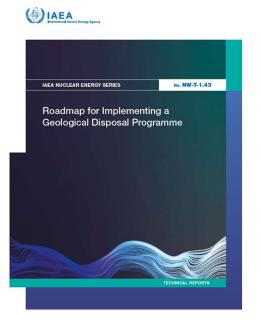




- ✓ Significant international experience with siting, licensing, construction
- ✓ Operation for ILW disposal
- ✓ Cold-commissioning for spent nuclear fuel (SNF) disposal

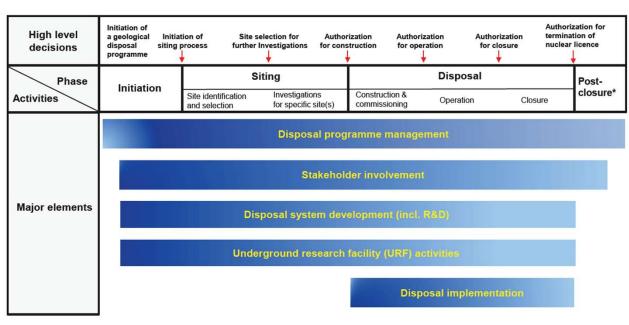
- >What are Major elements of a geological disposal programme?
- >What are the main decision points during a geological disposal programme?

International experience



Roadmap for Implementing a
Geological Disposal Programme

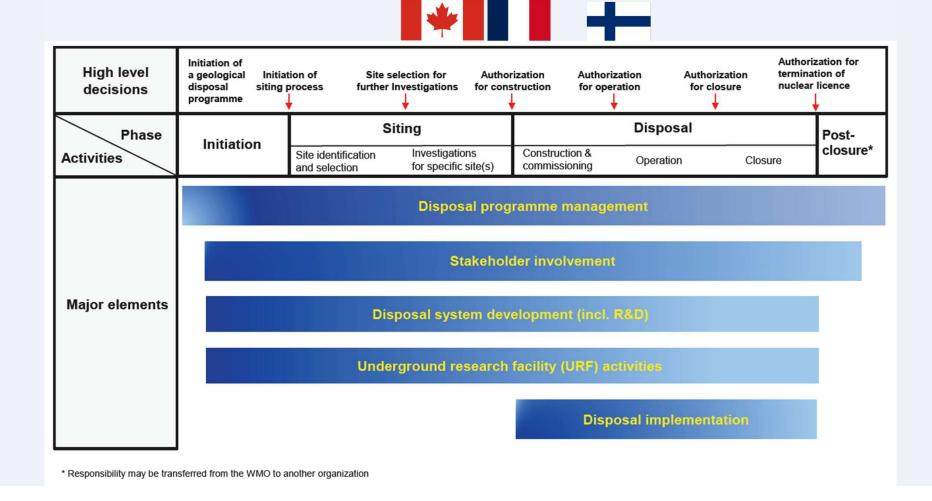
The "Roadmap" is well understood

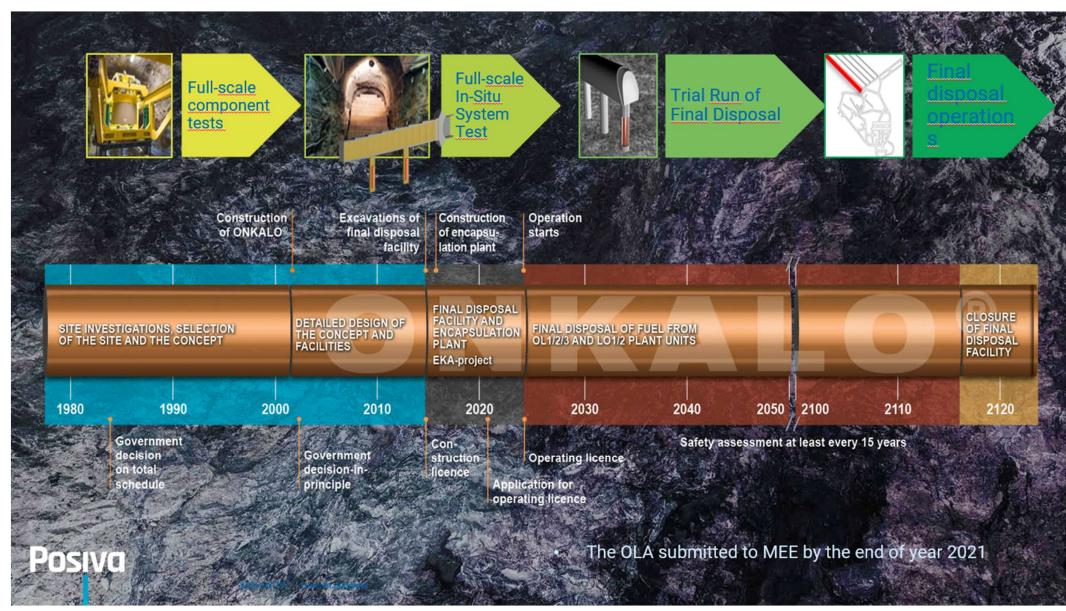


^{*} Responsibility may be transferred from the WMO to another organization



AEA Decisions Status in advanced programmes

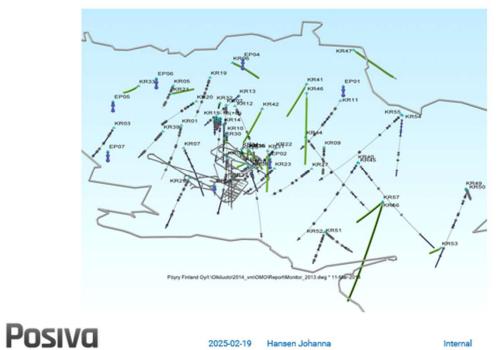


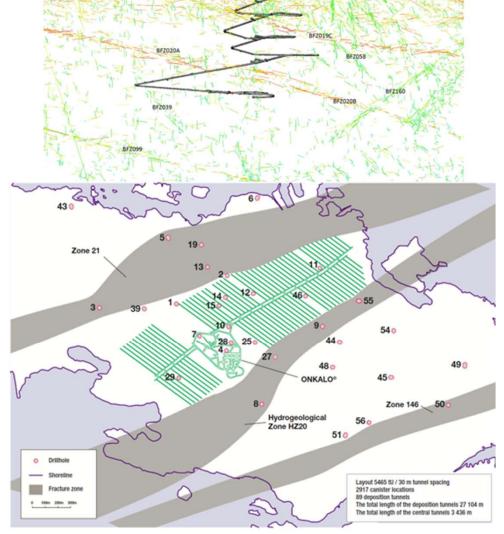


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Investigation today

| core drilled holes | 2004 | 2014 | 2024 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|
| deep drillholes | 28 | 57 | 58 |
| tunnel pilotholes | 1 | 25 | 35 |
| shallow holes | 39 | 513 | 651 |





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Final repository for spent nuclear fuel



"At a depth of 500 meters in rock that is 1.9 billion years old we intend to deposit approximately 12,000 tons of spent nuclear fuel in a final repository."

2

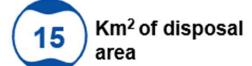
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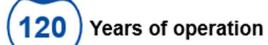


Cigéo Layout

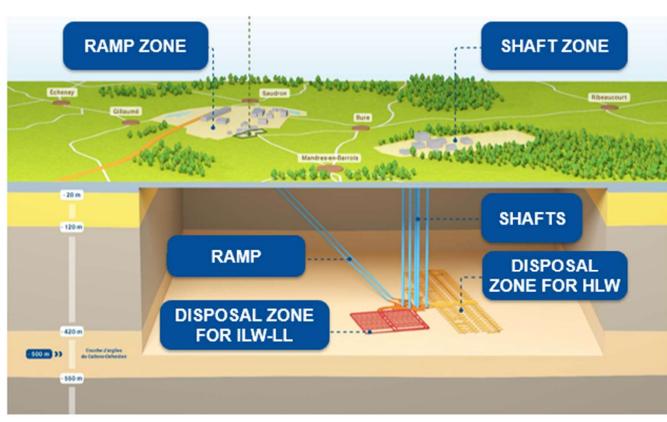












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Key Achievement in 2024 - Segment Removal



Segment removal and reconstruction in GRD4 Drift

- · Prefigurating slots in seals
- Technical Challenges
- Characterization of the EDZ
- Mitigation of the EDZ
- Safety issues

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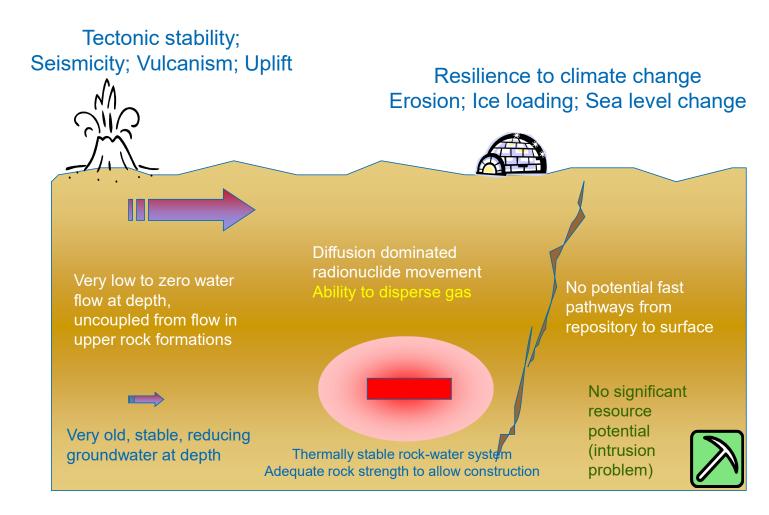
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11

Site Selection

IAEA Safety Standard SSR-5, Requirement 15:

"The site for a disposal facility shall be characterized at a level of detail sufficient to support a general understanding of both the characteristics of the site and how the site will evolve over time. This shall include its present condition, its probable natural evolution and possible natural events, and also human plans and actions in the vicinity that may affect the safety of the facility over the period of interest".

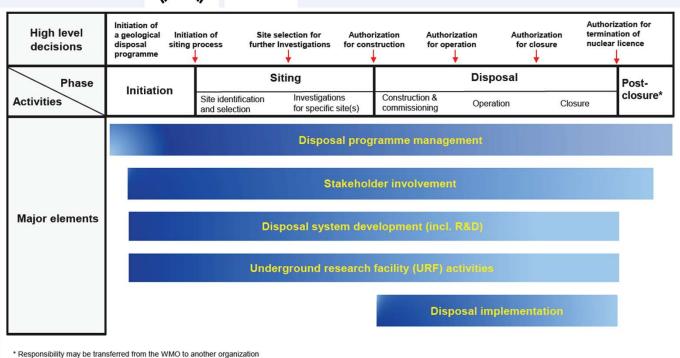




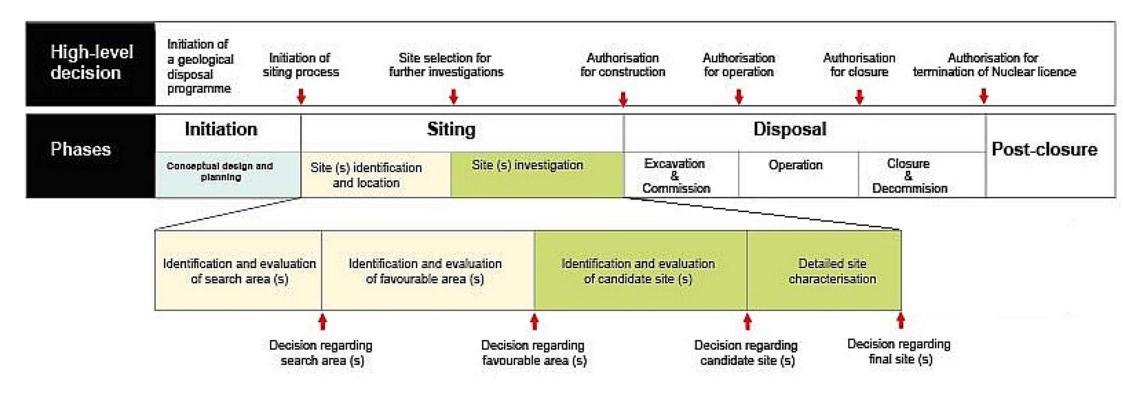
Decisions Status in a few other programmes



Note: Not a complete global list – more programmes are in Initiation and early siting phase.



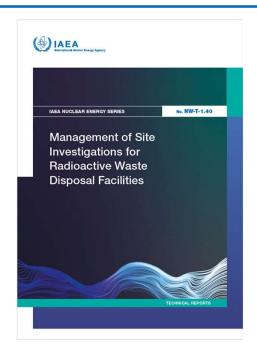
SITING PROCESS - Multiple options for intermediate steps and decisions



Modified from IAEA NW-T-1.40

Understanding relevant site properties – an iterative process

Site Investigations



Management of Site Investigations for Radioactive Waste Disposal Facilities | IAEA

A requirements driven approach

Understand the site properties that can impact construction and operation.

Understand the site properties that can impact the long-term safety of disposal.

Understand the evolution of the site and its potential for future change.

For example:

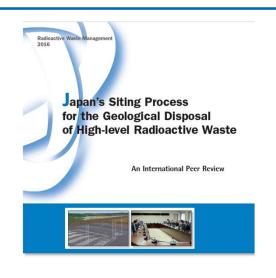
The site descriptive model will consider evolutions over long time scales and assess the probability and potential consequences of disruptive events, such as related to climate change, volcanism, tectonics and seismicity.



Adequate if requirements are met.

Japan's Siting Process for Geological Disposal

OECD/NEA peer review 2016







https://www.oecd-nea.org/jcms/pl_15028/

Basis & Findings

Report on [...] Preferrable Characteristics [...] for long-term stability (2014)

Report on [...] Criteria for Nationwide Scientific Screening [...] (2015)

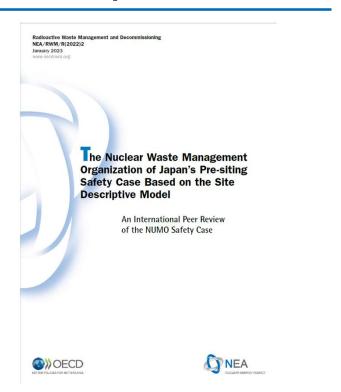
"[...] Stepwise selection process [...] and scientific screening are consistent with international practice"

"[...] important events and processes were properly identified[...]"

Probability for geodynamic events, such as near volcanoes or faults, screened in "areas probably unsuitable"

Japan's pre-siting safety case based on a site descriptive model

OECD/NEA peer review 2023



https://www.oecd-nea.org/jcms/pl_77138/

Findings

"The post-closure safety assessment methodology is well-designed and informed by best practices and international recommendations (NEA/IAEA)."

"The IRT considers this site investigation approach reasonable and conforming to international best practices"

"At this stage, it seems reasonable to conclude that, based on the provided documentation, deep geological environments with favourable long-term characteristics from the point of view of geological disposal could be found in a range of locations in Japan."

"The exclusion of geographic areas where potential host rocks are deemed insufficiently stable to allow safety functions to be maintained for a sufficiently long period of time (i.e. of the order of 100 000 years for NUMO's safety case) is appropriate and consistent with international recommendations."

IAEA developing technical guidance on

Siting Process for Geological Disposal: Contribution of site selection criteria

Site selection for

further investigations

Siting

Identification and evaluation

of favourable area (s)

Site (s) investigation

Decision regarding

favourable area (s)

Authorisation

Identification and evaluation

of candidate site (s)

Excavation

& Commission

for construction

Authorisation

for operation

Decision regarding

candidate site (s)

Main Criteria groups

- 1. Post closure safety
- 2. Engineering conditions
- 3. Transport and logistics
- 4. Operational safety and security

Initiation of

siting process

Decision regarding

search area (s)

5. Society - economic

Initiation of

programme

Initiation

Conceptual design and

Identification and evaluation

of search area (s)

disposal

a geological

High-level

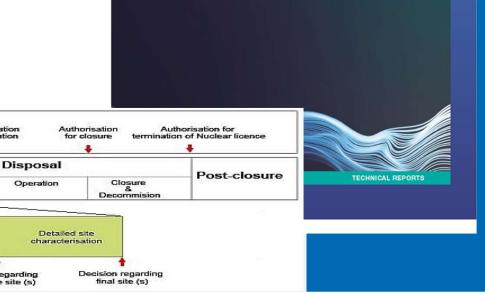
decision

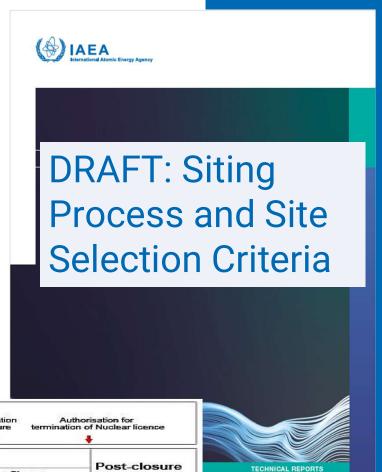
Phases

- 6. Environmental conditions
- 7. Cost, funding and fiscal considerations

Site (s) identification

and location





Examples of criteria specific to host rock properties and long term (post-closure) safety

Criteria Sub-Group 1.1. Properties of the host rock and the surrounding rock

Criterion 1.1.1. Spatial extent and protection from surface impacts

Petrological variability

Rock mass properties

Distance to major tectonic features (such as faults and faulting)

Criterion 1.1.2 Hydraulic barrier effect of the host rock and the surrounding rock

Criterion 1.1.3 Geochemical / mineralogical conditions

Criterion 1.1.4 Transport pathways

Criterion 1.1.5 Thermal conditions

Criterion 1.1.6 Mechanical conditions

Criterion 1.1.7 Microbiological conditions

Criterion 1.1.8 Gas transfer (in the host rock)

...Draft developments...

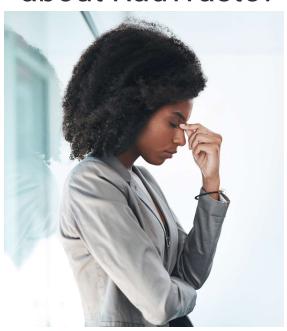
General Public Perception? - A Negative a Priori

Negative perceptions in part due to:

- Long time scales to establish geologic disposal
- Prior failures and restart of deep geological repository (DGR) programmes worldwide
- Longevity of radiological hazard

•

How to start the conversation about RadWaste?

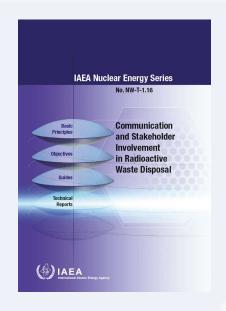




EPPUNE project

"Recognizing the situational nature of communication and stakeholder involvement[...]"





Designing a sound process

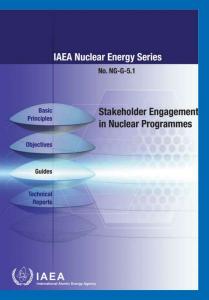
- ✓ No ambiguity on what decisions will be needed
- ✓ Clarity on respective roles in decision process national, regional, local
- ✓ Agreement on what decisions can be reversed and until when in the process

"Situational" implies No simple recipe



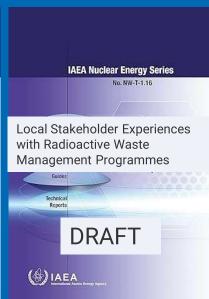
Catalogue of experiences from ~ 20 national disposal programmes

- ➤ Social license → maintaining mutual understanding
- ➤ Involvement process → decision process, flexibility
- Political/Regulatory framework → sustained approach
- ➤ Resources → basis for sound decisions
- ➤ Community support → recognition









Establishing sound decision processes

Responsible management open to learning

- ✓ Fundamentals key principles
- ✓ Stakeholder engagement an integral part of the disposal programme
- ✓ Learning from the radioactive waste management community
- ✓ Learning from local experiences



Thank you

X @IAEANE

se-ne@iaea.org