



Country Waste Profile Report for AUSTRIA Reporting Year: 2012

*For guidance on reading Country Waste Profile Reports,
please refer to the following internet based document:*

<http://www-newmdb.iaea.org/help/profiles9/guide.pdf>

*For further information, please contact the Responsible Officer via e-mail:
NEWMDB@IAEA.org*

Waste Classification Schemes

Country: AUSTRIA

Reporting Year: 2012

Waste Class Matrix: **IAEA Def.**

This country does use the IAEA Scheme: Yes

Description: The Agency's standard matrix

Waste Class Name	Distribution %			
	VLLW	LLW	ILW	HLW
VLLW	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LLW	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
ILW	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
HLW	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Comment **# 12228: Waste Matrix IAEA Def.**

Effective from 1st January 2004, Nuclear Engineering Seibersdorf GmbH (NES) adopted the Commission Recommendation of 15 September 1999 on a classification system for solid radioactive waste 1999/669/EC, Euratom. This radioactive waste classification system is based on the IAEA classification scheme and has been accepted by the regulatory body; it is not defined in the present legislation (Chapter B5 of the JC Report 2011).

Definition of «unprocessed waste» and «processed waste»:

This country uses the IAEA standard definition:

	as-generated waste	processed for handling	processed for storage	processed for disposal
Inprocessed means:	x			
Processed means:		x	x	x

Groups Overview

Country: AUSTRIA

Reporting Year: 2012

Reporting Group:	NES
Inventory Reporting Date:	December 2012
Waste Matrix Used:	IAEA Def.
Description:	

Site Name	Facility Name	Facilities Defined		
NES	Cement fac	processing		
	Compactor	processing		
	Drier	processing		
	Drumdrier	processing		
	Incinerat	processing		
	Interim		storage	
	RawStorage		storage	
	Sorting	processing		
	WWTF	processing		

Comment **# 20249: Reporting Group NES**

The informations are in line with the 4th National Report on the implementation of the obligations of the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management October 2011

Comment **# 20255: Reporting Group NES**

New concept for future radioactive waste-management:

In compliance with the Joint Agreement between the Republic of Austria, Nuclear Engineering Seibersdorf GmbH and the Community of Seibersdorf, long-term interim storage ("transfer-storag") of radioactive waste has to be assured until 2030. This extension of the storage time for the existing (and future) radioactive waste requires significant investments in new buildings and machinery and additional measures for the stored containers with radioactive waste (additional and re-conditioning).

This renewal concept includes:

A Drum Drying system for 32 200-liter-drums. Intended purpose is the stabilization of the content to minimize/avoid corrosion.

New Manipulation Centre: An existing building will be extended to a New Manipulation Centre (NMC), where the following equipment will be installed:

Two Caissons (sorting/manipulation boxes) made of stainless steel: One caisson will be used for the additional- and re-conditioning works, the second caisson will be used for conditioning and decontamination of bulky materials.

A new, vertical High-Force-Compactor (1500 tons).

A new Hot Cell (with underground storage) to replace the existing Hot Cells at Seibersdorf,

A centre for manipulation of radiation sources.

Comment **# 20256: Reporting Group NES**

New Storage Concept

A new storage concept for the 200-litre-drums will be implemented: All drums will be stored horizontally in a way that will enable individual drum inspection during the whole time of storage.

Another new storage facility (no.14) for approx. 7.000 200-litre-drums will be installed, which is equipped similar to the new facility no.13 with heating and dehumidification-system. Later on the existing storage facilities no.12 and 12A will be refurbished in the same way. Storing the drums following the new concept (with possibility for individual inspection of each drum) will require more space compared to today's storing-practise. The future storage capacity at Nuclear Engineering Seibersdorf will be:

storage facilities no.12 and 12A: totally 4.600 drums

storage facility no.13: 2.900 drums

storage facility no.14: 10.000 drums

in total: 17.500 drums

Regulators

Country: AUSTRIA

Reporting Year: 2012

Name:	FMAFEWM
Full Name:	Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management
Divison:	V/7 - Radiation Protection
City or Town:	Vienna
Main Website:	

Comment

17860: Regulator FMAFEWM

The Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management is the competent licensing and supervisory authority with respect to radiation protection for the construction and operation of major nuclear facilities other than for medical use. This also includes the management of radioactive waste and the only waste management facility in Austria, NES. Thus, in the field of the safety of radioactive waste management, the regulatory body entrusted with the implementation of the legislative and regulatory framework is the Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management.

Concerning the nuclear safety and the radiation protection in general, the competencies are divided between different authorities in Austria due to his federal and regional structure: The Federal Minister of Science and Research is the competent authority for the licensing of the construction and operation as well as for the inspection of university-based nuclear installations. The Federal Minister of the Interior is the competent authority for supervision of nuclear facilities with regard to physical protection and in charge of transport safety measures with regard to the carriage of nuclear materials. The Federal Minister of Economics and Labour is the competent authority for safeguards. The Federal Minister of Justice is responsible for all legal matters relating to the Nuclear Liability Act. The Federal Ministry of Health, Family and Youth is responsible for radiation matters in the medical field and with regard to foodstuff. The Heads of Governments of the Federal Provinces issue licenses according to the Environmental Impact Assessment Act. The locally competent Regional or District Authorities (99 districts in Austria) are the common radiation protection authorities and responsible for licensing and supervision according to the Radiation Protection Act.

Regulations / Laws

Country: AUSTRIA

Reporting Year: 2012

Name:	No-Nuclear	
Title or Name:	Constitutional Law on a Non-Nuclear Austria	
Reference Number:	149/1999	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	8/13/1999	Law

Name:	RadProAct	
Title or Name:	Radiation Protection Act as amended by BGBl. I Nr. 13/2006	
Reference Number:	BGBl. I Nr. 227/69	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	1/20/2006	Law

Comment **# 12230: Regulation RadProAct**

Radiation Protection Act was first promulgated in 1969 (Federal Law Gazette no. 227/1969). Then it was amended by the Radiation Protection EU-Adaptation-Act 2002 (Federal Law Gazette I no. 146/2002) and by the Radiation Protection EU-Adaptation-Act 2004 (Federal Law Gazette I no. 137/2004).

Name:	Shipments	
Title or Name:	Ordinance on the Supervision and Control of Shipments of Radioactive Waste into, out of and through Austria	
Reference Number:	47/2009	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	2/18/2009	Law

Comment **# 12231: Regulation Shipments**

This Ordinance implements Council Directive 92/3/EURATOM of 3 February 1992 on the Supervision and Control of Shipments of Radioactive Waste into, out of and through the Community".

Name:	MedicalOrd	
Title or Name:	Medical Radiation Protection Ordinance	
Reference Number:	409/2004	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	1/1/2005	Law

Name:	AdmProced	
Title or Name:	General Administrative Procedures Act	
Reference Number:	BGBl. I Nr. 51/1991	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	1/31/1991	Law

Regulations / Laws

Country: AUSTRIA

Reporting Year: 2012

Name:	170/1998	
Title or Name:	Act on Liability for Damage Caused by Radioactivity	
Reference Number:	170/1998	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	1/1/1999	Law

Name:	Non-Prolif	
Title or Name:	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act	
Reference Number:	BGBl. I Nr. 2/2008	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	12/12/2006	Law

Name:	AdmDecis	
Title or Name:	Act on the Enforcement of Administration Decisions	
Reference Number:	53/1991	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	1/1/1991	Law

Name:	EIA	
Title or Name:	Environmental Impact Assessment Act 2000	
Reference Number:	BGBl. I Nr. 2/2008	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	10/14/1993	Law

Name:	EnvManag	
Title or Name:	Environmental Management Act	
Reference Number:	96/2001, as amended by I no. 99/2004	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	8/3/2004	Law

Name:	Transport	
Title or Name:	Act on the Transport of Hazardous Goods	
Reference Number:	BGBl. I Nr.63/2007	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	8/1/2007	Law

Regulations / Laws

Country: AUSTRIA

Reporting Year: 2012

Name:	InlandAct		
Title or Name:	Inland Navigation Act		
Reference Number:	62/1997		
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	1/1/1997	Law	

Name:	Inspection		
Title or Name:	Labour Inspection Act		
Reference Number:	BGBl. I Nr. 159/2001		
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	4/1/1993	Law	

Name:	RadProtOrd		
Title or Name:	General Radiation Protection Ordinance as amended by BGBl. II Nr. 76/2012		
Reference Number:	191/2006		
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	3/19/2012	Law	

Name:	NORM		
Title or Name:	Ordinance on Natural Radiation Sources		
Reference Number:	2/2008		
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	1/8/2008	Law	

Comment **# 20248: Regulation NORM**

The Austrian Radiation Protection Legislation defines waste that contains only naturally occurring radioactivity as radioactive waste if the exposure to the general public would exceed legally binding limits. If such material is declared as radioactive waste (i.e. if no further use is foreseen), it is subject to the same requirements as other radioactive waste.

Country: AUSTRIA

Reporting Year: 2012

Policies

Country: AUSTRIA

Reporting Year: 2012

National Systems

Policy	(Yes;Partially;No)
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Q14	Has your Country implemented a national policy for radioactive waste management?	Yes
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Comment # 14744: Policies National Systems-Policy

In the Radiation Protection Act 2004, the framework for radioactive waste management is defined. A contract between the Austrian Republic and NES, covering the sourcing for radwaste treatment, was closed.

Strategies	(Yes;Partially;No)
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Q15	Has your country developed strategies to implement a national policy?	Partially
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Requirements	(Yes;Partially;No)
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Q17	identified the parties involved in the different steps of radioactive waste management	Yes
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Q18	specified a rational set of safety, radiological and environmental protection objectives	Yes
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Q19	implemented a mechanism to identify existing and anticipated radioactive wastes	Partially
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Q20	implemented controls over radioactive waste generation	Yes
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Q21	identified available methods and facilities to process, store and dispose of radioactive waste on an appropriate time-scale	Yes
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Q22	taken into account interdependencies among all steps in radioactive waste generation and management	Yes
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Q23	implemented appropriate research and development to support the operational and regulatory needs	Yes
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Q24	implemented a funding structure and the allocation of resources that are essential for radioactive waste management	Yes
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Q25	implemented formal mechanisms for disseminating information to the public and for public consultation	No
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Comment # 14745: Policies National Systems-Requirements

The Radiation Protection Act requires that before any use of radioactive material, a concept for the minimization of radioactive waste has to be developed.

Policies

Country: AUSTRIA

Reporting Year: 2012

Responsibilities		(Complete;Incomplete)
Q28	establish and implement a legal framework for the management of radioactive waste	Complete
Q29	establish or designate a regulatory body that has the responsibility for carrying out the regulatory function with regard to safety and the protection of human health and the environment.	Complete
Q30	define the responsibilities of waste generators and operators of waste management facilities	Complete
Q31	provide for adequate resources	Complete
Q33	enforce compliance with regulatory requirements	Complete
Q34	implement the licensing process	Complete
Q35	advise the government	Complete
Q37	identify an acceptable destination for the radioactive waste	Complete
Q114	comply with legal requirements	Complete
Activities		(Yes;Partially;No)
Q43	perform safety and environmental impact assessments for radioactive waste management facilities	Yes
Q44	ensure adequate radiation protection for workers, the general public and the environment	Yes
Q45	ensure suitable staff, equipment, facilities, training and operating procedures are available to perform the safe radioactive waste management steps	Yes
Q46	establish and implement a quality assurance programme for the radioactive waste generated or its processing, storage and disposal	Yes
Q47	establish and keep records of appropriate information regarding the generation, processing, storage and disposal of radioactive waste, including an inventory of radioactive waste	Yes
Q48	provide surveillance and control of activities involving radioactive waste as required by the regulatory body	Yes
Q49	collect, analyze and, as appropriate, share operational experience to ensure continued safety improvements in radioactive waste management	Yes
Q50	conduct or otherwise ensure appropriate research and development to support operational needs in radioactive waste management	Yes
Clearance		(Yes;No)
Q128	Does your country have "clearly defined clearance levels based on radiological criteria, with policy statements that material below those levels can be recycled or disposed of with non-radioactive wastes"?	Yes
Q129	Has your country ever used a "case-by-case" approach to clearing radioactive wastes (excluding spent/disused sealed radioactive sources)?	Yes
Q130	Has your country ever used clearance levels to dispose of, reuse or recycle radioactive waste as non-radioactive waste or as a non-radioactive resource (excluding spent/disused sealed radioactive sources)?	Yes

Policies

Country: AUSTRIA

Reporting Year: 2012

Disposal Facilities

Licensing		(Yes - All;Yes - Some;No)
Q53	Environmental Assessment (EA)	No
Q54	Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)	No
Q55	Performance Assessment (PA)	No
Q56	Quality Assurance (QA)	No
Q57	Safety Assessment (SA)	No
Operation		(Yes - All;Yes - Some;No)
Q60	Does your Country have formal, documented waste acceptance criteria for its operating or proposed disposal facilities?	No
Post-Closure		(Yes;No)
Q61	Does your Country have any written policies to address the maintenance of records that describe the design, location and inventory of waste disposal facilities?	No
Q63	Does your Country have any written policies to address active institutional controls or passive institutional controls, such as monitoring or access restrictions?	No

Policies

Country: AUSTRIA

Reporting Year: 2012

Processing/Storage

Policies/Procedures		(Yes;No)
Q73	waste sorting/segregation	Yes
Q74	waste minimization	Yes
Q75	waste storage	Yes
Q76	processing and/or storing and/or disposing of nuclear fuel cycle waste separately from non-nuclear fuel cycle waste (also known as nuclear applications waste)	No
Q78	Does your country have any legislation, regulation, or policy that waste processing must take place prior to storage (see following note)	Yes
Implementation		(Yes;No)
Q80	In your Country are there any waste processing facilities at the same location where the waste is generated?	Yes
Q81	In your Country are there any centralized waste processing facilities?	Yes
Q82	In your Country are there any mobile waste processing facilities?	No
Foreign		(Yes;No)
Q121	Has your country sent any wastes or spent fuel to another country for processing (reprocessing for fuel)?	Yes
Q122	Will some or all of the product(s) of processing/reprocessing be returned to your country?	Yes
Q123	Currently, are any of your country's wastes (processed or unprocessed, including the products of reprocessing) or spent fuel being stored in another country?	Yes
Q124	Has your country accepted any wastes or spent fuel from another country for processing (reprocessing for fuel)?	No

Policies

Country: AUSTRIA

Reporting Year: 2012

Spent/Disused SRS

Registration		(Yes;No)
Q84	Is there a national level registry?	Yes
Q85	If answer was yes, is the registry used only for disused/spent SRS?	No
Q87	Are there regional-level registries (one or more)?	No
Q90	Are there local-level registries (one or more)?	No
Procedures		(Yes;No)
Q91	Does your Country have documented procedures in place to ensure that sealed radioactive sources (SRS) are transferred to secure facilities in a timely manner after their user declares them to be spent?	No
Agreements		(Yes;No)
Q93	Government to Government agreements	No
Q94	Government - Supplier agreements	No
Q95	Supplier-User agreements	Yes
Q97	Do any agreements include suppliers that are outside of your Country?	Yes
Release / Disposal		(Yes;No)
Q99	Does your Country have any regulations to free-release spent sealed radioactive sources (SRS)?	Yes
Q100	Has your Country disposed of spent SRS in existing disposal facilities for LILW or HLW waste?	No
Q101	Does your Country plan to dispose of spent SRS in existing or planned disposal facilities for LILW or HLW waste?	Yes
Q102	Has your Country implemented dedicated disposal facilities for spent SRS?	No
Q103	Does your Country have plans to implement dedicated disposal facilities for spent SRS?	No

Comment # 14640: Policies Spent/Disused SRS-Release / Disposal

Spent Sealed Sources are treated as radioactive waste. For clearance, the same regulations apply as for all other types of radwaste.

Import-Export

Radioactive Waste		(Yes;No)
Q104	Does your Country have laws or Regulations restricting either the import or export of radioactive waste (excluding spent fuel)?	Yes
Spent Fuel		(Yes;No)
Q105	Does your Country have laws or Regulations restricting either the import or export of spent fuel?	Yes

Country: AUSTRIA

Reporting Year: 2012

Liquid HLW**Storage****(Yes;No)**

Q106 Does your Country have high-level liquid wastes in storage? No

UMMT**Responsibility****(Yes;No)**

Q110 Does your Country have any Uranium Mine and Mill Tailings sites that do not have a designated authority to manage them? No

Decommissioning**Funding****(Yes - All;Yes - Some;No)**

Q111 Does your Country require that funds should be set aside in support of future waste management activities, such as decommissioning activities? Yes - Some

Facilities**(Yes;No)**

Q119 Does Your Country have any nuclear fuel cycle facilities? No

Q120 Does Your Country have any nuclear applications facilities (non fuel cycle facilities)? Yes

Timeframe**(Yes - All;Yes - Some;No)**

Q113 Does your Country require a time frame for the decommissioning of non-nuclear fuel cycle facilities once these facilities cease operation? Yes - Some

Radionuclide Inventory by Waste Class

Country: AUSTRIA

Reporting Year: 2012

No data available.

No data available.

No data available.

No data available.

Spent Fuel Inventory

Country: AUSTRIA

Reporting Year: 2012

Spent Fuel

in Storage

No data available.

Waste Management Infrastructure and Financing

Country: AUSTRIA

Reporting Year: 2012

National Infrastructure

Nuclear Energy Context:	
Research & Development:	
Policies and Programs:	
Decommissioning and Dismantling:	
Legal Framework:	
Planned Improvements:	

National Financing

Nuclear installations:	
Legacy Wastes:	
Medical installations:	
Extractive Industries:	
Additional Comments:	

Waste Management Organisations

Country: AUSTRIA

Reporting Year: 2012

Name:	
Full Name:	
Description:	
Address:	
Main Website:	
Year Established:	1
Legal Nature:	Public

Waste Management Strategies

Country: AUSTRIA

Reporting Year: 2012

Waste Class	
Strategy	

Waste Management Responsibility

Country: AUSTRIA

Reporting Year: 2012

Waste Class:	
Regulatory Authority:	
Treatment/Conditioning of Radioactive Waste:	
Transport of Radioactive Waste:	
Development/operation of interim Storage Facilities:	
Development/operation of Disposal Facilities:	
Waste Management Organisation:	
Additional Comments:	

Main Waste Producers

Country: AUSTRIA

Reporting Year: 2012

Name:	
Full Name:	
Description:	
Address:	
Main Website:	

Future Outlook

Country: AUSTRIA

Reporting Year: 2012

Outlook for the year: 2030

Gross Nuclear Capacity (MW):	
Assumptions:	
Total Waste "as dispo" Volume in Storage (m ³):	
Total Waste Volume in Disposal (m ³):	
Assumptions:	
Total Spent Fuel in Storage (tHM):	
Total Spent Fuel in Disposal (tHM):	
Assumptions:	
Remaining Disposal Capacity for Volume of Waste (m3):	
Assumptions:	
Remaining Disposal Capacity for Spent Fuel (tHM):	
Assumptions:	

Future Outlook

Country: AUSTRIA

Reporting Year: 2012

Outlook for the year: 2100

Gross Nuclear Capacity (MW):	
Assumptions:	
Total Waste "as dispo" Volume in Storage (m ³):	
Total Waste Volume in Disposal (m ³):	
Assumptions:	
Total Spent Fuel in Storage (tHM):	
Total Spent Fuel in Disposal (tHM):	
Assumptions:	
Remaining Disposal Capacity for Volume of Waste (m ³):	
Assumptions:	
Remaining Disposal Capacity for Spent Fuel (tHM):	
Assumptions:	