

Groups Overview

Country: SWITZERLAND

Reporting Year: 2009

Reporting Group:	BAG
Inventory Reporting Date:	December 2009
Waste Matrix Used:	KEV 2004
Description:	Wastes from Nuclear Applications in Medicine, Industry and Research Held under BAG's Supervision

Site Name	Facility Name	Facilities Defined		
CERN	WMF@CERN	processing	storage	
PSI(BAG)	WMF@PSI-W	processing	storage	

Comment **# 7226: General**

The Federal Office of Health (BAG) is the supervisory body for radwaste management activities at sites which do not fall under nuclear regulation in a legal sense [note: those are supervised by the Swiss Federal Nuclear Safety Inspectorate (ENSI)], dealing with a broad variety of waste producers in the field of nuclear applications in medicine, industry and research.

Waste arisings destined to disposal in a nuclear repository are

(a) collected on behalf of BAG (possibly after pretreatment, subject to fee) and routed to a national delivery point (PSI-East), where they are conditioned and stored under ENSI's supervision (see: Reporting Group "ENSI") - standard procedure for small producers, option for large nuclear research centres (CERN, PSI outside ENSI's supervision), or

(b) storage after/without treatment or conditioning at site - standard procedure for large-sized decommissioning wastes of large nuclear research centres.

BAG has no legal obligation for public reporting on wastes falling under (b) [note: category (a) is included under reporting for PSI(ENSI)]. Hence, information given is restricted to some qualitative issues.

Note, however, that registration of wastes of category (b) into the database system for Swiss radioactive wastes (ISRAM) has been accepted by PSI and CERN and is being implemented.

Groups Overview

Country: SWITZERLAND

Reporting Year: 2009

Reporting Group:	ENSI
Inventory Reporting Date:	December 2009
Waste Matrix Used:	KEV 2004
Description:	Wastes from Swiss nuclear power industry, research reactors and other nuclear installations (including the national collection centre for Federal wastes at PSI-East) held under ENSI's supervision

Site Name	Facility Name	Facilities Defined		
KKB	WMF@KKB	processing	storage	
KKG	WMF@KKG	processing	storage	
KKL	WMF@KKL	processing	storage	
KKM	WMF@KKM	processing	storage	
PSI(ENSI)	WMF@PSI-E	processing	storage	
ZWILAG	WMF@ZWILAG	processing	storage	

Comment # 373: Reference Data for Reporting to NEWMDB

Reporting relies on an evaluation of electronic data extracted from the database system ISRAM (Information System on Radioactive Materials), referring to site-specific waste inventories at key date 2009-12-31.

Comment # 374: Reporting on NPP sites

Reporting on NPP sites (KKB, KKG, KKL, KKM) is based on the following concept: (a) information on local waste management facilities is given collectively under "WMF@KKX", (b) waste data are presented for each site in terms of a generic "overall" storage unit (named "all@KKX"), (c) the start of both treatment/conditioning and storage operations is generically set equal to the first year of commercial operation of the NPP, and (d) the type of the "overall" storage unit is defined as "various" due to effective or potential variations within the set of locally available storage units [note: conditioned waste and solid waste yet to be conditioned are usually stored in buildings or bunkers, liquids or sludges awaiting treatment in tanks].

Comment # 378: Reporting on PSI(ENSI)

Reporting on PSI(ENSI) is based on the following concept: (a) information on local waste management facilities is given collectively under "WMF@PSI-E", (b) waste data are presented in terms of a generic "overall" storage unit (named "all@PSI-E"), (c) the start of both treatment/conditioning and storage operations is generically set equal to the first year of operation of PSI-East, and (d) the type of the "overall" storage unit is defined as "various" due to effective or potential variations within the set of locally available storage units [note: conditioned waste and solid waste yet to be conditioned are usually stored in buildings or bunkers, liquids or sludges awaiting treatment in tanks].

Comment # 7224: Reporting on ZWILAG

Reporting on ZWILAG, the central Swiss waste management facility owned by the 4 Swiss NPP, is based on the following concept: (a) information on local waste management facilities is given collectively under "WMF@ZWILAG" with the active storage units (Buildings H, M and further summarized under "others") being identified for comprehensiveness, (b) waste data are presented collectively for the site, (c) the start of both treatment/conditioning and storage operations is indicated as known. [note: vitrified HLW from reprocessing is stored in heavy transport/storage casks at Building H, other conditioned waste or solid waste yet to be conditioned are usually stored in buildings or bunkers, liquids or sludges awaiting treatment in tanks]

Comment # 7225: Reporting on Storage Capacities

Individual statements on site-specific storage capacities are omitted. As NPPs can use the large storage capacity of ZWILAG, problems with NPP waste storage are not expected to occur. At PSI-East, a need for increased capacity could be solved in time by adding further storage buildings or by use of ZWILAG storage capacity.

Groups Overview

Country: SWITZERLAND

Reporting Year: 2009

Reporting Group:	Foreign
Inventory Reporting Date:	December 2009
Waste Matrix Used:	IAEA Def.
Description:	Swiss wastes stored outside Switzerland

Site Name	Facility Name	Facilities Defined		
ForeignRP	BNFL	processing		
	Cogema	processing		

Comment **# 7229: General**

All Swiss NPP's have current service contracts with BNFL (United Kingdom) and COGEMA (France) for the reprocessing of a qualified amount of spent fuel. These are subject to a return-of-waste clause which is exercised by both reprocessors.

Reprocessing wastes to be returned include, in both cases, vitrified HLW and a spectrum of LILW types which have been or are to be submitted to acceptance procedures in Switzerland (as well as in other countries concerned).

Known are the fuel deliveries (fuel assembly types, fuel masses, burnups) from [not reported in NEWMDB] and the waste returns to Switzerland [reported under site "ZWILAG"], up to the key date.

The overall amount of waste expected to be returned to Switzerland is known but not finalized, hence volumes are not reported.

Reporting Group:	Nagra
Inventory Reporting Date:	December 2009
Waste Matrix Used:	Nagra
Description:	Swiss Repository Projects

Site Name	Facility Name	Facilities Defined		
EL-HAA/LMA	DU-HAA			disposal
	DU-LMA			disposal
EL-SMA	DU-SMA			disposal

Comment **# 7287: General**

Nagra, the National Cooperative for the Disposal of Radioactive Waste, has been founded in 1972 as a private organization in order to manage the task of finding and planning Swiss radwaste repositories. Shareholders are the Swiss nuclear power industry and the Swiss Confederation (on account of waste arisings from nuclear applications in medicine, industry and research).

Due to the actual state of Nagra's programmes, reported information will frequently include generic statements.

Groups Overview

Country: SWITZERLAND

Reporting Year: 2009

Reporting Group:	NEA-SD
Inventory Reporting Date:	December 2009
Waste Matrix Used:	NEA-SD
Description:	OECD/NEA sea dumping

Site Name	Facility Name	Facilities Defined		
N-Atlantic	Sea Floor			disposal

Comment

372: Waste volumes

See IAEA-TECDOC-1105 (August 1999), Annex A.11.