

Waste Classification Schemes

Country: CZECH REPUBLIC

Reporting Year: 2011

Waste Class Matrix: **IAEA Def.**

This country does use the IAEA Scheme: No

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

Waste Class Matrix: **cz-eu**

Yes

Description: The new waste classes scheme as showed below has to be ignored. Current waste classification is based on the IAEA Safety Guide 111-G-1.1:

TRW - >Temporary waste, whose activity after 5 years storage does not exceed the clearance levels.

LILW-SL > Low and intermediate-level waste-short-lived contains radionuclides with half-life shorter than 30 years

LILW-LL -> Low and intermediate-level waste long-lived exceeds limits for LILW-SL

HLW-> High-level waste waste for which heat generation from r

Waste Class Name	Distribution %			
	VLLW	LLW	ILW	HLW
TRW	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
LILW-SL	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
LILW-LL	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
HLW	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Comment **# 7186: Waste classification**

Solid radioactive waste shall be classified into three basic categories, namely temporary, low-level and intermediate-level, and high-level wastes.

Temporary radioactive waste shall be such waste whose radioactivity after long-term storage (maximum 5 years) does not exceed the clearance levels.

High-level radioactive waste shall be waste for which heat generation from radionuclide decay of the radionuclides contained must be taken into account during its storage and disposal.

Other radioactive waste shall be classified as low and intermediate-level waste. Low and intermediate-level waste is classified into two subcategories. The first subcategory is short-lived waste, in which the half-life of radionuclides contained is shorter than 30 years (including Cs-137) with a limited mass activity of long-lived alpha emitters (in individual packages a maximum of 4000 kBq/kg, and a mean value of 400 kBq/kg in the total volume of waste produced in a calendar year). The other subcategory is long-lived waste, that is waste not ranking in the short-lived radioactive waste subcategory.

Comment **# 25754: Waste classification vs. GSG-1**

Current waste classification is based on the IAEA Safety Guide 111-G-1.1. At present time there is no need to use recent GSG-1 and therefore the reference scheme is the valid one. As a simple recalculation between the new and old waste classification scheme is not possible the new waste classes scheme has to be ignored.

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

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This country uses the IAEA standard definition:

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