

Waste Classification Schemes

Country: NETHERLANDS

Reporting Year: 2004

Waste Class Matrix: **IAEA Def.**

This country does use the IAEA Scheme: No

Description:

The Agency's standard matrix

| Waste Class Name | Distribution % | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------|-------|
| | LILW-SL | LILW-LL | HLW |
| LILW-SL | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| LILW-LL | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| HLW | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

Waste Class Matrix: **National**

Yes

Description:

LILW, is called in Dutch the category of 'laag- en middel radioactief afval'. For the Dutch situation no distinction is made between short lived and long lived. The reason for this is that shallow land burial is not applicable for the Netherlands and therefore all categories of waste will be disposed of in a deep geologic repository after a period of long term storage. The long term storage will take place for a period of at least 100 years.

| Waste Class Name | Distribution % | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | VLLW | LLW | ILW | HLW |
| LILW | 0.0 | 90.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 |
| LILW, NORM | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| LILW, depU | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| HLW, non heat producing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| HLW, heat producing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

Comment **# 250: national waste categories**

Three groups of LILW are identified:

- LILW;
- LILW,NORM and
- LILW, depU

The first group, LILW is the 'normal' waste generated by the nuclear industry, users of radioactivity and users of radiation sources. According to the nature of the activity this waste group is further classified as follows:

- category A: all alpha bearing wastes
- category B: beta/gamma waste from nuclear power plants only
- category C: beta/gamma waste with halflife >15 years
- category D: beta/gamma waste with halflife <15 years.

All beta/gamma waste from the nuclear power plants is kept as a separate group because this is a well defined group that generally contains higher levels of strong emitting gamma nuclides. The A category is kept separate because these nuclides have long halflives and are highly radiotoxic. The separation between the C and D category is done on halflife, such as to include H-3 in the last category. Within a storage period of at least 100 years the last category will have decayed completely. SRS as a waste product is not kept separate. SRS is treated in the same way as 'normal' LILW, sources are embedded in a concrete matrix and subsequently stored together with other LILW.

HLW, heat producing, consists of:

- the vitrified waste from reprocessing of spent fuel from the two nuclear power plants (Borssele and Dodewaard);
- the spent fuel of the two research reactors (Petten and Delft).

HLW, non-heat producing, consists mainly of the reprocessing waste other than the vitrified residues. It also includes a small amount of waste from research on reactor fuel and some decommissioning waste.

The waste class scheme for The Netherlands is not based on a law or a regulation. It is since long (1985) common practice to use this class scheme.

The percentages in the matrix are based upon a comparison of the definitions of waste classes in both The Netherlands' and the IAEA's waste classification schemes. The percentages cited are a best estimate.

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

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Is not defined