Waste Classification Schemes

Country: ROMANIA Reporting Year: 2008

Waste Class Matrix: **IAEA Def.**

This country does use the IAEA Scheme: Yes

Description: The Agency's standard matrix

	Distribution %		
Waste Class Name	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

Comment **# 128: IAEA Matrix use**

The use of IAEA Def. matrix is not required by any law or regulation.
The matrix is just being used to report-non-power wastes to the NEWMDB.

Waste Class Matrix: **NPP waste**

Description: type 1: nominal activity less than 7.5E09 Bq/m3 (1 nominal Bq is the emission of 1 photon/sec of 0.8 MeV energy); or gamma dose rate less than 2 mGy/h at container surface
type 2: nominal activity between 7.5E09 and 3.7E12 Bq/m3; or gamma dose rate between 2 mGy/h and 125 mGy/h at container surface
type 3: nominal activity higher than 3.7E12 Bq/m3; or gamma dose rate higher than 125 mGy/h at container surface

	Distribution %		
Waste Class Name	LILW-SL	LILW-LL	HLW
type 1	100.0	0.0	0.0
type 2	40.0	60.0	0.0
type 3	0.0	100.0	0.0

Comment **# 129: NPP types of waste**

The NPP types of waste were established by the reference document of NPP RD-01364-RP1 (rev.3) "Solid Radioactive Waste Management Concept for Cernavoda NPP", approved by the regualtory authority (CNCAN) on 14 Nov.1994.

Comment **# 130: percentages in the NPP waste matrix**

The percentages in the NPP waste matrix were estimated based on best knowledge of the waste (not on detailed analytical information).The percentages will be modified after more information will be available.

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
Jnprocessed means:	x			
Processed means:		x	x	x

Comment **# 12223: Definitions for Unprocessed Waste and Processed W**

According to NDR-01 regulations In Romania there is the following definition:Conditioning of radioactive waste - involves those operations that transform radioactive waste into a form suitable for handling, transport, storage and disposal. The operations may include immobilization of radioactive waste, placing the waste into containers and providing additional packaging.