

Country Waste Profile Report for THAILAND

Reporting Year: 2005

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: THAILAND Reporting Year: 2005

Waste Class Matrix: IAEA Def. This country does use the IAEA Scheme: No

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	

Waste Class Matrix: Thailand

Description: Thailand does not have any HLW even though HLW is part of the classification scheme. The

classification scheme is specified in the Science and Technology Ministerial Regulation.

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

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

This country uses the following definitions:

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

Groups Overview

Country: THAILAND Reporting Year: 2005

Reporting Group:	National
Inventory Reporting Date:	December 2005
Waste Matrix Used:	Thailand
Description:	In this reporting group, a single theoretical site is defined. The waste quantities reported are the totals for actual sites located around Thailand. See the comment regarding inventory reporting date.

Site Name	Facility Name	Fa	acilities Define	ed
All Sites	OAP-SF1		storage	
	OAP-SF2		storage	
	OAP-SRS		storage	
	OAP-WPF	processing		

Comment # 408: VLLW

VLLW is generated but not released due to a lack of regulation regarding release. It is not segregated from LLW and therefore is reported in the NEWMDB as part of LILW-SL waste

Site (Structure): All Sites

Country: THAILAND Reporting Year: 2005

Full Name: A single theoretical site is defined to facilitate reporting to the NEWMDB. The waste

quantities reported are the totals for actual sites located around Thailand, including those at

the central facility located at the OAP, Bangkok.

Location: various

Location: various

Description:

Official Website:

License Holder(s): National Centralized

Radioactive Waste Management / Office of Atoms for Peaces(OAP)

National Centralized

Radioactive Waste Management / Office of Atoms for Peaces(OAP)

Waste management facilities that are located at this site:

Facility:	OAP-SF1	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Storage Facility 1 at the OAP in Bangkok, for the storage of SRS which are conditioned and some are not conditioned.	

Storage part of facility OAP-SF1

The following shows storage status for waste classes and SRS.

Waste Class	Actual	Planned
VLLW	No	No
LILW-SL	No	No
LILW-LL	No	No
HLW	No	No

List SRS?	Yes
List UMMT?	No

Capacity:	310 cubic metre	
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Types of Storage Units

Storage Unit Name	Type Name	Year Opened	Closed?	Full?	Modular?	Contains SRS?
OAP-SF1	building	1996	No	No	No	Yes

Site (Structure) : All Sites

Country: THAILAND Reporting Year: 2005

Facility:	OAP-SF2	
•	Storage Facility 2 at the OAP in Bangkok, capacity 292.5m3, for Radioisotope (RI) wastes which are already processed.	

Storage part of facility OAP-SF2

The following shows storage status for waste classes and SRS.

Waste Class	Actual	Planned
VLLW	Yes	Yes
LILW-SL	Yes	Yes
LILW-LL	Yes	Yes
HLW	No	No

List SRS?	No
List UMMT?	No

Capacity:	292.5 cubicmetre, for the storage of the RI wastes, for the conditioned and non-
	conditioned waste-drums (200 litre).

Types of Storage Units

Storage Unit Name	Type Name	Year Opened	Closed?	Full?	Modular?	Contains SRS?
OAP-SF2	building	1999	No	No	No	No

Site (Structure): All Sites

Country: THAILAND Reporting Year: 2005

Facility:	OAP-SRS	
Description:	for storage of the conditioned SRS at the OAP in Bangkok,	

Storage part of facility OAP-SRS

The following shows storage status for waste classes and SRS.

Waste Class	Actual	Planned
VLLW	No	No
LILW-SL	Yes	No
LILW-LL	Yes	No
HLW	No	No

List SRS?	Yes
List UMMT?	No

Capacity:	15 drums (200 litre) for conditioned Radiumand 2 stainless steel container for
	condtitioned Cobalt-60 (420 Ci) and the condtitioned Ra-226(4 Ci) irradiator.

Types of Storage Units

Storage Unit Name	Type Name	Year Opened Closed?		Full? Modular?		Contains SRS?	
SRS	cask	2001	No No		No	Yes	

Comment # 7366: Conditioning of SRS under the support of IAEA

The first Radium-226 conditioning operation was performed under the support of the IAEA in year 2001. The total amount of Ra-226 was 4,823.6 mg(948 pieces). The second Radium-226 conditioning operation has been planned to operate in year 2004. For the conditioning of Co-60 source (420 ci) from the Radiological accident in Samutprakran province, Thailand in year 2000, was also supported by IAEA and successfully operated in year 2002.

Site (Structure) : All Sites

Country: THAILAND Reporting Year: 2005

Facility:	OAP-WPF	
·	Waste Processing Facility at the Office for Atoms for Peace, Bankgok, liquid waste treatment plant (chemical precipitation) since 1965, incinerator (20 kg/day) since 1992, compactor since 1992.	

Processing part of facility OAP-WPF

The following shows processing status for waste classes and SRS.

Waste CLass	Actual	Planned
VLLW	No	No
LILW-SL	No	No
LILW-LL	No	No
HLW	No	No

Туре:	Treatment, Conditioning	
Year opened:	1965	

Site (Data): All Sites

Stock of waste as at December 2005

Country: THAILAND Reporting Year: 2005

Site Name: All Sites

Full Name: A single theoretical site is defined to facilitate reporting to the NEWMDB.

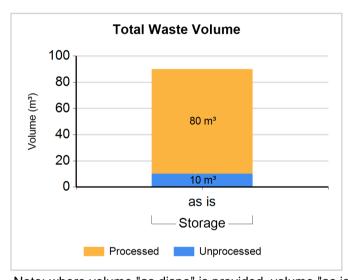
The waste quantities reported are the totals for actual sites located around Thailand, including those at the central facility located at the

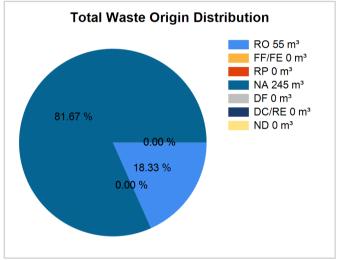
OAP, Bangkok.

Inventory Reporting Date: December 2005 Waste Matrix Used: Thailand

Waste Inventory

Est=distribution is an estimate, Proc.=Is the waste processed (Yes/No)? RO=Reactor Operations, FF/FE=Fuel Fabrication/Fuel Enrichment, RP=Reprocessing, NA=Nuclear Applications, DF=Defence, DC/RE=Decommissioning/Remediation, ND=Not Determined





Note: where volume "as dispo" is provided, volume "as is" is used in the graph instead.

Site (Data): All Sites

Stock of waste as at December 2005

Country: THAILAND Reporting Year: 2005

Waste Class: VLLW

Waste Class Name	Location / Facility	Proc	Est.	Volume "as is" (m³)	Volume "as dispo" (m³)	RO %	FF/FE %	RP %	NA %	DF %	DC/RE %	ND %
VLLW	Storage / OAP- SF2	N	N	5.000	5.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
VLLW	Storage / OAP- SF2	Y	N	80.000	80.000	5.00	0.00	0.00	95.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Comment # 6850: The additional characteristics of the waste

Most of processed solid waste came from the medical use, and universities. But the most of liquid waste came from the OAP research reactor and OAP laboratories.

Comment # 7368: VLLW volume-reduction

Most VLLW solid wastes are generated by RI users.

Those VLLW are treated for volume reduction and then kept in 200 litre-drums at OAP-SF2. Now there are about 400 drums.

Waste Class: LILW-SL

Waste Class Name	Location / Facility	Proc	Est.	Volume "as is" (m³)	Volume "as dispo" (m³)	RO %	FF/FE %	RP %	NA %	DF %	DC/RE %	ND %
LILW-SL	Storage / OAP- SF2	N	N	5.000	5.000	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Comment # 6851: The additional characteristics of the waste

Unprocessed Waste are as follows:

- 1. Spent ion-exchange resin from the OAP Research Reactor, have been kept in 50 drums (50 litre), total about 2.5 cubic-metre
- 2. The iron-steel contaminated with Cs-137 from the Steel Factories, (products from the melting of scrap metal from East Europe), total volume about 2.5 cubic-metre

Processing - Treatment method(s)

	Status					
Method	Planned	R&D program	Current practice method use over the last 5 years	Past Practice		
Chemical Precipitation	N	N	Same	N		
Compaction	N	N	Same	N		
Decontamination	N	N	Same	N		
Evaporation	Y	N		N		
Incineration	N	N	Same	N		
Ion Exchange	N	N	Same	N		
Size Reduction	Y	N		N		

Processing - Conditioning method(s)

	Status				
Method	Planned	R&D program	Current practice method use over the last 5 years	Past Practice	
Cementation	N	N	Same	N	
Containerization	N	N	Increase	N	
Encapsulation	N	N	Increase	N	

Site (Data): All Sites

Stock of waste as at December 2005

Country: THAILAND Reporting Year: 2005

Spent Sources <=30 years in Storage

Data available but will not be reported.

Attachment #840: SRS Data (LE30)

SRS thailand.xls

SRS inventory (as of January 2004)

Spent Sources > 30 years in Storage

Data available but will not be reported.

Attachment #841: SRS Data (GT30)

SRS thailand.xls

SRS inventory (as of January 2004)

Multiple Nuclides SRS in Storage

Data available but will not be reported.

Regulators

Country: THAILAND Reporting Year: 2005

Name:	OAP
Full Name:	Office of Atoms for Peace
Divison:	Bureau of Radiation Safety Regulation, Bureau of Nuclear Safety Regulation,
City or Town:	Bangkok
Main Website:	

Comment # 6848: Wastes that are regulated by the Regulator

 $\label{eq:MatrixThailand-HLW, LILW-LL, LILW-SL, VLLW} \\ \text{Note: At present, there is no HLW.}$

Regulations / Laws

Country: THAILAND Reporting Year: 2005

Name:	AEPA 2504				
Title or Name:	Atomic Energy for Peace Act, B.E 2504 (B.E = Buddishm Era) Ministerial Regulation on Waste Management B.E. 2546 (2003)				
Reference Number:	nber: Ministerial Regulation BE 2546 Art.1-13				
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:		4/1/2003	Regulation		

Comment # 6849: Wastes that are regulated by the Regulation

Matrix Thailand - HLW, LILW-LL, LILW-SL, VLLW

Milestones

Country: THAILAND Reporting Year: 2005

Start Year or Reference Year: 2005 End Year: 2007

Description of Milestone:

The Atomic Energy for Peace Act B.E.2504 is being revised to match the development of Nuclear Technology in the country.

Start Year or Reference Year: 2004 End Year: 2006

Description of Milestone:

The construction of the Centralized Waste Processing and Storage Facilities at the new site, Ongkarak district, Nakhonnayok province has been delayed, due to the financial problem.

Start Year or Reference Year: 1989 End Year: 2003

Description of Milestone:

The Thai cabinet had a resolution in 1989 to relocate the Nuclear Research Center, comprising the research reactor, waste management facility, isotope production facility and other nuclear facilities in OAEP to more appropriate and safe location due to it is located near the Bangkok airport. The Prequalified Bidding for the new nuclear research center was perfomed in 1995. The final Bidding was done in 1996. In 1997, the OAEP signed contract with General Atomics to design and establish

the new Nuclear Research Center at Öngkarak district, Nakhonnayok Province, 60 km away from OAEP. In year 2003, the OAEP got the construction permit for the new Research reactor.

Page 1/1

NEWMDB Report

Future Outlook

Country: THAILAND Reporting Year: 2005

Page 1/1

NEWMDB Report

Future Outlook

Country: THAILAND Reporting Year: 2005

Page 1/1

NEWMDB Report

Future Outlook

Country: THAILAND Reporting Year: 2005

Page 1/1

NEWMDB Report

Future Outlook

Country: THAILAND Reporting Year: 2005

Page 1/1

NEWMDB Report

Future Outlook

Country: THAILAND Reporting Year: 2005

Page 1/1

NEWMDB Report

Future Outlook

Country: THAILAND Reporting Year: 2005

Page 1/1

NEWMDB Report

Future Outlook

Country: THAILAND Reporting Year: 2005

Page 1/1

NEWMDB Report

Future Outlook

Country: THAILAND Reporting Year: 2005