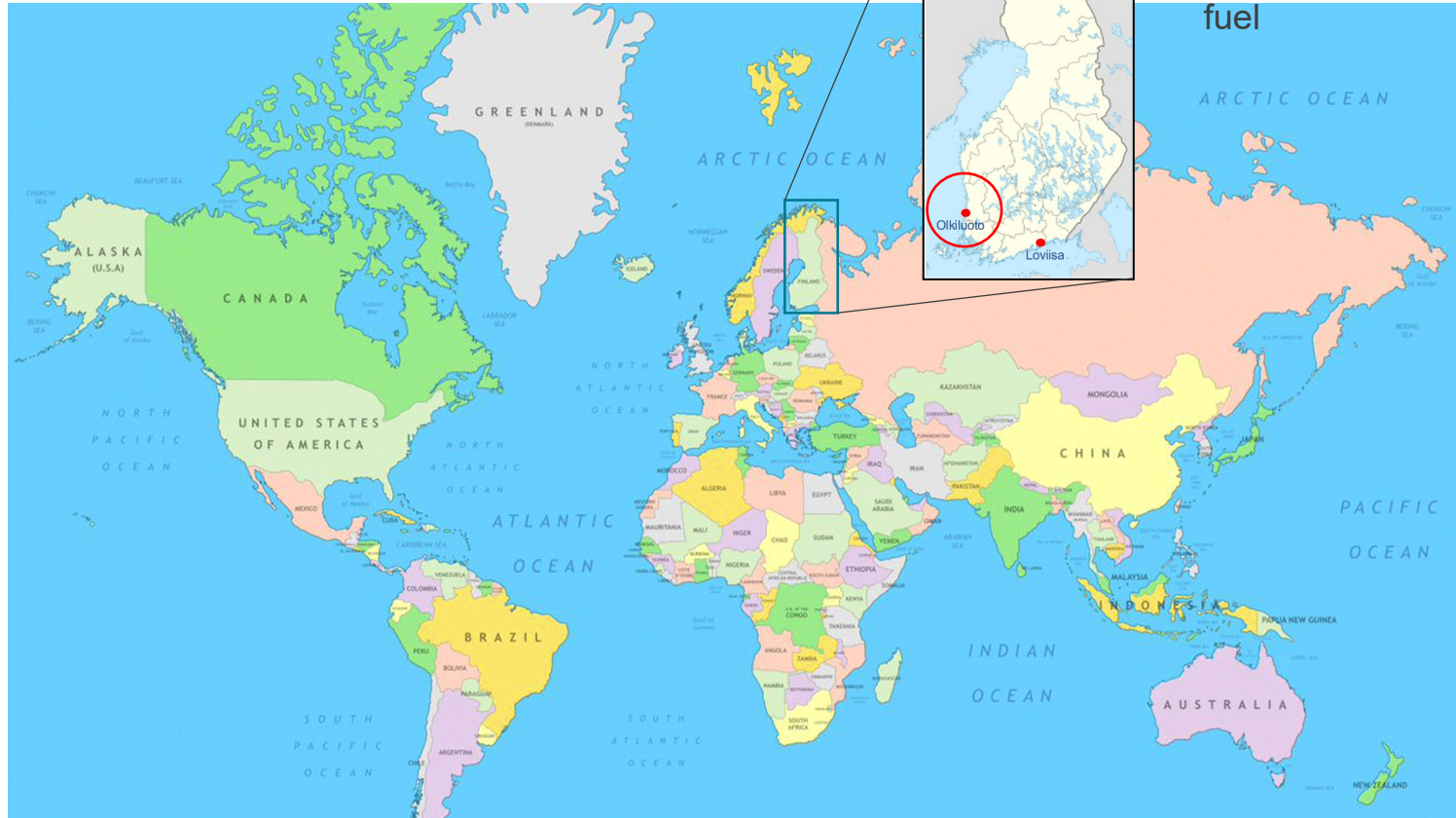


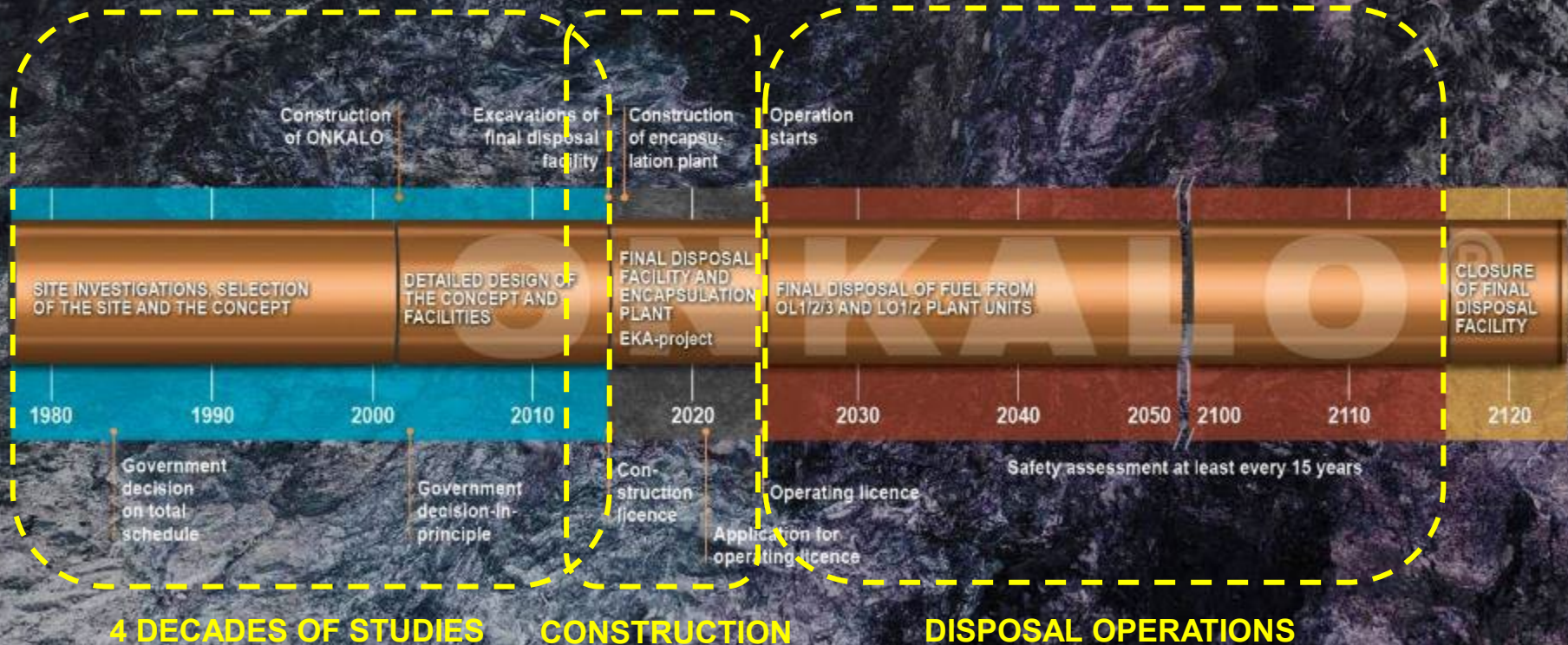
# Safe final disposal of used nuclear fuel in Finland

Tiina Jalonen, Senior Vice President, Development  
Posiva Oy

# Where is Finland?



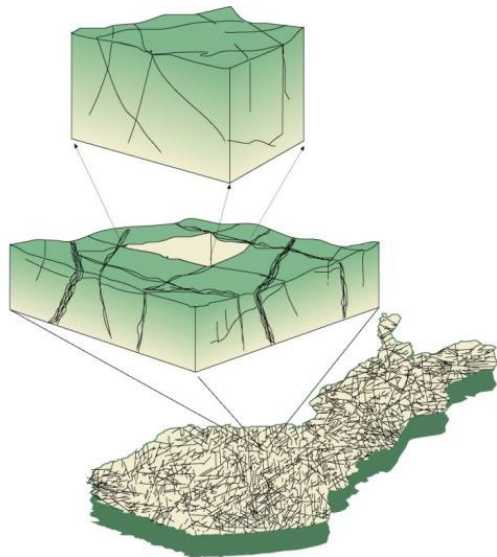
# The safe final disposal will be started first in the world in ONKALO®



# Site selection

Screening and identification of potential investigation sites

1983 -1985

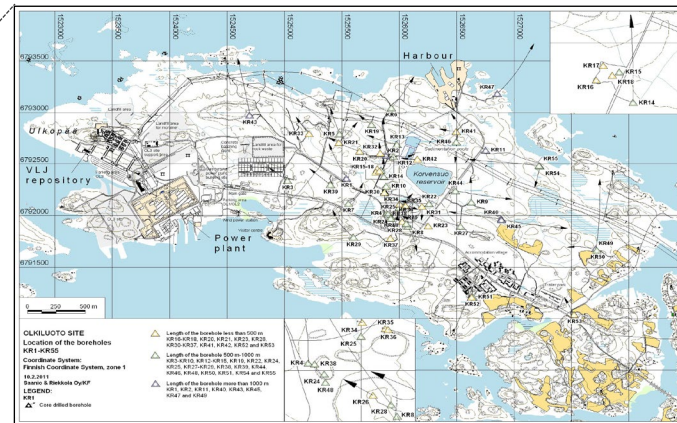
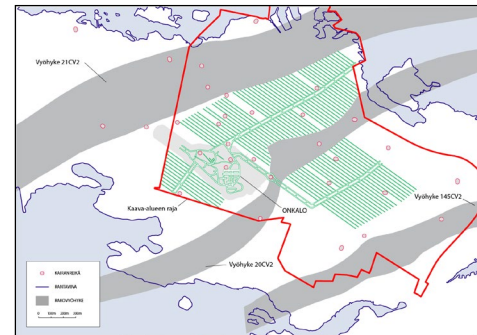


More than 100 candidate sites were identified



- Preliminary site studies
- Detailed site studies

Olkiluoto site



Olkiluoto

# Only safe final disposal is possible

Several release barriers back up each other and ensure **long-term isolation** of used fuel



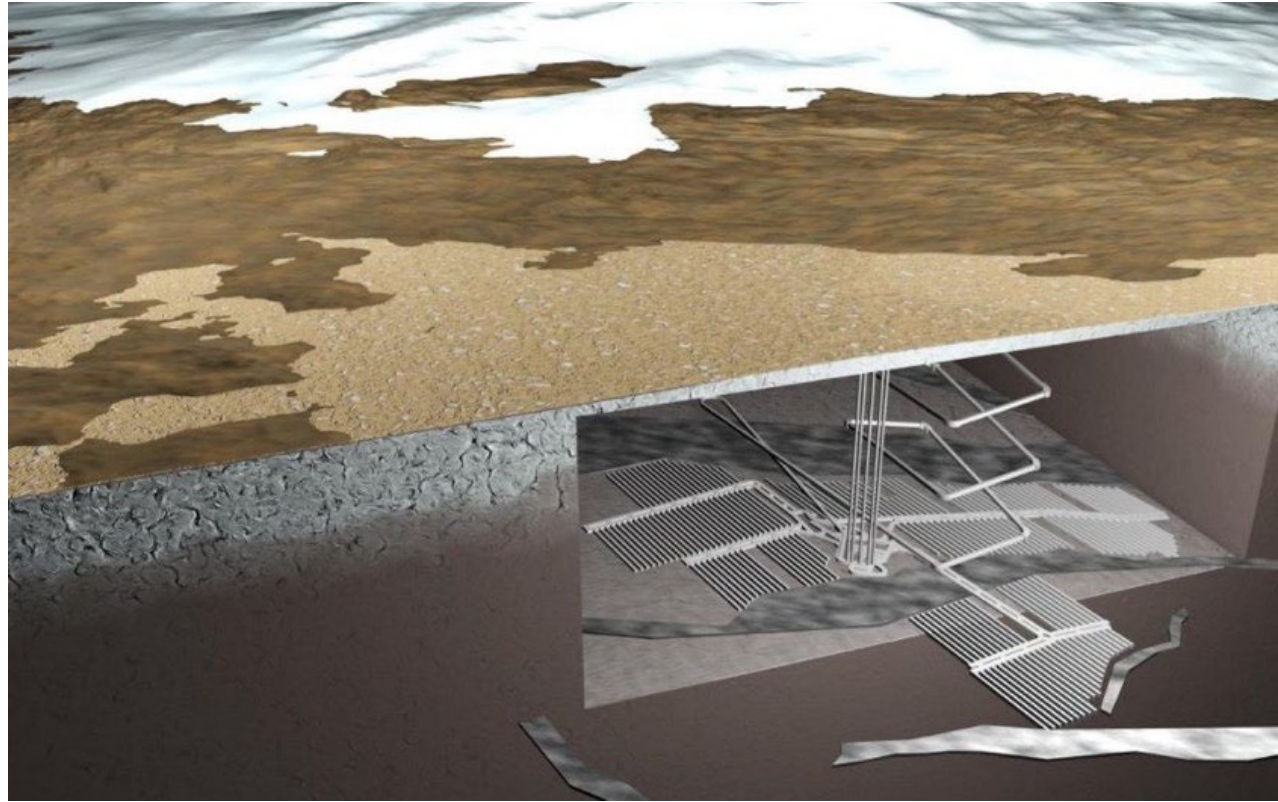
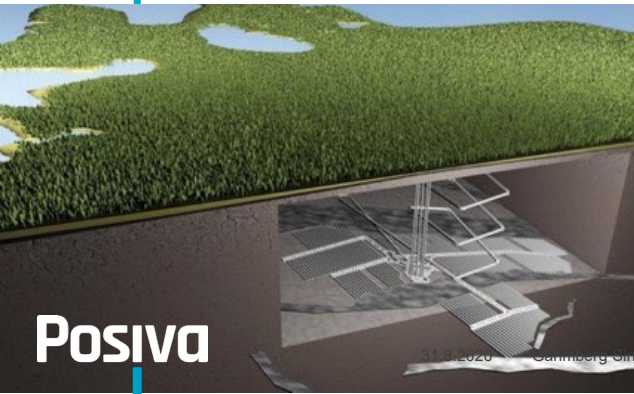
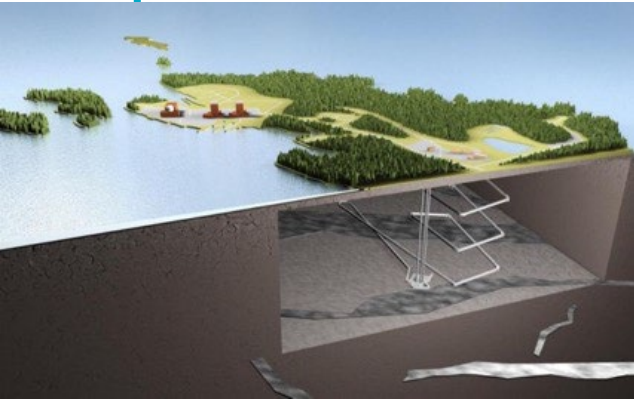
Solubility of the fuel ( $\text{UO}_2$ ) in ground water is extremely slow

Canister contains and isolates the used fuel permanently

The clay material prevents any water movement around the container

The flow rate of the groundwater in bedrock is minor and slow. The groundwater in the bedrock contains no oxygen and has no impact on copper. → All the material will virtually stay in their place in the bedrock.

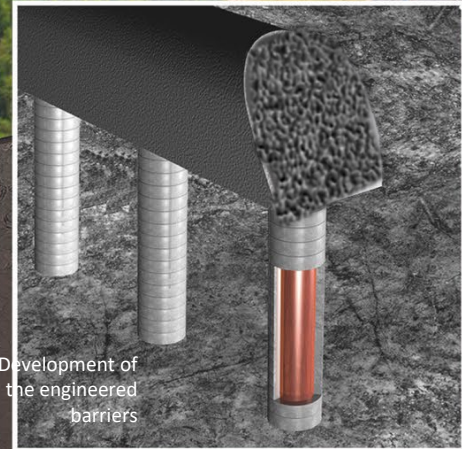
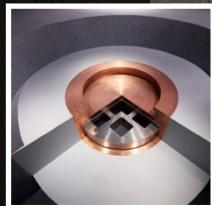
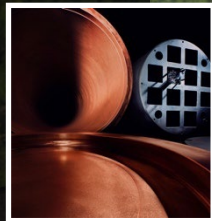
# ONKALO® area in the 2020s, in 4,000 years and in 100,000 years



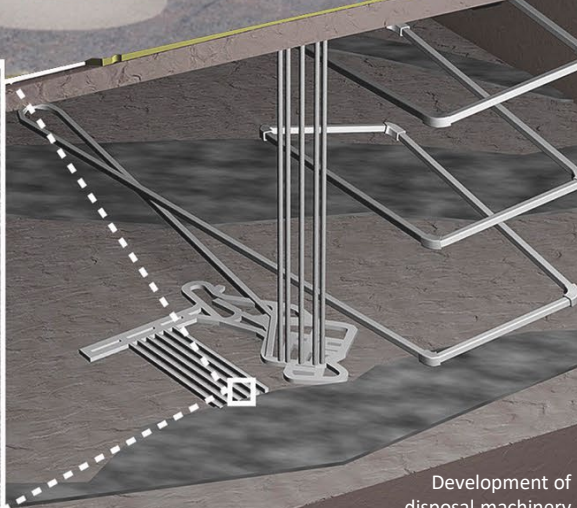
We have a solution for  
final disposal of  
used nuclear fuel



We have a significant  
role in climate protection  
as a part of the lifecycle  
of sustainable  
nuclear energy



Development of  
the engineered  
barriers



Site investigations

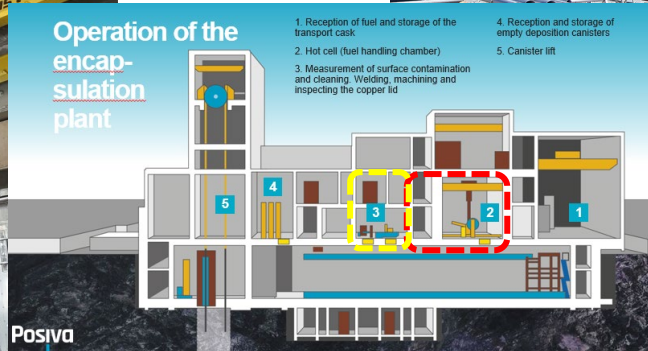
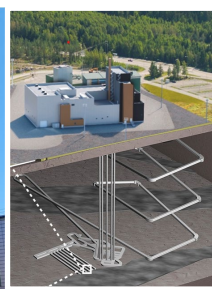
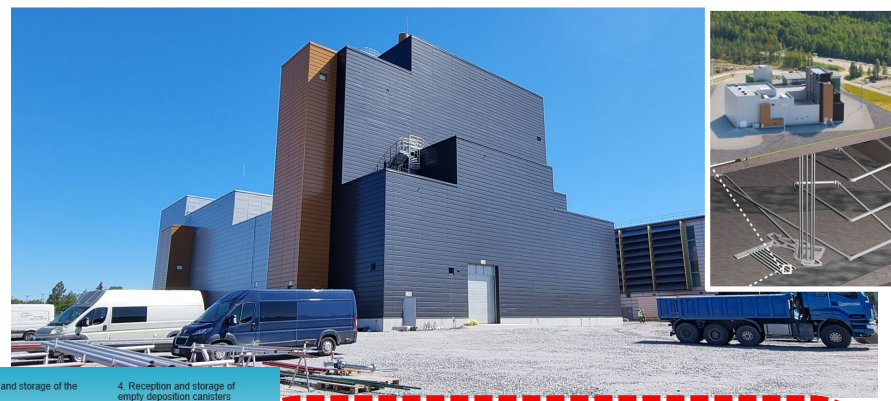


Development of  
disposal machinery

# Above ground facility Encapsulation plant



Manipulator for maintenance work at the fuel handling cell

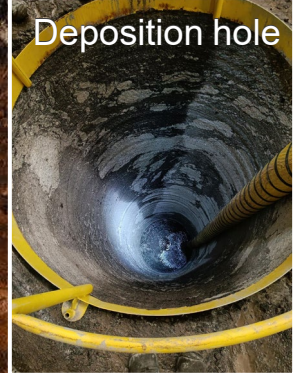


Docking stations for the canister and the fuel transport cask, drying station for used fuel at the fuel handling cell



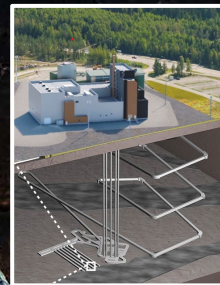


Deposition hole



HVAC works

# Underground Final disposal facility



Deposition tunnel

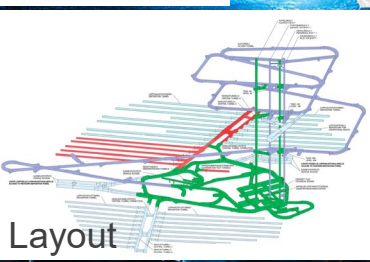


Central tunnel

Canister storage

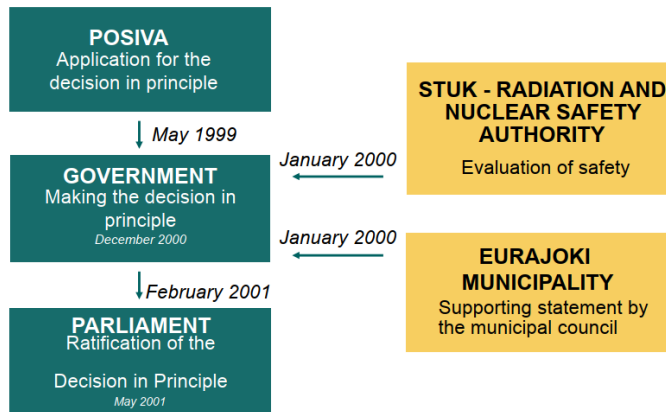
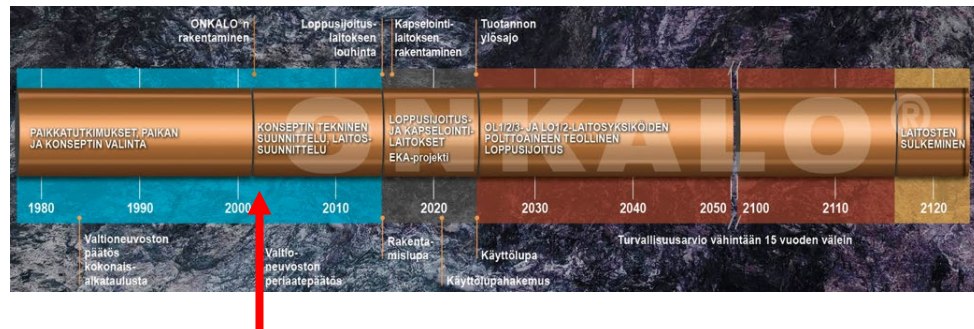


Layout



# Willingness: Municipal veto-voting

- According to the Finnish law, every municipality where a nuclear facility is proposed, has a veto-right in the Decision-In-Principle-process.
- Vote in Eurajoki municipality council in 2000:
  - 20 YES
  - 7 NO



# Ratification of Decision in Principle in the Parliament 18 May, 2001

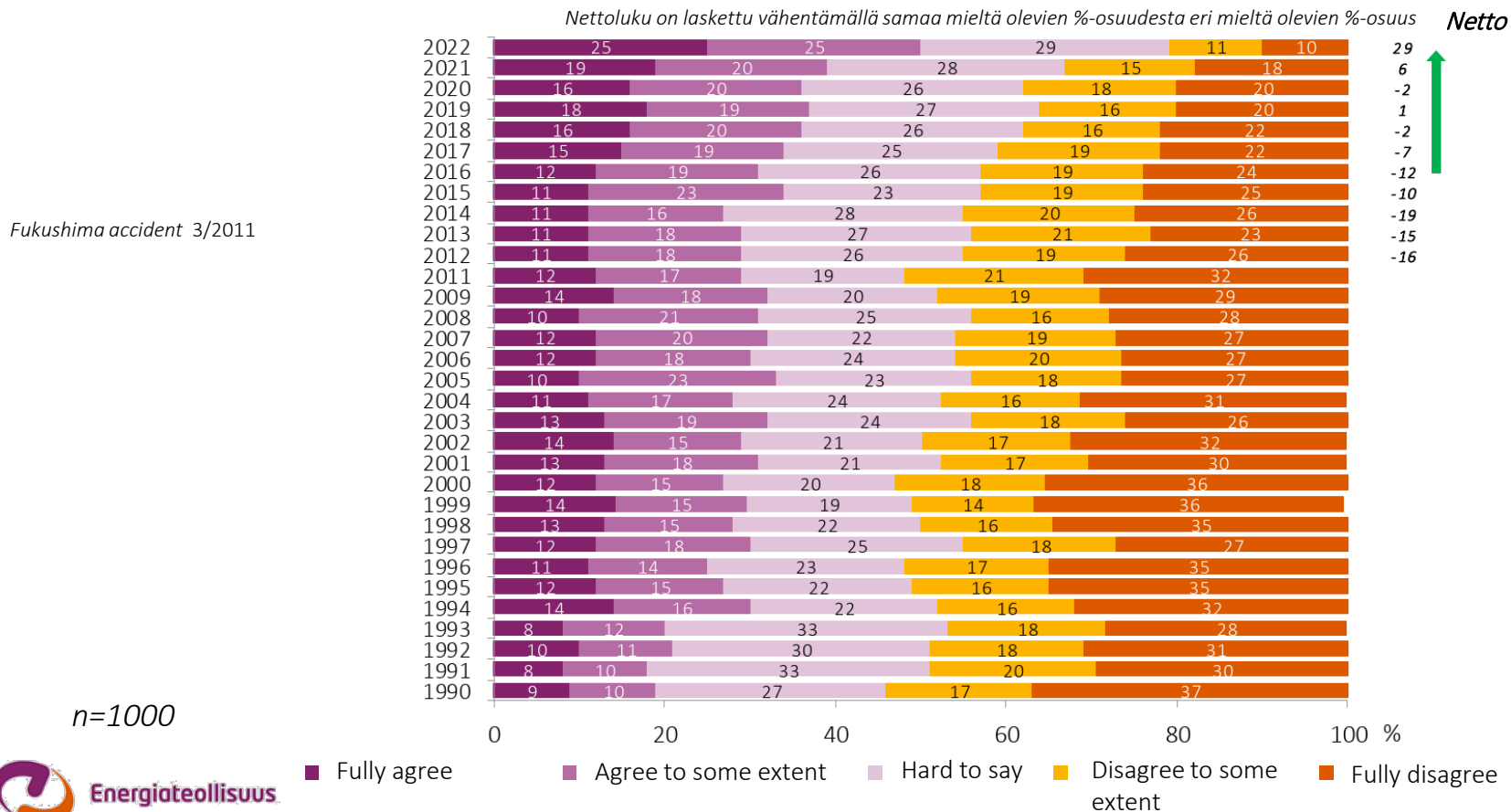


159 Yes  
3 No  
37 Absent

## Decisive arguments in the Parliament:

- “Aiming at final disposal is a better solution than just resorting to interim storing”
- “Option for retrievability of waste canisters must be maintained”
- “The present generation has to accept responsibility for nuclear waste”

# Radioactive waste can be disposed off safely in the Finnish bedrock





# Posiva

Global leader  
in final disposal

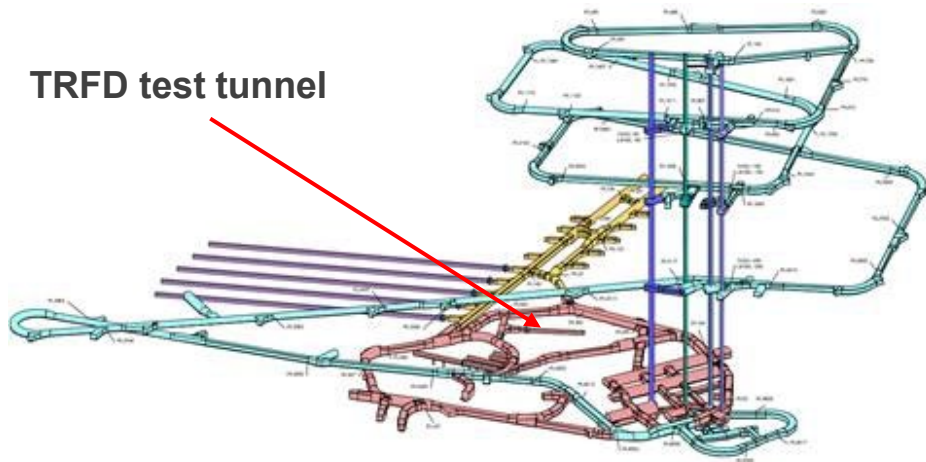
# The next goal - Trial Run of Final Disposal

Encapsulation and final disposal test is carried out with the facilities, machinery, organisation and procedures, which will be used in the operation phase:

- fuel transports
- encapsulation
- final disposal
- retrieval of a "damaged" canister

Comprises five canisters, four deposition holes and about 70 m of deposition tunnel as well as the plug of the tunnel

TRFD test tunnel



Canister installation machine