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NACKA TINGSRÄTT
Avdelning 4

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Till:

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Mark- och miljödomstolens mål M 1333-11

Strålsäkerhetsmyndighetens referens:
SSM2011-3522 för slutförvarsansökan
SSM2011-3833 för Clink-ansökan

Yrkande om avvisning av SKB AB:s ansökan om system för förvaring av använt kärnbränsle och kärnavfall (KBS-3 systemet)

Miljörelsens kärnavfallssekretariat (Milkas) samt Folkkampanjen mot Kärnkraft-Kärnvapen (FMKK) och Jordens Vänner (JV) står bakom detta yttrande. FMKK och JV bildade Milkas år 2004 för att följa samrådsprocessen och förbereda sig inför Strålsäkerhetsmyndighetens granskning och en eventuell förhandling i Mark- och miljödomstolen gällande SKB:s ansökan om att bygga ett förvar för använt kärnbränsle.

Vi har av Nacka Tingsrätt Mark- och miljödomstolen (MMD) i aktbilaga 355 daterad 2016-01-29 beretts tillfälle att lämna "synpunkter med anledning av ansökan och miljökonsekvensbeskrivningen" avseende SKB AB:s ansökan om "tillstånd till anläggningar i ett sammanhängande system för slutförvaring av använt kärnbränsle och kärnavfall" (aktbilaga 1, mål M 1333-11) (KBS-3 systemet).

Vår uppfattning presenterad i Milkas' yttrande 10 oktober 2013 (komplettering I, aktbilaga 277) och 15 oktober 2013 (komplettering II, aktbilaga 280), samt 24 juni 2015 (aktbilaga 330) har förstärkts med hänsyn till de kritiska synpunkter som har lämnats in under senare tid av parter oberoende av kärnkraftsindustrin. Några exempel är yttranden av:

- Nils-Axel Mörner (aktbilaga 387, 373 och 353),
- Herbert Henkel, Peter Szakálos, Anders Rosengren, Seshadri Seetharaman och Christofer Leygraf (aktbilaga 382),
- Roland Pusch (aktbilaga 380),
- samt yttranden från SERO och MKG.

Vi anser också att det är en allvarlig svaghet att alternativa metoder, som kan vara bättre för att hantera använt kärnbränsle, inte har utretts närmare. Det gäller t.ex. djupa borrhål och varianter av torrförvar, som HOSS (hardened on-site storage), dvs. ett mycket säkert förvar vid kärnkraftverken. HOSS har stort stöd i USA enligt det bifogade dokumentet "Principles for Safeguarding Nuclear Waste at Reactors" från 2012. Vi bifogar också en sida med IEER:s (Institute for Energy and Environment Research i USA), sammanfattning av HOSS-systemet, daterad 4 juni 2012.

Vår helhetsbedömning är att KBS-3-systemet har stora brister och yrkar således att Mark- och miljödomstolen och Strålsäkerhetsmyndigheten avvisar SKB:s ansökan.

Miles Goldstick, informationssekreterare, Milkas,
för Milkas, Folkkampanjen mot kärnkraft och kärnvapen och Jordens Vänner.



Principles for Safeguarding Nuclear Waste at Reactors

The following principles are based on the urgent need to protect the public from the threats posed by the current vulnerable storage of commercial irradiated fuel. The United States does not currently have a national policy for the permanent storage of high-level nuclear waste. The Obama administration has determined that the Yucca Mountain site, which has been mired in bad science and mismanagement, is not an option for geologic storage of nuclear waste.

Unfortunately, reprocessing proponents have used this opportunity to promote reprocessing as the solution for managing our nuclear waste. Contrary to their claims, however, reprocessing is extremely expensive, highly polluting, and a proliferation threat, and will actually complicate the management of irradiated fuel. Nor will reprocessing obviate the need for, or “save space” in, a geologic repository.

The United States has a unique opportunity to re-evaluate our nuclear waste management plan. We can make wise decisions about safeguarding radioactive waste or go down the risky, costly, and proliferation prone path towards reprocessing.

The undersigned organizations’ support for improving the protection of radioactive waste stored at reactor sites is a matter of security and is in no way an indication that we support nuclear power and the generation of more nuclear waste.

- **Require a low-density, open-frame layout for fuel pools:** Fuel pools were originally designed for temporary storage of a limited number of irradiated fuel assemblies in a low density, open frame configuration. As the amount of waste generated has increased beyond the designed capacity, the pools have been reorganized so that the concentration of fuel in the pools is nearly the same as that in operating reactor cores. If water is lost from a densely packed pool as the result of an attack or an accident, cooling by ambient air would likely be insufficient to prevent a fire, resulting in the release of large quantities of radioactivity to the environment. A low density, open-frame arrangement within fuel pools could allow enough air circulation to keep the fuel from catching fire. In order to achieve and maintain this arrangement within the pools, irradiated fuel must be transferred from the pools to dry storage within five years of being discharged from the reactor.

- **Establish hardened on-site storage (HOSS):** Irradiated fuel must be stored as safely as possible as close to the site of generation as possible. Waste moved from fuel pools must be safeguarded in hardened, on-site storage (HOSS) facilities. Transporting waste to interim away-from-reactor storage should not be done unless the reactor site is unsuitable for a HOSS facility and the move increases the safety and security of the waste. HOSS facilities

must not be regarded as a permanent waste solution, and thus should not be constructed deep underground. The waste must be retrievable, and real-time radiation and heat monitoring at the HOSS facility must be implemented for early detection of radiation releases and overheating. The overall objective of HOSS should be that the amount of releases projected in even severe attacks should be low enough that the storage system would be unattractive as a terrorist target. Design criteria that would correspond to the overall objective must include:

- Resistance to severe attacks, such as a direct hit by high-explosive or deeply penetrating weapons and munitions or a direct hit by a large aircraft loaded with fuel or a small aircraft loaded with fuel and/or explosives, without major releases.
- Placement of individual canisters that makes detection difficult from outside the site boundary.

- **Protect fuel pools:** Irradiated fuel must be kept in pools for several years before it can be stored in a dry facility. The pools must be protected to withstand an attack by air, land, or water from a force at least equal in size and coordination to the 9/11 attacks. The security improvements must be approved by a panel of experts independent of the nuclear industry and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
- **Require periodic review of HOSS facilities and fuel pools:** An annual report consisting of the review of each HOSS facility and fuel pool should be prepared with meaningful participation from public stakeholders, regulators, and utility managers at each site. The report must be made publicly available and may include recommendations for actions to be taken.
- **Dedicate funding to local and state governments to independently monitor the sites:** Funding for monitoring the HOSS facilities at each site must be provided to affected local and state governments. The affected public must have the right to fully participate.
- **Prohibit reprocessing:** The reprocessing of irradiated fuel has not solved the nuclear waste problem in any country, and actually exacerbates it by creating numerous additional waste streams that must be managed. In addition to being expensive and polluting, reprocessing also increases nuclear weapons proliferation threats.

National

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Bruce Drew, Prairie Island Coalition

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If we don't approve Yucca Mt., then what do we do with the wastes?:

“H.O.S.S.” it:

“Hardened On-Site Storage” IEER NUCLEAR WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN June 4, 2002

[NOTE: It has been pointed out that even if no more “high-level” radioactive wastes (HLRW) were produced, we would still have to do something with the wastes we have, until such time as a final repository were opened. It's also obvious since 9/11 that the current safety and security practices currently employed to manage HLRW at reactors are inadequate and unacceptable. “What is the alternative?”, environmentalists are asked.

Alternatives exist -- “HOSS” is one. Many feel it's better to be deliberate and not err, than implement an obviously flawed plan just to say “we had to do ‘something.’” With HLRW, if we do “something,” it must be the “right” thing, because we won't get a second chance to be wrong.]

IEER advocates the following program be carried out by an institution that does not have the conflict of interest that the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) does, and under more stringent public health and environmental protection standards than those currently in effect:

Interim Management

Interim Hardened On-Site Storage (HOSS) (different from spent fuel pools and dry casks now used) should be used for all spent fuel that can be moved out of pools. Pool storage should be minimized. No new above-ground dry storage of the present varieties should be licensed. Current dry storage should be converted to HOSS. The federal government should pay for HOSS at closed power plant sites since it has defaulted on its obligation to begin taking the waste on January 31, 1998, and has large amounts of ratepayer money dedicated to waste management that it has not spent.

Goals: Hardened On-Site Storage should be able to withstand most terrorist attacks without significant off-site releases. A second level goal is to prevent catastrophic off-site releases in case of even severe attacks. There could be defense in depth as part of the system.

The technology to accomplish HOSS is available.

Interim Hardened On-Site Storage (HOSS) should meet the following criteria:

1. It should not result in catastrophic releases resist almost all types of attacks. The amount of releases projected in even severe attacks should be small enough that the storage system would be unattractive as a terrorist target.

2. It should be able to withstand a direct hit by a large commercial airliner full of fuel or anti-tank weapons without catastrophic offsite releases.

3. The individual canister locations should not be easily detectable from offsite.

On-site storage would be needed for ~50 to 60 years -- not much different from what is projected to occur at present.

Long-term Management

The long-term repository plan should proceed as follows:

Ten years of the following scientific and engineering work:

1. Research on natural geologic conditions that retard the movement of radionuclides for long periods.
2. Development of materials that mimic these natural geologic conditions (“Natural analog” materials).
3. Research on geologic environment types that would match the characteristics of these natural analogs.
4. Intensified basic scientific research on the properties of the most important radionuclides under a variety of laboratory conditions.

After this initial work, the process of selecting 2 or 3 repository and natural analog types would be initiated for concentrated work (10 yrs.). Then site selection (10 yrs.).

If the process is sound, disposal could in principle happen in the twenty years to follow. The total time for complete disposal of fuel from existing power plants (40 year license) would be roughly 50 years, maybe sixty. If the power plants are closed down the overall timetable would not be longer than envisioned for Yucca Mountain now.

For more information:

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