

SSI FS 2001:1

Unofficial translation

The Swedish Radiation Protection Authority's Regulations on Handling of Radioactive Waste and Nuclear Waste at Nuclear Facilities;

issued on March 23rd, 2001.

On the basis of sections 7 and 8 of the Radiation Protection Ordinance (1988:293) the Swedish Radiation Protection Authority has issued the following regulations.¹

Purpose

1 § The purpose of these regulations is to ensure that radioactive waste and nuclear waste is handled in a satisfactory way from a radiation protection point of view and also to establish conditions for a limitation of the amount of waste and harmful radiation effects from the waste at present and in the future.

Applicability and definitions

2 § These regulations apply to the handling of radioactive waste and nuclear waste at nuclear facilities. The regulations are not applicable to

1. practice at facilities for final disposal of radioactive waste or nuclear waste,
2. discharge by air or water to the environment from a facility nor
3. the handling of spent nuclear fuel.

Terms and concepts used in the Radiation Protection Act (1988:220) and the Nuclear Activity Act (1984:3) have the same meanings in these regulations.

Establishment and reporting of plans

3 § Plans shall be established for the handling and final disposal of all waste that exists at the facility, that arises at the facility or by other means is brought to the facility.

The plans shall be established and reported to the Radiation Protection Authority before the waste arises or is brought to the facility. Regarding waste that already exists at the facility or arises in an unforeseen way a plan shall be established and reported to the Radiation Protection Authority as soon as possible.

¹ Cf. Council Directive 96/29/Euratom of May 13, 1996 laying down basic safety standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionizing radiation. OJ L 159, 29.6.1996, p. 1, (Celex 396L0029).

Deviations that may be expected to imply growing amounts of waste or have impacts on the characteristics of the waste shall as soon as possible be reported to the Radiation Protection Authority.

The Radiation Protection Authority may in connection with the reporting of plans or deviations decide on additional conditions for the handling of the waste.

4 § The plans according to section 3 shall contain information on

1. the amounts of various waste categories,
2. the estimated nuclide specific content of radioactive substances,
3. sorting, treatment and temporary storage of the waste,
4. the intended final disposal of the waste and,
5. the schedule for treatment, temporary storage and transfer to final disposal.

5 § The information concerning final disposal according to section 4, points 4 and 5, may be omitted if the waste is to be brought out of Sweden.

Register

6 § At the facility a register shall be kept over waste that without further treatment is to be transferred to final disposal in Sweden or is intended to be temporarily stored for more than two years. The register shall be subdivided into items such as packages, components, containers or other units corresponding to the handling of the waste.

For each item the register shall contain information on

1. identity,
2. the origin of the waste or what part or parts of the facility it comes from,
3. the treatment of the waste and its physical and chemical form,
4. the amount of waste,
5. the nuclide specific content of radioactive substances and a date of reference,
6. the level of external radiation at a specified distance and date,
7. the storage position and,
8. the date of treatment. For waste intended to be temporarily stored for more than two years the date for intended treatment shall be recorded.

7 § Each registered item shall be clearly marked for identification.

8 § The content of radioactive substances in waste that without further treatment is to be transferred to final disposal shall be determined by nuclide specific measurements on the whole item or a representative part of it. If this can not be done the content may be determined by other means.

The methods used for determining the content of radioactive substances shall be recorded in a way that includes information on accuracy and limits for detection.

9 § The content of radioactive substances in waste intended for temporary storage for more than two years may be estimated on the basis of knowledge of the origin of the waste.

Information needed to be able to determine the content of radioactive substances according to section 8 later on shall be recorded.

Instructions

10 § Written instructions shall be established for sorting, treatment and temporary storage of the waste, as well as for how to determine the content of radioactive substances.

The instructions shall show which category of personnel that is authorised to check the results of the determinations done according to section 8. The instructions shall also show the kind of information that is to be recorded according to section 9.

Reporting

11 § A report concerning the past calendar year shall be sent to the Radiation Protection Authority not later than at the end of March. The report shall comprise a summary of

1. which amount of waste that has arisen or by other means has been brought to the facility,
2. waste that has been registered according to section 6,
3. waste that has been transferred to final disposal or has been transported away from the facility,
4. waste that at the turn of the year exists at the facility and information on its position and,
5. experiences of the handling of the waste and a follow-up of the plans established according to the sections 3-5.

Exemptions

12 § If special grounds exist, the Swedish Radiation Protection Authority may grant exemptions from these regulations.

These regulations enter into force on January 1st 2002. The provisions of section 11 are applied for the first time in the year 2003.

On behalf of the board of the Swedish Radiation Protection Authority

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