

## **Lessons Learned From the Decommissioning of Contaminated Small Waste Storage Facilities**

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### **ABSTRACT**

AB SVAFO is a nuclear waste technology and decommissioning company based in Sweden in the scenic surroundings of Studsvik on the Baltic coast. SVAFO is owned by the Swedish nuclear power industry. The company was created in 1992 by Sydsvenska Värmekraft AB, Vattenfall AB, Forsmarks Kraftgrupp AB and Oskarshamns Kraftgrupp AB as a consequence of the Act on the Financing of the Management of Certain Radioactive Waste etc.

AB SVAFO's main business is to take care of formerly state-owned spent nuclear waste at the site, including small amounts of nuclear fuel and some nuclear buildings. Some buildings have been decommissioned.

The aim of the decommissioning project was to set free as much material as possible, i.e. remove waste from the regulatory control regime and also free the remaining structures and buildings for conventional demolition and subsequent reuse of the property.

Four simple Aluminium-sheds (AS) at the end of their useful life, a delayed dismantling of an evaporation plant (ID) that is no longer required, two 150 m<sup>3</sup> underground sludge silos and a waste storage open field.

They have all been in use since the beginning of the 1960s, the AS for the storage of nuclear waste, the ID to treat liquid waste from two nuclear reactors, the two silos, one for clear liquids, the other for liquid-borne sludge, sediment and ion exchangers and one ground field for the storing of waste containers. Previous experience was obtained from the decommissioning and a recent demolition of a nuclear laboratory.

### **Conclusions and lessons learned**

From this project and prior experiences from other projects some conclusions can be drawn.