





KBS-3H

- Development of the Horizontal Disposal Concept

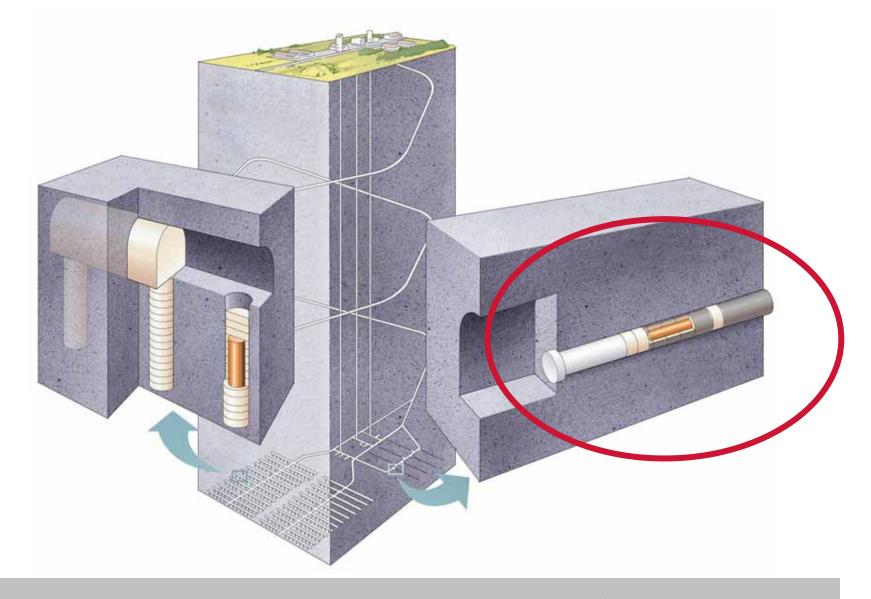
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ESDRED, an EC project within the ongoing 6th R&D program: Engineering Studies and Demonstration of Repository Designs



Horizontal emplacement, KBS-3H





Motives for the KBS-3H concept

- KBS-3H is estimated to be a more efficient disposal method compared to KBS-3V
 - Reduction in rock excavation and backfilling
 - Less environmental impact during construction
 - Reduced costs
 - Reduced disturbance on the rock mass during construction and operation
- Quality aspects
 - Prefabricated disposal container enables an easier quality assurance of the canister near zone



Key issues of the KBS-3H project

- Method for excavating the deposition drifts
- Methods for handling of ground water inflow into the drift
- Method for handling of super container in the drift
- Design of the bentonite buffer and the impact of groundwater inflow
- Consequences of the super container and other steel components
- Method for sealing the drift with an end plug
- Long term safety Does KBS-3H fulfill the requirements with respect to long term safety?



Main steps

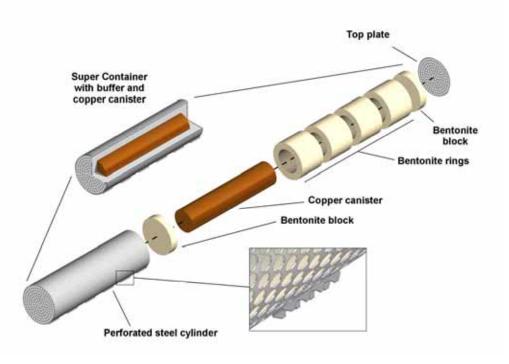
- 2002 Feasibility study of the concept
- 2003 Basic design
- 2004-2005 Technical development
- 2006-2007 **Demonstration and testing**
- 2007 Evaluation and reporting

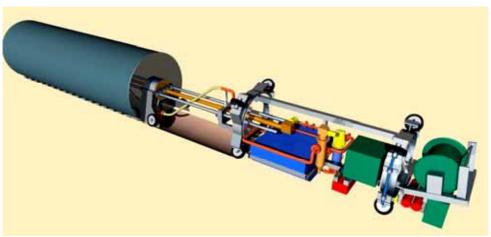
Decision – Continuation of the project

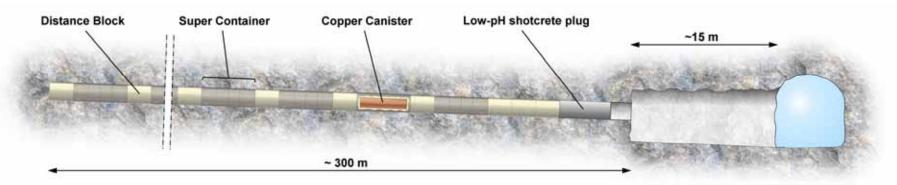
• 2008- Programme under discussion



Key components in the KBS-3H concept









The KBS-3H concept

Unfortuantely the animation is not available



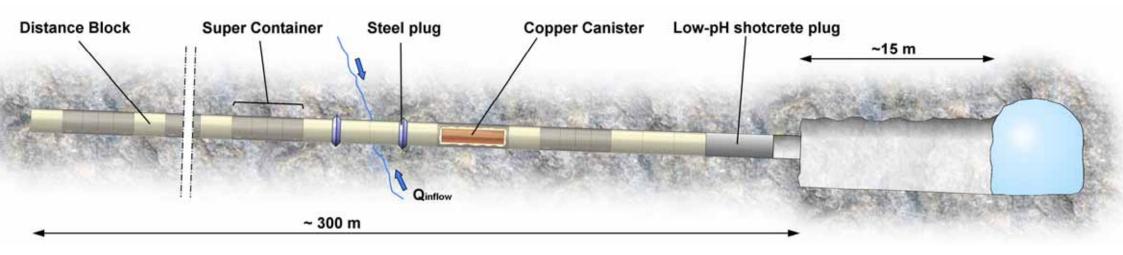
- 1. Repository layout and geological adaptation
- 2. Long-term safety
- 3. Demonstration and testing of the deposition equipment and drift components



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Repository layout of the KBS-3H concept



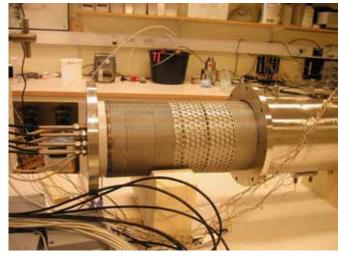
- About 30 super containers in a 300 m long drift
- Utilization degree depending on water inflow, bedrock conditions, etc
- Layout adaptation of the concept to Olkiluoto site

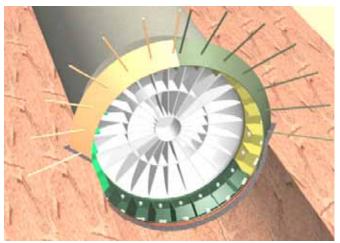


Evaluation of drift components:

- Buffer and early evolution:
 - Bentonite studies
 - Design of distance block

- Ground water inflow:
 - Reduce water inflow by different methods







- 1. Repository layout and geological adaptation
- 2. Long-term safety
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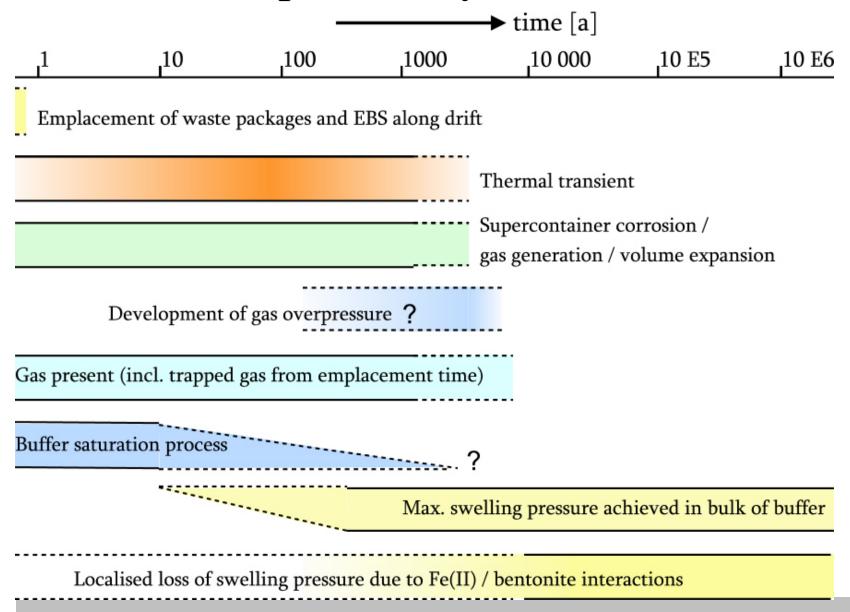


Long-term safety

- Description of processes of importance in the 3H concept and analyses of the processes
- Description of the evolution of the 3H system. Interaction with Design and Demonstration to evaluate and resolve critical issues related to the early evolution.
- Perform radionuclide transport analyses
- Iron-bentonite interaction studies
- Preliminary Safety Case based on Olkiluoto site



Processes and aspects of system evolution for 3H





- 1. Repository layout and geological adaptation
- 2. Long-term safety
- 3. Demonstration and testing of the deposition equipment and drift components



KBS-3H Demonstration at Aspö HRL

 Excavation of two drifts (February 2005)

 Test of the Deposition Equipment

 Full scale tests of drift components





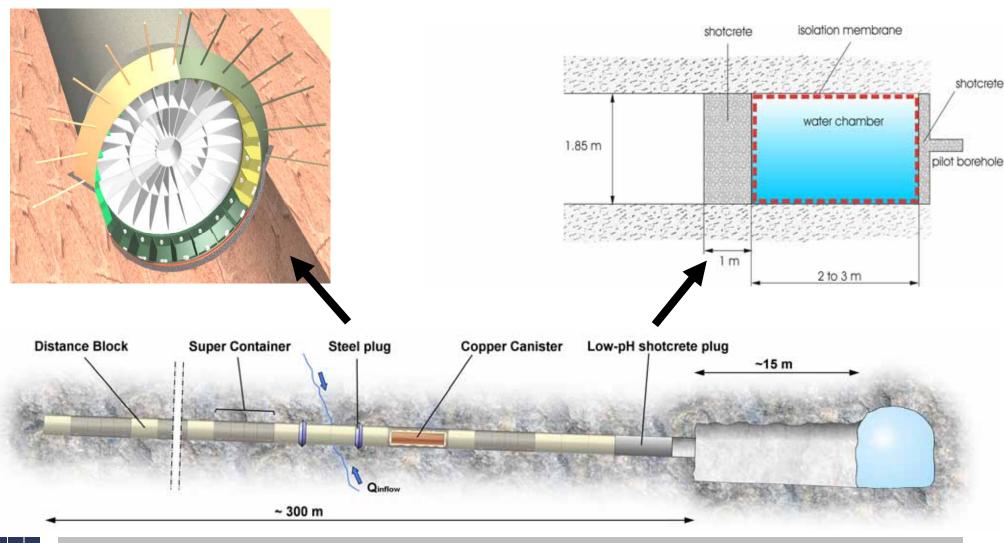
The deposition equipment



- Manufacturing is performed at CNIM in France
- SAT planned in September 2006
- Testing and demonstration of the equipment will be ongoing appr.10 months
- Evaluation and reporting up to autumn 2007



Test of drift components



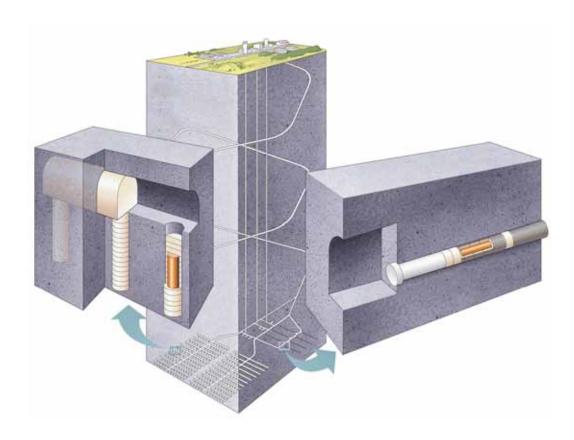
Conclusions

Important phase

- Main activities are well advanced or completed
- Some issues have still to be solved
- Demonstration and testing
- Evaluation and reporting

KBS-3H feasible alternative to 3V concept?

- Stepwise approach
- Planning of further development work





End of presentation!

Questions?

