

Sustainability: one more decision making element



Image: <https://www.initial.co.uk/about-initial-hygiene/sustainability/>

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Nuclear Technology

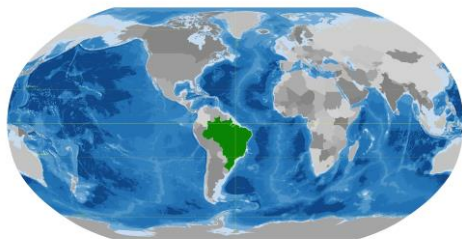
- Neutrons and gamma irradiations
- Radioactive tracers applications

Materials Science

- Nuclear Fuel
- Nanotechnology
- Structural Integrity

Environment

- Radioactive Tracers
- Aquifers Characterization



Mineral

- Mineral Optimization Processes
- Study of Fluid and Minerals Inclusions

Health

- Health Physics
- Radiobiology
- Radiation Metrology

Postgraduate courses

- M.Sc. And D.Sc. - Radiations, Minerals and Materials
- Specialization *lato sensu* – Waste Management

Nuclear and Radiological Safety

- Radioactive Waste Management
- Emergency Response
- Training in Radiation Protection
- Routine Radiation Monitoring
- Nuclear Safeguard



Cuccia, V.

Almeida, R.S.S.P.



Castro, L.

Alcântara, P.



Santos, Y.

Freire, C.B.

Rio 92 Declaration to COP 27
COP 1- 1995
1997 – Kyoto protocol

Nuclear Energy:
option for less greenhouse gases

What about other radioactive
applications and radioactive
waste management?



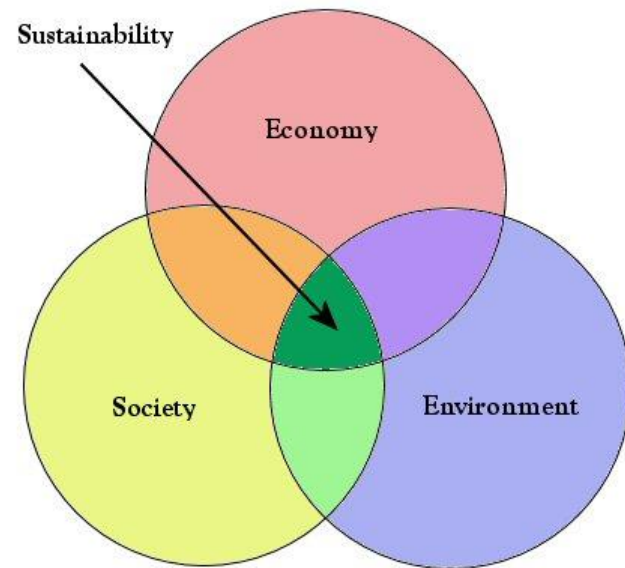
Source: Goody, Sarah. <https://redwoodbark.org/76370/news/cop27-outcome-disappoints-local-youth-activists/>

What is Sustainability?

Sustainability is a societal goal that relates to the ability of people to safely **co-exist** on Earth over a **long time**. (Wikipedia)

Meeting our own needs without compromising the ability of **future generations** to meet their own needs (UN Documents).

Sustainability is not just **e**nvironmentalism.
Concerns for social **e**quity and **e**conomic development.



Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainability>

Sustainability and Radiation Protection

Fundamental Safety Principles IAEA

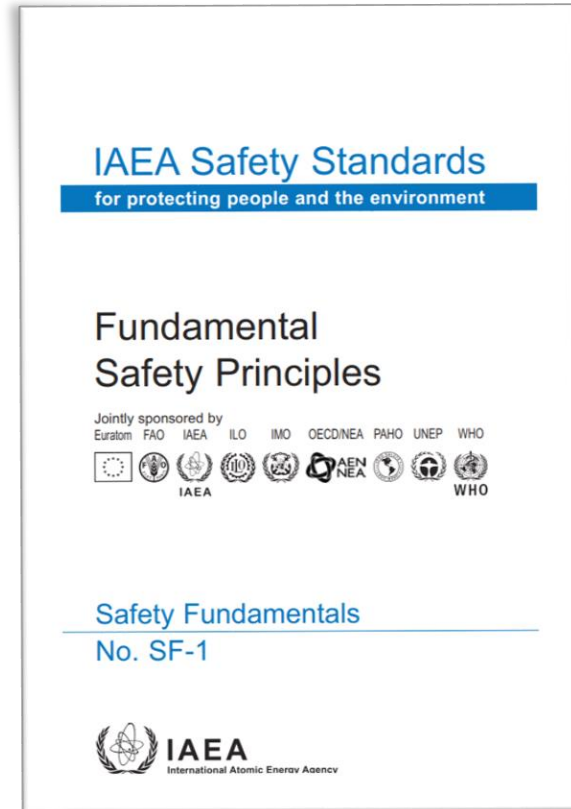
Principle 5: Optimization of protection

Protection must be optimized to provide the highest level of safety that can reasonably be achieved.

Principle 7: Protection of present and future generations

People and the environment, present and future, must be protected against radiation risks.

(Safety Fundamentals No. SF-1, 2006)

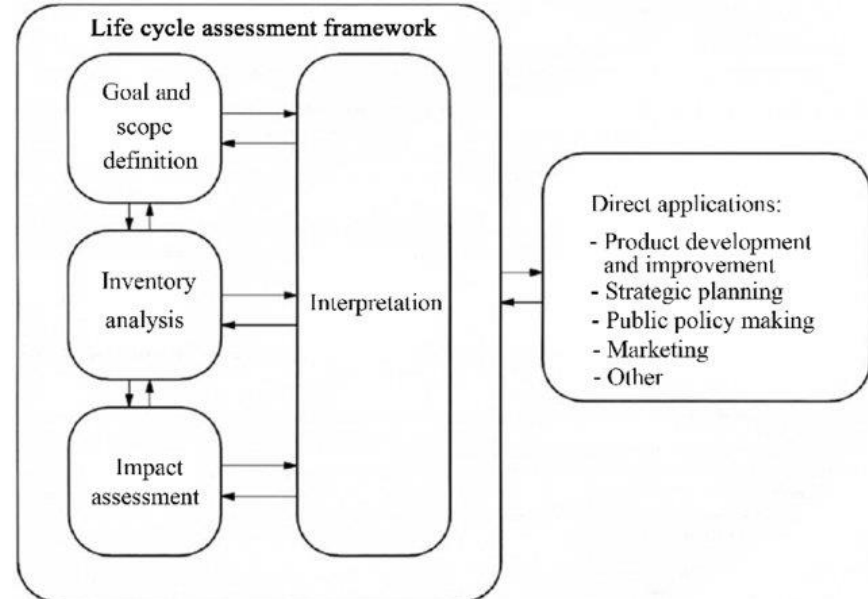


How can we address sustainability?

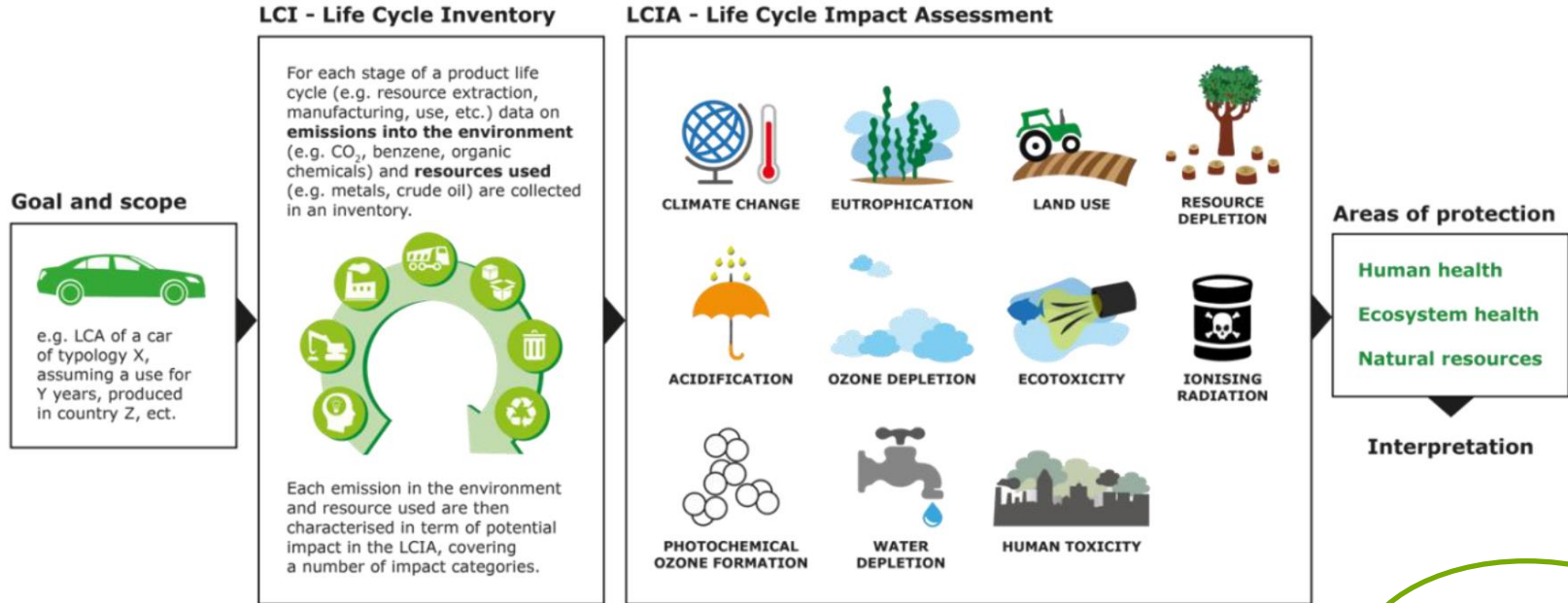
- LCA – Life Cycle Assessment (**methodology**)
- ISO 14040: compilation and evaluation of the inputs, outputs and the potential environmental impacts of a product system throughout its life cycle.

European Commission proposed the Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) and Organisation Environmental Footprint (EF)

#Atoms4Climate COP27 pavilion:
LCA cited by a panelist as a methodology to show that nuclear Energy in already constructed plants is a low carb energy source.



Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)



Source: European Commission. <https://eplca.jrc.ec.europa.eu/lifecycleassessment.html>

Social and economic impacts may be evaluated LCS and LCC

Software usage in Life Cycle Assessment

- Extremely popular
- Provide a complete analysis of the ecological footprint in a short time.

Notable Softwares



SimaPro
Developed by PRé Sustainability



OpenLCA
open source and free software



GaBi
Sphera's Product Sustainability (GaBi)



ecoinvent:
contains more than 18,000 datasets, modelling human activities or processes.



AGRIBALYSE:
French LCI database for the agriculture and food sector. For imported products, Agribalyse 3.1 relies on ecoinvent and WFLDB data.



Carbon Minds:
environmental assessment of chemicals and plastics.



First approaches applying Life Cycle Assessment to radioactive waste management

Example 1: Cuccia, V; Almeida, R; Castro, L; Freire, C.

Geopolymer x cement for radioactive waste immobilization

Cement:

- consolidated for radwaste immobilization
- Elevated footprint and CO₂ emissions



Cement



Geopolymer

Geopolymer:

- Synthesis with no heating: less emission of greenhouse gases
- Good mechanical properties; resistance to fire and acids.
- Can be produced from waste material reducing ecological footprint

In the literature, comparisons using LCA, considering only climate change, not applied to radwaste immobilization

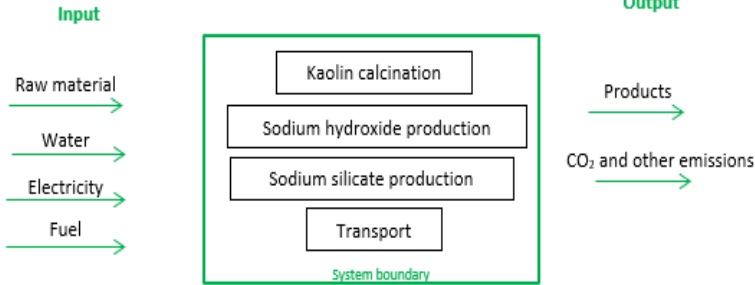
Comparison of sustainability aspects - LCA



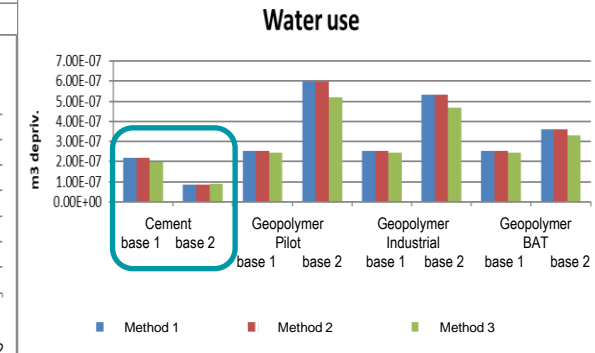
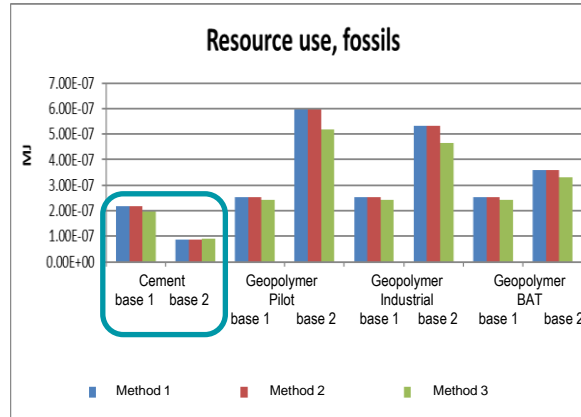
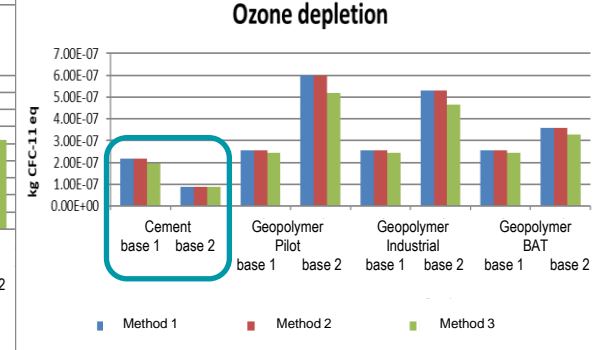
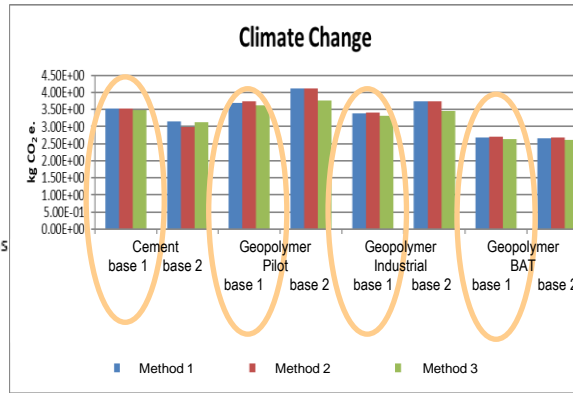
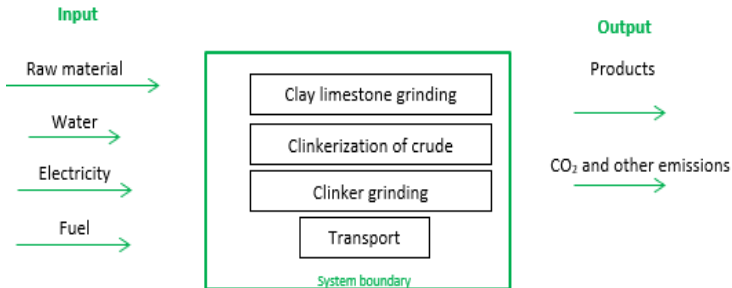
Geopolymer x cement for waste immobilization

Preliminary results

Geopolymer's system boundary



Cement's system boundary



Working on geopolymers formulas or reagents

First approaches applying Life Cycle Assessment to radioactive waste management

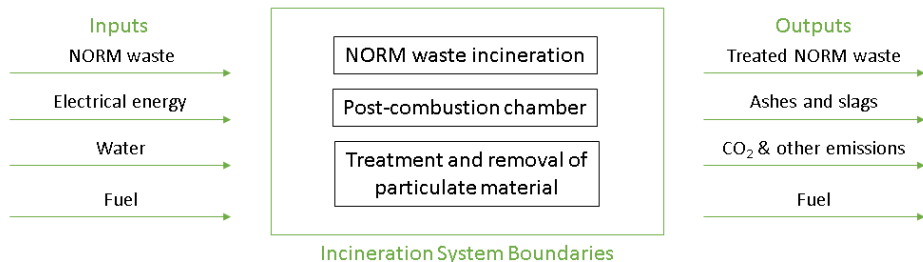
Example 2: Cuccia, V; Almeida, R; Alcântara, P.

Thermal treatments for NORM waste from Oil & gas industry

Incineration



Source: <https://tecamgroup.com/takreer-and-intecsa-industrial-trust-tecam-environmental-technology-for-first-project-worldwide-for-norm-waste-incineration/>



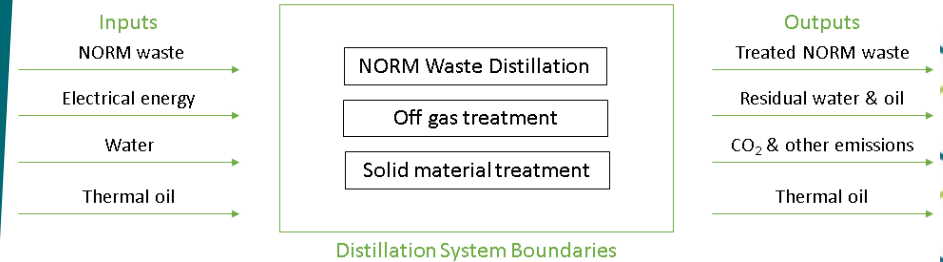
Vacuum distillation



Oil sludge, filter cakes
solid content > 50%



Source: <https://recyclinginside.com/vacudry-oil-waste-recycling-in-the-21st-century/>

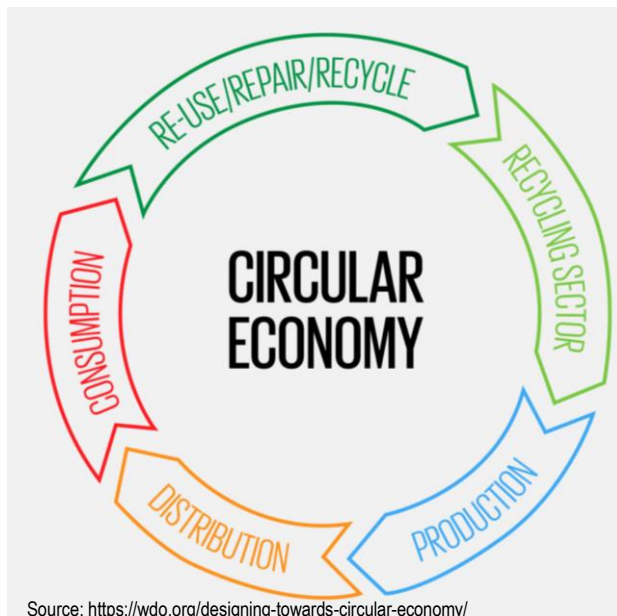


Sustainability for radioactive waste management

Where sustainability concepts might be applied?

- Generation of waste (Justification)
- Pre treatment
- Treatment – immobilization
- Disposal

From cradle to grave?



Source: <https://wdo.org/designing-towards-circular-economy/>



Source: <https://scientificpakistan.com/chemistry/what-is-green-chemistry/>



Final Considerations

- Environmental and social aspects must be part of a multicriteria decision making
- Important to have a **methodology** to prove that the sustainability is addressed in a scientific manner – transparency, reliability

Is addressing sustainability important for the nuclear area?

The conference will be an opportunity for this essential discussion!



Source: <https://schoolsweek.co.uk/what-do-schools-need-to-embed-sustainability/>

Thank you!



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www.cdtm.br

