### The illusive Final Solution

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# Nuclear waste calls for a long-term isolation under strict safety

Geology is the key
to a meaningful long-term assessment
of adequate safety for any type of sub-surface storage
of high-level nuclear waste

# The Ever Lasting Waste

We can never get rid of the waste, just place it out of sight and, what is worse, place it out of our control.

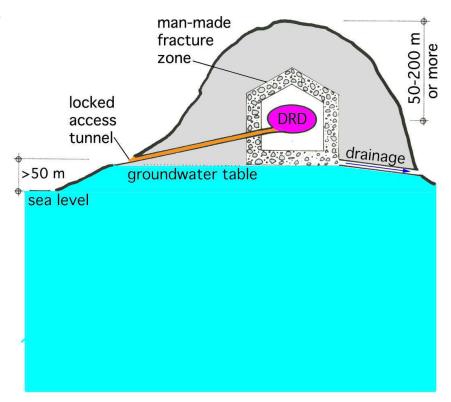
As long as uncertainties remain, we must keep the control of the waste.

Besides, the toxicity of the waste will remain, at least, for 100,000 years.

So, what can we do?

#### Dry Rock Deposit (DRD)

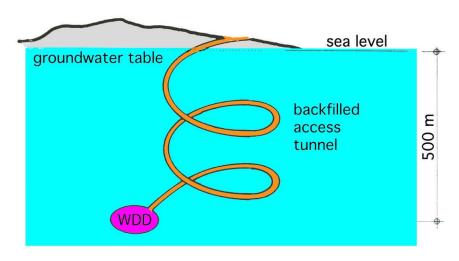
high relief area far above sea level



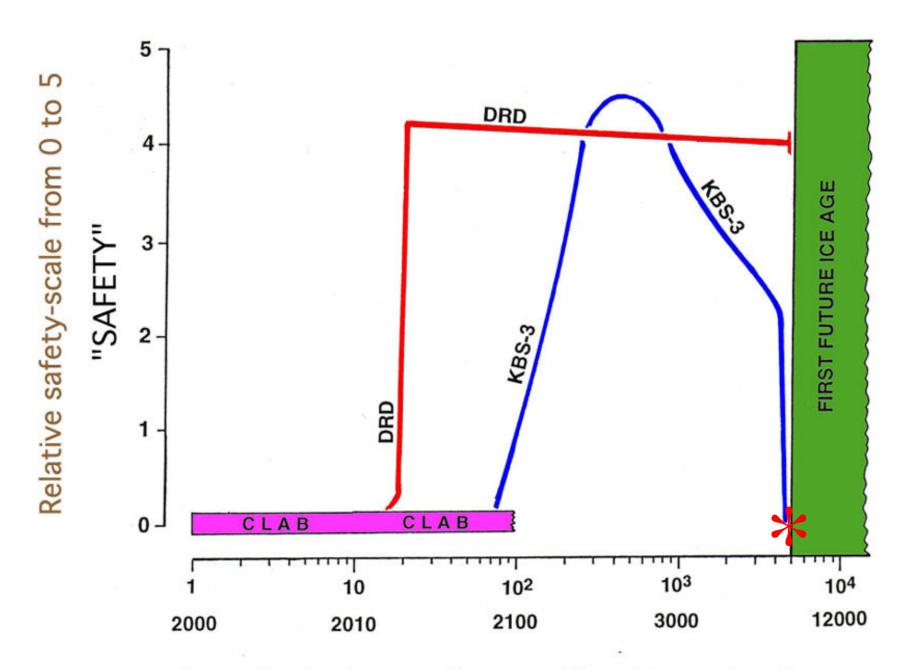
Accessible and Controllable

# Wet Deep Disposal (WDD) of KBS-3 type

low relief area close to sea level



**Closed and Final** 



Logaritmic time-scale up to First Future Ice Age

#### UP

Old claims by SKB & Posiva full stability max. 0.1 M7 earthquake only old fault reaktivation stable bedrock "plinths" 50-100 m respect distance (issue not known) many additional aspects steady state treatment

**New Observational Facts** no stability 100M7, 10M8, some M9 new faults & fractures no such things deform distance 10-50 km methane ice explosion many other factors highly dynamic systems

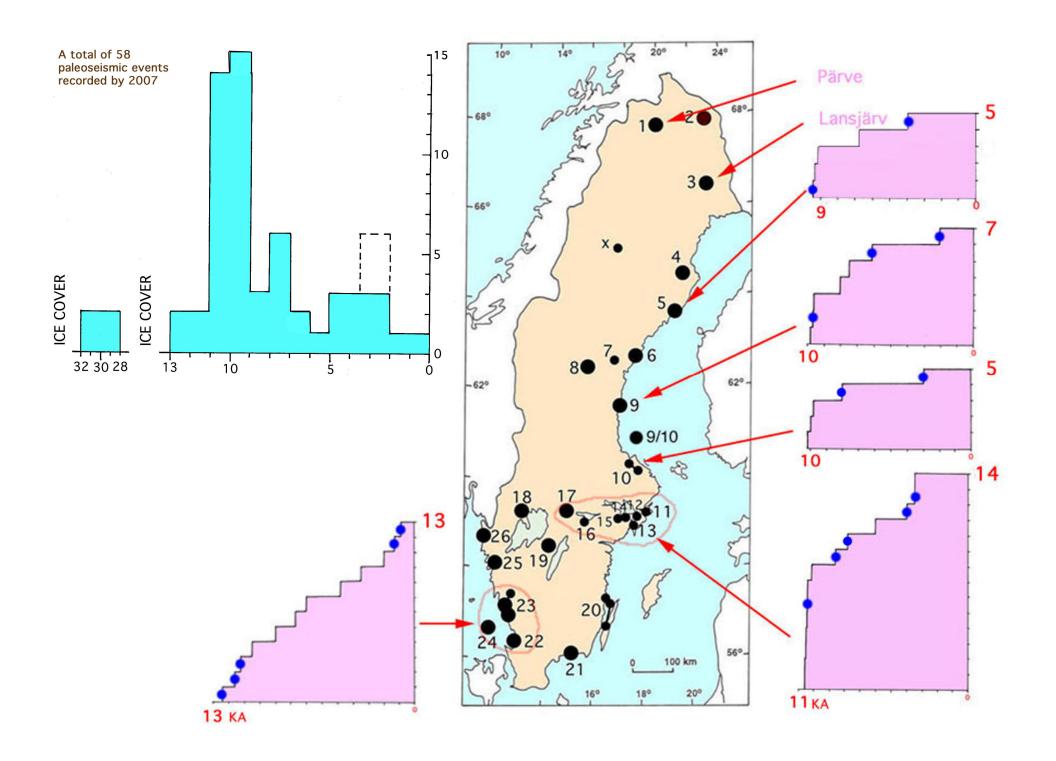
**DOWN** 

#### The KBS-3 method and the 100,000 years of requred safety

Assumptions & Models COLLAPSED Assumptions DURING stability concept and Models 100,000 seismic concept by **YEARS** respect distance SKB and POSIVA methane explosion lots of other things MUCH REMAINS CLAIMS **TODAY** to solve by to show SKB and POSIVA to improve

RELIABLE

UNRELIABLE



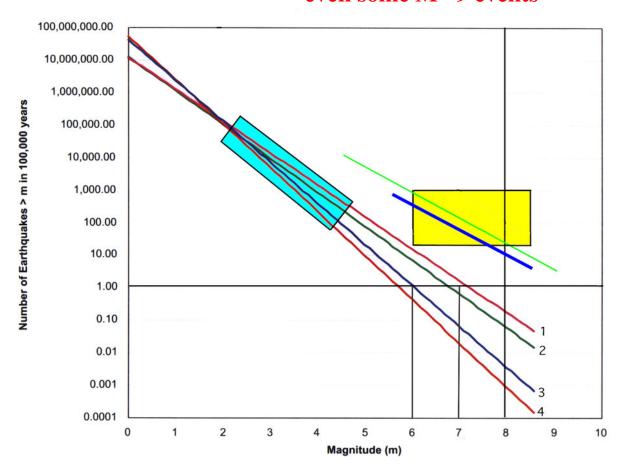
#### Seismic Hazard Prediction for the next 100,000 years

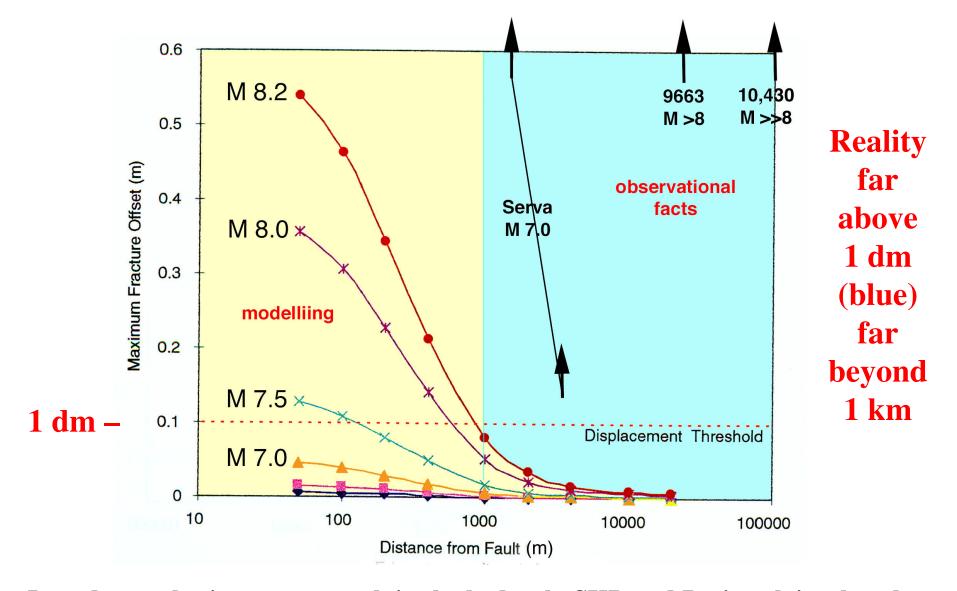
A: Blue box – based on seismic data only (SKB)

max 1 M 7 event in 100,000 years

**B:** Yellow box – based on paleoseismic data (Mörner)

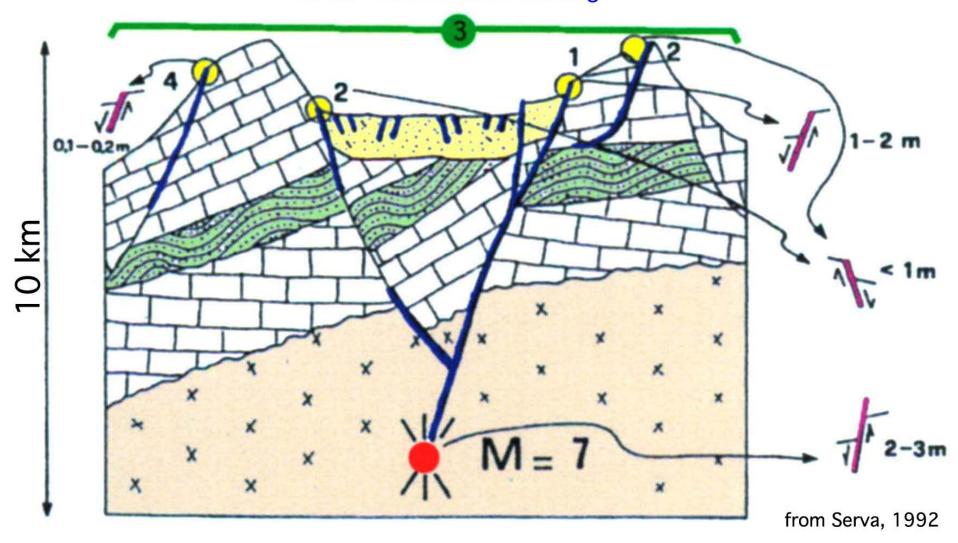
100–1000 M 7 events >10 M 8 events even some M ~9 events



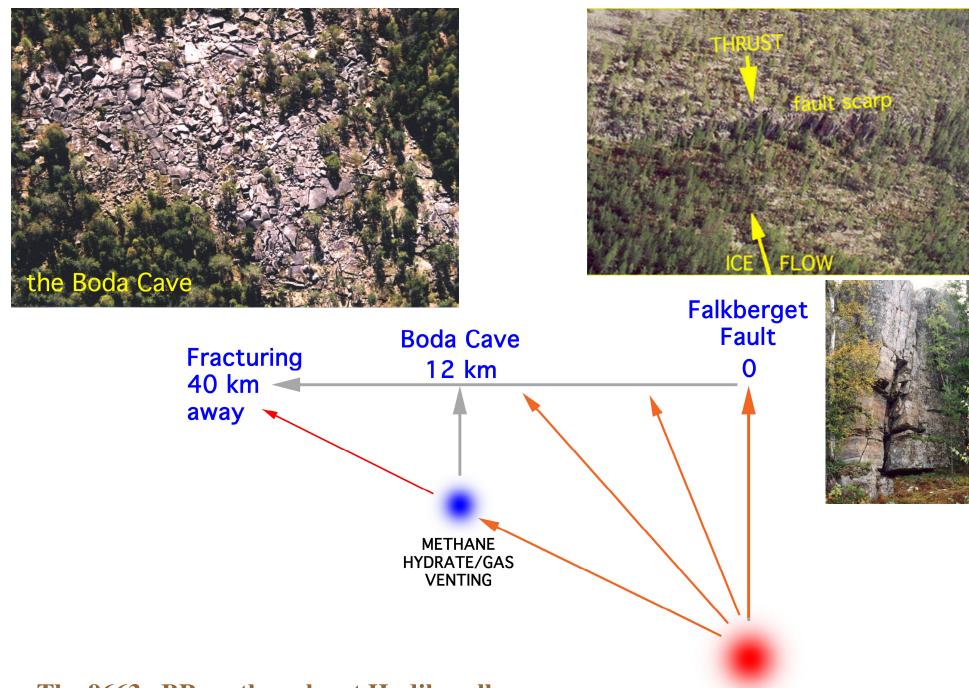


In order to obtain room enough in the bedrock, SKB and Posiva claim that the waste can be placed only 50-100 m from regional faults (yellow field above). This a "geological insult" and we must talk about 10-50 km (blue field above). By that it is no longer room enough in the bedrock for the KBS-3 method.

#### 10 km wide zone of faulting



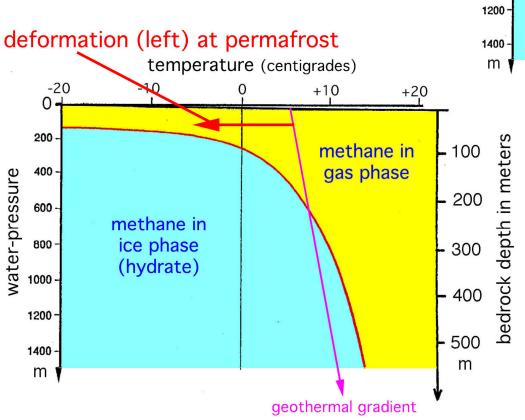
Repository at 500 m for 100,000 years: The claim of a "safe zone" only 50-100 m from a regional fault is, of course, sheer nonsense.



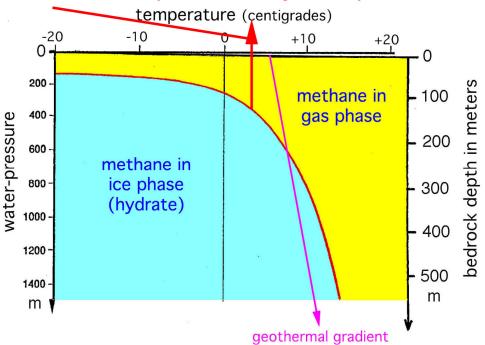
The 9663 vBP earthquake at Hudiksvall

**EARTHQUAKE** 

# Phase boundary moves up at glacial ice cover (right)



#### deformation (up) at cover by ice cap

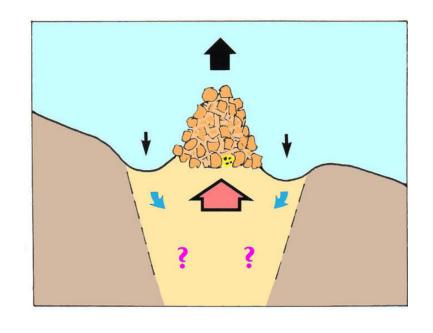


Geothermal gradient moves left at permafrost (left)

# **Explosive Methane Venting 2000 years ago**

A 25 m high cone of huge blocks (of sizes of up to ~2000 tons) partly rests on beach material younger than 3200 BP.

The causation event set up a tsunami recorded in many lakes and bogs up to 20 m above the corresponding sea level position at +18 m from 2000 BP.



The most likely driving mechanism is a subsurface explosive venting of methane gas from a sudden phase-transition from methane hydrate to gas.

## There is no solution just a gradation of lies

The best thing to do must be to keep the freedom of action and to keep the control over the waste

SKB continues to claim that they have the ultimate solution, which will guarantee full safety for 100,000 years

This is nothing but unscientific nonsense, of course

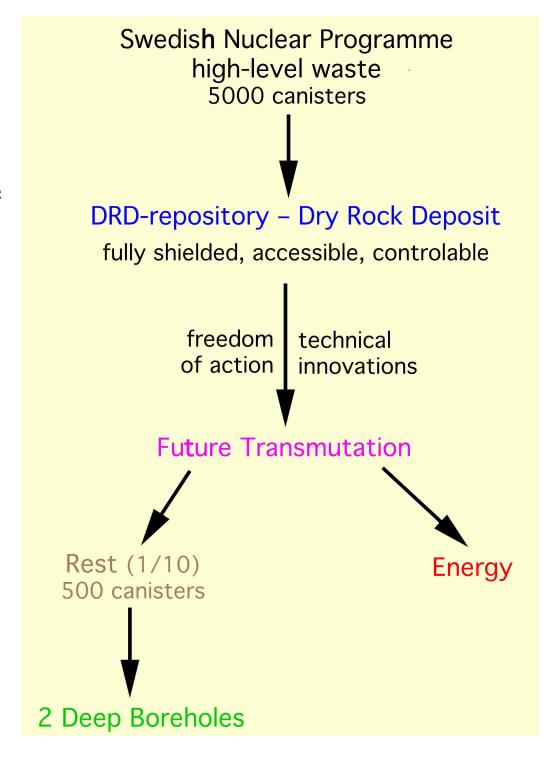
and their seminar on September 25 on "From Politics to Solution" will be another day of desinformation and lies

Let us admit that we cannot guarantee an adequate safety for 100,000 years.

and see how we should handle in the best possible way with the freedom of action kept like the possibility of control.

We have a proposal that harmonizes with:

- modern scientific knowledge
- environmental concern
- energy concern
- technology & innovation



# **CONCLUSIONS**

"Final Solution" is a Big Bluff
Truly it is nothing but

# a Dead End

as a serious way of handling the waste as a long-term destiny for life on Earth

#### References

- Mörner, N.-A., 2008. Paleoseismicity and Uplift of Sweden. Guidebook: 33 IGC excursion No 11, p. 1-107, The Nordic IGC foundation.
- Mörner, N.-A., 2005. An interpretation and catalogue of paleoseismicity in Sweden. *Tectonophysics*, 408, 265-307.
- Mörner, N.-A., 2004. Active faults and paleoseismicity in Fennoscandia, especially Sweden. Primary structures and secondary effects. *Tectonophysics*, 380, 139-157.
- Mörner, N.-A., 2003. *Paleoseismicity of Sweden a novel paradigm*. Contribution to the INQUA XVI Congess, Reno, Nevada, 2003. Printed by the P&G unit of Stockholm University, Sweden, 320 pp.

The 2003 book (320 pp, A4, hard cover, in colour) is sold here at 30 Euro (= 25% reduction)