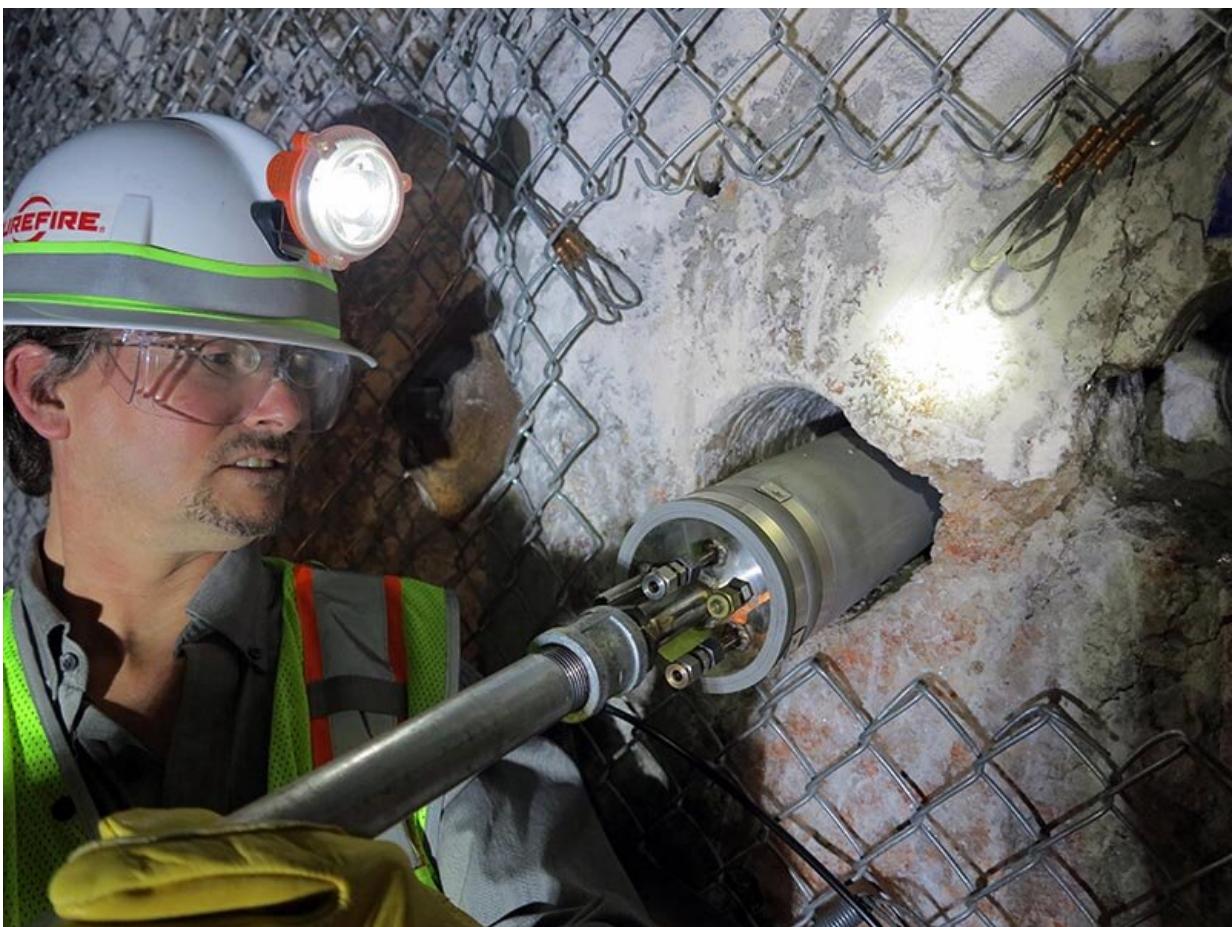


Are salt deposits a solution for nuclear waste disposal?

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Phil Stauffer testing the inflatable packer fit into the BATS testing borehole. This is a mock-up waste canister filled with cerabeads (fake nuclear waste, with properties like glass) and heater strips to mimic 1000W of heating. The project hopes to find solutions for nuclear waste storage in salt deposits deep in the earth. Credit: Doug Weaver

Around the world, there are pools of water filled with nuclear waste waiting for their final resting place. This is waste that was created from decades of nuclear power generation, and the waste must be handled carefully.

In the United States, scientists are studying several solutions for disposing of these wastes. Phil Stauffer and researchers at Los Alamos National Labs have been working with the US Department of Energy and other national laboratories on one long-term, safe, disposal solution: [salt](#).

"Deep salt formations that already exist in the United States are one candidate for long-term disposal," says Stauffer. "This 'high-level' [nuclear waste](#) can create a lot of heat, in addition to the radioactivity that must be contained. We need to develop a clear path to dispose of this [waste](#)."

Salt deposits exist underground. They are self-healing, have very low permeability and conduct heat well. All of these are important to releasing the natural heat of the nuclear waste. Salt formations can make an excellent barrier to long-term release of radionuclides into the human environment.

The United States and Germany are disposing of low- and intermediate-level nuclear waste in repositories in salt deposits. Those wastes don't create as much heat. So, more studies were needed to determine the safety and efficacy of salt deposits for the high-level nuclear waste.



Installation of the infrared heater being tested at a one of the BATS research sites. Credit: Doug Weaver

But salt is not just a physical barrier—it's a chemical one, too. So, how these salt deposits would react to the presence of water, heat and other geologic factors needed to be researched.

Recent thermal testing underground began by creating a full-scale mock-up of a waste canister and heating it for nearly a year. This is the first time this has been done in the United States since the late 1980s.

In parallel, the Department of Energy's research team is running a

campaign to study generic nuclear waste repositories. This includes studying how water migrates towards heat sources in salt. Enter the "Brine Availability Test in Salt"—or BATS project, with Stauffer and rest of the team. The research team began a pilot program several years ago.

By drilling boreholes into the salt deposits and doing heater tests on these salt-surrounded holes, researchers gain insight to inform decisions. The testing is occurring deep underground, within drifts called hallways using large drill rig equipment.

Phase 1s (s for shakedown) began in the summer of 2018 and ran for nearly a year. "The lessons learned, and insights gained in this initial testing, are proving vital to the design and implementation of the next, larger-scale experiment," says Stauffer.



Doug Weaver, also on the BATS research project, stands by one of the large drills used to create the boreholes for experimentation. Credit: Brian Dozier

In addition, researchers can turn to computer modeling to predict some of the outcomes. "Long term modeling can be used to develop the appropriate initial pressure and other [important factors](#) for the boreholes," says Stauffer. Factors included are temperature response and water availability.

Phase 1 began in January 2020 and will run for several months. It will include more complicated data collection, including fiber [optic cables](#), electrical resistivity tomography, and real-time isotopic measurements

on the water evaporated from the brine.

These aspects of brine availability will be investigated in future phases of the BATS testing. Data from the next experiment will be used to further refine models and will be shared with the international research community. Project plans call for gradually ramping up the scale of the heater experiments to eventually explore salt-brine availability to spent nuclear fuel waste canisters in a configuration representing a possible future high-level waste repository.

The team's research was recently published this paper in [Vadose Zone Journal](#).

More information: Peter J. Johnson et al, Heat-Generating Nuclear Waste in Salt: Field Testing and Simulation, *Vadose Zone Journal* (2019). [DOI: 10.2136/vzj2018.08.0160](https://doi.org/10.2136/vzj2018.08.0160)

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