



4-7 June 2019 Pitesti, Romania

#### **MIND**

Microbiology In Nuclear waste Disposal Coordination: SKB

#### The MIND consortium

































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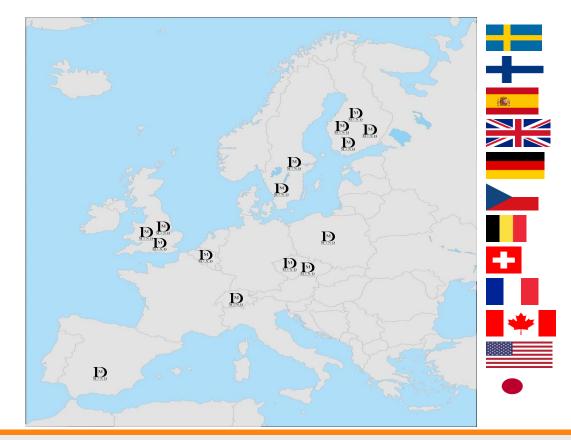


# The MIND consortium description

15 partners from: research, performance assessment, social science

8 countries represented in the project

Implementers Review Board: include WMOs, regulators and overseas contribution to the evaluation report







## **MIND** objectives

#### The objectives of the project

- are to target key technical issues, involving microbial processes, which must be addressed to facilitate safe implementation of planned geological disposal projects in the EU.
- will increase the understanding of how life processes will influence the safety and performance of future repositories, by focusing on key topics as defined in the most recent version of the IGD-TP strategic research agenda (SRA) (version July 14, 2011).





## Main microbial processes

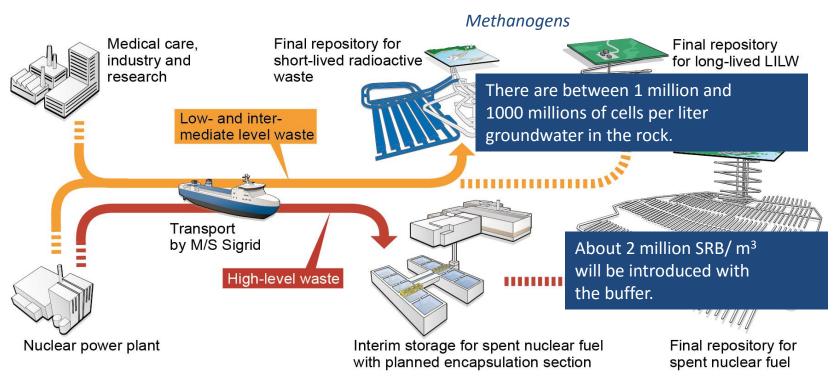
- Microbially induced degradation
  - Corrosion of metal canisters
  - Degradation of buffer, backfill and cement
- Gases
  - Production -
  - Consumption +
- Migration
  - Mobilisation -
  - Immobilisation +







#### Where are the microbes?



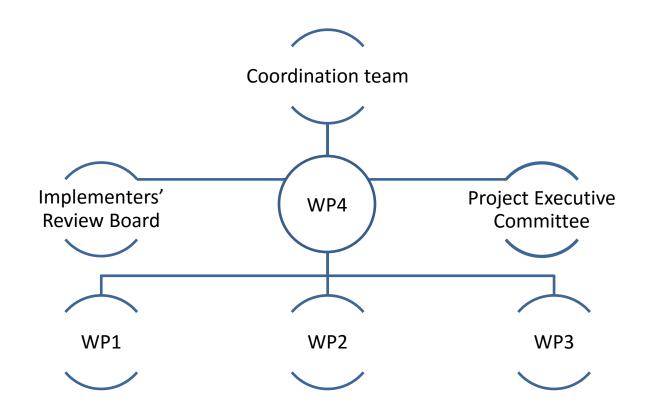
Sulphate reducing bacteria







# MIND organization







## **Work Packages**

- Work Package 1: Improving the geological safety case knowledge of the behaviour of organic containing long-lived ILW
  - → Key Topic 2: "Waste forms and their behaviour"
  - → Lead: NNL (UK, Joe Small)
- Work Package 2: Improving the safety case knowledge base about the influence of microbial processes on HLW and spent fuel geological disposal
  - → Key Topic 3: "Technical feasibility and long-term performance of repository components"
  - → Lead: MICANS (Sweden, Karsten Pedersen)
- Work Package 3: Integration, communication and dissemination
  - → Lead: SCK•CEN (Belgium, Natalie Leys/Kristel Mijnendonckx)
- Work Package 4: Project Management
  - → Lead: SKB (Sweden, Birgitta Kalinowski/Petra Christensen)









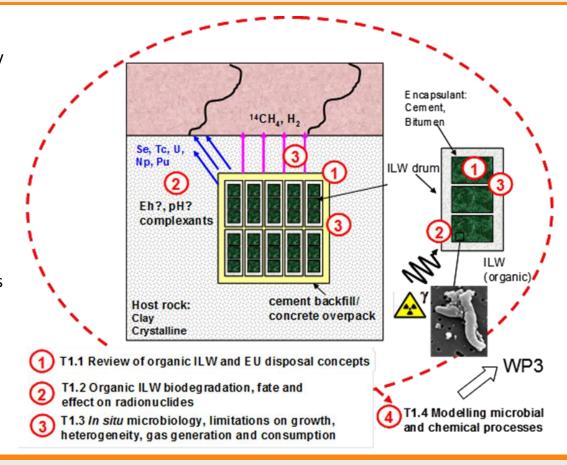


Pitesti, Romania

WP1: Improving the geological safety case knowledge of the behaviour of organic containing long-lived

# **ILW disposal concepts**

Reduce uncertainty of safety-relevant microbial processes controlling radionuclide, chemical and gas release from long-lived intermediate level wastes (ILW) containing organics







# **Key findings and outlook**

#### Key findings

- First radiolysis + biodegradation studies of organic polymers;
  - Cellulose, Bitumen, PVC, IEX resins
- Novel RN interactions
- H<sub>2</sub> consumption
  - · Sulfate, nitrate reduction
- CH<sub>4</sub> generation
  - From cellulose/steel, pH 8 threshold, HS- toxicity
  - Absence from H<sub>2</sub> injection ?
- pH limits of specific processes

#### Further areas of study

- In situ URL and waste simulant experiments
  - · Fate of organics
  - Waste simulant studies (e.g. GGE post mortem)
- Scale of heterogeneity (pH)
- Methanogens vs SRB
  - · Competition for energy, trace elements
  - · Sulfide toxicity

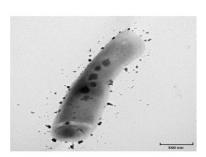






## Limits on microbial life in an ILW repository

- Several studies relevant to upper pH limit
  - Nitrate reduction; PVC & Bitumen studies D1.2, D1.3, P7
  - Cellulose studies D1.2, P1, P5
- Controls on Methanogenesis
  - pH, competition with SRBs, sulfide toxicity, thermodynamics, trace elements?
  - TVO experiment D1.6, D1.8, P4, P10
  - Mont Terri H<sub>2</sub> injection D1.7
- Other toxicity effects
  - Cs P9 (Shrestha et al, 2018)
  - Se D1.5, P2, P2, P8



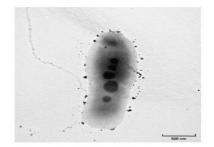


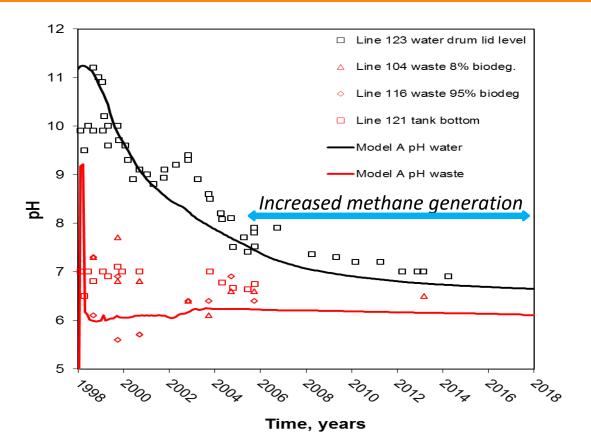
Figure 3: TEM image showing the presence of bacteria in 0.5 mM Cs $^{\star}$  after 8 days.







## Methanogenesis: pH 8 threshold



Gas Generation experiment GGE, Olkiluoto (Small et al, 2017; Vikman et al, 2019)







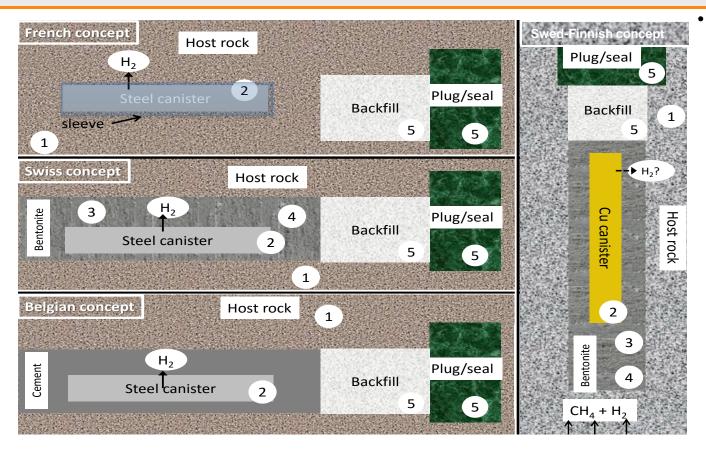




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WP2: Improving the safety case knowledge base about the influence of microbial processes on and spent fuel geological disposal

# **European HLW disposal concepts**



- Representation of
  European high level
  waste disposal
  concepts (not to
  scale). Microbial
  processes are possible
  at the numbered
  points, which
  correspond to task
  numbers.
  - 1. Microbial generation of sulphide in the geosphere
  - 2. Microbially induced corrosion of canisters
  - 3. Microbial activity in bentonite buffer
  - 4. Microbial degradation of bentonite buffer
  - 5. microbial activity in backfill and plug/seals



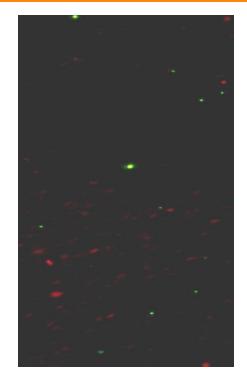




# Visualization of microbes in clay



Images of extracted bacterial cells from non-spiked FEBEX clay sample B-C-60-18 after hydration



Viable (green fluorescence) and dead (red fluorescence) cells detected in the sample 10 (ring 2, layer 3) of 1400 kg/m3 bentonite



# **Key findings and outlook**

#### Key findings

- The MIND project has identified factors of importance for sulfide production in the geosphere
  - Energy sources, groundwater mixing, electron acceptors etc
- Swelling pressure is an important limiting factor for microbial activity, but not for presence and survival.
- The MIND project thoroughly confirms previously published and reported data that have shown microbes to be present in commercial clays as well as in compacted clay in laboratory and in field scale experiments.
- Microbial activity may decrease pH in high alkaline repository barriers
- Clay may act as a sink for sulfide
- Further areas of study
  - In situ URL and waste simulant experiments







## Some research findings

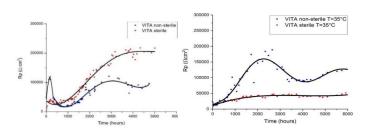


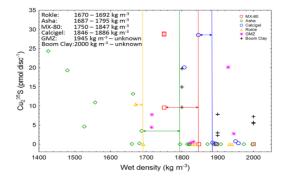
Microbial activity is correlated with bentonite density, swelling pressure and its resulting water activity. Individual commercial bentonites have been shown to display varying effectiveness in mitigating microbial activity at similar densities.

Bentonite clays have a significant capacity for adsorption of sulfide.

Difference in reactivity between bentonites

Present data indicates that sulfate and methane may coexist in deep fluids, indicating that methane is not a very effective electron donor for microbial sulfate reduction.





The microbial activity highly influences carbon steel corrosion under anaerobic conditions. The biofilm formation differed depending on the temperature (~20 and 35 °C).









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# WP3: Integration - Communication - Dissemination

## Final integration and synthesis



#### Microbiology and disposal of radioactive wastes

This course will give an introduction to the field of microbiology and expecially into microbial processes that may interact and affect different components of repositories for radioactive waste, both in low- and intermedate as well as in high-level furnoses madioactive waste repositories.

In more definal the course will include basic troveledge about the biology of microorganisms and their versatifity in neithabilism including the interaction of incorregional may wish geothernical optics of important elements. Microbilip processors that may challedge activation larners are discussed and exemptified. Case sociales and closetthic research strangers included and elementarisms of versions. Exempting execution larners are semanticated for their including of versions. Exempting execution passes are semantical, exempting exempting of their including of their includes of completely of microbile activity, analyses of natural surprise, will be patterned.

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#### Microbiology In Nuclear waste Disposal (GRANT AGREEMENT: 661880)

#### **DELIVERABLE 3.7**

#### Final integration and evaluation report

31.05.2019

01/06/2015

Editors: K. Mijnendoncks (SCK-CEN)
J. Small (NNL)
L. Abrahamsen-Mills (NNL)
K. Pedresner (Micans)
J. Govarts (SCK-CEN)

Date of issue of this report:

Report number of pages:

Start date of project:

This project has received funding from the Euratom research and training programme 2014-2018 under Grant Agreement no. 661880 Dissemination Level		
pp	Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission) Services)	
RE	Restricted to a group specified by the partners of the MIND project	

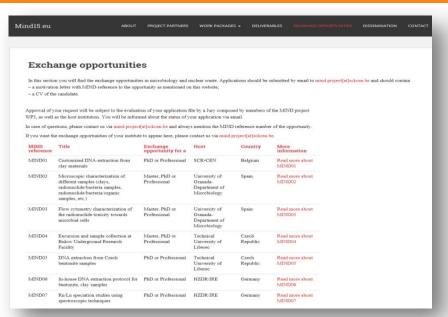
Perception of lay public and professional: waste disposal design with and without microbial processes by interviews, questionnaires



to a **broad audience**, including students, professionals, the scientific community, stakeholders and the lay community.

th European Commission Conference on EURATOM Research and Training in Safety of Reactor Systems itesti, Romania, 4-7 June 2019

## **Exchange opportunities and conferences**



To enhance a cross-border dissemination of expertise for Master and PhD students and professionals

http://www.mind15.eu/exchange\_table/
mind.project@sckcen.be

+ October 24-28th, 2016 Geomicrobiology primer training course, Mölnlycke, Sweden			
+ August 9th, 2016 HydroFrame Summer School on Radioactive Waste Disposal, London, UK			
+ July 10-15, 201 + March 1, 2018, open call on European Nuclear Mobility Fund			
+ September 10-14, 2017, GDCh-Wissenschaftsforum Chemie, Berlin, Germany			
+ September 3-7, 2017, EUROCORR 2017, Prague, Czech Republic			
+ June-July, 201 Netherlands + August 13-18, 2017, Goldschmidt conference, Paris, France			
+ May 2-4, 2016 + August 13-17, 2017, The 5th International Conference on Selenium in the Environment and Human Health, Stockholm, Sweden			
+ January 28-29 + July 17-21, 2017, 16th International Clay Conference, Granada, Spain London, UK			
+ November 4, 2 + June 26-30, 2017, PETRUS-ANNETTE PhD and Early-Stage Reseachers Conference, Lisboa, Portugal			
October 19, 20: + June 5-9, 2017, SCANDEM, Reykjavik, Iceland			
Management + May 3-5, 2017, MIND Project Annual Meeting 2, Prague, Czech Republic			
+ October 12, 20: + April 11, 2017 New Scientist article. Waste-munching bacteria could make nuclear stores safer			
+ August, 2015 S + April 11, 2017, Linnaeus University, Kalmar, Sweden			
+ June, 2015 EU + April 4, 2017, seminar, Helsinki, Finland			
+ March 19, 2015 + April 3-6, 2017, Conference, Edinburgh, Scotland			
+ March 21-23, 2017, Conference, Hustopeče u Brna, Czech Republic			
http://www.mind15.eu/public-meetings/			

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#### Dissemination

#### Scientific papers (20 +)



Applied Clay Science Volume 146, 15 September 2017, Pages 495-502



activates deep subsurface fracture fluid ial communities in Olkiluoto, Finland

en (Corresponding Author), Malin Bomberg, Minna Vikman

#### obial communities bentonite

Iean-Charles Robinet d. Ionathan R.

Research paper

Mobility and reactivity of sulphide in bentonite clays – Implications for engineered bentonite barriers in geological repositories for radioactive wastes

Part of: 2nd Petrus-OPERA PhD an

Karsten Pedersen ≗ ☑, Andreas Bengtsson, Ande

Title Characterization of microbial coLong-term experiment with compacted bentonite

Minna Vikman (Editor), Michal Matusewicz, Elina Sohlberg, Hanna Miettinen, Joonas Järvinen, Aku Itälä, Pauliina Rajala, Mari Raulio, Merja Itävaara, Arto Muurinen, Mia Tiljander, Markus Olin

BA3607 Metals and materials recovery, BA2504 Nuclear waste management, BA3407 Food and process microbiology, BA2406 Materials performance, BA25 Nuclear safety

The anaerobic corrosion of carbon steel in compacted bentonite exposed to natural Opalinus Clay porewater containing native microbial populations

B. Reddy, A. P. Rance (D. D. I. Nixon (D. M. Frutschi, R. Bernier-Latmani (D. & ...show all Pages 101-112 | Received 14 Dec 2016, Accepted 23 Mar 2017, Published online: 23 Aug 2017

https://doi.org/10.1080/1478422X.2017.1315233

dioactive waste repository

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a Ševců Technical University of Liberec Jakub Kokinda Research Centre Rez Chemistry and Biochemistry of the CAS da@cvrez.cz







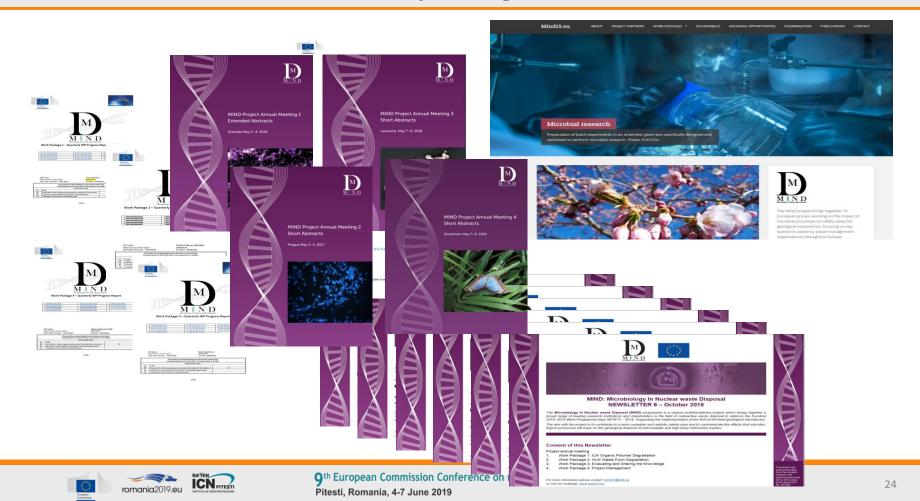




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# **WP4: Project management**

# Reporting



#### MIND IN NUMBERS

661880 MIND-Project

In almost 48 months, 15 organizations from 8 countries have managed to produce:

- 52 Quarterly reports delivered to the Coordinators
- 35 Deliverables (a few more to come)
- 37 Milestones have been reached
- 2 Periodic reports have been approved by the EC (the last one to come)
- 6 Newsletters
- More than 20 publications
- 2 Advanced courses
- About 20 WP-leaders' meetings
- 4 Project Annual Meetings

All to the cost of: **EUR 4,160,234.50** (four million one hundred and sixty thousand two hundred and thirty four EURO and fifty eurocents) and in 490,50 (four hundred and ninty and a half) person months.







# Thank you!





