

The role of microorganisms in the bentonite barrier of high-level radioactive waste repositories

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How to deal with all the waste?

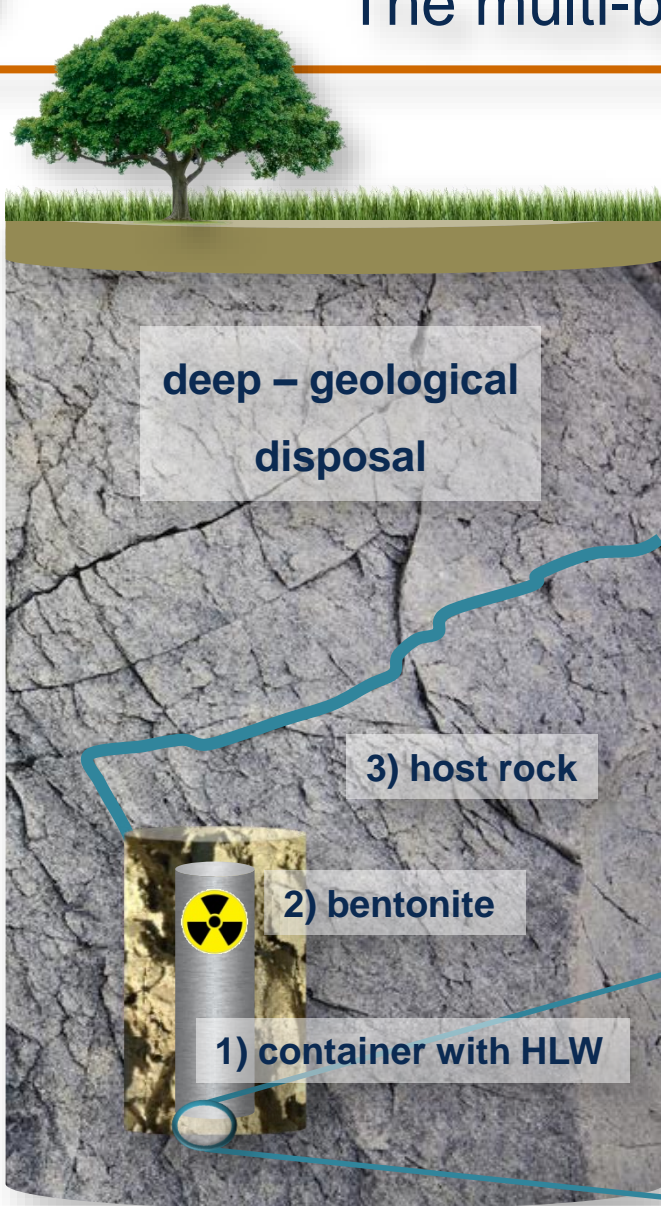
We produce 300 million tonnes of toxic waste per year (poisonous chemicals, medical waste, coal dust)

- **97,000 tonnes of nuclear waste** (0.03 % of all toxic waste)
 - LLW (Low Level Waste)
 - ILW (Intermediate Level Waste)
 - HLW (High Level Waste) → **12,000 tonnes HLW (highly radiotoxic for 200,000 years!)**



[1] background modified from: <http://sitn.hms.harvard.edu/flash/2018/looking-trash-can-nuclear-waste-management-united-states/>

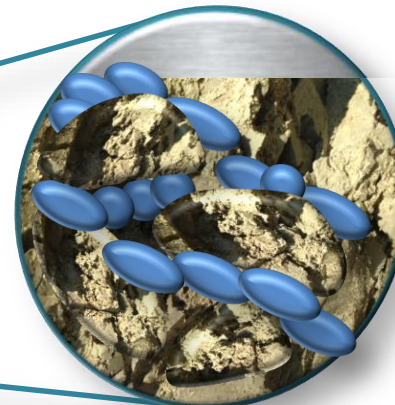
The multi-barrier system for the storage of HLW



high swelling capacity
low hydraulic conductivity



natural barrier for disposal of
high-level radioactive waste

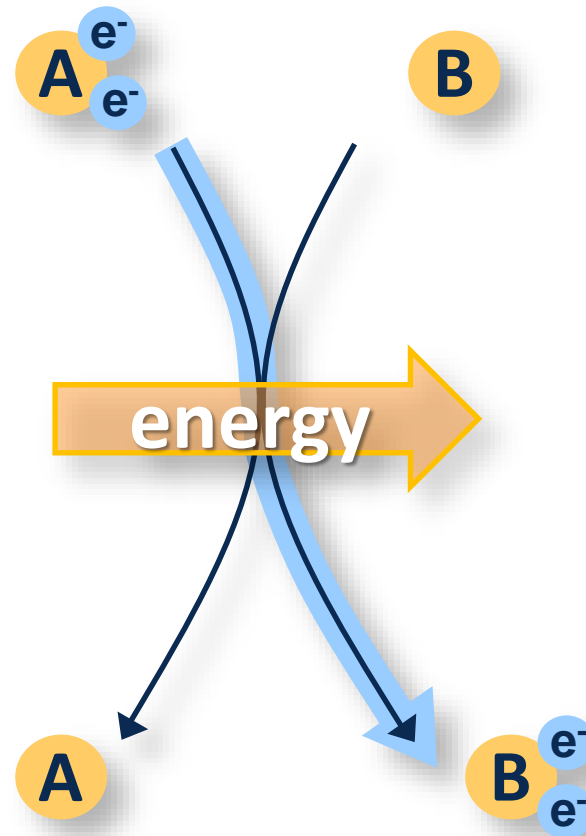


Active microorganisms
at the interface in
between the container
and the bentonite?

Looking for life...

Life in simple words:

electron transport from an electron donor to an electron acceptor!



Thermodynamics

E_h

e⁻ donors in bentonites

- organic C
- H₂
- H₂S
- NH₄⁺
- Fe²⁺
- Mn²⁺
- CH₄
- CO

e⁻ acceptors in bentonites

- O₂
- Mn⁴⁺
- Fe³⁺
- NO₃⁻
- SO₄²⁻
- S⁰
- CO₂



Formation of metabolites due to anaerobic, microbial metabolism

- CH₄
- H₂S
- H₂
- CO₂

Fe²⁺

organic acids

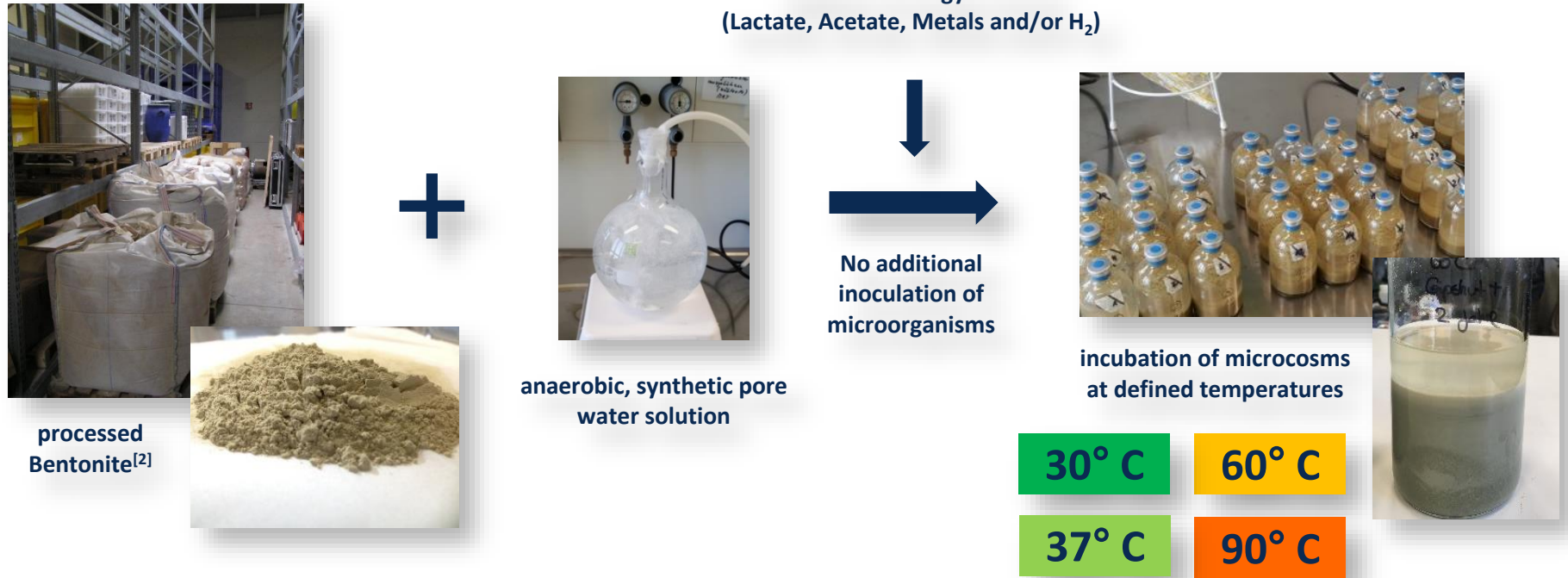


Properties of materials ?



Performance ?

A tiny, microbial world – microcosms

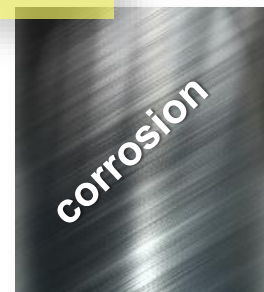
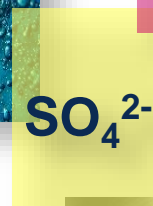
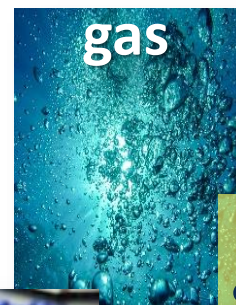
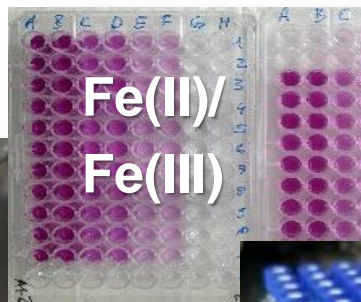
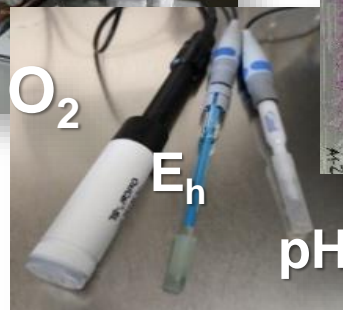


days/months/years



[2]: Bentonite B25 powder was provided by Stephan Kaufhold (BGR, Hannover, Germany)

Analyzing microcosms



Somehow something happens...

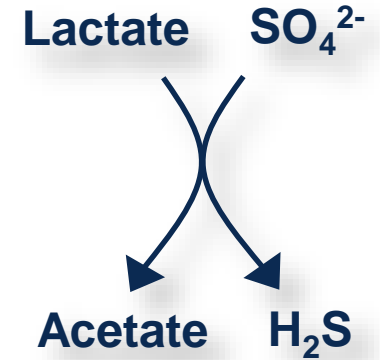
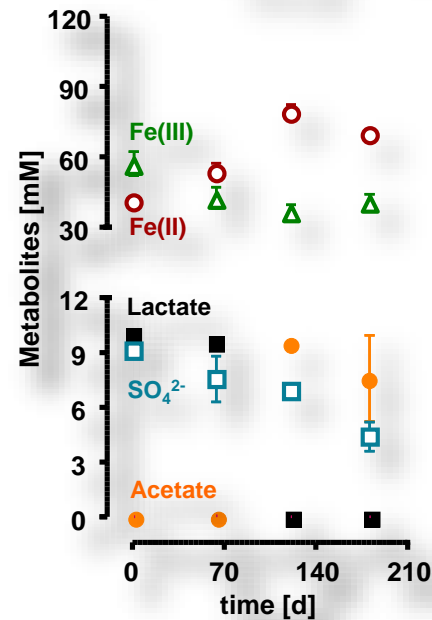
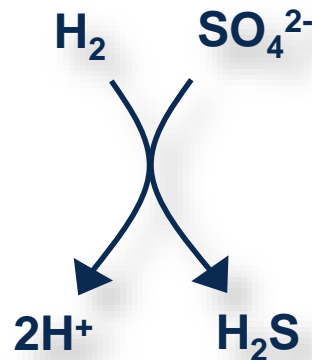
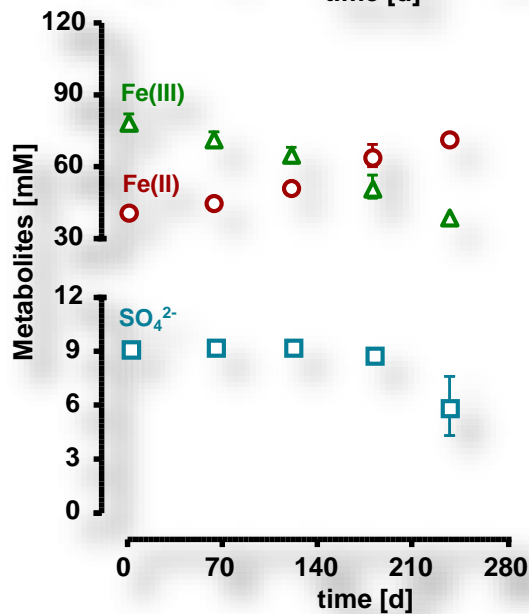
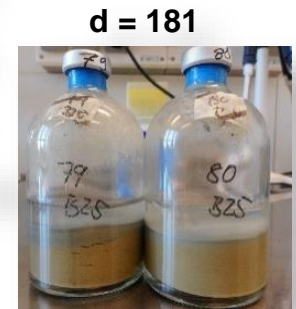
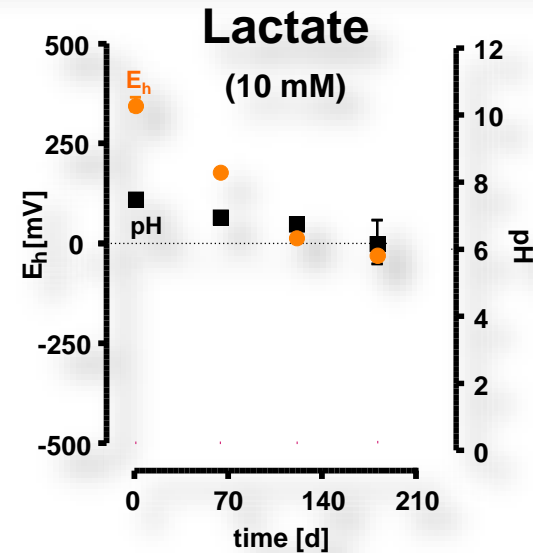
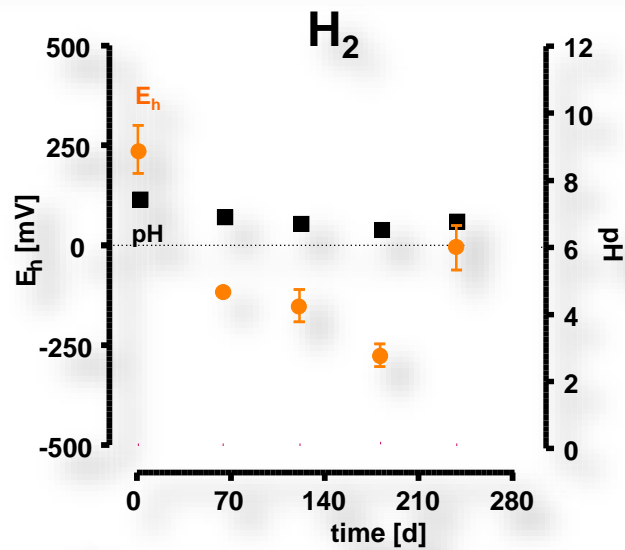


Formation of:

- Gases
- Fractures
- Precipitates

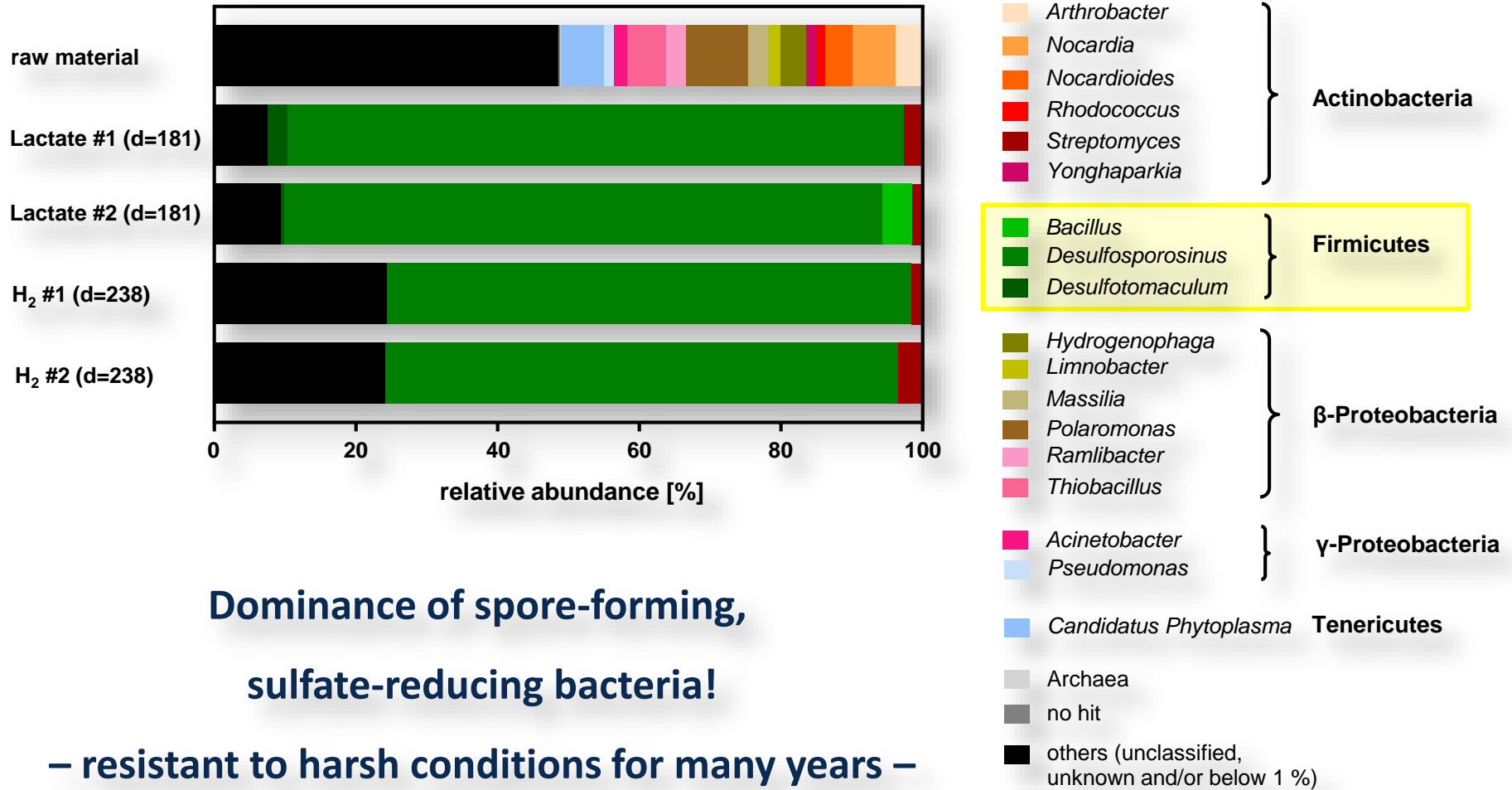


Analyses of geochemical parameters (30 °C)



[4] Modified from Matschiavelli *et al.* 2019b, *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 53: 10514-10524

Analysis of microbial diversity (30 °C)



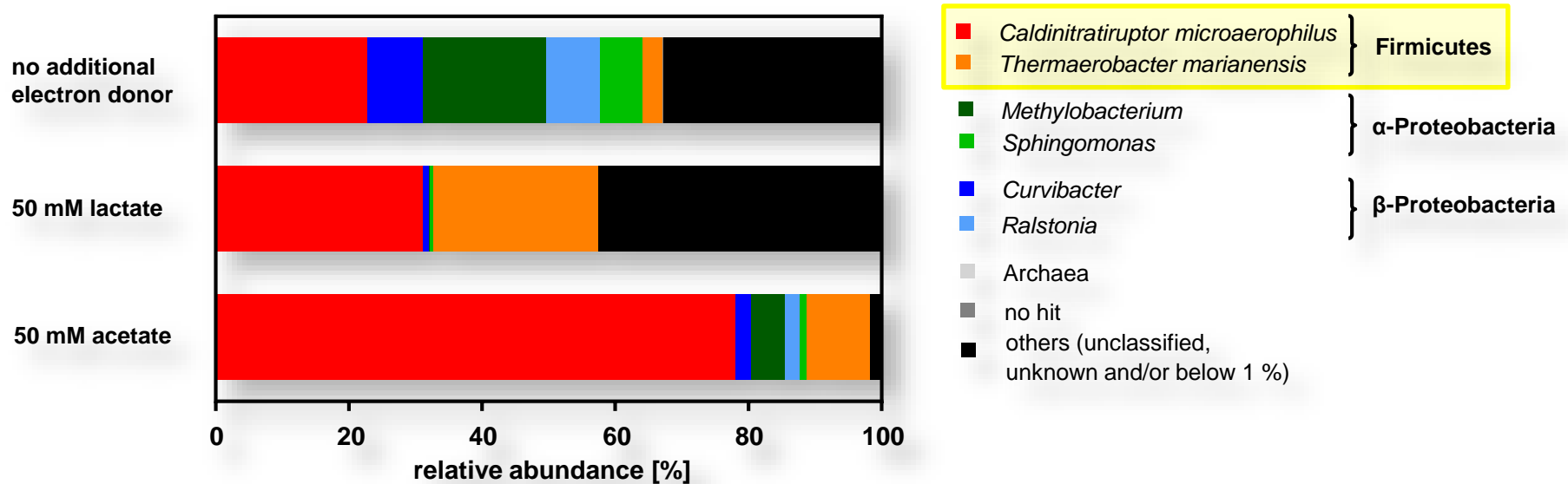
**Dominance of spore-forming,
sulfate-reducing bacteria!**

– resistant to harsh conditions for many years –

[4] Modified from Matschiavelli *et al.* 2019b, *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 53: 10514-10524

The relevance of thermophiles!?

Microbial diversity in bentonite microcosms after 323 days incubation at 60 °C



Thermophiles dominate, independent from the presence of substrates!

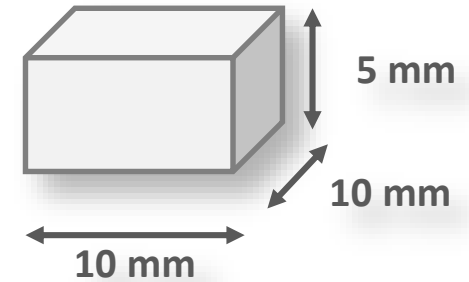
Effect of metabolic activity on the tested materials?

Analyzing the microbial influence on canister materials (I)

cast iron



copper

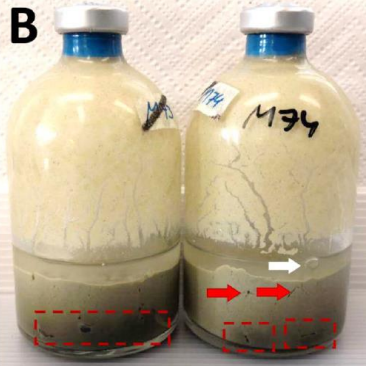


Influence on corrosion?

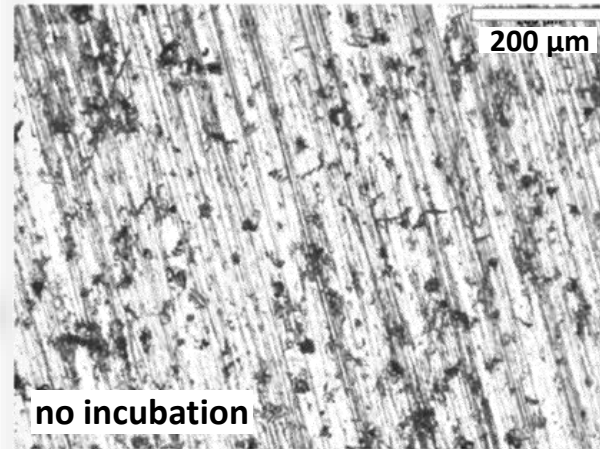
[5]: Cast iron and copper plates were provided by Artur Meleshyn (GRS, Braunschweig, Germany)

Analyzing the microbial influence on canister materials (II)

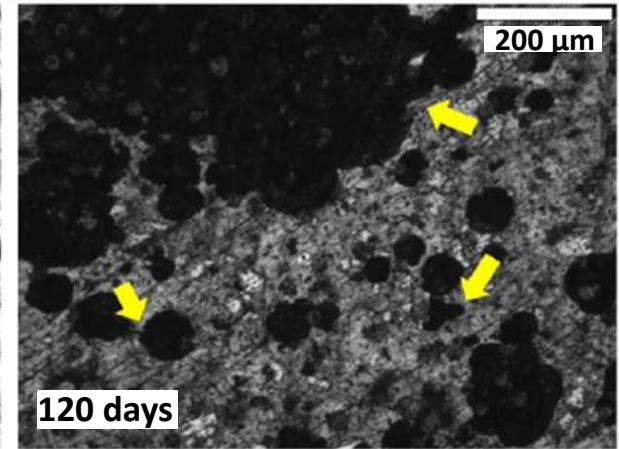
cast iron-containing bentonite microcosms



Incubated with H₂ for 30 days at 37 °C.

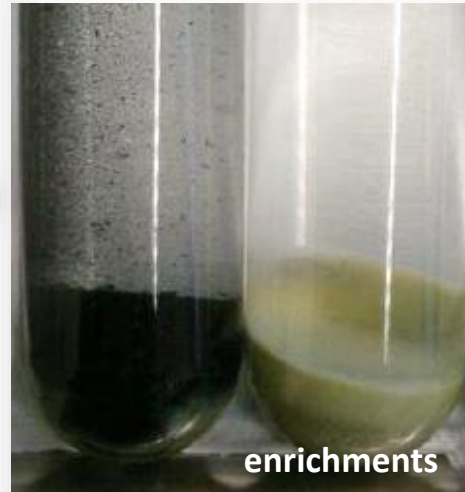


no incubation



120 days

Light microscopic surface analysis of incubated cast iron plates



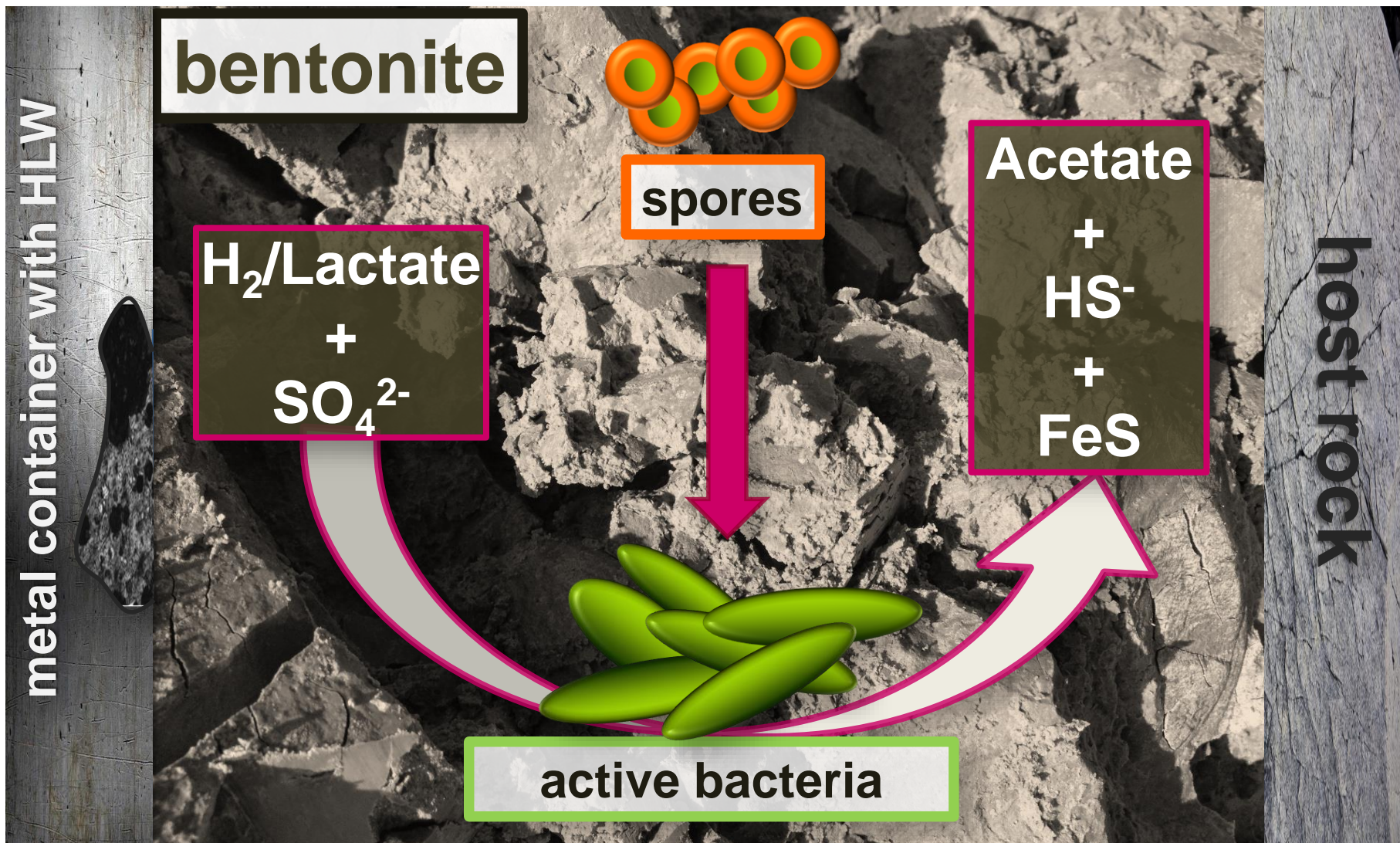
enrichments

Isolation of new sulfate-reducing and spore-forming *Desulfotomaculum spec.* from cast iron containing microcosms.



Detailed analysis by introducing this bacterium into (heavy-) metal-containing microcosms

Summary



[4] Modified from Matschiavelli *et al.* 2019b, *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 53: 10514-10524

Thank You!

- Andrea Cherkouk
 - Sindy Kluge
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 - Tom Neubert
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