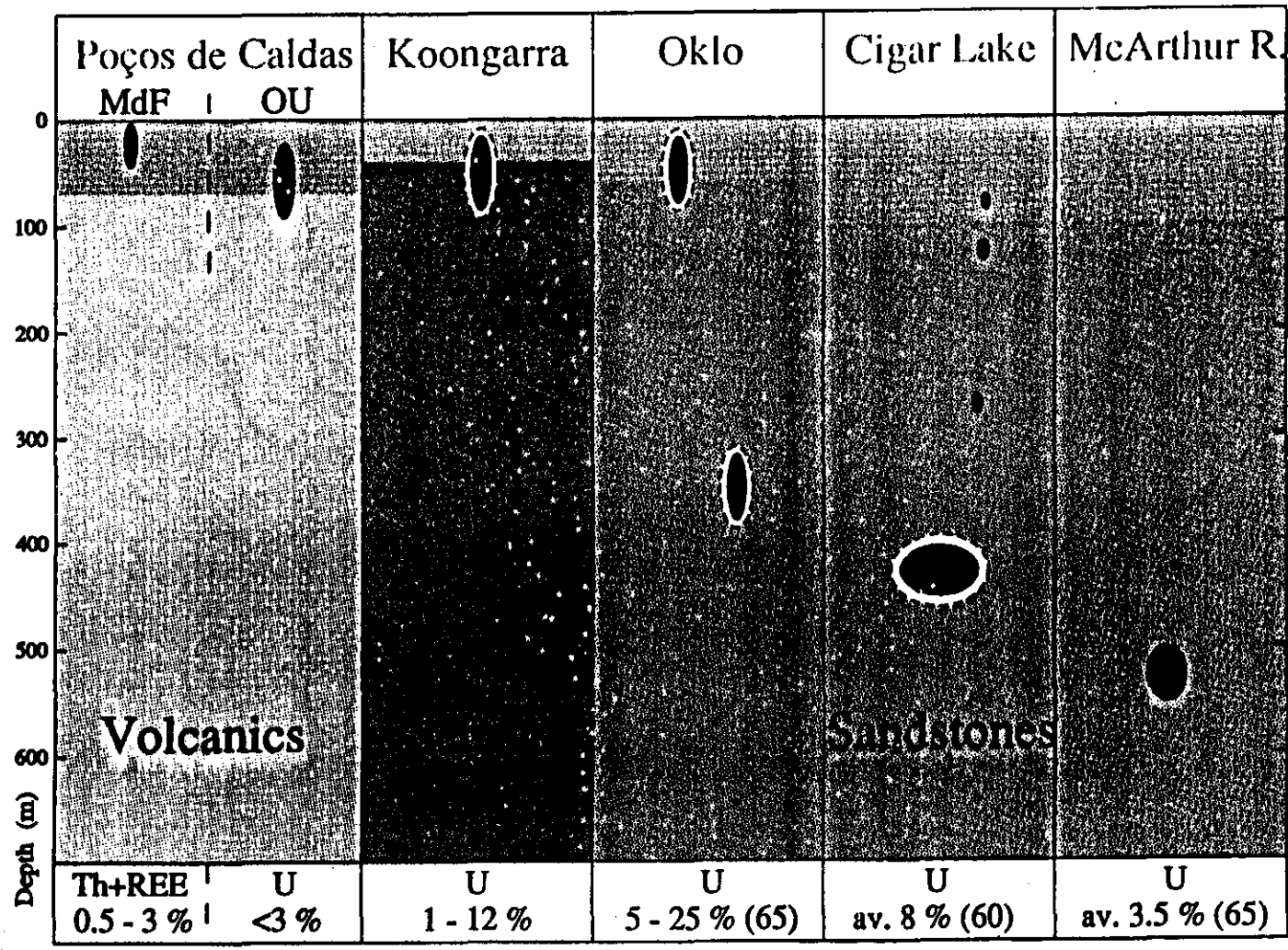





NATURAL NUCLEAR REACTOR

OKLO URANIUM
DEPOSIT

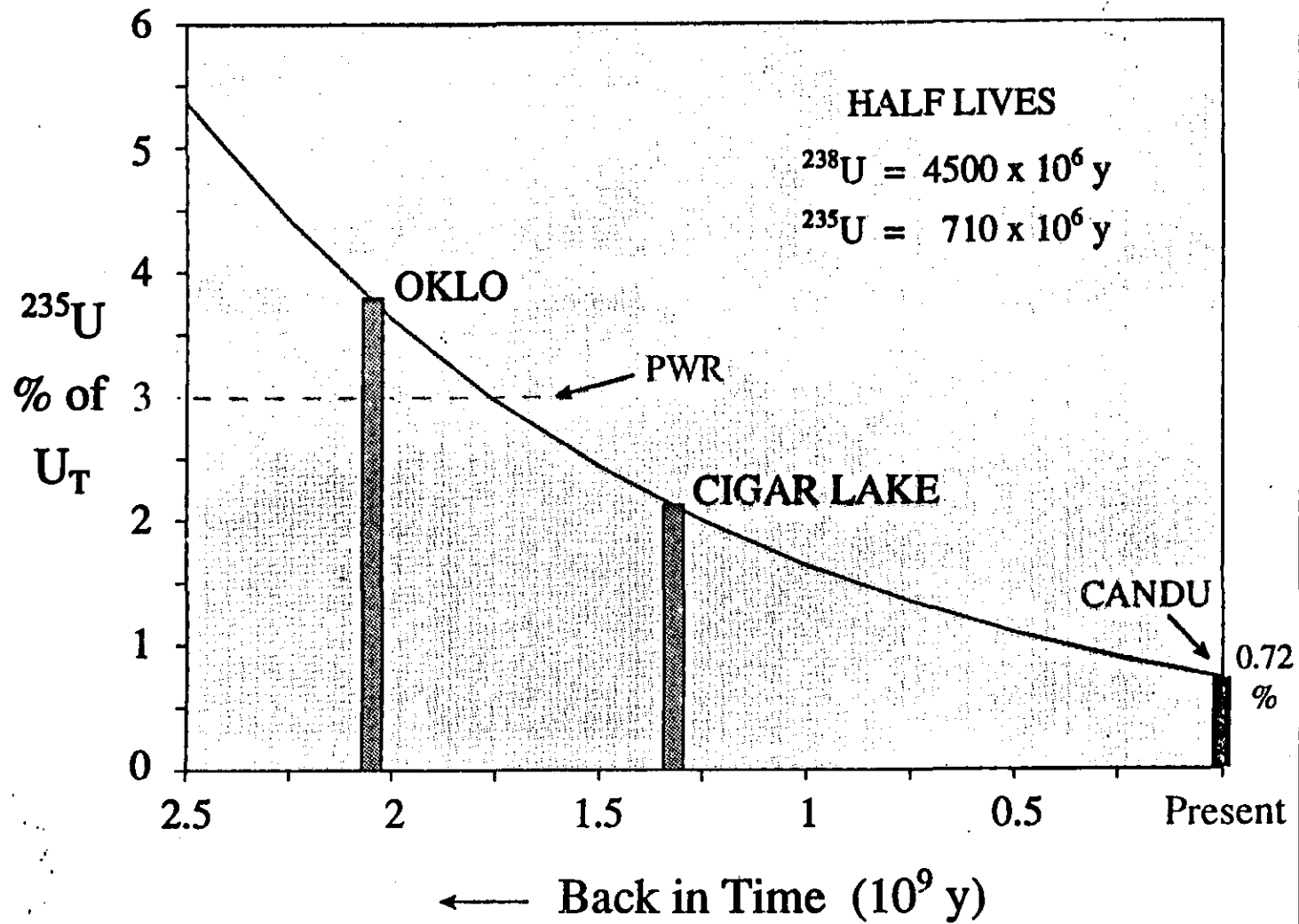


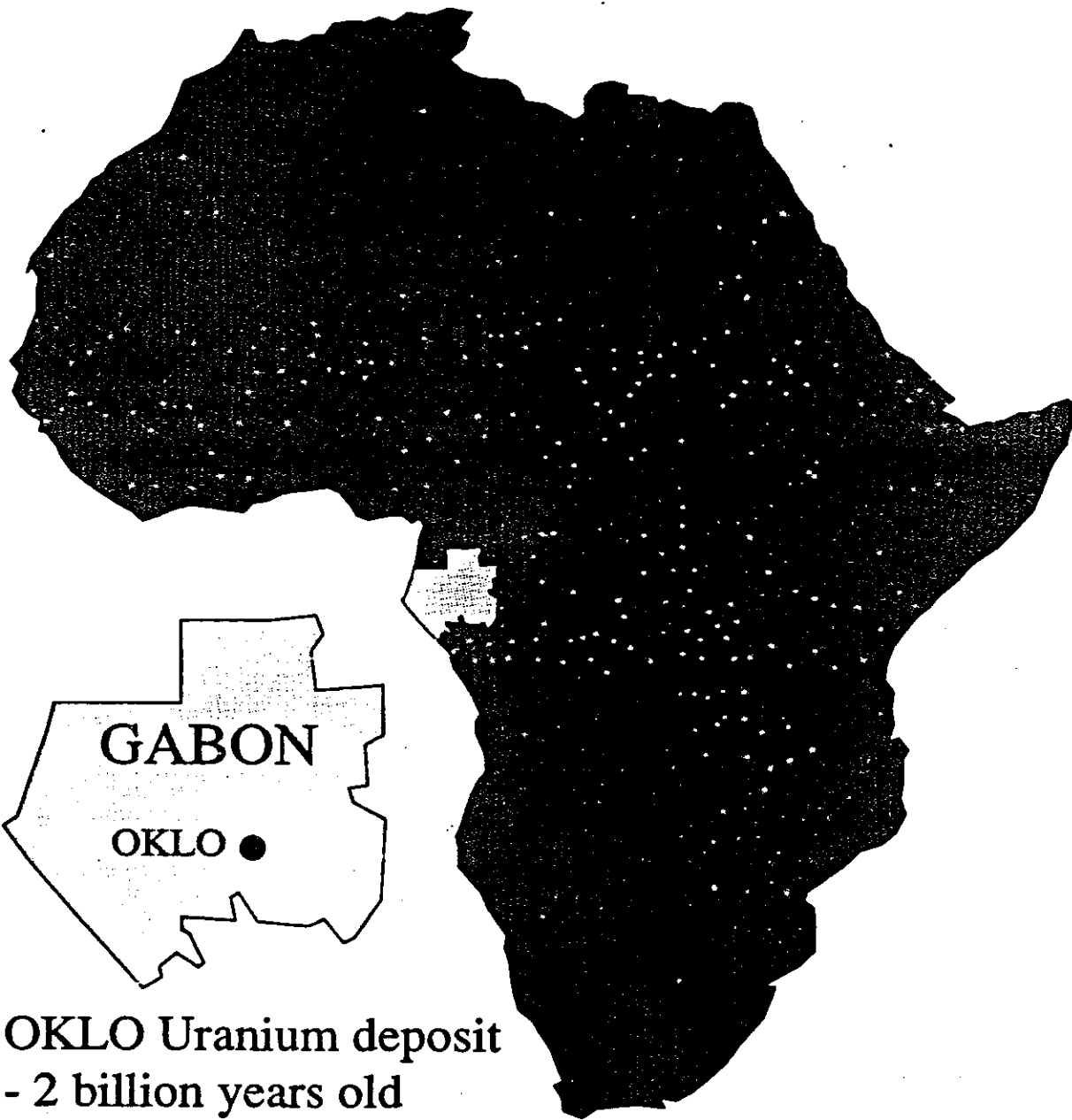
URANIUM DEPOSITS



 Weathering
  Clay matrix
  Mineralization

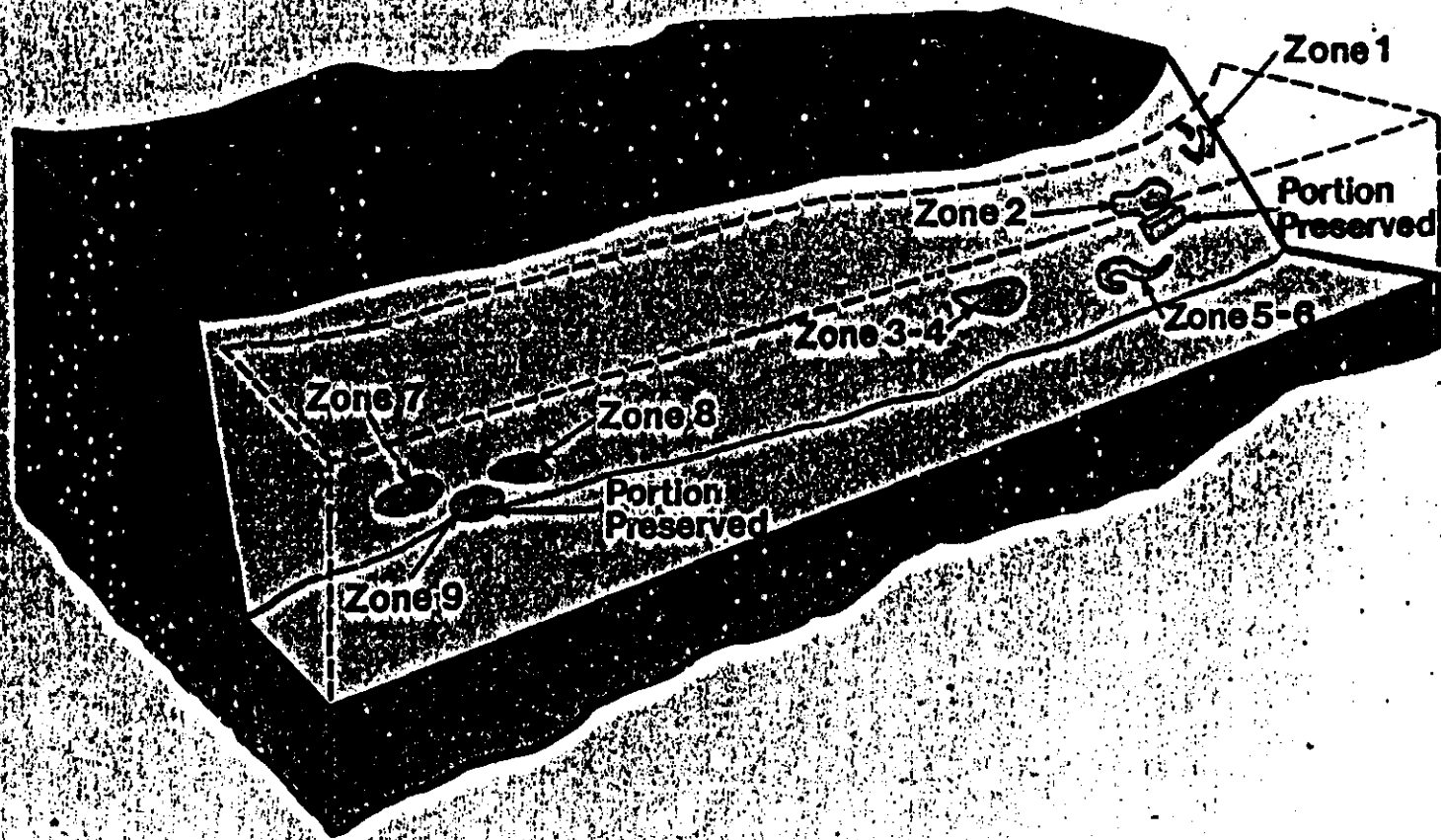
CHANGE IN ^{235}U ABUNDANCE



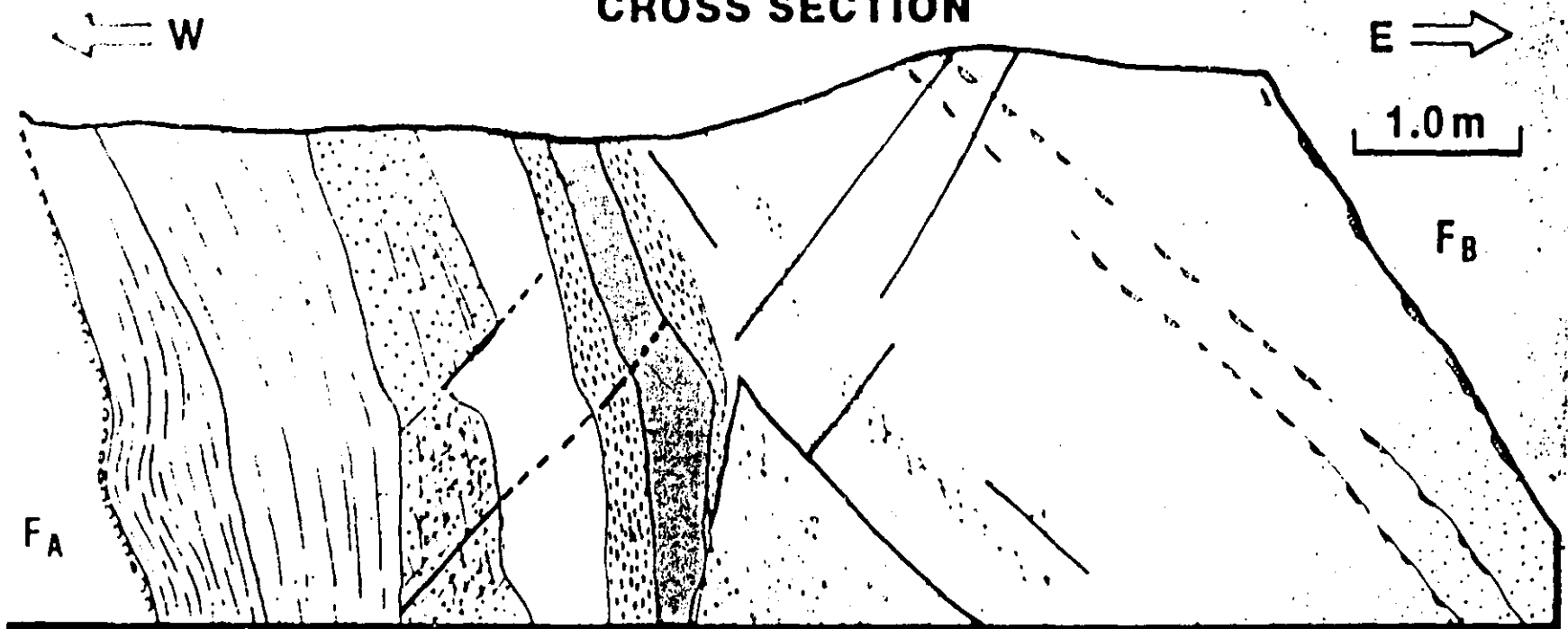


OKLO Uranium deposit
- 2 billion years old
- natural nuclear reactor

OKLO



OKLO REACTOR ZONE 9 CROSS SECTION



CONGLOMERATE	PELITE	ORGANIC MATERIAL
COARSE SANDSTONE	BLACK ARGILLITE	SHEAR ZONE
MED. SANDSTONE	GREEN ARGILLITE	BRECCIA ZONE
FINE SANDSTONE	REACTOR ZONE	FRACTURE



OKLO Natural Reactors

Nuclear fission

16 zones operated for ~600,000 years

Energy output

16,000 Megawatt-years = 1 CANDU for 10 years

Waste products

800,000 kg Used Fuel

2000 kg Plutonium

6000 kg Fission Products

										Immobilized											
										Partly retained											
										Mobile											
H																	He				
Li	Be															B	C	N	O	F	Ne
Na	Mg															Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr				
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe				
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn				
Fr	Ra	Ac																			
			Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu					
			Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lw					

SUMMARY OF OKLO STUDIES



OKLO Natural Reactors

Radionuclide	Where found now
Short-lived	<50 m from reactor zones
Plutonium-239	within reactor zones
Cesium-135	within reactor zones
Technetium-99	within a few metres from reactor zones
Iodine-129	not found in reactor zones or surrounding rock



CONCLUSIONS

OKLO REACTORS

-  UO_2 matrix of reactor zones is stable for 2 Ga, surviving major geological processes including erosion of ~3 km of host rock.
-  Reactor zones and their host rocks have contained most of the nuclear reaction products ('waste products') in a relatively open, non-engineered system.