Technical description of Underground Laboratories in the Baltic Sea region

Jari Joutsenvaara (1), Panu Jalas (1), Sakari Nokela (2), Marcus Laaksoharju (3), Mats Ohlsson (3), Witold Pytel (4), David Horner (5), Helmut Mischo (5), Vitali Shekov (6), and Andrei Stepanov (7)

(1) University of Oulu, Kerttu Saalasti Institute, Oulu, Finland, (2) Pyhäjärven Callio, municipality of Pyhäjärvi, Finland, (3) Swedish Nuclear Fuel and Waste Management Co. Stockholm, Sweden, (4) KGHM S.A., Research development center Cuprum, Wroclaw, Poland, (5) TU Bergakademie Freiberg, Freiberg, Germany, (6) Karelian Research Center of Russian Academy of Sciences, Petrozavodsk, Russia, (7) Khlopin Institute, St Petersburg, Russia

We present the main technical characteristics of Baltic Sea Region’s Underground Laboratories (ULs), participating in the BSUIN network, and review the current research in the field of geosciences.

The underground laboratories of the BSUIN network include currently:
- Äspö Hard Rock Laboratory, Oskarshamn, Sweden, (http://www.skb.com/research-and-technology/laboratories/the-aspo-hard-rock-laboratory/)
- Forschungs- und Lehrbergwerk - Research and Education Mine "Reiche Zeche", Freiberg, Germany (http://www.besucherbergwerk-freiberg.de/)
- Callio Lab in Pyhäjärvi, Pyhäjärvi, Finland, (www.calliolab.com/callio-lab)
- KGHM S.A. mining company, Poland, together with their research organization KGHM CUPRUM (http://www.cuprum.wroc.pl/), which proposes a conceptual UL prototype located in one of the KGHM’s deep copper mines.
- Underground laboratory of Khlopin Institute, St Petersburg, Russia, (http://www.khlopin.ru/en/)
- Ruskeala Marble quarry and Geopark in Sortavala, Karelia, Russia, (http://ruskeala.info/en)