RESEARCH REACTOR DECOMMISSIONING

- ~ 800 constructed worldwide to date
- ~ **50%** shut down
 - Due to design life, strategic, economic or regulatory considerations
 - Various stages of decommissioning

~ 50% Operational.

• 27% of these are over 40 years old

DECOMMISSIONING?

- Staged process through which a nuclear facility, which has ceased normal operations, is taken out of service, including full or partial dismantling of buildings and contents'.
- It may include other operations such as the **decontamination** of buildings which are not to be dismantled and the remedial treatment or **restoration** of the land under and around the facility.
- Progressively removing the hazard the facility poses giving due regard to security, safety and protecting the environment.

DECOMMISSIONING?

- Reduce regulatory control
- Case by case basis
 - May be appropriate to delay decommissioning to take benefit from developing technologies and radioactive decay
- As soon as reasonable practicable taking into account all relevant factors as provided for in the relevant operator's decommissioning Strategy and the Decommissioning Plan

DECOMMISSIONING PLAN STRATEGIC ISSUES

- Waste Management
- Environmental impact
- Public safety
- Worker safety
- Site security
- Site stewardship

- Funding
- Cost effectiveness
- Skills/knowledge base
- Best practice
- Research/technology
- Stakeholders

DECOMMISSIONING PLAN STRATEGIC ISSUES

- Waste Management
- Environmental impact
- Public safety
- Worker safety
- Site security
- Site stewardship

- Funding
- Cost effectiveness
- Skills/knowledge base
- Best practice
- Research/technology
- Stakeholders

FUNDING

- Cost Estimates
 - Benchmarking
 - Databases
 - Sharing experience
- Source
 - Owner/operator
 - Government
- **Provision**
 - Segregated
 - Fund
 - Account

WASTE

Classification

• High, Intermediate, Low/Very Low

• Minimisation

- Delay/decay
- Storage
 - Local/national
- Clearance levels
 - Removal from regulatory control

STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE

- Facilitates 'Stepwise' decision making process:
 - Meaningful involvement in planning process
 - Public reassurance
 - Higher levels of:
 - openness
 - transparency
 - reversibility
- Influences strategy
- Opposite to 'Decide, Announce and Defend'

STAKEHOLDERS

- Comprehensive and diverse range required
- Operators and license holders
- Government Organisations:
 - Government Departments, Regulators and Environment Agencies
 - Regional and Local Government
- Non-Government organisations:
 - Trades Unions and Professional Bodies
 - General Public and Focus Groups
 - Anti-Nuclear Groups

<u>Example</u>

- UK BNFL Magnox Decommissioning Dialogue
- Independently facilitated by the UK Environment Council
 - Registered charity
- Regular meetings
 - Main Group, Coordination Group, Working Groups
 - Strategic Action Planning Group
 - Ground rules
 - Records
 - Expert advice
- Dialogue funded by BNFL
 - Travel and subsistence
 - Payments for NGO focus group attendance
 - Attendance time
 - Report writing

Summary

- Early and agreed strategy required covering all aspects of decommissioning, including funding, waste management and stakeholder dialogue.
- Whilst waste management is probably the most technically difficult issue, everything depends on adequate funding.
- Stakeholder dialogue becoming increasingly more important
- A Comprehensive Decommissioning Plan is required that encompasses the agreed strategy

Failing to plan = planning to fail!