

Radioactive Waste Disposal in the UK

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Context

- Managing Radioactive Waste Safely (MRWS) consultation programme started 2001
- Committee on Radioactive Waste Management (CoRWM) in 2003
- Energy Act 2004 established Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA)

CoRWM's recommendations

Published July 2006

after significant
public and
stakeholder
engagement
15 recommendations

Geological disposal
Interim storage
Voluntarism and
partnership approach



Managing our Radioactive Waste Safely CoRWM's recommendations to Government



Government's response

Defra and Devolved Administrations

- responded October2006
- Accepted recommendations
- •NDA to implement
- •Nirex to be integrated into the NDA
 - maintain skills and experience

www.defra.gov.uk

Response to the Report and Recommendations from the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management (CoRWM)

By the UK Government and the devolved administrations



The NDA

- •Non-Departmental Public Body established in April 2005
- •Remit to clean up the civil public sector nuclear legacy
- •Sites and facilities built from 1940's onwards
- •Annual funding of ~£2.8Bn
- •Based in West Cumbria
- •Responsible for 20 former UKAEA and BNFL sites & integrated waste strategy



The NDA's mission

To deliver safe, sustainable and publicly acceptable solutions to the challenge of nuclear cleanup and waste management. This means:

- Never compromising on safety or security
- •Taking full account of our social and environmental responsibilities
- •Always seeking value for money for the tax payer
- Actively engaging with stakeholders

Radioactive Waste Management Directorate



RWMD: Repository Technical Division





Possible Future Waste Management Subsidiary



ILW/LLW Repository Programme



HLW/ Spent Fuel Programme



Summary

- UK Government accepted Geological
 Disposal
- Government Consultation on Site
 Selection and Delivery Programme
- Regulatory and Scientific support in place
- NDA has clear remit to implement geological repository
- Nirex integrated into NDA

Audiences for the DSSC

Regulators

- Environment Agency and Scottish Environmental Protection Agency
- Nuclear Installations Inspectorate (NII)
- Department for Transport (DfT)
- Office for Civil Nuclear Security (OCNS)
- Scientific Community
 - Academic Community
 - Learned societies
- Policy makers
 - UK Government officials
- Public
 - Local authorities, e.g. Nuclear Legacy Advisory Forum (NuLeAF)
 - Potential host communities
 - Individuals interested in UK Government consultation programme

Natural Analogues in UK Programme

- Keen interest in natural analogues since the 1980s
 - Loch Lomond
 - Poços de Caldas
 - Maqarin (Phases 1-IV)
- Historically used to support parameter selection for PCPA
- See increasing role for natural analogues as part of DSSC
- Define 'natural analogues' in broad sense, covering all evidence from environment around us



What is the DSSC?

- <u>single safety case</u> addressing <u>transport, operations</u> and <u>post-closure</u>
- hierarchical safety case that communicates to different audiences, including regulators and the public
- <u>multi-factor</u> safety case drawing on <u>wide range</u> of safety arguments and analyses
- builds an appreciation of repository design and safety functions and their evolution over different timeframes
- flexibility to develop to address different stages of repository development programme



Proposed Development of the DSSC





Where next?

- Developing high-level documentation for DSSC
- Testing communication using natural analogues within this
- Taking active role in PAMINA
- Considering possible new well-targeted analogue studies where relevant to UK disposal concept
 - high pH studies
 - other studies relevant to HLW

