Office for Nuclear Regulation

# Welcome
# ONR-NGO Forum meeting
# Mercure Hotel, Manchester
# 28 March 2019

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# ONR-NGO Forum meeting 28 March 2019

## Chief Nuclear Inspector Update

Mark Foy

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# SSAC Update

- State System of Accountancy for and Control of Nuclear Material in the final stage of parallel-running with Euratom and first phase of the project completed to time and budget.
- Parallel-running testing the readiness of the SSAC operations in a ‘like live’ manner for start of operations on 30 March, should the UK leave the EU without a deal.

# Sellafield Hazard and Risk Reduction

- Further progress in recent months to enable waste retrieval in FGMSP.
- End of reprocessing at THORP – long term AGR spent fuel storage.
- Reduced NDA funding for 2019/20 – impact on hazard & risk reduction programme under discussion.

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## Dounreay Transport permissions

- ONR has granted permission to enable transfer of special nuclear material from Dounreay to Sellafield.
- Will enable Sellafield to receive and store the majority of the remaining Dounreay cans; a significant achievement for the consolidation programme.

## New site Licence

- Winfrith – Tradebe Inutech – 37th licensed site.

## Bradwell Care & Maintenance

- First Magnox Generating station to enter C&M – substantial milestone.

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## ONR Enforcement since previous NGO Forum

- 8 improvement notices issued this FY
- 2 relate to Heysham 1 steam valve failure
- 5 of these served on 2 transport dutyholders relating to Heathrow Incident in 2018 - *temporary storage of high activity sealed sources in a facility that was not suitable for high consequence radioactive material*

## New Build Update

- HPC nuclear island consent for Unit 1 in November 2018
- SMRs and ANTs: ongoing engagement with UK Government and upskilling regulatory capability in advanced nuclear technology
- Wylfa Newdd – Horizon project closure – regulatory staff redeployed
- China GDA Step 3 commenced in November 2018; detailed assessment underway, due to conclude December 2019
- ONR engaging with BEIS on Regulated Asset Base Model

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# Other Matters

- IRRS Mission – October 2019.
- Self assessment ongoing since April 2018.
- Higher significance findings to be addressed in 2019/20 programme.
- Findings to be presented to IRRS Prep meeting in April.
- Update to External Hazards Technical Assessment Guide.
- Internationally recognised piece of work is now being used to help shape development of IAEA standards, in light of Fukushima.

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# CNI Annual Report

- CNI Annual Report under preparation.
- Target publication 25th September 2019.
- Will incorporate events report and research statement.
- NGO webinar in September / October and presentation to planned NGO Forum 7th November.
- Response to NGO suggestions and comments on content of this report in briefing paper circulated today.

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# Thank you for listening
# Questions

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# Overview of ONR's Operating Facilities Division


## Donald Urquhart

Deputy Chief Nuclear Inspector, Director of Operating Facilities Division

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# What is OFD and what does it do?

~ 90 inspectors and 10 support staff regulating

14 AGRs and 1 PWR

Aldermaston and Burghfield Sites

Devonport, Rosyth, Barrow, Derby etc.

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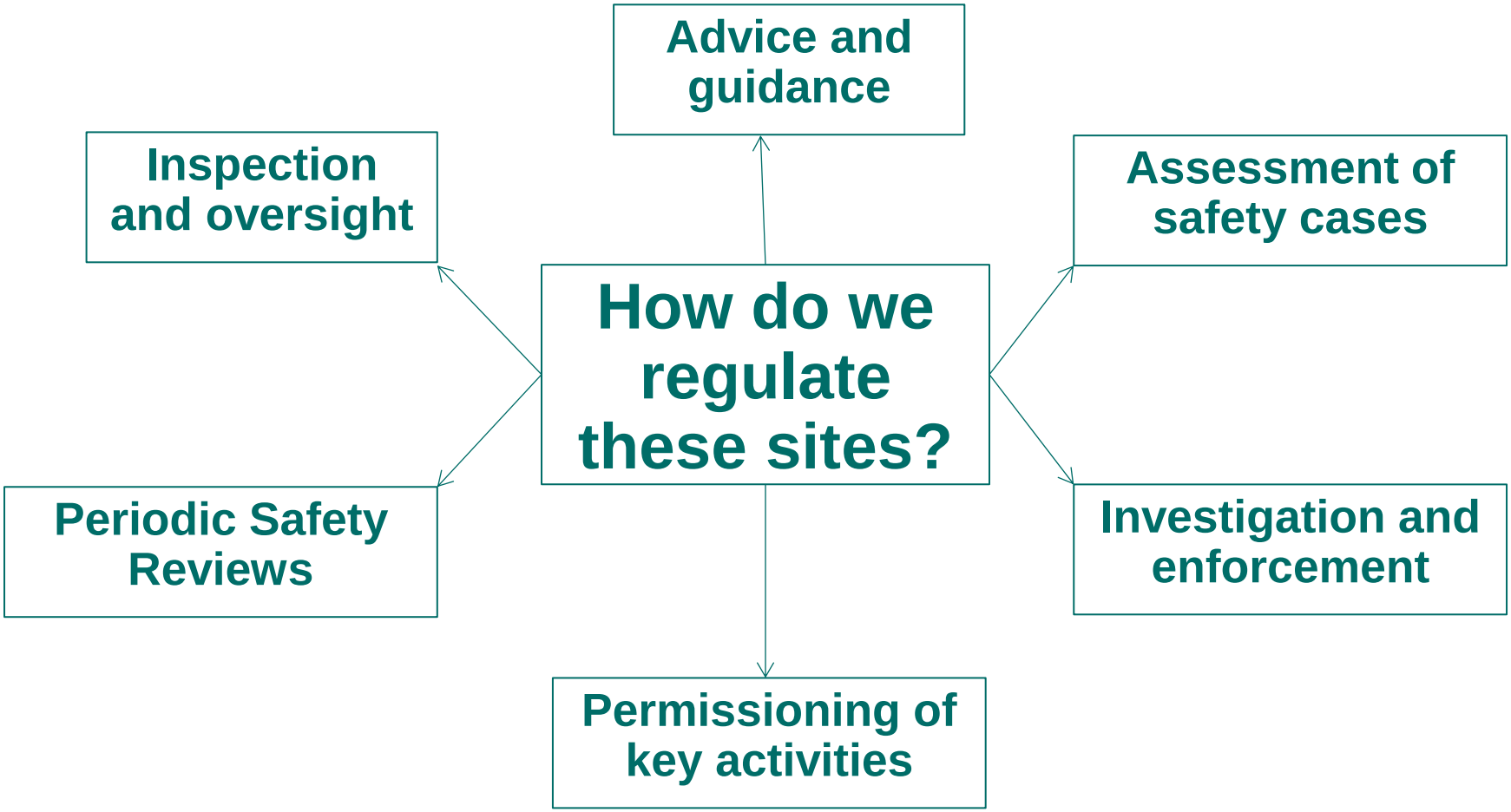

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# Important to us – Transparency !

We

- Publish the basis for our regulatory decisions
- Publish the standards and guidance we apply
- Publish information about events that occur on sites
- Publish enforcement actions we take
- Attend and contribute to Site Stakeholder Groups / Local Liaison Committees
- Meet with stakeholders (including NGOs etc)
- Provide information when requested (where we can)

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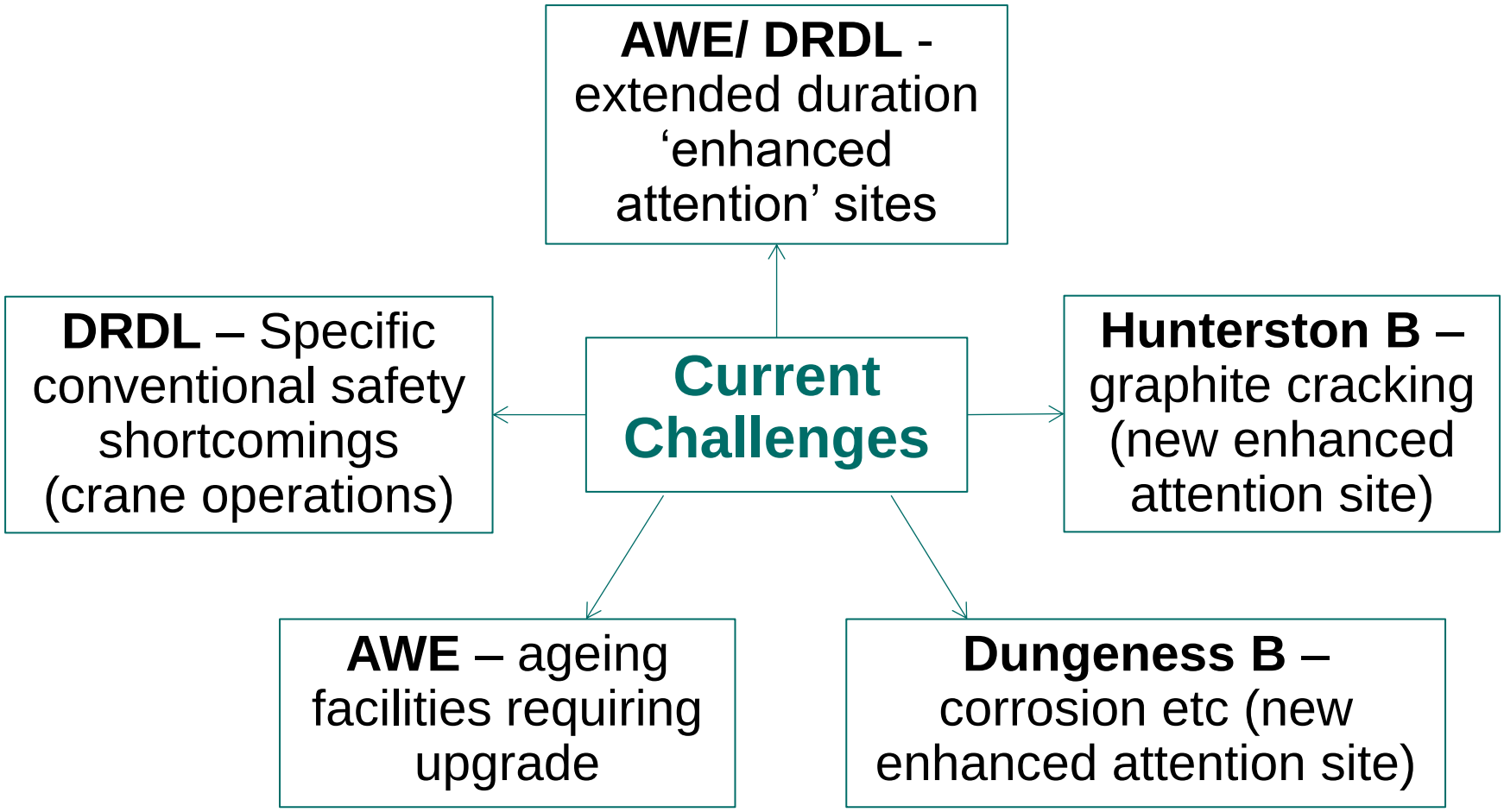

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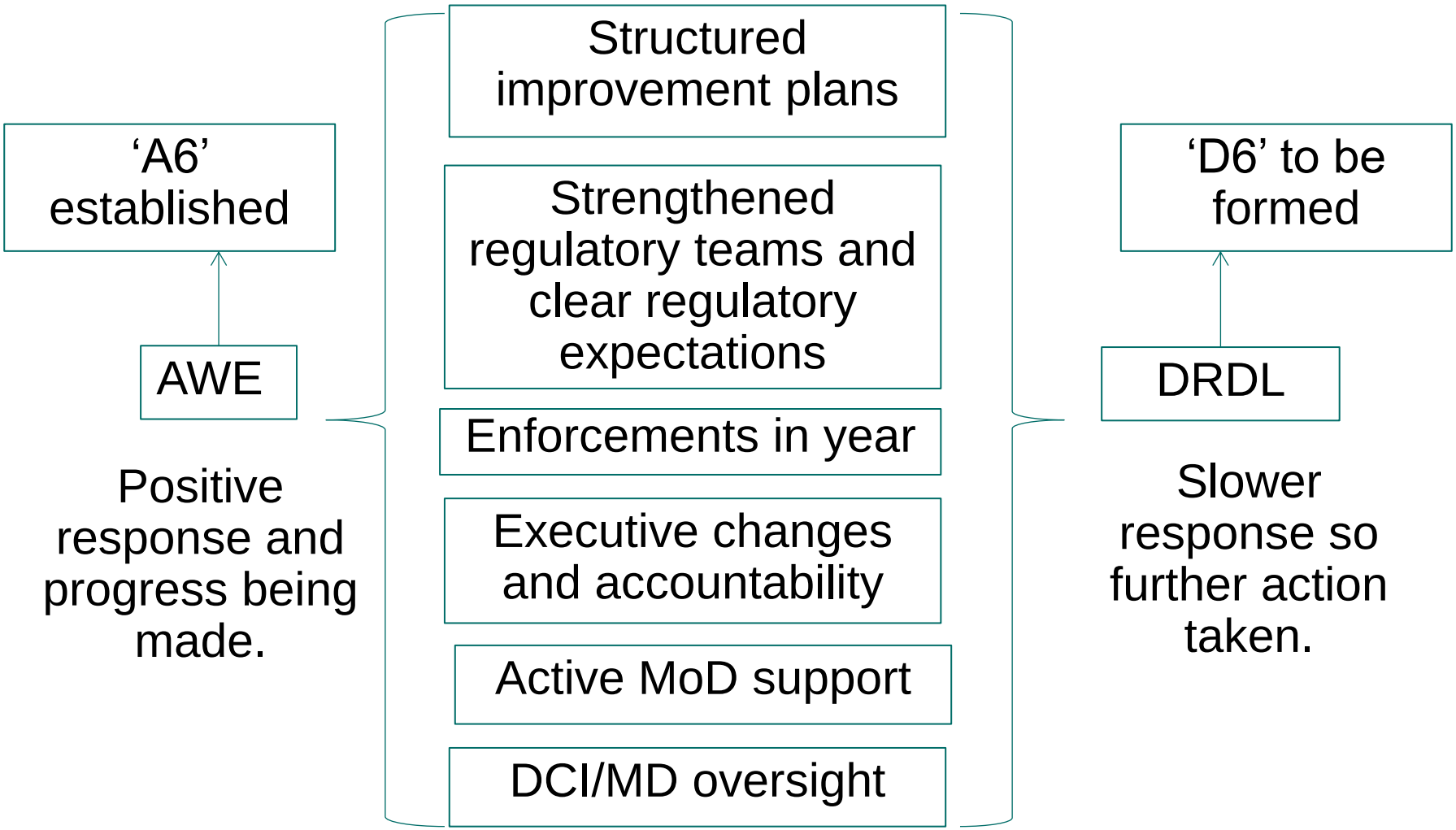
# (Extended Duration) Enhanced Attention Sites



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# Other Enhanced attention sites

Hunterston B

- Consequent to graphite cracking.
- Likely to remain in enhanced attention until end of life.

Dungeness B

- Various issues, including poor corrosion management.
- ‘Direction’ issued.
- Likely to remain in enhanced attention in medium term.

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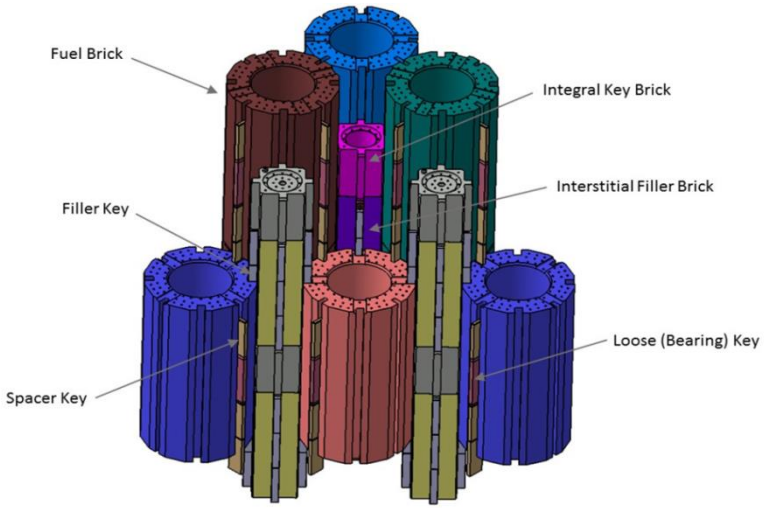
# Graphite Brick Cracking

- Hunterston B reactors 3 and 4 shut down for core inspections in March and October 2018 respectively.
- Reactor 3 –more extensive and complex cracking than predicted – operated outside (conservative) operational limit.
- Reactor 4 - similar but less advanced cracking, within operational limit.



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# What does this mean?

- Graphite cracking is expected.
- But, cracking has appeared sooner and faster than predicted.
- “Induced cracking” was not anticipated
- Safety significance of potential for multiply cracked bricks is a key focus for ONR.
- EDF must demonstrate safety of reactors for any further period of operation.
- Reactors will remain shutdown until ONR is satisfied that they are safe to operate.
- If reactor(s) re-start, they will do so for a limited duration with regular core inspections.

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# Current Situation

- Safety case for Reactor 4 received in November 2018 (for 4 months of operation).
- Submission did not make an adequate safety case in respect of multiply cracked bricks.
- Revised safety case for Reactor 4 received in March 2019.
- ONR is assessing it carefully, which will take as long as is necessary for ONR to be satisfied that re-start would (or would not) be safe.
- As of now, no safety case has been submitted for the re-start Reactor 3.

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# Corrosion issues at Dungeness B

- Corrosion is expected so regular examination, inspection and maintenance of vulnerable pipework is important.
- Progress in inspecting concealed pipework at Dungeness B judged to be insufficient.
- Direction (to review, re-assess safety and report to ONR) issued.
- EDF responded positively, with its subsequent inspections identifying the need for significant pipework repair or replacement.
- This work is ongoing, and ONR is satisfied with rate of progress.

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# AWE(B) Facility Upgrade

- Ageing facilities important to maintaining UK ‘Continuous at Sea Deterrent’ (CASD).
- Modern replacement facility under construction – not available until 2023/24.

- Outcome of ONR assessment of Periodic Review of Safety (March 2018) identified necessary upgrades to existing facilities and safety case.
- ONR expects these to be delivered by September 2019 – AWE has committed to this.
- We are monitoring AWE progress closely to ensure that necessary safety improvements are delivered.

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# Conventional Safety – DRDL

- Poor history of crane operations and maintenance resulted in two improvement notices in August 2017.
- Both were closed out in December 2017.
- Two further events occurred in September 2018, one of which involved a dropped load.
- DRDL voluntarily suspended crane operations until safety improvements delivered, agreement not to re-start until ONR was satisfied with the safety of further operations.
- ONR satisfied that sufficient safety improvements delivered, permitted crane operation re-commencement in November 2018.
- A formal investigation undertaken by ONR to inform further enforcement action.

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# Thank you for listening
# Questions

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# Refreshment Break

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# Update on Revised REPPIR Legislation and Approved Code of Practice

**Dr Anthony Hart**
Deputy Chief Inspector, Director of Technical Division

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# BSSD Implementation

- Euratom Basic Safety Standards Directive 2013 (BSSD) applies learning following the Fukushima Daiichi accident.
- It sets out updated safety requirements for the nuclear and radiological sector in relation to emergency preparedness and response (EP&R), medical exposures, public exposures, occupational exposures, and air and space crew where we need to ensure we are compliant.
- The deadline for transposition of these into UK law was 6 February 2018 – the only outstanding matters relate to EP&R, to be implemented through:
    - REPPIR19
    - CDG Amendments

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# REPPIR19 - Update

- Policy Direction was the subject of a public consultation in Autumn 2017.
- REPPIR 19 was scheduled to be laid in Parliament on 26th March, but has been delayed due to Minister resignations.
- The regulations will contain transition arrangements for 12 months to allow both Operators and Local Authorities to comply within this period.
- During this transition phase the Approved Code of Practice (ACoP) and guidance will be published.

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# REPPIR 19 - Approved Code of Practice (ACoP) & Guidance

- Approved Codes of Practice related to Health & Safety Regulations are approved by the HSE Board with the consent of the Secretary of State.
- ONR is drafting the ACoP & Guidance to support compliance with the REPPIR19.
- Working closely with government (BEIS), HSE and MOD to ensure that ACoP and Guidance is available to dutyholders as soon as possible after the new regulations come into force.

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# REPPIR 2019 - Approved Code of Practice (ACoP) & Guidance

- The ACoP & Guidance will be a single document that sets out recommended methods for meeting the new Regulations, and associated Guidance will assist dutyholders to comply with the new Regulations.

- This is the model HSE published for the recent Ionising Radiations Regulations in L121 “Work with Ionising Radiation”

- Link to L121 on HSE website

# Regulation 12 Dose limitation

**Regulation 12(1)**

*(1) Subject to paragraph (2), every employer must ensure that its employees and other persons within a class specified in Schedule 3 are not exposed to ionising radiation to an extent that any dose limit specified in Part I of that Schedule for such class of person is exceeded in any calendar year.*

**ACOP 12(1)**

**210 Assessments of effective dose and equivalent dose from external radiation, for the purpose of comparison with the dose limits specified in Schedule 3 of the Regulations, should be made using the operational quantities defined in Appendix 2.**

**211 Assessments of committed effective dose, and committed equivalent dose following intakes of radionuclides into the body, should take account of the likely dose over 50 years following the intake (up to age 70 for children). They should also be attributed to the calendar year of the intake so they can be compared to dose limits.**

**Guidance 12(1)**

## Responsibility for ensuring compliance with dose limits

212 The main requirement in these Regulations is set out in regulation 9. Employers must make sure that exposures arising from the work are kept as low as reasonably practicable. Complying with dose limits is an absolute requirement and in most cases during routine exposure it is unlikely that an individual's dose will

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# Approved Code of Practice: Public Consultation

- The ACoP was approved for consultation by the HSE Board on 13th March. Link to Board papers incl. draft ACoP.
- There will be a eight week public consultation on the ACoP .
- It will be a HSE consultation, but ONR will be leading the work.
- The consultation process will follow government consultation principles.
- The ACoP consultation was scheduled to begin in April 2019
  - dependent on parliamentary processes and election 'purdah'.
  - awaiting advice now that REPPIR19 not laid on 26 March.
- Interested organisations and bodies will receive positive notification of the launch of the consultation – **this will include NGO's**
- Work on drafting the guidance will continue in parallel.
- Aim is to publish the final version of the ACoP and guidance in Autumn 2019.

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# Ensuring compliance with REPPIR19

- Complying with REPPIR19 ensures measures are taken to protect the health and safety of the public from radiation emergencies.
- In developing the ACoP, ONR has worked with key stakeholders to enact the policy into practical application:
    - Drafting Steering Group (all dutyholders)
    - Policy owners (BEIS, HSE, MOD)
    - National Groups (NEAF, LAWG, Blue Lights, PHE)
- REPPIR19 places duties on operators and local authorities to determine the risks from radiation emergencies and plan accordingly.
- ONR will regulate against REPPIR19 to ensure these duties are fulfilled, and have enforcement powers to deal with any non-compliance.

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# Ensuring compliance with REPPIR19

- ONR currently has an inspection and assessment programme under REPPIR 2001 – this will continue under REPPIR19.
- ONR's enforcement powers remain unchanged.
- Enforcement decisions guided by the Enforcement Policy Statement (EPS) and Enforcement Management Model (EMM) and can be found on the ONR Enforcement webpage.
- Actions available can range from Letters to Prosecution.
- We have identified only minor non-compliance to date.

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# Questions

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# ONR's Involvement in Land Use Planning

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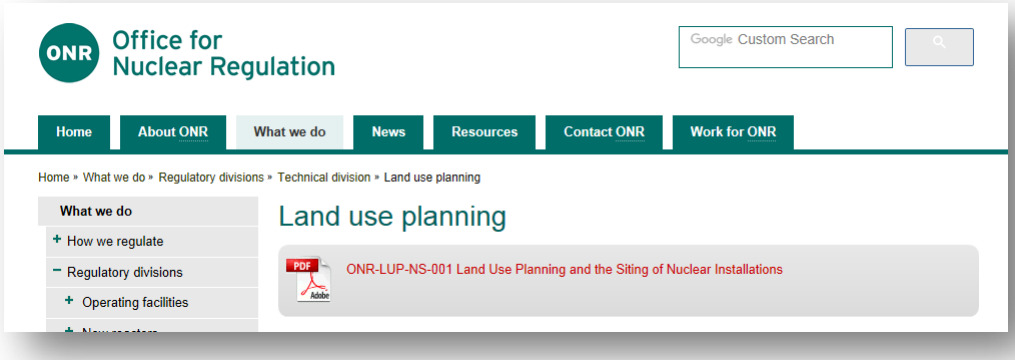
# ONR's Involvement in Land Use Planning

ONR advise:

- Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) on development around current nuclear sites.
- BEIS on proposals for new nuclear sites.

http://www.onr.org.uk/land-use-planning.htm



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# Development around current nuclear sites

ONR provides advice to LPAs on planning applications around nuclear sites with respect to two matters:

Whether the development would impact on local emergency planning arrangements to protect public from risks from site

Whether the proposed development presents an external hazard to the site

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# Proposals for New Nuclear Sites

- Government (BEIS) leads on the policy for siting of new nuclear power stations and defines strategic siting criteria that are applied.
- ONR provide advice to government on demographic (exclusionary) and emergency planning (discretionary) criteria
- ONR Guide 'NS-LUP-GD-001 Land Use Planning and the Siting of Nuclear Installations' provides basis for demographic and emergency planning assessment

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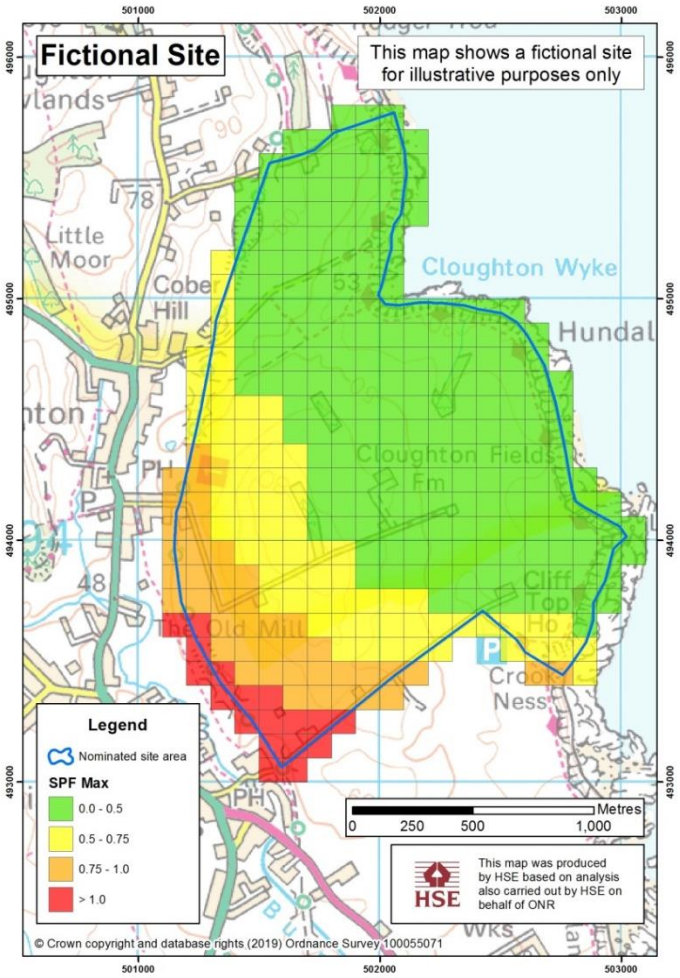
# Proposals for New Nuclear Sites




**Demographic Assessment**

- Potential sites are divided into 100m x 100m grid squares
- Population densities are assessed
  - 30deg sectors (at 5deg rotations)
  - out to 30km from the center of each grid square
- Population density exceeds the 'Exclusionary' criteria if:
  - >1000 persons/km$^2$ (all around site)
  - >5000 persons/30deg sector
- Population growth factors (regional or national) are then considered.
- Sites that satisfy the 'Exclusionary' criteria may be taken forward as potential sites.

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# Proposals for New Nuclear Sites

- If a proposed site satisfies the ‘Exclusionary’ criteria, the ‘Discretionary’ criteria is then applied.
- The ‘Discretionary’ criteria considers the risks associated with the proposed location including flooding, tsunami, ecological importance, and emergency planning implications.
- ONR LUP advise BEIS on the feasibility of the implementation and maintenance of adequate emergency planning arrangements as part of the discretionary assessment.
- BEIS take ONR’s advice into consideration when making decisions on proposed nuclear sites.

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# Proposals for New Nuclear Sites

- There are detailed requirements covering the development and Licensing of new nuclear sites.
- These can be found in the ONR document Licensing nuclear installations.

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# Thank you for listening
# Questions

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# Lunch

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# ONR Strategic Plan 2020 to 2025

**Katie Day**
Director Policy & Communications

Office for Nuclear Regulation

# Our Mission

"To provide efficient and effective regulation of the nuclear industry, holding it to account on behalf of the public."

# Our Vision

"An exemplary regulator that inspires respect, trust and confidence"

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# ONR Strategic Plan 2016-2020

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# Strategic theme 2

| Inspiring a climate of stakeholder respect, trust and confidence |
| --- |
| • Continue to place in the public domain as much information as possible about our regulatory and corporate activities, including the basis for regulatory decisions. |
| • Actively engage with, and seek feedback from, our key stakeholder groups so that their views can be placed at the heart of what ONR does. |
| • Develop a new engagement strategy that will identify ONR's priority stakeholder groups and the key relationships ONR has, or needs to have, with them. |
| • Implement a plan to create opportunities for stakeholders to provide views from their different perspectives. |

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# A changing operating environment

- Ageing reactor fleet
- Sellafield and decommissioning
- Geological Disposal Facility
- Security Assessment Principles
- New Build investment
- GDA for SMRs
- Safeguards
- Innovation

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# Your views

1. What is working well that we should keep doing?

2. What do you think ONR's top regulatory priorities should be in the 2020s?

3. What needs further thought?

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# Plenary and Feedback

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# Thank you for listening
# Questions and next steps

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# Refreshment Break

Environment Agency

# Environment Agency's Regulation of Nuclear Sites

Alan McGoff
Lead New Nuclear Build

ONR NGO Engagement Forum
Manchester Mercure Hotel

28 March 2019

Environment Agency

# Outline

- Introduction to the Environment Agency
- What we regulate
- Permitting process
- GDA
- Permitting and planning interface - advising and influencing planning decisions
- Engagement
- EA and ONR working together

# The Environment Agency

- Created in 1996 by the Environment Act 1995
- Non-departmental public body
- England and, at time, Wales (now NRW)
- Accountable to Defra
- Around 10k staff
- Budget 17/18 £1.3Bn

Environmental Regulator

Environmental Advisor

Environmental Operator

# UK's environmental regulators

Northern Ireland Environment Agency
www.ni-environment.gov.uk

SEPA
Scottish Environment Protection Agency

Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Natural Resources Wales

Environment Agency

marine management organisation

NATURAL ENGLAND

The "Defra Family"

Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

# Our governance

## Michael Gove

Secretary of State
Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)

## Clare Moriarty

Permanent Secretary
Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)

## Emma Howard Boyd

Chair
Environment Agency

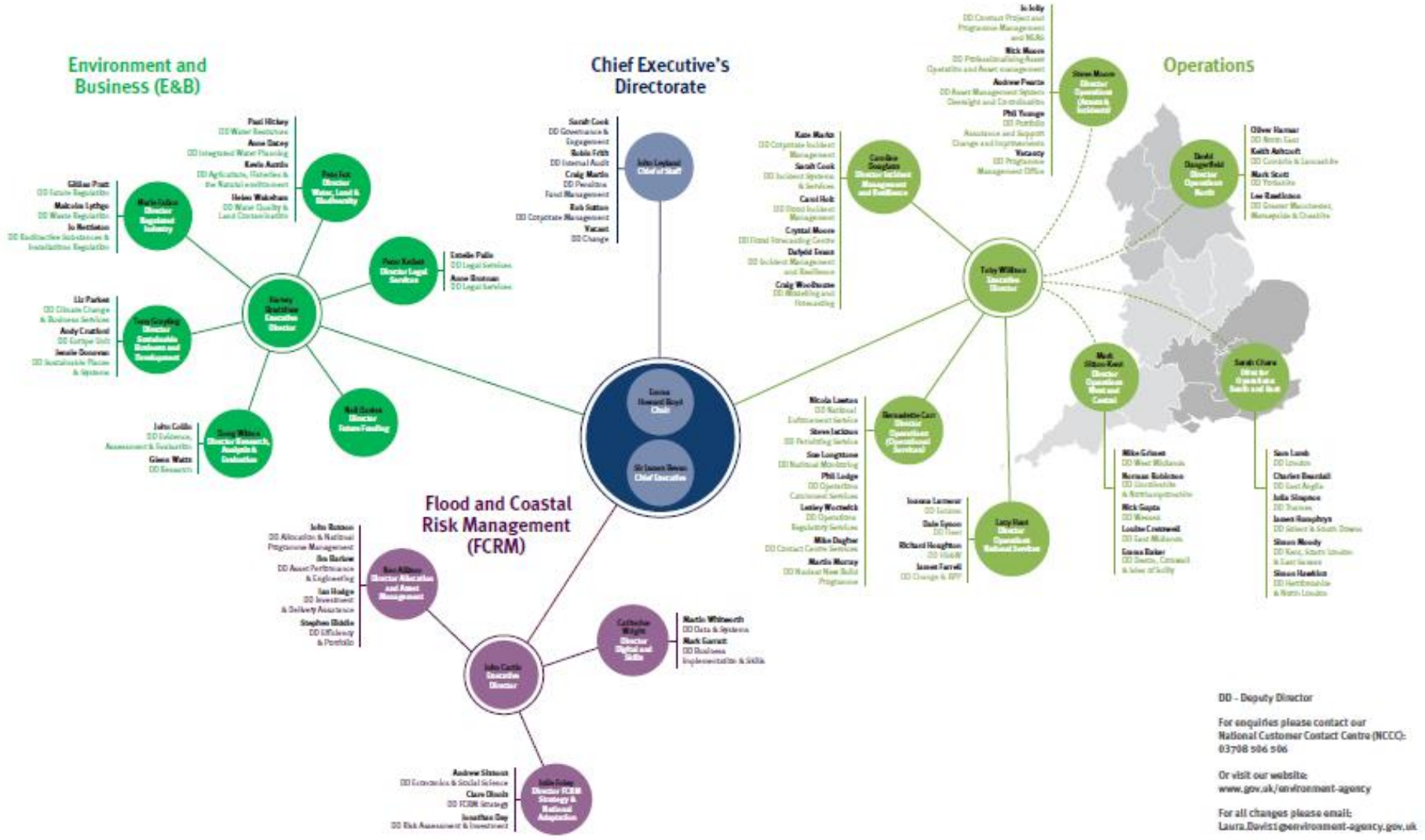
## James Bevan

Chief Executive
Environment Agency



Environment Agency

# Our structure




DD – Deputy Director

For enquiries please contact our National Customer Contact Centre (NCCC): 03708 506 506

Or visit our website: www.gov.uk/environment-agency

For all changes please email: Laura.Davis1@environment-agency.gov.uk

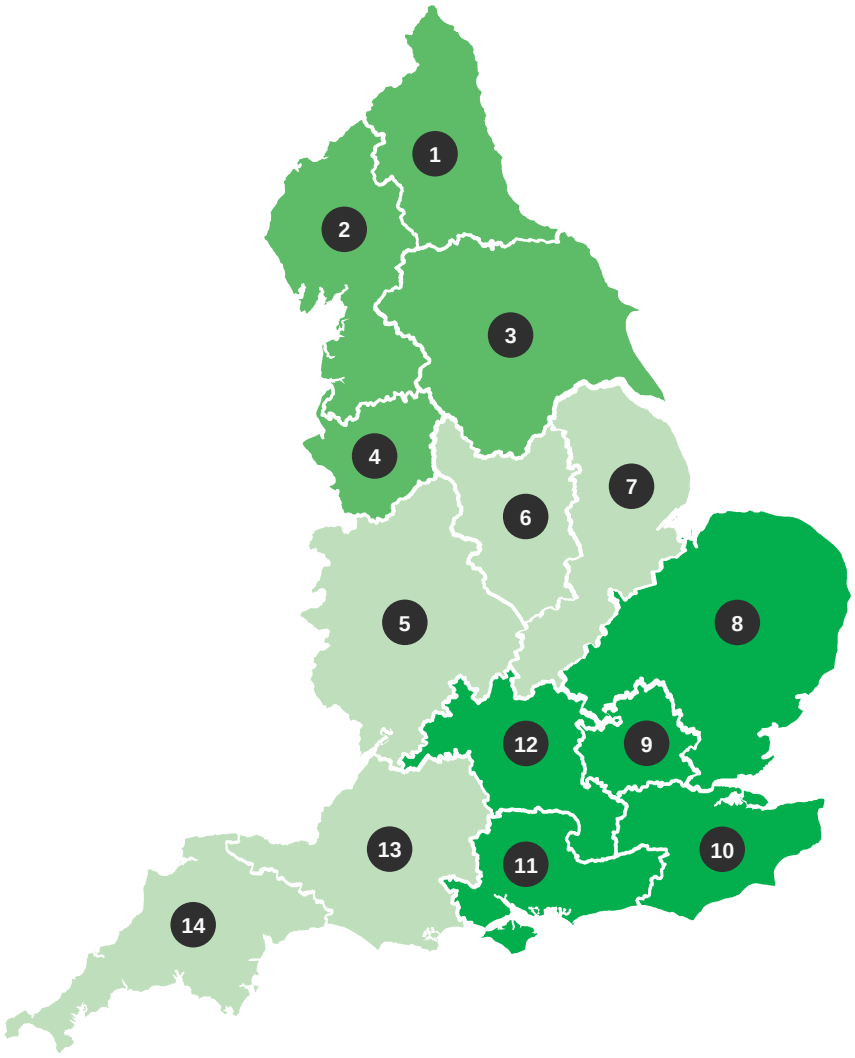
Issue date: January 2019
Next update: April 2019



Environment Agency

# Our areas

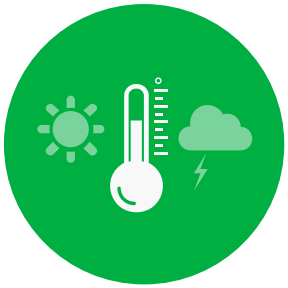
1. North East
2. Cumbria and Lancashire
3. Yorkshire
4. Greater Manchester Merseyside and Cheshire
5. West Midlands
6. East Midlands
7. Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire
8. East Anglia
9. Hertfordshire and North London
10. Kent, South London and East Sussex
11. Solent and South Downs
12. Thames
13. Wessex
14. Devon Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly



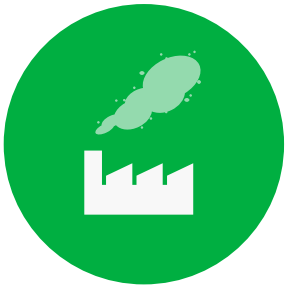

Environment Agency

# What we do

## We protect and improve the environment



We help people and wildlife adapt to climate change and reduce its impacts.



We improve the quality of our water, land and air by tackling pollution.

We work as part of the Defra group to create a better place for people and wildlife.



Environment Agency

# Environment Agency – what we do

- a cleaner, healthier environment which benefits people and the economy

- a nation better protected against natural threats and hazards, with strong response and recovery capabilities

A green future...

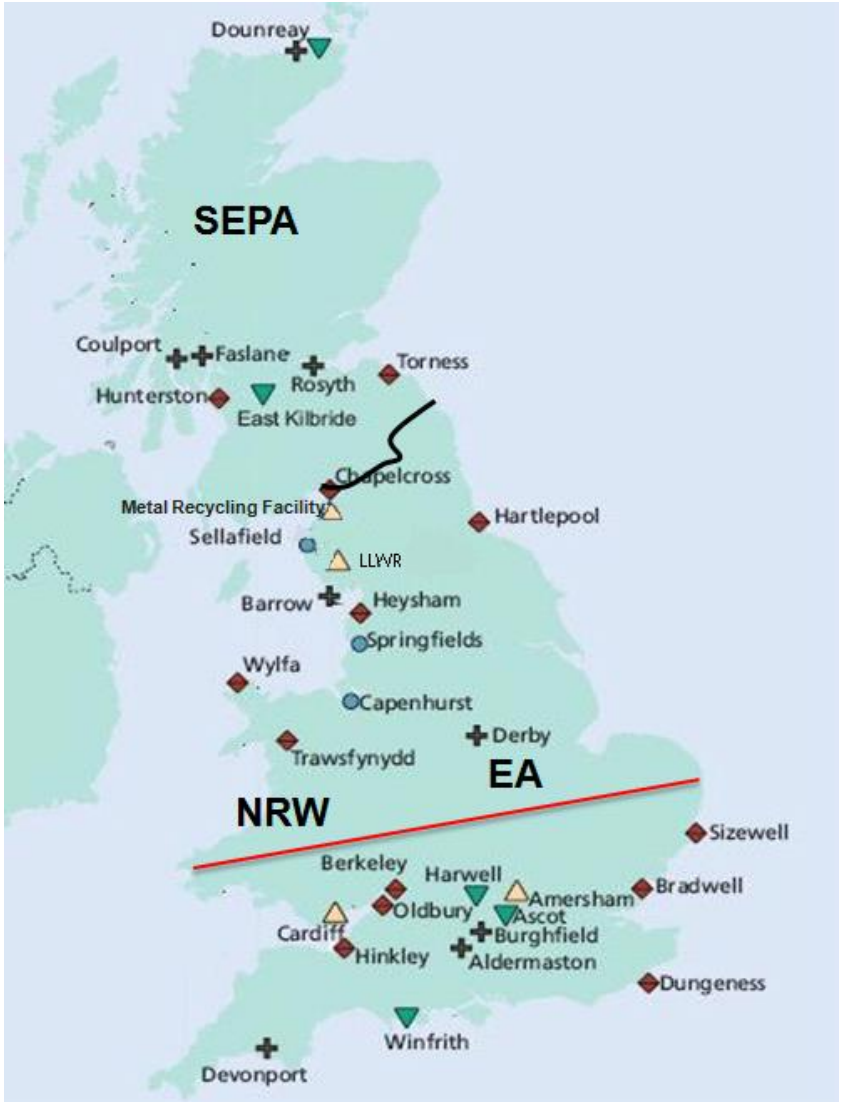






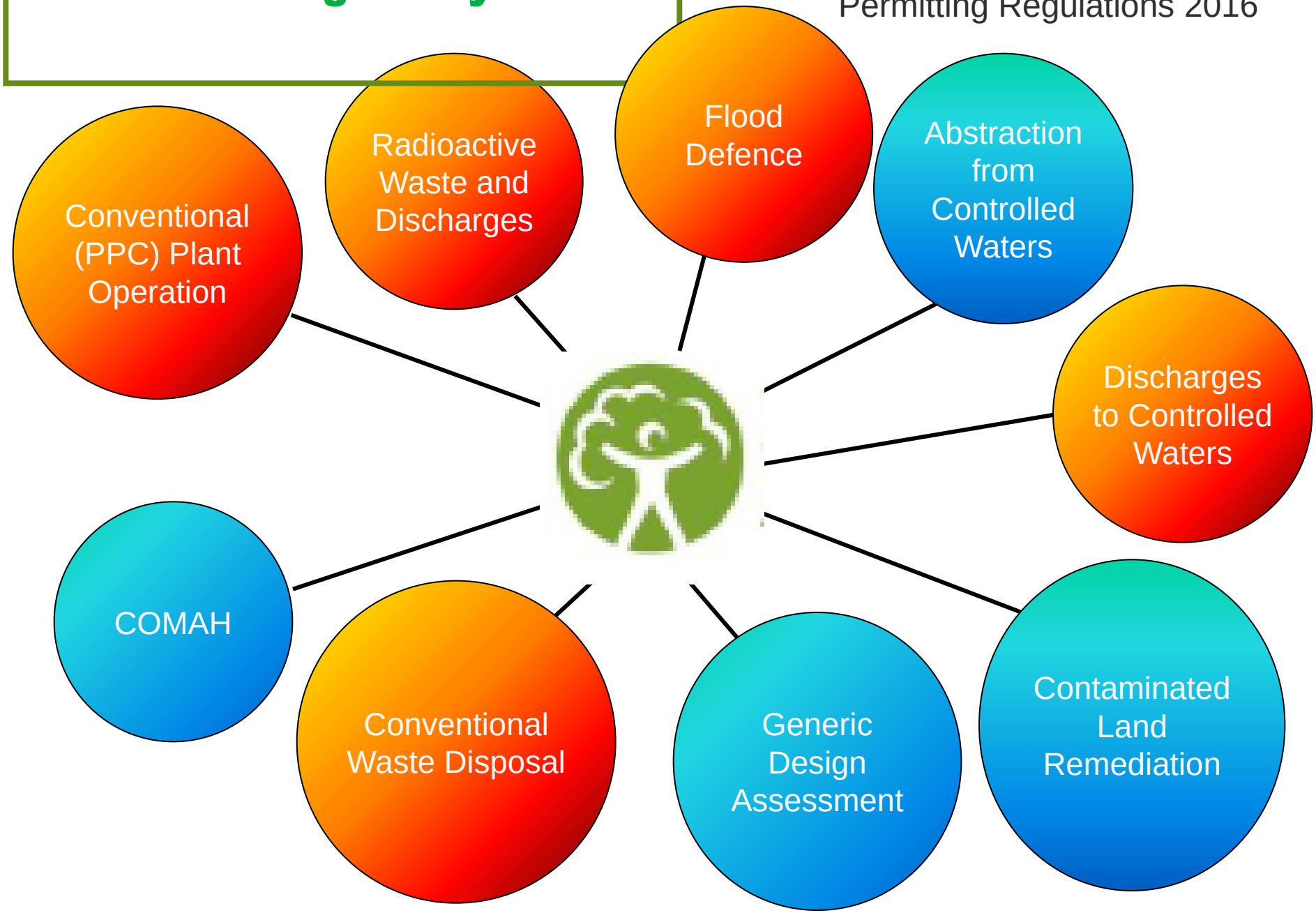


# Environment Agency – nuclear site regulation



# EA's nuclear regulatory role

- Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016



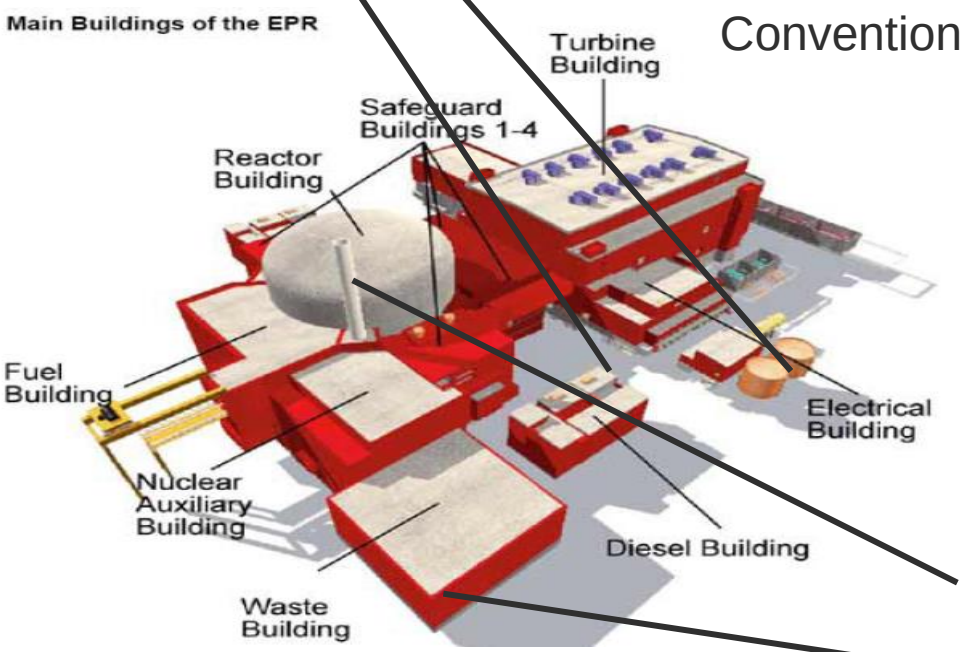
# What we regulate – at Hinkley Point C

Flood Defence

Cooling, Process & Surface Water Discharge

COMAH

Combustion




Conventional Waste

[Abstraction]

Radioactive Discharges & Disposals

# What are we trying to achieve (for r/a waste disposals)?

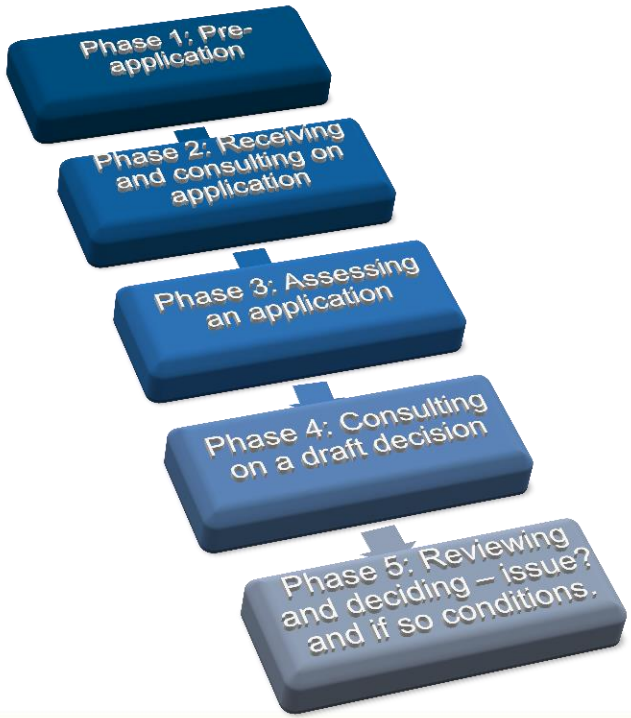
- Protection of the public and wider environment from radiation, particularly from radioactive discharges and disposals

- Enabling the continued responsible use of radioactive substances, supporting UK growth

- In line with internationally agreed principles for radiological protection:
  - **Justification** (net benefit to use)
  - **Optimisation** (minimise impacts)
  - **Limitation** (limits on exposure)

# Environmental permitting

Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016 (and other legislation): prohibits carrying out specified activities without a permit.




Permits specify conditions that must be complied with including on:

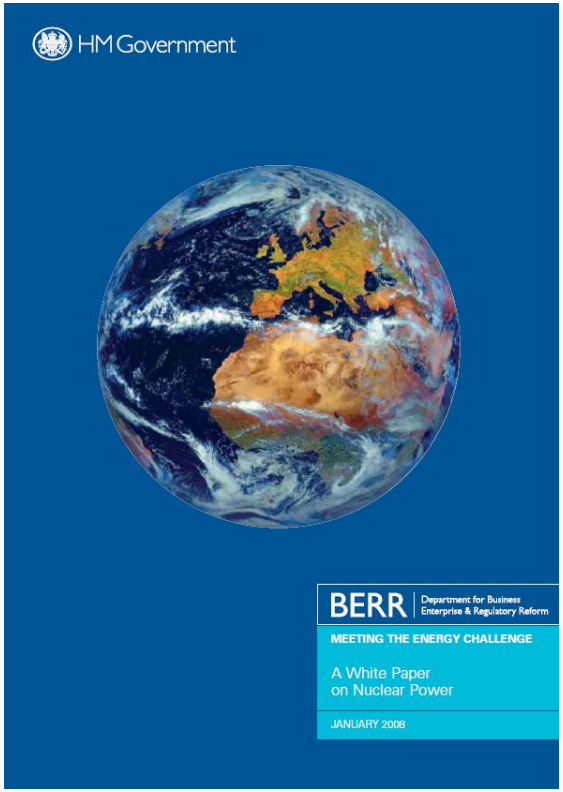
- resources, company structure,
- management systems,
- use of best available techniques,
- maintenance,
- disposal routes
- relevant limits,
- monitoring
- reporting, etc.

Environment Agency

# Government expectations and policy

Nuclear White Paper 2008:

- Best Available Techniques to meet high environmental standards
- Wastes created and discharges from any new UK nuclear power stations minimised and do not exceed those of comparable stations across the world



# Government expectations and policy

- Statutory Guidance on discharges (OSPAR & national strategy):
  - use of **B**est **A**vailable **T**echniques **(BAT)** to achieve optimised outcome
  - 'concentrate and contain' preferred over 'dilute and disperse'
  - limits based on BAT
  - short-term increases for decommissioning & legacy wastes allowed if BAT
- Low Level Waste (LLW) Policy:
  - waste hierarchy (**p**revent, **m**inimise, **r**e-use, **r**ecycle, **d**ispose)
  - waste management plan (options assessment)
  - proximity principle
  - use of conventional landfill sites for VLLW and some LLW from nuclear sites

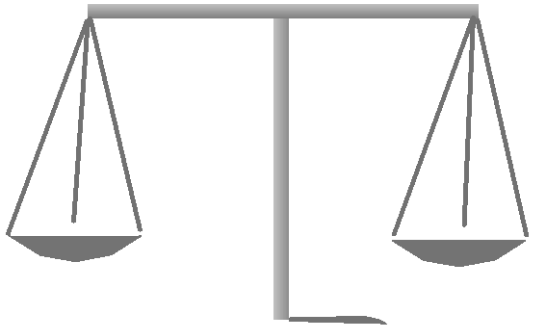
# Use of best available techniques (BAT)

- BSSD requires that public doses must comply with limits and constraints and must be **ALARA** (**A**s **L**ow **A**s **R**easonably **A**chievable)
- Operators use “best available techniques” to reduce discharges and impact to ALARA
- Use of BAT to:
  - Prevent the unnecessary creation of wastes or discharges
  - Minimise waste generation
  - Minimise the radiological impact of discharges on people and the environment
- Systematic and proportionate examination of waste management options
- Use of **R**elevant **G**ood **P**ractice **(RGP)**

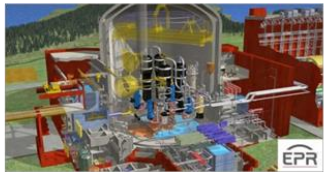
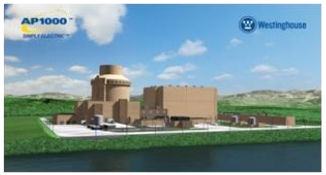
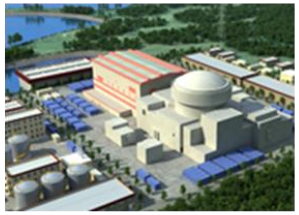
Environment Agency

# BAT means

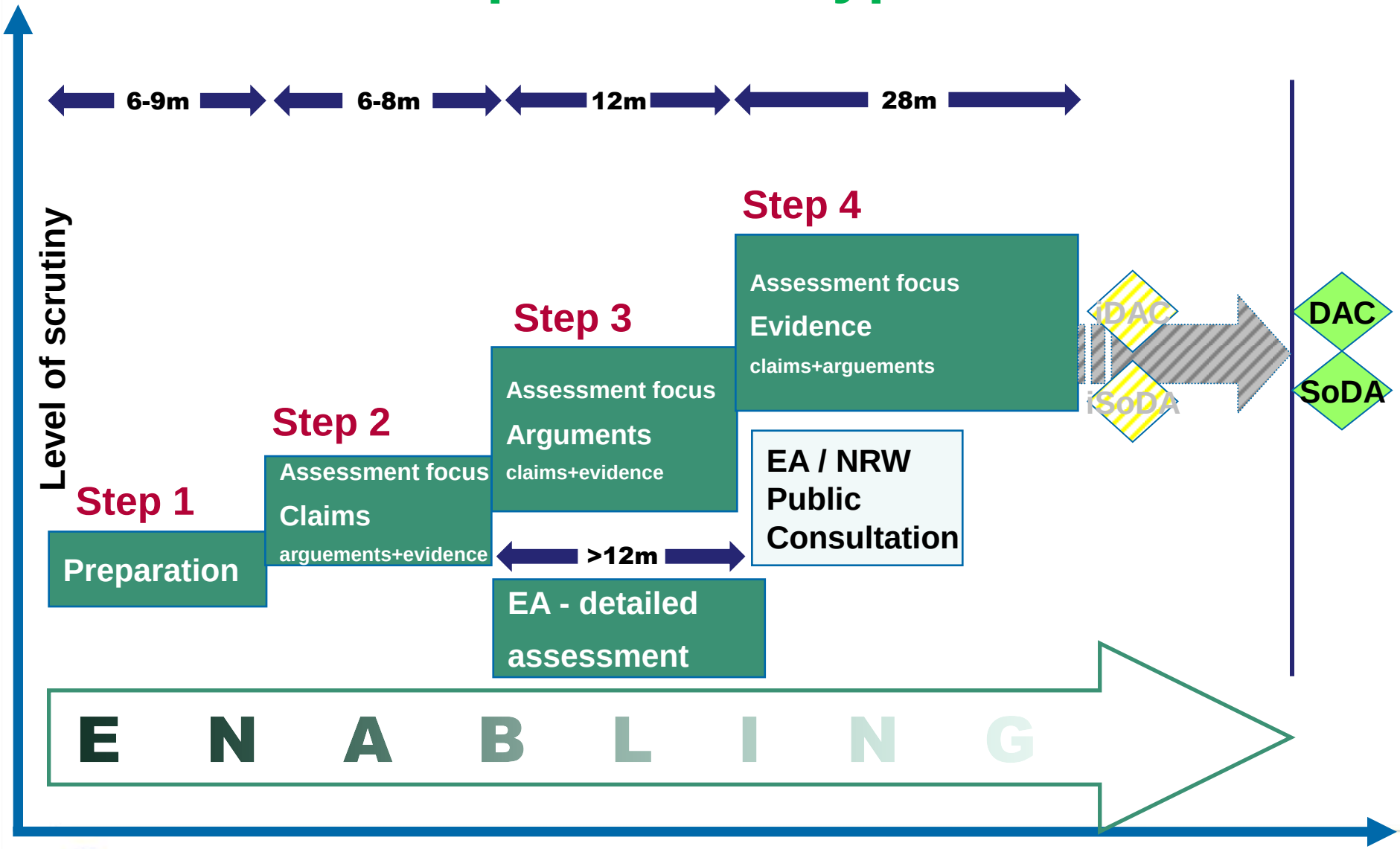
- **“Techniques”** includes both the technology used and the way in which the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned
- **“Available”** means that the technique must be technically and economically viable taking into consideration the costs and benefits
- **“Best”** means most effective in achieving a high general level of protection of the environment as a whole”



# Regulators' strategy for new build

| Generic Design Assessment (GDA) | Nuclear Site Licensing & Permitting | Construction |
|---|---|---|
| EDF/Areva's UK EPR™  | HPC EDF ENERGY CGN<br>SZC EDF ENERGY CGN | Hinkley Point C  <br>Sizewell C  |
| Westinghouse's AP1000®  | NU'GEN | Moorside  |
| Hitachi-GE's UK ABWR  | HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER | Wylfa Newydd  <br>Oldbury  |
| General Nuclear System's UK HPR1000  | BRB CGN EDF ENERGY | Bradwell B  |

# Current GDA process & typical timescales




Environment Agency

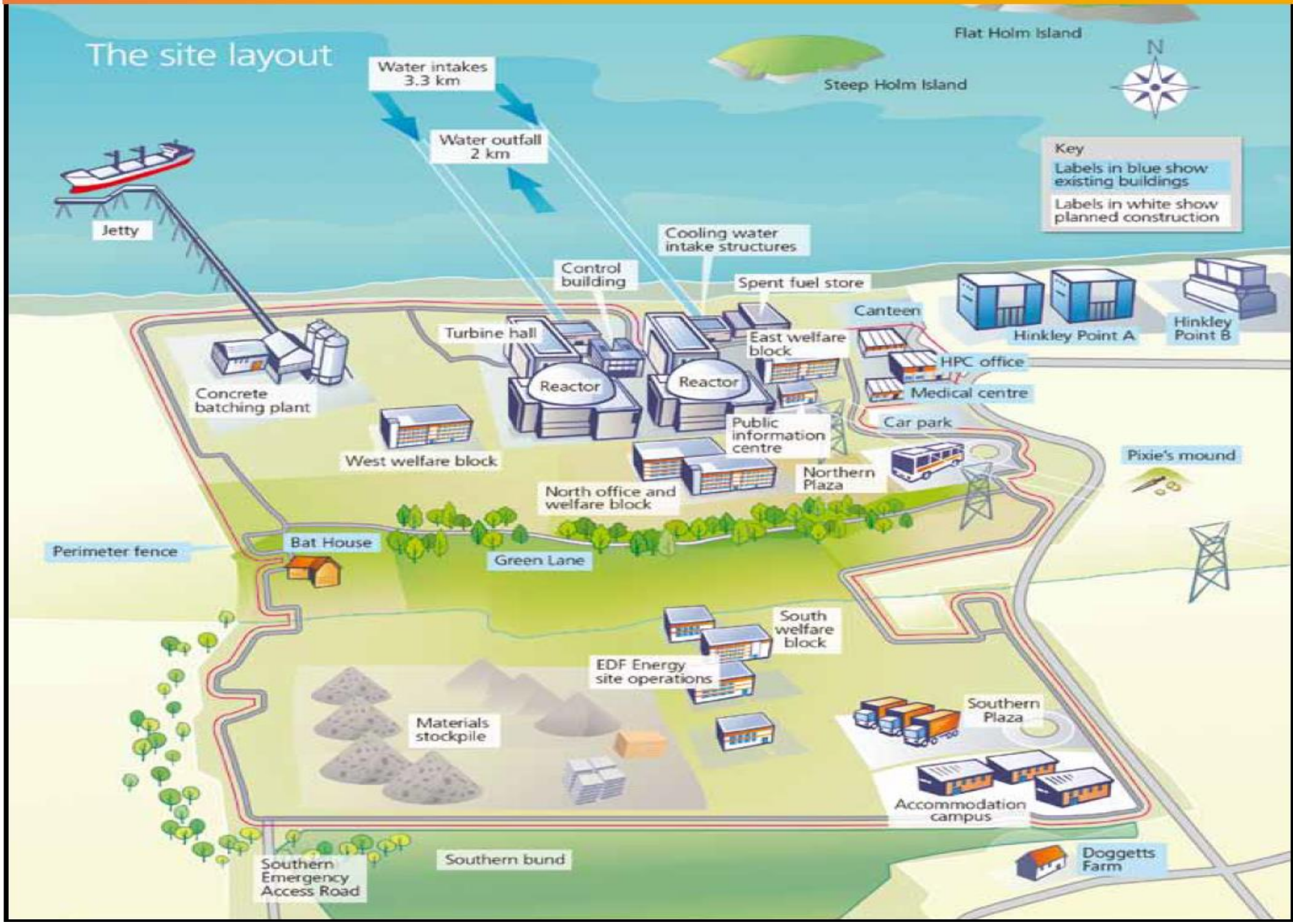
**DAC:** ONR's Design Acceptance Confirmation (iDAC: interim DAC)

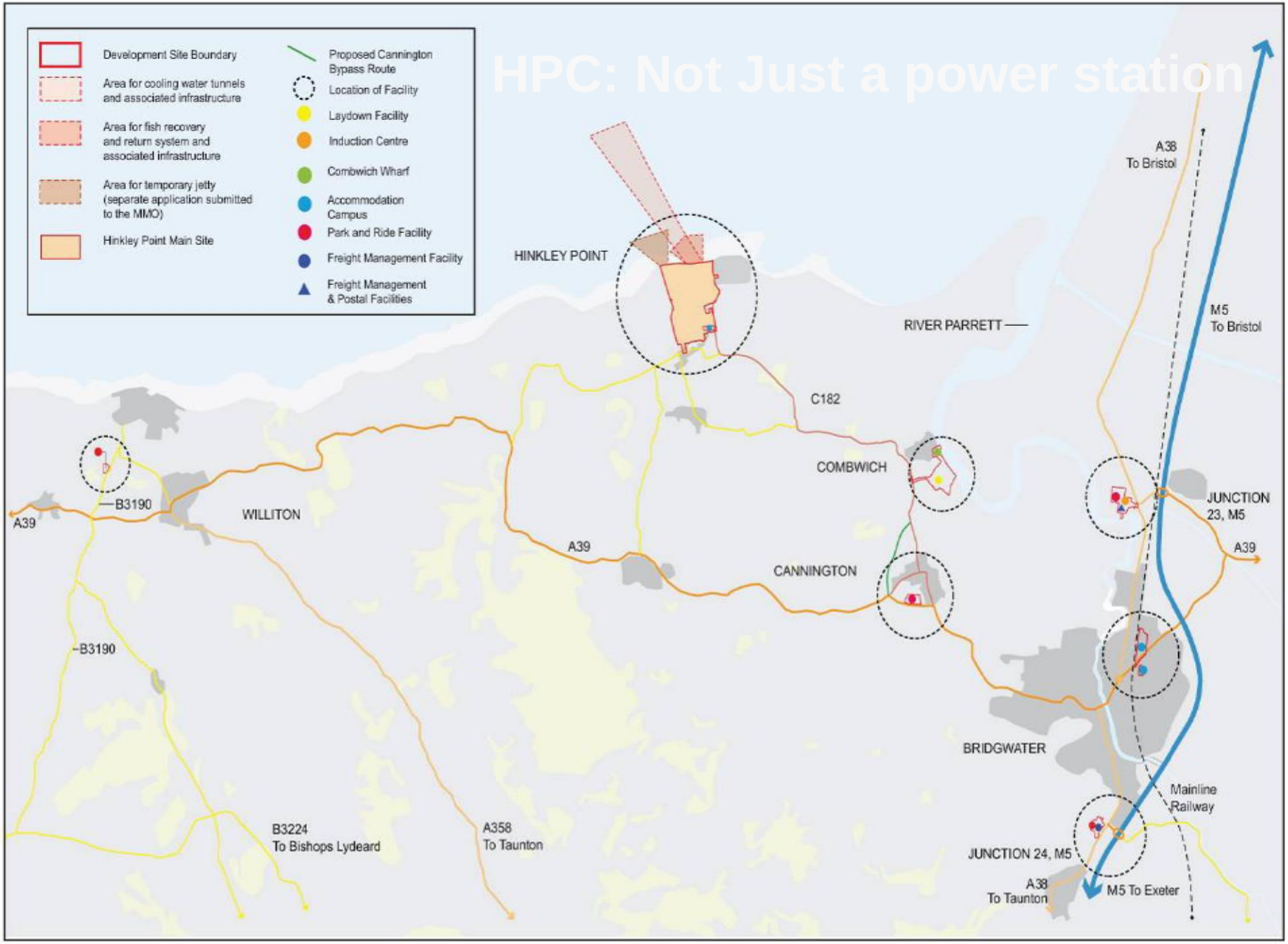
**SODA:** EA/NRW's Statement of Design Acceptability (iSODA: interim SODA)

# Permitting and Planning Interface - advising the infrastructure planning Development Consent Order(DCO) process

- Includes:
  - Flood risk management
  - Coastal geomorphology
  - Water resources
  - Waste, soil and materials management
  - Protecting fish and eels
  - Ecology impacts

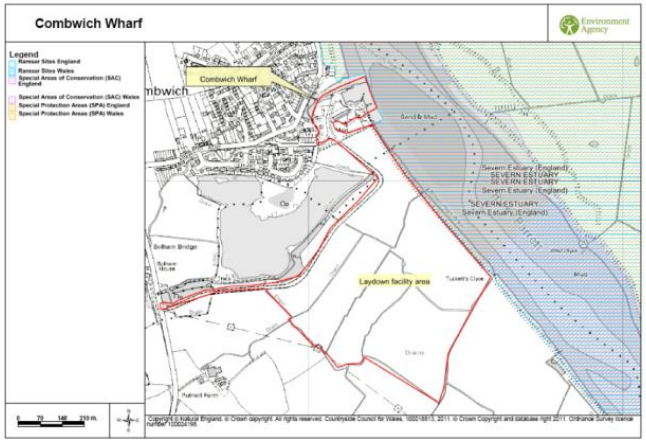
# **Hinkley Point C** - what and where

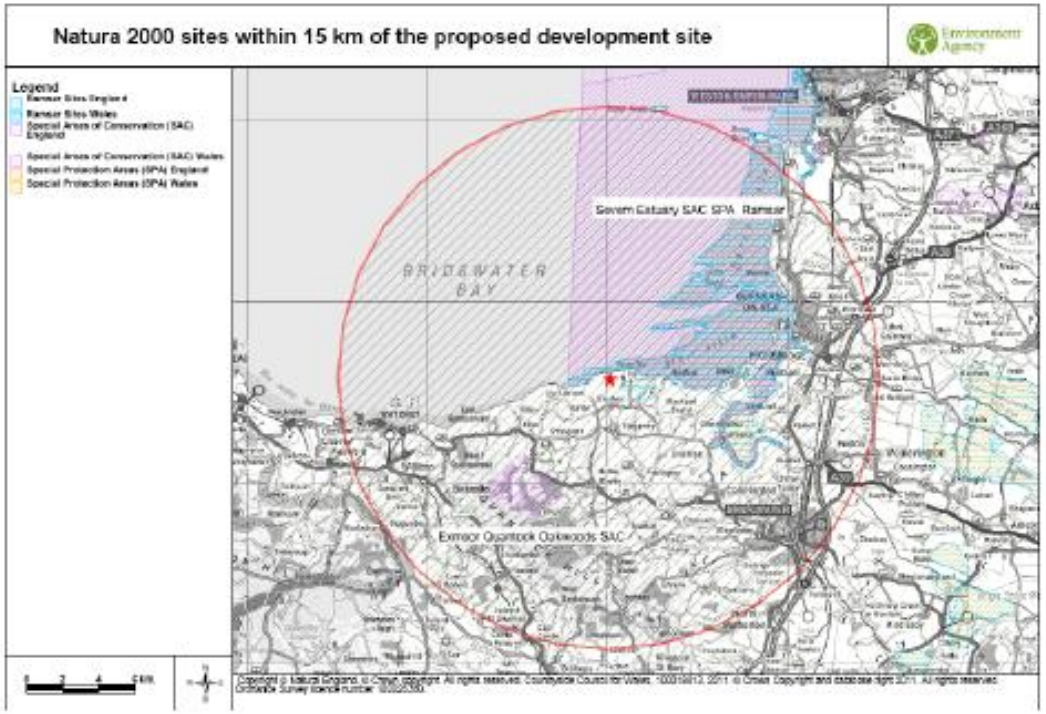



HPC: Not Just a power station
Development Site Boundary
Area for cooling water tunnels and associated infrastructure
Area for fish recovery and return system and associated infrastructure
Area for temporary jetty (separate application submitted to the MMO)
Hinkley Point Main Site
Proposed Cannington Bypass Route
Location of Facility
Laydown Facility
Induction Centre
Combwich Wharf
Accommodation Campus
Park and Ride Facility
Freight Management Facility
Freight Management & Postal Facilities
HINKLEY POINT
RIVER PARRETT
C182
COMBWICH
CANNINGTON
WILLITON
A39
B3190
B3190
A39
A39
A38
To Bristol
M5
To Bristol
JUNCTION 23, M5
A39
BRIDGWATER
Mainline Railway
JUNCTION 24, M5
A38
To Taunton
M5 To Exeter
B3224
To Bishops Lydeard
A358
To Taunton

# Planning and permitting interface

*Figure 5.1.3 Location of Combwich Wharf development works (outlined in red) in relation to the Severn Estuary designated sites*




Environment Agency

Hinkley Point C Appropriate Assessment for related Environment Agency permissions

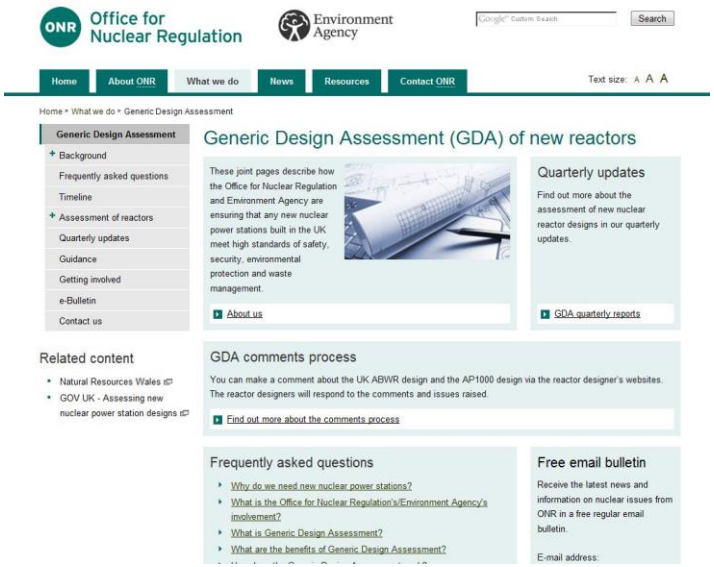
Revised Final Version: March 2013

Macoma Balthica

# Openness and transparency

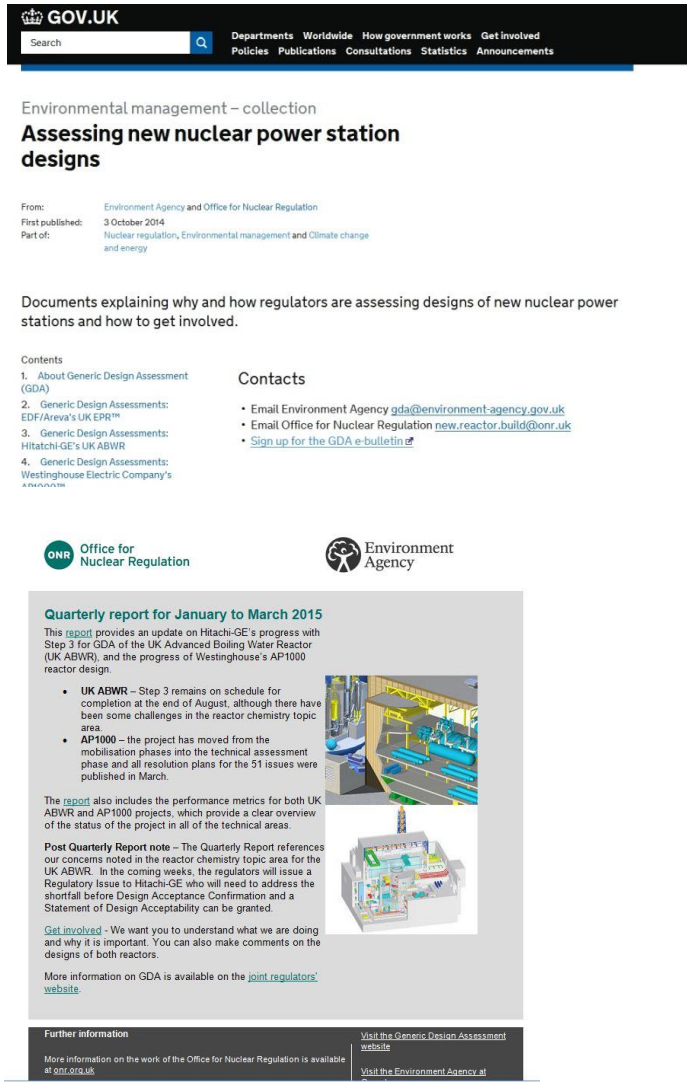
- **Openness**:
  - Requesting Parties' websites with safety and environmental reports
  - Regulators' new build website and .gov.uk,
  - Regulators' guidance published


- **Transparency**:
  - Regulatory Observations (RO) and Regulatory Issues (RI) published
  - Regulators' assessment reports published
  - Quarterly progress reports (http://www.onr.org.uk/new-reactors/quarterly-updates.htm)



# Communications and engagement

- **Communications and engagement**:
  - Regulators' joint website and Environment Agency pages on GOV.UK
  - Comments process
  - We publish our **engagement plan**
  - Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales consultation, including e-consultation
  - News stories in media
  - Social media activity
  - E-bulletin, Infograohics
  - Seminars and conferences
  - Public meetings
  - Sciencewise public dialogue project



# Reducing barriers to public engagement


The language – GDA I'm gone, I've already lost interest.

The pressure cooker concept was easy to understand

Use people who are engaged to encourage others to get involved

We would believe Hitachi a bit more if we saw a 'regulated by.....'

Use a range of methods and innovate

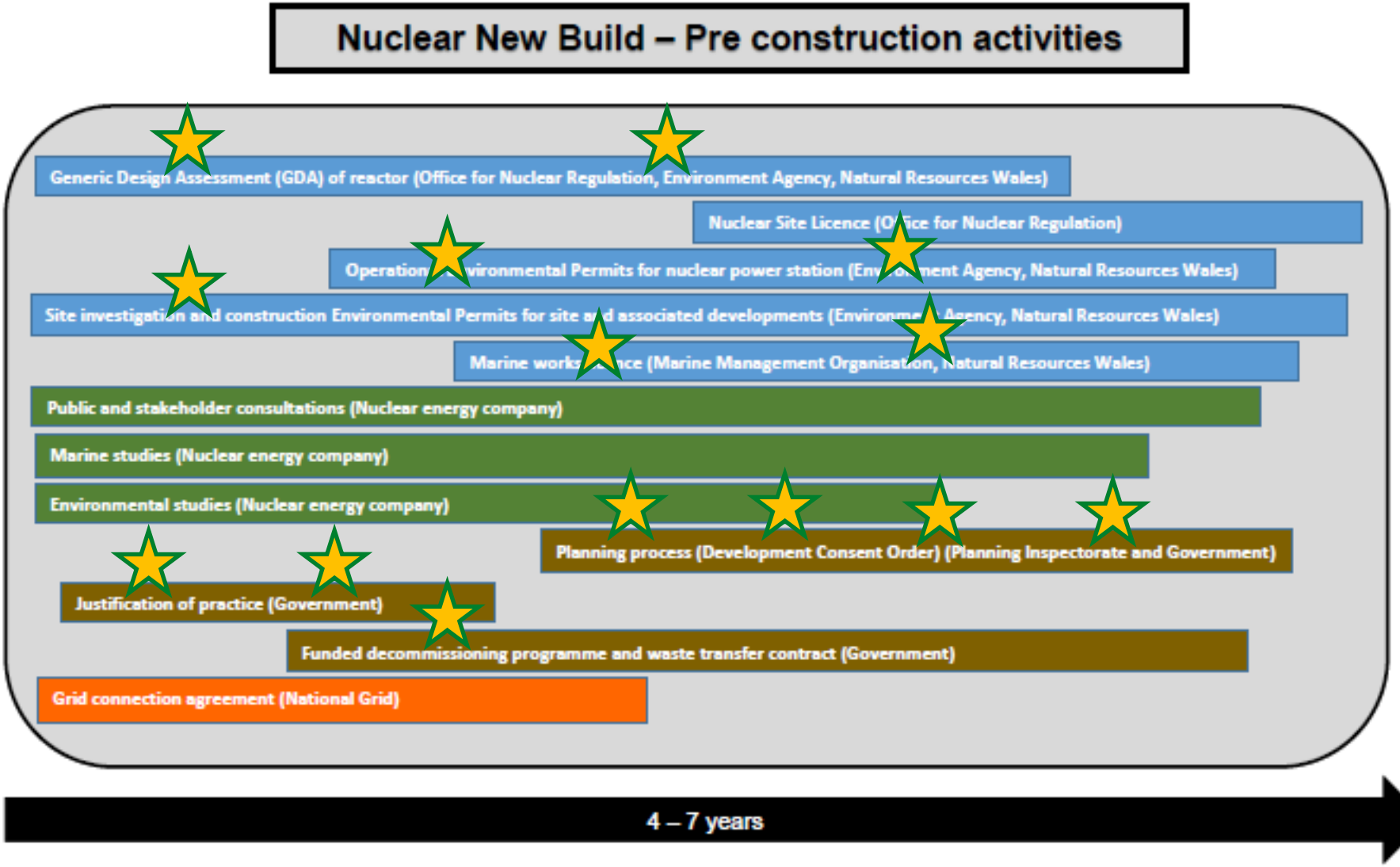
Be aware of local historical context and preconceptions

Ensure accessibility and visibility of online information

# Learning points

- Be clear why we are engaging and what input we are asking for
- Work with others to better explain the wider context
- Review our GDA information aimed at the public (enable understanding, graphics, language, tone)
- Recognise the importance of face to face where resources allow

# Opportunities for engagement



# EA and ONR working together

- Memorandum of Understanding and Working Together Agreement
- anything impacting on arisings & disposals of radioactive waste
- higher activity wastes
- decommissioning
- contaminated land
- GDA – JPO
- NNB licensing and permitting programme management

# As the Nuclear Regulators, we are

- Independent of Government and Industry
- Injecting robust, independent, technical expert assessment
- Acting in an open and transparent way
- Holding the industry to account on behalf of the public
- Ensuring people and the environment are properly protected
- Enabling but it must be safe, secure and environmentally acceptable against UK regulatory expectations.

Office for Nuclear Regulation

# Summary & Close