

Disposing of our Nuclear Legacy

Dr Juliet Long FIEMA CEnv

Head of Legacy & Waste Issues – Radioactive Substances Regulation

Environment Agency, UK

Presentation to RSC Distinguished Guest Lecture & Symposium, March 2019

Disposing of (not just!) our Nuclear Legacy

Dr Juliet Long FIEMA CEnv

Head of Legacy & Waste Issues – Radioactive Substances Regulation

Environment Agency, UK

Presentation to RSC Distinguished Guest Lecture & Symposium, March 2019

Environmental regulators in the UK



SELLAFIELD



IS SO BRACING

Radioactive Waste Management



Radioactive Waste infrastructure



Enabled by:

- Policy
- Leadership & Governance
- Inventory & Information management
- Regulation (including planning)
- Skilled workforce
- Incentivised supply chain
- Funding / Commercial contracts
- Communication & Engagement

What's policy got to do with it?

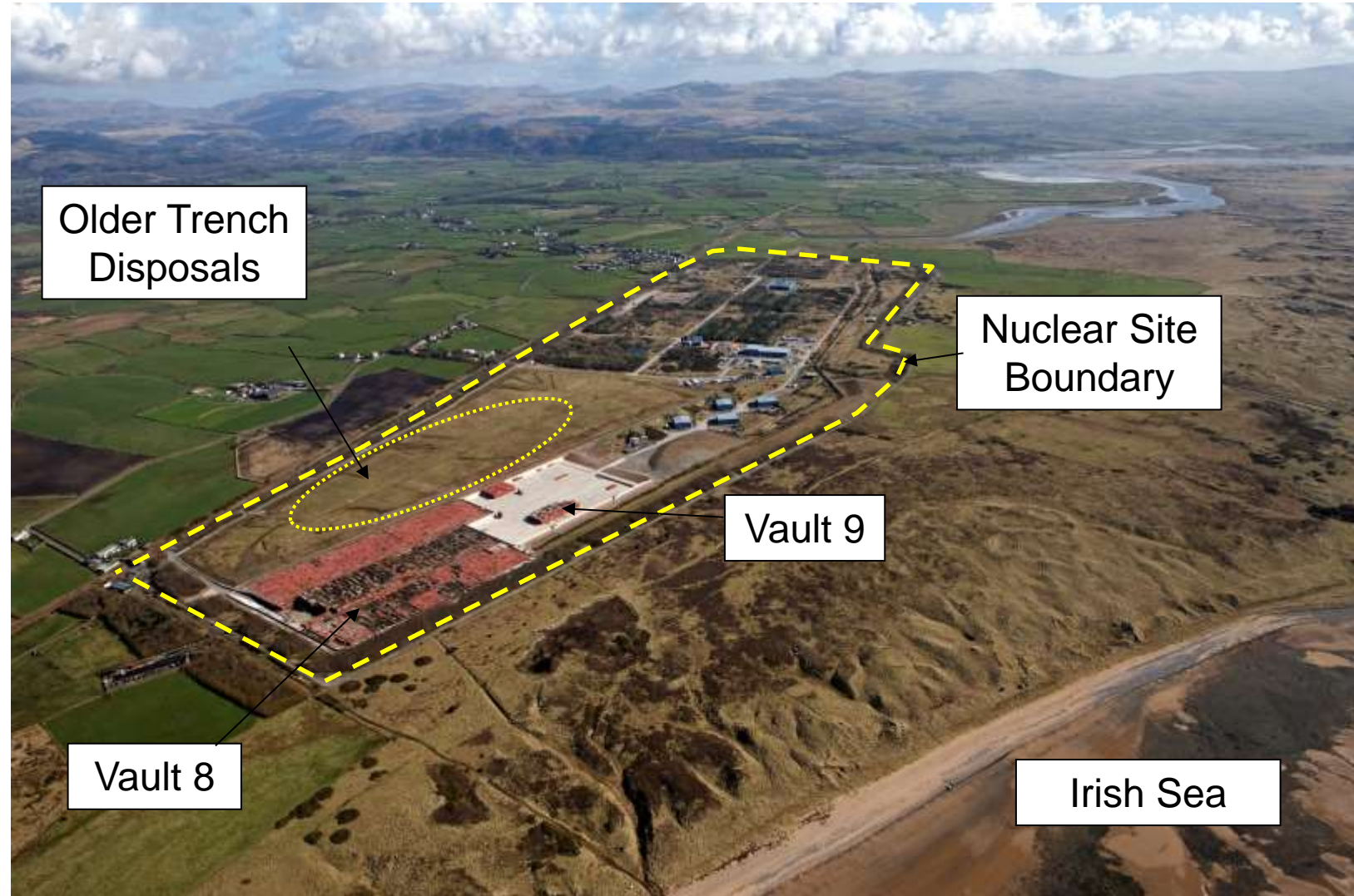


CH2
MEETING THE
ENERGY CHALLENGE
A White Paper on Energy
MAY 2010

And others?



Disposal at the Low Level Waste Repository?



- Coastal erosion
- Non-radioactive contaminants
- Scope of assessment
- Heterogeneity
- Impact on Waste Acceptance Criteria

Development of routes for management of VLLW disposal

- In 2005 the UK's National LLW Repository was nearly full
 - review of the permit and Environmental Safety Case underway
- Potentially significant constraint to industry
 - In particular delays to decommissioning and clean-up of nuclear sites
- LLW Policy amended in 2007
 - recognised that the bulk of wastes disposed historically at the facility did not need the engineering protection it provided.
 - Revised definition of VLLW
 - Opened alternative disposal routes for nuclear industry



VLLW definition in the UK (LLW Policy 2007)

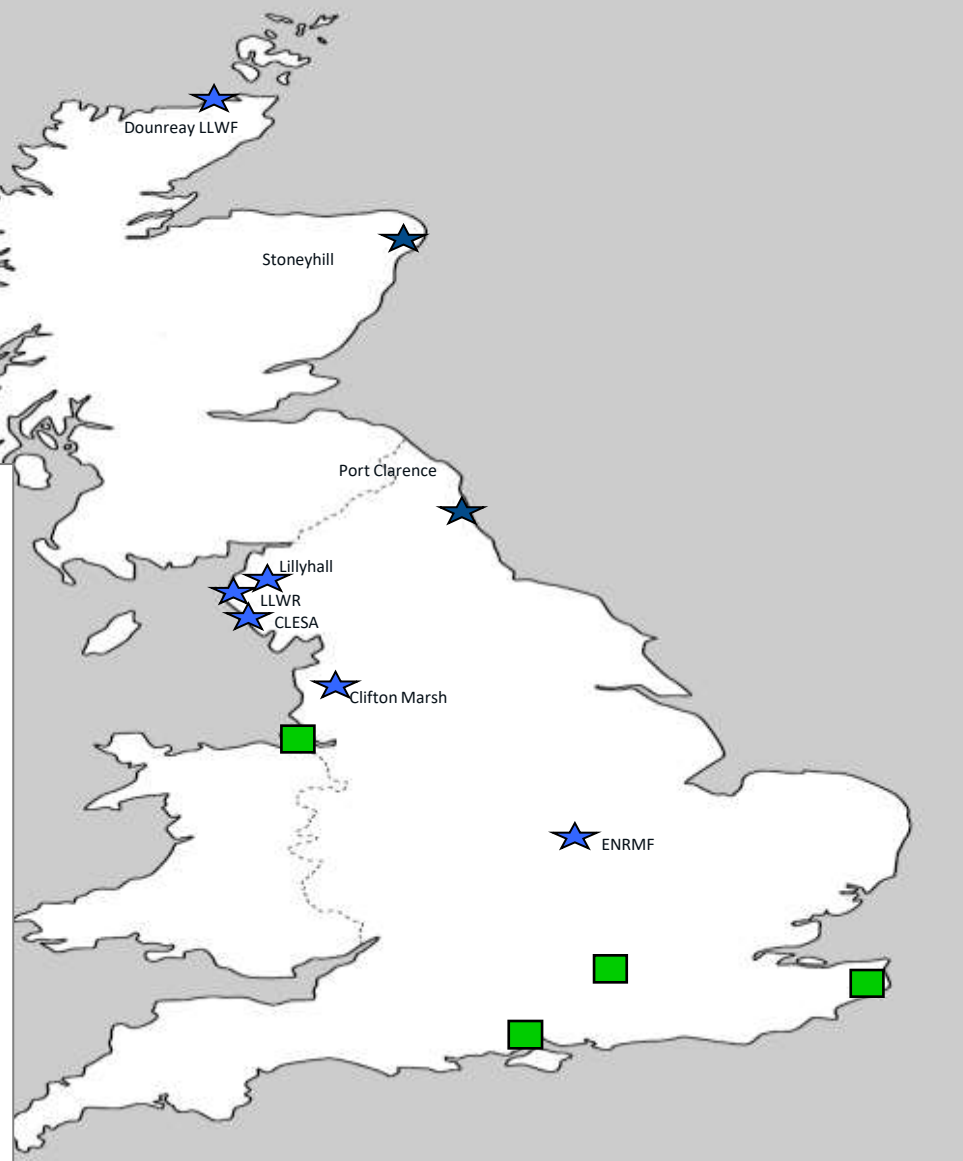
- LLW
 - Waste not exceeding 4 GBq per tonne alpha activity, or 12 GBq/te beta / gamma
 - Approx 94% UK radioactive waste (by volume) is LLW
 - Most waste comes from the operation and decommissioning of nuclear facilities – including scrap metal, paper and plastics
- VLLW – a revised sub-category of LLW
 - High Volume suitable for disposal at permitted landfill facilities < 4MBq/te total activity (and a concentration limit for tritium of 40MBq/te)
 - Primarily building rubble, soil and steel items from the nuclear industry

Current Disposal Capacity

■ Key Radioactive Substances Permitted Incinerator

★ Radioactive Substances Permitted landfill or repository

★ NORM waste only

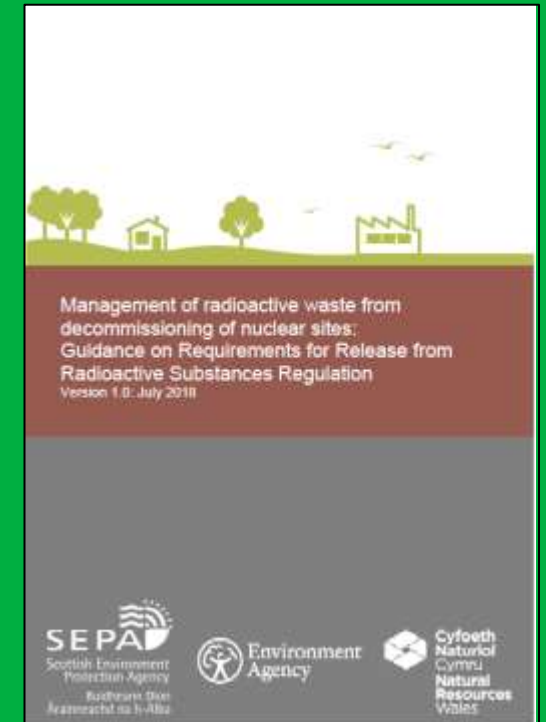


Lower Activity Wastes

- ~ 4.5 million m³ from civil nuclear decommissioning
- ~ 1.2 million m³ permitted capacity (time limited availability)
- potentially 6 million m³ more from nuclear site clean-up
- Limited knowledge about quantities / timing of NORM waste arisings (eg china clay, oil & gas decommissioning)

Current / future challenges for management of VLLW in the UK

- Potential for very significant volumes of VLLW to arise from final stage decommissioning and clean-up of nuclear sites
 - Estimated 6 million m³ from one site alone
- Regulatory guidance (the GRR) developed to help ensure optimisation of both:
 - Waste management, and
 - Site end-states



Ref: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/decommissioning-of-nuclear-sites-and-release-from-regulation>

**Lots of large concrete and metal structures –
now activated – leave in-situ or dispose off-site?**

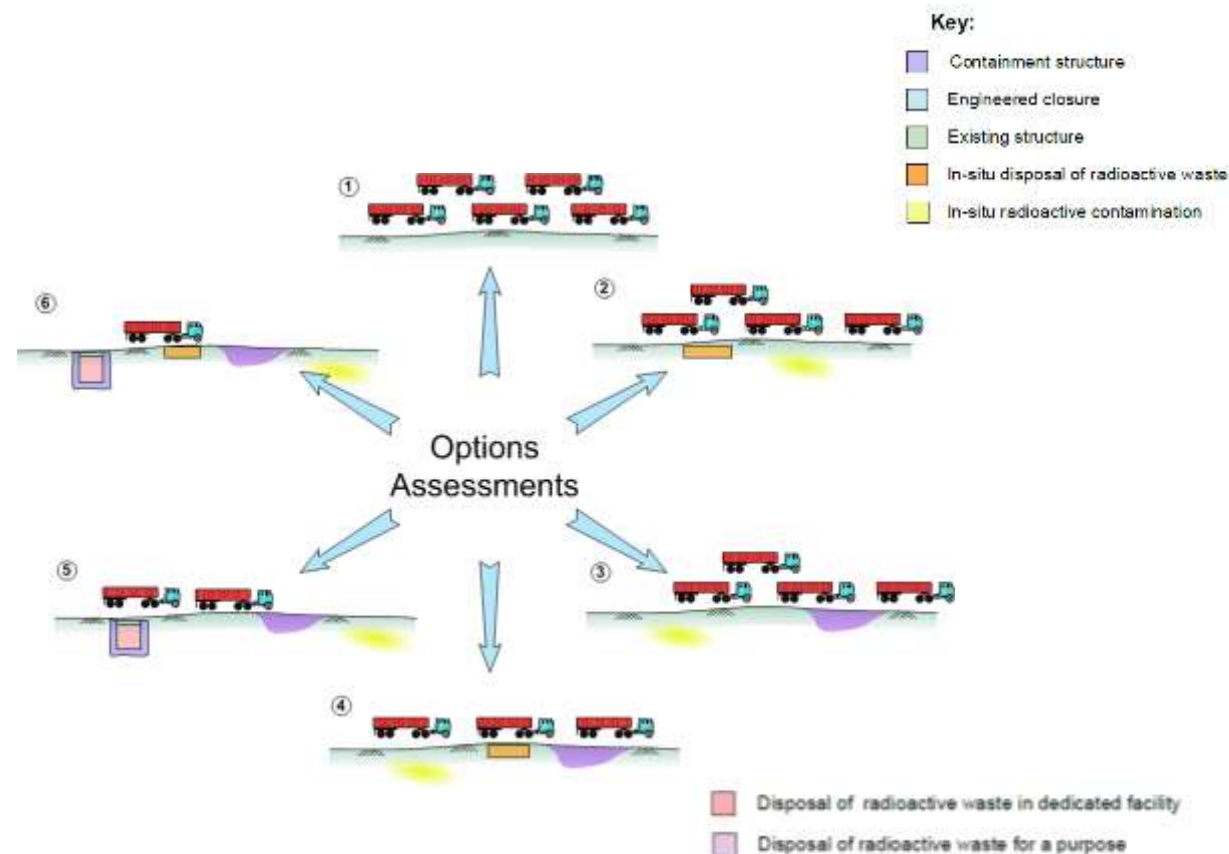


Significant below ground structures



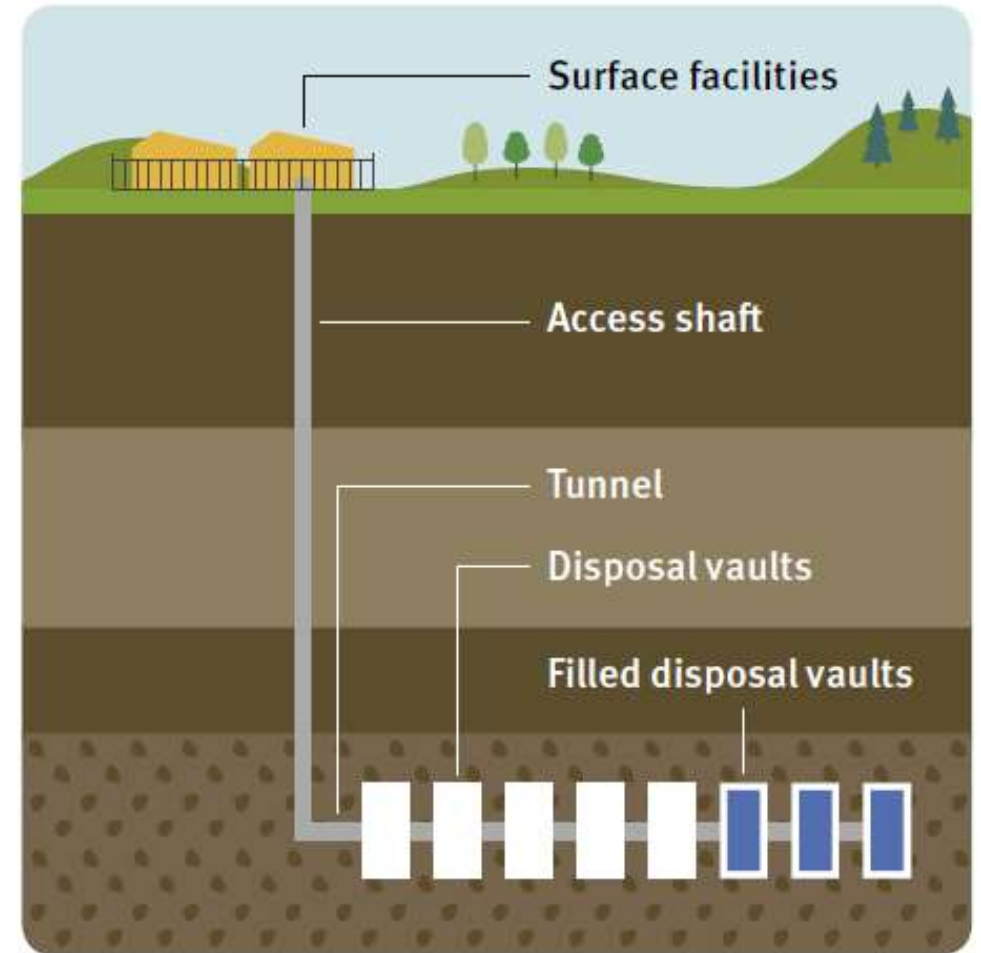
Optimisation of waste management from final nuclear site clearance in the UK

- Opportunities for Nuclear Site operators to consider options including:
 - In-situ disposal
 - Disposal on-site
 - Leaving contamination in situ
 - Removal of all wastes off-site



A sustainable solution for higher activity radioactive waste?

- Government published a revised policy on geological disposal in 2018
- A siting programme of community engagement is expected to commence later this year



Disposing of (not just!) our Nuclear Legacy

Dr Juliet Long FIEMA CEnv

Head of Legacy & Waste Issues – Radioactive Substances Regulation

Environment Agency, UK

Presentation to RSC Distinguished Guest Lecture & Symposium, March 2019