

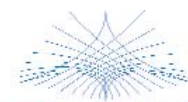


# **SD:SPUR**

## **Review of developments paper**

*Issue 3, March 2010*

M Hill



**SD:SPUR**  
Learning network



Classic House, 174-180 Old Street, London EC1V 9BP  
TEL: +44 (0)20 7549 3300 FAX: +44 (0)20 7253 0523  
EMAIL: [enquiries@ciria.org](mailto:enquiries@ciria.org) WEBSITE: [www.ciria.org](http://www.ciria.org)

## SD:SPUR Review of developments paper

Hill, M

CIRIA

CIRIA W033

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RP924

<b>Keywords</b> Nuclear, health and safety, sustainable resource use, waste minimisation, recycled and reclaimed materials, sustainable construction	
<b>Reader interest</b> Nuclear waste policy makers, site waste managers, strategy developers, governmental and non-governmental organisations and other groups within the public	<b>Classification</b> AVAILABILITY Unrestricted CONTENT Guidance STATUS Committee-guided USER Site waste managers, strategy developers, governmental and non-governmental organisations and other groups within the public

<b>Version control</b>	
<b>Document title:</b>	SD:SPUR <i>Review of developments paper</i>
<b>Version and date:</b>	Version 3, March 2010
<b>Primary author:</b>	Hill, M
<b>Prepared for:</b>	SD:SPUR Learning Network
<b>History:</b>	First issue. Output of stakeholder dialogue The front pages were reformatted in March 2010 for consistency across CIRIA's online documents.
<b>Status:</b>	SD:SPUR good practice guidance document, prepared with the SD:SPUR Project Steering Group. This is a live document, subject to revision. Freely available web publication.

Published by CIRIA, Classic House, 174–180 Old Street, London EC1V 9BP, UK

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# 1

## Introduction

This paper is a review of developments related to issues of interest to the SD:SPUR learning network. Its purpose is to help to keep SD:SPUR network members up to date with the work programmes of government departments, nuclear industry organisations and other bodies that could be of interest to them individually and to SD:SPUR as a whole.

Section 2 of the paper outlines the current scope and purpose of SD:SPUR. Section 3 identifies the work programmes of government departments, regulators, nuclear industry organisations or other bodies that could be of interest to SD:SPUR. These work programmes are categorised according to their degree of relevance to SD:SPUR at present. Where possible, an indication is given of whether and when the categorisation of each programme is likely to change. This issue of the paper includes work programmes that are in progress at the time of writing (early March 2010) or that were completed in the latter half of 2009 (after the previous issue of the paper was published).

## Current scope and purpose of SD:SPUR

SD:SPUR is about three aspects of decommissioning on nuclear and defence sites, with a focus on nuclear-licensed sites. These aspects are:

- the management of low activity solid radioactive wastes
- the management of solid non-radioactive wastes
- the potential re-use of buildings, plant and equipment.

Other aspects of decommissioning are considered only in so far as they affect the management of wastes or the potential re-use of buildings, plant and equipment. For example, methods of dismantling plant can affect quantities of wastes created and to this extent are within the scope of the project.

SD:SPUR aims to promote the use of good practices. It works by developing, maintaining and promulgating good practice guidance, and by facilitating information exchange about good practice. The development of guidance involves research to identify current good practice and to gather information about how it may change in the future. SD:SPUR addresses stakeholder involvement in two ways: (1) SD:SPUR itself involves a range of stakeholders, especially in developing guidance, and (2) its work on good practice includes recommendations on how sites should involve stakeholders in decommissioning and waste management decisions.

For SD:SPUR purposes the term “waste management” is taken to include the minimisation of waste arisings, waste sorting and segregation, treatment of any type (eg decontamination), conditioning, packaging, storage, recycling/reuse and disposal. The term “radioactive waste” has the meaning given in the Radioactive Substances Act (RSA), ie it means any waste in which there are artificial radionuclides present at any level, and/or in which concentrations of uranium and thorium series radionuclides are above those in Schedule 1 of the Act. This is also the way in which the term is used in the regulatory regime under Nuclear Installations Act (NIA).

“Low activity solid radioactive waste” includes:

- exempt waste, ie waste that is exempt from any or all of the requirements of RSA under one of the Exemption Orders (EOs), particularly the Substances of Low Activity EO (SoLA) or the Phosphatic Substances, Rare Earths etc EO (PSRE)
- low volume very low level waste (VLLW), ie waste that can be disposed of to an unspecified destination with municipal, commercial or industrial waste and in which there is less than 400 kBq total activity in each 0.1 m<sup>3</sup> or 4,000 kBq carbon-14 and tritium (or in which each single item contains less than 40 kBq total activity or 400 kBq carbon-14 and tritium)
- high volume VLLW, ie waste that must be disposed of to specified landfills and in which the total activity concentration does not exceed 4 MBq/t (40 MBq/t carbon-14 and tritium)
- other low level waste (LLW), ie waste in which the radioactive content does not exceed 4 GBq/t alpha or 12 GBq/t beta/gamma.

## **3 Ongoing work programmes relevant to the management of decommissioning wastes**

### **3.1 Work programmes and their degree of relevance**

The on-going work programmes of government departments, regulators, nuclear industry organisations and others that are relevant to SD:SPUR interests in the management of decommissioning wastes are listed in Table 1 under the following headings:

- regulatory framework for radioactive waste management
- radioactive waste inventory
- management of nuclear industry LLW
- management of non-nuclear industry LLW (including LLW from Ministry of Defence (MoD) non-nuclear sites)
- management of non-radioactive decommissioning wastes.

Table 1 contains a brief description of each work programme, including any key milestones (eg likely timing of public consultations). The information in the table is mostly taken from published sources, especially the websites of the organisations concerned.

Table 1 also shows the degree of relevance of the work programmes of the various organisations to SD:SPUR. This is done by placing each work programme in one of three categories:

Category A – high relevance to SD:SPUR

Category B – medium relevance to SD:SPUR

Category C – lower relevance to SD:SPUR.

The categorisation is for the current circumstances. Where the available information permits, Table 1 includes an indication of whether and when the categorisation of a work programme is likely to change.

### **3.2 Most relevant work programmes**

The work programmes from Table 1 that are placed in category A are (using the numbering in the table):

- 1.1 Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) review of RSA EOs and definitions of “radioactive material” and “radioactive waste” in RSA
- 3.1 Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) development of a UK strategy for management of solid low level radioactive waste from the nuclear industry
- 3.2 NDA development of an operational strategy for the Low Level Waste Repository (LLWR) and UK Nuclear Industry LLW management plan
- 4.1 DECC and devolved administrations development of a UK strategy for management of non-nuclear industry LLW (NNI LLW).

All these programmes involve four topics that are particularly relevant to the interests of participants in SD:SPUR, namely:

- development of UK LLW strategies and plans
- application of the waste hierarchy at nuclear (and other) sites
- differing views on radiation risks to human health
- stakeholder involvement in carrying out the programme, and subsequently in implementing the strategies and plans.

Further details of the programmes can be found at the following websites:

Item 1.1>

<[www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/consultations/exemptions/exemptions.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/consultations/exemptions/exemptions.aspx)>

Item 3.1

<[www.nda.gov.uk](http://www.nda.gov.uk)>

Item 3.2

<[www.llwrsite.com](http://www.llwrsite.com)>

Item 4.1 – information will be posted at:

<[www.decc.gov.uk](http://www.decc.gov.uk)>

Table 3.1

## Ongoing work programmes and their degree of relevance to SD:SPUR

No.	Work programme	Description, including likely milestones	Relevance category	Comments
<b>1</b>	<b>Regulatory framework for radioactive waste management</b>			
1.1	DECC (previously Defra) review of RSA EOs and definitions of “radioactive material” and “radioactive waste” in RSA	The review has been in progress since 2006 and there have been several rounds of stakeholder engagement. A full public consultation was held from June to September 2009. A summary of responses was published on the DECC website in December 2009. Further work is now underway and there will be another stakeholder consultation in spring 2010. The timing of legislative changes is not yet known. The changes will be carried out in the EPP2 framework in England and Wales (see items 1.2 and 5.1). Scotland and Northern Ireland will implement such changes via Regulations amending RSA, plus new EOs.	A	Involves issues of LLW strategy, waste hierarchy, radiation risks and stakeholder involvement. Effects on LLW management could be very far-reaching. Changes proposed in the 2009 consultation included using EU clearance levels to define “radioactive wastes” and to exempt disposal of low volume VLLW from authorisation
1.2	Replacement of RSA in England and Wales	The draft Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 were laid before Parliament on 25 January 2010. The Regulations are due to come into force on 6 April 2010. The parts of them that deal with radioactive substances repeal and replace much of RSA93 in England and Wales. They also allow “staged authorisation” for all underground disposal facilities, incorporate the Basic Safety Standards Directive and implement the HASS Directive. The definitions of “radioactive material” and “radioactive waste” are the same as those in RSA93 and the EOs become exemptions from the requirement for an environmental permit.	B	There will be no immediate practical changes when the Regulations come into force. Existing registrations and authorisations under RSA will be deemed to be environmental permits.
1.3	Health and Safety Executive (HSE) definition of “bulk quantities” of radioactive wastes for licensing under NIA	HSE are obliged to license all facilities where bulk quantities of radioactive wastes are held. They do not wish to license facilities that hold very low activity wastes and are seeking to define “bulk quantities” in a way that allows them not to do this. There is a link to the DECC Schedule 1 and SoLA work (see item 1.1). HSE will consult on its proposals.	B	Relevance depends to some extent on the content of the consultation. It is possible that HSE will delay its consultation until after the Schedule 1 and SoLA work is complete.
1.4	Environment Agency (EA) radioactive substances regulation environmental principles (REPs)	An interim version of the REPs was made public in January 2007. Work was then carried out to prepare a revised and expanded version. This replaces requirements to use the “best practicable means” (BPM) and the “best practicable environmental option” (BPEO) with one to use “best available techniques” (BAT). It is accompanied by guidance on BAT. There was stakeholder engagement on the new REPs in 2008, including a full public consultation on the revised REPs and BAT guidance. Final documents were issued in September 2009	B	Less practical relevance to LLW than the guidance on requirements for authorisation (GRA) for near-surface disposal facilities but contains important statements of principle. For England and Wales only.

No.	Work programme	Description, including likely milestones	Relevance category	Comments
1.5	Environment Agency guidance on landfill disposal of high volume VLLW and of landfill disposal of LLW under 'controlled burial' arrangements	Landfill operators need to apply for and hold an RSA authorisation to receive high volume VLLW from nuclear and other sites. The EA has issued guidance on disposing of VLLW and LLW to landfill and is preparing guidance on the radiological assessments required to support applications for authorisations. EA regulation of landfill operators will focus on adequacy of management systems and records. Landfill operators must lead on stakeholder engagement for their site.	B	<p>The EA is currently dealing with three applications for authorisations to dispose of LLW at landfills:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 An application by Augean South Ltd to dispose of LLW with a specific activity less than 200Bq/g and HV-VLLW at the landfill in Kings Cliffe, Northamptonshire</li> <li>2 An application from Sita (Lancashire) Ltd to dispose of LLW at the Clifton Marsh landfill, near Preston (this would continue and extend current practice at the site)</li> <li>3 An application by Waste Recycling Ltd to dispose of HV-VLLW to the Lillyhall Landfill Site in Cumbria.</li> </ol> <p>In addition, SEPA is dealing with an application from Sita to dispose of NORM waste at the Stoneyhill Landfill in Aberdeenshire.</p>
1.6	Revision of European Union (EU) Basic Safety Standards (BSS) Directive on radiation protection	The BSS Directive is being revised to take into account the 2007 ICRP recommendations. It is also being combined it with other directives, such as those on highly active sealed sources and patient protection, and a harmonised approach to exemption and clearance is being introduced. The Article 31 Group was due to produce proposals for the revised Directive in November 2009.	B	It is not known when a draft of the new Directive will be made publicly available.
1.7	Developments in application of strategic environmental assessment (SEA), environmental impact assessment (EIA) and sustainability appraisal (SA) relevant to new radioactive waste disposal facilities	The NDA has carried out an SEA for the proposed nuclear industry LLW strategy (item 3.1). The Scottish Government has carried out an SEA for implementation of its policy of near-surface, near-site disposal of higher activity waste (item 3.9). The NDA has issued a document on SEA/SA/EIA for geological disposal.	B	SEA is becoming increasingly important for radioactive waste disposal facilities and other nuclear facilities.
<b>2</b>	<b>UK radioactive waste inventory</b>			
2.1	Publication of 2007 UK Inventory	The latest (2007) UK inventory was published in 2008. Differences from previous inventories include more detail on LLW and estimates of quantities of some materials that may be declared waste in future.	C	A publication to be aware of but not of great relevance.
2.2	Compilation of 2010 UK Inventory	It is understood that the next updating of the UK Inventory may only address major changes.	C	A situation to be aware of but not of much relevance unless more details on LLW are to be included.

No.	Work programme	Description, including likely milestones	Relevance category	Comments
3	<b>Management of nuclear industry LLW</b>			
3.1	NDA development of UK strategy for management of solid low level radioactive waste from the nuclear industry	<p>Public consultation on a draft UK nuclear industry LLW strategy and accompanying SEA was held in the summer and autumn of 2009. NDA has reviewed all of the responses it received to the consultation and produced a final version of the strategy that is now with Government for sign-off. The intention is to finalise the strategy in the first half of 2010.</p> <p>NDA established a national nuclear industry LLW Strategy Group (LSG) to assist it in the development of the strategy. Participants include LLW Repository Ltd (see item 3.2), LLW producers, regulators, government departments, NuLeAF and Cumbria County Council. Aims of the LSG include promoting innovation and value for money, and application of the waste hierarchy.</p>	A	<p>The UK nuclear industry LLW strategy will be important for all nuclear sites.</p> <p>This work programme is likely to be of on-going interest to SD:SPUR because the strategic review process will be repeated about every 2 years, to take into account new developments, and the LSG will continue to meet to oversee implementation of the strategy.</p>
3.2	NDA development of operational strategy for existing Low Level Waste Repository (LLWR) and UK nuclear industry LLW management plan	<p>LLW Repository Ltd is working to optimise the use of the LLW Repository. It is a major contributor to the development of the UK nuclear industry LLW management strategy (see item 3.1). It has also developed a UK Nuclear Industry LLW Management Plan, which sets out a number of projects and programmes to implement the LLW strategy. LLW Repository Ltd aims to improve LLW management throughout the UK, to extend the life of the LLWR, to reduce NDA liabilities and to achieve significant environmental and sustainability benefits. Other key projects include:</p> <p>Construction of Vault 9 at the site is well underway and should complete within the next few months. Part of the vault has been handed over for waste storage, bridging the UK capacity gap for management of LLW that will be disposed of. (Vault 9 is currently authorised for storage only. In 2011 LLWR will submit an Environmental Safety Case to the Environment Agency for resumption of disposal at the site).</p> <p>LLW Repository Ltd has expanded its service offering to now include metal treatment in addition to disposal, container supply etc. It is also in the process of setting up contracts to be able to provide incineration and VLLW disposal services.</p>	A	<p>This links to items 3.1 and 4.1, because any change in the use of the LLWR is important for UK management of nuclear and non-nuclear LLW. The UK Nuclear Industry LLW Management Plan will be updated annually to inform SLC Lifetime Plans (LTPs) and non-NDA LLW management programmes.</p>
3.3	Studsvik UK Metal Recycling Facility (MRF) at Lillyhall, Cumbria	<p>The MRF received regulatory consent to accept radioactive waste on to site for treatment at the beginning of September 2009 and started operating that month. It carries out size reduction and shot-blasting on low level metallic wastes. Decontaminated metals are then recycled in the UK (if exempt under SOLA) or sent to Studsvik in Sweden for melting (to further reduce activity levels) and entry into the Swedish recycled metal market. Treatment residues and metal that is not suitable for recycling or further treatment are disposed of to the LLWR.</p>	B	<p>The MRF provides a UK supply chain route for treatment of metals prior to recycling. It assists in minimising volumes of LLW for disposal, as required by the waste hierarchy.</p>

No.	Work programme	Description, including likely milestones	Relevance category	Comments
3.4	Dounreay LLW disposal facilities	Highland Council has granted planning permission for the new facilities. SEPA is considering the DSRL application to dispose of LLW in the facilities. It will consult the public at appropriate points in its consideration of the various permits and authorisations required. Construction is due to start in March 2011.	B	The facilities will be for LLW and VLLW from Dounreay and Vulcan. They will operate from 2014 to 2025, when most decommissioning operations at Dounreay will have finished.
3.5	Springfields LLW disposal facility	Springfields is proposing to develop an on-site disposal facility to take demolition rubble and soils from the site. An EIA scoping report has been prepared. It is expected that a planning application will be submitted in 2010.	B	The facility will be for Springfields decommissioning wastes only (about 550,000 cubic metres, mainly VLLW). An environmental permit from the EA will be required.
3.6	Proposed LLW disposal facility at Keekle Head, Cumbria	Endecom Ltd is proposing to develop an unrestored open cast mine at Keekle Head as a disposal facility for VLLW and some LLW, mainly from Sellafield. An application for planning permission was submitted in December 2009.	B	An environmental permit from the EA will be required.
3.7	NDA investigations of options for treatment and disposal of graphite waste	Bulk reactor graphite and graphite debris are largely classed as ILW because of the presence of carbon-14 and chlorine-36. The NDA has initiated an R&D programme to investigate whether these long-lived contaminants could be removed so that graphite waste could be disposed of as LLW, or perhaps re-used within the nuclear industry. The programme is expected to take several years. The NDA is co-operating with other EU countries in the R&D, via the Carbowaste project.	C	The R&D on graphite is expected to take several years. There will be no further work on sending graphite wastes abroad for disposal. Current Government policy only permits sending radioactive wastes abroad for treatment.
3.8	New build reactors	There are a number of aspects of the current programme of work on new build reactors that are of interest for SD:SPUR: the generic design assessment (GDA) process, including stakeholder and public involvement activities the current Government consultation on the draft National Policy Statement on new build the establishment of decommissioning and waste management funds for new reactors the current Government consultation on the results of the justification exercise the first application for development consent is likely to be by EDF for Hinkley Point later in 2010; the next could also be by EDF, for Sizewell.	C	SD:SPUR members may wish to be aware of developments in the new build programme. It is thought that, at sites where there are existing reactors, joint on-site facilities for LLW disposal may be considered.
3.9	Scottish Government policy on higher activity wastes	The Scottish Government consultation on its policy for HAW began in January 2010. In addition to near-surface, near-site storage, the proposed policy includes allowing near-surface, near-site disposal of short-lived HAW.	B	It is possible that implementation of the policy could lead to proposals for near-surface disposal facilities for LLW and short-lived ILW on or near some nuclear sites in Scotland.

No.	Work programme	Description, including likely milestones	Relevance category	Comments
3.10	Geological disposal	The aspect of the UK geological disposal programme that is of direct relevance to SD:SPUR is the inventory of wastes for disposal. There is increasing interest in England and Wales in disposing of short-lived HAW in near-surface facilities, rather than storing them until a geological facility is available. Aspects of indirect relevance include the Cumbrian Expressions of Interest in entering discussions with Government about hosting a geological disposal facility, and whether any other areas express an interest.	C	SD:SPUR members may wish to be aware of developments in the geological disposal programme.
<b>4</b>	<b>Management of non-nuclear and Mod LLW</b>			
4.1	DECC (previously Defra) and devolved administrations development of UK strategy for management of non-nuclear industry LLW	A programme of work is in progress to develop a UK strategy for the management of non-nuclear industry LLW (NNI LLW). Data have been collected about waste arisings and management options are being assessed. A formal public consultation on the strategy is expected in 2010.	A	This is the counterpart to the UK nuclear industry LLW strategy (see item 3.1).
4.2	MoD submarine dismantling Project (previously ISOLUS)	MoD is carrying out a programme of technical environmental and "value-for-money" studies of submarine dismantling options (how, when, where) and options for storing the resulting ILW. This programme includes an SEA. The current phase includes briefing of elected representatives in areas where there are sites that may be included in the Stage A SEA Scoping Report. (There are currently 2 commercial sites that would be technically capable of carrying out submarine dismantling. There are 12 sites that would be technically capable of storing the ILW, of which 5 are NDA sites, 5 are MoD sites and 2 are commercial sites.) MoD also plans to dismantle one submarine as a "technology demonstrator". There is expected to be a national public consultation in late 2010 or early 2011, after some stakeholder engagement local to potential sites for dismantling or storage.	B	This is becoming increasingly relevant to SD:SPUR. There will be LLW and non-radioactive wastes to be managed and it will be of interest to see how MoD assesses options.
<b>5</b>	<b>Management of non-radioactive decommissioning wastes</b>			
5.1	Defra and Environment Agency (EA) work on environmental permitting regime (England and Wales)	As noted above (item 1.2) the draft Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 were laid before Parliament on 25 January 2010 and are due to come into force on 6 April 2010. They replace and extend the 2007 Environmental Regulations. They integrate into the environmental permitting system water discharge consenting, groundwater authorisations, radioactive substances regulation (item 1.2) and the review of exemptions from waste management licensing (item 5.2).	B	Revised guidance to accompany the new regulations was issued in 2009. This includes "core guidance", landfill guidance and guidance on the Waste Framework Directive.

No.	Work programme	Description, including likely milestones	Relevance category	Comments
5.2	Defra, Welsh Assembly Government and EA review of exemptions from Environmental Permitting (formerly waste management licensing) in England and Wales	The review has been completed and the results used in formulating the relevant parts of the draft Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010 (see item 5.1). Schedule 3 of the Regulations sets out the exemptions for uses, treatment, disposal and storage of waste. A consultation on guidance for exempt waste operations closed in early January 2010.	B	The Regulations extend exemptions from environmental permitting to a wide range of low risk activities, mainly involving relatively small quantities of waste.
5.3	Defra review of duty of care in England and Wales	A consultation on the revised Waste Duty of Care Code of Practice was held from April to July 2009. It is not known when the revised Code of Practice will be issued.	C	Likely to have a greater impact on the waste management industry than on waste producers such as nuclear sites.
5.4	Defra review of waste broker and carrier registration system in England and Wales	Regulations are being drafted that will modernise and simplify the waste carrier/broker registration scheme. The regulations are unlikely to be in force until the second half of 2010.	C	Likely to have a greater impact on the waste management industry than on waste producers such as nuclear sites.
5.5	Legal definition of waste (England, Wales, Northern Ireland)	Defra, the Welsh Assembly Government, the Department of Northern Ireland, the Environment Agency and the Northern Ireland Environment Agency are holding a consultation on draft guidance for the legal definition of waste and its application. The consultation closes on 12 April 2010.	B	The draft contains practical and more detailed guidance.
5.6	Hazardous waste strategy (England)	Defra held a consultation on a proposed Strategy for Hazardous Waste Management in England in 2009. This aims to deliver sound and, where necessary, improved hazardous waste treatment. The document contains principles for and guidance on the management of hazardous waste.	B	
5.7	Waste legislation in Scotland	The Scottish Government began a consultation in February 2010 on proposals to: consolidate the Waste Management Licensing Regulations and Amendments transpose the revised Waste Framework Directive amend the legislation relating to waste carriers. The proposals were influenced by the Better Waste Regulation work and will help to implement the Zero Waste Plan for Scotland (due to be launched in May 2010.)	B	Some of the proposals parallel changes to legislation elsewhere in the UK (eg items 5.2 and 5.4).
5.8	Revision of EU Waste Framework Directive	The revised Directive was adopted in October 2008 and is now in force. Amongst other things, the Directive sets out a five step hierarchy of waste management options, sets a recycling target of 70% for construction and demolition waste, and clarifies the ideas of recovery, disposal, end-of-waste status and by-product. It also enables the European Commission to set end-of-waste criteria for specified wastes; these would have to be applied in every EU member state, without any transposing legislation.	C	Transposition of the Directive into UK law needs to be completed in December 2010. Some work is already underway (eg item 5.7 above).

## Acronyms

BAT	Best available techniques
BPEO	Best practicable environmental option
BPM	Best practicable means
Bq	Becquerel (a unit of radioactivity), also kBq (kilobecquerel), MBq (mega becquerel), GBq (gigabecquerel)
BSS	Basic safety standards
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change (now responsible for radioactive waste policy)
DSRL	Dounreay Site Restoration Ltd (the SLC for Dounreay)
EA	Environment Agency
EDF	Electricité de France
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
EO	Exemption Order (under the Radioactive Substances Act)
EPP	environmental permitting programme
EU	European Union
GDA	Generic design assessment (of new build reactors)
GRA	Guidance on requirements for authorisation (of disposal facilities for solid radioactive wastes)
HASS	High-activity sealed (radioactive) sources
HAW	Higher activity (radioactive) waste
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
HV-LLW	High volume very low level (radioactive) waste
ILW	Intermediate level (radioactive) waste
LLW	Low level (radioactive) waste
LLWR	The Low Level Waste Repository (near Drigg in Cumbria)
LSG	Low level waste Strategy Group (set up by the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority)
LTP	Lifetime plan
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MRF	Metal Recycling Facility (at Lillyhall in Cumbria, owned and operated by Studsvik UK)
NDA	Nuclear Decommissioning Authority
NIA	Nuclear Installations Act
NNI LLW	Non-nuclear industry low level waste
NORM	Naturally occurring radioactive material
NuLeAF	Nuclear Legacy Advisory Forum
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PSG	Project steering group
PSRE	Phosphatic Substances, Rare Earths etc Exemption Order
REPs	Radioactive substances regulation environmental principles
RSA	Radioactive Substances Act

SA	sustainability appraisal (also called appraisal of sustainability (AoS))
SD:SPUR	Site Decommissioning: Sustainable Practices in the Use of Resources
SEA	Strategic environmental assessment
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SLC	Site licence company (the nuclear site licensee for an NDA site)
SoLA	Substances of Low Activity Exemption Order
UKNWM	UK Nuclear Waste Management (a consortium made up of URS Washington Group (the lead), Areva, Studsvik UK and Serco)
VLLW	Very low level (radioactive) waste