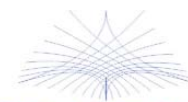




# **SD:SPUR**

## **Review of developments paper**

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Learning network



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## SD:SPUR Review of developments paper

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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. It is intended that the paper will be updated about every three months.

## 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 any landfill and in which there is less than 400 kBq total activity in each 0.1m<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 4MBq/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 GB/t beta/gamma.

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

### 3.1 Work programmes and their degree of relevance

The ongoing 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 3.1 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 nuclear industry LLW.
- 3.2 NDA development of an operational strategy for the Low Level Waste Repository (LLWR) and National UK 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 began in 2006 and is due to end in 2009/10. Agreement on the new "architecture" for most of the EOs was reached at a workshop in 2007. There was further stakeholder engagement in 2008. A full public consultation began on 12 June 2009 and ends on 4 September. It is proposed to make the changes to legislation by April 2010. Changes to RSA and its EOs will be carried out in the EPP2 framework in England and Wales (see Item 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. Proposed changes include using EU clearance levels to define "radioactive wastes" and to exempt disposal of low volume VLLW from authorisation.
1.2	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 probably go out to consultation in 2009.	B	Relevance depends to some extent on the content of the consultation.
1.3	Environment agencies' guidance on requirements for authorisation (GRA) for near-surface disposal facilities	Development of the new near-surface facilities GRA has been in progress since 2007. Several stakeholder events were held and a full public consultation on the draft GRA took place over the summer of 2008. The final document was issued in February 2009.	B	Application of the GRA is important for the development of new LLW disposal facilities and for setting limits on the wastes that can be placed in them. It is also important for EA regulation of the LLWR
1.4	Environment Agency radioactive substances regulation environmental principles (REPs)	An interim version of the REPs was made public in January 2007. Since then work has been carried out to prepare a revised and expanded version. This will replace requirements to use the "best practicable means" (BPM) and the "best practicable environmental option" (BPEO) with one to use "best available techniques" (BAT). It will be 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 will be issued in 2009.	B	Less practical relevance to LLW than the GRA but contains important statements of principle. For England and Wales only.
1.5	Environment Agency guidance on landfill disposal of high volume VLLW	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. This will indicate the maximum quantities of radionuclides that can be disposed of to various types of landfill. 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	One landfill operator has made an application for authorisation for disposal on its site of high volume VLLW or smaller volumes of LLW ("controlled burial"). Two further operators are believed to be preparing applications. Relevance will increase if further landfill operators show an interest.

No.	Work programme	Description, including likely milestones	Relevance category	Comments
1.6	Health Protection Agency (HPA) advice on 2007 recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP)	HPA has a statutory responsibility to advise government and others about the suitability of ICRP recommendations for use in the UK. Its draft advice on the 2007 ICRP recommendations went out to public consultation in 2008. The final advice was published in July 2009 (document HPA RCE-12). It is unlikely that there will be any changes to the UK regulatory framework until the EU BSS Directive is revised (see Item 1.7).	C	The HPA advice is less important than the revision of the EU BSS Directive and then the UK regulatory framework, both of which are several years away.
1.7	Revision of European Union (EU) Basic Safety Standards (BSS) Directive on radiation protection	The BSS Directive is to be revised to take into account the 2007 ICRP recommendations. It is understood that the opportunity will also be taken to combine it with other directives, such as those on highly active sealed sources and patient protection, and to introduce a harmonised approach to exemption and clearance. Revision has begun and is likely to take several years.	C	This will become more relevant as the revision of the Directive comes closer.
1.8	Changes to planning legislation and policy relevant to new radioactive waste disposal facilities	a) A Planning Act for England and Wales was passed by Parliament and given Royal Assent in November 2008. It establishes a new system for approval of nationally significant infrastructure projects. This involves the drawing up of "national planning statements" and the establishment of an Infrastructure Planning Commission to examine development applications for such projects. New electricity generating stations are included in the new system. It has not yet been decided whether radioactive waste disposal facilities will be included.	C	a) The new planning arrangements in England and Wales will only become relevant to SD:SPUR if radioactive waste disposal facilities are included, and if a proposal is put forward to establish a major new LLW disposal facility.
		b) The proposed second National Planning Policy Framework for Scotland published in December 2008 states that a new LLW disposal facility will be required in the south of the country. This facility will be in addition to the one being developed at Dounreay (see Item 3.4).	B	b) A potentially important development for the management of LLW produced at Scottish sites other than Dounreay.
		c) Cumbria County Council has included radioactive waste disposal in its 2009 Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF), which is a spatial plan under Planning legislation.	C	c) This may influence other local authorities to include radioactive waste disposal in their MWDFs.
1.9	Developments in application of strategic environmental assessment (SEA), environmental impact assessment (EIA) and sustainability appraisal (SA) relevant to new radioactive waste disposal facilities	SEA is becoming increasingly important for radioactive waste disposal facilities and other nuclear facilities. The NDA has carried out an SEA for the proposed nuclear industry LLW strategy (Item 3.1). The Scottish Government is carrying out an SEA for implementation of its policy of near-surface, near-site disposal of higher activity waste. The NDA has issued a document on SEA/SA/EIA for geological disposal.	B	Becoming a major route by which Government and the nuclear industry carry out public consultations on radioactive waste management strategies, concepts and facilities.

No.	Work programme	Description, including likely milestones	Relevance category	Comments
<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.
<b>3</b>	<b>Management of nuclear industry LLW</b>			
3.1	NDA development of UK strategy for management of nuclear industry LLW	NDA has established a national nuclear industry LLW Strategy Group (LSG) to assist it in the development of the strategy. Participants include UKNWM (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. The public consultation on the draft UK nuclear industry LLW management strategy and accompanying SEA began in June 2009. The intention is to finalise the strategy by the end of 2009.	A	The UK nuclear industry LLW strategy will be important for all nuclear sites. It will be followed, probably early in 2011, by the NDA LLW strategy for its sites.  This work programme is likely to be of ongoing interest to SD:SPUR because the strategic review process will be repeated about every two years, to take into account new developments, and the LSG will continue to meet to oversee implementation of the strategy.
3.2	NDA development of operational strategy for existing Low Level Waste Repository (LLWR) and annual UK LLW management plan	On 1 April 2008, UK Nuclear Waste Management Ltd (UKNWM, a consortium made up of URS Washington division, Areva, Studsvik UK and Serco) became the owner of the LLWR Site Licence Company. UKNWM is working to optimise the use of the LLWR. It is a major contributor to the development of the nuclear industry LLW management strategy (see Item 3.1). It has also developed a National LLW Management Plan, the first draft of which was issued in February 2009, and which is now being implemented. UKNWM 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. A Lifetime Plan (LTP) for the LLWR was issued in 2008 and construction of Vault 9 began. Vault 9 will operate as a store; an application to use it for disposal may be made in about 2012, depending on the EA review of the LLWR environmental safety case.	A	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 National LLW Management Plan will be updated annually to inform SLC LTPs and non-NDA LLW management programmes.
3.3	Studsvik UK Metal Recycling Facility (MRF) at Workington	Planning permission for the MRF was granted in 2007, a nuclear site licence was issued in February 2008, and construction of the first phase of the MRF began later that year. Active commissioning is due to begin in summer 2009. The MRF treats metals to reduce their activity. The metals are then recycled in the UK (if exempt under SOLA) or sent to Studsvik in Sweden for smelting (to further reduce activity levels) and entry into the Swedish recycled metal market.	B	The MRF provides a UK route for treatment of metals prior to recycling; previously treatment could only be carried out in other countries.

No.	Work programme	Description, including likely milestones	Relevance category	Comments
3.4	New LLW disposal facilities at NDA sites			
	a) Dounreay LLW disposal facility	Highland Council has granted planning permission for the new facility and approval from the Scottish Government is expected shortly. Construction will start in March 2011.	B	The facility will be for LLW and VLLW from Dounreay and Vulcan. It will operate from 2014 to 2025, when most decommissioning operations at Dounreay will have finished.
	b) Hinkley Point LLW disposal facility	A scoping report about the development of a LLW disposal facility has been submitted to Somerset County Council. The next step is the submission of a planning application. It is not known when this will occur.	B	The facility would be for care and maintenance LLW from Hinkley Point A.
	c) Springfields VLLW disposal facility	The option of developing an on-site VLLW facility is being considered along with other options for Springfields wastes, including continued use of Clifton Marsh landfill site. A decision is expected in 2009 or 2010.	B	The facility would be for Springfields decommissioning wastes.
	d) Harwell disposal facility for high volume low activity (HVLA) waste	After options assessment and consultation, UKAEA (now RSRL) developed a proposal for a HVLA disposal facility at Harwell. It is not known whether or when a planning application will be submitted for the facility.	B	The facility would be for Harwell decommissioning wastes.
3.5	Magnox North and South investigations of sending LLW to the US for disposal	EnergySolutions, the parent body organisation (PBO) for Magnox North and Magnox South, has been investigating the possibility of sending LLW to the US for disposal. This option is attractive for higher activity LLW and short-lived ILW, which can be disposed of in the US under USNRC regulations but may be difficult to accommodate in UK facilities. The Environment Agency has already authorised the shipment of up to 235 tonnes of contaminated steel from Hinkley Point A to the EnergySolutions Bear Creek Facility in the US, where it will be smelted for re-use in the nuclear industry.	B	Sending UK metallic LLW abroad for treatment and recycling is already an established management route. It is unclear whether the UK and US authorities will permit sending UK ILW or LLW to the US for disposal.
3.6	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.

No.	Work programme	Description, including likely milestones	Relevance category	Comments
3.7	New build reactors	<p>There are a number of aspects of the current programme of work on new build reactors that are of interest for SD:SPUR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ the generic design assessment (GDA) process, including stakeholder and public involvement activities</li> <li>■ the strategic siting assessment process, including the nomination of 11 sites for possible new reactors</li> <li>■ the planned consultation on a National Policy Statement on new build in 2009</li> <li>■ the establishment of decommissioning and waste management funds for new reactors</li> <li>■ the justification exercise.</li> </ul> <p>NDA sales of land for new build (at Wylfa, Oldbury and Sellafield).</p> <p>The takeover of British Energy (BE) by EDF and the plans to build new reactors on BE sites are also of interest.</p>	C	SD:SPUR members may wish to be aware of developments in the new build programme.
3.8	Geological disposal	<p>The aspect of the UK geological disposal programme that is of direct relevance to SD:SPUR is the inventory of wastes for disposal. There are already some low activity wastes that are destined for a geological disposal facility, largely because their long-lived radionuclide content makes them unsuitable for near-surface disposal. There may also be moves to decontaminate more active decommissioning wastes so that they can be disposed of at lower cost in near-surface facilities rather than being placed in a geological facility. Aspects of indirect relevance include the Cumbrian Expression of Interest in entering discussions with Government about hosting a geological disposal facility, and whether any other areas express an interest. The CoRWM report on geological disposal will be published at the end of July 2009.</p>	C	SD:SPUR members may wish to be aware of developments in the geological disposal programme.
<b>4 Management of non-nuclear LLW</b>				
4.1	DECC (previously Defra) and devolved administrations development of UK strategy for management of non-nuclear industry LLW	<p>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. There will be formal public consultation on the strategy in autumn 2009.</p>	A	This is the counterpart to the UK nuclear industry LLW strategy (see Item 3.1).
4.2	MoD strategy for decommissioning and waste management	<p>Publication of the MoD strategy paper on decommissioning and radioactive waste management has been delayed. A policy paper was published in October 2007 on MoD policy for decommissioning and the disposal of radioactive waste and residual nuclear material. This contains a number of strategic principles and includes reference to the need to consult appropriate public and stakeholder groups on the options considered and the contents of a decommissioning and disposal strategy.</p>	C	This is something to be aware of, as is the increasing co-operation between MoD and NDA on decommissioning and radioactive waste management.

No.	Work programme	Description, including likely milestones	Relevance category	Comments
4.3	MoD Submarine Dismantling Project (previously ISOLUS)	MoD is carrying out an SEA of dismantling and storage options and will consult on this in late 2009. Options for storage of ILW are being explored with the NDA. MoD also plans to dismantle one submarine as a "technology demonstrator".	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)	The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 came into force in April 2008. The regulations are intended to provide a simpler, risk-based and more flexible system for waste and pollution permitting. The second phase of the environmental permitting programme (EPP2) was launched in March 2008. A public consultation on the Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2010, which include radioactive substances regulation, was held in spring 2009 and was followed by another on guidance for the regulations.	C	Relevant in the context of changes to RSA Schedule 1 and its EOs (see Item 1.1), and changes to regulations for the management of non-radioactive wastes (eg Items 5.3 and 5.5).
5.2	Government introduction of site waste management plans (SWMP)	The SWMP Regulations came into force in England in April 2008 and non-statutory guidance was issued. It is not known when SWMPs will become mandatory in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.	B	SWMPs are recognised by SD:SPUR as a useful tool
5.3	Defra, Welsh Assembly Government and EA review of exemptions from Environmental Permitting (formerly waste management licensing) in England and Wales	The review is nearing completion. An informal consultation was held in 2007 and a formal consultation in 2008. The aim is to have the new exemption regime in place in 2009. The regime will be for exemptions from environmental permitting and will extend exemptions to a wider range of low risk activities than were covered by exemptions from waste management licensing.	B	Expected to simplify the management of non-radioactive wastes.
5.4	Defra, Welsh Assembly Government and EA review of inert waste regulation in England and Wales	A discussion document was issued in 2007 and a summary of responses published in 2008. The aim of the review was to produce a proportionate regulatory approach for inert waste from construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E). It brought together various streams of work that were already underway. The review produced a list of actions for Government and the EA; the necessary changes to legislation and EA guidance are underway. WRAP work on quality protocols is ongoing.	B	The legislative changes are those in Items 5.3 and 5.5 for CD&E wastes. The EA guidance is on topics such as waste characterisation, waste sampling and testing, understanding the Landfill Directive and requirements for recovery and disposal sites (eg on risk assessment).

No.	Work programme	Description, including likely milestones	Relevance category	Comments
5.5	Defra review of waste controls (duty of care and waste carrier registration system) in England and Wales	A first consultation on the review was held in 2007 and a second consultation in 2008. It is planned that new regulations will come into force in 2009. They will modernise and simplify the waste duty of care and waste carrier/broker registration schemes. A consultation on the revised Waste Duty of Care Code of Practice was held from April to July 2009.	C	Likely to have a greater impact on the waste management industry than on waste producers such as nuclear sites.
5.6	Revision of EU Waste Framework Directive	The revised Directive was adopted in October 2008 and is now in force. It is unlikely to be transposed into UK law before December 2010. 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	Will become more relevant when the European Commission sets end-of-waste criteria, and when the Directive is transposed into UK law.

## Acronyms

BAT	Best available techniques
BE	British Energy
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
CD&E	Construction, demolition and excavation (wastes)
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change (now responsible for radioactive waste policy)
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)
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
HVLA	High volume low activity waste
ICRP	International Commission on Radiological Protection
ILW	Intermediate level (radioactive) waste
IWS	Integrated waste strategy
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 Workington, owned and operated by Studsvik UK)
MWDF	Minerals and Wastes Development Framework (one sort of spatial plan under Planning legislation)
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
PBO	Parent body organisation (owner of the SLC for an NDA site)

PSG	Project steering group
PSRE	Phosphatic Substances, Rare Earths etc Exemption Order
REPs	Radioactive substances regulation environmental principles
RSA	Radioactive Substances Act
RSRL	Research Sites Restoration Ltd (the SLC for Harwell and Winfrith)
SA	Sustainability assessment
SD:SPUR	Site Decommissioning: Sustainable Practices in the Use of Resources
SEA	Strategic environmental assessment
SLC	Site licence company (the nuclear site licensee for an NDA site)
SoLA	Substances of Low Activity Exemption Order
SWMP	Site waste management plan
UKNWM	UK Nuclear Waste Management (a consortium made up of URS Washington Group (the lead), Areva, Studsvik UK and Serco)
USNRC	US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
VLLW	Very low level (radioactive) waste