

Industrial Safety

- A security exercise was held on 20 March; this had been deemed as satisfactory and very complimentary remarks had been received about the Emergency Team's performance.
- There had been no reportable nuclear safety events or significant issues since the last meeting. There had been no lost time incidents and Winfrith's TRIR stood at zero.
- There had been a few minor bumps and grazes, slips, trips and falls, and attention would be given to situational awareness.
- The safety theme for May would be asbestos, and this would be covered at team briefs. All staff would have to undertake an on-line learning package on asbestos. The ONR had carried out a compliance inspection of asbestos works in the SGHWR Primary Containment and had also looked at CDM arrangements for building contracts.
- Previous safety themes covered road safety, complacency, working at height and well-being. A number of Mental Health First Aiders had been trained to give advice to staff on where to seek help.
- A trolley had become derailed in the Dragon Reactor and an investigation would be held into the event.

Environmental Management

- All environmental monitoring, gaseous and liquid discharges remained within required limits and there had been no environmental concerns since the last SSG.
- Following Will Matheson's promotion to a Project Manager role, Vanessa Cox had been appointed to the Harwell-Winfrith Environment Manager position.

Programme Update

SGHWR

- Work continued on removal of steam drums; some of the photos were very impressive.
- The slab had been put down for the Interim Curing Facility, and would be used to put SGHWR waste material into drums, which would then be grouted and cured.
- Work continued to clear the Primary Containment in readiness for JFN to start work.

Dragon

The internals of the reactor had been prepared for installation of the reactor core dismantling machine. New shield doors had been put on and equipment would be made ready.

Transient Foul System (TFS) - P&S

- The TFS had been installed following removal of the old effluent system. There had been a few problems, mainly related to groundwater and a programme would be put in place to line pipes and strengthen the alarm system on the tanks.
- Work would focus on decommissioning the sewage beds and some of the active lines would be sampled later in the year.
- Work was ongoing on the first phase characterisation of the pipeline and a paper had been produced which outlined the various options. This had been discussed across the industry to ensure best practice.

Waste

- Work continued on a number of waste streams and the Waste Abrasive Cleaning Machine continued to be used to remove the top surface for modelling and recycling.
- Work would be ongoing on the first phase characterisation of the pipeline.

End State

- A number of workshops would be held to look at options for SGHWR and Dragon, and how to deal with the various waste streams. Materials would be defined and assessed as it was hoped to re-use some material.
- A number of habitat and environmental surveys would be carried out.
- The team would look at land quality issues on the site.

Susan Adams said that Magnox had access to a socio-economic fund of £1M for projects across all sites. This included a fund for neighbourhood projects to benefit the local community. Please contact Emma Burwood for further information (Tel: 01305 203107) or apply via the website: www.magnoxsocioeconomic.com Please contact Haf Morris for projects over £1K: (haf.e.morris@magnoxsites.com)

Question 1: Sandra Ellis: Would waste be transferred to the Harwell store?

The Harwell store would not be used yet. There were a number of different waste streams and waste would go off via a number of routes. Waste from reactor core cutting would probably go to Harwell, but that would likely be 3 to 4 years in the future.

Question 2: Dr Larkin asked if learning had been shared across the Magnox estate.

Susan Adams said that Winfrith would be keen to share learning to and from other sites.

Question 3: Carole Matthews: What pipeline options are being looked at?

A preferred option had been agreed in late 2018 but this had not yet been accepted or approved. Some cross industry work would be carried out to obtain information from the oil and gas industry, and other technical areas.

Question 4: Carole Matthews: When would the decision on the pipeline be made?

The next paper would go to the NDA in the summer for them to produce a final option.

Question 5: Dr Larkin asked about the new team for Winfrith and Harwell.

Rob Gentry would be moving on at the end of August. However, there would be few other changes at Harwell-Winfrith. A total of 36 CFP posts would be filled across Magnox, ranging from Chief Executive to specialist positions. The ONR and EA had been involved in the process and the Magnox Resourcing Board would look at the impact of changes.

3. Nuclear Decommissioning Authority Report – Andrew Davies

- The Harwell ILW store had almost been completed but was not yet active.
- Useful information related to asbestos in the home could be found on the H&S Executive website: <https://www.hse.gov.uk/>
- The NDA had been very satisfied with Winfrith's delivery, safety and environmental performance.
- The NDA would endeavour to raise Winfrith's profile. SGHWR and Dragon were ground breaking projects and no-one else in the UK had taken apart a generating reactor.
- Andrew Davies congratulated Tradebe on obtaining its own licence. This would result in savings for the tax payer as facilities could be passed on and reused.

- The NDA had issued its latest business plan for 2019/22 and this was available on-line: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/nuclear-decommissioning-authority>
- The government would undertake a comprehensive spending review to look at the next 4 to 5 years, and the results of this should be available in September. The annual report and accounts should be available on the website around mid-July.
- A Judicial Review of the Holliday enquiry would be held on 4 and 5 June.
- Rob Gentry had asked Andrew Davies to pass on his thanks to the SSG for their tremendous support.

Question 6: Barry Quinn: Should we be lobbying Government over funding and/or asking the local MP to be involved in discussions with the new management team?

Andrew Davies said that he did not know the outcome of the funding. The NDA could not do any lobbying due to purdah; however the SSG were free to do this if they wished.

Question 7: Dr John Larkin: How much was the NDA's budget this year?

Andrew Davies replied that it was £3.3 billion, comprising £2.1 billion from government and £1.2 billion generated from the NDA. The NDA estate was large and included Sellafield, International Nuclear Services, Direct Rail Services, LLWR, Dounreay as well as three ships.

4. Regulators

ONR – Paul Jennesson

- The granting of Tradebe-Inutec's licence had been important and ONR would continue to ensure that operations were carried out safely. This was the first time that the NDA had sold part of its land with the nuclear site licence transferring to another company. Winfrith would enter a very different stage and would focus on decommissioning and land to be delicensed.
- The ONR's current strategy had run from 2015 and would go to 2020. Its mission and vision remained unchanged: to influence improvements in nuclear safety and security. It welcomed feedback on what the public would like the ONR to do as it would like to become more proactive and take accountability/transparency more seriously.

Environment Agency – Adam Davis

- Adam Davis said that the EA continued to look at emissions from operations, as well as gaseous and liquid discharges, and waste generated from operations. As the site moved towards end state the risks would be less hazardous and likely to be more conventional H&S and environmental issues.
- The granting of Tradebe-Inutec's licence had been the first of a kind and its waste disposal industry skills would be strategically important to the country
- The site had gone a long way to resolve the spreadsheet error discussed at the last SSG. The calculations had been very marginal and had not significantly affected waste moved off site for disposal. Lessons had been learned from the experience and there had been no danger to the public. Winfrith's response would strengthen spreadsheet management controls.
- The EA had been comfortable with the event reporting and assessments related to the pipe from Dragon. Operations had been suspended and contained, and there had been no environmental consequences.

Q8: Sandra Ellis: What type of information was included in the spreadsheets?

Adam Davis said that information included formulae to calculate the amount of activity in the waste, the nature of waste, weight etc.

Q9: Sarah Powell-Pisareva: Is the relationship between ONR and EA very close?

Adam Davis said that the relationship between the regulators was very close; it was crucial as many things were of interest to both regulators.

Q10: Carole Matthews: Are the regulators having input into Pipeline optioneering?

Adam Davis said that the EA had been heavily involved on the environmental and remediation side and a review of environmental consequences would be carried out once the preferred option was known. A number of workshops had taken place and the opinions of experts, local planners and regulators had been taken into account. Paul Jenneson added that this would be a 'first' and the ONR would ensure that it was done to the standard required by law. Some local stakeholders had also attended the workshops.

Q11: Carole Matthews queried the lack of information available to feed back to West Lulworth Parish Council. The local fishermen were particularly interested.

Susan Adams explained that a final decision had not yet been agreed. Marine environment representatives had attended workshops, together with some SSG members, regulators, and local land owners affected by the pipeline running through or under their land.

Update on SGHWR Progress – Kevin McIntyre

Kevin McIntyre, Reactors Programme Manager for Magnox, gave an update on work at SGHWR. He explained that the work would be split into four areas: Primary Containment, Secondary Containment, Detailed Design and Build, and Core Segmentation and Demolition.

The reactor core would need to be jacked up from 20 metres below ground. It would be a slow and careful process which would be practiced on a replica of the core. This had never been done anywhere in the world and learning would be shared across industry.

Feed pipes and manifolds had been removed and the removal of the steam drums had almost been completed. This had been the most technical challenging lift in the UK in a radiological environmental in the last 3 years, and had taken 18 months planning and decommissioning. Thought would be given to how to take the core apart and by November 2019 the Detailed Design should be complete.

The construction of the Interim Curing Facility had almost been completed.

The programme would be looking at equipment to use to take the core apart and this would probably involve using robots to cut with a diamond wire cutting system.

The site would work with the regulators to start construction inside the building and to ensure that risk and noise were minimised. Kevin McIntyre would discuss with both regulators, keeping them informed along the way.

Question 12: Sarah Powell-Pisareva: Who owns the Intellectual Property (IP) for the work?

Andrew Davies explained that all NDA contracts contained clauses related to IP. The NDA would own the IP and information would be shared across the NDA estate and other industry. The NDA would also work with other governments and information could be taken overseas to sell. The USA, Canada and Japan had shown interest.

RWM Update on the Geological Disposal Facility (GDF) – Simon Napper

Due to problems with the IT, Simon's presentation would not be available at the meeting, instead he would talk through it and circulate to members after the meeting.

He explained that waste could be put hundreds of metres deep underground in a GDF, which was internationally recognised as the safest long-term solution. Having a GDF in the UK would create jobs and guaranteed investment for the host community and it was hoped to talk to a number of communities going forward and also look at the geology in areas where people would like to be part of the process.

The detailed geological disposal programme would be consent led so if the community did not want it then it would not be done. The community had the right to withdraw from the process at any time. It would take a while to get to the opening of it and the community would want to grow with that facility. The national geological screening process would be available on the website: <https://geologicaldisposal.campaign.gov.uk/>

Stakeholder engagement and communications would be looked at and there would be a need to explain that the first stage would be consultation.

Question 13: John Larkin: You have been discussing GDF for a very long time. You have assured us about details of how far underground you will go and so forth, but how is this consultation going to differ from the last one?

Simon Napper said that it was recognised that a more flexible approach would be needed. Finland had started building theirs, with Sweden running a bit behind and their consultation process had taken 40 years. Communities had to be comfortable with what they had signed up to and it was a consent led process.

Question 14: John Larkin: Could you enlarge on the benefits of GDF?

Simon Napper said that there could be guaranteed jobs for the community for many years and also investment into local infrastructure. Money up to £1M per year per community would be available for facilitation and building the structure.

Question 15: Sarah Powell-Pisereva: Would there be an opportunity to speak to local schools to increase their awareness of environment, protection, geography, geology nuclear power, GDF etc

Simon Napper said that RWM would be talking to IMechE; they also had a programme for schools which could be developed. RWM would be exhibiting at the Big Bang Fair in Dorset.

6 Tradebe – Brian Mulholland and Denise Cardenas

Brian Mulholland introduced himself as the new MD for Tradebe-Inutec . He said that he recognised the importance of engagement with local stakeholders and the community. Sandra Ellis had been working with Denise to try to establish a stakeholder group so that the public could learn more about the work of Tradebe and be kept informed of future vehicle movements. An Open Day would also be arranged in due course.

Tradebe-Inutec had recently expanded with eight new recruits and it planned to establish an apprentice scheme.

An open day would be held later in the year and Tradebe hoped to finalise its own SocEc plan, although the scheme would be smaller than the Magnox one.

8. Any Other Business

John Larkin asked how attendance at the SSG could be improved, especially as some locals felt that they did not know enough about what was going on at the site. He suggested that

Chairmen of the local parish councils be sent an Agenda and perhaps there could be more communication via social media.

Sandra Ellis replied that the meetings are externally advertised on the website and social media groups.

Sandra Ellis explained that this would be her last year as Chairman. She said that she had wanted to see in the transition and would stand down after the November meeting.

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10 July 2019