

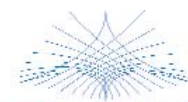


SD:SPUR

Review of developments paper

Issue 4, November 2010

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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 (November 2010) or that have been completed since the last issue of the paper (March 2010).

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 1993 (RSA) and the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010 (EPR), i.e. 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 and Schedule 23 of the Regulations. This is also the way in which the term is used in the regulatory regime under Nuclear Installations Act 1965 (NIA).

“Low activity solid radioactive waste” includes:

- exempt waste, i.e. waste that is exempt from any or all of the requirements of RSA & EPR 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), i.e. 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 0.1m³ 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, i.e. 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), i.e. waste in which the radioactive content does not exceed 4 GBq/t alpha or 12 GB/t beta/gamma.

It should be noted that one of the on-going work programmes is aimed at modernising the exemption regime and introducing a new definition of “radioactive waste” that is more consistent with international, risk-based approaches.

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)
- developments in LLW management at specific 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 EOs and definitions of “radioactive material” and “radioactive waste” in EPR and 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 and implementation of a 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/what_we_do/uk_supply/energy_mix/nuclear/radioactivity/decc/legislation/exempt_review/stakeholder/stakeholder.aspx>

Item 3.1

<www.nda.gov.uk and www.llwrsite.com/llw-strategy>

Item 3.2

<www.llwrsite.com/llw-strategy/uk-llw-management-plan>

Item 4.1 – information will be posted on the DECC website

<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
1	Regulatory framework for radioactive waste management			
1.1	DECC and devolved administrations review of RSA EOs and definitions of “radioactive material” and “radioactive waste” in EPR and 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. A further, more limited stakeholder consultation was held in summer 2010. The intention is to make the necessary legislative changes in April 2011. The changes will be via EPR amendment Regulations in England and Wales (see items 1.2 and 6.1). Scotland and Northern Ireland will implement such changes via Regulations amending RSA, plus new EOs. There will be Government and regulatory guidance for the new regime.	A	Involves issues of LLW strategy, waste hierarchy, radiation risks and stakeholder involvement. Effects on LLW management could be far-reaching. Changes proposed include using EU clearance levels to define “radioactive wastes”, simplifying the exemption regime and dealing separately with activities involving the use of naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM).
1.2	Replacement of RSA in England and Wales	The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 came 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 have become exemptions from the requirement for an environmental permit.	B	There were no immediate practical changes when EPR came into force. Existing registrations and authorisations under RSA are deemed to be environmental permits. It is planned that the rest of RSA will be repealed in England and Wales when EPR2010 are amended to introduce a new definition of radioactive waste and a new exemption regime (see item 1.1)
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.	B	The author understands that HSE has been consulting the nuclear industry about a proposed definition of “bulk quantities” and that this is based on REPPIR requirements. There does not seem to be any information in the public domain about this work or about plans for wider consultation.
1.4	Environment agencies’ regulation of 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 environmental permit (England and Wales) or RSA authorisation (Scotland and Northern Ireland) 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 sites. DECC has advised EA that each proposal for disposal to landfill will require a submission under Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty. EA will not issue an environmental permit for landfill disposal until it has received a favourable opinion from the European Commission on the Article 37 submission. This could take 6-9 months from the time of the submission.	B	EA is currently dealing with three applications for environmental permits to dispose of LLW at landfills and SEPA with one application for an RSA authorisation (see item 5.4).

No.	Work programme	Description, including likely milestones	Relevance category	Comments
1.6	Revision of European Union (EU) Basic Safety Standards (BSS) Directive on radiation protection	The European Commission will bring forward a proposal for a new BSS Directive towards the end of 2010. The new Directive will bring together and consolidate five existing Euratom Directives. A draft text is available on the website of the Article 31 Group of Experts. DECC has the lead for the UK in negotiations on the new Directive. There is also a BSS Project Team at HSE and three stakeholder working groups have been set up.	B	The HSE team is keen to engage stakeholders to have input to the UK influencing strategy and negotiating position.
2	UK radioactive waste inventory			
2.1	2010 UK Inventory	The 2010 UK Radioactive Waste Inventory is due for publication in late 2010 or early 2011. This will replace the 2007 Inventory.	C	Mainly a publication to be aware of but could be more useful than previous versions for planning purposes if more details on LLW are included.
3	Management of nuclear industry LLW			
3.1	NDA development of UK strategy for management of solid low level radioactive waste from the nuclear industry	<p>The UK Strategy for the Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste was published by NDA in August 2010. It contains principles to be used in LLW management and approaches that the industry should use for integrated waste management, planning and decision making, characterisation and waste information, and application of the waste hierarchy. There is also a section on key influences on implementation of the strategy. The intention is to review the strategy periodically, at least in line with the 5 yearly review cycle for the NDA's Strategy for all its work.</p> <p>NDA established a UK LLW Strategy Group (LSG) to assist it in the development of the strategy. Participants include LLW Repository Ltd, 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 is important for all nuclear sites.</p> <p>It is expected that the LSG will continue to meet to oversee implementation of the strategy.</p>
3.2	NDA development and implementation of UK nuclear industry LLW management plan	As part of its work for NDA, LLW Repository Ltd has developed a UK Nuclear Industry LLW Management Plan. This identifies tasks and activities for implementing the UK nuclear industry LLW strategy (see item 3.1). 60 strategic initiatives have been developed for implementing the waste hierarchy, for adoption of good practices and for use of innovative technology. Deliverables from the Plan to date cover, inter alia, waste avoidance and minimisation, characterisation, segregation/categorisation, treatment, recycle/re-use, disposal, packaging and transport.	A	The UK Nuclear Industry LLW Management Plan will be updated regularly to inform SLC Lifetime Plans (LTPs) and non-NDA LLW management programmes.
3.3	Expansion of services offered by LLW Repository Ltd	LLW Repository Ltd has expanded its service offering to include treatment of combustible wastes and metal treatment, in addition to disposal, container supply etc. It aims to be able to provide VLLW disposal services in future, by making use of approved commercial landfills (see item 5.4).	B	The nuclear industry and its stakeholders need to be aware of the services offered by LLW Repository Ltd.

No.	Work programme	Description, including likely milestones	Relevance category	Comments
3.4	Future use of the LLWR	<p>Construction of Vault 9 at the LLWR has been completed and the vault is in use for waste storage, bridging the UK capacity gap for management of LLW that will be disposed of.</p> <p>Vault 9 only has regulatory permission for storage. In 2011 LLW Repository Ltd will submit an Environmental Safety Case (ESC) to the Environment Agency for resumption of disposals at the LLWR.</p>	B	<p>The ESC will be published, as will the outcome of the EA review of it. There will be public consultation on any EA proposal to issue an environmental permit for future LLW disposals at the LLWR.</p> <p>NDA has carried out contingency planning to develop a successor facility to the LLWR, should one be required.</p>
3.5	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>
3.6	Nuclear industry Clearance and Exemption Working Group (CEWG)	<p>CEWG produces the Nuclear Industry Code of Practice (NICoP) on clearance and exemption. CEWG is currently updating and revising the NICoP to take into account the new exemption regime and Government and regulatory guidance (see item 1.1).</p>	B	<p>The current NICoP is widely used. It will still be required for the new regime, although Government and regulatory guidance will cover some of the topics in the current NICoP.</p>
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"> i the generic design assessment (GDA) process, including stakeholder and public involvement activities ii the second Government consultation on the draft National Policy Statement on new build iii the establishment of decommissioning and waste management funds for new reactors iv the Government decisions on "justification" of new reactors <p>EDF is carrying out public consultation at Hinkley Point, prior to making an application for development consent; the next application is also likely to be by EDF, for Sizewell. Other sites where prospective operators own land are Oldbury, Wylfa and Sellafeld.</p>	C	<p>SD:SPUR members may wish to be aware of developments in the new build programme.</p> <p>NuLeAF has questioned whether there will be sufficient buffer storage capacity for LLW at new reactor sites, given uncertainties about the future of the LLWR (see item 3.4) and prospects for landfill disposals (see item 5.4).</p>
3.8	Scottish Government policy on higher activity wastes	<p>The Scottish Government consultation on its policy for HAW was held in the first quarter of 2010. In addition to near-surface, near-site storage, the proposed policy includes allowing near-surface, near-site disposal of short-lived and low toxicity HAW. A second, shorter consultation on reasons for excluding geological disposal, ended in October 2010. It is planned that the policy will be finalised by the end of 2010.</p>	C	<p>It is possible that implementation of the policy could lead to proposals for near-surface disposal facilities for LLW and short-lived and low toxicity ILW on or near some nuclear sites in Scotland. A "pathfinder project" is in progress at Hunterston for near-surface disposal of graphite sleeves.</p>

No.	Work programme	Description, including likely milestones	Relevance category	Comments
3.9	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 is increasing interest in England and Wales in disposing of short-lived and low toxicity HAW in near-surface facilities, rather than storing them until a geological facility is available.</p> <p>Aspects of indirect relevance include progress in West Cumbria following Expressions of Interest in entering discussions with Government about hosting a geological disposal facility, and the publication by NDA in early 2011 of its generic Disposal System Safety Case.</p>	C	SD:SPUR members may wish to be aware of developments in the geological disposal programme.
4	Management of non-nuclear and Mod LLW			
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 to be held in 2011.	A	This is the counterpart to the UK nuclear industry LLW strategy (see item 3.1).
4.2	MoD Submarine Dismantling Project (SDP)	MoD has completed the first stage of an SEA statutory consultation on the SDP. The second stage is likely to be about MoD's proposed criteria for assessing sites and an indicative list of credible sites for submarine dismantling. It is expected to begin later in 2010 or in 2011. MoD plans to seek the views of key stakeholders before issuing the list of credible sites and to open discussions with them about approaches to local consultation. It is expected that detailed option assessment will take place in 2011 and that there will be a full formal public consultation in the latter part of that year.	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.
5	Developments in LLW management at specific sites			
5.1	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.
5.2	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. A planning application may be submitted in 2010. The on-site facility, would be needed if Clifton Marsh is not available to take Springfields wastes in future (see item 5.4b).	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.
5.3	Sellafield	Sellafield Ltd, NDA and LLW Repository Ltd will evaluate the potential for disposal of LLW and HV-LLW from remediation and decommissioning activities on or adjacent to the Sellafield site.	B	The on-site option is viewed as a medium to long term disposal solution for a significant fraction of the waste to be generated from Sellafield.

No.	Work programme	Description, including likely milestones	Relevance category	Comments
5.4	Landfill disposals	a) Augean South Ltd proposes to dispose of LLW with a specific activity less than 200Bq/g and HV-VLLW at the landfill in Kings Cliffe, Northamptonshire. The waste will be from nuclear decommissioning, such as concrete, soils and bricks. Planning permission was refused and a Public Inquiry began on 26 October 2010. The Secretary of State has called in the decision and the result may not be known until spring 2011. EA has consulted on the application for an environmental permit and on a proposed permit. An Article 37 submission will be required.	B	Kings Cliffe would take wastes from sites such as Harwell (see item 5.5).
		b) Sita (Lancashire) Ltd has applied to EA for an environmental permit to dispose of LLW at the Clifton Marsh landfill, near Preston. This would continue and extend current practice at the site. The wastes would include decommissioning and demolition rubble and redundant plant and equipment, with an activity below 200Bq/g (unless explicitly agreed by prior arrangement). There will be a public consultation on the environmental permit application in due course. Sita has been granted planning permission to extend the operating life of the site to 2015 (it requested an extension to 2020).	B	Clifton Marsh currently receives LLW from Springfields and Capenhurst. The extension is intended to allow it to receive wastes from other customers.
		c) Waste Recycling Ltd has applied to EA for an environmental permit to dispose of HV-VLLW to the Lillyhall Landfill Site in Cumbria. The application is for disposal of no more than 26,000 cubic metres per year. A consultation on the application is in progress and an Article 37 submission will be required.	B	Cumbria County Council has objected to the proposal; it prefers on-site disposal (see also item 5.3).
		d) Sita (UK) Ltd and Nuvia have applied for planning permission and an RSA authorisation to dispose of NORM waste from the oil and gas industry at the Stoneyhill Landfill in Aberdeenshire. Sita and Nuvia carried out public consultation on their proposal in the first part of 2010.	B	
5.5	Harwell	Harwell is awaiting the outcome of the Public Inquiry into the Kings Cliffe landfill (item 5.4a) before further developing its plans for VLLW disposal.	B	Harwell had previously explored on-site disposal but has a preference for off-site options.
5.6	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 and has been consulted on. Cumbria County Council has requested further information from Endecom before making a decision.	B	An environmental permit from the EA and an Article 37 submission will be required. Local councils are opposed to the proposal, preferring on-site disposal at Sellafield (see item 5.3).

No.	Work programme	Description, including likely milestones	Relevance category	Comments
6	Management of non-radioactive decommissioning wastes			
6.1	Defra and Environment Agency work on the environmental permitting regime (England and Wales)	<p>As noted above (item 1.2) the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 came into force on 6 April 2010. They replace and extend the 2007 Environmental Regulations. Waste management licensing, pollution prevention and control, discharge consenting, groundwater authorisations and radioactive substances regulation are now integrated into the environmental permitting system. An implementation review for EPR is planned for 2011.</p> <p>Defra has consulted on proposals to amend EPR to make administrative changes to how environmental permits are issued and to introduce civil sanctions as an alternative to prosecutions. The amendment regulations are expected to come into force on 6 April 2011. Government intends to extend environmental permitting to water abstraction and possibly to other consenting regimes over the next two years.</p>	B	Updated guidance to accompany the new regulations was issued in March 2010. This includes core guidance, regime specific guidance (e.g. on exempt waste operations, on radioactive substances regulation) and Directive specific guidance (e.g. on the Landfill Directive and on the Waste Framework Directive).
6.2	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.
6.3	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 likely to come into force in late 2010 or early 2011.	C	Likely to have a greater impact on the waste management industry than on waste producers such as nuclear sites.
6.4	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 held a consultation on draft guidance for the legal definition of waste and its application from January to April 2010. It is not known when the guidance will be issued.	B	
6.5	Hazardous waste strategy (England)	Defra published its Strategy for Hazardous Waste Management in England in March 2010. This aims to deliver sound and, where necessary, improved hazardous waste treatment. The document contains principles for the management of hazardous waste and a set of decision trees to assist waste producers and managers.	B	
6.6	Waste legislation in Scotland	<p>a) The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations are expected to come into force in December 2010. These consolidate the previous regulations and amendments, and extend exemptions from licensing. They also require all businesses that carry their own waste to register as a waste carrier.</p> <p>b) The Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2010 will amend legislation such as the Environmental Protection Act 1990 to bring parts of the Waste Framework Directive (see item 6.7) into force.</p>	B	

No.	Work programme	Description, including likely milestones	Relevance category	Comments
6.7	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.
6.8	Defra review of waste policy in England	The call for evidence for the review closed in October 2010. The early results of the review will be made available in spring 2011. The review looks at all aspects of waste policy and delivery. Its main aim is to ensure that the right steps are being taken towards a “zero waste” economy.	C	
6.9	WRAP Quality Protocols	The Waste Protocol Project is a joint initiative between the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) and the EA. The quality protocols set end of waste criteria. There are now nine protocols, covering topics including production of aggregates from inert waste, gypsum from waste plasterboard, cullet from waste flat glass and secondary raw materials from non-packaging plastics.	C	

Acronyms

Bq	becquerel (a unit of radioactivity), also kBq (kilobecquerel), MBq (mega becquerel), GBq (gigabecquerel)
BSS	basic safety standards
CEWG	Clearance and Exemption Working Group (set up by the Nuclear Industry Safety Directors Forum)
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change (responsible for radioactive waste policy)
DSRL	Dounreay Site Restoration Ltd (the SLC for Dounreay)
EA	Environment Agency
EDF	Electricité de France
EO	Exemption Order (under the Radioactive Substances Act)
EPR	Environmental Permitting Regulations
ESC	Environmental Safety Case
EU	European Union
GDA	generic design assessment (of new build reactors)
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
NICoP	Nuclear Industry Code of Practice on Clearance and Exemption
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
REPPiR	Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations
RSA	Radioactive Substances Act
SDP	Submarine Dismantling Project

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
VLLW	very low level (radioactive) waste
WRAP	Waste & Resources Action Programme

