





Excellence in the safe reliable delivery of nuclear engineering

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The Decommissioning Challenge







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The Decommissioning Challenge

Bradwell Power Station Essex







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Brief History

Construction Started 1957

- Started Operation 1962

Ended Operation 2002

- Finally Defueled 2005



Ownership

- 1962 – 1989 Central Electricity Generating Board (CSGB)

- 1989 – 1994 Nuclear Electric PLC

1994 – 1998 Magnox Electric PLC

- 1998 – 2004 British Nuclear Fuels PLC

- 2004 - DateNuclear Decommissioning Authority

Jordannuclear Additional Information



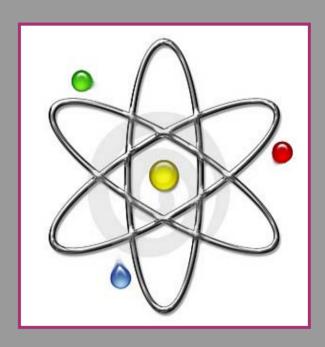




- Number of Reactors
- Fuel Material
- Reactor Coolant
- Electrical Output

- 2
- Natural Uranium
- Carbon Dioxide
- 242 MW Sent Out





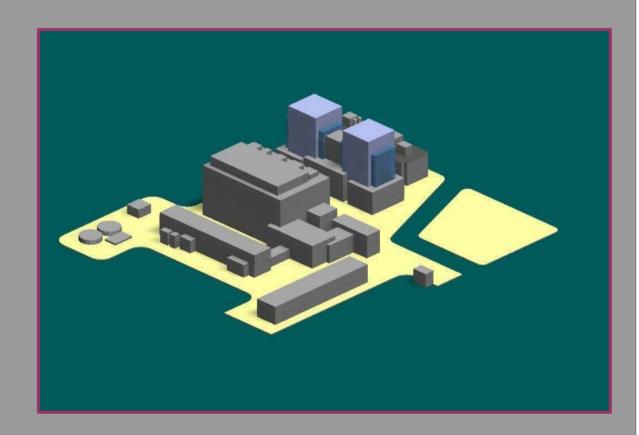
Current Decommissioning Strategy







- In line with all UK Magnox Nuclear Power Stations
- Total site clearance around 100 years after cessation of generation
 - Minimises risk to Workers,
 Public & Environmental
 - Minimises Waste Volumes
 - Technically StraightForward
 - Makes Financial Sense



Jordannuclear 2010 – 2017 Preparation for Care & Maintenance



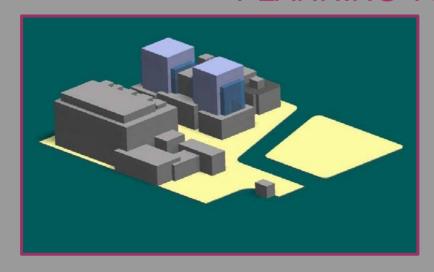


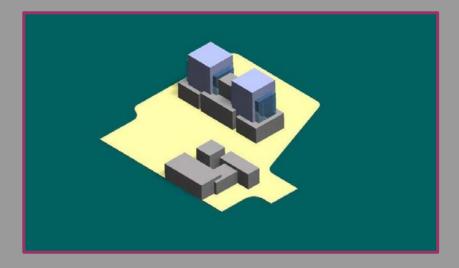


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- Remove & Demolish non active buildings
- Low level waste transported to Repository
- Decommission Turbine Hall
- Erect temporary building to aide decommissioning and allow temporary storage of waste
- Clad remaining buildings to provide safe, secure and weather-proof
- Decommission pond building

PLANNING TO ACHIEVE THIS BY 2014





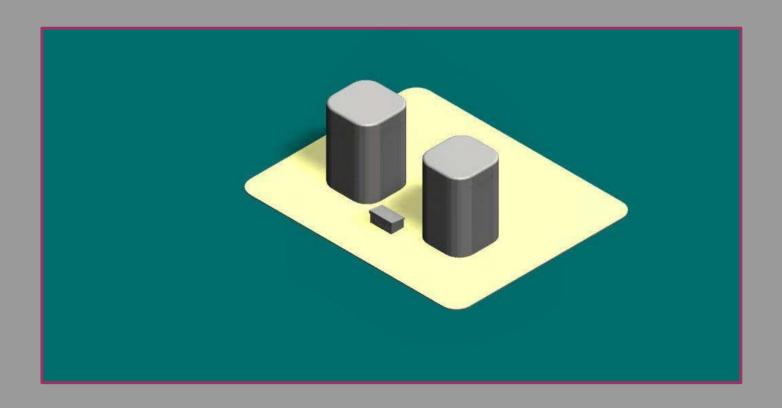
Jordannuclear 2017 – 2095 Care and Maintenance







- Site monitored for reactor conditions and security, as radioactivity naturally decays
- Radiological and Environmental monitoring
- Maintenance of facilities where necessary



Jordannuclear 2095 – 2104 Final Site Clearance







- Activity low enough to be accessed and dismantled using routine equipment
- Waste treated and packaged for final disposal
- Site is relicenced or delicenced and returned clean & safe for a new purpose









Excellence in the safe reliable delivery of nuclear engineering

- Smarter, cheaper accelerated decommissioning with safety and environmental performance paramount
- Degraded Legacy Plants with high hazard nuclear inventories, some of which are UK highest priority
- Diverse and highly constrained decommissioning environments
- Requirement to upgrade and improve aged facilities prior to retrieval and decommissioning activities
- Stewardship of some of the UK's most hazardous nuclear waste demands world class operational performance – Focus of major regulatory attention
- Meticulous level of planning and interface management with a multitude of stakeholders
- For many projects dealing with legacy plants the biggest challenge is "THE UNKNOWN"

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