The Decommissioning Challenge
Safety is a Given
Multiple high hazard activities

The Decommissioning Challenge
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
- 1998 – 2004 British Nuclear Fuels PLC
- 2004 – Date Nuclear Decommissioning Authority
- Number of Reactors: 2
- Fuel Material: Natural Uranium
- Reactor Coolant: Carbon Dioxide
- Electrical Output: 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 Straight Forward
  - Makes Financial Sense
- 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
Site monitored for reactor conditions and security, as radioactivity naturally decays

Radiological and Environmental monitoring

Maintenance of facilities where necessary
- Activity low enough to be accessed and dismantled using routine equipment
- Waste treated and packaged for final disposal
- Site is relicenced or delicensed and returned clean & safe for a new purpose
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”