

**Observations on concerns of
stakeholders faced with
decommissioning, environmental
remediation and radioactive waste
disposal**

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**Outline of selected NEA work on SE
(FSC WPDD, CDLM)**

IAEA CIDER Project

**Personal observations on SE between
disposal, decom & clean-up**



NEA
NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY



OECD
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

Radioactive waste management » Forum on Stakeholder Confidence (FSC)

Forum on Stakeholder Confidence (FSC)

Overview

Annual meetings plus national workshops

Lessons learnt from the FSC: a synthesis provided by the European Commission/Joint Research Centre E-Track project

FSC flyers

Related links

Contacts

Forum on Stakeholder Confidence (FSC)

FSC studies and reports

Stakeholder Involvement in Decision Making: A Short Guide to Issues, Approaches and Resources (2015)

Radioactive waste management is embedded in broader societal issues such as the environment, risk management, energy, health policy and sustainability. In all these fields, there is an increasing demand for public involvement and engagement. This 2015 update of *Stakeholder Involvement Techniques: Short Guide and Annotated Bibliography*, assists practitioners and non-specialists by outlining the steps and issues associated with stakeholder involvement in decision making and by facilitating access to useful online resources (handbooks, toolboxes and case studies). The updated guide has been considerably enriched with experiences since 2004 and includes extensive references to the literature. It is published alongside the release of an online annotated bibliography that will be updated regularly.

Fostering a Durable Relationship between a Waste Management Facility and its Host Community (2015)

In the field of long-term radioactive waste management, repository projects last from decades to centuries. Such projects will inevitably have an effect on the host community from the planning stage to the end of construction and beyond. The key to a long-lasting and positive relationship between a facility and its host community is ensuring that solutions are reached together throughout the entire process. The sustainability of radioactive waste management solutions can potentially be achieved through design and implementation of a facility that provides added cultural and amenity value, as well as economic opportunities, to the local community.

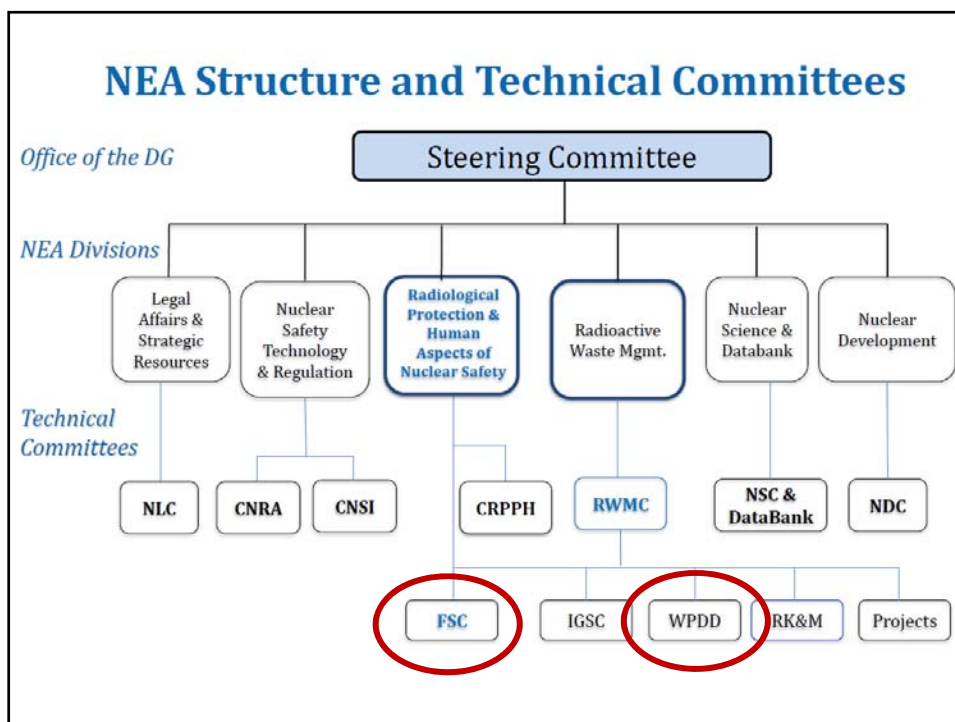
Stakeholder Involvement in Decision Making: Annotated Bibliography (2015)

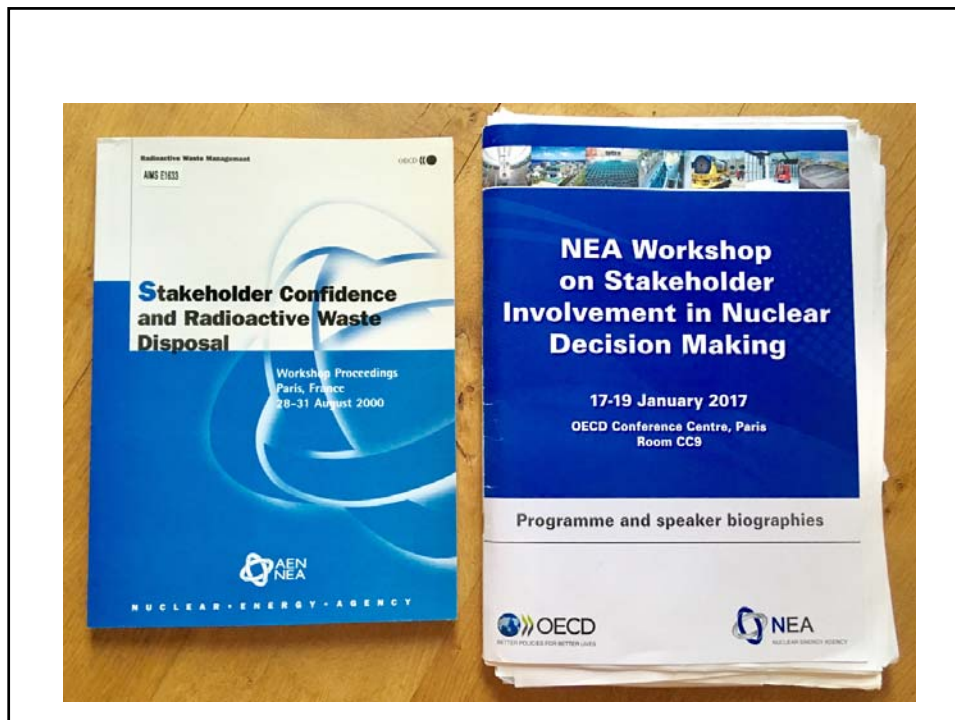
In order to support practitioners in both public and private organisations, and in any socio-technical fields, the RWM Forum on Stakeholder Confidence published *Stakeholder Involvement in Decision Making: Annotated Bibliography* (OECD/NEA, 2015). The Forum on Stakeholder Confidence does not support one specific methodology over another, but intends to raise awareness and facilitate access to useful online resources (handbooks, toolboxes and case studies). This bibliography complements the *Stakeholder Involvement in Decision Making: Short Guide to Issues, Techniques and Resources* (OECD/NEA, forthcoming). To keep pace with the fast-growing experience and literature of stakeholder engagement, the Forum plans to periodically update this annotated bibliography.



Fostering a Durable Relationship between a Waste Management Facility and its Host Community

Stakeholder Involvement in Decision Making: A Short Guide to Issues, Approaches and Resources



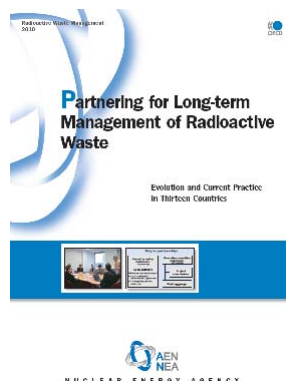


Selected NEA FSC publications



NEA FSC Future activities

- Update 2010 report “*Partnering for Long-term Management of Radioactive Waste*”
- Identify host for next national workshop
- Exploring pre-disposal activities including confidence in ‘transport’
- Further work on engagement of youth



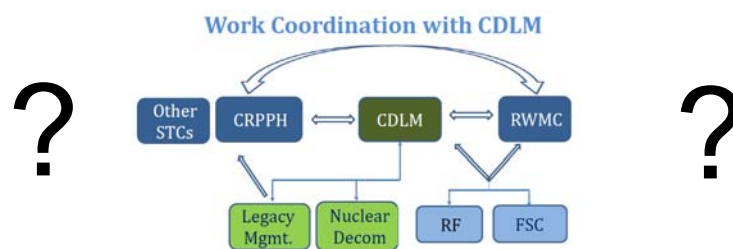
NEA WPDD

Working Party on Decommissioning and Dismantling (WPDD)

| Decommissioning Cost Estimation Group (DCEG) | Task Group on Radiological Characterisation and Decommissioning (TGRCD) | Task Group on Preparing for Decommissioning during Operation and after Final Shutdown (TG-PFD) | Optimising Management of Low-level Materials and Waste (TGOM) |
|---|---|--|--|
| Mandate: until end 2018 | Mandate: terminated | Mandate: terminated | Mandate: until end 2018 |
| Current focus: Benchmarking in the context of NPP decommissioning costs | Focus: Strategies for optimising radiological characterisation from a waste and materials end-state perspective | Focus: Optimisation of preparation for the decommissioning and dismantling | Focus: Strategic considerations for minimisation of radioactive waste resulting from decommissioning |
| Publications: 7 | Publications: 3 | | |
| Report in early 2019 | Report published on 7 Nov 2017 | Report expected in May 2018 | Report in early 2019 |

Future of NEA WPDD?

- NEA is proposing a new Standing Technical Committee on Decommissioning of Nuclear Installations and Legacy Management (CDLM)
- NEA Steering Committee approved initial mandate CDLM on April 19, 2018 <http://www.oecd-nea.org/documents/2017/sen/ne2017-12-rev1.pdf>
- Activities of WPDD - DCEG, TGOM continue until end of 2018. Current mandate of WPDD is until end of 2019.



Waste Technology Section

THE CIDER PROJECT

Constraints to Implementing Decommissioning and Environmental Remediation Programmes

Stakeholder Service of CIDER Project – Phase II on D&ER

Paul Black – Neptune and Company, Inc.
 Keira Armstrong – Environment Agency
 Peter Orr – Environment Agency
 Christine Gelles – Longenecker and Associates,
Horst Monken-Fernandes – Waste Technology Section IAEA
Patrick O’Sullivan – Waste Technology Section IAEA

CIDER II – An IAEA Initiative

- Constraints to Implementing Decommissioning and Environmental Remediation Strategies – Phase II
- Addressing Member States with legacy nuclear/radioactive contamination issues
- Aim of CIDER – Improve current levels of performance on D&ER across the Member States (MS)
- CIDER II goals – action oriented to:
 - Improve stakeholder communication and engagement
 - Help MS establish and implement strategies for D&ER
 - Support capacity building in the MS

Stakeholder Engagement Advisory Program (SEAP)

1. SE is critical for the success of MS D&ER projects
2. SE is an integral part of decision making
3. SE needs to be led by experts in SE (but with engineers/scientists)
4. SE should learn/adapt from past experiences in SE (good and bad)
5. SE approach needs to provide maximum flexibility because of differences among countries/regions
6. SE should be an integral part of any D&ER strategy
7. SE must have a connection to decision making
8. SE capacity must be built with a top down strategy that leads to locally led SE efforts to the extent possible/reasonable
9. An effective SEAP requires training, and training of trainers
10. SEAP aims to create a lasting legacy of the importance or value of SE

Comparative aspects for SE on disposal, decom & clean-up (1)

- In principle, SE approaches should be similar – good practice is good practice
- In reality, public interest in decom/clean-up of existing facility ≠ public interest in a new facility (power station or repository). Not 'newsworthy' other than projected number of job-losses
- A new DGR/GDF commands a national approach. Decom/clean-up is a local matter, perhaps regional. Radioactive legacies that require funding from state/government budgets are a national matter, but are still not newsworthy
- An existing facility has a workforce, their families and the supply chain. Real jobs affected. Stakeholders (workers, unions and local authorities) want to ensure sustainability of jobs and economic wellbeing of affected areas.
- Employment and local economy implications are more significant for decommissioning than disposal

Comparative aspects for SE on disposal, decom & clean-up (2)

- 'Voluntarism and partnership' have defined the search for a radioactive waste disposal site in England and Wales since 2008 – but only for higher activity wastes. The siting of lower activity waste disposal facilities remains technocratic, with local engagement through planning law and regulatory processes
- Consultations and communications for new facilities are typically based on idealised, highly-simplified concepts of facilities with cartoon/virtual reality depictions of operations and a trouble-free future envisaged!
- "Good news" culture dominates. Industry communications on developments at ageing facilities should acknowledge historical successes and failures at the facility

Comparative aspects for SE on disposal, decom & clean-up (3) Disinterestedness?

- Who has the time to spare? White-haired, middle-aged, retired men?
- UK Example: In October 1983, UK Authorising Departments consulted on Principles for the Protection of Human Health for Land-based Disposal of Radioactive Waste.
- 117 written responses from diverse institutions such as Youth Hostels Association, South Wales Electricity Board; British Gas; Building Societies Association; British Railways Board; Church Commissioners; Confederation of British Industry
- Some of these institutions no longer exist but many still do.
- We (as an industry) have long-since lost the interest of these wider organisations and their representatives.
- We are awash in information and consultations. 'Nuclear' commands no special significance in peoples' lives today? Question!?

Looking forward...

- We need effective participation in decisions to ensure sustainable management of radioactive wastes
- Stakeholders need proxy independent experts (not regulators) that are funded (polluter pays)
- Participation must be continuous and focussed on the issues of stakeholders
- We need to improve the information on social and economic impacts of decisions
- We need to think more carefully about listening rather than information giving (consultations)
- Most challenges span multiple generations and impacts affect everyone – requires input that is representative of society