



Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR) Quarterly Site Report for Chapelcross

Report for period 1 October – 31 December 2014

Foreword

This report is issued as part of ONR's commitment to make information about inspection and regulatory activities relating to the above site available to the public. Reports are distributed quarterly to members for the Chapelcross Site Stakeholder Group and are also available on the ONR website (<http://www.onr.org.uk/lc/>).

Site inspectors from ONR usually attend Chapelcross Site Stakeholder Group meetings and will respond to any questions raised there. Any person wishing to enquire about matters covered by this report should contact ONR.

1 INSPECTIONS

1.1 Dates of inspection

The ONR site inspector made inspections on the following dates during the quarter:

- 18–20 November
- 10–12 December

2 ROUTINE MATTERS

2.1 Inspections

Inspections are undertaken as part of the process for monitoring compliance with:

- the conditions attached by ONR to the nuclear site licence granted under the Nuclear Installations Act 1965 (NIA65);
- the Energy Act 2013;
- the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (HSWA74); and
- regulations made under HSWA74, for example the Ionising Radiations Regulations 1999 (IRR99) and the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (MHSWR99).

The inspections entail monitoring licensee's actions on the site in relation to incidents, operations, maintenance, projects, modifications, safety case changes and any other matters that may affect safety. The licensee is required to make and implement adequate arrangements under the conditions attached to the licence in order to ensure legal compliance. Inspections seek to judge both the adequacy of these arrangements and their implementation.

In this period, routine inspections of Chapelcross covered the following:

- control and supervision of operations
- emergency response
- incidents on the site
- consignment of nuclear matter from the site

In general, ONR judged the arrangements made and implemented by the site in response to safety requirements to be adequate in the areas inspected. Where necessary, ONR will take formal regulatory enforcement action to ensure that appropriate remedial measures are implemented to reasonably practicable timescales.

2.2 Other work

Site Stakeholder Group: the site inspector attended the quarterly meeting of the Site Stakeholder Group (SSG), where he gave a short account of ONR's recent inspection and assessment of the site. He explained ONR's recent decisions under the Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2001 (REPPPIR), which have been made possible by the substantial reduction in the last 10 years in the hazard that the site represents. The reactors having ceased to generate electricity and having been defuelled, there is no longer a legal requirement for an area to be defined around the site within which there is a need for a detailed emergency plan. Further, the operator no longer needs to provide prior information to the public in that area on potential emergencies. He emphasised that both the local authority and operator continue to have obligations under other legislation relevant to emergency planning, with which they must continue to comply.

Safety representatives: the site inspector held a meeting with safety representatives, to support their function of representing employees and receiving information on matters affecting their health, safety, and welfare at work.

3 NON-ROUTINE MATTERS

Licensees are required to have arrangements to respond to non-routine matters and events. ONR inspectors judge the adequacy of the licensee's response, including actions taken to implement any necessary improvements.

There were no such matters or events of significance during the period.

4 REGULATORY ACTIVITY

ONR may issue formal documents to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. Under nuclear site licence conditions, ONR issues regulatory documents, which either permit an activity or require some form of action to be taken; these are usually collectively termed 'Licence Instruments' (LIs), but can take other forms. In addition, inspectors may issue Enforcement Notices to secure improvements to safety.

In this quarter ONR has issued LI No 532, approving changes to the part of the plant maintenance schedule that sets out how maintenance is to be managed. ONR also agreed, in LI No 533, to the licensee extending maintenance intervals in the plant maintenance schedule, provided it does so in accordance with the procedure set out in the newly approved part.

The following LIs and Enforcement Notices have been issued during the period:

Table 1
Licence Instruments and Enforcement Notices Issued by ONR during this period

Date	Type	Ref No	Description
16/12/14	Approval	LI 532	Approval, under LC28(5), of amendments or alterations to the plant maintenance schedule.
11/12/14	Agreement	LI 533	Agreement, under LC28(7), to the extension of maintenance intervals.

A report detailing the above regulatory decisions can be found on the ONR website at <http://www.onr.org.uk/pars/>.

Amended licence conditions

Amendments have been made to Licence Conditions 1 and 3.

Licence Condition 1 (LC1, Interpretation) provides a set of definitions. ONR decided to amend the definitions of 'radioactive material' and 'radioactive waste' to ensure they are consistent with ONR's regulatory requirements. The changes were necessary because other legislation, to which the Licence Conditions were linked, had amended the definitions.

Licence Condition 3 (LC3, Control of Property Transactions) now requires the licensee to make and implement adequate arrangements to control property transactions on licensed

nuclear sites. LC3 was prescriptive and required the licensee to obtain ONR permission ('consent') before it let, conveyed, assigned or transferred any part of the licensed site to a third party. It made no allowance for the nuclear safety significance of transactions. Changes in the nature of the nuclear industry, with an increasing presence of contractors or other third parties on licensed sites, have resulted in growing numbers of LC3 applications, many of which have little or no nuclear safety significance. This has imposed an unintended regulatory burden on licensees and is an inefficient use of ONR's specialist resource and time. The principal change is to require the licensee to make and implement adequate arrangements that control all property transactions affecting the site and include provision for the classification and management of all property transactions according to their safety significance and their impact on the licensee's control of the site.

ONR's licence condition handbook has been updated and is available via the ONR website at <http://www.onr.org.uk/silicon.pdf>

5 NEWS FROM ONR

Insight into ONR's work as an independent regulator of the nuclear industry can be found in ONR's Quarterly News. The online publication (<http://www.onr.org.uk/onr-quarterly-report.htm>) reports on the key themes and developments in each of ONR's regulatory programmes and provides an update about the ongoing changes at ONR. <http://www.onr.org.uk/index.htm>. For the latest news and updates from ONR visit the website and sign up for our ebulletin (<http://www.onr.org.uk/ebulletin/index.htm>).

6 CONTACTS

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