
Appendix K

Acronyms & Glossary

Published in the United Kingdom by Magnox Limited, Hinkley Point 'A' Site, Nr Bridgwater, Somerset, TA5 1YA.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be: (i) reproduced used, dealt with, possessed or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying and recording, without the written permission of the copyright holder; or (ii) used, dealt with or possessed in any way whatsoever, where such use, dealing with or possession will or may infringe any intellectual property rights of the publisher (including any trade marks, patents or patents pending, design right (registered or unregistered), know how, show how, moral rights or any license held by the publisher with a third party).

Application for permission to reproduce, transmit, use, deal with or possess should be addressed to the publisher. Such written permission must also be obtained before any part of this publication is stored in a retrieval system of any nature.

Requests for copies of this document should be referred to: Document Centre, Magnox Limited, Hinkley Point 'A' Site, Nr Bridgwater, Somerset TA5 1YA.

© Magnox Ltd 2011

Acronyms

ACB	Access Control Building (Berkeley)
AEDL	Active Effluent Discharge Line
AETP	Active Effluent Treatment Plant
AETF	Active Effluent Treatment Facility (Hunterston)
AEWTP	Active Effluent Water Treatment Plant (used by Dungeness only)
AGR	Advanced Gas Cooled Reactor
ALARA	As Low As Reasonably Achievable
ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Practicable
APC	Area of Potential Concern
ASQEP	Appointed Suitably Qualified and Experienced Person
AWC	Active Waste Compound
AWV	Active Waste Vaults (Berkeley)
BAT	Best Available Techniques
BNFL	British Nuclear Fuels Ltd
BNL	Berkeley Nuclear Laboratories
BNLS	Berkeley Nuclear Licensed Site
BPEO	Best Practicable Environmental Option
BPM	Best Practicable Means
BPS	Berkeley Power Station
BREF	BAT Reference Document
BRIMS	British Radwaste Inventory Management System
CMMB	Charge Machine Maintenance Building (Hunterston A)
C&M	Care & Maintenance
C&M Preps	Care & Maintenance Preparations
CAW	Combustible Active Waste
CEWG	Clearance and Exemption Working Group
CCA	Contamination Controlled Area
CCP	Cartridge Cooling Pond (Hunterston A)
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CF	Control Factor
CfA	Conditions for Acceptance
cLoC	Conceptual Letter of Compliance
CoRWM	Committee on Radioactive Waste Management
CRP	Caesium Removal Plant (Berkeley only)
CTP	Chemical Treatment Plant
DCB	Decontamination Building
DCIC	Ductile Cast Iron Container
DECC	Department for Energy & Climate Change
DEFRA	Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DfT	Department for Transport
DQAP	Decommissioning Quality Assurance Plan
DQO	Data Quality Objectives
DPAF	Decommissioning Proposal Approval Form
DSC	Dry Store Cell (Wlyfa)
DSO	Decommissioning Strategies Organisation
DTI	Department for Trade and Industry

DV	Detailed Volume
EA	Environment Agency
EARWG	Environment Agency Requirements Working Group
EHS&Q	Environment, Health, Safety & Quality
EHSS&Q	Environment, Health, Safety, Security & Quality
EIADR99	Nuclear Reactors (Environmental Impact Assessment for Decommissioning) Regulations 1999
EOR	Environmental Operating Rules
EPA90	Environmental Protection Act 1990
EPR	Environmental Permitting Regulations
EPR10	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010
ESC	Environmental Safety Case
ETP	Effluent Treatment Plant
EU	European Union
EWS&T	Engineering, Waste, Strategy & Technical
FD	Facility Descriptor
FFST	Fine Filter Suction Tanks (Hinkley Point A)
FED	Fuel Element Debris
FEDER	Fuel Element Debris Enhanced Retrieval
FF	Form Factor
FHISO	Full Height ISO Container
FMDT	Final Monitoring and Delay Tank
FSC	Final Site Clearance
FSM	Fuel Support Member
GDF	Geological Disposal Facility
HAW	Higher Activity Radioactive Waste
HAZOP	Hazard and Operability Assessment
HEPA	High Efficiency Particulate in Air
HHISO	Half Height ISO Container
HLW	High Level Waste
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
HV VLLW	High Volume Very Low Level Waste
HVAC	Heating and Ventilation System
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Authority
IBC	Intermediate Bulk Container
IC	Intelligent Customer
ICE	Institute of Civil Engineers
iLoC	Interim Letter of Compliance
ILW	Intermediate Level Waste
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive 1996
IPT	Integrated Project Team
IRR99	Ionising Radiations Regulations 1999
ISF	Interim Storage Facility
ISB	Inner Security Barrier
ISO	International Standards Organisation
IWS	Integrated Waste Strategy
IX	Ion Exchange
LC	Licence Condition

LCLC	Local Community Liaison Committee
LLW	Low Level Waste
LLWC	Low Level Waste Complex (Berkeley)
LLWMF	Low Level Waste Management Facility
LLWR	Low Level Waste Repository
LLWPF	Low Level Waste Processing Facility (Hunterston A)
LLWSP	Low Level Waste Solidification Plant
LoC	Letter of Compliance
LTP	Lifetime Plan
LV VLLW	Low Volume Very Low Level Waste
MAC	Miscellaneous Activated Components
MADA	Multi-Attribute Decision Analysis
MAETP	Modular Active Effluent Treatment Plant
MCI	Miscellaneous Contaminated Items
MCP	Management Control Procedure
MCU	Main Change Unit
MDHSF	Magnox Debris Handling and Storage Facility (Trawsfynydd)
MEU	Mobile Extraction Unit
MBGWS	Miscellaneous Beta Gamma Waste Store (Chapelcross)
MMMF	Man-Made Mineral Fibre
MODP	Magnox Optimised Decommissioning Programme
MOP	Magnox Operating Plan
MRWS	Managing Radioactive Waste Safely
MSO	Magnox Ltd Support Office
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
NCAW	Non-Combustible Active Waste
NCWPF	Non-Compactable Waste Processing Facility (Hunterston A)
NDA	Nuclear Decommissioning Authority
NHW	Non-Hazardous Waste
NIA65	Nuclear Installations Act
NICOP	Nuclear Industry Code of Practice
NII	Nuclear Installations Inspectorate
NISP	Nuclear Industry Sector Plan – sponsored by the EA
NPL	National Physical Laboratory
NSC	Nuclear Safety Committee
NuLeAF	Nuclear Legacy Advisory Forum
OCNS	Office of Civil Nuclear Security
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OHSAS	Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series
ONR	Office for Nuclear Regulation
OQAP	Operational Quality Assurance Plan
OSPAR	Oslo Paris Convention
PBO	Parent Body Organisation (Energy Solutions)
PDO	Project Delivery Organisation
PFPB	Pond Filtration Plant Building
PIE	Post Irradiation and Examination (Berkeley)
PIPs	PIPPA Isotope Cartridges (Chapelcross)
POCO	Post Operational Clean Out

PSR	Periodic Safety Review
PSS	Prioritisation Spreadsheet
PSV	Primary Selector Valves (Sizewell A)
PWMP	Project Waste Management Plan
PWTP	Pond Water Treatment Plant
QMS	Quality Management Systems
R&D	Research & Development
RATS	Radiological Analytical Transport Strategy
RCA	Reactor/Radiologically/Radioactive Controlled Area
RCL	Replacement Lead Thermocouple (Hinkley Point A)
REMS	Radiological Environmental Maintenance Schedule
RHF	Remote Handling Facility (Sizewell A)
RSA93	Radioactive Substances Act 1993
RSR	Radioactive Substances Regulations
RWMC	Radioactive Waste Management Case
RWMD	Radioactive Waste Management Directorate
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAP	Safety Assessment Principle
SAWB	Solid Active Waste Building
SAWBR	Solid Active Waste Building Retrieval (Hunterston A)
SED	Safety and Environmental Detriment
SD:SPUR	Site Decommissioning: Sustainable Practices in the Use of Resources
SILWE	Solid ILW Encapsulation Facility (Hunterston A)
SLC	Site Licence Company
SMS	Strategy Management System
SoLA	Substance of Low Activity
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPF	Sand Pressure Filter
SQEP	Suitably Qualified and Experienced Person
SSG	Site Stakeholder Group
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
ST	Settling Tank
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
TBuRD	Technical Baseline and Research and Development
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Act
TFS	Transfrontier Shipment Authorisation
THISO	Third Height ISO Container
TRL	Technical Readiness Level
TSV	Temporary Storage Vessels (Chapelcross)
UKAS	United Kingdom Accreditation Service
VLLW	Very Low Level Waste
WAC	Waste Acceptance Criteria
WAMAC	Waste Monitoring and Compaction
WAT	Waste Accountancy Template
WEEE	Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment
WIF	Waste Inventory File
WILW	Wet ILW
WILWREP	Wet ILW Retrieval and Encapsulation Plant (Hunterston A).

WMP	Waste Management Plan
WRA91	Water Resources Act 1991
WRAT	Wastes Requiring Additional Treatment
WTS	Waste Tracking System
WUD	Waste Uncertainty Descriptor
XST	Cross-Site Transporter

Glossary

TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Arisings	<p>Raw – volume or mass of untreated waste estimate (in situ or as created from decommissioning,</p> <p>Conditioned – volume or mass of partially treated or conditioned waste, not yet in its final form.</p> <p>Packaged – volume or mass of final waste product compliant with management/ disposal route appropriate for that waste type.</p>
As Low As Reasonably Achievable	To satisfy the ALARA Principle, radiological doses and risks are kept as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP), taking a proportionate approach, whereby priority is given to reducing discharges which have greatest radiological significance or which present most risk of damaging the marine environment, whilst ensuring that the costs of such reductions are not grossly disproportionate to their benefits in line with current Government guidance on better regulation.
Baseline Strategy	The current technical approach when dealing with waste.
Best Practicable Environmental Option	The waste management option which is the outcome of a systematic and consultative decision-making procedure which emphasises the protection and conservation of the environment across land, air and water. The BPEO procedure establishes, for a given set of objectives, the option that provides the most benefit or least damage to the environment as a whole, at acceptable cost, in the long term as well as in the short term.
Best Practicable Means	BPM is a term used by EA and SEPA in authorisations issued under the Radioactive Substances Act. Essentially, it requires operators to take all reasonably practicable measures in the design and operational management of their facilities to minimise discharges and disposals of radioactive waste, so as to achieve a high standard of protection for the public and the environment. BPM is applied to such aspects as minimising waste creation, abating discharges and monitoring plant, discharges and the environment. It takes account of such factors as the availability and cost of relevant measures, operator safety and the benefits of reduced discharges and disposals. If the operator is using BPM, radiation risks to the public and the environment will be ALARA.
Bioshield	A mass of concrete surrounding the reactor pressure vessel with the purpose of minimising personnel exposure to radiation
Care and Maintenance	A stage in the process of decommissioning a nuclear site and begins when the only significant buildings left on a site are the reactor buildings and an ILW store. This stage is an extended period of inactivity covering several decades where radioactive decay significantly reduces the level of radioactivity. The reactor structures are periodically inspected and maintained. The ILW Store will be emptied in this time.
Care and Maintenance Preparations	A stage in the process of decommissioning a nuclear site. This phase involves the removal of all plant and structures and includes demolition of all secondary circuit plant and structures including the turbine hall. It includes demolition of the primary circuit gas circulators, boilers and ductwork up to the bioshield. It also includes demolition of the ponds, removal of waste from vaults and storage vessels and their removal. The reactors themselves will be left in a safe, secure weather-proof structure known as a 'safestore'. ILW will be stored in a purpose-built interim store on the site until such time as a National Repository is available.
Clean	An article or substance which has had no reasonable potential to have become contaminated or activated, or upon or within which no radioactivity other than normal background is detectable when suitable comprehensive measurement (monitoring and sampling) is practicable and has been undertaken

TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Clearance	The process to confirm that an article or substance is clean (free from radioactivity), or excluded or exempt from further control under all relevant legislation on the basis of its radioactivity
Committee on Radioactive Waste Management (CoRWM)	An independent body set up by UK Government and the devolved administrations in November 2003 to recommend the best option, or combination of options, for long-term management of the UK's higher activity radioactive waste for which no management route currently exists. CoRWM is currently in the process of being re-constituted, with modified terms of reference and expertise in its membership to scrutinise the future MRWS programme and its implementation on behalf of Government and to provide it with independent advice on the programme,
Contaminated Groundwater	Contaminated groundwater is defined as water which has been impacted by radioactive and/or chemical substances from past or present operations (including authorised discharges and disposals), and for which the level of the radioactive or chemical substance is above natural background.
Contaminated Land	Contaminated land is defined as ground, soil, water and, potentially, underground structural materials such as building foundations which have been impacted by radioactive and/or chemical substances from past or present operations (including authorised discharges and disposals), and for which the level of the radioactive or chemical substance is above natural background.
Controlled Waste	This is any substance or object which the producer or the person in possession of it discards or intends or is required to discard. This forms the basic definition of waste in the UK. Other categories of non radioactive waste (inert, active/non hazardous, hazardous) are subsets within Controlled/Directive Waste.
Decommissioning	The process whereby a nuclear facility, at the end of its economic life, is taken permanently out of service. The term "site clean-up" is sometimes used to describe the work undertaken to make the site available for other purposes.
Decontamination	Removal or reduction of radioactive contamination
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. DEFRA leads the Government's view on the radioactive waste issue in the UK. www.defra.gov.uk
Defuelling	The spent nuclear fuel held within the reactors and in the fuel cooling ponds (or dry fuel store) at the time of shutdown is by far the most hazardous material on the site. Therefore, in order to meet the principle of systematic and progressive reduction in hazard, and thus increase the intrinsic safety of the site, the primary task, following shutdown, is to defuel the reactors and cooling ponds and to transfer all spent fuel off-site.
Delicensing	The ending of the period of responsibility under the Nuclear Installations Act". This is defined in section 5(3) of the Nuclear Installations Act and can only happen when the HSE gives notice in writing to the licensee that in its opinion there has "ceased to be any danger from ionising radiations from anything on the site or, as the case may be, on that part thereof". This is generally equated with a risk of less than 1 in 10 ⁶ per year.
DfT	Department for Transport. This Government department regulates the movement of radioactive materials.
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry became Department for Business, Enterprise, and Regulatory Reform (DBERR) in 2007. DBERR is NDA's sponsoring Government department. The department leads the way on the nuclear industry, energy policy and the historic legacy in the UK. www.dberr.gov.uk
End State Options	NDA have considered options for planned use of sites after de-licensing e.g. industrial or agricultural use.

TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Environment Agency	The environmental regulator for England and Wales. The Agency's role is the enforcement of specified laws and regulations aimed at protecting the environment, in the context of sustainable development, predominantly by authorising and controlling radioactive discharges and waste disposal to air, water (surface water, groundwater) and land. The Agency also regulates nuclear sites under the Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations and issues consents for non-radioactive discharges.
Excluded Waste	An article or substance that is not radioactive under the Radioactive Substances Act 1993 (RSA 93) (and not subject to any control under the Act) because it does not contain levels of any of the specified radio-elements above the limits in Schedule 1 of RSA 93 or any non-specified radio-elements at levels above normal backgrounds. An excluded article or substance is unlikely to be subject to control as radioactive under other legislation
Exempt Wastes	An article or substance that is radioactive or contaminated under the Radioactive Substances Act 1993 (RSA 93) because it contains levels of specified radio-elements above RSA 93 Schedule 1 exclusion limits or because it contains other radio-elements wholly or partly attributable to either an artificial process or as a result of the disposal of radioactive waste, but in both cases at levels below relevant limits in Exemption Orders under the Act. These exemptions are from the requirements of registration or authorisation under RSA 93. An (RSA) exempt article or substance may be subject to control as radioactive under other legislation (mostly due to the presence of exempt levels of RSA 93 Schedule 1 radio-elements).
Final Site Clearance	A stage in the process of decommissioning a nuclear site and will involve the removal of the remaining structures on the sites including the reactors. This will ultimately involve delicensing of the site.
Hand Off	Waste stream for which an agreement has been made for transfer to a third party for treatment/processing/storage and/or disposal
HAZOP	A structured and systematic examination of a planned or existing process or operation in order to identify and evaluate problems that may represent risks to personnel or equipment, or prevent efficient operation. A HAZOP is a qualitative technique based on guide-words and is carried out by a multi-disciplinary team (HAZOP team) during a set of meetings.
Hazardous Waste	Hazardous waste is controlled waste that contains any substance specified in The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005, ISBN 0110726855. Radioactivity does not in itself make waste hazardous waste. However radioactive waste may possess other properties, such as toxicity due to the presence of uranium, which bring it within the definition of hazardous waste and therefore subject to the requirements of the Hazardous Waste Regulations, in addition to the requirements of the Radioactive Substances Act 1993.
Health and Safety Executive	A statutory body whose role is the enforcement of work related health and safety law under the general direction of the Health and Safety Commission established by the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. HSE is the licensing authority for nuclear installations. The Nuclear Safety Directorate of HSE exercises this delegated authority through the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate (NII) who are responsible for regulating the nuclear, radiological and industrial safety of UK nuclear installations under the Nuclear Installations Act 1965.
High Level Waste	Radioactive wastes in which the temperature may rise significantly as a result of their radioactivity, so this factor must be taken into account in the design of storage or disposal facilities.

TITLE	DESCRIPTION
High Volume Very Low Level Waste	High Volume VLLW suitable for bulk disposal with maximum concentrations of 4MBq per tonne of total activity which can be disposed to specified landfill sites. For waste containing tritium, the concentration limit for tritium is 40 MBq per tonne
Inert Wastes	Inert waste is controlled waste that is defined in the Landfill Directive as waste that does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations. Inert waste will not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter with which it comes into contact in a way likely to give rise to environmental pollution or harm human health. The total leachability and pollutant content of the waste and the ecotoxicity of the leachate must be insignificant, and in particular not endanger the quality of surface water and/or groundwater.
Intermediate Level Waste	Waste with radioactivity levels exceeding the upper boundaries for Low Level Waste (LLW) (Alpha – 4 GBq/tonne or Beta/Gamma – 12 GBq/tonne activity), but which do not need heating to be taken into account in the design of storage or disposal facilities. ILW arises mainly from the reprocessing of spent fuel, and from general operations and maintenance of radioactive plant. The major components of ILW are metals and organic materials, with smaller quantities of cement, graphite, glass and ceramics.
ISO Container Third Height Half Height Full Height	An International Standards Organisation shipping freight container suitable for the transport of LLW
Letter of Compliance	Under its Letter of Compliance system, in the context of a phased approach to disposal, the RWMD (formerly Nirex) provides guidance to the nuclear industry on its requirements for the packaging and transport of ILW. LoCs are issued in three stages, which successively assess the suitability of the proposals against the requirements for safe disposal against the phased disposal concept.
Lifetime Plan	Plans produced to incorporate strategy requirements for implementation at each site.
Low Level Waste	LLW is defined as waste containing radioactive materials other than those acceptable for disposal with ordinary refuse, but not exceeding Alpha – 4GBq/tonne or Beta/Gamma – 12GBq/tonne activity. LLW includes metals, soil, building rubble and organic materials, which arise principally as lightly contaminated miscellaneous scrap. Metals are mostly in the form of redundant equipment. Organic materials are mainly in the form of paper towels, clothing and laboratory equipment that have been used in areas where radioactive materials are used – such as hospitals, research establishments and industry.
Low Volume Low Level waste	Low Volume VLLW ('dustbin-loads') for disposal to an unspecified destination with municipal, commercial or industrial waste, each 0.1 m ³ of material containing less than 400kBq of total activity, or single items containing less than 40 kBq of total activity

TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Magnox Fuel Elements: braces, splitters, lugs and spiders.	<p>A fuel element, in a Magnox reactor, is a cylindrical bar of natural uranium metal encased in a Magnesium alloy (known as Magnox). Typically, seven or eight fuel elements are stacked on top of each other in a single channel in the graphite reactor core. The fuel elements are finned to improve the transfer of heat to the carbon dioxide gas coolant. In addition, various braces, lugs and splitters were added to the fuel element to improve its mechanical stability in the channel. Fuel element design has developed over the years which have given rise to variations in the detailed design of fuel elements employed at different stations.</p> <p>Most of these braces, lugs and splitters are removed shortly after a fuel element is taken out of the reactor and the debris – referred to as Fuel Element Debris – is placed in storage vaults near the cooling ponds. The stripped fuel elements are sent to Sellafield for reprocessing.</p> <p>In addition to braces, lugs and splitters on the sides of the fuel elements, they also have sprung supports (known as spiders) at the top where the fuel element assemblies interlock. At some sites, these spiders are also removed with the braces, lugs and splitters. The springs associated with these spiders can become particularly active whilst in the reactor core.</p>
Managing Radioactive Waste Safely	A phrase covering the whole process of public consultation, work by CoRWM, and subsequent actions by Government, to identify and implement the option, or combination of options, for the long-term management of the UK's higher activity radioactive waste.
Nuclear Decommissioning Authority.	The NDA was set up on 1 April 2005, under the Energy Act 2004. It is a non-departmental public body with designated responsibility for managing the liabilities at specific nuclear sites. These sites are operated by Site Licensee Companies. The NDA has a statutory requirement under the Energy Act 2004, to publish and consult on its Strategy and Annual Plans.
Nuclear Installations Inspectorate	(See Health and Safety Executive)
Nirex	UK Nirex Ltd: An organisation previously owned jointly by Defra and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). Its objectives were, in support of Government policy, to develop and advise on safe, environmentally sound and publicly acceptable options for the long-term management of radioactive materials in the UK. The Government's response to CoRWM in October 2006 initiated the incorporation of Nirex functions into the NDA, a process which was completed in March 2007. (See RWMD)
Non-Hazardous Waste	This is controlled waste which is not covered by the definition of hazardous waste. It comprises both inert waste and active waste. Active waste is that which is neither hazardous nor inert and which is biologically, chemically, or physically active if disposed of to landfill.
Office for Civil Nuclear Security	The independent security regulator for the UK civil nuclear industry.
Organic Liquid Waste	Waste, in a liquid form, composed of organic materials
Organic Waste	Solid or liquid waste composed of organic materials

TITLE	DESCRIPTION
OSPAR Convention	<p>The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (the "OSPAR Convention") was opened for signature at the Ministerial Meeting of the Oslo and Paris Commissions in Paris on 22 September 1992.</p> <p>The OSPAR Convention entered into force on 25 March 1998. It replaces the Oslo and Paris Conventions, but Decisions, Recommendations and all other agreements adopted under those Conventions will continue to be applicable, unaltered in their legal nature, unless they are terminated by new measures adopted under the 1992 OSPAR Convention.</p>
Passive Safety	<p>NII's guidance to its inspectors defines passive safety in the following way:</p> <p>"Passive safety requires radioactive wastes to be immobilised in a form that is physically and chemically stable and stored in a manner which minimises the need for control and safety systems, maintenance, monitoring and human intervention. The wastes should be stored in discrete packages which are resistant to degradation and hazards and which can be inspected and retrieved for final disposal."</p>
Post Operational Clean Out	<p>During the defuelling phase, as systems and plant are no longer required to remain operational, they are shutdown, de-energised, drained of working fluids and gases, isolated and placed in a quiescent or passively safe state pending decommissioning. Stocks of potentially hazardous materials, chemicals, gases and combustible materials that are no longer required e.g. carbon dioxide, hydrogen, lubricating oils, are removed from the site. Work also proceeds to remove asbestos on pipework and plant. Consequently, there is likely to be a significant increase in the amount of non-active waste for disposal. This process is known as Post Operational Clean Out (POCO).</p>
Primary Circuit	<p>Heat was extracted from the reactor core using carbon dioxide as a coolant, which was pumped around the core and through the boilers using gas circulators. This was known as the primary circuit.</p>
Proximity Principle	<p>The proximity principle requires waste to be disposed of as close to the place of production as possible, taking account of all relevant factors. This principle aims to avoid passing the environmental costs of waste management to communities which are not responsible for its generation, and reduces the environmental costs of transporting waste.</p> <p>In considering waste management options there should be assessment of where environmental burdens fall in relation to particular sectors of society and recognition of potential adverse impacts on health and quality of life, in relation to other potential benefits to the social and economic needs of the area. Consideration needs to be given to balancing the impacts of waste transport against the concentration of radioactive wastes to ensure they can be securely and safely managed.</p>
Radioactive Waste Management Directorate.	<p>A new NDA Directorate established into which the majority of the ex-Nirex team have been transferred. The Directorate will have responsibility for all aspects of the long-term management of radioactive waste, of both lower and higher activity, including planning and development of the geological disposal facility for higher activity waste.</p>
Ramsar Site	<p>A site listed under the Convention on Protection of Wetlands of International Importance.</p>
Safestore	<p>The proposed reactor decommissioning strategy for Hinkley Point A is termed 'Safestore'. The primary feature of this strategy is that the two Reactor Buildings will be retained on site, in a stable, safe and secure state for a period of about 100 years. It is envisaged that they will require only a limited amount of care, maintenance and surveillance during the Safestore period to preserve such a state.</p>
Safety and Environmental Detriment	<p>The Safety and Environmental Detriment (SED) Measure is an indication of the risk posed by materials in storage at nuclear sites. It is a single score that can be used to compare priority and progress across waste streams, facilities and all NDA sites.</p>

TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Secondary Circuit	Heat was extracted from the primary circuit in the boilers by pumping water through the boiler tubes. This was known as the secondary circuit. The water was turned to steam that was used to drive the turbines and generate electricity.
Secondary Waste	This is waste produced as a by-product of processing the primary waste stream.
Site End Point and Site End State	The 'end state' of a site is the physical condition at the point when the NDA has finished its business. The 'end point' of a site is the time at which this 'end state' is reached. Site end states have previously been described as 'Greenfield' or 'Brownfield'. It is now accepted that these terms are not appropriate mainly because there is no agreed definition of what they mean and they oversimplify the description of the physical, chemical, radiological and ecological condition of a site
Smart Inventory	
Special Protection Area	An area designated under the EC Wild Birds Directive.
UK Radioactive Waste Inventory.	A compilation of data on UK radioactive waste holdings, produced about every 3 years. The latest version, for a holding date of 1 April 2004, was published in October 2005. It will be produced in the future by DEFRA and the NDA. Future editions will also contain information on holdings of radioactive materials.
Very Low Level Waste	Although still categorised within the scope of Low level Waste, VLLW contains less than 400 kBq of beta/gamma activity for each 0.1 m ³ of material, or single items containing less than 40 kBq of beta/gamma activity. This category, although nationally recognised, in the eyes of the regulators is not available to large waste producers within the nuclear power industry.
Waste Hierarchy	<p>The Waste Hierarchy encourages the adoption of options for managing waste in the following order of priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste should be prevented or reduced at source as far as possible. • Where waste cannot be prevented, waste materials or products should be reused directly or refurbished then reused. • Waste materials should then be recycled or reprocessed into a form that allows them to be reclaimed as a secondary raw material. • Where useful secondary materials cannot be reclaimed, the energy content of waste should be recovered and used as a substitute for non-renewable energy resources. • Only if waste cannot be prevented, reclaimed or recovered, should it be disposed of into the environment and this should only be undertaken in a controlled manner.
Waste Stream	<p>In addition to the Waste classification categories of LLW, ILW, HLW etc, waste types are considered to be the material forms of the waste within that category.</p> <p>Nationally the inventory for the UK collated information on wastes by designated waste streams/waste stream identifiers which reflect the streams of waste generated or expected to be generated by operations or decommissioning. Over the years this has tended to reflect whole lifetime wastes generated as LLW or from a particular location of facility.</p> <p>By Waste Type, NDA refers to wastes grouped and therefore 'labelled' either by the method available to treat the waste or the destination of that material, whichever applies to the LLW material identified, e.g. asbestos, concrete, lead, mercury, copper, mild steel, stainless steel, mixed alloy, graphite, solvents/oils or organic incinerables/combustibles, putrescibles, soils, rubble, inorganics, flocculant, sludge, raffinate, etc.</p>