

**Sellafield Ltd report
to the West Cumbria Sites Stakeholder Group
on Thursday 3rd April 2008**

This report is issued as part of Sellafield Ltd's commitment to ensure information is available to members of the public. It is for distribution to members of the West Cumbria Sites Stakeholder Group (WCSSG) and covers activities associated with:

Operational performance
Progress against Sellafield Ltd's clean-up activities
Safety and Security
Socio economic issues
Forward programme

The reports will be distributed on a 6 monthly basis prior to the West Cumbria Sites Stakeholder Group main scrutiny meetings and will be available in local libraries, local council offices and on the WCSSG website: www.wcssg.co.uk

Representatives from Sellafield Ltd attend the WCSSG meetings and will be happy to field any questions raised there.

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE:

Sellafield MOX Plant

The Sellafield MOX plant is in operation and making fuel for a German customer. In March a physical inventory take will occur for our regulator, DGTREN. Overall, safety performance remains good and there have been no major incidents or events since the last report.

All of the plant is available for operation and good progress has been made in the production of pellets, but unfortunately rod manufacturing remains the bottleneck for the plant and overall production has fallen behind due to low throughput in this area. Although there have been a number of successful improvements, there is still work to do to achieve the desired output in the rod area. Sellafield Ltd is working closely with the NDA to determine a satisfactory way forward with this issue.

Magnox Reprocessing

Magnox Reprocessing ran down at the beginning of February to allow commencement of the Physical Inventory Taking/Verification (PIT/PIV) and carry out some outage activities. Following a successful PIT/PIV and completion of the outage work, decanning started on schedule to support the cold charge of the dissolver.

A number of issues initially prevented the restart of the reprocessing plants including continued problems at the Combined Heat and Power plant and general operational restart issues; however, these have now been resolved and the plants are currently operational.

Thorp Reprocessing

With the understanding of the regulator and in advance of a licence consent with regards to HA Evaporator C, shearing recommenced on 28 January. However during the first dissolver batch of the campaign, the wire ropes on the elevator system failed whilst transferring the final 4 AGR cans from the feed pond to the shear cave. The fuel laden elevator carriage rolled back into the feed pond under gravity and was stopped by the installed shock absorbers. An investigation is still underway to determine the reason for the wire rope failures but all safety features acted as intended by the design and there has been no increase in the pond water activity levels and no arising in the pond sumps. There was no damage to the pond cladding, the fuel or the elevator carriage.

The fuel has been recovered and returned to container storage, the ropes have been replaced and the old shock absorbers removed. The 1te of fuel, which was already in the dissolver has been fully processed into the Head End storage tanks. New shock absorbers have been fitted and Thorp restarted on Sunday 16th March.

High Level Waste Plants

WVP Line 1 returned to service in late December 2007 following the outage to replace the melter heating control system (4kHz). The outage was delivered with minor delays to programme, the engagement of a dedicated outage management team bringing very visible benefits. Steady performance of the line was halted following the unexpected failure of the melter heater power supply unit. There will be no further operation of Line 1 this financial year. The total number of containers manufactured in 2007/2008, from Line 1, was 50.

WVP Line 2 returned to service, following a planned rebuild, in early January 2008. Line performance has been very good since this restart, with the only interruptions to operations resulting from the site steam supply restrictions, resulting from the enforced outage of the Combined Heat and Power Plant, at Fellside. Annual container output from Line 2 currently stands at 110 (12th March 2008).

WVP Line 3 has operated since the beginning of September 2007, issues have resulted in short periods of non-production. A 4 week outage was completed in January 2008 to replace a section of the inactive glass frit feed system. This outage was delivered on time and the line returned to service on the programmed date. The line's production has also been adversely impacted by the site steam supply issues. Also, a recent problem with an RFD (Reverse Flow Diode – fluidic pump) cabinet pressure gauge has resulted in further

downtime. The line is now in operation and output for the year stands at 114 containers (12th March 2008).

The total output for the year is below the annual target figure, due to plant breakdowns and steam supply issues. The decision to bring forward the repair to the glass feed system on Line 3 further reduced plant availability, but was justified on risk reduction grounds and the potential to input learning into the projects to complete similar repairs in Lines 1 and 2.

The first half of 2008/09 will see engineering outages on Lines 1 and 2 for major asset care work. This work is essential to maintain the long-term availability of WVP, and avoid as much as possible unplanned outages due to plant failure.

The Highly Active Liquor Evaporation and Storage (HALES) plants have continued to process effluents from WVP and provide certified Highly Active (HA) liquor for processing in WVP. The next batch of HA liquor for WVP feed has been prepared and sampled for QA certification, analysis of the liquor to support WVP operations is expected to be completed by early April. The NII has revised the HA liquor stocks specification and reissued a Licence Instrument number 679, the new Licence Instrument removes the volume control curve for Oxide and Blended Oxide/Magnox liquors replacing it with a tonnes uranium limit for Oxide HA liquor stocks. The total volume limit has been reduced. The maximum volume of HA liquid which can be stored on 1st April 2008 is 1190m³. During mid-March SL was about 120m³ beneath the volume specification limit set by NII.

During the past 6 months availability of HA evaporative capacity in HALES has not constrained Magnox reprocessing due to the availability of evaporator C. Following further assessments a justification has been made to process an initial 300 tU of Thorp reprocessing in evaporator C. This was submitted to NII in December for a Licence Instrument. The Licence application remains under consideration by NII. On the basis that a Licence Instrument from NII will be received in due course, sufficient buffer storage in B212 was made available to Thorp to enable their planned re-start of shearing in January.

A Licence Instrument application to operate evaporator A on WVP effluents, following engineering modifications, has similarly been submitted to NII in November. Also, progress on the engineering modifications to evaporator B has continued. The revised safety case for evaporator B has also been submitted to NII, with the expectation that the evaporator will return to service processing Magnox reprocessing liquors towards the end of the first quarter of the new financial year.

The evaporator D project continues to make progress. Steel manufacture is nearing completion and the contract for evaporator body manufacture placed. A project and programme review is currently underway.

In the projects area the main focus of activity, in addition to asset care, remains the Residues Export Facility (REF) which will be used to export vitrified waste to overseas customers. The submission for phase 1 of the Endorsement for Active Commissioning (EAC) was submitted to and endorsed by the S&DNSC. An application to NII for the required Licence Instrument was subsequently made. The REF team has now moved into a “pseudo-active” phase, rehearsing the processes required for active commissioning and operations.

Effluent & Encapsulation Plants (E&EP)

Liquid and Effluent Plants

The liquid effluent plants have been available and operational throughout the period October 2007 to March 2008, providing a reliable service in support of Magnox Operations and, for a brief while, Thorp Operations during the period that Thorp sheared ³³Te.

A transfer of waste solvent from Analytical Services labs to the Solvent Treatment Plant was completed in February 2008 opening the route from the labs to dispose of historic stocks of waste solvent. Also, the final transfer of Medium Active Concentrate “heels” were transferred from MAL6/3 to the Enhanced Actinide Removal Plant. In addition, the final historic stocks of solvent from the Medium Active Tank Farm have been successfully transferred to the more modern Solvent Stock Tanks.

During the processing of historic concentrated FLOC to EARP a blockage occurred in the feed break pot to the Encapsulation Plant. Using a variety of techniques we have now cleared the blockage but this has affected the programme of historic FLOC transfer from the old tank complex. FLOC retrievals recommence in mid March. The difficulties that arose in the FLOC retrieval Plant through contamination of a pump seal system have been resolved.

Magnox and Oxide Waste Encapsulation Plants

The Magnox Encapsulation Plant has continued to support upstream Magnox reprocessing operations since enforced shutdown of B205 operations in August. The improvements to the drum dewater and grout system have resulted in a significant increase in drum cycle time and an increase in upstream and downstream drum buffer capacity which has improved the “close coupled” aspect of this key interface with Magnox reprocessing.

The Thorp Waste Encapsulation Plant has continued to receive and process small amounts of slurry waste and continues to work with Nuclear Decommissioning and Major Projects Directorate to progress future clean up capabilities in this important Plant.

The MBGWS miscellaneous Waste Store continues to remain operational and available for internal and external waste consignments.

Encapsulation Plant Stores

EPS2 continues to be available for Magnox reprocessing and the storage of stainless steel and graphite wastes from the AGR dismantling facility. The store has also received encapsulated waste from the Waste Encapsulation Plant supporting historic and current liquid effluent waste. Encapsulation Plant availability improvement initiatives are in place to address Asset Care Obsolescence and Control System failures in the store import/export facility.

Calder Hall

De-fueling

In respect of de-fuelling, there currently is a high level of fuel stocks in the reprocessing plant fuel pond as a result of problems encountered with the Magnox reprocessing process. This has led to a review of the overall programme for the de-fuelling of all Magnox reactors. Although, the revised programme has not yet been finalised, it is clear that the priority for de-fuelling the Calder reactors is relatively low and that there will be a significant delay. We are currently assuming a re-start date of 2012. In the interim period, the reactors will be maintained as passive fuel stores. The reactors are very safe locations for the fuel to be kept and the existing safety case already assumes that there will be fuel in the reactors until 2016.

The key challenge over the interim period is to safely manage the reactors as fuel stores and ensure that we are ready to de-fuel when the time comes. Arrangements to ‘cocoon’ important equipment are being put in place along with periodic operation and maintenance to ensure continued plant availability. It has been agreed to keep one reactor in a higher state of readiness to accommodate any further change in the de-fuel programme.

It is also important that we maintain the core knowledge and skills to enable the restart of de-fuelling. Clearly it is not appropriate to seek to maintain teams in place waiting to de-fuel but we can ensure that knowledge is retained within the management structure and we can undertake periodic refresher training of key personnel, including involvement in Chapelcross de-fuelling operations which will now take place in advance of Calder Hall.

We clearly retain an ongoing obligation to ensure the safety of the buildings by routine inspection and maintenance through to the end of de-fuelling. This will require additional work to repair and/or remove equipment as appropriate.

The modified fuel route on Reactor 4 was ready for active commissioning when the decision to suspend de-fuelling was made. It will be maintained in this state until required. Installation work and initial commissioning of the other fuel routes continues and will be completed by October 2008, but full commissioning will be delayed until the fuel routes are required.

Decommissioning:

In respect of decommissioning, much of the current work on the Calder Hall site is of a lower priority than other safety and environmental detriment reduction projects required on the Sellafield site. Within the funding prioritisation applied, it is not proposed to deliver these projects at Calder Hall within the next 3 year period. An exception to this is the asbestos removal project which is considered to be of high safety priority and will continue to completion in 2010. Work will also be required for safety reasons to remove redundant steel work from the heat exchangers which is showing significant corrosion.

The decision to suspend decommissioning on each building will be kept under review with the customer, NDA, and the regulators on the basis of safety and funding constraints.

The 4 cooling towers were successfully demolished on Saturday 29th September. Since then, work has been ongoing to demolish the remaining walls, remove the reinforcing rebar for recycling and then crush the concrete which is returned to the tower basins. This work is now complete on both 'A' Station and 'B' Station.

Asbestos lagging removal work has progressed very well during 2007/8 and is on programme. By the end of this financial year, 10 of the 16 heat exchangers will have been delagged along with the whole of Turbine Hall 'B'. The forward programme is to de-lag a further 4 heat exchangers in 2008/9 and half of Turbine Hall 'A', with the remaining work being completed in 2009/10. Agreement has been reached with the Environment Agency to dispose of the turbine hall lagging to landfill as exempt special waste and this is underway. Following completion of a sampling and analysis campaign, it is hoped to extend this agreement to the lagging from the heat exchangers.

Organisational Structure:

With the delay in both de-fuelling and decommissioning programmes, the prevailing organisational structure at Calder Hall was not considered to be appropriate to manage the reduced portfolio over the interim period. A revised organisational design has therefore been proposed and justified within a formal management of change assessment. The main focus has been the retention of appropriate knowledge, experience and resource levels to provide stewardship of the reactors, to manage some ongoing decommissioning works and to subsequently commission the fuel routes and manage future de-fuelling activities. The selected organisation design involves integration within the Magnox Operations Operating Unit within Sellafield Ltd based on their existing skills and experience in handling Magnox fuel. The revised structure is due to be implemented from the end of March, but is currently awaiting a 'letter of no objection' from NII before final implementation can begin.

The workload and revised organisational structure has a reduced manpower requirement. Of the 170 personnel previously employed directly at Calder, approximately half are being retained within Magnox Operations to either partly or wholly support ongoing work at Calder Hall. The remaining personnel, (i.e. about 80 people), are being

redeployed to other work within Sellafield Ltd. Actual roles have now been found for virtually all of these people.

Calder Site Status:

As previously reported, NDA has decided that Calder Hall will no longer be considered as a separate site and Calder will be fully integrated with Sellafield Ltd. This will be fully completed as from April with the Sellafield Lifetime Plan 2008 including Calder Hall, (as part of Magnox Operations).

Combined heat and Power Plant:

Fellside gas powered station generates electricity for the National Grid and supplies steam for processes and heating at Sellafield. On 4 February the extraction stack to one of Fellside's three turbine units was noticed to be leaning slightly. Two of the units were shut down immediately and a thorough investigation began. Full inspection over the following days showed that corrosion was present in all three extraction stacks.

Operating plants were progressively shut down to a quiescent state over 8 to 9 February so that demand for steam was well within the capability of Fellside's back-up boiler. Cutting began on the stacks on 10 February and all three stacks were dismantled and removed by 16 February, leaving shorter 6 metre sections in place.

Following evaluation of a range of solutions and dispersion modelling the Environment Agency gave interim approval for one turbine unit to operate with a shortened stack. Turbine 2 was brought onto line during 17 February and on 25 February the Environment Agency approved the operation of Fellside with shortened stacks until permanent stacks are fitted and operational. It will take a number of months for Fellside's operating company to complete a permanent repair to Fellside. In the interim period Fellside operations will be optimised to minimise emissions.

Clean up progress:

Nuclear Decommissioning and Major Project Group:

Pete Lutwyche took up the position of Director of ND&MPG in September following the departure of Tony Price. Focussing on Nuclear Safety, Business Improvement and Communications, Mr Lutwyche has implemented five key work streams to support delivery of the ND&MPG Improvement Programme. These cover Project Delivery, Resource Utilisation, Plant Modification Proposal Optimisation, Commercial and Contracting and Reporting, and will help drive safer and more efficient working.

There have been significant improvements in safety across the Directorate over the last few months, with a number of areas achieving major safety milestones. Following Major Project Group's pilot of the 'Zero Event Workplace' initiative, SPRS reached 500,000 man hours worked without a single Lost Time Accident. This scheme will now be rolled out across the rest of the group.

Significant work has also been carried out across Legacy Ponds and Silos in recognition of their need to significantly improve nuclear safety performance and a comprehensive Nuclear Safety Improvement Programme has now been implemented.

The 8th ND&MPG Supplier Forum took place in January, with attendance by over 30 Suppliers. The event provided a valuable forum for exchanging information and ideas, and has received positive feedback. There was a WANO Awareness Day in March, aimed at sharing our understanding and commitment to further developing the vehicles that will assist in our journey to achieving Operational Excellence.

On site, ND&MPG communications programme is also well underway, with a series of workforce briefings held in February, and the start of fortnightly discussion groups between a small number of employees and members of the ND&MPG executive team. These have enabled the sharing of key messages as well as providing information about issues raised by employees, and feedback has been very positive to date.

Key decommissioning highlights include;

- The contents of B204 HANO cell are now fully stabilised, mitigating one of Sellafield's major hazards. A specially customised remote laser scanner was used to generate a highly accurate 3D image, then 700m³ of specially formulated foam grout was deployed, stabilising all in-cell inventory. With a dry density of 500kg/m³, the grout has a bubble texture which can be easily crushed to a quarter of its size up on removal.
- A number of challenging 'tie-ins' completed on the Separation Area Ventilation Project, which will enable the diversion of aerial effluents currently routed to historic stacks nearing the end of their operational lives to a new discharge facility which will meet current and future operational and decommissioning needs.
- B29 in pond sludge corral lifted into the pond, to ultimately enable the washing of skips and recovery of sludge from the pond floor. The corral will provide a holding tank until the Local Sludge Treatment Plant is operational.
- Demolition of the old Occupational Health buildings to base slab level, with the majority of waste going to be recycled and minimal disruption to site personnel or operations.
- Sludge Packaging Plant 1 Buffer project received the Licence Instruments to self regulate and commence construction, installation and active commissioning of the facility
- The external structure was completed on Sellafield Product Residue Store with the final concrete roof pour at the end of October. Since then work

inside the building has continued with the first modules being lifted into the building.

- On EPS3 Laing O'Rourke have completed mobilisation activities, and substantial progress is now being made on site. To date this includes the breakthrough to EPS2 transfer tunnel and operations corridor, the start of retaining wall construction on north side of street 120 service trench, casting of 36 nine tonne service trench protection slabs and completion of piling for the tower crane foundation.

Safety:

Nuclear Safety is our overriding priority and a strategic direction for the site has been established. The strategy is centred around sharpening and focussing on current work-streams to assist plant areas in delivering improved nuclear safety.

The drive to enhance nuclear safety is assisted by our membership and commitment to WANO (World Association of Nuclear Operators) by increasing our learning from other nuclear establishments and Sellafield's participation in peer reviews across Europe. Site Inspections have indicated improvements in nuclear safety awareness and profile across the site.

Alongside the significant improvements, there have been four events during the previous six months classified as Level 1 (anomaly) on the International Nuclear Event Scale taking the total to six events for the financial year. The four recorded events include a fault not assessed in the safety case, a high level trip not installed as required in the safety case, a contaminated puncture wound and plant maintenance not being carried out on a shutdown plant.

A number of environmental initiatives are ongoing including an Environmental Vision with underlying strategies focussing upon the supply chain, energy, waste hierarchy and company transport. Implementation of the vision is currently being piloted in a number of plant areas and will be a focus of 2008/09. Following the success of the environmental leadership conference in previous years another event is planned for June 2008 to coincide with World Environment Day. Notwithstanding the recent initiatives, a warning letter has been received from the Environment Agency regarding a breach of the Fuel Handling Plant caesium-137 aerial limit in 2006; the management of reporting and follow-up to the event was noted as exemplary by the Environment Agency.

Beach monitoring has continued with Sellafield North area and the Scottish Solway coast complete with no finds impacting on the Health Protection Agency advice that no special precautionary actions are necessary. Stakeholder briefings have been carried out.

A number of conventional safety campaigns have been progressing during the last six months focussing on equipment use and on-site transport. We are working closely with the Health and Safety Executive to use the skills of their Health and Safety Laboratory to

review and assess certain machinery under the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations. A transport awareness day was held in October 2007 with more than 400 individuals attending and a site-wide action plan is currently being developed to target a number of identified areas for improvement.

Minor injuries such as slips, trips and falls continue to dominate Sellafield's conventional safety performance. There are however areas of good practice across the site with the Sellafield Product and Residue Store construction project notably having worked more than 500,000 hours without a lost time accident.

The project previously accounted for the majority of contractor accidents and this turnaround has been attributed to improved workforce understanding of risks, management supervision and leadership.

Security:

During the period of this report the UK Threat Level, which is set by Government, via the COBRA committee and the Response Level, which is set by the security regulator, Office for Civil Nuclear security (OCNS) and determines the actions to be taken in response to threat level have remained unchanged at SEVERE and HEIGHTENED.

Sellafield continues to support a number of UK Government security initiatives, for example, the Government Vetting Transformation Programme, with the objective of significantly reducing the number of security clearance agencies across the UK and sharing information between those agencies. Historically the security regulator, OCNS was responsible for vetting for the nuclear industry, in November 2007, as part of the transformation programme, all high level vetting responsibilities were transferred to the MOD, Defence Vetting Agency (DVA), whilst OCNS retain their accountability for final approval. The Government is evaluating security arrangements across the UK Critical National Infrastructure (CNI), there have been a number of government security agency visits to Sellafield looking for best practice and what aspects of Sellafield security could be appropriately applied to the CNI.

The Civil Nuclear Constabulary (CNC) was formed as a standalone organisation out of the UKAEA Constabulary under the Energy Act 2004. The Civil Nuclear Police Authority (CNPA) has appointed Mr Richard Thompson as the new Director of Policing/Chief Constable. His previous careers have been with the Foreign Office and British Army, but he has no previous police service. This is the first appointment to a UK police force of a non-Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) member.

Socio economic impacts:

Local Supply Chain and procurement support

We continue to support the work of the development agencies in assisting local suppliers to be successful in winning work in the nuclear sector. We also have representation on

the steering groups of local and regional supply chain support projects. Our latest Supplier Forum was held in November at the Sellafield Visitors Centre, and the next is on April 22nd. We have also held the first ever Knowledge Market at the Sellafield Visitors Centre, which was hailed as a huge success by all involved. It resulted in a number of new contacts being made across the supply chain, but could have benefited from more local suppliers being present.

The Sellafield Visitors Centre is changing focus with emphasis on its role as a Business Centre, offering and promoting its use to external organisations and businesses, including an office for use by the West Cumbria Business Cluster who have over 100 members. The Supply Chain Ombudsman, whose role is unique in the nuclear industry and not only includes issue resolution, but promotion of improved communication and engagement with the supply chain, also has an office in the Business Centre.

A new supplier networking area has been added to the Sellafield external web site, to promote networking, improve connections across the tiers, and assist suppliers in locating providers of goods or services they require.

Employment/economic diversification

This year Sellafield Ltd has continued to invest in West Cumbria through partnership with and funding of the economic development agencies, for instance £1.5M support for the West Cumbria Development Fund and £150,000 for Invest in Cumbria and £25,000 for Furness Enterprise.

Education and Skills - Economic and Social Infrastructure

Almost 200 volunteer Science, Engineering and Technology Ambassadors, part of the national scheme launched by Lord Sainsbury in 2002, have delivered excellent science events to thousands of pupils this year, including the recent programme of events for National Science Week which involved more than 700 young people from all parts of West Cumbria. The Engineering Education Scheme has provided local sixth formers with real life experience, working with Sellafield Engineers who have given several hundred hours of time to assist students in tackling major engineering issues. The Yottenfews Environmental Centre and Sellafield Visitors Centre schools programme have continued to provide educational visits to local schools. The Young Enterprise Scheme which is strongly supported by Sellafield Ltd in West Cumbria, helps to develop entrepreneurial skills by giving students the opportunity to run their own business.

Community initiatives to help create and sustain a healthy social and economic environment continue, with support for the Market Town initiative in Cleator Moor, Millom and Egremont; the Princes Trust in Cumbria, Weston Spirit and others.

Forward Programme:

Moving forward, Sellafield Ltd has a huge challenge ahead of it in terms of its 2008 life time plan. The Life time plan scope is significantly greater than the funding available

making it a year of difficult decisions where we need to improve productivity and increase efficiency. Public sector finances are very tight which means pay and projects will come under pressure, but we have to deal with this as there is no more money available to us.

Another huge change for us will be the transition to a new parent body organisation taking over the contract to deliver the scope of work on the Sellafield Site. We are working hard to make this a smooth and safe transition.

We have so far successfully delivered the:

- LLWR transition (4 months ahead of schedule)
- British Nuclear Group wind up/BNFL run down
- Nexia transition

And we are delivering:

- Windscale integration
- INS transfer to NDA

We can't be certain of the date for PBO transition but it is still very likely to be a October/November time frame.

Throughout all of this we are continuing with a wide range of projects to reduce the hazard on site and improve operational performance.

List of Acronyms:

AFO	-	Authorised firearms officers
AGR	-	Advanced Gas Cooled Reactor
ASW	-	Agency Supplied Worker
BERR	-	Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform
BNGSL	-	British Nuclear Group Limited
BOC	-	Bottom Outer Coil
CAGR	-	Civil Advanced Gas Reactor
COBRA	-	Cabinet Office Briefing Room 'A'
COGEMA	-	French government owned nuclear group
CNC	-	Civil Nuclear Constabulary
CSW	-	Contractor Supplied Worker
DACR	-	Days Away Case Rate
DTI	-	Department of Trade and Industry
EAC	-	Endorsement for Active Commissioning
EARP	-	Enhanced Actinide Removal Plant
E&EP	-	Effluent and Encapsulation Plant
EHS&Q	-	Environmental Health, Safety and Quality
EPS	-	Encapsulation Plant Store

EPS2	-	Encapsulation Plant Store 2
FHP	-	Fuel Handling Plant
HA	-	Highly Active
HAL	-	High Active Liquor
HANO	-	Highly Active North Cell
HLWP	-	High Level Waste Plant
HMIC	-	Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary
ILW	-	Intermediate Level Waste
INES	-	International Nuclear Event Scale
LLW	-	Low Level Waste
LLWR	-	Low Level Waste Repository
LTA	-	Lost Time Accident
LTP	-	Life Time Plan
MA	-	Medium Active
MAC	-	Medium Active Concentrate
MBGWS	-	Miscellaneous Beta Gamma Waste Store
MOX	-	Mixed Oxide
NDA	-	Nuclear Decommissioning Authority
ND&MPG	-	Nuclear Decommissioning and Major Project Group
NII	-	Nuclear Installations Inspectorate
NOK	-	Nordostschweizerische Kraftwerke AG - Swedish Utility
NM	-	Nuclear Material
OCNS	-	Office of Civil Nuclear Security
ORM	-	Other Radioactive Material
PACSR	-	Pre-Active Commissioning Safety Report
PCM	-	Plutonium Contaminated Material
PF&S	-	Plutonium Finishing and Storage
REF	-	Residues Export Facility
ROV	-	Remotely Operated Vehicle
SAV	-	Separation Area Ventilation
SMP	-	Sellafield Mox Plant
SOCPA	-	Serious Organised Crime and Police Act
SPP1	-	Sludge Packaging Plant 1
SPRS	-	Sellafield Products Residues Store
THORP	-	Thermal Oxide Reprocessing Plant
TPFL	-	Thorp Plutonium Finishing Line
TRC	-	Technical and Residues sub committee
UKAEA	-	United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority
UKSO	-	UK Safeguards Office
VIT	-	Vitrification
VPS	-	Vitrification Product Store
WANO	-	World Association of Nuclear Operators
WCDA	-	West Cumbria Development Agency
WCDF	-	West Cumbria Development Fund
WCSSG	-	West Cumbria Sites Stakeholder Group
WEP	-	Waste Encapsulation Plant

- WPEP - Waste Packaging and Encapsulation Plant
- WTC - Waste Treatment Complex
- WVP - Waste Vitrification Plant