



Authority for Nuclear Safety and  
Radiation Protection

# Security and Decommissioning, a few aspects

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Unclassified Information



# Content of the presentation

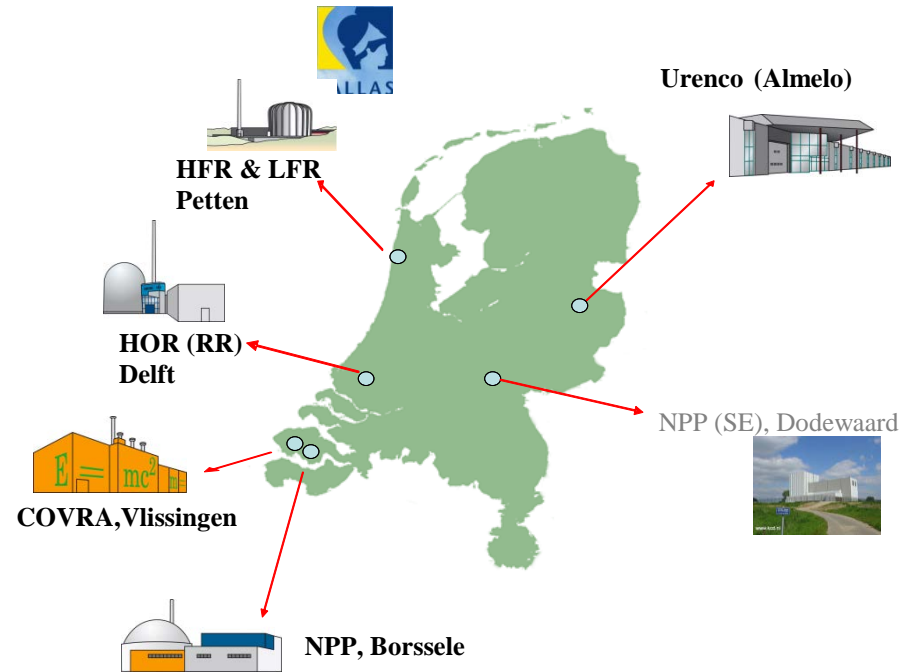
- Nuclear domain in the Netherlands
- Starting Point
- Responsibilities of the Licensee
- Some aspects in case of a decommissioning
- Interface safety – security / contingency plans





# Intro: Nuclear Installations in the Netherlands

- NPP Borssele (2 loop PWR, 510 MW<sub>e</sub>)
- NPP Dodewaard shutdown (BWR, safe enclosure)
- Research Reactor HFR Petten (50 MW<sub>th</sub>)
- Research Reactor LFR Petten (30 kW<sub>th</sub>), shutdown
- University Reactor HOR Delft (3 MW<sub>th</sub>)
- Ultra Centrifuge Enrichment Plant URENCO (UNL)
- Interim Waste Storage Facility (COVRA)
- PALLAS Research Reactor (design phase)
- *No nuclear installation in active decommissioning phase*





# Starting Point

- The licensee is always (fully) responsible for the protection of nuclear material and/or information.
  - = > No radioactive emission or “leakage” of nuclear information, data, knowledge
  - = > Fully responsible means responsible in every phase of the life cycle
  - = > No special requirements regarding decommissioning
  - = > Exception: licensee must have sufficient financial resources to make decommissioning possible from day 1 on which nuclear material is present on the site
- Regulator assesses whether the licensee comply with the legal requirements.
- In principle, the requirements do not change during the decommissioning, but a new license for decommissioning is necessary due to changing circumstances on site etc.





# Responsibilities of the Licensee

- Responsibilities of the Licensee:
  - Permanent evaluation of whether the security situation and regime meets the legal requirements: e.g.:
    - o Architectural measures
    - o Electronic measures
    - o Organizational measures
    - o Vetting of hired employees or subcontractors
    - o Security agreements with subcontractors
    - o Access control for (hundreds/thousands of) additional employees
    - o Sufficient financial resources for decommissioning
  
- Requirements in the nuclear security domain in the Netherlands are performance based.





## Some aspects in case of a decommissioning

During decommissioning the protection of the site, material and information must always be adequate and proportional (graded approach), with special attention to:

- o Interface safety - security in the context of decommissioning
- o Contingency plans + link with the national response plan
- o Maintaining and strengthening awareness management, staff and subcontractors
- o Vetting of hired employees or subcontractors
- o Security agreements with subcontractors
- o Additional access/exit controls





# Interface safety – security / contingency plans

Interface safety – security requires special attention:

- o Special and non-standard circumstances
- o Multiplicity of non-routine activities
- o Hundreds/thousands of additional employees, with limited knowledge of special (nuclear) circumstances.

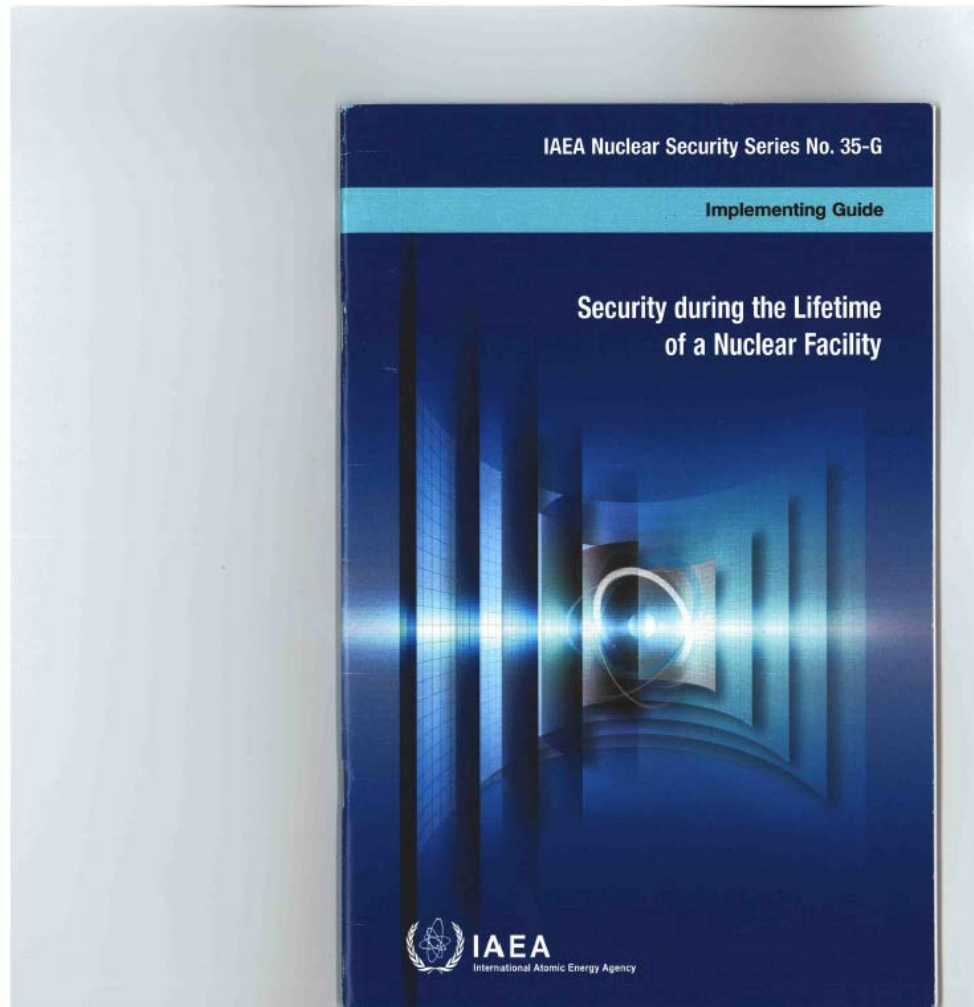
Contingency plans:

- o Additional knowledge sharing with response agencies (SWAT-team police, fire brigade, hospitals etc.) regarding changed site layout/nuclear object
- o Performing extra and extended evacuation exercises





# Last, but not least







- Thank you for your attention!
- Questions?

