出國報告(出國類別:開會)

# 參加英國核能除役署舉辦之 第三屆核能除役供應鏈展覽會

服務機關:台灣電力公司

姓名職稱:邱顯郎 副處長

巫鴻志 組長

派赴國家:英國

出國期間:102年11月9-15日

報告日期:103年01月09日

### 行政院及所屬各機關出國報告提要

出國報告名稱:參加英國核能除役署舉辦之第三屆核能除役供應鏈展覽會

頁數 \_65\_ 含附件:■是□否

出國計畫主辦機關/聯絡人/電話

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邱顯郎/台灣電力公司/核能後端營運處/副處長/(02)23683430

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出國類別: $\Box$  1 考察  $\Box$  2 進修  $\Box$  3 研究 $\Box$  4 實習  $\blacksquare$  5. 其他(開會)

出國期間:1012.11.9~102.11.15 出國地區:英國

報告日期:103.01.09

分類號/目:

關鍵詞:核電廠除役核能、除役供應鏈

内容摘要:(二百至三百字)

英國核能除役署(Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, NDA),是英國核能設施除役暨放射性廢棄物營運專責機構,屬行政公法人組織,於102年1月1日與本公司就核電廠除役事項簽訂合作備忘錄(MoU)。 NAD於102年11月13日在英國辦理除役供應鏈展覽會,並邀請美國、中國大陸、日本、韓國、羅馬尼亞及我國等人員參加,會議係以英國除役法規、經驗介紹及核電廠除役所使用之儀器、工具、工法等為主軸。考量核一廠之除役為我國首次辦理核能電廠除役工作,為瞭解國際除役動態與資訊,汲取各國除役技術及經驗,我國亦派員參加上述會議及參訪英國除役中的核電廠,藉以了解國際上多家除役供應鏈廠商,以利蒐集國際資訊、推動及規劃我國核能電廠除役工作、強化我國即將展開之除役管理與技術能力。

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### 一、目的

101 年 4 月本公司與核研所隨經濟部訪問位於倫敦的英國核能除役署(Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, NDA,為一行政公法人組織,簡介如附件一)總部,由 NDA 國際關係組 John Mathieson 組長接待,主要是希望能汲取英國透過公法人運作處理核後 端業務之經驗,作為我國未來推動成立核後端營運專責機構之參考,並由本公司與 NDA 洽談雙方合作備忘錄事官(該備忘錄已於 102 年 1 月 1 日完成簽署)。102 年 5 月 16 日, 英國貿易文化辦事處李安鈴處長與蘇韻如組長前往核研所拜訪,主要是表達英國 NDA 希望參與核一廠除役計畫: A 並告知 5 月 31 日, NDA John Mathieson 組長將前往拜訪。 5 月 31 日,NDA John Mathieson 組長與 NDA 之所屬公司 International Nuclear Services(INS) 的 Paul Dootson 組長,由蘇韻如組長陪同前往核研所參訪,並由核研所 工程組安排參訪了 TRR 與 074 館除役現場;也與核研所人員交換在除役方面之構想與 規劃。9月24日,英國貿易文化辦事處配合 NDA 安排英國除役方面的供應商(含研究 機構)來台參訪核一廠,9 月 25 日於本公司辦理「除役資訊交流會議」,介紹英國除役 相關政策與法規、英國核能除役策略發展經驗、除役工作執行策略、英國之放射性廢棄 物管理、除役規劃與資產管理、英國除役工作分包與契約執行經驗、NDA 與台電公司 之合作展望等。另於9月27日在本公司舉辦「核電除討役經驗研會」,本公司邀請了國 內各相關機構(包括核研所)派員參加,研討會中 NDA 並與本公司洽談在雙方備忘錄架 構下的進一步交流;隨後 NDA 正式激請本公司與核研所派員參加這次「英國核能除役 署舉辦之第三屆核能除役供應鏈展覽會」。

NDA於 102年11月13日在英國所辦理除役供應鏈展覽會,邀請美國、中國大陸、日本、韓國、羅馬尼亞及我國等人員參加,會議係以英國除役法規、經驗及核電廠除役所使用之儀器、工具、工法等為主軸。考量核一廠之除役為我國首次辦理核能電廠除役工作,為瞭解國際除役動態與資訊,汲取各國除役技術及經驗,我國(本公司及承接核一廠除役計畫的核研所)亦派員參加上述會議及參訪英國除役中的核電廠,藉以了解國際上多家除役供應鏈廠商,以利蒐集國際資訊、推動及規劃我國核能電廠除役工作、強

# 二、過程

本次國外公差行程如表 1 所示,自民國 102 年 11 月 9 日至 15 日共七天;主要在英國曼徹斯特停留四天,其餘三天為旅程及資料整理。以下分別說明之。另外,全體團員共 4 位,分別來自本公司核後端處與核發處、核研所及英國貿易文化辦事處,成員名單如表 2。

表1 赴英國行程表

日期	內 容	備註
11月09日(六)	旅程,飛抵倫敦	轉機宿倫敦
11月10日(日)	旅程,轉抵曼徹斯特	下午整理資料
11月11日(一)	前往 Trawsfynydd 電廠參訪除役	由現場人員簡報並帶領至 現場參訪
11月12日(二)	拜會 NDA Warrington Office	由 NDA 人員簡報其如何 管理除役計畫,本公司簡 報「台灣核能發電介紹與 除役規劃需求」。並與參 訪團成員討論 NDA 如何 協助我們執行「核一廠除 役計畫」
11月13日(三)	参加 NDA Estate Supply Chain Event	由 NDA 署長 John Clarke 開幕致詞,並邀請下議院 能源與氣候變遷部部長 Baroness Verma 致詞,強 調說明新核能機會與除役 機會。
11月14-15日 (四、五)	旅程,抵達倫敦 旅程,飛抵台北	上午整理資料

表2 團員名單

所屬單位	姓名	職稱	
台電公司核後端處	邱顯郎	副處長	
台電公司核發處機械組	巫鴻志	組長	
核能研究所	施建樑	組長	
英國貿易文化辦事處	蘇韻如	組長	

#### (一) 參訪 Trawsfynydd 電廠除役現場(11 月 11 日)

#### 1. Trawsfynydd 電廠簡介

Trawsfynydd 電廠位於 Trawsfynydd 湖畔。該湖為威爾士第三大湖,並處於 Snowdonia 國家公園內,於 1920 年代首次被用來作為 Maentwrog 水力發電廠之供水。

Trawsfynydd 電廠係於 1959 年 7 月開始興建,390MW 的雙機組於 1965 年 3 月開始商業運轉,在 Trawsfynydd 電廠全運轉生命期共發電 69TWh 度,因而減少了 69 百萬噸的二氧化碳從大型燒煤火力電廠之排放。歷經 26 年成功的發電,Trawsfynydd 電廠自 1991 年起因經濟因素停止運轉檢修。並於 1993 年開始自反應器移除燃料,經過 21 個月,於 1995 年完成,比原規劃時程提前 4 個月,且在預算之內完成。隨著燃料的移除,已將 99.99%的放射性物質活度自電廠移走,Trawsfynydd 電廠自 1995 年開始進行除役。

在它的全生命期的計畫中,目前 Trawsfynydd 電廠之除役工作正邁入維護及保養階段(Care and Maintenance (C&M) Phase),它是英國 Magnox 電廠唯一回收所有廢棄物源流(waste stream) 的電廠,也是準備回收某種型式廢棄物的電廠;身為 Magnox 優質除役計畫(Magnox Optimized Decommissioning Program (MODP))之一分子,在為了至少將一個 Magnox 電廠達成維護及保養狀態的任務方面,Trawsfynydd 電廠與 Bradwell 電廠(位於 Essex )都被選定來做為加速除役之示範廠。在 Trawsfynydd 電廠的除役工作,進展的很順利,且有機會加速現有計畫,以提早達成目標。在這些電廠進入維護及保養狀態,對英國是一個具里程碑意義的事件,因為它們將成為英國第一座達成這個目標的電廠。

所有的復原運作均圍繞在遺留下來的低/中階放射性廢棄物--係電廠在運轉階段的副產品。為貯存這些經處理過與包裝過的廢棄物,在2008年建造完成中階放射性廢棄物(ILW)貯存庫,於2009年開始運轉。部分廠房亦進行拆除與移除中,而為了減少廠址危害與處理遺留下來的廢棄物,在維護及保養階段將只留下三個建築,分別為反應器1與2及ILW倉庫,將降低反應器的高度並加覆蓋以變為Safestore建築。直至本世紀晚期國家處置場可資利用止,中階放射性廢棄物之包件將留在ILW倉庫內進行貯存。處置場可資利用後,廠址將邁出維護及保養階段,ILW倉庫將被清空並拆除。預計在2020-2026年間執行降低兩

部機組廠房之高度,在 2076-2085 年間解除廠址最終管制。電廠承諾與它的員工、當地社區與電廠利害關係人在一起,以確保有一段緩和的過渡期,邁向 2016 年的維護及保養階段。在與 NDA 合約下, Magnox Limited 公司為 Trawsfynydd 電廠的管理與運轉之承包商,負責每天之營運。

Trawsfynydd 電廠位於 Gwynedd,廠址面積有 15 英畝,鄰近城鎮有: Blaenau Ffestiniog(7 哩), Porthmadog (10 哩), Bangor (38 哩)。目前之大約員工數: 209 位職員、143 位代理處理工作人員、615 位承包商人員。

#### (1) 電廠運轉歷程

1965-1989 年:中央發電局(Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB))。

1989-1994 年:核子電力公司(Nuclear Electric plc) (隨著 CEGB 之部分民營化)。

1994-1998 年: Magnox 電力公司 Electric plc (隨著將 AGR 與 PWR 核電廠轉移給英國能源公司(British Energy plc))。

1998-2004 年: 英國核燃料公司(British Nuclear Fuels plc)。

2004 年迄今: NDA(The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority)(隨著英國和工業改組並將所有英國核能遺留資產轉移給 NDA))。

#### (2) 顯著里程碑日期

1959 - 1965 年:電廠興建

1965 -1991 年: 發電

1991 年: 發電停止

1993年:電廠正式關閉,開始 C&M 準備

1993 - 1995 年: 開始燃料移除-結束燃料移除

1995年:電廠解聯並除役

1998 年:燃料池洩水

2003年:汽機廠房拆除

2005年: 北地窖清空, 南地窖 FED 回收開始

2005年:外牆架橋與浮筒移除

2005年:冷水泵房除役與拆除

2005年: ILW 倉庫興建開始

2005 年:鍋爐第一段 R1(北)移除

2006年:燃料池牆壁刨除開始

鍋爐第一段 R1(北)移除完成

廠址獲得第三屆 RoSPA 金牌獎

2006 年:活性廢棄物 B4 窖(Active Waste Vault B4)清空

2006年:第一次自主淤泥窖抽出裝桶

2006年:廠址最終狀態諮商開始

2006年:自樹脂窖1回收樹脂完成

2006年:廠址最終狀態報提交 NDA

2007年:活性廢棄物窖 B3 清空.

2007年:熱氣體通道移除完成

2007年:二號機鍋爐第一段(南)移除完成

2007年:二號機鍋爐移除完成

2007年: ILW 倉庫完工

2008年:開始覆蓋二號機大廳屋頂

2008年:在英國 MAC 下,完成第一個 ILW 廢棄物來源之回收

2009 年:完成一次管件組件之部分移位(Partial Relocation of Primary Circuit

Components (PRPCC))

2016年: 結束 C&M 準備

#### (3) 電廠描述

反應器型式:氣冷石墨緩和 Magnox 反應器

機組數:2

每機組燃料管(channels)數: 3,740

每管燃料元件(fuel elements)數:9

控制棒數: 110

燃料材料: 天然鈾

反應器冷卻劑:二氧化碳

汽機發電機數:4

功率-設計(淨):500MW

功率-目前(淨)反應器功率降低後:390MW

電廠迄今生命期發電數:69 TWh

先前業主:中央發電局、核能電力公司、Magnox Ltd.

鄰近核電廠:None 無

#### 2. Trawsfynydd 電廠簡報與現場參訪

由 NDA 國際關係組 John Mathieson 陪同,11 月 12 日一早約 07:30 自住宿旅館出發,除我們台灣四位訪客外,另加上 NDA 的子公司 INS(International Nuclear Services)的 Paul Dootson 組長亦陪同前往。一行六人約 10:00 左右抵達 Trawsfynydd 電廠,由 Peter D. Burns (Magnox Ltd. Site Director)接待。自 10:30-12:30 先做 Trawsfynydd 電廠除役現況簡報,並進行討論與提問。 13:30-15:00 進行除役現場參訪(如附圖 1);15:00-16:00 做參訪後討論與結論(如附圖 2),結束返回曼城。

有關 Trawsfynydd 電廠除役現況簡報,第一部分為電廠簡介與過去之除役活動與全程規劃,詳細內容請參考前節之說明。第二部分為中階廢棄物貯存庫 (Intermediate Level Waste, ILW)之興建與運轉,該貯存庫係於 2005-2008 年期間 興建,2008-2009 年建造完成並開始運轉。燃料元件碎片(Fuel Element Debris, FED)之回收,係過去為了將用過核子燃料送往 Sellafield 進行再處理,先將燃料元件之周邊不鏽鋼部分剪掉,剪掉之碎片先行暫存放在貯存窖,共有南 FED 窖計 46 x 3m³小窖(119m³),而北 FED 窖則為 66 x 3m³小窖(171m³),而這階段就是將這些碎片取出回收裝入容器固化後,先送往 ILW 暫存。另外,針對樹脂回收則為使用小機器人進入樹脂窖清理,利用旋轉調度臂(Rotary Deployment Arm, RDA)將窖中樹脂取出,目前樹脂一、二窖已清空,正進行三窖之清理中。燃料

池早在 1992 年燃料移除後即洩水,正利用遙控手臂進行牆表面刨除中,大約需刨除 40mm 深之表面混凝土。

反應器廠房部分,執行了鍋爐(Boiler)之切割與移除;另為了回應環保團體與社區民眾之要求,將反應器廠房高度降低,新設置一隔樓地板並覆蓋一斜的屋頂;而反應器廠房外牆則予以強化,以確保在長期 SAFSTORE 期間仍能維持結構安全。其他尚有裝桶的樹脂再以標準 ISO 貨櫃盛裝;發展"RB's tank",為一試驗性淤泥乾燥單元;採購新的 Straddle Carrier,以用來搬運盛裝 ILW 的混凝土屏蔽護箱;發展移動式放射性廢液處理系統(Mobile Active Effluent Treatment Plant),以處理除役產生的廢液。

目前總員工人數(含包商)為 967 人;不過,自 2016 年起,隨著大部分 C&M 準備階段的工作完成,人數為大幅減少;屆時,將發遣散費予以資遣,或協助轉業。

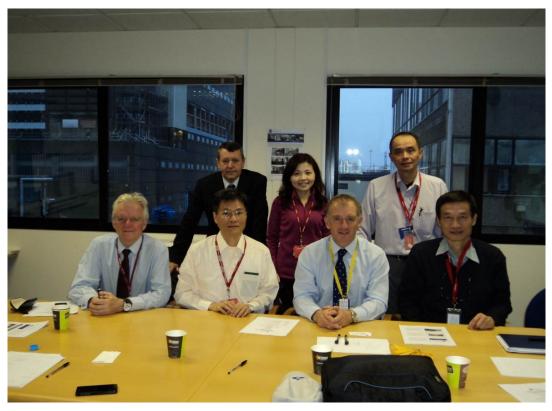
簡報結束後,我方人員曾詢問:為何不直接拆除而採 SAFSORE,其回答主要是考慮讓其中之 Co-60,若經 40-100 年的衰減後,可直接以人工拆除。

我方人員曾詢問:依據貴廠經驗,成功除役最關鍵的因素有哪些?廠長回答,有以下五點:

- (1) 選對的與有經驗的團隊與人選;
- (2) 考量輻射、費用與人力,進行完整的事先規劃;
- (3) 不可以只有主方案(plan A),一定要有替代方案(plan B),要有風險管理;
- (4) 採用越簡單可行的技術就好,不要採用最新而沒有經驗的技術;
- (5) 勿低估基礎工程的需求,可能比運轉所需人力多。



附圖1 2013 年 11 月 11 日參訪 Trawsfynydd 電廠後合影



附圖2 2013 年 11 月 11 日與 Trawsfynydd 電廠人員座談結束後合影

#### (二) 拜會 NDA Warrington 辦公室(11 月 12 日)

由 NDA 國際組 John Mathieson 陪同,11 月 12 日一早約 09:15 自住宿旅館出發,09:45 抵達 NDA Warrington 辦公室;自 10:00-16:30 台英雙方進行簡報與討論。 参加的 NDA 成員(如附圖 3)如下:

#### 1. NDA 參加人員

- (1) Alan Moore, Head of Operational Performance 運轉績效組組長
- (2) Amanda French, Head of Contract Delivery 合約發包組組長(女)
- (3) Chris Kaye, Head of Non-NDA Liabilities Oversight 非 NDA 負債監管組組長
- (4) Andy Ridpath, Lead Project Controls Manager 計畫管控主持人
- (5) Michael Calloway, Lead Programme Manager 計畫主持人
- (6) John Mathieson, Head of International Relations 國際關係組組長
- (7) Paul Dootson, International Nuclear Services 國際運輸服務組長



附圖3 2013年11月12日與 NDA Warrington 辦公室人員座談結束後合影

會議由 NDA 的非 NDA 負債監管組 Chris Kaye 組長(曾於 102 年 9 月來台訪問,未來可能接任 John Mathieson 的國際關係組)主持,議程如下:

#### 2. 議程

- (1) 本工作會議程介紹與目的(Introductions and purpose of the workshop)→Chris Kaye。
- (2) 九月份於台電公司簡報資訊重要單元之摘述(Short recap on key elements of the presentations made to TPC in September)→Chris Kaye。
- (3) NDA 在核電廠除役規劃與工作執行之實務經驗(NDA's practical experience in NPP decommissioning planning and work execution )→Amanda French。
- (4) 台灣核能發電介紹與除役規劃需求(Nuclear generation in Taiwan and the need for decommissioning planning)→邱顯郎。

- (5) 一個好的除役計畫的架構與單元(Structure and elements of a 'good' decommissioning plan)→Andy Ridpath。
- (6) 管理除役包商之經驗(NDA's experience of managing decommissioning contractors NDA)→Michael Calloway。
- (7) 未來之 NDA/台電交流互動與 NDA 支援(Future NDA/TPC interactions and NDA support)→Chris Kaye。
- (8) 結論(Wrap-up and key themes from the day)→Chris Kaye。

雙方在相互簡報中(詳請參閱附件二、台電公司與 NDA 公司簡報資料),均 逕行直接提出問題討論。首先由 Chris Kaye 進行本工作會議的介紹與目的說明, Chris Kaye 也說明九月份於台電公司簡報資訊重要單元之摘述;接著由 Amanda French 簡介 NDA 在核電廠除役規劃與工作執行之實務經驗;台電公司邱顯郎副處長則簡報台灣核能發電介紹與除役規劃需求;Andy Ridpath 說明一個好的除役計畫的架構與單元;Michael Calloway 則對於 NDA 管理除役包商之經驗加以闡明;最後,再由 Chris Kaye 報告未來之 NDA/台電交流互動與 NDA 支援,並做結論。

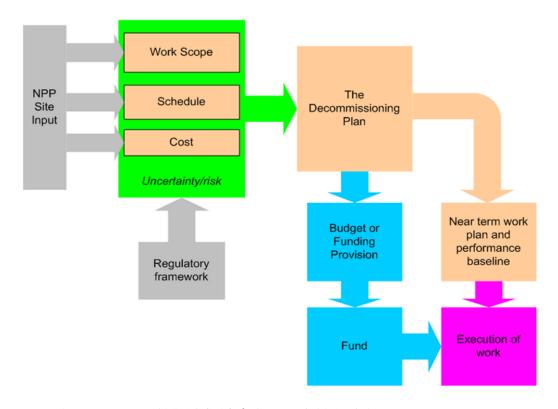
#### 3. 有關 NDA 簡報之重點如下:

#### (1) 除役計畫之發展與熟化

除役計畫之三大基本要素為工作範圍、時程與經費;經由待除役電廠資料之蒐集以作為輸入數據,在主管機關法規架構下,彙整出除役計畫所需之工作範圍、時程與經費,並考量其中之不確定度與可能風險,藉以發展出"除役計畫";根據這個計畫用來編列所需預算,回饋至核後端基金;並用來發展近期工作計畫與績效基線,以作為工作執行之依據(如圖 4 所示)。以下就針對除役計畫之三大基本要素(工作範圍、時程與經費)之經驗做介紹說明。

以 Magnox 機組之除役為例,共有 Berkeley, Bradwell, Chapelcross, Dungeness A, Hinkley Point A, Hunterston A, Oldbury, Sizewell A, Trawsfynydd 與 Wylfa 等 10 個電廠,是屬於委託 Magnox 公司合約;第一版

近期工作計畫(Near Term Baseline Plan)與生命週期基線計畫(Lifecycle Baseline Plan),是於 2005 年所提出,被視為除役計畫的技術文件。由過去幾年,經由 NDA 與 Magnox 間合約之運作,獲得了許多寶貴的經驗;如原先 10 個電廠分別委託北、南兩家 Magnox 廠址授照公司,分別各管理 5 個電廠,目前整併為一家;將每個電廠的近期工作計畫與生命週期基線,整合成一份"全生命除役計畫(Lifetime Decommissioning Plan)"後,比較能了解準備執行工作之範圍與各工作間之關聯性;了解基金對時程與經費之影響,使NDA 之需求較為合理,例如在 2008 年時,當時政府預算吃緊,只好選擇優先度,讓有些計畫延後執行,以及促進各電廠間最佳實踐的分享與學習。



附圖4 NDA 針對除役計畫之發展與熟化流程

目前 Magnox 經營之各電廠(其位置如附圖 5 所示)所處的除役階段如下:

- A. 發電: Wylfa
- B. 已燃料移除: Chapelcross, Sizewell A, Oldbury
- C. <u>維護及保養準備</u>: Berkeley, Bradwell, Chapelcross, Dungeness A, Hinkley Point A, Hunterston A, Trawsfynydd

D. 維護及保養:無

E. 反應器拆除及最終場址解除管制:無。



附圖5 NDA 10座 Magnox 電廠之位置

針對維護及保養準備階段,用來處理有害廢棄物與傳統電廠的四個策略專案為:(A)燃料元件碎片(FED)之回收與處理;(B)廠內燃料貯存池與放射性廢液處理設施的拆除;(C)運轉固體與濕式ILW之回收與包裝,以作為最終處置準備;(D)建築結構之棄廠、拆除與復原及土地復原。至於維護及保養階段,在這沉靜的期間,以允許輻射水平自然地衰減。規劃假設自停止發電至最終廠址解除管制為85年,在該維護及保養期間,將反應器被動貯存並遙控監視;在中期貯存庫的中階放射性廢棄物,將轉移至地質處置場;廠區內所有沒有被移除的結構,將處於被動安全的狀態下:汽機大廳開洞填滿或圍以圍籬,反應器則在安全貯存中,燃料池拆除或洩水並封蓋。最後,反應器拆除及最終廠址解除管制階段為除役的最終階段,包括有反應器拆解、反應器廠房拆除及廠址復原。除役(含維護及保養準備階段、維護及保養、階段拆除階段、最終廠址解除管制階段)之重要活動有:在頂部興建反應器拆

解設施,反應器爐心石墨包裝與貯存,廢棄物特性調查與切割,建物拆除, 土地復原、解除管制及最終景色恢復與外釋再使用。

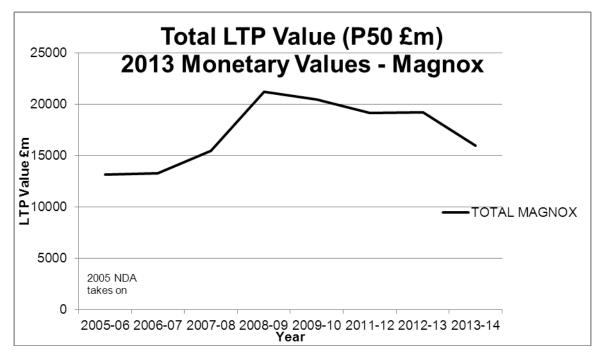
表 3 為 NDA 所屬 19 個廠址之全生命週期估計所需費用,而就 Magnox 公司管轄的 10 個電廠之整體所需經費,自 2005 年估計的約 130 億英鎊,到 2008 年之估價達最高為 210 億英鎊,接著 2011 年的 195 億英鎊,最後於 2013 年的 158 億英鎊,如附圖 6 所示。根據 NDA 之解釋,是因為一開始不清楚工作範圍,會有少估若干項目之現象,隨著計畫之進展,補上各需增加工作項目,使得經費快速攀升;接著再由於對工作內容有進一步的了解,以及各電廠間技術經驗之交流、分享與學習,使得經費又逐漸下降。

表3 各廠址全生命週期估計所需費用(Estimated Lifetime Financials Per Site)

2012/13 Estimated Discounted Lifetime Plan (£m) 2012/13 年估計折舊計畫(百萬英鎊)						
2012/13 Established		Decomm & Clean-up Costs* 除役與清理 費用	Total Operations Costs** 總運轉費用	Commercial Revenue 商務歲人	Net Running Cost 淨運轉費用	Government Funding 政府基金
Site Licence Company 廠址授照 公司	Site 廠址	A	Running Cost 運轉費用 B	C	D = (B-C)	$\mathbf{E} = (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{D})$
	Magnox upport	1,132			0	1,132
	Berkeley	642			0	642
	Bradwell	422			0	422
	Chapelcross	714			0	714
Magnox	Dungeness A	595			0	595
Limited	Hinkley Point A	736			0	736
Limited	Hunterston A	685			0	685
	Oldbury	975			0	975
	Sizewell A	813			0	813
	<b>Trawsfynydd</b>	594			0	594
	Wylfa	882	134		134	1,125
Research Sites Restoration Limited	Harwell and Winfrith	1,180			0	1,180
Dounreay Site Restoration Limited	Dounreay	2,111			0	2,111
Sellafield Limited	Sellafield(inclu ding Calder Hall andWindscale)	41,975	3,044	8,040	-4,996	36,979

	Capenhurst	724			0	724
LLWR	LLWR	274	574	574	0	274
Limited	LLWK	271	371	371	V	271
Springfield						
s Fuels	Springfields	355			0	355
Limited						
Sub-Total		54,809	3,752	8,614	-4,862	49,947
	Electricity Sales		772	958	-186	-186
	Geological					
	Disposal	3,938				3,938
	Facility					
	NDA Central					
	Liabilities &	111	1,946	1,193	753	864
	Group					
Total 總計		58,858	6,470	10,765	-4,295	54,563

<sup>\*</sup> Figures from 2012/13 Annual Report and Accounts
\*\* Figures from Site Lifetime Plans or NDA Corporate Plan



附圖6 Magnox 電廠除役所需經費估計變化

#### (2) 良好的除役計畫之元素

全生命除役計畫對於每個電廠而言,是支配該電廠未來一切活動的文 件,它描述了清理委託商要從廠址的目前狀態達到約定的最終狀態所需完成 的每一活動的工作範圍、時程、成本。簡單言之,它確定了:

- A. 須完成的工作內容(工作範圍)
- B. 甚麼時候,在廠址全生命期準備執行的工作(時程)
- C. 準備由全生命期信債支付多少經費(成本)

對於全生命除役計畫三個關鍵元素的細部資訊,如下表 4 所述: 表4 全生命除役計畫三個關鍵元素的細部資訊

全生命除役計畫						
工作範圍	時 程	成本				
<ul> <li>整體廢棄物策略</li> <li>危害基線</li> <li>技術基線</li> <li>詳細體積</li> <li>供應鏈策略</li> <li>優先化與技巧策略</li> <li>處理流程</li> <li>風險登錄</li> <li>主要假設與排除</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>長程繪製</li> <li>工作分工結構時程</li> <li>內部互依姓</li> <li>里程碑時程</li> <li>採購時程</li> <li>資源時程</li> <li>法規與利害關係人時程</li> </ul>	● 估計文件基準 ■估計總計 ■基本估計-增建 ■補償分析				

訂定全生命除役計畫的原則:它需要明確地以品質、合時代性與基礎等項目,來設定委託人的期望;並需要是適當的,以便能由合約目的之高層策略進展到可讓一廠址每天用來管理的細部計畫;且這個計畫是電廠自己所要的,而不只是總辦公室要的;需定期修訂;需與適用的基金模式一致;需包括文化變革及技術與財務因素;最後,在執行方面,需要在關廠前建立強有力的領導及除役組織。

全生命除役計畫的要素-工作範圍:在計畫內被確認的工作範圍,已被適當地定義且技術上看起來是可以(範圍在這裡可以是計畫(project)與專案 (program)的水平。工作範圍是"整體的":它包含了必須於最終狀態需要履約的所有工作,工作範圍也要清楚地使假設與內部依存性,能相互連貫及束縛。當然所有的假設是合理的且可判斷的;所建議的技術與技藝,是在現行可接受之好的除役實踐(practice)。有一適當的支撐技術基線,以及其技術缺口與認知的風險是被清晰地確定;且可信的已規劃工作有被記錄以便能填補該缺口與風險,而該些工作已被適當地估價。

全生命除役計畫的要素-時程(一):有時程規劃的計畫與專案之優先次序,應與廠址策略一致;有時程規劃的履約目標,應在專案/運轉領域內被

定義與了解;時程的重要假設與排除項目,應被清楚地定義;時程應經由一有效的工作包與活動分工,來反映該被定義的工作之範圍;時程應在適當的詳細程度下,與可履約的基本活動來架構,以反映工作範圍及其成熟程度;時程是合乎邏輯且與一清楚的關鍵路徑結合,來為計畫/工作包反應經核准的履約策略。

全生命除役計畫的要素-時程(二):時程應合邏輯地與其它專案/計畫介面結合,且專案/計畫與其它專案/計畫間不能有空隙;各支撐時程(下包商計畫、主生產時程(MPS)等)之排列應被清晰地展現;時程應根據可接受的規範分配資源,使得其可以被實務地執行;時程期間應根據可接受的規範,若可能的話,依據已展示過(近期)之成效者;時程必須與全程的成本估計(估計基準)結合。

全生命除役計畫的要素-時程(三):時程必須結合來自可應用的風險模式所產出之風險減低對策及經費/時程補償;時程應被工作範圍經理所同意並核准,且應被履約團隊所認同,並必須考慮與所有專案與計畫參與者間之協調與界面;對於認可的高風險/關切履約領域,退場或補償時程應被考慮與發展;時程應呈現對達成關鍵利害關係人需求之最大努力。

全生命除役計畫的要素-成本(一):所有需要履約至所需最終狀態的成本要素,均已被涵蓋;發展成本估計的方法是被廣泛地與清晰地描述,並提供所使用估計技術的清楚樣貌;在這個時點,成本與量化數據組是及時的且健全的;需與產出的計畫是一致的;成本估計需將風險與不確定度納入考量,如藉由機率技巧來推導"基準成本--P-50(50%的成功機會)",以及"P-80(20%的機會估價會偏低)。需考慮及正確計算通貨膨脹及折現因素。

全生命除役計畫的要素-成本(二)有:

A. 基本估價: 應包括所有工作範圍之量化估價再加上正常估價之餘裕。

B. 成本應急:包括基本估價周遭不確定度之評估,以及關於工作範圍的不連續風險。

針對估價做總結,其應該是可信的、有完整文件的、正確的及廣泛的。

全生命除役計畫的要素-風險(一):風險與機會有被合適地確定及管理,風險計畫已備便;所有對履約的主要風險被風險擁有者確認;風險減低對策已有清楚地被敘述;會有風險者有人認養;風險處理策略已被發展,且風險已被量化;應急值已藉由風險量化與不準度估計而被告知。以專案的成熟度來看,應急值顯示為可接受的。

全生命除役計畫的要素-風險(二):應急發展應考慮:

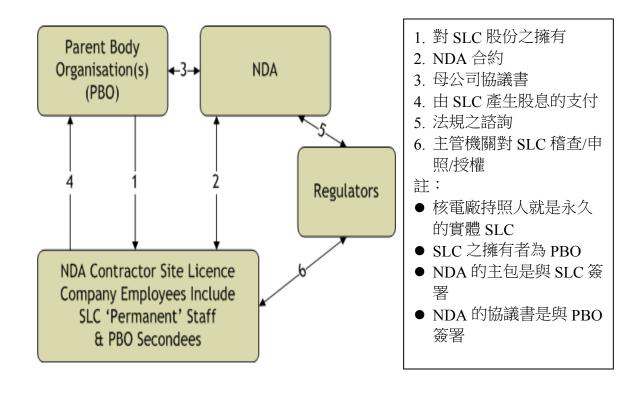
- A. 基本估價應是計算應急的參考點,
- B. 應急發展應是對於工作範圍的複雜性是相稱的,
- C. 應對於成本不準度、時程不準度及不連續風險之衝擊,有嫡當的考量,
- D. 發展與管理應急如:計畫、專案及/或運轉單元水平,有適當的考量。

全生命除役計畫的要素-品質(一):全生命除役品質計畫是在獨立的品質管理系統內,依文件品保計畫已被適當地產出與確保;由先前計畫或工作執行中所學習到的,已被納入除役品質計畫;全生命除役品質計畫已被正式的審查,並由委託人資深職位人員(如部門組長、處長)所核准;在全生命除役品質計畫發展期間,已諮詢過主管機關並獲其表示滿意;最後,獲得廣泛利害關係人承諾的證據。

以 NDA 之觀點而言,核電廠關閉三年前'之期望應包括:

- A. 除役計畫團隊與基礎設施之建立;
- B. 清晰與獲配資源之工作計畫,以發展除役計畫至核電廠關閉;
- C. 清楚地了解到甚麼共識是需要主管機關同意及甚麼時候需要,以避免 耽擱;
- D. 工作範圍、時程與成本是經由"黃金威脅(Golden Thread)",與所應用之標竿證據之結合,及與風險與對策之適當認同之結合;
- E. 開始與供應鏈接觸;
- F. 開始進行員工再訓練;

- G. 相關安全分析與環境評估準備及同意已到位;
- H. 來自電廠的關鍵員工已納入,以確保能變為電廠所擁有;
- I.管流程與程序已備便;
- J.人力轉換已發生(運轉聚焦變為除役聚焦);
- K. 供應鏈開始接洽及合約準備/簽訂;
- L. 合適的履約組織與公司架構建立;
- M. 清楚的利害關係人計畫。
- (3) 有效的承包商管理
  - NDA 委託準則,包括有四個宗旨:
    - A. 集中在我們的策略是競爭
      - (A) 鞏固金錢的安全價值,
      - (B) 促進競爭,
      - (C) 促進最佳實踐;
    - B. 金錢的價值
      - (A) 強化寬廣的參與,
      - (B) 適當地將對公部門的風險轉移至私部門,
      - (C) 聚焦在長期的解決方案;
    - C. 創新
      - (A) 對現有的挑戰,推動新的方法,
      - (B) 在供應鏈裡尋求解決方案,
      - (C) 聚焦在產出,而不是過程;
  - D. 市場發展
    - (A) 可預測的工作流程,
    - (B) 對新的點子與解決方案採開放態度,
    - (C) 發展一個有競爭力的市場。
  - NDA 委託之安排可如附圖 7 所示,



附圖7 NDA的合約商安排

NDA 採用的委託模式: NDA 已改採目標價(Target Cost)合約(如 Dounreay 與 Magnox/RSRL) 及 效 率 基 準 (Efficiency Based) 委 託 (如 Sellafield Ltd./LLWR), 委託費用撥付一般有三種:

- A. 履約交付--按里程碑完成需求:
  - (A) 健全與可稽查的具里程碑之履約,
  - (B) 適當的多年期方法及適當的與內部廠址授照公司(SLC)國家專案結合,
  - (C) 結合 NDA 優先度經費之配置,
  - (D) 來自前幾年持續改善流程的經驗學習。
- B. 效率--經由金錢價值(Value for Money, VfM)節省機制,所推導而來。
- C. 行為--讓 SLC 與母公司組織(Parent Body Organizations, PBO)有誘因與測量行為、達成方法與全面績效的方法,修訂原先之同意原則,而改為隨經費與全面績效依存。
- (4) 台英雙方討論(特別針對 2013 年 9 月台電公司與 NDA 在台之研討會)

#### 研討會重要結論有:

- A. 除役計畫是一種進化的旅程;
- B. 在每一點上,需要有清楚的品質與內容的里程碑與期望;
- C. 特別地,在電廠關閉後,除役計畫應達到甚麼樣子?
- D. 不要低估你所需要準備除役計畫的時間;
- E. 風險會不會造成專案與成本之重大影響--確定風險與建立改正行動計 畫去消除它;
- F. 具誘因之承包商績效;
- G. 需要有一支撐基線;
- H. 任命一位能展示其領導力的有效率之計畫主持人是關鍵;
- I. 大多數的技巧、經驗與技術,是可在各種反應器型式間移轉的。

#### 後續可能的發展(待台電公司決定):

- A. NDA 已備妥在雙方備忘錄下來協助台電公司;
- B. NDA 並沒有產出除役計畫,但可以提供履約文件內容之諮商;
- C. 任何需要協助者,必須有具體目標且應事先規劃,以便可適當地配以 資源;
- D. 進一步的 NDA 協助,將可能需要有費用。

#### (三) 參加 NDA Estate Supply Chain Event (11 月 13 日)

11 月 12 日晚上,由英國政府能源及氣候變遷部部長 Baroness Verma 作東在 Holiday Inn Media City,宴請國際來賓,我們台灣四位成員均受邀參加。11 月 13 日上午 09:15,由 NDA 國際組 John Mathieson 陪同我們到展覽會場 Manchester Event City,約 09:45 抵達報到後,參加展覽會,議程如下:

#### 11月13日展覽會議程

10am

Welcome Presentations

John Clarke, NDA

Baroness Verma

Mark Beirne, SME Steering Group

NDA Estate Supply Chain Awards

5.30pm

11.30am Exhibition Opens

CAFÉ OPENS in foyer and exhibition hall

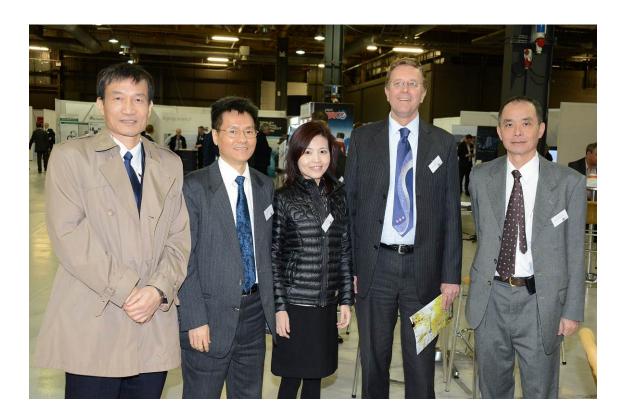
12.15pm	Alun	Ellis,	Radioactive	Waste
12.13pm	Management Directorate			
12.30pm	Innovat	ion Prese	entations: Arvia	a, NSG,
12.30pm	PacTec	, Safety C	Critical	
1.30pm	UKTI -	Emergin	g Europe - Bul	lgaria &
1.50pm	Romani	ia		
2.25pm	UKTI -	Western	Europe - Swit	zerland,
2.23pm	France	& Spain		
3.25pm	UKTI - USA			
3.45pm	UKTI - Asia Pacific - Japan			
	Fukush	ima	E 1317	
4.30pm	IRID		Exhibitio	n
	worksh	op	closes	

先由 NDA 署長 John Clarke 做開幕致詞,接著邀請下議院能源與氣候變遷部部 長 Baroness Verma 致詞,其原文演講稿(公布在能源與氣候變遷部網頁)及中譯本如 附件三所示;緊接開始頒發各類研發競賽獎,先宣佈各提名者,再由貴賓分別頒發 獎牌(如附圖 8、9)。展覽於 11:30 開始,共有 202 個攤位;

**EVENT CLOSES** 



附圖8 2013 年 11 月 13 日 Estate Supply Chain Event 頒獎結束後合影



附圖9 2013 年 11 月 13 日 Estate Supply Chain Event 會場合影

下午則安排了幾場由保加利亞、羅馬尼亞、瑞士、法國、西班牙、美國、日本 等國代表說明其核後端業務。11 月 15 日在能源與氣候變遷部網頁,有下面之新聞 發布:

#### 成功的供應鏈展覽會

2013年11月15日

大約有 1,300 位來自英國與海外的參觀者,藉由面對面連結的機會,參與了這個最大與最成功的 NDA 資產供應鏈展覽會;自 2011 年開始,曼徹斯特展覽會由 NDA 與其廠址授照公司(Site License Companies)聯合承辦,最重要的目標為供應商提供打開可見度的機會,特別是中小企業(Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs))。

這天(11月13日)由下議院能源與氣候變遷部部長 Baroness Verma 揭幕。

"我對於這次展覽會有如此多的參與者而印象深刻,我也了解到這或許是在歐洲最大的展覽會;我曾擁有過中小企業之背景,也了解到出席這展覽會的商業公司所面對之

挑戰與機會。我們有如此一個具體的國際展示的事實,告訴我們這除役的機會並不只侷 限於英國。

有 202 個廠商參展,包括有 NDA、所有廠址授照公司、上二階供應商(Top Tier 2 suppliers)、政府機關與再衍生組織;對於 2013 年展覽會的新的特色有:

- 在發明區有先進核能公司展現他們的技術及展示案例研究。
- 與來自其他國家核能專家之國際研討會,給了英國公司可資利用的海外除役市場與機會的更新名冊。來自其他國家核能專家與英國貿易及投資部(UK Trade & Investment (UKTI))組成夥伴關係,並向來自羅馬尼亞、瑞士、保加利亞、台灣、德國、日本與法國的代表們,扼要說明英國公司要如何進入他們市場。

在展覽會中亦宣佈了對整體供應鏈有關 NDA 智財權條款及強制立即付款引入條款之修訂,NDA 供應商最佳化及中小企業處處長 Ron Gorham 說:"這個展覽會目前已是第三年了,並已逐漸變為在核能除役市場的重要固定年度大會。我們很高興今年有那麼多人來參加,我們去年(2012)聽到之回饋,要求有更大的攤位空間與非正式討論。而這非正式回饋,目前已有非常好的回應"。

"我們任務的成功關鍵,端視能否針對變動的商務提供更多挑戰的解決方案;我們持續承諾我們的供應鏈(由最大至最小的公司),改善涉入除役之機會。"本展覽會為過去二年所發展來鼓勵與支持供應鏈系列創新之一環,包括有商務流程需求之簡化、採取HMG's Contract Finder 作為單一、網頁入口招標,再加上為中小企業建立國家與區域指導小組。

#### 有關這次展覽會之說明如下:

供應鏈最佳化及 NDA 中小企業處處長 Ron Gorham,在 2013 年 NDA 資產供應鏈展覽會致歡迎詞:目前已是第三年並開始建立為固定的除役商業展覽,我們也很高興歡迎我們的主講嘉賓下議院能源與氣候變遷部部長 Baroness Verma。特別地,我們希望以下兩個嶄新的特色,能吸引你們的注意:

● 創新區內有領先之核能公司將展示他們的技術。

■ 國際研討會邀請其他國家的專家,他們將更新海外除役市場的來賓名冊及提供英國公司可資利用的機會。

#### 1. 英國貿易及投資部(UKTI)

英國貿易及投資部為政府組織,協助英國公司在全球發展成功的經濟。我們也 將幫忙海外公司,將他們的高品質投資帶進英國的動態經濟,使他們了解並成功進 入全球最好的商業地方--歐洲的。

英國貿易及投資署透過專家網絡及遍佈世界英國外交使館與其他外交人員,提供專業與合約。英國貿易及投資署提供他們在世界舞台有競爭力並成為備有工具的公司。在今天的展場,英國貿易及投資部亦有一個攤位,來自世界各地許多的英國商務官員將安排與貴賓們有面對面的會晤機會,且英國貿易及投資部也在今天的展覽場地舉辦一國際研討會,並邀請下列國家進行簡報:

#### (1) 保加利亞

有兩個國家基金於 1992 年設立,其中一個為放射性廢棄物之安全處置基金,另一個為核設施除役基金;但直到 1999 年前,這兩個基金並未適當地運作。該基金與核工業無關,係由政府來管理。除了國家基金外,在 2001 年 6 月, Kozloduy 國際除役支援基金(Kozloduy International Decommissioning Support Fund (KIDSF)) 由歐洲重建及發展銀行(European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD))所創立,他撥款作為 Kozloduy 電廠 1-4 號機除役用。在 2009 年,幾乎有 1.2 億歐元價值的合約在 KIDSF 所簽署。

#### (2) 羅馬尼亞

用過核子燃料再轉貯存入乾式貯存設施前,均暫存於反應器內十年;有 關深層地質處置場,則在進行前期調查階段。

#### (3) 瑞士

國家政策尚無有關用過核子燃料的再處理或直接處置政策;在 2011 年 6 月,國會決定不新置任何反應器,因而核電廠在 2034 年將關閉。放射性廢棄物管理所需總費用估計約 160 億瑞士法郎,包括後 50 年的監管階段費用。

#### (4) 法國

在法國有 15 座實驗用與動力反應器正除役中,其中 9 部為第一代氣冷石墨緩和型式反應器,6 部與英國的 Magnox 同一型式。所有法國核設施(包括反應器、研究設施與燃料循環廠)除役及放射性廢棄物處置之未來總費用為 794億歐元;拆除設施為 319億歐元,其中含 184億歐元用來拆解法國電力公司的 58座運轉反應器。而管理用過核子燃料得費用估計約 148億歐元(193億美元),廢棄物處置約 284億歐元。

#### (5) 西班牙

西班牙有7部核反應器共發出全國電力的 1/5; ENRESA (Empresa Nacional de Residuos Radiactivos SA)在 1984 年所創立,為一國有公司負責放射性廢棄物管理及核電廠除役工作。在 2006 年 4 月,142MWe 的 Jose Cabrera (Zorita) 電廠在運轉 38 年後關廠;從 2010 年開始,預計 6 年內,由 Enresa 完成電廠之拆除,總費用估計約 1.35 億歐元。

#### (6) 美國

高階核子廢棄物的處置與貯存持續是一主要未解的議題;NEI於 2006年的報告,估計進行所有合適核電廠除役之總費用為 320 億美元,平均每部機約 3 億美元;大約有 2/3 機組已經設有除役基金,其餘將在未來 20 年內完成除役基金之創設。

#### (7) 中國大陸

中國已變得大部分可自我滿足的燃料循環,並正變為全盤使用西方技術,惟仍正適用與改善中。基於期望在 2010 年裝置容量達 20GWe, 2020 年達 40GWe,用過核子燃料年產量,由 2010 年的 600 噸到 2020 年的 1,000 噸;累計則分別為約 3,800 噸、12,300 噸。

#### (8) 日本

在 2011 年 3 月 11 日福島一廠(2,719MWe)被大地震及海嘯嚴重地損毀, 已被納入為將要除役的電廠。在 2013 年 8 月,由 JAEA 成立核子除役國際研 究所(International Research Institute for Nuclear Decommissioning (IRID)),日本業主與反應器供應商將聚焦在福島一廠 1-4 號機德除役工作。

#### 2. NDA 供應鏈展覽會現場參訪廠商攤位

共有 202 個廠商攤位,參展廠商名冊如附件四。由於廠商眾多,我方出席人員以蒐集廠商資料為主,且以切割、容器、自動化等方面為重點。計蒐集有 PaR System Ltd.(自動化、遙控、抓具、切割)、DBD Limited(除役與廢棄物管理)、Wollrover Ltd.(爬牆混凝土刨除)、Graham Engineering LTD.(切割、鍛壓、焊接、容器)、西屋、Smith Engineering(吸附劑)、Steve Vick International(地下管件切割、取出、封塞)等。

### 三、 心得及建議

- (一)英國於 2005 年成立 NDA(為行政公法人組織),政府將幾個準備除役的核設施所有權轉移給 NDA,但它不直接營運管理所擁有的核設施,而是經由國際招標方式,與有執照運轉人(即廠址執照公司(Site Licence Companies, SLCs))簽訂管理及運轉合約,針對每一廠址進行發包採購一廠址除役專案計畫,由 SLC 負責營運管理核設施,包括準備廠除役計畫、執行與再下包工作。在 SLCs 與 NDA 合約期間,SLCs之母公司(Parent Body Organizations, PBOs)擁有部分持股,由 PBO 一起負責營運管理廠址除役專案計畫。
- (二)經由台英雙方(台電公司/核研所與 NDA)這兩年來密集之參訪交流,尤其這次與 NDA 在 Warrington 辦公室之一整天座談,加上第二天的供應鏈展覽會的實地感受,已了解到英國政府在核電除役之長遠規劃。英國認知到必須解決 50,60 年代快速發展核電所遺留下來的問題,經過 90 年代至 21 世紀初之歷練, NDA 目前負責全英國共 19 個廠址之除役。英國的作法為由政府編預算出資,NDA 負責向國際招商與發包及執行期間之管理工作,並依待除役廠址之特性,將 19 個廠址加以劃分成 6 個部門,並經招標與國內外著名專業公司(如西屋、Areva、EnergySolutions等)簽署協議書作為母公司(PBO),再由 PBO 出技術與專業人力,與各核設施原運轉員工組成廠址執照公司(SLC),NDA 則直接與各 SLC 簽約,由 SLC 負責未來之除役相關工作,並將該廠址之證照轉移給 SLC。

- (三)英國政府藉由國外知名大廠(如西屋、Areva、EnergySolutions等)之技術引進與實務執行,並鼓勵國內中小企業積極參與實務工作及研發創新,近十年來,已在國內外發展出相當數量的核電除役供應鏈。NDA 隸屬於英國政府能源及氣候變遷部,於2011年開始舉辦除役技術供應鏈展覽會,該年辦理的第一屆展覽會,約有300人出席,而今年的第三屆展覽會則有1,300人參加,由此可知,核能除役市場在快速成長中。除此之外,英國貿易及投資部則結合各駐外機構人員(這次同行的蘇韻如組長就是該部派駐台灣的成員),與各國有除役需求機構接觸(如我國台電公司與核研所),邀請各國代表來參加這個研討會,讓英國國內中小企業組合而成的供應鏈,有個固定的交易平台,以協助各中小企業能與國外需求單位媒合,並讓各供應鏈廠商更新國外需求者之名冊,為未來發展合作服務鋪路。亦即,英國政府花了必須支付的錢,解決自己的問題,同時也讓國內各中小企業得以茁壯,以趕上未來20-30年世界各國即將面臨的核電除役市場需求。
- (四)台電公司正積極規劃「核一廠除役計畫許可申請」工作,且政配合經濟部推動「成立放射性廢棄物專責機構任務編組辦公室」,故本次參訪有雙重意義。首先,英國目前除役的電廠均屬氣冷式的 Magnox 反應器,雖然與我們的輕水式有差異,但除汙、切割與特性調查等技術,仍是相通且可相互參考的。其次,NDA做為政府之策略機構,汲取英國透過公法人運作處理核後端業務之經驗,可作為未來我國推動成立核後端管理專責機構之參考。
- (五)2013 年 11 月 12 日,我方拜訪 NDA Warrington 辦公室時,NDA 給我們如何編寫 除役計畫及如何管理承包商等的建議,應該是我們未來在進行除役現場工作時之 學習與參考。
- (六)核能除役市場在快速成長,考量 103 年正值辦理核一廠除役計畫,建議明年亦繼續派員參加該重要的展覽會,以蒐集及更新相關除役資訊。

## 四、附錄

#### 附件一、英國核子除役局(Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, NDA)簡介

核設施除役機構(Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, NDA)是依據英國 2004 年能源法,於 2005 年成立的一非政府部門公眾機構;係一策略性機構,擁有以往隸屬 UKAEA(United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority)與 BNFL(British Nuclear Fuels plc) 的民用核子債務與資產。負責:

- 1. 這些核子設施的除役與清理
- 2. 確保所有的放射性與非放射性廢棄物產出,均被安全地管理
- 3. 執行政府的核子廢棄物之長期管理政策
- 4. 發展全英之核子低放廢棄物(LLW)策略與計畫
- 5. 詳細檢查英國能源之除役規劃

NDA 的目的為以安全及經濟有效的態度,將英國的民用核子遺產除役與清理,並可能的話,加速專案工作來降低危害。NDA 將藉由一系列競爭下,引進創新技術及委託專家來達成。NDA 向能源及氣候變遷部(Department of Energy and Climate Change, DECC)負責;然對於 NDA 在蘇格蘭的某些功能方面,則對蘇格蘭部長負責。

NDA 的高優先任務為對安全、環境責任,以及提供納稅人繳費被有價值的使用。NDA 不直接管理 NDA 所擁有的設施;而是經由與有執照運轉人(即廠執照公司 (Site Licence Companies, SLCs)之管理及運轉合約,在每一廠址發包一廠址專案計畫。

管理廠址包括準備廠計畫、執行與再下包工作。母公司(Parent Body Organizations, PBOs)在 SLCs 與 NDA 合約期間,擁有部分持股,PBO 負責管理廠址專案計畫,附表 1 所示。NDA 並透過競標,定期讓各 PBO 間相互競爭。

NDA 的放射性廢棄物管理理事會(Radioactive Waste Management Directorate, RWMD)將負責提供地質處置場,截至目前,它的擁有權將開放給其他 NDA 廠址相

互競爭。但在決定這是否為一適當的執行方法前,政府、主管機關與供應廠家間之 進一步對話是有需要的。

能源及氣候變遷部(United Kingdom's economics and finance ministry)與女王資產部(Her Majesty's Treasury(HM Treasury))共同來決定 NDA 的年度運作預算,包括有來自政府之資助及 NDA 商業資產之營收。2013/2014 年之預算為 32 億英鎊,其中23 億為政府資助,9 億屬商業營收。另廠址之花費為 30 億英鎊,非廠址為 2 億英鎊。

NDA 目前 19 個核子廠址。英國民用核電廠計畫在戰後軍用核武生產鈽而滋長; 自 1946 年來,英國在全英推展核研究與發展場址之主要核子計畫,在包括有 1953 至 1971 年間,建造 26 部反應器。另核子在處理設施也有興建,以因應來自軍民用 計畫需求之增加。這個遺產的問題之一,對照到現代核電廠為有限的可得資訊。例 如,在某些老舊設施,廢棄物的詳細盤存並不存在及缺乏可靠的設計圖。某些圍繞 著清理的技術議題,在它們能被處理前將需要創新與先進的科技。

過去 60 年間,來自核電廠第一代 Magnox 艦隊,已實質成為全英供電之一部分。這些 11 座電廠已產生超過 900 TWh 電力,相當於過去 45 年間供應 5 百萬家庭所需用電。其中只有 2 部仍運轉中,但已接近運轉生命壽限。這個核子遺產目前已成為英國的一主要公共資產,而必須以有規劃及聚焦的態度處理之。NDA 就是這樣於2005 年創立,以取代之前為 BNFL(British Nuclear Fuels plc)與 UKAEA(United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority)所擁有廠址的除役責任。

#### NDA 的資產

#### Sellafield

Sellafield 自 1940 年代以來,就在核工業扮演著樞紐的角色,它在 2 平方哩範圍內,提供了核子燃料再處理、核子燃料製造及核子物料與放射性廢棄物之貯存。他亦存放某些有害廢棄物,故是我們優先適當處理的對象。

在 Sellafield 廠址亦座落著 Calder Hall 核電廠,為第一座併網供電者;另擁有 3 部反應器之 Windscale 核電廠,其中一部在 1957 年因火災而嚴重損毀,因而增加除 役之額外挑戰。

#### Magnox 反應器廠址

Magnox 核電廠艦隊包括有 11 座核電廠 : Berkeley, Bradwell, Calder Hall, Chapelcross, Dungeness A, Hinkley Point A, Hunterston A, Oldbury, Sizewell A, Trawsfynydd 與 Wylfa。

所有電廠均依下列階段演變轉換(請參附表 2):

- 1. 運轉及發電(目前僅 Wylfa)
- 2. 核子燃料移除-核子燃料自反應器移出並轉送至 Sellafield 進行再處理: Chapelcross, Dungeness A, Sizewell A, 而 Calder Hall 將在 2012 年執行。
- 3. 監護準備-在這階段,核子廢棄物如渣泥/樹酯及有害廢棄物如石棉均已移出廠址 (Trawsfynydd, Berkeley, Hinkley Point A, Bradwell and Hunterston A)。
- 4. 監護-這階段,廠址與反應器廠房於最終廠址解除管制前,維持在安全狀態下。
- 5. 最終廠址解除管制-這是當地質處置場已完成,可提供除役產生之剩餘廢棄物移 往處置,才可以發生。當這些活動完成後,廠址即達到其指定的最後狀態。

#### **Dounreay**

Dounreay 為英國的快滋生反應器研究中心,自 1955 年開始至 1994 年結束;目前成為蘇格蘭地區最大的核子清理與拆除計畫。

#### Harwell and Winfrith

Harwell 在 1946 年設立,為英國第一個原子能研究機構;而 Winfrith 則為 ground breaking reactor 之主要研究中心,自 1950 年代末期開始發展至 1990 年代結束。兩個廠址均包括有許多核子研究設施,包括鈽操作設施、放射性實驗室、核子廢棄物處理與貯存設施;除役均已展開中。

#### 低放射性廢棄物處置場

低放射性廢棄物處置場位於近 Drigg 的 West Cumbria, 自 1959 年起接收低放射性廢棄物。主要來源為以鐵路運自 Sellafield 的廢棄物;英國其餘核設施及如醫用、研究用非核設施的廢棄物則以陸運。

#### Capenhurst

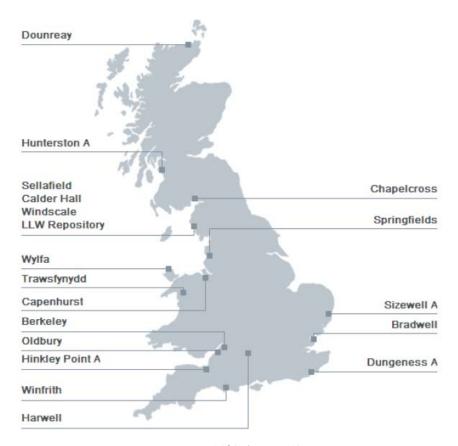
Capenhurst 內有鈾濃縮廠及其他相關設施,於 1982 年停止運轉。它同時安全地 貯存全英之耗乏鈾與六氟化鈾存量。Capenhurst 廠址緊鄰 Urenco 廠址,其為商業用 濃縮鈾廠。

#### **Springfields**

自 1940 年代起,Springfields 即為全英核電廠及國際客戶製造核子燃料元件;除了核子燃料製造外,它亦開始執行各種除役活動。在 2010 年 3 月,NDA 與西屋簽約,將 Springfields 的商業運轉與工作人員轉移給西屋;而西屋過去曾在 NDA 委託下,成功地管理了 Springfields 五年時間。

附表1 NDA 各廠址所屬 SLC 及 PBO

Site	Site Licence Company	Parent Body Organisation (& owning consortia)
Berkeley Bradwell Dungeness A Hinkley Point A Sizewell A	Magnox South	Reactor Sites Management Company Ltd (Energy Solutions Inc)
Chapelcross Hunterston A Oldbury Trawsfynydd Wylfa	Magnox North	Reactor Sites Management Company Ltd (Energy Solutions Inc)
Calder Hall Capenhurst Sellafield Windscale	Sellafield Ltd	Nuclear Management Partners Limited (URS, Amec and Areva)
Low Level Waste Repository	LLWR Ltd	UK Nuclear Waste Management Limited (URS, Studsvik, Areva and Serco)
Dounreay	Dounreay Site Restoration Ltd	UKAEA Limited (Babcock International Group PLC)
Harwell Winfrith	Research Sites Restoration Ltd	UKAEA Limited (Babcock International Group PLC)
Springfields	Decommissioning activity on this site is pe subsidiary of Westinghouse Electric UK Ho	rformed by Springfields Fuels Limited, a wholly-owned



附圖10 NDA 所轄廠址分佈

附表2 NDA 所轄廠址之各階段年譜

Station	Generation	Defuelling	Care & Maintenance Preparations	Care & Maintenance	Final Site Clearance
Calder Hall	1956-2003	2012-2015	2015-2024	2024-2105	2105-2115
Chapelcross	1959-2004	2008-2011	2011-2022	2022-2116	2116-2128
Berkeley	1962-1989	1989-1992	1992-2026	2026-2074	2074-2083
Bradwell	1962-2002	2002-2006	2006-2027	2027-2095	2095-2104
Hunterston A	1964-1990	1990-1995	1995-2020	2020-2081	2081-2090
Dungeness A	1965-2006	2008-2011	2011-2034	2034-2102	2102-2111
Hinkley Point A	1965-1999	2000-2004	2004-2030	2030-2095	2095-2104
Trawsfynydd	1965-1993	1993-1995	1995-2021	2021-2088	2088-2098
Sizewell A	1966-2006	2009-2012	2012-2034	2034-2102	2102-2110
Oldbury	1967-2011	2012-2014	2014-2027	2027-2095	2096-2101
Wylfa*	1971-2012	2011-2015	2015-2025	2025-2116	2116-2125

<sup>\*</sup>Generation dates subject to regulatory and DECC approval. Defuelling commencement date will be driven by the generation extension, however the end date will be maintained within MOP constraints. Dates are correct at the time of going to press, for latest information visit www.nda.gov.uk

#### 附件二、台電公司與 NDA 公司簡報資料

# Taiwan Power Company- NDA Decommissioning Workshop



An Interactive Workshop with TPC and INER at NDA's Hinton House Office, 12 November 2013

#### Attendees

Mr Hsien-Lang Chiu, Deputy Director, TPC

Mr Hun-Ghy Wu, Engineer, TPC

Mr Chien Liang Shih, Director, Mechanical & Systems Engineering Program, INER Ms Yun-Ju Su, Senior Commercial Officer, UKTI, British Trade & Cultural Office, Taiwan

#### NDA representatives:

Mr Alan Moore, Head of Operational Performance Mrs Amanda French, Head of Contract Delivery Mr Chris Kaye, Head of Non-NDA Liabilities Oversight Mr Andy Ridpath, Lead Project Controls Manager

Mr Mike Calloway, Lead Programme Manager

Mr John Mathieson, Head of International Relations Mr Paul Dootson, Sales Manager, INS

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Setting the Scene - Nuclear Power and Decommissioning Planning in Taiwan

Decommissioning Project of Chinshan Nuclear Power Plant

> Taiwan Power Company Nov. 12, 2013

### **Purpose and Agenda**

- To provide further information to TPC and INER on decommissioning planning and execution of decommissioning projects within the NDA in order to assist TPC and INER with the development of a decommissioning plan for Chinshan.
- . To cover
- > Introductions and purpose of the workshop
- > Nuclear generation in Taiwan and the need for decommissioning planning
- > Short recap on key elements of the presentations made to TPC in September
- > NDA's practical experience in NPP decommissioning planning and work execution
- > Structure and elements of a 'good' decommissioning plan
- > NDA's experience of managing decommissioning contractors
- > Future NDA/TPC interactions and NDA support
- > Wrap-up and key themes from the day



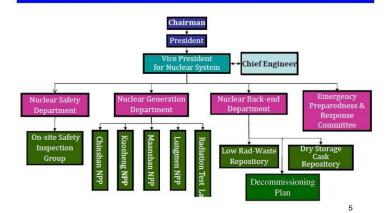
#### Content

- 1. Electric Power Generation and Nuclear Power System in Taiwan
- 2. Introduction to Chinshan NPP
- 3. Background and regulations for NPP Decommissioning
- 4. Planning and Scheduling of Chinshan NPP Decommissioning
- 5. Budget Resource for Decommissioning
- 6. Closing Remark

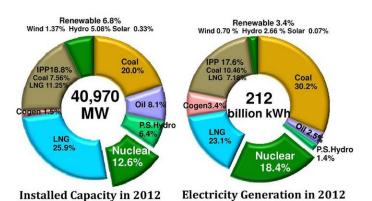
# Electric Power Generation and Nuclear Power System in Taiwan

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## Nuclear Power Organization Chart in Taipower



### **Electric Power Generation in Taiwan**



er Generation Fleet

# Nuclear Power Generation Fleet of Taipower



The Chinshan Nuclear Power Plant



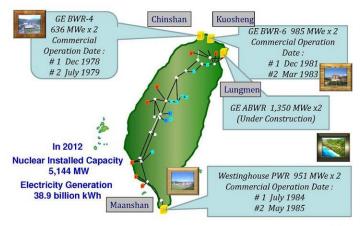
The Maanshan Nuclear Power Plant



The Kuosheng Nuclear Power Plant



The Lungmen Nuclear Power Plant



#### 7



### **Introduction to Chinshan NPP**



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Bird Eye View of Power Block Chinshan NPP



Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (Phase I) 11

### National Energy Policy after Fukushima Event

- ➤ Ensure safety of nuclear energy
- ➤ Develop environment-friendly low-carbon green energy production
- > Steadily reducing the dependence on nuclear power and becoming a nuclear-free nation
- ➤ Move gradually towards nuclear-free homeland
- Declared by President on November 3, 2011

## Background and Regulations for NPP Decommissioning

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## **Alternative Energy Resources**

- ➤ Conventional fossil
- ➤ LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)
- ➤ Renewable: Wind Power, Solar Power





## Steadily Reducing Nuclear Power

Plant & Unit	Operation Terminated	Preliminary Plan for Decommissioning
Chinshan -1	December, 2018	December, 2015
Chinshan -2	July, 2019	July, 2016
Kuosheng -1	December, 2021	December, 2018
Kuosheng -2	March, 2023	March, 2020
Maanshan -1	July, 2024	July, 2021
Maanshan -2	May, 2025	May, 2022

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## Regulatory Requirements for Decommissioning (1/2)

- Taipower is required to submit decommissioning plan to the Atomic Energy Council for approval 3 years prior to permanent shutdown of nuclear reactors.
- Taipower is required to submit Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of decommissioning for approval. The EIA should demonstrate compliance with environmental laws and regulations.

**Government Regulations** 

- Nuclear Reactor Facilities Regulation Act
- Enforcement Rules for the Implementation of Nuclear Reactor Facilities Regulation Act
- Guideline for Nuclear Reactor Facilities
   Decommissioning Planning
- Environmental Impact Assessment Act
- Standards for Determining Specific Items and Scope of Environmental Impact Assessments for Development Activities

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## Regulatory Requirements for Decommissioning (2/2)

- Decommissioning of nuclear reactor facilities should be done by dismantlement and be completed within 25 years from issuance of decommissioning permit.
- Dismantled or removed equipment, structure or material, shall be stored in facilities approved by government authorities.

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#### Decommissioning Plan Submittal for Chinshan NPP

Plant	Unit	Operating License	Submittal Deadline
Chinshan	1	1978~2018	2015
	2	1979~2019	2015

Planning and Scheduling of Chinshan NPP Decommissioning

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## Decommissioning Project Work Schedule for Chinshan NPP

Preparation Phase (7 years)	2012~2018	Decommissioning strategy and technique research programs	
		Preliminary investigation and site radiological characterization	
		Preparation of decommissioning plan (DP) and environmental impact assessment (EIA)	
	2016~2018	Submittal of DP and EIA for approval (3 years)	
2019~2043 Execution Phase (25 years)	2019~2026	Transitions after plant shutdown (8 years)	
	2027~2038	Decommissioning and dismantling (12 years)	
	2039~2041	Final site radiation survey (3 years)	
	2042~2043	Site remediation and restoration ( 2 years)	

## Preparation Phase (2012~2018)

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#### What we have done before 2012?

- Organize Decommissioning task force and conduct regulations review
- Cost estimate for Chinshan NPP Decommissioning Project
- Estimate radioactive waste generation during Chinshan NPP decommissioning
- Invite experienced vendors for presentation and information exchange in nuclear facility decommissioning
- Join EPRI Decommissioning Program and conduct training and benchmark trip to overseas decommissioning plants
- Notice of contract award to INER for DP preparation

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## Preparation Phase (2012~2018)

#### To be completed

- Conducting 38 research and development programs associated with methodology and techniques of NPP decommissioning (by INER)
- Preparation of DP and EIA and submittal for approval by AEC and EPA
- > Application for joining OECD/NEA-CPD Project

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## I. System Reclassification and Safety Evaluation after Permanent Shutdown

- ➤ Planning and operational safety analysis of independent spent fuel pool island
- ➤ Criticality and thermo flow safety analysis
- ➤ Radiation safety analysis
- ➤ Structural Integrity safety analysis
- ➤ Seismic safety analysis
- > Severe weather (earthquake, tsunami, etc.,)

R & D Program in Chinshan NPP Decommissioning Project

- 38 programs in total covering assessment, analysis and research associated with NPP decommissioning
- System reclassification and safety evaluation after permanent shutdown
- Study in dismantling process and sequence
- Management of decommissioning radwaste
- Radiological safety analysis
- Development of NPP decommissioning information management system

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### II. Study in Dismantling Process and Sequence

- > Engineering management and work scheduling
- Dismantling sequence for large components and RC structures
- 3-D modeling simulation of RPV segmentation

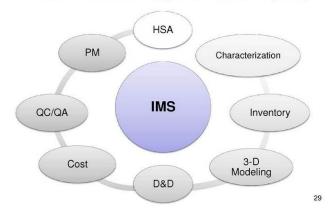


#### III. Management of Decommissioning Radwaste:

- > LLW processing facility and conceptual design
- > LLW in-plant storage and conceptual design
- > Waste soil storage site and conceptual design
- > Transportation of GTCC waste to ISFSI
- ➤ Spent fuel reprocessing planning
- > Retrieval of spent fuel from ISFSI
- ➤ Design and development in LLW containers

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## V. Development of NPP Decommissioning Information Management System (IMS)



### IV. Radiological Safety Analysis

- >Study in radiation exposure and protection measures for decommissioning workers
- >Study in abnormal radiation exposure of workers under abnormal condition in decommissioning
- ➤ Environmental radiation impact assessment under normal and accidental conditions of decommissioning
- > Environmental radiation survey program during decommissioning

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## Execution Phase (2019~2043)

- I. Transitions after plant shutdown
- II. Decommissioning and Demolition
- III. Radiological Survey and Site Remediation

## I. Transitions after plant shutdown (2019 ~ 2026)

- Removal of fuel materials from RPV to SFP
- Drainage and decontamination for non-SFP related facilities
- > Maintaining Independent operation of SFP
- > Decontamination of RPV and large components
- ➤ Installation of independent spent fuel dry storage
- > Installation of radwaste volume reduction facility

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# III. Radiological Survey and Site Remediation $(2039 \sim 2043)$

- License application for final radiological survey program
- > Site remediation and restoration
- > Final site radiological survey
- > Unconditional site release

II. Decommissioning and Demolition

 $(2027 \sim 2038)$ 

- > Transport of spent fuels from SFP to ISFSI
- > Isolation and dismantling of non SFP related system
- ➤ Drainage, decontamination and dismantling of SFP and related systems
- Removal of RPV and large components
- > Decontamination and cleanup of contaminated soil
- Cleanup and storage of hazardous and radioactive waste
- ➤ Demolition and removal of contaminated material and structure material
- > Activation of clean waste material off-site release

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## **Budget Resource for Decommissioning**

### **Budget Resource**

- Decommissioning will be financed by the nuclear backend fund established in 1986 for financing nuclear backend programs, including low and high level radwaste disposal, spent fuel dry storage, and nuclear power plant decommissioning.
- As the end of September 2013, accumulated amount of the fund was 231.5 billion NTD(~\$7.7 billion USD).

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## Setting the scene.....

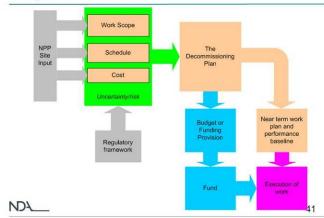
Developing and maturing the decommissioning plan

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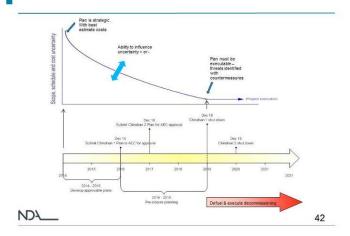
### **Closing Remark**

- The decommissioning project for Chinshan NPP is the first-of-its-kind for Taipower.
- To cope with the challenge, a cross-functional task force has been organized, which integrates outside industrial and academic resources with company workforce.
- Collaboration with international organization to enhance knowledge and skill and benchmark decommissioning experience from nuclear industry will be very beneficial.

# **Decommissioning Plan Purpose and Implementation**



### **Maturing the Decommissioning Plan**



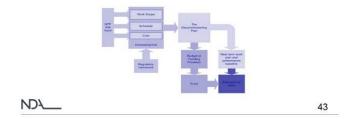
## **Magnox Plan Maturity**

- · Covers the 10 sites managed under the Magnox contract
- First suite of Near Term Work Plans & Lifecycle Baseline Plans produced in 2005
- Informed by the decommissioning (Final site clearance) plan technical document



### **Applying the Decommissioning Plan**

## NDA's Experience with Decommissioning Magnox NPP's



## **Lessons Learned & Maturity**

- · Development of NDA & Magnox understanding
- Evolution of 10 single sites to 1 Site Licence Company to oversee all of them
- Integration of near term work plans and lifetime plans to form the Lifetime Decommissioning Plan for each site
- Better understanding of the scope of work to be executed and interdependencies
- · Understanding of funding impacts on schedule and costs
- Rationalisation of NDA requirements
- · Fitness for purpose approach taken

Promoting the sharing of best practice and learning

## Magnox Plan - Key Items

- NDA prescribed Programme Summary Work Breakdown Structure
- Constrained funding profile for Care & Maintenance preparations phase
- Delivered through a 'Management and Operations' contract
- All fuel despatched to central facility (Sellafield for long term management (these costs are excluded from site plan)
- Continually seeking new waste treatment and disposal routes



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## Care & Maintenance (C&M) Preparations

Four Strategic Programmes for the C& M preparations phase, dealing with hazards and conventional plant -



The retrieval and processing of Fuel Element Debris



The decommissioning of the fuel storage ponds and active effluent treatment facilities at sites



The retrieval and packaging of operational solid and wet ILW for final disposal



The deplanting, demolition and remediation of structures, buildings and land remediation.

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# Magnox Decommissioning Plan Maturity

- Defined lifetime plan phases and where each Magnox NPP is on that journey:
  - Generation Wylfa
  - ➤ Defuelling Chapelcross, Sizewell A & Oldbury
  - Care & Maintenance preparations Berkeley, Bradwell, Dungeness A, Hinkley point A, Hunterston A, Trawsfynydd
  - Care & Maintenance
  - > Reactor Dismantling & Final Site Clearance









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### **Care & Maintenance**

- This period of guiescence allows radiation levels to decay naturally.
- Planning assumption 85 years between end of generation and final site clearance
- · Remotely managed through a single 'hub'
- Passive reactor storage with remote monitoring
- Interim storage facility for ILW to be transferred to the GDF
- All structures which have not been removed from site in a passive safe & secure state:
  - > Turbine hall voids filled or fenced for waste arisings during FSC
  - > Reactors in safestore
  - Ponds demolished or drained and capped



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## Reactor Dismantling & Final Site Clearance

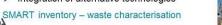
- Final stages of decommissioning; reactor dismantlement, demolition of reactor buildings and site remediation
- Key activities
  - > Reactor dismantling facilities constructed on top of pile-cap
  - Reactor core graphite packaged and stored
  - > Characterisation and segregation of waste
  - Building demolition
  - > Land remediation
  - Declassification





## **Magnox Plan Optimisation**

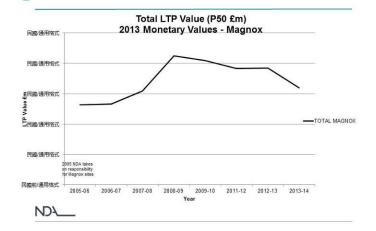
- Significant exercise undertaken in 2010 to review strategy for Magnox site decommissioning
- Funding and capability review
- Seeking value for money for the taxpayer
- · Magnox Optimised Decommissioning Programme
  - > 34 year reduction in C & M Preparations phase
  - > £1.3bn reduction to Lifetime plan
  - > Lead and learn principle
  - > 2 sites into 'early C & M' Bradwell & Trawsfynydd
  - > 2 sites interim care & maintenance Chapelcross & Dungeness
  - > Integration of alternative technologies





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## Magnox Maturity – the journey



## Magnox Site Example - Dungeness A



- · Dungeness A, Kent, UK
- Costs to-go estimated at £1.4bn (US\$2.2bn) (as at April 2013)
- · Commercial, Magnox Reactor, steel reactor pressure vessel
- · 2 units, each Capacity 210 MWe Thermal output 840 MWTh
- · 2 units capacity (1680 MWTh)
- · Date of commissioning 1965
- Date of shutdown 2006 (41 years of operation)

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### Magnox Site Example - Dungeness A

- · Cost estimate to-go based on
  - > Supply chain quotations (near term)
  - > Learning from other sites (near term)
  - > Parametric models for FSC based on Hinkley Point A exercise
  - > Contingency at P80 (Monte Carlo 3 simulation)
- Exclusions
  - > Costs for long term storage of ILW
  - > Fuel reprocessing and storage
  - > HQ management and overheads (Magnox Support Office)
- Assumptions
- > Deferred reactor dismantling
- > Interim storage of ILW



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### Magnox technical achievements

Magnox Delivery

More examples available on YouTube......

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### Magnox Site Example - Dungeness A

#### Additional information

- Dungeness A C&M preparations period 2013 2027
- · Low volume of ILW
- · Fuel Element Debris dissolution completed for site inventory
- · Dissolution being carried out for some of the Bradwell inventory
- Assumes a period of Interim C & M 2019-2023 in order to undertake higher hazard activities elsewhere in Magnox fleet
- · Project management costs included in the project Work Breakdown Structure
- · Includes construction and demolition of an interim storage facility
- Reactor vessel and primary circuit components to be by large piece removal and disposal
- · Reactor dismantling by a mixture of remote, semi-remote & contact working

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## **Decommissioning Planning**

### The Elements of a 'Good' Plan



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### **Purpose of the Lifetime Plan**

- The Lifetime Plan is the over-arching document for each site.
- It describes every activity the clean-up contractors need to complete to take the site from its current state to the agreed site end-state.
- · Simplistically it identifies:
  - the nature of the work to be performed (the scope)
  - when, during the lifetime of the site, the work is to be done (the schedule)
  - how much it is going to cost to discharge the lifetime liabilities (the cost).



### **Lifetime Plan - Principles**

- Needs a clear set of client expectations in terms of quality, timeliness and underpinning
- Needs to be appropriate for that point in time noting that it will
  progress from a high level strategic plan for provisions purposes to
  an detailed plan for the site to manage day-to-day
- . Must be 'owned' by the relevant site, not just head office
- Needs to be regularly updated
- Needs to be aligned with the funding model to be adopted
- Should encompass cultural change as well as technical and financial elements
- Implementation needs strong leadership and a decommissioning organisation that is established well before NPP closure

The elements of a 'good' Lifetime Plan are.....

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### **Purpose of the Lifetime Plan**

Is for information to be collated and arranged in to a single, consistent document (or linked documents)



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## Elements of a Lifetime Plan - Schedule (1/3)

- The scheduled project and programme priorities should align with site strategies.
- The scheduled delivery objectives should be defined and understood for the programme/operating area.
- · Schedule key assumptions and exclusions should be clearly defined
- The schedule should reflect the defined scope of work through an effective work package and activity breakdown.
- The schedule should be constructed with deliverable based activities at an appropriate level of detail to reflect the work scope and the maturity level.
- The schedule is logic linked with a clear critical path (s) and reflects agreed delivery strategies for the project/work package





# Elements of a Lifetime Plan - Schedule (2/3)

- The schedule should be logically aligned to other interfacing programmes/projects with no disconnects between the programme/project and other associated programmes/projects.
- Alignment of underpinning schedules (sub-contractor plans, master production schedule (MPS) etc) need to be clearly demonstrated.
- The schedule should be fully resourced with resource loadings based upon acceptable norms that can be practically implemented.
- The schedule durations should be based upon acceptable norms, where possible based upon demonstrated (near past) performance.
- The schedule must be fully aligned with the cost estimate (Basis of Estimate)



## Elements of a Lifetime Plan - Cost (1/3)

- All the cost elements required to deliver the required end state are included
- The approach to the development of the cost estimates is comprehensively and unambiguously described, providing a clear picture of the estimating techniques used
- Cost and quantity data sets are robust at this point in time
- Clarity is provided on what benchmarking has been carried out
- There is a clear reconciliation with previously produced plans
- The cost estimate incorporates risk and uncertainty, eg by means of probabilistic techniques to derive a 'base cost', 'P-50' (50% chance of success), and 'P80' (20% chance that costs are understated)
- Escalated and discounted values are included and have been correctly calculated



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## Elements of a Lifetime Plan - Schedule (3/3)

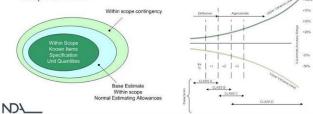
- The schedule must incorporate risk mitigation activities and cost/schedule contingency from risk modelling, where applicable.
- The schedule should be agreed and approved by the work scope manager and should be owned by the delivery team and must take into account the coordination and interfaces with all programme and project participants.
- Logically driven, deliverable based milestones, including strategic milestones and key decision points should be used to demonstrate that the schedule achieves the specified programme/project deliverables and objectives.
- Fallback or contingency schedules should be considered and developed for recognised high risk/concern areas of delivery.
- The schedule should represent the best endeavours towards achieving key stakeholder requirements

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## Elements of a Lifetime Plan - Cost (2/3)

#### Main components of an Estimate:

- Base Estimate shall include the costs of all quantified in-scope work plus normal estimating allowances
- Cost Contingency involves the assessment of uncertainty surrounding the base estimate and the discrete risks pertinent to the scope of work.



## Elements of a Lifetime Plan - Cost (3/3)

- In summary a cost Estimate should be:
  - Credible
  - Well-documented
  - Accurate
  - Comprehensive

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# Elements of a Lifetime Plan - Risks (2/2)

#### **Contingency Development**

- The Base estimate shall be the reference point for the calculation of contingency.
- Contingency development should be commensurate to the complexity of the work scope.
- Appropriate consideration shall be given to the impact of cost uncertainty, schedule uncertainty and discrete risk.
- Appropriate consideration shall be given where to develop and manage contingency i.e. Project, Programme and/or Operating Unit Level.

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## Elements of a Lifetime Plan - Risks (1/2)

- Risks and opportunities are suitably identified and management plans are in place
- All major risks to delivery are identified and risk mitigation activities clearly stated
- · Risk owners are identified
- Risk handling strategies have been developed and risks are quantified
- Contingency values have been informed by the output of risk quantification and estimate uncertainty. Contingency values appear acceptable based on the level of maturity of the programme.

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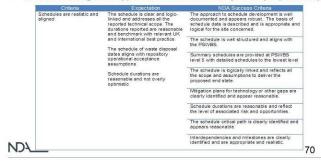
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## Elements of a Lifetime Plan - Quality

- The quality of the Plan has been appropriately produced and assured in line with a documented quality assurance plan within an independently assured Quality Management System.
- Lessons learnt from previous plans or execution of work have been incorporated
- The Plan has been formally reviewed, is compliant and is approved by the client at a senior position, eg Department Head or Director
- The Regulators have been consulted during the development of the Plan and are satisfied with it
- Evidence of broader stakeholder engagement

## Decommissioning Plan – Verification (1/2)

- Purpose to provide client and stakeholder confidence in the plan and its delivery at that point in time
- Satisfy the approvals process
- · Covers: Structure; Quality; Scope; Schedule; Cost; and Risk
- Structured and graded approach used for auditability. Example (schedule):-

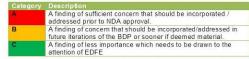


# Expectations at 3 years prior to NPP closure (NDA view)

- Decommissioning project team and 'infrastructure' established
- Clear and resourced work plan to develop the Decommissioning Plans to the point of NPP closure
- Clear understanding with the Regulators of what consents needed and by when to avoid delays
- Scope, schedule and costs are aligned via 'Golden Thread' with evidence of benchmarking applied and appropriate recognition of risks and countermeasures
- Able to start engagement with the supply chain
- Able to start staff retraining program

## Decommissioning Plan – Verification (2/2)

- Establish clear expectations across all stakeholders of what 'success' looks like
- Process is clear, auditable and realistic
- Combination of desk reviews, interviews and drill-down meetings to explore the detailed underpinning
- Findings categorised, example:-



- Improvement recommendations are clear and time-bound
- Contractors fee may be conditional upon approval or commitment to improvement plan say

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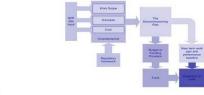
# Expectations at the point of NPP closure (NDA view)

- Relevant Safety Cases and Environmental Assessments prepared and consents in place.
- Key personnel from the stations have been involved to ensure ownership.
- Management process and procedures are in place.
- Workforce transition has occurred (operational focus to decommissioning focus)
- Supply Chain engaged and contracts prepared/signed
- Establishment of suitable delivery organisation and corporate structure.

NOA Clear Stakeholder Management plans.

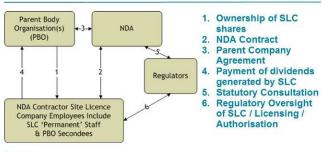
### **Applying the Decommissioning Plan**

### **Effective Contractor Management**



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## **NDA Contracting Arrangements**



#### Notes:

Nuclear Site Licensee is the enduring entity SLC. Owner of SLC is the Parent Body Organisation(s). NDA Primary Contract is with the SLC.

NDA Agreement is with the Parent Body Organisation.

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### **NDA Contracting Principles**

#### Competition is central to our Strategy.

- secure value for money
- promote competition
- · promote best practice

#### Value For Money

- facilitating broad participation
- · transfer risk from the public to the private sector as appropriate
- · focusing on longer term solutions.

#### Innovation

- · promoting fresh approaches to existing challenges
- · seeking solutions in the supply chain
- · focusing on outputs, rather than process.

#### Market Development

- · predictable work flow
- · being open to new ideas and solutions
- · developing a competitive market.

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## Contracting Models Applied by NDA

NDA has moved toward Target Cost contracts (Dounreay and Magnox/RSRL) and efficiency based contracts (Sellafield Ltd/LLWR)

Contract fee payments are generally structured around three areas:

Delivery - achievement of milestones and needs:

- · Robust and auditable milestone delivery
- A multi-year approach where appropriate and alignment to inter-SLC National Programmes schedule where appropriate
- · Allocation of fee values aligned with NDA priorities
- Learning From Experience (LFE) from previous years to continually improve the process

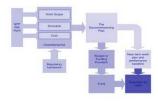
Efficiency - derived through the Value for Money (VfM) savings mechanisms

**Behaviours** – means of incentivising and measuring SLC/PBO behaviours, approach and overall performance. Modifies fee depending upon overall performance against the agree criteria.



# Taiwan Power Company- NDA Decommissioning Workshop

## Wrapping up.....



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#### Way forward





- For TPC to determine
- NDA prepared to support under the MoU
- NDA does not produce decommissioning plans but can support through advice on content and verification of deliverables
- Any support would have to be targeted and planned ahead so as to adequately resource it
- · Further NDA support would likely attract a fee

Discussion	
	End
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### **Key Themes from Workshop**

- · The decommissioning plan is an evolving journey
- Needs clear milestones and expectations of quality and content at each point
- · Specifically, what should the plan look like at point of plant closure?
- · Do not underestimate the time you will need to prepare
- Risks have a major impact on programme and cost identify risks and establish corrective action plan to mitigate
- · Incentivise contractor performance
- · Need for an underpinned baseline
- Appointment of an effective project manager who can demonstrate leadership is key
- Most of the skills, experience and technology is transferrable across
   \_reactor types

附件三、英國能源及氣候變遷部部長 Baroness Verma 在 2013 年 11 月 13 日之演講稿 <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/nda-estate-supply-chain-event-2013">https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/nda-estate-supply-chain-event-2013</a>

## NDA Estate Supply Chain Event 2013

Organisation:

Department of Energy & Climate Change

Delivered on:

13 November 2013 (Transcript of the speech, exactly as it was delivered)

Page history:

Published 18 November 2013

Policy:

Increasing the use of low-carbon technologies

Topics:

Climate change and Energy

Minister:

**Baroness Verma** 

Location:

EventCity, Manchester

Speech by Baroness Verma to the NDA Estate Supply Chain Event 2013.



### Introduction

It gives me great pleasure to join John Clarke in welcoming you all to this event in Manchester. As the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State within the Department of Energy and Climate Change I have formal responsibility for the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority and, alongside my other government colleagues, recognize the substantial challenge that we have set John and his team, not to mention the various Site License Companies and numerous companies within the supply chain.

## New nuclear opportunities

This conference takes place at a critical time for nuclear power in the UK. We are on the cusp of a new build renaissance.

I'm sure you will have seen the press coverage announcing that the government and EDF Group have reached commercial agreement on the key terms of a proposed investment contract for the Hinkley Point C nuclear power station in Somerset. This is an enormous step forward towards the construction of the first new nuclear power station in the UK in a generation.

It will begin the process of replacing the existing fleet of nuclear stations, most of which are due to close by the early 2020s.

And the opportunities this brings are huge. Building Hinkley Point C will have significant benefits for the UK economy. For example, UK companies could benefit from getting up to 57% of the work.

And EDF have estimated that 25,000 jobs will be created during construction, with 5,600 people employed on site at peak of construction, and 900 permanent jobs over 60 years of expected operation.

## **Decommissioning opportunities**

Key to the successful delivery of the new nuclear fleet will be a strong domestic workforce and supply chain.

However, you know as well as I, that the majority of this industry is currently and rightly occupied with the vital work of existing power generation and decommissioning which make a significant contribution to the economy today.

It is within these parts of the nuclear sector and the wider construction industry that we have developed a strong and globally respected workforce— and this will also provide the foundations on which the new nuclear programme can prosper.

Earlier this year the government published our Nuclear Industrial Strategy which, with its many supporting documents, covers our commitment and vision for all elements of the nuclear sector.

The Strategy sets out a number of goals and actions that will support the supply chain: from an increased focus on fundamental R&D in our universities and the National Nuclear Laboratory; to ensuring that we can develop and maintain the necessary skills for both the home market and exporting our knowledge to the rest of the world.

The United Kingdom has a proud and long history as one of the early nuclear pioneers. We have led the world in early reactor design, and operation, many of which set world records for their safety and operation.

Later today I have the pleasure of visiting the Springfields site to see the valuable work that Westinghouse do supplying nuclear fuel to meet the existing EDF needs whilst also discharging the legacy mission for the NDA.

When we consider that £1.6bn is spent annually on the NDA Estate it presents us with a unique and challenging opportunity for the supply chain.

That's why I am committed to supporting events such as this and doing all I can to enable the supply to be successful. Not just for the obvious regional and national benefit that this level of expenditure brings to jobs, education and growth but also to help sell UK businesses abroad, as the nuclear sector is a global business.

### **International**

I am pleased that, for the first time, this year's NDA Suppliers Day has an international perspective. I strongly believe that it is vitally important for countries to be collaboratively addressing and sharing experiences in decommissioning and waste management so the public are reassured that the legacy issues of nuclear are being dealt with.

Through UKTI, we have invited a number of important overseas representatives from countries that either have an existing waste management or decommissioning programme or are about to start one.

I'm delighted to welcome our overseas delegates to today's event and hope they have an interesting and productive time in the UK. Your presence here in Manchester provides opportunities for us to develop new partnerships and forge stronger links with overseas markets.

In the coming years the kinds of services and equipment you all provide will see significant global growth:

- 69 reactors are under construction with a further 272 proposed. The World Nuclear Association predicts about \$1.5 trillion of potential investment in New Nuclear Build by 2025, across circa 30 countries.
- By 2030 the International Atomic Energy Authority estimates that 145 reactors will have been decommissioned at a cost of £250bn with the total liability for reactors, fuel cycle facilities and research activities over the next 50 years estimated at approximately \$1000 billion.

I want to see the UK take advantage of this and for our nuclear industry to become a global leader and truly compete in the global race for jobs and growth.

Our UK nuclear industry can provide a significant contribution to overseas civil nuclear programmes, particularly in decommissioning and waste management where, over many years, our companies have developed an extensive array of specialist expertise and technology.

In this afternoon's international seminar, hosted by UKTI, you will be able to hear from some of our overseas delegates on developments in their countries to help you understand how to access that global market.

I very much encourage, and hope, you take advantage of this opportunity.

### **SMEs**

As well as my other Ministerial duties I am also the DECC Small and Medium Enterprise Minister. My government is committed to increasing the value of work that is won by this vital community which makes up a substantial element of the UK economy but has not been as successful as it could be in winning work with us.

My Department has set itself the target of awarding 19% of our spend to SME's by the end of the current Parliament. The NDA accounts for a substantial proportion of our expenditure

which is why I am so pleased that they have embraced this challenge so positively and aggressively.

John has highlighted a number of actions that are beginning to make a difference, it's worth stressing at this point that the target is not about counting the numbers better but about the SME community and others winning more work and doing so on merit, not because of any target that I or others may have set.

### **Graduate opportunities**

In drawing my speech to a conclusion I would just like to highlight two areas of particular note.

As some of you may be aware this years nuclear graduates have been tasked to set up and run a successful SME business alongside their other commitments.

As an entrepreneur before I entered government I really appreciate the benefit this experience will give our nuclear leaders of the future. I wish them well in their endeavours; learning by doing is a wonderful opportunity.

### **SME Best Practice Guidance**

Secondly, last year the NDA set up a National SME Steering group structure with the aim of giving SME's from across the UK more influence.

Today I am delighted to announce the publication of the "Better Practise Innovation for SMEs" guidance which is a product of hard work by SMEs supported by Tier 2's and designed to help us all understand how successful innovation can deliver material benefits to all.

I commend this guide to you all and I am pleased that later today I will be able to meet up with the other SME Regional Groups along with colleagues from across the three governments to explore further opportunities to improve our collective performance and remove further barriers to entry.

#### **Conclusion**

Barriers to entry was one of the reason why a single NDA Estate event was first conceived. Three years ago the first event in Bolton had 300 attendees, today I'm advised there are 1200 of us in the room, with clients representing regional, national and international opportunities and inspiring exhibitors which I'm sure will help remind ourselves how strong the Supply Chain really is.

Building on the UK's proud heritage as a nuclear pioneer, this is a clear indication of the renaissance of the industry, and absolutely integral to this is will be a strong domestic supply chain. This is clearly a sector with a long, bright and prosperous future ahead of it. By working together, we can take advantage of the opportunities for the sector both locally at home, and internationally in the global race for jobs and growth.

Please enjoy the day and I trust that you will consider the time that you spend away from your business has been worthwhile and provided you with opportunities to network, connect and build new contacts.

Thank you.

### 中譯本

### 2013 年 NDA 資產供應鏈展覽會

組織:能源及氣候變遷部

時間: 2013年11月13日提出, 2013年11月18日公布

地點: 曼徹斯特 EventCity Baroness Verma 於 2013 年 NDA 資產供應鏈展覽會場之演講

部長:Baroness Verma

#### 簡介

加入 John Clarke 歡迎各位參與曼徹斯特展覽會,給予我莫大之榮耀;作為能源及氣候變遷部下議院部長,我擁有對核能除役署正式的責任,且隨著我其他政府的同事,承認我們曾幫 John 與他的團隊設定之實質挑戰,而不論提到各個廠址授照公司及在供應鏈內的大量公司。

#### 新核能機會

這個研討會正好在英國核能的關鍵時機舉行;我們正處於新建核能機組復興之尖端。

我相信你們有在報紙上看到政府與法國電力集團 EDF 宣布在 Somerset 的 Hinkley Point C 核電機組新投資案,在關鍵項目上已達成商業協議。這在一個新世代中,對英國第一座新核電機組的興建,向前邁進巨大的一步。

現存核電廠大多數即將在 2020 年代關閉,這新核電機組的興建將是啟動替代現存核電 船艦過程的開始。

而由此帶來的機會是巨大的。興建 Hinkley Point C 將對英國經濟有顯著的利益。例如, 英國公司能因而獲致高達 57%的工作。

而據法國電力集團 EDF 估計在興建期間,將創造有 25,000 個職缺,在興建高峰期電 廠將雇用達 5,600 人,且在預期的運轉 60 年期間將有 900 個永久職位。

#### 除役機會

一強有力的國內工作團隊與供應鏈將是核能艦隊成功成功交付任務的關鍵。

然而,你們跟我一樣知道,這個工業之主力目前正被現有核能發電與除役之必要例行 工作所佔據,而它們對今日的經濟有顯著的貢獻。

那是在核能部門的這些分項及較寬廣興建工業中,發展出一強有力及全球性受尊敬的團隊,而這亦將提供新核能計畫可蓬勃發展之基礎。

今年早期,政府出版了我們的核能工業策略,並附上許多支持文件,已涵蓋了我們在 核能部門所有單元的承諾與願景。該策略設定了幾個支持供應鏈的目標與行動:從在我們 的大學中的基本研發漸增聚焦;到確保我們能夠對國內市場及輸出我們的知識至世界各地 兩者,以發展與維持必要的技藝。

英國擁有一驕傲與長久歷史作為早期核能先驅者之一員;我們曾領導世界在早期的反應器設計與運轉,這些許多也對它們的安全與運轉,設定了世界紀錄。

今天稍晚,我將有此榮幸前往 Springfields 廠參訪,以見證西屋承作的供應符合現今法國電力公司所需之核子燃料,以及也為 NDA 從事清理遺留廢棄物任務等有價值工作。

當我們考慮到每年有 16 億英鎊花費在 NDA 資產上,他將給予我們對於供應鏈一個獨一上挑戰的機會。

那是為何我承諾支持如此的展覽會,並盡我所能使供應能夠成功。並不只是對於明顯的區域性與國家利益,因為這種程度的冒進將帶來工作、教育與成長;也將幫助促銷英國商業至海外,因為核能部門為全球商務。

#### 國際性

我很高興,這是第一次,今年的 NDA 供應商日具備國際觀點。我強烈地相信在除役 與廢棄物管理方面願意合作與經驗分享的國家是十分重要的,以便讓民眾被再保證核能遺 留下來的議題能被處理好。

透過 UKTI,我們邀請了許多來自已有廢棄物管理或除役計畫,或者即將要有的國家的重要代表們。我很高興得歡迎我們的海外貴賓們來參加今天的展覽會,並期望他們在英

國會有一個有趣及有生產力的時間。你們在曼徹斯特的參與,為我們提供了與海外市場發展新夥伴關係及鍛造強有力的聯結。

在未來幾年內,你們所提供的服務與設備將看到顯著的全球成長:

- 有 69 部新機組興建中,另有 272 部規劃中。世界核能協會(WNA)預測於 2025 年在 30 個國家的新建核機組約有 1.5 兆美元的潛在投資。
- 而 IAEA 則估計於 2030 年,會有 145 部機組將會被除役,總計將有 1,500 億英鎊的經費; 而在未來 50 年,對於反應器、燃料循環設施及研究活動之總債務大約 1 兆美元。

我想要看到英國因而受益,讓我們的核工業變成一全球領導者,並真正地在職缺與成長方面能在全球競賽有競爭。

我們的英國核工業能提供一顯著的貢獻給海外民用核能計畫,特別在廚藝與廢棄物管理,經過這麼多年,我們的公司已發展出一廣泛的專家-技術的矩陣。

在下午由 UKTI 舉辦的國際研討會,你們能夠傾聽某些來自海外貴賓有關他們國家發展狀況,可幫助你們了解進入全球市場。

我非常鼓勵與希望你們因由這個機會而受益。

#### SMEs 中小企業

與我的其他部務職責,我亦為能源及氣候變遷部中小企業負責人。我的政府承諾增加 被這個重要社群贏得的工作之價值,他可為英國經濟塑造一實質的單元,但也未如他可能 在與我們贏得工作那樣地成功。

能源及氣候變遷部已設定在本屆議會結束前,將花費我們經費的 19%給中小企業。而 NDA 說明了我們所花費的一實質部分,這是為何我會如此高興,因為他們已如此正面地與 有野心地抓住了這個挑戰。

John 已列舉了許多使其不同的展開行動,在目標還未計入較好數目時,它是值得的在 這個點上施壓的;

#### 畢業生機會

在為我的演講做結論前,我只想列舉特殊的兩個領域;你們中有些人知道今年核工畢業生已沿著他們的其他承諾,被指派去建立與運作一成功的中小企業商務。

在我進入政府前,作為一企業家,我真的感謝這將給我們未來核能領導人經驗而來的 利益。我希望他們在他們的努力下好好發展,藉由工作來學習是一個奇妙的機會。

#### 中小企業最佳練習指引

其二,去年NDA設立一國家指導小組,其目的為施給英國中小企業更具影響力。

今天,我很高興來宣布"中小企業之較佳創新實務"指引,它是由 Tier 2's 支持,中小企業之艱困的產品;是設計來幫助我們大家了解如何成功的創新,以便能傳送利益給大家。

我推薦這本指引給你們大家,而我也很高興今天稍後我將與我的同事們和其他中小企業區域小組成員碰面,透過三方政府創造進一步的機會改善我們的集體績效及排除跨入之障礙。

#### 結論

跨入障礙是為何一個單一 NDA 展覽會第一次舉辦。三年前在 Bolton 的第一次展覽會有 300 人與會;而今天我被告知有 1,200 人在場,其中有代表區域、國家與國際機會的當事人,以及我確信會幫助提醒我們自己供應鏈事實上有多強壯的這個激勵人心之參展人。

建構在英國值得驕傲的遺產作為核能先驅者,這是一個清楚的該工業復興的指標,且 絕對地對整體而言將是一搶有利的國內供應鏈。這明確地顯示這個部門將有一長期、明亮 與繁榮的未來在前。大家工作在一起,我們能在這個部門的全球職缺與成長競賽中,於國 內在地與國際雙方面機會獲利。

請享受今天的展覽,而我相信你們將根據你們的商務需求考量停留時間,以建立網絡與新合約。

謝謝你們。

附件四、參展廠商名冊(LIST OF MEET THE BUYERS/SELLERS)

Stand	Exhibitor area	Stand	Exhibitor area
89	AMEC Nuclear Projects	38	James Fisher Nuclear Ltd
34	Atkins/AREVA Partnership	112	Kaefer
37	Atos IT Service s UK	196	KDC
92	Balfour Beatty Civil Engineering	28	MITIE
35	Capita Resourcing	29	Morgan Sindall/Arup
90	Carillion	108	National Nuclear Laboratrory
200	Cavendish Nuclear	30	NDSL
36	Costain	202	NSG Environmental
201	Doosan Power Systems	106	Nuclear Engineering Services
91	Design Service Alliance	199	Nuvia
197	EDS	33	Shepley Engineers
109	Energy Solutions	195	Speedy Asset Services
194	Eriks	107	Stobbarts
110	Graham Construction	198	Studsvik
111	Interserve Industrial Services	32	Thomas Graham
193	Jacobs Engineering UK	31	Vinci
119	Abakus Ltd	74	Hima-Sella Ltd
120	Abbott Risk Consulting Ltd	146	Hyde Group Nuclear Ltd
121	Allspeeds Ltd	147	Hydrock
45	Amelec	148	Industrial Technology Systems Ltd
122	Aquila Nuclear Engineering	149	J B Corrie & Co Ltd
123	Argon Electronics	150	JFC Plastics
124	ASD metal services	151	JGC Engineering & Technical Services
46	ATMOS Consulting	152	KCP Environmental Services
125	BD Nuclear Ltd	75	L2 Business Consulting
185	Balvac	153	Lab Impex Systems
126	Beehive CLC Ltd	154	Lainsa UK
63	Bendalls Engineering	76	Land & Marine
64	BHR Group/Virtual PiE Ltd	77	LCA Controls Limited
131	Bilfinger Industrial Automation Services Ltd	155	Logical Personnel Solutions
79	Blackwell's Manchester University Bookshop	78	Lokring Central
80	Blue Stream Consulting	156	Marick Communications
129	Burges Salmon - (near to NIA)	97	Matom
132	Canberra Ltd	98	McEvoy Engineering
133	Capula Ltd	157	McKillop Limited
65	Cara Construction	99	MMI Engineering

Stand	Exhibitor area	Stand	Exhibitor area
66	Carter Jonas	100	Mon Maintenance Services Ltd
67	Castle Metals UK Ltd	127	Montracon
134	Centronic Ltd	158	Moore Industries - Europe Inc
135	Client Managers Toolkit	159	Morson Projects Ltd
136	Cogentus	118	M+W Group
68	Copper Consultancy	160	NBC Group
137	CSE-Controls Limited	161	N G Bailey
69	Currie & Brown	189	North West Projects
70	Darchem Engineering	85	Nuclear Captital Partners
138	DBD Limited	86	Nuclear Connect
139	Demag Cranes & Components Ltd	87	Nuclear Graduates
140	Det Norske Veritas	169	NucTecSolutions
71	DMS Technologies	88	NuExec Consulting
72	Fluidic Ltd	170	NukemTechnologies
141	Fort Vale Engineering	171	Nu-Tech Associates
142	Frontier Pitts Ltd	172	NW Total Engineered Solutions
143	Graham Engineering	173	Oldham Engineering Ltd
144	GVA	174	Omniflex
73	Hargreaves Ductwork Ltd	175	ONET Technologies
145	Hilti (GB) Limited	191	PaR Systems
176	Park Gate & Company Ltd	104	SBV Fabrications
81	Penny Hydraulics Ltd	105	Selwood Ltd
82	Porvair Filtration Group	181	Squibb Group
83	PP Plasma	113	Stauff UK Limited
84	Prima Uno Planning & Programming Ltd	182	Tenet Consultants
93	Project Time & Cost International	183	TES Ltd
94	Prospect Law Ltd	184	Thomas Armstrong
101	QG Business Support	186	TM Specialist Engineering
95	Quadra Solutions Ltd - CAD Software Solutions	114	Topspeed Couriers Ltd
96	Radwise	115	Tradebe Fawley Ltd
177	REBO BV	116	Valve & fitting Solutions Ltd
102	Redhall Nuclear Ltd	190	Westlakes Recruit
128	Rexel	187	Wilde Analysis
178	Renault Nissan Consulting	117	Willis Group Holdings Ltd
179	Rolls-Royce	188	WYG
180	RP Alba Ltd	162	Zyda Law
103	Russell Taylor Group		