INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
DIVISION OF RADIATION, TRANSPORT AND WASTE SAFETY

WASTE SAFETY STANDARDS COMMITTEE
(WASSC)

29 June – 2 July 2015

IAEA HEADQUARTERS, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

REPORT OF THE THIRTY NINETH MEETING
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ANNEX I to the WASSC REPORT:

ANNEX II to the WASSC REPORT:
W.1  WASSC SESSION – GENERAL ISSUES

W.1.1 Opening of the Meeting

The meeting was opened by Mr A. Orrell, Section Head (SH) for the Waste and Environmental Safety Section (WES-NSS). Mr Orrell welcomed all participants and noted the special character of the of WASSC 39th meeting, having only one draft standard from the Waste safety area, while the other draft standards for approval are from the nuclear safety area.

Mr Orrell also referred to the latest developments in the area, being the Fifth Review Meeting of the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management (the Joint Convention), held in May this year, the relevant one. In particular, he underlined the list of actions agreed by Contracting Parties to be pursued in the inter-sessional period that calls for their active participation. Mr Orrell also highlighted the Vienna Declaration adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Convention of Nuclear Safety, and the request made by them to the Director General of the IAEA to forward a request to the CSS and the four committees, regarding the Safety Standards revision, mostly those under the NUSS leadership. Mr Orrell underlined as well the establishment of the Emergency Preparedness and Response Safety Committee (EPReSC) that will be presented in more details during the joint sessions.

W.1.2 Chairmen’s Introduction

Mr G. Williams, Chair of WASSC, welcomed members and participants attending for first time to this meeting. Mr Williams highlighted various topics in the agenda, being the recent establishment of the EPReSC, one of the most important of this meeting, and looked forward to talk about during the course of the joint sessions.

Mr Williams also pointed to the current status of the Work Plan 2014-2017, that will be addressed shortly.

Mr Williams wished all participants a successful meeting.

W.1.3 Adoption of Agenda

The agenda of the meeting (please refer to Annex I) was adopted, with only a minor change in the order of presentations. Items W.3.2, Progress Report on the development of a document on Intermediate Level Waste Disposal, and W3.3, Report on the HIDRA project, need to be advanced to the first day of the meeting due to the unavailability of the speaker at the foreseen date of presentation.
W.1.4 Administrative Arrangements

Ms G. Siraky, Coordinator of WASSC (WES-NSRW) announced the administrative arrangements for the meeting. Ms Siraky also welcomed all WASSC members, in particular those delegates attending a WASSC meeting for the first time and those participating on behalf of WASSC members, and announced the regrets received. Ms Siraky also referred to the fact that WASSC meetings adhered to the Agency’s paperless meeting policy and that all the presentations would be made available by the end of the day in the dedicated WASSC folder online.

W.1.5 Report from the 38th WASSC Meeting

The participants approved the WASSC 38 meeting report, subject to the final edition revision.

W.1.6 Status of actions arisen from the 38th WASSC meeting

Ms G. Siraky, presented the current status of actions arising from the previous meeting, WASSC 38, attached to this report as Annex II.

W.1.7 Waste Safety Standards status and future steps

Ms Siraky presented the current status of the Waste Safety Standards. The most relevant news in this area was DS447 and DS448 were approved by CSS37 for publication. In addition, after the presentation on DS468 (item W.3.1) it seems advisable to have more time for its development and to plan to have it available for WASSC41 instead of WASSC40.

W.2 WASSC SESSION – REVIEW OF IAEA STANDARDS

W.2.1 Decommissioning of Medical, Industrial and Research Facilities, DS403

Mr V. Ljubenov (WES-NSRW) introduced the document highlighting that this is the first draft of the revised safety guide on “Decommissioning of Medical, Industrial and Research Facilities” sent to the WASSC for their review and approval for submission to Member States for comments for a period of 120 days.

Mr Ljubenov briefed on the history of development of the document, whose DPP was approved in 2007, on the several facts that made the document to be held to focus on the collection of feedback from Member States on the use of the published document (WS-G-2.2, published in 1999), on the development of the General Safety Requirement in the area and to advance with the draft safety guide on the decommissioning of nuclear installations.

The inputs considered in the revision of the document were identified as: Member States practices and experiences, revised Requirement documents (mainly GSR Part 3 and GSR Part 6) and the updates
incorporated to DS452, draft SG on “Decommissioning of Nuclear Power Plants, Research Reactors and other Nuclear Fuel Cycle facilities”. In addition, other inputs were arising from the outcomes of international projects (DeSa and FaSa, safety assessment for decommissioning, multi-phase approach) and another on model regulations for decommissioning.

The identified challenges arise from the need to accommodate widely varying types of facilities, applications, site configurations and other related safety, technological and radiological conditions. These situations call to the application of the graded approach in decommissioning of different types of medical, industrial and research facilities.

The draft’s structure follows the structure of GSR Part 6, with three appendices (on categories of facilities, consideration for safety assessment for decommissioning of medical, industrial and research facilities and factors influencing the selection of a decommissioning strategy) and four annexes with examples (on the content of a final decommissioning plan, on the contents of the final radiological survey report, on the contents of the final decommissioning report and on decommissioning related documents) and one annex with additional useful bibliography.

The first review of the document yielded 155 comments from 5 Member States (Argentina, Germany, Japan, South Africa and the USA) and the NSGC. All comments helped to improve the draft. From them, 79% of the comments were accepted, 8% accepted with modifications and 13% were rejected. The table with the resolution of comments is available on the dedicated document web folder.

Mr Ljubenov explained the disposition of certain comments, indicating the reasons for rejection of few of them, and that NSGC cleared the document at their meeting held in June 2015.

Discussion with the WASSC members was on:

- Whether RASSC should be involved in the review process of DS403: the DPP was approved without the involvement of RASSC, and there seems not to be subjects to overlap, as DS403 is on the management of a project, the management of a facility being decommissioned and the radioactive waste resulting. Important to note that GSR Part 3 should be applied as to any planned exposure situation;

- Whether the exposure situation in the decommissioning of a facility after an accident should be considered an existing exposure situation or a planned one: for the decommissioning activities, all exposure should be planned, as decommissioning is a planned activity, even after an accident;

- Some arrangements concerning the development of sister Safety Guides should be defined in SPESS, so that common guidance and statements are maintained between these SGs. WASSC members requested that discussion on this topic be considered at next Chairs meeting (November 2015).

WASSC members were satisfied on the disposition of the comments made by SSCs and agreed the document should be sent to MS comments.

**Action:** The Secretariat to submit DS403 to the Member States for comments for a period of 120 days.
W.3 WASSC SESSION – STATUS AND FEEDBACK REPORTS BY THE SECRETARIAT

W.3.1 Progress Report on the development of DS468

Mr John Rowat (DRU - NSRW) presented a status report on the development of the draft safety guide DS468, Remediation Process for Areas with Residual Radioactive Material. This is a revision of the SG WS-G-3.1 Remediation Process for Areas Affected by Past Activities and Accidents (2007). DS468 will be the only IAEA safety standard specific to remediation.

The scope of DS468 covers situations derived from past practices and accidents, and includes remediation preparedness, which will incorporate important lessons learned from Fukushima into waste safety guidance. It was noted that decommissioning is part of normal operations and is not in scope of DS468. It is important to distinguish between remediation (and the safety case for remediation) and normal decommissioning.

Historically, WS-G-3.1 was the guidance for the 2003 Safety Requirements (SR), Remediation of Areas Contaminated by Past Activities and Accidents (WS-R-3). In the 2007 campaign to cap the number of IAEA Safety Standards, WS-R-3 was subsumed into the BSS. Hence the safety requirements for DS468 centre on GSR Part 3 (the BSS), in particular Section 5, Existing Exposure Situations. In losing WS-R-3, WASSC has lost a number of useful requirements that specifically relate to Fukushima lessons learned. It is thus important that DS468 fills any gaps.

An issue yet to be fully resolved is the starting point for DS468 in the transition phase between emergency and existing exposure situations. It will be important to get the interface right between DS468 and DS474, Arrangements for the termination of a nuclear or radiological emergency.

Regarding BSS Requirement 48 (Reference Levels), the reference level for existing exposure situations is a fairly new concept and there is little experience with its application. Adequate guidance on what are the “prevailing circumstances” that determine reference levels is required. Guidance is also required on management of contaminated materials.


Ms Yumiko Kumano (WES - NSRW) briefed on the status of development of a Safety Report on “Disposal Facilities for Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste”. The objectives of this draft are:

• to provide a reference for the application of the IAEA Safety Standards in order to:
  1) select disposal options for any waste streams that cannot be obviously classified as LLW nor HLW, and
  2) develop a safety case for the resulting disposal facilities, which may be near surface or geological.

• To address and identify special aspects of disposal of the waste streams that cannot be classified as LLW nor HLW
The document is in advanced stage of development and a Technical Meeting will be held in January 2016 to discuss changes from the previous TM, develop a summary table of country examples, agree on the contents and finalize the draft.

The document that collects the work done by the working groups is available to WASSC members for comment. The Technical Officer agreed to distribute the document at the end of the meeting and to consider any comments provided before the end of July.

W.3.3 Report on the HIDRA project - Human Intrusion in the context of Disposal of Radioactive Waste

Ms Yumiko Kumano (WES - NSRW) introduced the topic of human intrusion (HI) in the context of disposal of radioactive waste recalling that this situation arises because of the “concentrate and contain” philosophy for waste management that results in potentially greater hazards for future disruption. Specific quotations from GSR Part 4 (SR on Safety Assessment) and SSR-5 (SR on Disposal of Radioactive Waste) were made for the consideration of HI in the safety assessment and specific aims of disposal facilities.

Considering the different probabilities for HI to near surface (NSD) and to geological disposal (GD) facilities, different approaches to treat HI for NSD or GD were identified.

The original HIDRA (Human Intrusion in the context of Disposal of RadioActive waste) project was launched in 2012, with 2 years duration. The working methods included annual plenary meetings and working groups. Three working groups were established on Stylized Scenarios, Societal Factors and Protective Measures. The project objectives were:

• To share experience and practical considerations

• To develop a guidance document that includes:
  ▪ role of human intrusion in context of the safety case
  ▪ methodology or process for considering human intrusion
  ▪ examples of mitigation measures etc.

• To provide suggestions for communication strategies to describe:
  ▪ rationale for assessments of future human actions
  ▪ interpretation of results of those assessments for the public

The scope of the project covered:

• Future human actions, emphasizing inadvertent human intrusion

• Post-closure for a disposal facility, assuming loss of passive and active institutional controls

• Consider factors that influence timing of loss of institutional controls

• Geological and near-surface disposal facilities, including boreholes and intermediate depth facilities (VLLW, L/ILW, HLW, SF)
The document that collects the work done by the working groups is available to WASSC members for comment. The Technical Officer agreed to distribute the document at the end of the meeting and to consider any comments provided before the end of July.

The next step is to launch the second phase of HIDRA, at a Technical Meeting to be held in January 2016. The possible topics to be covered are case studies applying the HIDRA methodology and the comparison of different countries approaches.

**W.3.4 Report on a new project concerning decommissioning and remediation of damaged facilities (DAROD)**

Mr John Rowat (DRU - NSRW) introduced this project, that is one of the last activities implemented under the Nuclear Safety Action Plan, and it is managed jointly with the Department of Nuclear Energy (NE). The project builds on the outcomes of IEM4 and the IAEA NE Report NW-T-2.5 (2014) “Experiences and Lessons Learned Worldwide in the Cleanup and Decommissioning of Nuclear Facilities in the Aftermath of Accidents”.

**Scope:**
- decommissioning of nuclear facilities that have been damaged by accidents;
- covers period after emergency is declared over, and is limited to objects and lands within the site boundary;
- examines policy, regulatory and implementation aspects.

Case Studies are the foundation of the DAROD Project, noting that each accident is unique.

**W.3.5 Report on the development of guidance on the management of disused sources, additional to the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources**

Ms Monika Kinker (WES - NSRW) briefed WASSC on the progress that has been made since the topic was introduced to WASSC37 (June 2014). She denoted that the development of comprehensive national infrastructure and strategies for the long term management of high activity disused sealed radioactive sources (DSRS) has long been recognized as a priority for MS, both for safety and security, as discussed during recent international technical meetings and conferences, and as reminded in the IAEA 2014 Safety Resolution GC(58)/RES/10, the 2014 Nuclear Security Resolution GC(58)/RES/11, and the summary report of the 5th Review Meeting of the Joint Convention. She provided an overview of the draft guidance (parallel to supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, covering legal and regulatory framework followed by specific provisions for each of the DSRS management options). She briefed the work done to date on the document, with an initial draft being produced during summer 2014 and presented to the October 2014 open ended technical meeting of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, which supported the initiative and provided suggestions to improve the draft. After noting that several States urged the IAEA to complete the work at the March 2015 Board of Governors, she announced the Dec 2015 Second Open-ended Meeting to review the revised draft, after which the document might then be officially submitted to States for comments, followed by a 3rd Open-ended meeting to resolve States comments, with the document finalized and subsequently submitted to IAEA policy organs for approval as early as September 2016.
W.4 WASSC SESSION – REPORTS FROM WASSC MEMBERS

W.4.1 Feedback from Germany

Mr Christian Goetz, WASSC member representing Germany, presented the regulatory pyramid in Germany, clarifying the different levels and authorities/organizations in charge or bound by the regulations. Mr Goetz also briefed on the current status of the guidelines for storage of SF and RW, decommissioning and disposal, including the follow up of the FDA and the reassessment of the situation regarding waste management. Concerning disposal of RW, he referred the regulations for the disposal of waste in deep geological formations and to the WENRA benchmarking. He also informed on the National Waste Management Programme and the development of the related Policy and Strategy. He also detailed the work being carried out for the Site selection Act and to the work of the Commission on Storage of High-Level Radioactive Waste.

The concluding remarks referred to:

- Regulatory framework for the storage of waste and spent fuel (dual purpose casks) is in place
- Establishment of the Federal Office for the Regulation of Nuclear Waste Management (BfE) as a regulator and a separate implementer the Federal Office for Radiation Protection (BfS) in the area of waste management¹.
- The transposition of the recommendations of the Commission “Storage of High-Level Radioactive Waste” into federal law will be the next step on the way to a repository especially for heat-generating waste.
- Next (full scope) IRRS and ARTEMIS missions in 2018 and 2019 (under discussion)

W.4.2 Feedback from Poland

Mr Marcin Zagrajek WASSC member representing Poland, introduced the main tasks of the Polish nuclear regulatory body (PAA), its organizational structure, the facilities under supervision of PAA, the legal framework and the involvement of PAA in drafting such documents, on the authorization to issue a regulation, on the establishment of the legal framework; AND the status of the new regulation on RW and SFM in connection with the implementation of the EU Directive 2011/70/EURATOM, expected to be in force in 2016.

Mr Zagrajek also reported on the regulatory guides on the field and stating that the basis for their development was international recommendations (IAEA, WENRA, NEA), external expertise and internal experience and on the outreach done because of his involvement in WASSC, that can be found in Polish on a dedicated web page.

¹ NOTE from EDITOR: After WASSC 40 was held, the Federal Government of Germany has decided to establish a new state owned entity for the implementation, operation and closure of all German disposal facilities. The former BfS will become a scientific Federal Office for Radiation Protection under the supervision of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, without regulatory or operational tasks in the field of waste management.
W.5 WASSC SESSION – REPORTS FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

W.5.1 The current status of the EGIRM activity - Report of the NEA Expert Group on Inventorying and Reporting Methodology

“Mr Vladimir Lebedev from the NEA/OECD, introduced the topic referring to the current work status of the Expert group on Inventorying and Reporting Methodology (EGIRM), briefly referred to the history of its establishment, its main aim and objectives: to develop and propose a tool for facilitating the understanding and comparison of national inventories reported for international programmes and initiatives (firstly to be proposed to the Status and Trends project, in progress as a joint effort between IAEA(WTS), EU and NEA). The current focus is on spent fuel, waste after reprocessing and waste accepted for disposal in underground and surface facilities in their respective national strategies. The current plan is to finalize the work by February 2016, to put it to the approval of RWMC-49.

W.6 CLOSING OF THE MEETING

W.6.1 Any other business

Mr Williams referred to two topics relevant for discussion with WASSC members:

- Quotation of overarching Safety Requirements in Safety Guides;
- Abbreviated list of “Good Practices/Innovative Practices” as collated at the Fifth Review Meeting of the Joint Convention, and its relevance for the development of Safety Guides

Regarding the quotation of the overarching Safety Requirements in Safety Guides, it was concluded that the best approach nowadays is to leave the decision to the TO in charge of the preparation of the Safety Guide, as it depends on the document being developed. It was discussed the pros and cons, and as a basic principle, it seems convenient to quote the Safety Requirement on which the SG is producing a guidance. Notwithstanding this, in many cases the SR text might change, while the SG continues being applicable, but with the change in text of the SR, it might imply a need of a revision of the SG, when it is not warranted. In addition, a SG can give guidance on several requirement documents. Therefore the way of dealing with this matter should be left to the criteria of the TO and drafters.

Concerning the Abbreviated list of “Good Practices/Innovative Practices”, it was questioned the intended aim of such a list. After a brief exchange of views it was clear to the WASSC members that such list might be taken as a “Memory List” when reviewing/revising SGs, if something is worthwhile to be introduced to SGs. This list might have the same use as the list from lessons learnt from EIM (2013) on Remediation.
W.6.2 Next Meetings

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<td>8th NSGC Meeting</td>
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<td>39th RASSC Meeting</td>
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<td>31th TRANSSC Meeting</td>
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<td>38th CSS Meeting</td>
<td>9 - 13 November 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>40th NUSSC Meeting</td>
<td>30 November – 4 December 2015</td>
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W.6.3 Closure

Mr Williams closed the sessions of WASSC recalling WASSC members that the meeting will continue with joint sessions with NUSSC in the afternoon, at 14:00 in Boardroom C1, C building.
NW 1.1 Opening of the Meeting

The meeting was opened by Mr D. Flory (DDG-NS) who welcomed all participants to Vienna and brought to them an update with a number of events that have taken place over the past months and to flag important upcoming meetings.

Mr Flory referred to the Diplomatic Conference of the CNS Contracting Parties, held in February 2015. He highlighted the Vienna Declaration on Nuclear Safety, adopted by consensus by the Conference and transmitted to the CSS and the four committees.

Mr Flory also denoted the fifth Review Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Joint Convention, held in May 2015, the large number of issues identified by Contracting Parties, including progress made and challenges, the main outcomes and decisions taken by Contracting Parties.

Mr Flory referred in addition to the release of the report on the Fukushima Daiichi Accident, foreseen for the 59th regular session of the General Conference; to the creation of an Emergency Preparedness and Response Safety Standards Committee; to the international conferences on Spent Fuel Management and Operational Safety, recently held; to the organizational meeting of the Convention of Nuclear Safety 7th Review Meeting; and to upcoming international conferences to be held in the rest of 2015 and in 2016.

Mr Flory informed the committee members that this will be his last meeting with the Safety Standards Committees (SSC’s) as he is leaving the Agency by the end of September this year, and Mr J.C. Lentijo will take over as DDG-NS since October 1st. He expressed as well his great pleasure and honor to work with all the four SSC’s and the CSS.

NW 1.2 Chairmen’s Introduction

Mr Geoff Williams, Chair of WASSC, welcomed members of WASSC and NUSSC, to discuss documents together and stressed the importance of the cross-fertilization of thoughts of the members of both SSC’s. He noted that as all the documents in the joint agenda are led by NUSSC, all the approval sessions will be chaired by the NUSSC Chair, while he will be chairing the intro, closing and general sessions.

Mr Fabian Feron, Chair of NUSSC, welcomed SSCs members and echoed the words of Mr Williams about the importance of the joint sessions, recognizing that we have now the record of two consecutive meetings in conjunction NUSSC and WASSC, to discuss and approve important Safety Requirements and Guides and Nuclear Security documents, relevant to our everyday work.
NW 1.3  Adoption of the Agenda

The Agenda (please refer to Annex I) was adopted with the following amendments:

- Item NW.1.8 will be presented by Ms Svetlana Nestoroska instead of Ms Buglova;
- Item NW.2.2 will be presented for information and discussion and not for approval as originally foreseen.

NW 1.4  Administrative Arrangements

Mr Svab presented few administrative arrangements for the interest of NUSSC members, just starting with their meeting, while there were no further administrative announcements for the WASSC members.

NW 1.5  Report from the previous meeting of the Chairs

Mr F. Feron referred to the meeting of the five Chairs of the SSC’s and of the Nuclear Safety Guidance Committee (NSGC), previous to the CSS meeting held in April this year, and later to the meeting of the 6 Chairs, when the CSS Chair joint the discussion to the above Chairs. He noted that it is a very sound custom to meet all before the CSS meetings as it is a useful time to talk about the interfaces of the documents under elaboration and on topics of common interest. This time the topics on the agenda were:

- Candidacy of the EUR (European Utility Requirements) to be an observer organization during SSC’s meetings: the role of EUR as observer was agreed after the clarification regarding its relation with ENISS. The representative of EUR, present at the meeting of NUSSC and WASSC was then welcomed.
- Creation of EPRESSC: Mr Feron referred to discussions on several open questions that were made at that meeting. Now as the topic was decided, the questions were responded in the meantime.
- Vienna Declaration: Chairs agreed to be sound to present the matter to be addressed at the level of Safety Guides;
- OIOS work: The main objective of the evaluation was to provide Member States and the Secretariat with independent and evidence-based findings, conclusions and recommendations with regard to the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the IAEA’s work on safety standards for operation of NPPs and RRs. The report highlights the benefits of the SS’s development process and identifies opportunities of improvement. The IT platform under development, would contribute to expedite many of the suggestions from OIOS.

NW 1.6  CSS 37th Meeting Report

Mr D. Delattre (SSCS-NSS) presented the current status of the Agency Safety Requirements regarding the roadmap for the long term structure agreed in 2008; the status of endorsed Safety Standards, and the status of the whole system of Safety Standards. He also referred to the documents approved at the CSS 37th Meeting: Document Preparation Profiles (DPPs) for DS489, DS490, DS491 and DS492; Draft Standards for publication: DS447, DS448 and DS453. Mr Delattre also informed on policy
discussions (establishment of EPReSC; and approaches on quantitative and qualitative standards and supporting publications) and actions resulting from the meeting.

WASSC members discussed specifically the impact of the Vienna Declaration on the Safety Guides and noted the importance of Safety Guides on containment integrity (NS-G-1.10, under revision by DS482) and cooling (NS-G-1.9, under revision by DS481). Other WASSC members highlighted the importance of keeping in the picture of WASSC Safety Guides affected by the Vienna Declaration (DS468 and DS427) as they will have an impact on the full definition of the engineering objectives for the design of NPPs.


Mr D. Delattre briefed the WASSC on the status of development of the IT platform for Safety Standards and Nuclear Security Series Publications, currently under development. The main aim of this tool is to collect feedback from the users, avoid inconsistencies while revising documents that might have an impact one on another, and to ensure that the documents are revised only when justified. The tool will be also used to manage the content of the Safety Guides and will provide user friendliness.

Mr Delattre referred as well as to the history of development of this tool, back in 2013, when more than 500 topical areas covered by the Safety Standards were collated. After the analysis of duplication of topics, this list was shortly reduced to around 350 topics that will allow the management through the IT platform of all the content of the SSs. In the future, the Technical Officers should only deal with the content of them, as its format will be dealt by the specific software (DITA, Darwin Information Typing Architecture).

The platform will be placed in the NUCLEUS area. It will be possible to search, by publication title and by hierarchy, and will have multiple functionalities.

WASSC members requested the following:

- the electronic version of the documents to be published: what would be their format (xml or pdf) and whether the paper version would still be published to keep stability in the Safety Standards;

- the process for approval the changes to be incorporated to the Safety Standards; recommending keeping the current multiple steps of review/revision by the SSC’s and the CSS;

- the traceability of all changes through multiple versions of Safety Standards; committee members recommended that all paper copies should have a table with all changes incorporated.

**NW 1.8  Establishment of a new Emergency Preparedness and Response Standards Committee (EPReSC)**

Ms S. Nestoroska Madjunarova (IEC-NSS) introduced the topic referring to the decision of the DDG-NSS to establish EPReSC. The ultimate goal of this SSC is to strengthen the role of EPR subject matter experts in overall process for establishing IAEA Safety Standards, and to contribute to a greater
coordination and consistency of EPR aspects within IAEA Safety Standards and to improve coordination of EPR topics between safety and security.

Ms Nestoroska Madjunarova referred to the history of this topic, back to 2004, when first discussions were held about the need of a specific committee to deal with this subject within the framework of the Action Plan for Enhancing International EPR and its endorsement in 2007 by the Meeting of the Competent Authorities under the Early Notification and Assistance Conventions. In 2013, an Emergency Preparedness and Response Expert Group (EPR EG) was established to provide advice to DDG-NS in the area of EPR but the need to involve EPR subject matter experts in the process for establishment of IAEA Safety Standards remained. EPR EG recommended to DDG-NS to establish EPRSC in 2014.

EPRSC will be responsible for the review and approval as a leading committee of the safety standards underpinning the Safety Fundamental Number 9. At present they include GSR Part 7, GS-G-2.1. GSG-2, and the two Safety Guides under development: DS474 and DS475. In addition, EPRSC will review and approve other Safety Standards having interface with EPR and will review nuclear security guidance with interface with EPR together with other SSCs and NSGC. This working interface will be identified as early as during the DPP preparation and approval.

Committee members discussed/looked for more information on the following:

- Date of the first meeting of EPRSC and the timeline for the nominations;
- What would be the process for the documents, particularly for those already being under development?

NW.2. NUSSC/WASSC JOINT SESSION – REVIEW OF IAEA SAFETY STANDARDS

NW 2.1 Draft Safety Requirements: Safety of Nuclear Fuel Cycle Facilities (revision of NS-R-5), DS478

DS478 was introduced by Mr R. Gater (NSNI). The DPP was approved mid-2014. Prior to the NUSSC Meeting, about 280 comments were received and about 30 of them were rejected. More than half of the comments were editorial comments. The table of the actions taken on the comments received and an updated version of DS478 were posted on the website of the IAEA shortly prior to the NUSSC Meeting. The IAEA emphasized that RASSC and NSGC approved the consultation of Member States.

The Technical Officer addressed the main comments rejected: the use of the term “systems, structures and components” instead of “item important to safety”; the definition of “cliff edge effect” in the safety glossary; the role and independence of the Safety Committee (Requirement 6 and related requirements); the account taken of radioactive releases but also chemical/toxic releases (Requirement 27); the management of radioactive waste and effluents (Requirement 71) – the question whether the formulation was consistent with the one of Requirement 21 in SSR-2/1 arose; the adjustments to the defence-in-depth principle against SSR-2/1; the account taken of Design Extension Conditions; the establishment of the main safety functions (Requirement 7); the status of Annex 3 (safety assessment methods) in the current version of NS-R-5; the interfaces with guides DS360 and DS381 under development and the point in delaying DS478 until these documents are finalized.
During the meeting, the discussions focused on:

- the interfaces with GSR Part 3 – for instance, Requirement 27 of DS478/ requirement 3.131 of GSR Part 3. It would be worthwhile to refer to GSR Part 3 without copying the requirements. The IAEA should check whether Requirement 27 is redundant with GSR Part 3;

- the scope of the document, not including reactors. Despite the statement in paragraph 1.3, it should be more explicit;

- the legal option for the IAEA to set out requirements on hazardous/ chemical substances and not only on radiological risks;

- the value of offering flexibility on the analysis of DEC, as it would not be reasonable for some “small” installations – a few questions were asked in order to determine the meaning of DEC for fuel cycle installations, and a few examples were given during the meeting;

- the inclusion of Annex 3 in NS-R-5: according to the IAEA, it would be more relevant in a guide, as, at the level of the requirements, GSR Part 4 addresses this topic. The IAEA stressed its intention to develop a guide on this subject.

NUSSC and WASSC members requested the following:

- Annex 3 of NS-R-5 should be removed from DS478. The IAEA should take a position on the necessity to develop a guide on the safety analysis of fuel cycle facilities;

- Requirement 22 on DEC should be adjusted in order to clarify that the identification requirement on DEC (and the establishment of related provisions) must be applied with careful consideration, i.e. by taking into account the installation challenges;

- Approval of DS478 for submission to Member States.

NW 2.2 Draft Safety Requirements: Leadership and Management for Safety, DS456

Ms H. Rycraft (NSNI) introduced DS456 to the audience. The DPP was approved at the end of 2011. The consultation of Member States took place at the end of 2013 and gave rise to a number of comments. Two consultancy meetings were organized in order to rework DS456. In fine, the IAEA extensively redrafted the document. Therefore, the IAEA did not made available to the review committees a table summarizing the comments received from Member States and the actions to be taken on.

Prior to the meeting, more than 350 comments were received and two-thirds of them were accepted. At the beginning of the meeting, and following the refusal of RASSC to approve the document, the IAEA stressed that DS456 was introduced for information but not for approval. The IAEA stated that a table showing links between GS-R-3 and DS456 will be prepared for the next meetings of the review committees. The IAEA insisted on the importance of a graded approach and on the fact that the requirements included in GS-R-3 would not be removed. Two days prior to the meeting, an updated version of DS456 was posted on the website of the IAEA. Several NUSSC and WASSC members complained about this delay.

During the meeting, the following points were addressed:
- The real possibility to apply some requirements to small organizations. Several participants were concerned about the scope of DS456 and the relevance of this scope. The IAEA considered that medical exposure, which is the main source of public exposure, should not be excluded from the scope. The structure of the document could potentially be changed to distinguish the requirements applicable to all kinds of installations and those applicable to large installations;

- The point in conducting a new consultation of Member States given the number of changes in the version submitted for consultation to the Member States;

- The possibility of creating a NUSSC/ WASSC working group on DS456 in order to facilitate consensus on the document.

The different points of view expressed lead the IAEA to redraft the document with the support of NUSSC and WASSC members. In order to have a new version available at the time of the next meetings of the review committees, two planning scenarios were discussed. Following discussions, the following schedule has been adopted:

- 8 July 2015: designation of volunteers from NUSSC and WASSC;
- July/ August: provision of a comparative evaluation between GS-R-3 and DS456 by the IAEA;
- End of August 2015: comments from NUSSC and WASSC on the last version of DS456 (16 June 2015);
- 18 September: provision of the comments received to the group of experts and suggestion on actions to be taken on these comments;
- 5 – 7 October 2015: meeting of a Working Group;
- 26 October 2015: posting of the new version of DS456 on the website of the IAEA;
- November 2015: review for approval during the meetings of the review committees.

The Scientific Secretary of RASSC underlined that, given the fact that the duration for the review of the “future” version of DS456 would be only one week, there was no guarantee that RASSC would approve the document.

NUSSC and WASSC members requested the following:

- NUSSC and WASSC noted that the IAEA would continue developing DS456 and confirmed that the document could not be submitted to CSS at this stage;
- NUSSC and WASSC will transmit their comments on the version of DS456 posted online on 26 June 2015 to the IAEA, by 28 August 2015. NUSSC and WASSC noted that the IAEA will ask, for the same date, comments from RASSC, TRANSSC and NSGC;
- NUSSC and WASSC noted that the IAEA will provide a comparative table of GS-R-3 and DS456 at the end of July 2015;
- NUSSC and WASSC decided to create a working group to address the comments received with the IAEA. Members of RASSC, TRANSSC and NSGC were welcome to contribute to this process.

Separately from WASSC, NUSSC had further discussions on the following topics:
- The graded approach is related to the concrete implementation of a requirement, and not to the applicability of this requirement. Therefore, the requirement must be written in a way conducive to an implementation proportionate to the challenges;

- Will small businesses be able to apply Requirement 7 (definition and implementation of an integrated management system)? For nuclear operators, the necessity to manage jointly safety and security requirements has become a topic where the management system must be better integrated;

- The requirements of DS456 are probably applicable to organizations of a certain size, with more than 10 persons. The difficulty seems to concern very small organizations/businesses, i.e. a few people, or even one person. An Annex could be included to explain how to apply the requirements. A similar approach could be consistent to address the case of organizations and businesses where nuclear activities are minor;

- The interfaces between management system, safety leadership and safety culture;

- The differences between the responsibilities of the operator (in a broad sense) and the management of the operator;

- The interfaces and synergies/differences between different evaluations (self-assessments, independent evaluations);

- The terms “management for safety” (Principle 3 of SF-1 uses “leadership and management for safety”) and their compatibility with the concept of integrated management system. This inconsistency, clear but groundless according to the IAEA, could be explained at the front of DS456.

**NW 2.3 Draft Safety Guide on Safety of Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing Facilities (also to RASSC and NSGC), DS360**

Mr R. Gater (NSNI) presented DS360 to the participants. The DPP was approved at the end of 2006. The consultation of Member States took place at the end of 2014. It gave rise to about 370 comments were received and most of them were accepted. Prior to the meeting, about 140 comments were received. The tables of the actions taken on the comments were posted online right before the beginning of the meeting. The IAEA briefly introduced the comments received and the follow-up given to these comments. The IAEA insisted on some comments which were rejected and on some changes included in DS360 in order to take the comments into account.

During the meeting, it was stressed that no updated version of DS360 was available and, thus, it was not possible to verify the implementation of the comments. The IAEA pointed out that an updated version of DS360 would be posted online next week.

NUSSC and WASSC approved DS360 for submission to the CSS.

**NW 2.4 Draft Safety Guide: Safety of Nuclear Fuel Cycle Research and Development Facilities, DS381**

Mr R. Gater (NSNI) also introduced DS381 to the audience. The DPP was approved in 2006. The consultation of Member States took place in 2014 and gave rise to nearly 120 comments, almost all accepted. Prior to the meeting, about 120 comments were received and all were accepted apart from a few exceptions. The tables introducing the follow-up to the comments and an updated version of
DS381 were posted on the website of the IAEA right before the beginning of the meeting. The IAEA briefly introduced the comments received and the actions taken on these comments. It insisted on some rejected comments and on some changes done in DS381 to taken the comments into account.

NUSSC and WASSC approved DS381 for submission to the CSS.

**NW 2.5 Draft Safety Guide: Communication and Consultation with Interested Parties by the Regulatory Body, DS460**

DS460 was introduced by Mr J.-R. Jubin (NSNI). The DPP was approved at the end of 2012. The consultation of Member States took place during the second semester 2014 and gave rise to more than 150 comments, three-quarters of which were accepted. Prior to the meeting, about 20 comments were received. The table of the actions taken on the comments and the updated version of DS460 were posted on the website of the IAEA right before the beginning of the meeting. The Technical Officer stressed notable comments.

During the meeting, the discussions focused on the involvement of interested parties of neighbouring States (paragraph 2.11). Some members considered that the wording used was not sufficient and that it should be strengthened so that consultations of neighbouring countries take place under equivalent conditions as in the country where the installation is located. Following discussions, consensus was reached on the following wording: “Consider international relations and in particular transboundary relations with neighbouring countries. In this respect, together with the competent national authorities, the regulatory body should explore the possibilities of involving the interested parties of neighbouring States as appropriate.”

NUSSC and WASSC approved DS460 for submission to the CSS, as modified in session.

**NW 2.6 Draft Safety Guide: Organization, Management and Staffing of a Regulatory Body, DS472**

DS472 was presented to the participants by Ms A. Nicic (NSNI). The DPP was approved at the end of 2013. Prior to the meeting, more than 160 comments were received, two-thirds of which were accepted. The table introducing the follow-up to the comments and an updated version of DS472 were posted on the website of the IAEA shortly before the meeting. The IAEA introduced the main comments received and their impact on DS472.

During the meeting, the following points were discussed:

- The consistency of DS472 with DS456, still under development;
- The inspections in facilities dedicated to the manufacture of nuclear equipment (paragraph 4.14). Questions were raised regarding the scope of such inspections as well as the starting point of the capacity to inspect. DS472 will have to be made more consistent with GSR Part 1;
- The understanding of paragraph 4.7, including the fact that there are general regulatory requirements even though the authorization has not been issued yet – and the objective pursued by authorizing an activity. The text will be modified, for example: “The objective of granting authorizations is for the regulatory body to further establish effective regulatory control” or “The objective of granting authorizations is for the regulatory body to exercise effective regulatory control”.

NUSSC and WASSC approved DS472 for submission to the Member States.
NW 2.7 Draft Safety Guide: Regulatory Body Functions and Processes, DS473

DS473 was introduced by Mr G. Jones (NSNI). The DPP was approved at the end of 2013. Prior to the meeting, more than 300 comments were received, two-thirds of which were accepted. The table of the actions taken on these comments and an updated version of DS473 were posted on the website of the IAEA shortly before the meeting. The IAEA presented the main comments received and their impact on DS473.

NUSSC and WASSC approved DS473 for submission to the Member States.

NW 2.8 Draft Safety Guide: Severe Accident Management Programme for Nuclear Power Plants, DS483

Mr M. Kim (NSNI) introduced DS483 to the audience. The DPP was approved at the beginning of 2014. Several lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi Accident should be included in the guide. Prior to the meeting, nearly 290 comments were received and practically all of them were accepted. The table of the actions taken on these comments and an updated version of DS483 were posted on the website of the IAEA shortly before the meeting.

During the meeting, the discussions focused on:

- The change of title of DS483 by deleting “severe”;
- The fact that the annexes address the experience feedback from SAMG in Germany, France and the United States of America, but not in Japan. The Japanese representative stated that Japan will suggest an annex during the consultation of the Member States;
- The fact that the approaches called “FLEX” (Flexible Coping Strategies) and “EMDGs” (extensive damage mitigation guidelines) of the United States of America were mentioned in a footnote only;
- The interface between EOP and SAMG and the time of the rollover. The IAEA stated that the text was modified in the latest version of DS483;
- The link between extreme external events and external hazards in paragraph 2.1. The extreme hazards are related to the SAMG, whereas the scaling related hazards should not lead to an accident. Paragraph 2.1 and the relevant footnote should be revised;
- The changes made to paragraph 1.8 in order to put emphasis on existing installations (“primarily for existing nuclear power plants”) and paragraphs 1.10 and 2.5. The original text of paragraph 1.8 will be kept, by stressing however that some recommendations are more consistent for existing installations.

NUSSC and WASSC approved DS483 for submission to the Member States, provided that the comments expressed in session are taken into account. The initial title will be kept and paragraphs 1.8 and 2.1 will be revised.


Mr A. Polyakov (NSNI) presented DS485 to the participants. The DPP was approved at the end of 2014. It aims at updating a guide published in 2009. It is related to Requirement 14 (ageing
management) and Requirement 16 (programme for long-term operation - LTO) of SSR-2/2. Prior to the meeting, more than 200 comments were received and 80% were accepted. The table showing the follow-up to the comments and an updated version of DS485 was posted on the website of the IAEA shortly before the meeting.

During the meeting, the following points were discussed:

- The possible confusion between ageing management and LTO. Ageing management is necessary from the start of the operation (and even during the design), not only within the framework of an LTO;
- The reference to TECDOC 1736 (IAEA, Approaches to Ageing Management for Nuclear Power Plants, International Generic Ageing Lessons Learned (IGALL) Final Report) which could appear in a footnote. NUSSC supported this option.

NUSSC and WASSC approved DS485 for submission to the Member States. TECDOC 1736 will be mentioned. NUSSC and WASSC drew attention to the need to dispel ambiguity on the fact that ageing management must occur well before any considerations for an LTO.

NW.3. NUSSC/WASSC JOINT SESSION - REVIEW OF DOCUMENT PREPARATION PROFILES (DPPS) – SAFETY STANDARDS


Mr P. Villalibre (NSNI) introduced the document to the audience. The aim of this DPP is to enable the revision of GS-G-4.1 (2004). A first version of this DPP was discussed in 2010, during the 29th NUSSC Meeting and was not approved. A new version of the DPP was prepared by the IAEA. It aims at taking into account the update of Safety Requirements published over recent years (GSR Part 1, GSR Part 4, NS-R-3, SSR-2/1, SSR-2/2 …), in particular to take into account the lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi Accident. The IAEA stressed that the guide will comprise, at the front, a paragraph stating that it can also be used to define the content of safety reports of other nuclear installations.

Prior to the meeting, about 40 comments were received. RASSC and NSGC approved the DPP.

During the meeting, the discussions focused on:

- The reasons questioning the previous decision of NUSSC. The IAEA pointed out that a guide on the content of the RDS of research reactors (SSG-20) was available;
- A few differences with RG 1.70 of US-NRC;
- The account taken of publications from the NSGC series. The IAEA stated that NSGC paid particular attention on this point;
- The annexes (Safety Analysis Report development in the course of the NPP project evolution; Description of plant design systems). The first one was about the different versions of the safety report. Regarding the second one, questions were raised about the possibility to remain neutral technologically;
- The effective consideration of deterministic and probabilistic analyses as well as DEC (including serious accidents);
- The types of recommendations that could appear in the part “human factors engineering”;
- The link with environmental impact assessment.

NUSSC and WASSC approved the DPP of DS449.

**NW.4. SECURITY SERIES DOCUMENTS FOR CLEARANCE**

**NW 4.1 Draft Implementing Guide: Regulations and Associated Administrative Measures for Nuclear Security, NST002**

Ms R. Evans (NSNS) presented the document to the audience and reminded the participants of the scope of NST002. About 20 comments were received prior to the meetings of the review committees, but none of them were from NUSSC or WASSC members.

RASSC and NSGC cleared NST002 for publication.

**NW 4.2 Draft Implementing Guide: Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities, NST023**

The document was introduced by Mr M. Khaliq (NSNS). The aim of this guide is to issue recommendations for the application of NSS-13/ INFCIRC/ 225/ Rev. 5 (theft of nuclear material or sabotage of installations receiving nuclear material). The development of the guide started mid-2012. Six consultancy meetings and one Technical Meeting were held to draft this document. The consultation of Member States took place mid-2014 and gave rise to 160 comments, the majority of which was issued by the United States of America. The document was updated. The IAEA stated that about 20 comments were received prior to the meetings of the review committees, but not from NUSSC or WASSC members.

NSGC cleared NST023 for its publication.

**NW 4.3 Draft Implementing Guide: Building Capacity for Nuclear Security, NST009**

Ms N. Bakri (NSNS) presented the document to the participants. The development of NST009 started mid-2013. Four consultancy meetings took place for drafting this guide.

NUSSC and WASSC cleared NST009 for submission to the Member States.
NW.5. NUSSC/WASSC JOINT SESSION - MISCELLANEOUS

NW 5.1 Feedback from the Diplomatic Conference to Consider a Proposal by Switzerland to Amend the Convention on Nuclear Safety

Mr M. Svab (CNS Coordinator, NSNI) reported to WASSC and NUSSC on the outcomes of the Diplomatic Conference of the CNS Contracting Parties (CPs), held in February 2015, to consider a proposal made by Switzerland to amend the CNS, Article 18, at the CNS, 6th Review Meeting (April 2014). Mr Svab also informed on the preparatory phase of such Diplomatic Conference (DC), that included the preparation of the set of rules and procedures for organizing the DC, a consultation meeting open to all CPs, held in October 2014.

To facilitate preparations for the Diplomatic Conference, an Informal Working Group (IWG) was established, chaired by Ambassador Grossi, from Argentina. Eight IWG meetings were organized during the period from July 2014 to February 2015. During these meetings, Contracting Parties discussed draft rules of procedure, related organizational issues, and the substance of the Swiss Proposal.

The main outcome of the Diplomatic Conference was:

“CPs concluded that it would not be possible to reach consensus on the proposed amendment”.

CNS CPs developed and adopted, by consensus, the “Vienna Declaration on Nuclear Safety”, published as INFCIRC/872), with the following key principles to guide them, as appropriate, in the implementation of the objective of the CNS to prevent accidents with radiological consequences and mitigate such consequences should they occur:

- “New nuclear power plants are to be designed, sited, and constructed, consistent with the objective of preventing accidents in the commissioning and operation and, should an accident occur, mitigating possible releases of radionuclides causing long-term off site contamination and avoiding early radioactive releases or radioactive releases large enough to require long-term protective measures and actions.

- Comprehensive and systematic safety assessments are to be carried out periodically and regularly for existing installations throughout their lifetime in order to identify safety improvements that are oriented to meet the above objective. Reasonably practicable or achievable safety improvements are to be implemented in a timely manner”.

In addition, the Contracting Parties to the CNS requested the IAEA Director General to “Transmit this Declaration to the IAEA Commission on Safety Standards for its consideration with the four safety standards committees under its aegis, of the technical elements contained therein with a view to incorporating them as appropriate into the relevant IAEA Safety Standards”.

Mr Svab reminded the audience of the schedule of the preparations for the 7th Review Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the CNS, which will take place from the 27th of March to the 7th of April. An Informal Technical Meeting, organised by and on the initiative of Argentina, will be held in Buenos Aires on 16-17 November 2015, in order to follow-up on the implementation of the Vienna Declaration. Further references can be found in the dedicated web page.

Members of the SSC’s looked further clarification on the following topics:
• Do Review Meetings need to be more technical? Do questions need to be more technically detailed? Does the National Report be more detailed? Does the template for National Reports preparation need to be amended for such reason? Can the IAEA’s Safety Requirements be used to report on the implementation of the relevant CNS articles? Does the objective of the Vienna Convention, to be applied voluntarily to prepare National Reports?

Responses to these questions are mainly pointing to the fact that the Vienna Convention (VC) was conceived to help CPs to ensure the completeness of their National Reports and to make the review of the NR’s much easier.

• Does the VC imply the need to review the SS’s just approved at past CSS meeting?

As explained earlier by the CSS Scientific Secretary, that the Secretariat provided information to the CSS38 led to the conclusion that the Safety Requirements had addressed the topics in an appropriate manner and that the VC should be dealt at the level of Safety Guides.

**NW 5.2 Feedback from the 5th Review Meeting of the Joint Convention**

Ms G. Siraky (JC Coordinator, NSRW) presented the Secretariat’s Report on the Fifth Review Meeting of Joint Convention Contracting Parties, held in Vienna, from 11 to 22 May 2015.

The Joint Convention has a steady increase of Contracting Parties since it entered into force. Currently the number of Contracting Parties is 69 and 61 has attended for Fifth Review Meeting. The meeting President was Mr David Huizenga, from USA. Mr Philipe Jamet, from France and Mr Myung Song, from ROK, were the Vice-Presidents.

At the opening of the Review Meeting on 11 May 2015, IAEA Deputy Director General Denis Flory, head of the Department of Nuclear Safety and Security, called on countries that have not done so to sign the Joint Convention to help enhance global nuclear safety. Contracting Parties echoed that call, encouraging IAEA Member States to join the Joint Convention and recommending future actions aimed at strengthening the review process, according to Mr Huizenga’s opening statement.

More than 600 delegates participated in the meeting. The Country Group sessions for the peer review of National Reports were conducted in seven country groups, in parallel sessions led by 28 Officers: Chairpersons, Vice-Chairpersons, Rapporteurs and Coordinators. 65 National Reports were reviewed and Rapporteurs Reports were prepared and agreed at each session, summarizing the discussions, relevant points, challenges and positive developments.

The final plenary sessions had devoted to the discussions of the outcomes of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) sessions, a topical session on RW and SF Management after accidents, discussions on overarching issues, as identified at Country Groups and reported in plenary by the Rapporteurs, and agreement on the Summary Report. This report registers general observations, the progress since the Fourth Review meeting, the lessons learnt from the FDA, the measures to improve safety, good practices and overarching issues identified and main conclusions. The Summary report of the meeting is available at the dedicated web page.

The conclusions of the meeting were the following:

• The Joint Convention process of reporting and peer review continues to highlight progress and remaining challenges. It was evident at the Fifth Review Meeting that participating Contracting Parties are working towards enhancing the level of safety in radioactive waste and spent fuel management.
• The number of Contracting Parties increased from 63 to 69 since the Fourth Review Meeting. The number of Contracting Parties to the Joint Convention is still not commensurate with the number of countries having radioactive waste.

• Constructive discussions and sharing of knowledge took place in a frank and open manner and Contracting Parties recognized the importance of the Joint Convention peer review process. However, the Contracting Parties noted that a robust peer review process requires full and active engagement by all Contracting Parties.

• Several Contracting Parties did not provide National Reports to the Joint Convention Review Meeting, did not participate in the questions and answers process, and did not attend the Review Meeting.

• In light of the issues raised after the OEWG discussions the Contracting Parties requested the President of the Fifth Review Meeting to take certain steps to encourage adherence to, and active participation in, the Joint Convention and to further explore other possible steps in this regard.

• Detailed assessments of the national situations after the Fukushima Daiichi accident were carried out by many Contracting Parties. Where relevant, the recommendations arising from these assessments are being implemented in order to improve safety.

• International peer review missions are being widely used and are regarded as an effective process to strengthen the national framework and infrastructure for nuclear and radiation safety. Contracting Parties acknowledged the importance of hosting such missions on a regular basis and were encouraged to make the results of these missions publically available. The voluntary nature of relevant national decisions was underlined.

• The Contracting Parties decided by consensus to hold an Extraordinary Meeting prior to the Organizational Meeting of the Sixth Review Meeting. The agenda of this meeting will include, among other items, the discussion of the conclusions of inter-sessional work agreed as a result of the OEWG.

• The Contracting Parties agreed that National Reports for the next Review Meeting should, as appropriate, address the following:
  - Staffing, staff development, reliability of funding, and other human resource areas;
  - Maintaining or increasing public involvement and engagement on waste management, to provide public confidence and acceptance;
  - Developing and implementing a holistic and sustainable management strategy for radioactive waste and spent fuel at an early stage; and
  - Management of disused sealed sources.

The Director General, Mr Amano, closed the meeting on 22 May 2015. Mr Amano highlighted the following: “The Joint Convention plays an essential role in the establishment of a comprehensive global nuclear safety and security framework. I look forward to the day when all IAEA Member States are Contracting Parties and participate fully in the review process. The IAEA will do what it can to help achieve this goal.”

Ms Siraky also provided the schedule of meetings and deadlines, as agreed by Contracting Parties ahead of the Sixth Review Meeting and the future steps agreed:
Meetings of Contracting Parties to discuss implementation of the recommendations of the OEWG regarding, in particular,

- means to improve participation and accession to JC processes; and
- to organize the topical meeting.

To held the Topical meeting to discuss safety challenges of SF&RW disposal in another country, preferable in 2016.

**NW 5.3 2015 IAEA Operational Safety Conference – Insights on NPP Operational Safety Standards**

Ms V. Rangelova (OSS-NSNI) provided an overview of the international Conference on Operational Safety of Nuclear Power Plants, held in Vienna, in June 2015, with the objective to review the state-of-the-art in operational safety and generate new ideas to facilitate safety improvements worldwide. More than 200 participants from 50 Member States attended the meeting, with representatives from NPPs, utilities, corporate organizations, regulators and technical support organizations.

The conference was structured in six sessions with presentations, panel discussions and poster sessions. The sessions were on: International Operational Safety Peer Reviews, Corporate Management of Safety, Post-Fukushima Operational Safety Improvements, Operating Experience, Leadership and Safety Culture, and Long Term Operation.

The main conclusions from the conference were summarized as:

- International Peer Reviews are a powerful tool for safety improvement. Regulatory Inspections, OSART and WANO peer reviews are essential elements of the global nuclear safety governance. Both IAEA and WANO have taken actions to strengthen their services to help prevent plant accidents.

- Independent safety oversight was developed and implemented for many plants as result from the international peer reviews

- Ensuring actual implementation of the Operational Experience Feedback could be further improved, mechanisms for exchanging data on the implementation shall be sought

- Systemic approach to safety and practical applications of safety culture improvements were reported throughout the industry and regulators

- Long Term Operation – life beyond 60 - different approach in the MSs; no technological reasons why this cannot be done have been identified based on R&D to date.

The following conclusions on Peer Reviews were identified:

- An IAEA/WANO working mechanism to communicate and coordinate different international peer review services shall be established to ensure an effective way of performance of peer reviews and to allow plants to optimize the use of their resources
The IAEA and WANO in cooperation with the nuclear power plant operating countries are encouraged to develop a long term planning for OSART and WANO missions to minimise duplications and ensure that resources are used to the best interests of all stakeholders.

Increased number of international peer reviews. WANO has made significant and commendable efforts to enlarge and strengthen its peer review programme and to “design-informed” its assessment methodology.

OSART missions as planned by IAEA Action plan for safety are not yet completed by all MSs. IAEA recent developments to review and update the OSART methodology after Fukushima accident are acknowledged and shall be followed by revision of the IAEA Operational Safety Guides.

Regarding the revision of the IAEA SSs on operational safety, it was concluded that most of them were developed in the period 2000-2005 and need review following the latest updates of the Safety Requirements after the FDA. This review will have to take into consideration:

- the experience gained with the application of safety standards, e.g. from MS experience and from OSART missions;
- the revisions implemented in some of the other safety standards and, in particular, the amendment of the IAEA Safety Requirements undertaken after the Fukushima Daiichi accident; and
- State-of-the-art in operational safety, eg. consider improvements which have been implemented at many NPPs worldwide.

Ms Ranguelova informed the SSCs that 9 Safety Guides in the operational safety field will the reviewed in parallel, starting with a Technical Meeting to Review the IAEA Safety Guides on Nuclear Power Plant Operational Safety, from 16 to 20 November 2015. Ms Ranguelova invited NUSSC and WASSC members to submit nominees to attend the TM.

NW 5.4 Overview on the 2015 International Conference on the Management of Spent Fuel

Mr G. Bruno (WES-NSRW) reported on the International Conference on Management of Spent Fuel from Nuclear Power Reactors: an integrated approach to the back-end of the Fuel Cycle, held in Vienna in June 2015. This conference is held regularly, every 3-5 years, since about 1998 and organized jointly by the Departments of Nuclear Energy and Nuclear Safety and Security of the IAEA.

The conference President was Ms Fiona Rayment (UK) and Mr Amano, IAEA’s Director General, provided opening remarks. Mr Magwood, Director General of the OCED –NEA, gave an opening presentation.

The conference objectives were:

- To raise awareness on how developments in power generation and availability of final disposal can impact on spent fuel management;
+ To highlight the progress achieved in connection with the back end of the nuclear fuel cycle as well as associated challenges;

+ To present recent developments in technology, regulatory framework and safety aspects;

+ To evaluate the advances in management of spent fuel from power reactors since the inception of IAEA conferences on this topic; and

+ To identify pending issues and anticipated future challenges.


Regarding statistics, there were 207 registered participants from 39 Member States, from them, 67 participants were from developing Member States and 5 Organizations.

There were 78 presentations, within them, 7 were invited and 4 keynote speakers, from 19 Member States and 4 International Organizations; in addition, there were 7 poster presentations.

The Keynote addresses covered the following topics:

+ A holistic view of the nuclear fuel cycle (Mr Magwood, OECD);

+ Safety and technological aspects of SFM (Mr Le Bars, France);

+ Influence of the end point on SFM (Mr Swift, USA); and

+ Influence of fuel design and reactor operation on SFM (Mr Yim, RoK)

The invited presentations covered these matters:

+ Nuclear power and fuel cycle options for Jordan;

+ Spanish strategy for the management of spent fuel – ATC project;

+ Deep geological disposal of spent fuel in Sweden;

+ Spent fuel storage at Fukushima Daiichi NPP;

+ Managing ageing effects on dry cask storage systems for extended long term storage and transportation of used fuel;

+ Magnox reprocessing plant 50 years on;

+ The French nuclear fuel cycle: Current status and possible future solutions.

The main conclusions of the conference were summarized as:

- Effective public engagement will be key to success;

- There is a need to look at the back-end of the fuel cycle in a holistic, fully integrated manner,
• Difficulty in designing for an end-point when this is an unknown;

➢ Target dates for geological disposal programmes vary,
  • Progress in a few countries is applauded / results are awaited,
  • Opportunity to learn from those currently developing GDFs;

➢ “Wait and see” approach results from the pending decision on reprocessing versus direct disposal;

➢ Multinational approaches to spent fuel management find a lot of interest (but no host country for a repository),
  • Countries should be committed to a clear pathway as this is important to industry and for public confidence;

➢ Duration of storage is often extended to beyond the original licensed or design life,
  • Importance of ageing management has become a priority since the last conference,
  • Guidance for ageing management and supporting R&D are being developed to ensure continued safety,
  • Long time frames involved require good understanding of the fuel behaviour within storage, transport after storage and disposal,
  • A lot of effort was presented which was and is going to be undertaken in order to understand the ageing mechanisms in order to be able to judge on the extension of time frames for storage;

➢ Polarised national views on spent fuel management: Wet versus dry storage; centralised versus local storage; reprocessing versus direct disposal,
  • Managing storage capacity is a key focus and vendors are providing a range of products in response to customer’s needs;

➢ Knowledge management and the skills to deliver are essential with the long time periods involved; especially in relation to the ‘ageing profile’ of regulators, operators, etc.;

➢ Recalled the importance of safety in the management of spent nuclear fuel – should this be necessary.

NW.6. NUSSC/WASSC JOINT SESSION - CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

NW 6.1 Conclusions of the Joint Session

Mr F. Feron noted the importance of the discussions on DS456 and the need for continued efforts to further improve the document. He stated that the list of actions decided during the meeting would be posted on the website of the IAEA shortly after the meeting.
Mr F. Feron and Mr G. Williams concluded on the importance and effectiveness of the process of approval Safety Standards and clear Security Guidance documents, by meeting together. This also brings the opportunity of cross-fertilization of ways of thinking and gives the opportunity to know better each community member.

NW 6.2 Closing

Mr F. Feron and Mr G. Williams closed the meeting thanking the SSC’s members for their contribution and wishing them a safe and good trip back home.
ANNEX I TO THE WASSC REPORT:

39th Meeting of the Waste Safety Standards Committee (WASSC)

29- 30 June, Vienna
Boardroom C1, Building C, Second Floor

Monday, 29 June 2015, at 14:00 – Tuesday, 30 June 2015, 12:00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>W1.</th>
<th>WASSC SESSION - GENERAL ISSUES</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W 1.1</td>
<td>Opening of the Meeting</td>
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<td>W 1.2</td>
<td>Chairmen’s Introduction</td>
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<td>W 1.3</td>
<td>Adoption of the Agenda</td>
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<td>W 1.4</td>
<td>Administrative Arrangements</td>
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<td>W 1.5</td>
<td>Report from the 38th WASSC meeting</td>
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<td>W 1.6</td>
<td>Status of actions arisen from the 38th WASSC meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>W 1.7</td>
<td>Waste Safety Standards status and future steps</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>W 2.</th>
<th>WASSC SESSION - REVIEW OF IAEA SAFETY STANDARDS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W 2.1</td>
<td>DS403 Decommissioning of Medical, Industrial and Research Facilities</td>
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<tr>
<th>W 3.</th>
<th>WASSC SESSION – Status and Feedback Reports by the Secretariat</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W 3.1</td>
<td>Progress Report on the development of DS468</td>
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<tr>
<td>W 3.2</td>
<td>Progress Report on the development of a document on Intermediate Level Waste Disposal</td>
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<tr>
<td>W 3.3</td>
<td>Report on the HIDRA project - Human Intrusion in the context of Disposal of Radioactive Waste</td>
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<tr>
<td>W 3.4</td>
<td>Report on a new project concerning decommissioning and remediation of damaged</td>
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facilities (DAROD)

| W 3.5 | Report on the development of guidance on the management of disused sources, additional to the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources | For information | Ms. M. Kinker |

| **W 4.** | **WASSC SESSION – Reports from WASSC members** |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| W 4.1 | Feedback from Germany | For information | Mr. C. Götz |
| W 4.2 | Feedback from Poland | For information | Mr. M. Zagrajek |

| **W 5.** | **WASSC SESSION – Reports from International Organizations** |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| W 5.1 | The current status of the EGIRM activity - Report of the NEA Expert Group on Inventorying and Reporting Methodology | For information | Mr. V. Lebedev |

| **W.6.** | **Closing of the Meeting** |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| W 6.1 | Any other business |  | Mr. G. Williams |
| W 6.2 | Dates of future meetings |  | Mr. G. Williams |
| W 6.3 | Conclusions of the meeting |  | Mr. G. Williams |
### 39th Meeting of the Nuclear Safety Standards Committee (NUSSC)
39th Meeting of the Waste Safety Standards Committee (WASSC)

**30 June – 2 July 2015, Vienna**
**Boardroom C1, Building C, Second floor**

**Tuesday, 30 June 2015, at 14:00 – Thursday, 2 July 2015, 17:00**

#### NW1. NUSSC/WASSC JOINT SESSION - GENERAL ISSUES

| NW 1.1 | Opening of the Meeting | D. Flory, DDG-NS |
| NW 1.2 | Chairmen’s Introduction | F. Feron/G. Williams |
| NW 1.3 | Adoption of the Agenda | For approval | F. Feron/G. Williams |
| NW 1.4 | Administrative Arrangements | M. Svab/G. Siraky |
| NW 1.5 | Report from the previous meeting of the Chairs | For information | F. Feron |
| NW 1.6 | CSS 37th Meeting Report | For information | D. Delattre |
| NW 1.8 | Establishment of a new Emergency Preparedness and Response Standards Committee (EPReSC) | For information | S. Nestoroska - Madjunarova |

#### NW 2. NUSSC/WASSC JOINT SESSION - REVIEW OF IAEA SAFETY STANDARDS

| NW 2.1 | **DS478** Draft Safety Requirements: Safety of Nuclear Fuel Cycle Facilities (revision of NS-R-5) (also to RASSC, TRANSSC and NSGC) | For approval for submission to MS | R. Gater |
| NW 2.2 | **DS456** Draft Safety Requirements: Leadership and Management for Safety (also to RASSC, TRANSSC and NSGC) | For information and discussion | H. Rycraft |
| NW 2.3 | **DS360** Draft Safety Guide on Safety of Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing Facilities (also to RASSC and NSGC) | For approval for submission to the CSS | R. Gater |
| NW 2.4 | **DS381** Draft Safety Guide: Safety of Nuclear Fuel Cycle Research and Development Facilities (also to RASSC and NSGC) | For approval for submission to the CSS for approval | R. Gater |
| NW 2.5 | **DS460** Draft Safety Guide: Communication and Consultation with Interested Parties by the | For approval for submission to the | J.-R. Jubin |
Regulatory Body (also to RASSC, TRANSSC and NSGC)

**NW 2.6**

**DS472** Draft Safety Guide: Organization, Management and Staffing of a Regulatory Body (also to RASSC, TRANSSC and NSGC)

*For approval for A. Nicic submission to MS*

**NW 2.7**

**DS473** Draft Safety Guide: Regulatory Body Functions and Processes (also to RASSC, TRANSSC and NSGC)

*For approval for G. Jones submission to MS*

**NW 2.8**

**DS483** Draft Safety Guide: Severe Accident Management Programme for Nuclear Power Plants (also to RASSC and NSGC)

*For approval for M. Kim submission to MS*

**NW 2.9**


*For approval for A. Polyakov submission to MS*

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**NW 3.**

**NUSSC/WASSC JOINT SESSION - REVIEW OF DOCUMENT PREPARATION PROFILES (DPPs) – Safety Standards**

**NW 3.1**

**DS449** DPP Draft Safety Guide: Format and Content of the Safety Analysis Report for Nuclear Power Plants (also to RASSC and NSGC)

*For approval for P. Villalibre submission to CSS*

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**NW 4.**

**NUSSC/WASSC JOINT SESSION - NSGC DOCUMENTS FOR CLEARANCE**

**NW 4.1**

**NST002** Draft Implementing Guide: Regulations and Associated Administrative Measures for Nuclear Security (also to RASSC, TRANSSC and NSGC)

*For clearance for R. Evans publication*

**NW 4.2**

**NST023** Draft Implementing Guide: Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities (also to RASSC and NSGC)

*For clearance for M. Khaliq publication*

**NW 4.3**

**NST009** Draft Implementing Guide: Building Capacity for Nuclear Security (also to RASSC, TRANSSC and NSGC)

*For clearance to N. Bakri submit to MS*

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**NW 5.**

**NUSSC/WASSC JOINT SESSION - MISCELLANEOUS**

**NW5.1**

Feedback from the Diplomatic Conference to Consider a Proposal by Switzerland to Amend the Convention on Nuclear Safety

*For information M. Svab*

**NW5.2**

Feedback from the 5th Review Meeting of the Joint Convention

*For information G. Siraky*

**NW5.3**

2015 IAEA Operational Safety Conference – Insights on NPP Operational Safety Standards

*For information V. Ranguelova*

**NW5.4**

Overview on the 2015 International Conference on the Management of Spent Fuel

*For information G. Bruno*
NW 6. NUSSC/WASSC JOINT SESSION - CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

NW 6.1 Conclusions of the Joint Session  
F. Feron/ G. Williams

NW 6.2 Closing  
F. Feron/ G. Williams
Dates of future meetings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Dates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40th WASSC Meeting</td>
<td>2 – 6 November 2015</td>
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<td>8th NSGC Meeting</td>
<td>2 – 6 November 2015</td>
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<td>39th RASSC Meeting</td>
<td>4 – 6 November 2015</td>
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<td>31th TRANSSC Meeting</td>
<td>2 – 6 November 2015</td>
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<td>38th CSS Meeting</td>
<td>9 - 13 November 2015</td>
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<td>40th NUSSC Meeting</td>
<td>30 November – 4 December 2015</td>
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ANNEX II TO THE WASSC REPORT:
STATUS OF ACTIONS FOLLOWING 38th WASSC
WASSC SESSIONS

NUSSC / RASSC / WASSC JOINT SESSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM AG</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>WHO</th>
<th>WHEN</th>
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<tr>
<td>NRW6.1</td>
<td>DS453</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
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<tr>
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<td>NRW6.2</td>
<td>DS432</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>19 Feb 2015 Early March</td>
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<td>of the Public and the Environment</td>
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<td>was approved for submission to Member States for comments after incorporating the comments and suggestions of Committee members, and subject to the agreement of the changes incorporated by the three Chairs</td>
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<td>Submission to the Chairs</td>
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<td>Submission to MS</td>
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<td>NRW6.3</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>A general framework for prospective radiological environmental impact assessment and protection of the public</em> was approved for submission to Member States for comments after incorporating the comments and suggestions of Committee members, and subject to the agreement of the changes incorporated by the three Chairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>NRW6.4</td>
<td>DS442 Draft Safety Guide: <em>Regulatory Control of Radioactive Discharges to the Environment</em> was approved for submission to Member States for comments after incorporating the comments and suggestions of Committee members, and subject to the agreement of the changes incorporated by the three Chairs. Submission to the Chairs Submission to MS</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>19 Feb 2015 Early March</td>
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<tr>
<td>NRW6.5</td>
<td>DS447 Draft Safety Guide: <em>Predisposal Management of Radioactive Waste from Nuclear Fuel Cycle Facilities</em> was approved for submission to the CSS for endorsement of publication after incorporating the comments received at the meeting.</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>ASAP</td>
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<tr>
<td>NRW6.6</td>
<td>DS448 Draft Safety Guide: <em>Predisposal Management of Radioactive Waste from Nuclear Power Plants and Research Reactors</em> was approved for submission to the CSS for endorsement of publication after incorporating the comments received at the meeting.</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>ASAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRW6.7</td>
<td>DS476 Draft Safety Requirement: <em>Safety of Research Reactors</em> was approved for submission to Member States for comments after incorporating the comments received at the meeting.</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>ASAP</td>
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<tr>
<td>NRW7.1</td>
<td>The DPP for DS491, Draft Safety Guide: Deterministic Safety Analysis for Nuclear Power Plants (revision of SSG-2) was approved for submission to the CSS for approval</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>ASAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRW8.1</td>
<td>NST020 Draft Implementing Guide: Sustaining a Nuclear Security Regime was cleared to proceed to next step.</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>ASAP</td>
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<tr>
<td>NRW8.2</td>
<td>The DPP for NST041, Draft Implementing Guide: Preventive and Protective Measures against Insider Threats was cleared to proceed to next step.</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>ASAP</td>
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### ACTIONS FOLLOWING 38th WASSC

### NUSSC / WASSC JOINT SESSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM AG</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NW1.1</td>
<td>DS452 Draft Safety Guide: <em>Decommissioning of Nuclear Installations</em> (Revision and consolidation of WS-G-2.1 and WS-G-2.4) was approved for submission to the MS for comments after incorporating agreements at the meeting</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>ASAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NW2.1</td>
<td>The DPP for DS489, Draft Safety Guide: Storage of Spent Nuclear Fuel (Revision of SSG-15) was approved for submission to the CSS for approval after incorporating agreements at the meeting</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>ASAP</td>
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<tr>
<td>NW2.2</td>
<td>The DPP for DS492, Draft Safety Guide: Human Factors Engineering in NPPs was approved for submission to the CSS for approval</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>ASAP</td>
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WASSC and NUSSC agreed that the Document continues under the review of NUSSC alone.