

**MINUTES OF THE 25TH MEETING OF THE TRAWSFYNYDD SITE STAKEHOLDER GROUP  
HELD AT THE TRAWSFYNYDD CONFERENCE AND INDUCTION CENTRE  
MONDAY 5<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER 2016**

<b>Present</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Samantha Morgan	Blaenau Ffestiniog stakeholder
Keith O'Brien (Chair)	Trawsfynydd Community Council
Gareth Lloyd	Snowdonia National Park Authority
Ian Warner	Magnox
Joanne Wright	Bangor University
Tom Ellis	Gwynedd Council
Ceri Stradling	Snowdonia National Park Authority
D Meredydd Williams	Maentwrog Community Council
Gwen Pettifor	WI
John Richards	Talsarnau Community Council
Martin Moore	Magnox
Nia Bowden Swann	Gwynedd Council
Angharad Rayner	Magnox
Kevin Titley	Magnox
Richard Clarke	Environment Agency
Idwal Williams	Trawsnewid
Andrew McAteer	Magnox
Councillor Gareth Thomas	Gwynedd Council
John Idris Jones	Snowdonia Enterprise Zone
Jonathan Jenkin	NDA
Michelle Humphreys	Magnox
<b>Also:</b> Gwynfor Owen Caroline Jones	Translator Minute Taker

<b>Apologies</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Nick Blackburn	Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR)
Lord Dafydd Ellis-Thomas AM	Assembly Member for Dwyfor Meirionnydd
Richard Foxhall	Horizon Nuclear Power
Dafydd Jarrett	National Farmers' Union
Jonathan Cawley	Snowdonia National Park Authority

**1. Apologies for absence**

Apologies were received as listed in the table above.

**2. Approve the Minutes of the meeting held on 6 June 2016**

The minutes were accepted as a true record.

**3. Matters arising from the minutes of the meeting held on 6 June 2016**

Jill Callander had been asked to request a representative from Maentwrog Power Station to attend the December Meeting at the previous meeting. Michelle Humphreys had liaised with Andy McAteer who was present.

The Chair requested that all SSG Members complete the Magnox Stakeholder Engagement and Communications questionnaire, which had been emailed to all members. The deadline to receive the completed forms was the 8<sup>th</sup> December.

#### **4. Chairman's Address – Keith O'Brien**

The Chairman had attended the SSG Chairs' Meeting, 22/23 November in London, where strategies, and care and maintenance programmes were discussed. Trawsfynydd site had no cause for concern.

A stakeholder workshop had taken place the previous week at the lake café, and the Chair thanked John Richards for attending on behalf of this group.

The Chair had attended a socio economic meeting with Michelle Humphreys.

A Welsh Government Stakeholder Workshop was being held on the 6th January, in Cardiff and John Richards would be attending to represent Trawsfynydd SSG.

#### **5. Site Closure Director's Report**

Martin Moore presented a summary of his report that had been circulated in advance. Since the last meeting in June, a great deal of work set out in the site closure plan at the beginning of the year had begun. Delivery against the plan was going well, and some work from next year's plan had also been done.

Safety performance continued to improve and standards were high. Reviews from external independent visitors to the site had been positive. Trawsfynydd site would continue to strive to further improve standards. The site is considered as "The go to see site".

Dispora, Italy had recently visited the site to see the encapsulation plant. The visit was well received and they had taken away some learning. International companies also visited by request from the NDA and these were also well received; examples as per the report were presented.

The Waste Operations workforce had been working collaboratively with REHAU, Blaenau Ffestiniog, to share good practise. The ONR conventional inspectorate had visited the site four months ago and had commented positively on sharing of good practise, and was encouraging this with other sites.

With regard to primary hazard reductions, Fuel Element Debris (FED) Removal had almost completed its planned inactive commissioning works. Commencement of active commissioning was expected in late December 2016. Work had gone well this year and the site was confident that it would achieve this milestone.

Workforce numbers were referred to as per the report, which did not include 26 agency workers, therefore these numbers should read 80 agency workers. Contractor numbers were additional at 122 employed; these numbers varied depending on the work being carried out on site.

Work on 21 bore holes had started on site which had meant an increase in workforce numbers, by approximately 50 since June; this meant that the site was currently in its higher range of staffing. Additional workers were also on site for the demolition of the admin building, stores and workshop complex, which would significantly change the appearance of the site. Work on this was expected to be completed by the end of March 2017 which would prepare the ground for further works on height reduction and other works in 2021/22.

A large scale military exercise had recently taken place in the area. It had been well planned and executed; disturbance had been noticeable but not unreasonable. Feedback from the exercise troop commander was positive and it had been a pleasure for Trawsfynydd personnel to work with them.

It was further reported that the 1803 drums from the admin storage complex are now in the Interim Storage Facility (ISF), clearing another waste stream. The ISF is now 67% full.

A trial programme was underway with regard to shift working in order to determine whether the operational shift programme needed to be 24 hours. Consultation with the workforce and unions was underway and the decision as to whether to remove shifts would be decided sometime around March 2017. If any changes were to be made, Security would remain 24 hours as would emergency contacts. This matter would be subject to scrutiny by key stakeholders as to whether it would be viable.

The Chair thanked Martin Moore for his presentation and added that it was good to hear that security was improving and that collaboration with REHAU was positive. There had been some national interest in the military exercise and he was pleased to hear that it had not caused disruption.

#### **Questions:**

**Meredydd Williams**, Maentwrog Community Council asked if there was going to be a bid to leave radioactive waste and the ponds on site.

**Martin Moore** – There is a whole programme of work in progress to consider the GRR guidance which obliges us to consider the site end state. A meeting was held on 29 November to consider the options of leaving waste in-situ or removing it.

There is a near term issue regarding the ponds complex as it was built to last 20 years not 50. Weather protection had been installed this year to improve the asset. The current plan states that Trawsfynydd has an additional storage facility for which we need planning consent. We continue to consult and work with Snowdonia National Park Authority regarding the ponds complex being used as a safe store.

**Meredydd Williams**, Maentwrog Community Council asked if the final decision would lie with the NDA.

**Martin Moore** said that the final decision would be made by consultation and the decision should not be a surprise to any key stakeholders, as dialogue would be ongoing during the consultation and decision making process. He added that anything we do between now and 2029 would be reversible.

**John Richards – Talsarnau Community Council** asked when the FED (Fuel Element Debris) programme would become active and how long would it last. He had initially asked this question in June 2010.

In reply **Martin Moore** stated that Magnox had presented programmes that were deliverable and the site expected to maintain the programme. He acknowledged that it had been a difficult programme historically but now the costs and FED programme were pinned down and on schedule. Site teams were working hard to hold the programme together. The North FED programme will conclude in 2022. He added that big ticket items such as the admin building demolition project that has been accelerated from 2017 were giving the NDA and workforce confidence.

Martin Moore was thanked for his report.

## **6. Trawsfynydd Optimised Ends States**

Ian Warner presented his report as a PowerPoint presentation on screen. This was the latest update following a stakeholder workshop the previous week.

A recap and overview of the GRR (Guidance on Requirements for Release) document by NRW/ Environment Agency was given, i.e. when NRW was satisfied on site condition, it would then be handed over to next organisations such as local authority.

A timetable of the work from November 2016 through to Royal Assent in the summer of 2019 was presented on the screen. Should there be issues during this timetable, it could cause delay.

An explanation of GRR was given, this included 5 fundamental principles:

- 1) Protection against Radiological Hazards
- 2) Optimisation: "as low as reasonably achievable" (ALARA), taking into account economic & societal factors
- 3) Equivalent protection against non-radiological hazards
- 4) Reliance on human action (passive safety)
- 5) Openness and Inclusivity (consult, explain, audit trail)

The above principles were implemented by 14 detailed requirements. This would require two new key types of documentation, i.e. a waste management plan and site wide environmental safety case (SWESC).

21 new boreholes had been drilled to provide additional information as to how the site is performing now and in the future.

The Trawsfynydd site had been offered by the NDA as one of 3 lead and learn sites. The purposes of trials at Trawsfynydd were listed, i.e. to test how easy the Draft GRR was to apply; to flush out issues to be addressed by regulators before GRR was formally issued and its requirements became mandatory; to start a process of defining an optimised site end state for Trawsfynydd and to clarify whether and when Magnox Ltd may have to make formal applications to NRW for any proposed on-site disposals.

Details of what involved optimisation (principle 2) were presented. A summary was given comparing the benefits and detriments of options against a range of factors in order to establish the optimum solutions. The key point noted was that it may not necessarily result in all radioactivity being removed from the site. The site was required to demonstrate to GRR that everything possible was being done and that doses to public had to be as low as reasonably possible.

Ian Warner reported on the Stakeholder workshop that had been held in the lake café the previous week; a summary was given and all those present had had an input into the GRR. An extensive briefing pack had been provided before the workshop. The purpose and objectives of the workshop were listed, the first step being the Strategic Options Assessment. Consultants had been employed to help with this process. Option 1 was to remove all radioactive materials from the site for disposal elsewhere. Option 2 involved leaving some radioactive materials on site in various measures. The purpose of workshop to test out the optimized solution. Factors considered were presented, which included H&S to the Public, H&S to workers Hazard Reduction and Safety. Environmental factors, socio economic impact, burden on future generations, NDA strategic requirements, viability and value for money were also considered. Each option was tested against these factors. The outcome of the day was that there wasn't much difference between both options, however Option 2 was the most favourable. The next steps would be to publish a report in January 2017 and further work to optimize Option 2. It was stressed that this did not give the green light on waste disposal, only on planning. Submission of initial Waste Management Plan and Site Wide Environmental Safety Case to NRW for comment would be done in May 2017, with further development of these as necessary in 2017/18, with stakeholder engagement ongoing.

The timeline for Trawsfynydd to address the GRR requirements was shown on the screen, starting in 2016 through to release from GRR post 2083. Any work carried out during the timeline would be reversible.

#### **Questions:**

**Samantha Morgan, Blaenau Ffestiniog stakeholder**, asked for details of the viability of an Option 3, i.e. would there ever be a possibility of tunnelling deep underground and making onsite disposal as they do in Finland.

**Ian Warner** stated that the safest method of disposing waste would be investigated. Disposal at Trawsfynydd in terms of GRR was low level waste and not in the same league as deep geological disposal.

**Idwal Williams, Trawsnewid** - the Daily Post had reported on the intention to continued decommissioning, which mentioned the ponds structure remaining. Mr. Williams' understanding was different.

**Ian Warner** confirmed that the plan being considered was to demolish both ends of the ponds complex, with the middle portion being put into safe store configuration.

**Martin Moore** added that this was not yet a decision, it was a part of the current proposals only, that have to be consulted on, with no decision made as yet. Discussions were ongoing with the planners as to what the ponds complex might look like and whatever we do now leading up to 2029 would be reversible. The earlier part of Daily Post article related to continued decommissioning and not the recent workshop.

**Jonathan Jenkin**, NDA commented that the NDA Strategy states that we'd prefer continuous decommissioning as potentially there were more benefits, including cost benefits. However, affordability is a key consideration.

**Meredydd Williams, Maentwrog Community Council** referred to a document published in 2006 and stated that this had been debated years ago, and expressed concern with the timetable, i.e. that the site would be put back as soon as possible and as safely as possible with no cutbacks. He expressed his concern about the many uncertainties and asked why these issues weren't addressed when the reactor building safe stores planning went in.

**Ian Warner** acknowledged that dates had changed and that expectations had been built up with the regulators.

**Martin Moore** added that the overall plan for care and maintenance that had been submitted to the NDA was deliverable. There remained however some unknowns and uncertainties. Bore holes had been drilled to gain a better understanding of the characterisation of the pond construction joints. The low level waste identified is now stored in the Interim Storage Facility which 18 months ago was still in the ground.

**Meredydd Williams** added that the decisions being made would affect future generations and that it was not fair for future generations to have to do the work.

**Ian Warner** re-iterated that the site has had to respond to the draft GRR issued by the Environment Agency.

**Richard Clarke, Environment Agency** commented that there was no easy answer to the dates and he couldn't promise that the dates were fixed and confirm but there is more detail and more clarity and it is therefore an improvement.

**Councillor Gareth Thomas, Gwynedd Council (Penrhyndeudraeth)** asked whether leaving any waste on site would open the doors to other sites storing waste at Trawsfynydd. He believed that consideration of local people's perception was very important, for example clarifying the difference between low and high level waste.

**Ian Warner** confirmed that there was no intention to import waste from other sites and re-iterated that only waste from Trawsfynydd are currently being considered and agreed that the public's perception was paramount.

**Councillor Tom Ellis – Gwynedd Council (Trawsfynydd)** stated that height reduction was also important.

**Ian Warner** confirmed that the plan still included height reduction and said demolition waste would be reused on site in accordance with NRW regulations.

**Martin Moore** referred to asbestos on site. Trawsfynydd had recently undergone an ONR inspection and Trawsfynydd arrangements were reported as robust, which was pleasing. The site was always mindful of the regulator's requirements and the public's perception. He added that the site was delighted to have been selected for the draft GRR and that the complex information within it was communicated as clearly as possibly externally. He was concerned that people who read the Daily Post might get a different view of what the site was doing.

Keith O'Brien thanked Martin Moore for the openness and thoroughness of his responses.

## **7. Environmental Report**

Angharad Rayner presented the report, which had been circulated in advance.

There had been no amendments to the environmental regulation permits this year. There had been an improvement on site this year with regard to gaseous waste routes, which had been upgraded and resulted in reduced gaseous discharges. There had also been investment in a new environmental laboratory and new measuring system.

It was reported that there had been no major environmental events on site. Some Level 4 events had occurred which did not have any effect on the environment as they happened before leaving the site. However, this did require improvements to be put in place.

The department had been restructured this year and general work had been merged with the radioactivity section. As a result, there remained one job vacancy to be filled.

With regard to monitoring the effect on the environment, much of the site's energy was now being used for nuclear safeguarding equipment. A 45 tonne reduction in CO2 emissions had been achieved as the administration block is no longer in use.

Great effort was being put into non-radioactive waste management in disposing of 60 tonnes of chemicals and paint.

Kevin Titley added that much less radioactive water had been released into the lake this year following work done in this area. Radioactivity in the lake was much lower than when the station was producing power. The levels of radioactivity were measured on a monthly basis; the levels within the mud and peat at the bottom of the lake was similar to what it had been in the past, as was the grass.

### **Questions:**

**Meredydd Williams** asked whether the tests requested at the last SSG had been done.

**Angharad Rayner** replied that she would look into this matter as the situation was unclear. Additional samples from the stream were not a requirement of the permit and were presented in the previous meeting but not part of the papers.

**Action: to include tests results in the next meeting's report.**

## **8. Report by the Emergency Planning Consultative Committee**

Simon Dawson was not present so the item was taken by Angharad Rayner.

There had been changes to the support team, which was now smaller. There had also been changes to the central planning team at Magnox, who were still available for support and the changes had not made a difference to the support received. An emergency consultancy meeting was planned for March 2017. The annual exercise demonstration had been carried out in June. The ONR site inspector had not considered it necessary to attend and the exercise had been a success. Contingency arrangements were to replace Emergency Arrangements and daily exercises involving these were being done and were demonstrated to the security team the previous week. Feedback from the team was that the arrangements were robust. It was expected that the new arrangements commence in late January – early February 2017.

**Questions:** None received.

#### **9. Report by the Office for Nuclear Regulation**

Nick Blackburn was not present to take the item, however a report had been received with the meeting papers.

#### **10. Report by Natural Resources Wales**

Paul Wright presented his report.

Radioactive discharges were reported on quarterly basis and all results had been within the limits set. The environmental permit had been updated to a new template in August. At the last SSG meeting, an event concerning exit vehicle monitors was reported. This event led to two warning letters being issued to the site.

Richard Clarke, EA stated that they were content with the response and implementation of quality plans since the incident.

The GRR trial was dominating work at present.

The first Welsh quarterly liaison ONR/EA meeting was held in September, involving Trawsfynydd and Wylfa sites.

Sites were asked to complete a waste characterisation questionnaire. Trawsfynydd site's evidence was looked at which concluded that there were no significant issues emerging.

Monthly inspections would be conducted between now and February 2017.

EA's five year environment report would be completed by 1st April 2017.

**Action: Extended slot required at June meeting to present the aforementioned report.**

With regard to current regulatory issues, the admin block work was positive as was the lab investment, however there was difficulty in finding qualified staff.

Richard Clarke, EA added that it was important that we continue to do all the communications together. The EA haven't spoken to the local councils, local authorities, Snowdonia National Park Authority yet but we want to engage with as many organisations/people as we can regarding the draft GRR in Jan/Feb 2017.

**Questions:** None.

#### **11. Report by the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority – Reports had been circulated in the pack, which included news from other sites as well as Trawsfynydd. Jonathan Jenkin presented the update and highlighted the NDA 6<sup>th</sup> annual supply chain awards, which had been attended by more than 1,500 visitors, further details were available on the NDA's website.**

The draft Business Plan would be published on the 12th December for consultation until February 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2017. The plan contained an outline of work planned for the period 2017-2020. Following the consultation feedback, the finalised document would be published in April 2017.

Details and examples of work done elsewhere were presented, as per the report.

Sellafield Ltd had featured in the BBC Panorama programme in September, which had focussed on safety at the site, the largest NDA site with the biggest and most complex hazards in the UK. The NDA and Sellafield had fully co-operated with the programme makers and given interviews. However, the NDA had been disappointed with the resulting programme which they believed was unbalanced, as important strides had been made at Sellafield with regard to safety, especially the ponds and silos. Sellafield had in fact won many awards for safety from the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

Jonathan Jenkin reported on a recent court case that the NDA were involved in with Energy Solutions. Following competition for a new parent body for Magnox, a court action was launched by Energy Solutions to claim damages over its unsuccessful bid to secure the Magnox contract. The court had ruled against the NDA, and further hearings were scheduled to determine if any damages should be awarded and if so, what those damages should be. Further results were expected in August 2017 and the NDA was appealing against the ruling.

Personnel changes at the NDA were reported and included that John Clarke the Chief Executive Officer was retiring around June 2017, by which time a successor appointment was planned. Mr. Clarke had recently been awarded a lifetime achievement award for services to the nuclear industry. The Chairman, Stephen Henwood's third term of office was also coming to an end this year and appointment of a successor was underway. Chief Operating Officer, Peter Lutchworth had also left to take up a position in the private sector.

#### **Questions:**

**Meredydd Williams** asked if the NDA had kept an interest in the railway.

**Jonathan Jenkin** responded that Direct Rail Services and NDA Properties Ltd had received an enquiry from Mr Colin Dale. The future use of the site and Snowdonia Enterprise Zone have to be considered.

**John Richards** reiterated a question he had asked at last meeting, i.e. he would like to know what was happening with Maentwrog power station, and whether the Welsh Government was planning to take over the lake with RWE and First Hydro to run the power station; and possibly if another company was interested, would it be possible to be told who this was.

**Jonathan Jenkin** stated that he didn't think the NDA had anyone in mind. The NDA owned a great deal of the land and assets and adjacent land and facilities. The NDA strategy requires us to generate income. The Government Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) have a keen interest in Maentwrog and small modular reactor development. But, before any decision to sell Maentwrog is made, the NDA would certainly want to communicate with the community.

**Meredydd Williams** added that people would not be happy to see the lake privatised and that it should be a public owned resource. There was liability for the contaminated lake and this was the NDA's responsibility.

**Jonathan Jenkin** commented that a decision had not been made.

**Idwal Williams** stressed that the community needed to know of any plans and they he would like the Welsh Government to take over management of the site especially the lake, and see more money coming back into the area.

**Jonathan Jenkin** stated that the Welsh Government was an important stakeholder in this and there were no timescales in place at the moment.

## **12. Magnox socio-economic scheme update**

Michelle Humphreys presented details of the projects that had been supported under the scheme.



As of the end of November 2016, 95 applications had been approved nationally and money was still available in the pot. 12 applications had been approved in Trawsfynydd to the value of £30,876. The Good Neighbour applications received were listed as per the report.

### **13. Horizon Update**

Richard Foxhall was not present therefore the item was not taken.

### **14. Developing Trawsfynydd Site – Information Session**

John Idris Jones, Chair of the Snowdonia Enterprise Zone presented information and PowerPoint slides on developing the Trawsfynydd site in an economic context. The average job income in the Dwyfor Meirionnydd area was approx. £19k per annum compared to £22k in Gwynedd and £28k in the UK, which demonstrated the lower quality jobs available as well as an ageing population. Studies had been done into higher value jobs for the Enterprise Zone, with outcomes advising the use of resources already in place, i.e. the lake and the workforce. Studies done had included the energy context, as electricity was very important and needs in UK were expected to increase. The UK Government wanted to see an 80% reduction in CO2 emissions by 2050 which would mean a reduction in the use of fossil fuel for heating and transport and lead to alternative energy generation i.e. renewables. However, nuclear power would be needed alongside these.

Trawsfynydd site was not suitable for a similar development to that at Wylfa Newydd, however it was suitable for the development of Small Modular Reactors (SMR) capable of producing less than 300MW of power, compared to Wylfa's 1300MW. Such a development could be built in three years. SMR cost approx. £1 billion to build and repayment of the costs could be done in a relatively short time, making it cost effective. Construction of an SMR would require a workforce in the region of 800 personnel and 365 for its operation, it would also create opportunities for a strong supply chain. Development of a SMR would be done with decommissioning and waste disposal in mind. A variety of SMRs were displayed on screen and explanations of them given.

A technology overview of a NuScale SMR was shown which could be assembled on site and produce up to 600MW of power. Possible timescales for the construction of an SMR by 2030 was presented, however investors were needed. There was support from the industry as well as political support for construction of SMRs at Trawsfynydd. Safety was of the upmost importance and unless proven safe it would not be possible to attract investors.

An explanation was given as to why Trawsfynydd had been chosen as a potential site for SMRs, i.e. the grid connection already in place, water available for cooling, infrastructure and a skilled workforce already on place. The site was in public ownership, and plans were supported by public bodies and other energy organisations. Lobbying work was now underway. The Government was expected to comment on this in spring. Discussions were taking place with possible developers regarding de-risking.

#### **Questions:**

**Meredydd Williams** asked when Snowdonia Enterprise Zone would come to an end.

**John Idris Jones** responded that it was set up in 2012 and that the Welsh Government wanted it to run until 2017.

**Meredydd Williams** asked whether consideration was being given to possibly extend the zone's boundary, for example to include Blaenau Ffestiniog.

**John Idris Jones** responded that the Government teams would be considering areas outside of the current zones and should any business in Gwynedd wish to invest in an area outside of current Enterprise Zone, Gwynedd Council would liaise with them. With regard to Cllr. Williams' wish for

Blaenau Ffestiniog, an area that employed many people, to be included in the Snowdonia Enterprise Zone, John Idris Jones suggested that lobbying be done for this.

**Gwen Pettifor** asked if there were any developments with Llanbedr airport.

**John Idris Jones** responded that there was; work was underway to develop a centre of excellence for unmanned drones for military and civil use. Work was also underway to develop Llanbedr as a space port as the runway was long enough. Also, future regulations would allow satellites to be launched from Llanbedr.

**Idwal Williams** expressed his dissatisfaction that Trawsfynydd could be seeking staff after Wylfa work had commenced, and added that both site's developments should run simultaneously.

**John Idris Jones** responded that the timescale showing the commencement of construction in 2024 for power generation by 2030 had to go through the Nuclear Inspectorate and that took time. A site for SMR development had to be confirmed in the next 19 months in order to follow this timescale, which was a reason for its importance. The investors would be running the new SMR development and they would be in charge of the timetable.

#### **15. AOB**

There was none.

#### **16. Date and time of next meeting**

Monday 5 June 2017 and to include a site visit before the meeting.

The Chair thanked everyone for attending and thanked the translator and minute taker.

The meeting closed at 12.48.

## COFNODION 25AIN CYFARFOD GRŴP RHANDEILIAID SAFLE TRAWSFYNYDD A GYNHALIWDYD YNG NGHANOLFAN GYNADLEDDA A CHYNEFINO TRAWSFYNYDD

DYDD LLUN 5 RHAGFYR 2016

<b>Yn bresennol</b>	
<b>Enw</b>	<b>Sefydliad</b>
Samantha Morgan	Rhanddeiliad, Blaenau Ffestiniog
Keith O'Brien (Cadeirydd)	Cyngor Cymuned Trawsfynydd
Gareth Lloyd	Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri
Ian Warner	Magnox
Joanne Wright	Prifysgol Bangor
Tom Ellis	Cyngor Gwynedd
Ceri Stradling	Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri
D Meredydd Williams	Cyngor Cymuned Maentwrog
Gwen Pettifor	Sefydliad y Merched
John Richards	Cyngor Cymuned Talsarnau
Martin Moore	Magnox
Nia Bowden Swann	Cyngor Gwynedd
Angharad Rayner	Magnox
Kevin Titley	Magnox
Richard Clarke	Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd
Idwal Williams	Trawsnewid
Andrew McAteer	Magnox
Councillor Gareth Thomas	Cyngor Gwynedd
John Idris Jones	Ardal Fenter Eryri
Jonathan Jenkin	NDA
Michelle Humphreys	Magnox
<b>Hefyd:</b> Gwynfor Owen Caroline Jones	Cyfieithu Cofnodion

<b>Ymddiheuriadau</b>	
<b>Enw</b>	<b>Sefydliad</b>
Nick Blackburn	Y Swyddfa dros Reoli Niwclear (ONR)
Yr Arglwydd Dafydd Ellis-Thomas AC	Aelod Cynulliad Dwyfor Meirionnydd
Richard Foxhall	Horizon Nuclear Power
Dafydd Jarrett	Undeb Cenedlaethol yr Amaethwyr
Jonathan Cawley	Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri

### 1. Ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb

Cafwyd ymddiheuriadau fel y rhestrwyd yn y tabl uchod.

### 2. Cymeradwyo Cofnodion y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 6 Mehefin 2016

Derbyniwyd y cofnodion fel cofnod cywir.

### **3. Materion yn codi o gofnodion y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 6 Mehefin 2016**

Yn y cyfarfod diwethaf gofynnwyd i Jill Callander wneud cais i gynrychiolydd o Orsaf Pŵer Maentwrog i fod yn bresennol yng nghyfarfod mis Rhagfyr. Roedd Michelle Humphreys wedi cysylltu ag Andy McAteer a oedd yn bresennol.

Gofynnodd y Cadeirydd i bob aelod o'r GRhS i gwblhau holiadur Ymgysylltu â Rhanddeiliaid a Chyfathrebu Magnox, a oedd wedi'i e-bostio at bob aelod. Y dyddiad cau ar gyfer cyflwyno ffurflenni wedi'u cwblhau oedd 8 Rhagfyr.

### **4. Anerchiad y Cadeirydd – Keith O'Brien**

Roedd y Cadeirydd yn bresennol yng Nghyfarfod Cadeiryddion Grwpiau Rhanddeiliaid Safle ar 22/23 Tachwedd, yn Llundain, lle cafodd strategaethau, a rhaglenni gofal a chynnal a chadw eu trafod. Nid oedd dim i achosi pryder ar safle Trawsfynydd.

Roedd gweithdy i randdeiliaid wedi'i gynnal yr wythnos flaenorol yng nghaffi'r llyn, a diolchodd y Cadeirydd i John Richards am fod yn bresennol ar ran y grŵp.

Roedd y Cadeirydd wedi mynychu cyfarfod economaidd gymdeithasol gyda Michelle Humphreys.

Roedd Gweithdy Rhanddeiliaid Llywodraeth Cymru yn cael ei gynnal ar 6 Ionawr, yng Nghaerdydd a byddai John Richards yn bresennol i gynrychioli GRhS Trawsfynydd.

### **5. Adroddiad y Cyfarwyddwr Cau**

Cyflwynodd Martin Moore grynodedb o'i adroddiad a oedd wedi cael ei ddsbarthu cyn y cyfarfod. Ers y cyfarfod diwethaf ym mis Mehefin, roedd llawer o'r gwaith a oedd wedi'i gynnwys yn y cynllun cau ar gyfer y safle ar ddechrau'r flwyddyn wedi cychwyn. Roedd cyflawni yn erbyn y cynllun hwn yn mynd yn dda, ac roedd peth o'r gwaith o gynllun y flwyddyn nesaf hefyd wedi'i wneud.

Roedd perfformiad diogelwch wedi parhau i wella ac roedd y safonau'n uchel. Roedd adolygiadau gan ymwelwyr annibynnol allanol â'r safle wedi bod yn bositif. Byddai safle Trawsfynydd yn parhau i ymdrechu i wella safonau ymhellach. Mae'r safle'n cael ei gyfrif fel "Safle gwerth ei weld".

Roedd Dispora, o'r Eidal wedi ymweld â'r safle'n ddiweddar i weld y gwaith amgáu. Roeddent wedi mwynhau'r ymweliad ac roeddent hefyd wedi dysgu yn ei sgil. Bu cwmnïau rhyngwladol hefyd yn ymweld yn dilyn cais gan yr ADN ac roedd y rhain hefyd yn llwyddiant; a chafodd enghreifftiau eu cynnwys yn yr adroddiad.

Roedd y gweithlu Gweithrediadau Gwastraff wedi bod yn cydweithio â REHAU, Blaenau Ffestiniog, i rannu arferion da. Roedd arolygiaeth gonfensiynol yr ONR wedi ymweld â'r safle bedwar mis yn ôl ac roedd wedi gwneud sylwadau positif ar rannu arferion da, ac roedd yn annog gwneud hyn â safleoedd eraill.

O ran lleihau peryglon sylfaenol, roedd Gwaredu Gweddillion Elfennau Tanwydd (FED) bron â chwblhau'r gwaith comisiynu anweithredol a oedd wedi'i gynllunio. Roedd disgwyl y byddai comisiynu gweithredol yn cychwyn ddiwedd Rhagfyr 2016. Roedd y gwaith wedi mynd yn dda eleni ac roedd y safle'n hyderus y byddai'n cyrraedd y garreg filltir hon.

Roedd niferoedd y gweithlu fel y cyfeiriwyd ato yn yr adroddiad, ac nid oedd yn cynnwys 26 o weithwyr asiantaeth, ac felly dylai'r ffigurau hynny ddarllen fel 80 o weithwyr asiantaeth. Roedd niferoedd contractwyr yn ychwanegol gyda 122 yn cael eu cyflogi; roedd y niferoedd hynny'n amrywio'n ôl y gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud ar y safle ar y pryd.

Roedd y gwaith i dyllu 21 o dyllau turio wedi cychwyn ar y safle ac roedd hynny'n golygu cynnydd ym maint y gweithlu, cynnydd o tua 50 ers Mehefin. Roedd hyn yn golygu bod y safle yng nghyfwng uchaf

lefelau staffio ar hyn o bryd. Roedd gweithwyr ychwanegol ar y safle hefyd i ddymchwel yr adeiladu gweinyddol, y storfeydd a'r gweithdai, a fyddai'n golygu newid sylweddol yn ymddangosiad y safle. Rhagwelir y bydd y gwaith hwn wedi'i gwblhau erbyn diwedd mis Mawrth 2017, a byddai hynny yn paratol'r tir ar gyfer gwaith pellach i leihau'r uchder a gwaith arall yn ystod 2021/22.

Roedd ymarferiad milwrol mawr wedi cael ei gynnal yn yr ardal yn ddiweddar. Aeth popeth yn ôl y disgwyl; roedd yr aflonyddwch a achoswyd yn amlwg ond nid oedd yn afresymol. Roedd adborth cadlywydd y milwyr ar yr ymarferiad yn bositif ac roedd yn bleser i'r personél yn Nhrawsfynydd gael gweithio â hwy.

Nodwyd hefyd fod y 1803 o ddrymiau o'r storfeydd gweinyddol bellach yn y Cyfleuster Storio Interim (ISF), gan glirio ffrwd arall o wastraff. Mae'r ISF yn awr yn 67% llawn.

Roedd rhaglen dreial ar waith ar gyfer gwaith shifft i benderfynu a oedd angen i'r rhaglen shifftiau gweithredol fod yn un 24 awr. Roedd ymgynghori'n digwydd â'r gweithlu a'r undebau a byddai penderfyniad i gael gwared ar shifftiau'n cael ei wneud tua mis Mawrth 2017. Os byddai unrhyw newidiadau'n cael eu cyflwyno, byddai Diogelwch yn parhau am 24 awr a hefyd cysylltiadau argyfwng. Bydd y mater hwn yn destun craffu gan randdeiliaid allweddol i ystyried a fyddai'n ymarferol.

Diolchodd y Cadeirydd i Martin Moore am ei gyflwyniad ac ychwanegodd ei bod yn braf clywed bod diogelwch yn gwella a bod y cydweithio â REHAU yn bositif. Bu peth diddordeb cenedlaethol yn yr ymarferiad milwrol ac roedd yn falch o glywed nad oedd wedi achosi gormod o aflonyddwch.

#### **Cwestiynau:**

Gofynnodd **Meredydd Williams**, Cyngor Cymuned Maentwrog a fyddai cais yn cael ei wneud i adael gwastraff ymbelydrol a'r pyllau ar y safle.

**Martin Moore** – Mae'r rhaglen waith gyfan yn yr arfaeth i ystyried y canllaw GRR sy'n golygu bod yn rhaid i ni ystyried cyflwr terfynol y safle. Roedd cyfarfod wedi'i gynnal ar 29 Tachwedd i ystyried yr opsiynau i adael y gwastraff yn ei le neu ei symud oddi ar y safle.

Mater yn y tymor byr yw ardal y pyllau gan ei bod wedi'i hadeiladu i bara 20 mlynedd ac nid 50. Roedd cyfarpar i'w hamddiffyn rhag y tywydd wedi'i osod eleni i wella'r ased. Dywed y cynllun cyfredol fod gan Drawsfynydd cyfleuster storio ychwanegol a bod angen caniatâd cynllunio ar ei gyfer. Rydym yn parhau i ymgynghori ac i weithio ag Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri ynglŷn â defnyddio adeiladau'r pyllau fel storfa ddiogel.

Gofynnodd **Meredydd Williams**, Cyngor Cymuned Maentwrog ai'r ADN fyddai'n gwneud y penderfyniad terfynol.

Dywedodd **Martin Moore** y byddai'r penderfyniad terfynol yn cael ei wneud trwy ymgynghori ac na ddylai'r penderfyniad fod yn syndod i neb o blith y rhanddeiliaid allweddol, gan y byddai trafodaethau'n cael eu cynnal yn ystod yr ymgynghoriad a'r broses benderfynu. Ychwanegodd y byddai modd dadwneud unrhyw beth y byddwn yn ei wneud rhwng hyn a 2029.

Gofynnodd **John Richards** – **Cyngor Cymuned Talsarnau** pa bryd fyddai'r rhaglen Gweddillion Elfennau Tanwydd (FED) yn weithredol ac am ba hyd y byddai'n para. Roedd wedi gofyn y cwestiwn hwn am y tro cyntaf ym Mehefin 2010.

Yn ei ateb dywedodd **Martin Moore** fod Magnox wedi cyflwyno rhaglenni y mae modd eu cyflawni a bod y safle'n disgwyl parhau â'r rhaglen. Roedd yn cydnabod ei bod wedi bod yn rhaglen anodd yn hanesyddol ond yn awr roedd y costau a'r rhaglen FED wedi eu pennu ac ar amser. Roedd timau ar y safle'n gweithio'n galed i gynnal y rhaglen. Daw rhaglen FED y Gogledd i ben yn 2022.

Ychwanegodd fod yr eitemau mawr fel prosiect dymchwel yr adeilad gweinyddol sydd wedi cael eu symud ymlaen o 2017 yn rhoi hyder i'r ADN a'r gweithlu.

Diolchwyd i Martin Moore am ei adroddiad.

## 6. Cyflyrau Terfynol Trawsfynydd wedi'u Hoptimeiddio

Cyflwynodd Ian Warner ei adroddiad ar ffurf cyflwyniad PowerPoint ar sgrin. Dyma'r diweddariad diweddaraf yn dilyn y gweithdy rhanddeiliaid yr wythnos flaenorol.

Cafwyd atgrynhoad a throsolwg o ddogfen GRR (Canllaw ar Ofynion Rhyddhau) Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru / Asiantaeth yr Amgylcheddol, h.y. pan fydd CNC yn fodlon ar gyflwr y safle, bydd yn cael ei drosglwyddo i'r sefydliadau nesaf fel awdurdod lleol.

Cyflwynwyd amserlen o'r gwaith o fis Tachwedd 2016 hyd y Cydsyniad Brenhinol yn haf 2019 ar y sgrin. Os byddai unrhyw broblemau'n codi yn ystod yr amserlen hon, byddai hynny'n arwain at oedi.

Cafwyd eglurhad o'r GRR, ac roedd hyn yn cynnwys 5 egwyddor sylfaenol:

- 1) Gwarchod rhag Peryglon Radiolegol
- 2) Optimeiddio: "cyn ised ag y gellir yn rhesymol ei gyflawni (ALARA), gan ystyried ffactorau economaidd a chymdeithasol
- 3) Amddiffyniad cyfatebol rhag peryglon anradiolegol
- 4) Dibyniaeth ar gamau pobl (diogelwch goddefol)
- 5) Bod yn agored a chynhwysol (ymgyngori, egluro, trywydd archwilio)

Cafodd yr egwyddorion uchod eu gweithredu trwy 14 o ofynion manwl. Bydd hyn yn gofyn am ddau fath newydd allweddol o ddogfennau, h.y. cynllun rheoli gwastraff ac achos diogelwch amgylcheddol safle cyfan (SWESC).

Mae 21 o dyllau turio newydd wedi cael eu drilio i gael gwybodaeth ychwanegol ar sut y mae'r safle'n perfformio'n awr, ac yn y dyfodol.

Mae safle Trawsfynydd wedi cael ei gynnig gan yr ADN fel un o 3 safle arwain a dysgu. Cafodd diben y treialon yn Nhrawsfynydd eu rhestru, h.y. i brofi pa mor rhwydd yw hi i weithredu'r GRR Drafft; i ddatrys unrhyw faterion a godir gan y rheolyddion cyn cyhoeddi'r GRR yn ffurfiol a chyn i'w ofynion fod yn orfodol; i gychwyn proses o ddiffinio cyflwr terfynol safle wedi'i optimeiddio ar gyfer Trawsfynydd ac i egluro os a pha bryd y bydd yn rhaid i Magnox Ltd wneud ceisiadau ffurfiol i CNC ar gyfer unrhyw warediadau arfaethedig ar y safle.

Cyflwynwyd manylion am yr hyn sydd ynghlwm wrth optimeiddio (egwyddor 2). Cafwyd crynodeb yn cymharu buddiannau ac anfanteision yr opsiynau yn erbyn ystod o ffactorau er mwyn penderfynu ar yr atebion optimwm. Roedd y pwynt allweddol yn nodi na fydd o reidrwydd yn golygu y bydd ymbelydredd yn cael ei symud o'r safle. Bydd yn rhaid i'r safle allu dangos i GRR bod popeth posibl yn cael ei wneud a bod dosau i'r cyhoedd mor isel ag sy'n rhesymol bosibl.

Cafwyd adroddiad gan Ian Warner ar y gweithdy Rhanddeiliaid a gynhaliwyd yng nghaffi'r llyn yr wythnos flaenorol; cafwyd crynodeb ac roedd pawb a oedd yn bresennol wedi cael cyfle i gyfrannu at y GRR. Roedd pecyn briffio helaeth wedi cael ei ddarparu cyn y gweithdy. Cafodd diben ac amcanion y gweithdy eu rhestru, a'r cam cyntaf oedd yr Asesiad o Opsiynau Strategol. Roedd ymgyngorwyr wedi cael eu cyflogi i helpu â'r broses hon. Opsiwn 1 oedd symud yr holl ddeunyddiau ymbelydrol o'r safle i'w gwaredu yn rhywle arall. Roedd Opsiwn 2 yn gadael peth deunyddiau ymbelydrol ar y safle mewn amrywiaeth o fesurau. Diben y gweithdy oedd rhoi prawf ar yr ateb wedi'i optimeiddio. Cafodd y ffactorau a ystyriwyd eu cyflwyno, a oedd yn cynnwys lechyd a Diogelwch i'r Cyhoedd, lechyd a Diogelwch i Weithwyr, Lleihau Peryglon a Diogelwch. Cafodd ffactorau amgylcheddol, effeithiau economaidd gymdeithasol, y baich ar genedlaethau'r dyfodol, gofynion strategol yr ADN, hyfywedd a gwerth am arian hefyd i gyd eu hystyried. Cafodd pob opsiwn ei brofi yn erbyn y ffactorau hyn.

Canlyniad y diwrnod oedd nad oedd llawer o wahaniaeth rhwng y naill opsiwn a'r llall; fodd bynnag Opsiwn 2 oedd yr un mwyaf ffafriol. Y camau nesaf fyddai cyhoeddi adroddiad ym mis Ionawr 2017 a gwneud rhagor o waith i optimeiddio Opsiwn 2. Pwysleisiwyd nad oedd hyn yn golygu rhoi'r golau gwyrdd i waredu gwastraff, dim ond i gynllunio. Bydd sylwadau'n cael eu cyflwyno i CNC ar y Cynllun Rheoli Gwastraff a'r Achos Diogelwch Amgylcheddol Safle Cyfan cychwynol ym mis Mai 2017, a byddant yn cael eu datblygu ymhellach yn 2017/18 os bydd angen, gydag ymgysylltu'n parhau â rhanddeiliaid.

Dangoswyd yr amserlen i Drawsfynydd i roi sylw i ofynion y GRR ar y sgrin, gan ddechrau yn 2016 a hyd at ryddhau'r safle o GRR ar ôl 2083. Byddai modd dadwneud unrhyw waith a wneir yn ystod yr amserlen.

### **Cwestiynau:**

Gofynnodd **Samantha Morgan, rhanddeiliad, Blaenau Ffestiniog**, am fanylion am hyfywedd Opsiwn 3, h.y. a fyddai'n bosibl rywbryd i dwnelu'n ddwfn o dan y ddaear a gwaredu ar y safle fel sy'n digwydd yn y Ffindir.

Dywedodd **Ian Warner** y byddai ymchwiliad i'r ffordd fwyaf diogel o waredu gwastraff. Roedd y gwastraff a waredir yn Nhrawsfynydd o ran GRR yn wastraff lefel isel ac nid oedd hynny'n debyg o gwbl i waredu daearegol dwfn.

**Idwal Williams, Trawsnewid** – roedd y Daily Post wedi cyhoeddi adroddiad ar y bwriad i barhau â datgomisiynu, ac roedd wedi sôn y byddai adeilad y pyllau'n aros. Roedd dealltwriaeth Mr. Williams o'r bwriadau'n wahanol.

Cadarnhaodd **Ian Warner** mai'r cynllun a oedd yn cael ei ystyried oedd un i ddymchwel dau ben adeilad y pyllau, gyda'r canol yn cael ei roi mewn cyfluniad storio diogel.

Ychwanegodd **Martin Moore** nad oedd penderfyniad wedi'i wneud eto; roedd yn rhan o'r cynigion cyfredol yn unig, y bu ymgynghori arnynt, ond nad oedd penderfyniad wedi'i wneud eto. Roedd trafodaethau'n parhau gyda'r cynllunwyr o ran sut y byddai adeilad y pyllau'n edrych a byddai modd dadwneud beth bynnag rydym yn ei wneud yn awr hyd at 2029. Roedd rhan gyntaf adroddiad y Daily Post yn cyfeirio at barhad datgomisiynu ac nid y gweithdy diweddar.

Dywedodd **Jonathan Jenkin**, o'r ADN fod Strategaeth yr ADN yn datgan y byddem yn ffafrio datgomisiynu parhaus gan fod mwy o fuddiannau posibl yn sgil hynny, gan gynnwys buddiannau cost. Fodd bynnag, mae fforddiadwyedd yn ystyriaeth allweddol.

Cyfeiriodd **Meredydd Williams, Cyngor Cymuned Maentwrog** at ddogfen a gyhoeddwyd yn 2006 a dywedodd ei bod wedi bod yn destun dadl flynyddoedd yn ôl, a mynegodd bryderon ynglŷn â'r amserlen, h.y. dylid dychwelyd y safle cyn gynted â phosibl ac mor ddiogel â phosibl heb ddim toriadau. Mynegodd ei bryderon ynglŷn â'r holl ansicrwydd a gofynnodd pam nad oedd y materion hyn wedi cael eu hystyried pan oedd wnaethpwyd y cais ar gyfer storfeydd diogel adeilad yr adweithydd.

Cydnabu **Ian Warner** fod y dyddiadau wedi newid a bod disgwyliadau wedi'u codi â'r rheolyddion.

Ychwanegodd **Martin Moore** fod y cynllun cyffredinol ar gyfer gofal a chynnal a chadw a oedd wedi'i gyflwyno i'r ADN yn un y gellid ei gyflawni. Er hynny, roedd rhai ffactorau anhysbys a pheth ansicrwydd o hyd. Roedd tyllau turio wedi cael eu tyllu i gael gwell dealltwriaeth o nodweddion uniadau adeiladu'r pwll. Roedd y gwastraff lefel isel a ganfuwyd yn awr yn cael ei storio yn y Cyfleuster Storio Interim a oedd yn dal yn y ddaear 18 mis yn ôl.

Ychwanegodd **Meredydd Williams** y byddai'r penderfyniadau sy'n cael eu gwneud yn effeithio ar genedlaethau'r dyfodol ac nad oedd yn deg bod cenedlaethau'r dyfodol yn gorfod gwneud y gwaith. Pwysleisiodd **Ian Warner** eto fod yn rhaid i'r safle ymateb i'r GRR drafft a gyhoeddwyd gan Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd.

Dywedodd **Richard Clarke, Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd** nad oedd ateb hawdd i'r dyddiadau ac na allai addo bod y dyddiadau'n rhai pendant ac wedi'u cadarnhau ond mae mwy o fanylion a mwy o eglurder ac mae hynny'n welliant.

Gofynnodd y **Cynghorydd Gareth Thomas, Cyngor Gwynedd (Penrhyndeudraeth)** a fyddai gadael unrhyw wastraff ar y safle'n agor y drysau i safleoedd eraill i storio gwastraff yn Nhrawsfynydd. Roedd o'r farn bod ystyried canfyddiadau pobl leol yn bwysig dros ben, er enghraifft, egluro'r gwahaniaeth rhwng gwastraff lefel isel ac uchel.

Cadarnhaodd **Ian Warner** nad oedd bwriad i fewnforio gwastraff o safleoedd eraill a dywedodd eto mai dim ond gwastraff o Drawsfnynydd sy'n cael ei ystyried ar hyn o bryd a bod canfyddiadau'r cyhoedd yn holl bwysig.

Dywedodd y **Cynghorydd Tom Ellis – Cyngor Gwynedd (Trawsfynydd)** fod gostwng yr uchder hefyd yn bwysig.

Cadarnhaodd **Ian Warner** fod y cynllun yn dal i gynnwys gostwng yr uchder a dywedodd y gallai gwastraff a gynhyrchir yn sgil y dymchwel cael ei aildefnyddio ar y safle'n unol â rheoliadau CNC.

Cyfeiriodd **Martin Moore** at asbestos ar y safle. Yn ddiweddar cafodd Trawsfynydd ei arolygu gan yr ONR a dywedwyd fod trefniadau Trawsfynydd yn gadarn, ac roedd yn braf clywed hynny. Roedd y safle bob amser yn ymwybodol o ofynion y rheolyddion ac o ganfyddiadau'r cyhoedd. Ychwanegodd fod y safle'n falch iawn o fod wedi ei ddewis ar gyfer y GRR drafft a bod yr wybodaeth gymhleth a geir ynddo wedi'i chyfleu mor eglur â phosibl yn allanol. Roedd yn poeni y byddai pobl sy'n darllen yn Daily Post yn cael syniadau gwahanol iawn o'r hyn oedd yn digwydd ar y safle.

Diolchodd Keith O'Brien i Martin Moore am fod mor agored a thrylwyr wrth ymateb.

## 7. Adroddiad Amgylcheddol

Cyflwynodd Angharad Rayner yr adroddiad, a oedd wedi'i ddsbarthu ymlaen llaw.

Ni fu dim newidiadau i'r trwyddedau rheoleiddio amgylcheddol eleni. Bu gwelliant ar y safle eleni o ran llwybrau gwastraff nwyol, a oedd wedi'u huwchraddio a bod hynny wedi golygu llai o ollyngiadau nwyol. Hefyd, bu buddsoddiad mewn labordy amgylcheddol a system fesur newydd.

Nodwyd na fu dim digwyddiadau amgylcheddol mawr ar y safle. Roedd rhai digwyddiadau Lefel 4 wedi digwydd ond nid oeddent wedi cael dim effaith ar yr amgylchedd gan eu bod wedi digwydd cyn gadael y safle. Fodd bynnag, roedd hyn wedi golygu bod angen cyflwyno gwelliannau.

Roedd yr adran wedi cael ei hailstrwythuro eleni ac roedd gwaith cyffredinol wedi cael ei uno â'r adran ymbelydredd. O ganlyniad i hyn, roedd un swydd angen ei llenwi o hyd.

O ran monitro'r effaith ar yr amgylchedd, roedd llawer o ynni'r safle'n awr yn cael ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer cyfarpar diogelu niwclear. Roedd gostyngiad o 45 tonnall mewn allyriadau CO2 wedi'i gyflawni am nad yw'r bloc gweinyddol bellach yn cael ei ddefnyddio.

Roedd ymdrechion mawr yn cael eu neilltuo i reoli gwastraff anymbelydrol i waredu 60 tonnall o gemegau a phaent.

Ychwanegodd Kevin Titley fod llawer llai o ddŵr ymbelydrol wedi cael ei ryddhau i'r llyn eleni oherwydd gwaith a wnaethpwyd yn y maes hwn. Roedd ymbelydredd yn y llyn yn llawer is na phan oedd yr orsaf yn cynhyrchu pŵer. Roedd lefelau'r ymbelydredd yn cael eu mesur yn fisol; roedd y lefelau yn y mwd a'r mawn ar wely'r llyn yn debyg i'r hyn ydoedd yn y gorffennol, ac felly hefyd yn y glaswellt.

## Cwestiynau:



Gofynnodd **Meredydd Williams** a oedd y profion y gofynnwyd amdanynt yn y GRhS diwethaf wedi'u cynnal.

Dywedodd **Angharad Rayner** y byddai'n ymchwilio i'r mater gan nad oedd y sefyllfa'n glir. Nid oedd samplau ychwanegol o'r nant yn un o ofynion y drwydded a chawsant eu cyflwyno mewn cyfarfodydd blaenorol ond nid oeddent yn rhan o'r papurau.

**Cam Gweithredu: cynnwys canlyniadau'r prawf yn adroddiad y cyfarfod nesaf.**

#### **8. Adroddiad gan y Pwyllgor Ymgynghorol ar Gynlluniau Argyfwng**

Nid oedd Simon Dawson yn bresennol felly ymdriniwyd â'r eitem gan Angharad Rayner.

Bu newidiadau yn y tîm cymorth, sydd erbyn hyn yn llai. Bu newidiadau hefyd yn y tîm cynllunio canolog yn Magnox, sy'n dal ar gael i helpu ac nid yw'r newidiadau wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth i'r cymorth sydd ar gael. Roedd cyfarfod ymgynghorol argyfwng wedi'i drefnu ar gyfer mis Mawrth 2017. Roedd yr ymarferiad blynyddol wedi'i gynnal ym Mehefin. Nid oedd arolygydd safle'r ONR yn teimlo bod angen iddo fod yn bresennol ac roedd yr ymarferiad yn llwyddiant. Roedd trefniadau wrth gefn i gymryd lle Trefniadau Argyfwng ac roedd ymarferion dyddiol a oedd yn cynnwys y rhain yn cael eu cynnal ac fe'u dangoswyd i'r tîm diogelwch yr wythnos flaenorol. Yn ôl adborth y tîm roedd y trefniadau'n gadarn. Disgwylir y bydd y trefniadau newydd yn dod i rym ddiwedd Ionawr – dechrau Chwefror 2017.

**Cwestiynau:** Ni ofynnwyd dim cwestiynau.

#### **9. Adroddiad gan y Swyddfa dros Reoli Niwclear**

Nid oedd Nick Blackburn yn bresennol i ymdrin â'r eitem; fodd bynnag, cafwyd yr adroddiad â phapurau'r cyfarfod.

#### **10. Adroddiad gan Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru**

Cyflwynodd Paul Wright ei adroddiad.

Roedd adroddiadau misol yn cael eu paratoi ar ollyngiadau ymbelydrol ac roedd y canlyniadau i gyd wedi bod o fewn y terfynau a bennwyd. Roedd y drwydded amgylcheddol wedi cael ei diweddarau i dempled newydd ym mis Awst. Yng nghyfarfod diwethaf y GRhS, cafwyd adroddiad ar ddigwyddiad yn ymwneud â monitorau cerbydau gadael. Arweiniodd hyn at anfon dau lythyr rhybuddio at y safle.

Dywedodd Richard Clarke, Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd, eu bod yn fodlon â'r ymateb a bod cynlluniau ansawdd wedi cael eu gweithredu ers y digwyddiad.

Mae'r gwaith yn canolbwyntio ar dreial y GRR ar hyn o bryd.

Cafodd cyfarfod cyswllt chwarterol cyntaf yr ONR/Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd ei gynnal ym mis Medi, ac roedd yn cynnwys safleoedd Trawsfynydd a Wylfa.

Gofynnwyd i'r safleoedd gwblhau holiadur nodweddion gwastraff. Edrychwyd ar dystiolaeth safle Trawsfynydd a daethpwyd i'r casgliad nad oedd dim materion arwyddocaol yn amlygu eu hunain.

Bydd arolygon misol yn cael eu cynnal rhwng hyn a Chwefror 2017.

Bydd adroddiad amgylchedd pum mlynedd Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd wedi'i gwblhau erbyn Ebrill 2017.

**Cam gweithredu: Angen slot estynedig yng nghyfarfod Mehefin i gyflwyno'r adroddiad uchod.**

O ran materion rheoleiddio cyfredol, roedd gwaith y bloc gweinyddol yn bositif ac felly hefyd buddsoddiad y labordy; fodd bynnag, roedd anhawster dod o hyd i staff cymwysedig.

Ychwanegodd Richard Clarke, Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd, ei bod yn bwysig ein bod yn parhau i wneud yr holl waith cyfathrebu gyda'n gilydd. Nid yw Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd wedi siarad â'r cynghorau lleol, awdurdodau lleol, Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri eto ond rydym am ymgysylltu â chymaint o sefydliadau / pobl ag y gallwn ar y GRR drafft yn ystod Ionawr / Chwefror 2017.

**Cwestiynau:** Dim.

**11. Adroddiad gan yr Awdurdod Datgomisiynu Niwclear** – Roedd adroddiadau wedi’u hamgáu yn y pecyn, a oedd yn cynnwys newyddion o safleoedd eraill yn ogystal â Thrawsfynydd. Cyflwynodd Jonathan Jenkin y diweddariad a oedd yn cynnwys 6<sup>ed</sup> seremoni wobrwyo flynyddol cadwyn gyflenwi’r ADN, lle’r oedd dros 1,500 o ymwelwyr yn bresennol. Mae rhagor o fanylion ar wefan yr ADN.

Bydd y Cynllun Busnes drafft yn cael ei gyhoeddi ar 12 Rhagfyr a bydd yn destun ymgynghori tan 3 Chwefror 2017. Roedd y cynllun yn cynnwys amlinelliad o’r gwaith sydd wedi’i gynllunio am y cyfnod 2017-2020. Ar ôl cael adborth o’r ymgynghoriad, bydd y ddogfen derfynol yn cael ei chyhoeddi ym mis Ebrill 2017.

Cafodd manylion ac enghreifftiau o waith a wnaethpwyd mewn manau eraill eu cyflwyno yn yr adroddiad.

Roedd Sellafield Ltd wedi cael sylw yn rhaglen Panorama y BBC ym mis Medi, a oedd yn edrych ar ddiogelwch ar y safle, safle mwyaf yr ADN gyda’r peryglon mwyaf a mwyaf cymhleth yn y DU. Roedd yr ADN a Sellafield wedi cydweithredu’n llawn â chynhyrchwyr y rhaglen ac wedi rhoi cyfweiliadau. Fodd bynnag, roedd yr ADN yn siomedig â’r rhaglen a ddarllledwyd, ac roeddent yn teimlo ei bod yn anghytbwys, gan fod camau pwysig wedi’u cymryd yn Sellafield o ran diogelwch, yn enwedig yn y pyllau a’r seilos. Yn wir, roedd Sellafield wedi ennill nifer o wobrau am ddiogelwch gan y Gymdeithas Frenhinol er Atal Damweiniau.

Cyfeiriodd Jonathan Jenkin at achos llys diweddar rhwng yr ADN ac Energy Solutions. Yn dilyn cystadleuaeth am riant gorff newydd i Magnox, cymerwyd camau cyfreithiol gan Energy Solutions i hawlio iawndal am ei gais aflwyddiannus i sicrhau contract Magnox. Dyfarnodd y llys yn erbyn yr ADN, ac roedd gwrandawiadau eraill wedi’u trefnu i benderfynu a ddylid caniatáu iawndal ac, os felly, beth fyddai’r iawndal hwnnw. Disgwylir canlyniadau pellach ym mis Awst 2017 ac roedd yr ADN yn apelio yn erbyn y dyfarniad.

Nodwyd newidiadau personél yr ADN ac roeddent yn cynnwys ymddeoliad John Clarke, y Prif Swyddog Gweithredol, tua Mehefin 2017, ac erbyn hynny disgwyliid y byddai olynydd wedi’i benodi. Yn ddiweddar dyfarnwyd gwobr cyflawniad oes i Mr Clarke am ei wasanaeth i’r diwydiant niwclear. Hefyd, roedd trydydd tymor y Cadeirydd, Stephen Henwood, yn y swydd yn dod i ben ddiwedd eleni ac roedd y broses o chwilio am olynydd iddo wedi cychwyn. Roedd y Prif Swyddog Gweithredu, Peter Lutchorth, hefyd wedi gadael ar ôl derbyn swydd yn y sector preifat.

#### **Cwestiynau:**

Gofynnodd **Meredydd Williams** a oedd yr ADN wedi cadw diddordeb yn y rheilffordd.

Dywedodd **Jonathan Jenkin** fod Direct Rail Services a NDA Properties Ltd wedi cael ymholiad gan Mr Colin Dale. Byddai’n rhaid ystyried defnydd o’r safle ac Ardal Fenter Eryri yn y dyfodol.

Ail-ofynnodd **John Richards** gwestiwn yr oedd wedi’i ofyn yn y cyfarfod diwethaf, sef yr hoffai gael gwybod beth oedd yn digwydd i orsaf pŵer Maentwrog, ac a oedd Llywodraeth Cymru yn bwriadu cymryd y llyn drosodd, gyda RWE a First Hydro yn rhedeg yr orsaf bŵer; ac os oedd cwmni arall wedi dangos diddordeb, a fyddai modd cael gwybod pwy oedd y cwmni hwnnw.

Dywedodd **Jonathan Jenkin** nad oedd yn credu bod gan yr ADN neb mewn golwg. Roedd yr ADN yn berchen ar lawer o dir ac asedau a thir a chyfleusterau cyfagos. Mae strategaeth yr ADN yn golygu ei bod yn ofynnol i ni gynhyrchu incwm. Mae gan yr Adran Busnes, Ynni a Strategaeth Ddiwydiannol (BEIS) ddiddordeb mawr ym Maentwrog a datblygiad adweithydd modiwlaid bychan. Ond, cyn gwneud unrhyw benderfyniad i werthu Maentwrog, byddai’r ADN yn bendant o fod eisiau ymgysylltu â’r gymuned.

Ychwanegodd **Meredydd Williams** na fyddai pobl yn hapus i weld y llyn yn cael ei breifateiddio ac y dylai fod yn adnodd cyhoeddus. Roedd atebolrwydd am y llyn halogedig ac mai cyfrifoldeb yr ADN oedd hyn.

Dywedodd **Jonathan Jenkin** nad oedd penderfyniad wedi'i wneud.

Pwysleisiodd **Idwal Williams** fod angen i'r gymuned gael gwybod am unrhyw gynlluniau ac yr hoffai weld Llywodraeth Cymru yn cymryd cyfrifoldeb am reoli'r safle, yn enwedig y llyn, a gweld mwy o arian yn dod yn ôl i'r ardal.

Dywedodd **Jonathan Jenkin** fod Llywodraeth Cymru yn rhanddeiliad pwysig yn hyn o beth ac nad oedd dim amserlenni wedi'u llunio hyd yma.

## **12. Diweddariad ar gynllun economaidd gymdeithasol Magnox**

Cyflwynodd Michelle Humphreys fanylion am y prosiect a oedd wedi cael eu helpu o dan y cynllun.

Erbyn diwedd Tachwedd 2016, roedd 95 o geisiadau wedi'u cymeradwyo'n genedlaethol ac roedd arian ar gael o hyd yn y gronfa. Roedd 12 o geisiadau wedi'u cymeradwyo yn Nhrawsfynydd ac roeddent yn werth £30,876. Roedd y Ceisiadau Cymydog Da a gafwyd wedi'u rhestru yn yr adroddiad.

## **13. Diweddariad Horizon**

Nid oedd Richard Foxhall yn bresennol ac felly ni thrafodwyd yr eitem hon.

## **14. Datblygu Safle Trawsfynydd – Sesiwn Wybodaeth**

Cyflwynodd John Idris Jones, Cadeirydd Ardal Fenter Eryri wybodaeth a sleidiau PowerPoint ar ddatblygu safle Trawsfynydd yn y cyd-destun economaidd. Mae incwm cyfartalog swyddi yn ardal Dwyfor Meirionnydd tua £19k y flwyddyn, o'i gymharu â £22k yng Ngwynedd ac £28k yn y DU, sy'n amlygu ansawdd is y swyddi sydd ar gael yn ogystal â phoblogaeth sy'n heneiddio. Gwnaethpwyd astudiaethau o swyddi gwerth uwch ar gyfer yr Ardal Fenter, gyda'r canlyniadau'n argymhell defnyddio adnoddau sydd ar gael eisoes h.y. y llyn a'r gweithlu. Roedd yr astudiaethau'n cynnwys y cyd-destun ynni, gan fod trydan yn bwysig iawn ac roedd disgwyl i anghenion y DU gynyddu. Roedd Llywodraeth y DU am weld gostyngiad o 80% mewn allyriadau CO2 erbyn 2050 a allai olygu gostyngiad yn y defnydd o danwydd ffosil ar gyfer gwresogi a thrafnidiaeth gan arwain at gynhyrchu ynni amgen h.y. adnewyddadwy. Fodd bynnag, byddai angen pŵer niwclear ochr yn ochr â'r rhain.

Nid yw safle Trawsfynydd yn addas ar gyfer datblygiad tebyg i Wylfa Newydd; fodd bynnag, mae'n addas ar gyfer datblygu Adweithyddion Modiwlaidd Bychain (SMR) sy'n cynhyrchu llai na 300MW o bŵer, o'i gymharu â 1300MW Wylfa. Gellid adeiladu datblygiad o'r fath mewn tair blynedd. Mae SMR yn costio tua £1 biliwn i'w hadeiladu a gellid ad-dalu'r gost honno mewn cyfnod cymharol fyr, gan eu gwneud yn gost affeithiol. I adeiladu SMR byddai angen gweithlu o tua 800 o weithwyr a 365 ar gyfer eu gweithredu. Byddai hefyd yn creu cyfleoedd i gadwyn gyflenwi gref. Byddai SMR yn cael ei ddatblygu gyda datgomisiynu a gwaredu gwastraff mewn golwg. Dangoswyd amrywiaeth o SMRau ar y sgrin a chafwyd manylion am bob un.

Dangoswyd trosolwg technegol o SMR NuScale, un y gellid ei adeiladu ar y safle ac a fyddai'n cynhyrchu hyd at 600MW o bŵer. Cyflwynwyd amserlenni posibl ar gyfer adeiladu SMR erbyn 2030; ond byddai'n rhaid cael buddsoddwyr. Roedd cefnogaeth o'r diwydiant yn ogystal â gwleidyddion i adeiladu SMRs yn Nhrawsfynydd. Roedd diogelwch o'r pwys mwyaf ac oni bai y gellid profi eu bod yn ddiogel ni fyddai modd denu buddsoddwyr.

Cafwyd esboniad pam y mae Trawsfynydd wedi ei ddewis fel safle posibl ar gyfer SMR, h.y. mae cysylltiad â'r grid yn bodoli eisoes, mae dŵr oeri ar gael, ac mae'r seilwaith a gweithlu medrus eisoes yn yr ardal. Roedd y safle mewn perchnogaeth gyhoeddus, ac roedd y cynlluniau'n cael eu cefnogi gan gyrff cyhoeddus a sefydliadau ynni eraill. Roedd gwaith llobio'n digwydd yn awr. Roedd disgwyl y byddai sylwadau'r llywodraeth ar y mater yn cael eu cyhoeddi yn y gwanwyn. Roedd trafodaethau ar waith â datblygwyr posibl o ran dad-risgio.

### **Cwestiynau:**

Gofynnodd **Meredydd Williams** pa bryd fyddai Ardal Fenter Eryri'n dod i ben.

Dywedodd **John Idris Jones** ei bod wedi cael ei sefydlu yn 2012 ac roedd Llywodraeth Cymru am ei gweld yn parhau tan 2017.

Gofynnodd **Meredydd Williams** a oedd y posibilrwydd o ymestyn ffiniau'r ardal wedi cael ei ystyried, er enghraifft, i gynnwys Blaenau Ffestiniog.

Dywedodd **John Idris Jones** y byddai timau'r Llywodraeth yn ystyried ardaloedd eraill y tu allan i'r ardaloedd presennol a phe byddai unrhyw fusnes yng Ngwynedd yn dymuno buddsoddi mewn ardal y tu allan i'r Ardal Fenter bresennol, byddai Cyngor Gwynedd yn hapus i drafod â hwy. O ran dymuniad y Cyng. Williams i Flaenau Ffestiniog, ardal sy'n cyflogi llawer o bobl, gael ei gynnwys yn Ardal Fenter Eryri, awgrymodd John Idris Jones y dylid lobio i gyflawni hynny.

Gofynnodd **Gwen Pettifor** a oedd unrhyw ddatblygiadau yn achos maes awyr Llanbedr.

Dywedodd **John Idris Jones** fod datblygiadau wedi bod; roedd gwaith yn cael ei wneud i ddatblygu canolfan ragoriaeth ar gyfer dronau heb beilotiaid sydd â defnydd milwrol a sifil. Mae gwaith yn cael ei wneud hefyd i ddatblygu Llanbedr fel porth gofod gan fod y rhedfa'n ddigon hir. Hefyd, byddai rheoliadau'r dyfodol yn caniatáu i loerenni gael eu lansio o Lanbedr.

Mynegodd **Idwal Williams** ei anfodlonrwydd â'r ffaith y gallai Trawsfynydd fod yn chwilio am staff ar ôl i waith Wylfa gychwyn, ac ychwanegodd y dylai datblygiad y ddau safle gyd-redeg.

Yn ei ateb, dywedodd **John Idris Jones** fod yr amserlen sy'n dangos cychwyn adeiladu yn 2024 ar gyfer cynhyrchu pŵer erbyn 2030 wedi gorfod mynd trwy'r Arolygiaeth Niwclear a bod hynny'n cymryd amser. Byddai'n rhaid cadarnhau safle ar gyfer SMR yn y 19 mis nesaf er mwyn dilyn yr amserlen hon, a bod hynny'n rheswm am ei bwysigrwydd. Byddai'r buddsoddwyr yn rhedeg y datblygiad SMR newydd a hwy fyddai yng ngofal yr amserlen.

### **15. Unrhyw Fater Arall**

Dim.

### **16. Dyddiad ac amser y cyfarfod nesaf**

Dydd Llun Mehefin 2017 a bydd yn cynnwys ymweliad â'r safle cyn y cyfarfod.

Diolchodd y Cadeirydd i bawb am eu presenoldeb a diolchodd i'r cyfieithydd ac i Caroline Jones am gymryd y cofnodion.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 12.48.