



Trawsfynydd Site Stakeholder Group Meeting

Monday 4 December 2017, 13:00

Conference Room, Trawsfynydd Conference and Induction Centre

PRESENT	
NAME	ORGANISATION
Keith O'Brien (Chair)	Chairman Traws SSG
Richard Clarke	Environment Agency
T Atkinson	Environment Agency
John McGough	Office for Nuclear Regulation
Elliot Phillips	Magnox Technical Directorate
Joanna Wright	Bangor University
David Meredydd Williams	Maentwrog Community Council
John Llewelyn Richards (Vice-Chair)	Talsarnau Community Council
Kevin Titley	Trawsfynydd Environmental Co-ordinator
Sion Richards	Trawsfynydd Head of Radiological Protection
Cara Mulholland	Manchester University
John Idris Jones	Snowdonia Enterprise Zone
Martin Moore	Trawsfynydd Site Closure Director
Rory Trappe	Trawsfynydd TU Representative
Ian Warner	Magnox Site Restoration Programme
Julia Frost	Natural Resources Wales
Angharad Rayner	Trawsfynydd EHSS&Q Manager
Michelle Humphreys	Magnox Communications Regional Lead - Wales
Samantha Morgan	Local resident
Nia Swann Bowden	Snowdonia Enterprise Zone, Gwynedd Council
Elfed P Roberts	Trawsfynydd Community Council
Caroline Jones	Cymen - minute taker
Gwynfor Owen	Cymen - translator

1. Apologies for absence

The Chairman welcomed everyone to the meeting at 13.04.

Apologies were received from Dafydd Elis-Thomas AM, Cllr Annwen Daniels, Bowydd and Rhiw Ward, Aled Williams, Welsh Ambulance Service, Sioned E Williams, Head of Economy and Community, Gwynedd Council and Idwal Williams, Trawsnewid, Cllr Huw Rowlands, Cyngor Cymuned Llanfrothen, Gareth Thomas, Penrhyndeudraeth Community Council and Lord Dafydd Elis-Thomas.

2. Approve the Minutes of the meeting held on 19 June 2017

The minutes were approved as a true record.

3. Matters arising from the minutes of the meeting held on 19 June 2017

Item 6: Meredydd Williams Cyngor Cymuned Maentwrog had spoken with Sion Richards since the last meeting regarding water sample results.

4. Chairman's Address – Keith O'Brien

The Chair thanked officers for explaining acronyms within their reports and asked that they continue with this practice for the benefit of new members of the group.

The Chair welcomed new members to the meeting, some who were present; these were new Gwynedd Council Representatives Cllr Robert Glyn Daniels (Gwynedd Gwynedd, Diffwys and Maenofferen ward and Ffestiniog Town Council), Cllr Annwen Daniels (Gwynedd Council, Bowydd and Rhiw ward), Cllr Linda Ann Jones Gwynedd Council, Teigl ward) and Cllr Gareth Thomas (Gwynedd Council, Penrhyndeudraeth ward) and Cara Mulholland, PHD student at Manchester University.

The Chair had attended the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) SSG Chairs' Meeting on the 18/19 July in Warrington, Cumbria. It had been apparent during the meeting that the Trawsfynydd site was leading the way for many power stations across UK. The Chair had also attended a presentation on the discontinuation of Magnox's contract as well as presentations on the draft NDA guidance and the disposal of nuclear waste at a Geological Disposal Facility given by Radioactive Waste Management.

The Chair and Vice-Chair attended the NDA National Stakeholder Group meeting on the 19/20 September in Cumbria. The event had been interesting, having various exhibition stands from organisations that had benefited from decommissioning works. There had been a selection of presentations to choose from and the Chair had attended one on continuous decommissioning and social benefits.

5. Site Closure Director's Report – Martin Moore

This item was taken after Ian Warner's item as Martin Moore was delayed.

Martin Moore presented his report that had been provided in the pre-meeting pack and reported that the site was making good progress to the end state.

Work continued on configuring the reactor safestores for entry into Care & Maintenance which was not visible externally as it was all inside, involving asbestos removal. Some external works on removal of yellow Haskins door canopies, as illustrated on the front cover of his report, had also been completed.

Safety continued to be at a very good level which is all the more applaudable considering the amount of high risk work taking place on site. There had been no recordable injuries on site for over 15 months. Proactive reporting was undertaken on site, i.e. spotting potential hazards which give us great confidence that the workforce are looking after each other in

terms of safety. Some first aid events had been reported, as detailed in the report; although small, these events were not trivialised and were investigated with the same level of scrutiny as high-level events. A First Aid promotion day had been held which was very well supported. The organisation had worked closely with the trade unions on mental health matters. Mental health awareness and mental health first aid training had been delivered which had gone down well with the workforce.

As part of health and safety, the use of handrails was being promoted to prevent trips, slips and falls; the level of compliance was now above 90%. Martin Moore was pleased to see that all parts of the workforce were compliant with the health and safety guidance and regulations, which was now showing real results.

The trends from Learning Capture Form data during the period were listed which included working at height on delivery vehicles, which was now receiving a push on safety awareness both with delivery drivers and transport companies to improve their standards. Another area was portable equipment testing (PAT) and the importance of ensuring that equipment was in date.

Martin Moore reported that the site assurance programme was going well and he was pleased that Trawsfynydd was seen as a progressive site with high standards.

Fuel element debris recovery at the North FED plant was going reasonably well, albeit behind schedule due to plant reliability and not having the right spares. A significant amount of FED had nevertheless been recovered. The plant was fundamentally working well. Martin Moore said that he was determined to recover the losses in the schedule, which could take up to 12 months.

With regard to the plant structure works, large amounts of asbestos had been removed. There had been regulatory and independent inspections of the work and Trawsfynydd was considered an exemplar site for asbestos removal. The site is satisfied with the general condition of the reactor safestores now that the Haskins door canopies have been removed.

An update on staffing was given, there were no issues to report. 24 hour operational shifts had been removed. No redundancies were made as part of this process. Shift workers had settled well into their new roles and the site is delighted with the outcome of this staff transition. 24/7 security cover remains in place and enhancements had been made.

Questions and comments:

John Richards asked for an explanation on why the North FED plant was falling back on its timetable. Martin Moore confirmed that recent tests had revealed that more work is needed in some areas to get the plant working perfectly. The plant is in its active commissioning phase whereby tests are carried out to ensure all elements are working. All the scope had been covered, 1 vault had been emptied and tests carried out to clean the vault's floor.

The Chair thanked Martin Moore and praised the company for the good work with on-site health and safety and commended the fact that the good practise could be transferred to external companies visiting the site.

Kevin Titley and Sion Richards presented the second part of the report, detailing the amount of waste and water removed from the site (as per the report). A graph detailing the annual discharges of Caesium in liquid effluent since 1995 was included in the report in response to a request at last meeting and indicated good progress had been made.

A non-radiological environmental update was presented, stressing the largest recent energy improvement resulted from vacating the old administration and workshop block. Being an old and inefficient building switching off of services to these buildings resulted in a reduction of approximately 45MWh of energy usage per month (equating to 40 tonnes of CO² per month).

There were no major environmental events to report since the last meeting. However, there had been a low level waste occurrence and new systems had been put in place to reduce the risk of this happening again.

An explanation was given on the maximum permissible dose to a radiation worker in the UK and figures were presented detailing the doses received by workers at Trawsfynydd, as per the report. Radioactivity at Trawsfynydd was very low and workers were at very low risk of exposure.

6. Trawsfynydd Optimised End State Update – Ian Warner

Ian Warner gave a progress update on the work being done in relation to the ‘Guidance on Requirements for Release’ (GRR) trial:

Trawsfynydd Lifetime Plan 2017 sets out what the site is contractually required to do. This saw the site move from a three box model (ie two reactor safestores and one ILW store) to a five box model which includes the partial demolition of the middle of the ponds complex to create two additional safestores from the sections that are left. The intention being to deal with the remaining structures at Final Site Clearance. This LTP will of course still require underpinning and this work is ongoing.

The Lead and Learn trial for the draft GRR looked at the feasibility of an optimised end state that may incorporate on site disposal of lightly contaminated radioactive waste. It also sought to clarify as far as possible the likely planning requirements, timescales and impact delivering the site’s end state would have on the existing work programme.

The trial is now formally completed and based on what the Regulators have seen so far, they have indicated Magnox may be able to make a technical case for on-site disposal of radioactive waste at Trawsfynydd site. However, the trial is just the beginning of the journey as further evidence and clarification is needed before Magnox could be in a position to formally submit an application to Natural Resources Wales for on-site disposal. Such an application would be unlikely until at least 2020-21.

Two strategy papers are being developed for the NDA Senior Strategy Committee which look at the outputs of the optimisation process together with a recommendation for what the site end state at Trawsfynydd could look like and the potential for any on-site disposals.

An update of work since the last SSG was given, including several briefings to local groups, strategic group meetings, EA/NRW workshop and further optioneering studies (fleet wide).

The final version of the GRR is anticipated to be published in January 2018.

A Proportionate Regulatory Control public consultation is planned for February 2018 to consider the future regulation of sites in the latter states of decommissioning. This work will have a direct bearing on the potential for on-site disposals on Nuclear Licensed Sites.

Stakeholder engagement for Trawsfynydd site end state was on-going and on the 20th February, Trawsfynydd would be hosting a visit of Senior NRW and Welsh Government staff.

Questions and Comments

Ian Warner confirmed that the schedule for the papers to be submitted to the NDA, i.e. the ponds paper was fleet wide and will consider all remaining ponds facilities and the end state paper, which is specific to Trawsfynydd would be submitted by December 2018.

Meredydd Williams asked how long the PRC consultation would last; this was confirmed as 12 weeks. Ian Warner stressed that the consultation would only be considering the proposed legislative changes to the Nuclear Installations Act 1965 and not on-site disposal, which would be separate consultation.

John Richards commented that it would make more financial sense disposing on site, however questioned the samples taken to date, and that it was unclear what level of disposal was being considered on-site. Ian Warner responded that samples and data for contamination levels beneath the ponds complex were now available following drilling beneath the floor slab. Contamination levels from under the ponds complex were much lower than originally anticipated and this information has added to the overall knowledge of the site characteristics to date. Richard Clarke added that additional work is needed to characterise certain areas in more detail to support the formal application for on-site disposal and this will be the subject of normal Regulatory engagement with the site.

Meredydd Williams requested further information on the ground contaminated area associated with the historic leakage (1980's) from the pond. Ian Warner confirmed this to be approx. 5,000 cubic metres, although the levels of contamination are relatively low.

7. Report by the Office for Nuclear Regulation

John McGough introduced himself, he was the new nominated site inspector. He had begun by looking at the past 5 years' inspections and stated that 95% of these inspections

had been compliant. A report had been included in the papers; therefore John McGough did not present it in detail, highlighting significant areas only.

In the last reporting period he had undertaken two licencing compliance inspections, looking at significant risks, mainly to workers. One significant issue was the movement over from 24 hour shifts to a new system. This required a license condition change; therefore the ONR had been required to issue a license under primary power.

Two inspections of six licence conditions had been conducted - all were rated green.

There were no questions.

8. Report by Natural Resources Wales

All radioactive discharges from Trawsfynydd remained within the limits set in the radioactive substances permit. Current monitoring remained static and showed no causes for concern.

A summary of regulatory activities since June was detailed in the report and was dominated by routine inspections and GRR work.

Enforcement activity - a warning letter had been issued to the site in July regarding a LLWR consignment (Low Level Waste Repository). Although mistakes had been made by Trawsfynydd, similar mis-consignments had been discovered at other plants in the UK. This was an area of interest for the environmental regulators. EA and NRW had written a joint letter to Magnox asking for site reviews to be made and to ensure other sites could be certain on consignments also. Magnox had responded well to the matter, and reviews would be on-going for 12-18 months. Other regulatory issues were positive.

With regard to the changes in shift work, good work had been done in terms of risk assessments from an environmental perspective and training had been given to staff regarding their duty on how to respond to events etc.

It was reported that permits on disposal would be granted possibly sometime in early 2018.

A root cause investigation report from the operator regarding issues with particulate air sampling equipment was currently ongoing, which would be reported back at a later date.

Looking ahead, a Welsh sites' meeting was planned for the following Wednesday, and an audit of all UK sites with regard to asset management was underway, with Trawsfynydd to be audited in early March.

9. Report by the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority

Jonathan Jenkin referred to the report which had been included with the papers.

Since last meeting the NDA had formally issued the notice of termination, the contract ending in September 2019. The Holliday Inquiry into the 2014 Magnox contract had published its interim report with provisional recommendations; the NDA was fully co-operating with this ongoing work and a final report to Government was expected in the New

Year. The Public Accounts Committee have also interviewed senior officials in Government and the NDA.

Jonathan Jenkin reported that the future management of Magnox was unlikely to reach any conclusion until the outcome of Holliday Inquiry was established.

An update was given on the activities of the Blaenau to Trawsfynydd railway company, a group led by Colin Dale and a number of volunteers.

In January 2017, NDA Properties wrote to the group to notify them that occupational rights to use the parts of the track and land belonging to the NDA would not be granted. The group had been disappointed with this information but accepted the decision. The group had however continued with their activities and following recent site inspections it appeared that the group had accessed part of the track owned by the NDA. The ownership rights were quite complex, with other parties owning some parts of the track. The NDA was now looking now at the next steps and was eager to make contact with other owners of the track as NDA could only enforce some parts.

The NDA socio economic funding panel were meeting on the 11 December where an application to support Phase III of Trawsfynydd Transition Programme would be discussed.

Questions and comments:

Meredydd Williams thanked Jonathan Jenkin for his letter regarding the railway track and thanked the NDA for investigating the ownership for benefit of the local communities

As the Maentwrog station was generating power, Meredydd Williams asked whether the local community should have more say on where the funding was allocated and that the funding criteria should be relaxed for Maentwrog. Jonathan Jenkin confirmed that a local panel considered the applications and stressed that there were certain criteria to be met; local views were not being excluded and were taken seriously. Ultimately, decisions had to be made based on the best social economic benefit.

Richard Clarke commented that he had seen posters displayed locally advertising the reopening of the railway line. Meredydd Williams added that there had been no public consultation and that there were groups keen to reopen it, however ownership of the line needed to be confirmed before any progress could be made. Jonathan Jenkin said that there was some concern regarding work already done to the track that had caused damage and that the line could be of value, depending on the economic values of the enterprise zone and would not want any activities that could foreclose these plans.

Rory Trappe asked whether Network Rail owned the track as they had been seen making repairs recently. Jonathan Jenkin could not confirm this.

10. Presentation on Reactor Dismantling - NDA

Jonathan Jenkin continued with this item on behalf of Simon Boniface, who would be in the area again and could give a presentation if required.

A recap was given of the decommissioning strategy. The intended benefits of the strategy were listed including radioactive decay, avoiding the need for interim storage of waste

pending consignment and substantial reduction of lifecycle costs. The number of risks alongside the benefits were listed, which included loss of skills, knowledge and capability to undertake final site clearance; potential loss of records and information; reduced supply chain involvement in Magnox decommissioning; dominant hazards in later stages of decommissioning would be more conventional than radiological; potential for higher costs resulting from asset deterioration and potential need to acquire knowledge/information before final dismantling; taking up land that could be used for other purposes; uncertainty over future economic circumstances and regulatory standards.

Jonathan Jenkin explained what had changed and these included: advances in remote decommissioning showed that reactors could be dismantled promptly after shutdown without significant worker access; significant experience of handling and packaging ILW at Magnox sites; Government policies on management of higher activity wastes (HAW) aimed to investigate alternative disposal options for disposal; new waste routes were available for the disposal of low level waste to authorised landfill, the recycling of metals and the interim storage of HAW and if a shorter period of deferral was preferable, there was an opportunity to avoid expenditure on some C&M preparations at some sites.

As promised in NDA Strategy 3, Magnox had developed and evaluated credible options for the timing of reactor dismantling. The NDA was reviewing if a case could be made to change the existing strategy, however no decisions had yet been made. The NDA review would consider both the timing and sequencing of Magnox reactor dismantling across the UK Magnox fleet. Phase 1 included making a case to change the current strategy and would require Government approval. If the case for change could be made, the NDA would consider which site(s) to accelerate first.

The factors that could most influence the timing were listed, which were: knowledge management; supply chain / innovation; early clearance of site(s) to enable release for other purposes, including 'new for old' option for nuclear new build; retention of knowledge; avoiding loss of skilled staff; greater investment in UK 'nuclear' skills, driving efficiency and ability to develop business within UK or abroad; supporting BEIS Industrial Strategy; greater confidence in UK nuclear overall – more likely for investment and support for new missions; AGR and Magnox synergies and ageing of plant and asset condition.

Factors that most influenced sequencing included: waste management, interim storage or other disposal options; synergies with AGR decommissioning; Calder Hall; the ability to lead and learn from one site to another; affordability and lifetime costs; local factors – impact on particular sites; new missions – new for old; management of ageing assets; availability of resources and the ability to deploy them.

Work currently underway was presented which included taking Magnox work and developing a UK perspective – a case for change; timing and sequencing examined in two distinct phases; gathering numerical underpinning of Magnox work, particularly waste generation rates, package requirements and effects of plant ageing; strategic enablers, these being supply chain, benefits and dis-benefits, UK plc contribution, maintenance of sufficient knowledge and skills, savings with continuous approach (no start/stop, efficiencies), enabling other missions: i.e. release land earlier and the relationship between 'A' Magnox and 'B' AGR station.

With regard to stakeholder engagement, the NDA was very interested in receiving stakeholder views, especially factors most important to the stakeholder. A draft engagement timeline was displayed for UK wide events including stakeholder meetings and events.

The NDA was now considering whether a case could be made for a change of strategy. Constraints such as resources and affordability would mean fleet wide acceleration was not feasible. It was likely to make a case for between one and three sites. Stakeholder feedback would be to inform both the case for any change in strategy and which sites should be accelerated first.

Questions and comments:

Meredydd Williams asked whether the Trawsfynydd decommissioning timeline was likely to change. Jonathan Jenkin responded that a case would have to be made for any changes i.e. to change the strategy. If approval was given, consideration would then have to be given on which sites to be accelerated first. Stakeholder opinion would be required for this. A number of sites tended to appear to be favourable sites for acceleration and Trawsfynydd would be considered one of them and if confirmed the timeline would change. It was not possible to give a date for this as the programme was still being developed and required Government approval.

Rory Trappe made a comment regarding the Government strategy white paper with reference to decommissioning, stating that there was certainly potential for this review to show how it supported the strategy. The report needed to show clear benefits to the supply chain.

A question was received from the floor requesting confirmation on whether Jonathan Jenkin was referring to Final Site Clearance; to which he confirmed that that he was and that this was a significant change.

Rory Trappe made a comment regarding Final Site Clearance, in that it couldn't happen overnight, and could take several years to get the work done or even started. For example, removal of graphite and steelwork was a concern due to the large scale of materials to be removed. Jonathan Jenkin responded that operations could take longer than planned which is why caution was being taken with the timescale.

A question was received from the floor asking how realistic was construction of a SMR (Small Modular Reactor) on the Trawsfynydd site. On the potential for a SMR Jonathan Jenkin said he believed it could be possible. UK Government policy developments on SMRs were expected in due course and there was considerable interest in Trawsfynydd as a potential location for an SMR.

Rory Trappe commented that Rolls Royce had put some effort into manufacturing SMRs in the UK.

11. Magnox socio-economic scheme update

Michelle Humphreys updated members on the socio-economic scheme. 96 applications had been supported nationally across all sites, with 9 successful applications from Trawsfynydd benefiting from a total value of £75,509. Details of the successful applications were listed as per the report provided with the meeting papers.

12. Environment Agency Report

This was taken earlier in the meeting.

13. Developing Trawsfynydd Site – Information Session

John Idris Jones, Chair of the Snowdonia Enterprise Zone presented a reminder of the economic context of the work in Trawsfynydd and Llanbedr.

Llanbedr was a unique airspace environment, suitable for testing unmanned aircraft and drones. A recent Daily Post headline was flawed, reporting that Shetland had the best land for rockets, however, Llanbedr had best area for horizontal take-off. The airfield was currently of great commercial interest; John Idris Jones could not disclose details as negotiations were ongoing. There was a good partnership with site stakeholders in order to grow the trade for aerospace, e.g. for launching satellites and the associate technology industry. Work was ongoing in identifying Llanbedr for this, with the aim of attracting high level jobs. With regard to the site's development, everything had been demolished on its closure and work was underway to re-establish these. Investment was required in the infrastructure and a planning application had been made to improve access to the site; this would require Welsh Government funds to proceed.

Talks were being held with the adult community learning centre at Coleg Harlech regarding possible use the college facilities for training and accommodation while work on the site was underway.

Talks had taken place with potential developers of a SMR for Trawsfynydd. It was likely that work could take 3-4 years for onsite preparations. Once ready for operation, 200-300 technical jobs were expected to be created, as well as the supply chain for supplies to the power station. It was hoped that Trawsfynydd would be the first SMR that had modules built in a factory, which would bring down the construction costs considerably.

John Idris Jones updated the group on the latest work being done by the Enterprise Zone, i.e. local engagement with the council, Government, trade unions and he expressed his thanks to Magnox and the NDA for their support and commended them for their positive outlook and for accommodating site visits. The UK Government SMR road map was expected in due course, together with the next steps on the UK Industrial Strategy.

It was reported that Bangor University had set up a nuclear centre in the university, which was important as the thermal hydraulic test rig was being developed at the new science park in Anglesey; this was essential for the SMR.

With regard to safety, many questions were expected and John Idris Jones explained that the regulators were independent to the industry. A new SMR was costly and investment would not be forthcoming without safety assurances. Waste was another issue, and John

Idris Jones referred to Scandinavian countries that had shown a geological disposal facility, on how to dispose of high level waste. Cancer levels in Trawsfynydd had also been a much discussed topic, and John Idris Jones reported that Public Health Wales had undertaken extensive studies which had shown that the level of the disease in the area was not raised.

Questions and comments:

The Chair stated that a new SMR at Trawsfynydd would create additional training opportunities, i.e. for training workers for other SMR sites in the UK.

John Richards asked if there was a 100% change of the satellite business being established in Llanbedr, to which John Idris Jones replied that it was a commercial decision, to be confirmed, however, there was a strong case for the development.

14. AOB

Elliot Phillips, Environmental Scientist, Magnox briefed the group on the revision of the environmental monitoring programme at Trawsfynydd. An explanation of environmental monitoring was given i.e. to assess radioactivity, there was a legal obligation to do this. The site had a permit, for various nuclides.

A flow chart was displayed, detailing what was monitored in Trawsfynydd and how it is monitored; these included flora and fauna both on land and aquatic.

The key Environment Agency monitoring principles were listed, these being: benefits exceed impacts; proportionate; to satisfy stakeholder concerns; based on authorisations and optimised.

Graphs were displayed detailing various discharges over a historical period, showing that they were below set limits. The remaining decommissioning work should not see any spikes in the data.

Within his review of the monitoring programme, Elliot Phillips had been looking at doses to local people. These were generally trending downwards, and were now well beneath the regulatory threshold. This could result in reducing the monitoring programme moving forward.

As an outcome of the review, Magnox was looking at implementing the new environmental monitoring programme in 2018.

The Chair thanked Elliott Phillips for the presentation and the useful graphs.

15. Date and time of next meeting

Monday 4 June 2018 possibly with a site visit in the morning before the meeting in the afternoon.

The meeting closed at 1555 hrs.



Cyfarfod o Grŵp Rhanddeiliaid Safle Trawsfynydd

Dydd Llun 4 Rhagfyr 2017, 13:00

Ystafell Gynadledda, Canolfan Gynadledda a Chynefino Trawsfynydd

YN BRESENNOL	
ENW	SEFYDLIAD
Keith O'Brien (Cadeirydd)	Cadeirydd SSG Traws
Richard Clarke	Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd
T Atkinson	Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd
John McGough	Swyddfa Rheoleiddio Niwclear
Elliot Phillips	Cyfarwyddiaeth Dechnegol Magnox
Joanna Wright	Prifysgol Bangor
David Meredydd Williams	Cyngor Cymuned Maentwrog
John Llewelyn Richards (Is-gadeirydd)	Cyngor Cymuned Talsarnau
Kevin Titley	Cydylydd Amgylcheddol Trawsfynydd
Sion Richards	Pennaeth Diogelu Radiolegol Trawsfynydd
Cara Mulholland	Prifysgol Manceinion
John Idris Jones	Parth Menter Eryri
Martin Moore	Cyfarwyddwr Cau Safle Trawsfynydd
Rory Trappe	Cynrychiolydd Undeb Llafur Trawsfynydd
Ian Warner	Rhaglen Adfer Safle Magnox
Julia Frost	Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Angharad Rayner	Rheolwr EHSS&Q Trawsfynydd
Michelle Humphreys	Arweinydd Rhanbarthol Cyfathrebu Magnox – Cymru
Samantha Morgan	Trigolyn lleol
Nia Swann Bowden	Parth Menter Eryri, Cyngor Gwynedd
Elfed P Roberts	Cyngor Cymuned Trawsfynydd
Caroline Jones	Cymen - cofnodion
Gwynfor Owen	Cymen - cyfieithydd

1. Ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb

Croesawodd y Cadeirydd bawb i'r cyfarfod am 13.04.

Daeth ymddiheuriadau i law oddi wrth Dafydd Elis-Thomas AC, Cyng Annwen Daniels, Ward Bowydd a Rhiw, Aled Williams, Gwasanaeth Ambiwylans Cymru, Sioned E Williams, Pennaeth Economi a Chymuned, Cyngor Gwynedd ac Idwal Williams, Trawsnewid, Cyng Huw Rowlands, Cyngor Cymuned Llanfrothen, Gareth Thomas, Cyngor Cymuned Penrhyndeudraeth a'r Arglwydd Dafydd Elis-Thomas.

2. Cymeradwyo Cofnodion y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 19 Mehefin 2017

Cymeradwywyd y cofnodion fel cofnod cywir.

3. Materion yn codi o gofnodion y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 19 Mehefin 2017

Eitem 6: Roedd Meredydd Williams Cyngor Cymuned Maentwrog wedi siarad gyda Sion Richards ers y cyfarfod diwethaf ynglŷn â'r canlyniadau samplu dŵr.

4. Anerchiad y Cadeirydd – Keith O'Brien

Diolchodd y Cadeirydd i'r swyddogion am egluro'r acronymau yn eu hadroddiadau gan ofyn iddynt barhau â'r arfer hwn er mwyn aelodau newydd y grŵp.

Croesawodd y Cadeirydd aelodau newydd i'r cyfarfod, gyda rhai ohonynt yn bresennol; Cynrychiolwyr newydd Cyngor Gwynedd oedd y rhain sef y Cyng Robert Glyn Daniels (Cyngor Gwynedd, ward Diffwys a Maenofferen a Chyngor Tref Ffestiniog), Cyng Annwen Daniels (Cyngor Gwynedd, Ward Bowydd a Rhiw), Cyng Linda Ann Jones, Cyngor Gwynedd, Ward Teigl) a'r Cyng Gareth Thomas (Cyngor Gwynedd, ward Penrhyndeudraeth) a Cara Mulholland, myfyriwr PHD ym Mhrifysgol Manceinion.

Roedd y Cadeirydd wedi mynychu Cyfarfod Cadeiryddion SSG yr Awdurdod Digomisiynu Niwclear (NDA) ar 18/19 Gorffennaf yn Warrington, Cumbria. Roedd yn amlwg yn ystod y cyfarfod bod safle Trawsfynydd yn arwain y ffordd i nifer o orsafoedd pŵer ar draws y DU. Roedd y Cadeirydd hefyd wedi mynychu cyflwyniad ar ddirwyn contract Magnox i ben yn ogystal â chyflwyniadau ar ganllawiau drafft yr NDA a gwaredu gwastraff niwclear mewn Cyfleuster Gwaredu Daearegol a roddwyd gan Reoli Gwastraff Ymbelydrol.

Mynychodd y Cadeirydd a'r Is-gadeirydd gyfarfod Grŵp Rhanddeiliaid Cenedlaethol yr NDA ar 19/20 Medi yn Cumbria. Bu'n ddigwyddiad diddorol, gyda gwahanol stondinau arddangos gan sefydliadau a oedd wedi elwa o waith digomisiynu. Roedd detholiad o gyflwyniadau i ddewis ohonynt ac roedd y Cadeirydd wedi mynychu un ar ddigomisiynu parhaus a buddion cymdeithasol.

5. Adroddiad y Cyfarwyddwr ar Gau'r Safle – Martin Moore

Cymerwyd yr eitem hon ar ôl eitem Ian Warner oherwydd bod Martin Moore yn hwyr.

Cyflwynodd Martin Moore ei adroddiad a ddarparwyd yn y pecyn cyn cyfarfod ac adroddodd fod y safle yn gwneud cynnydd da i gyrraedd y cyflwr terfynol.

Roedd y gwaith yn dal i fynd rhagddo ar ffurfweddu storfeydd diogel yr adweithyddion ar gyfer y cam Gofal a Chynnal; nid oedd hwn i'w weld yn allanol gan ei fod i gyd y tu mewn, ac roedd yn cynnwys symud asbestos. Roedd rhyw gymaint o waith allanol ar dynnu canopiâu'r drysau melyn Haskins, fel y gwelir ar glawr blaen ei adroddiad, hefyd wedi'i gwblhau.

Roedd diogelwch yn dal i fod ar lefel dda iawn, sy'n fwy canmoladwy o ystyried faint o waith risg uchel sy'n digwydd ar y safle. Ni chafwyd dim anafiadau cofnodadwy ar y safle ers dros

15 mis. Gwnaed gwaith adrodd rhagweithiol ar y safle, h.y. sylwi ar beryglon posibl sy'n rhoi hyder mawr inni fod y gweithlu yn gofalu am ei gilydd o ran diogelwch. Adroddwyd am rai digwyddiadau cymorth cyntaf, fel y nodwyd yn yr adroddiad; er yn fach, ni chafodd y digwyddiadau hyn eu bychanu ac ymchwiliwyd iddynt gyda'r un lefel o graffu â digwyddiadau lefel uchel. Cynhaliwyd diwrnod hyrwyddo Cymorth Cyntaf a chafodd gefnogaeth dda iawn. Roedd y sefydliad wedi gweithio'n agos gyda'r undebau llafur ar faterion iechyd meddwl. Roedd hyfforddiant cymorth cyntaf ym maes iechyd meddwl ac ymwybyddiaeth o iechyd meddwl wedi cael ei gyflwyno, a chafodd hynny ei groesawu gan y gweithlu.

Fel rhan o iechyd a diogelwch, roedd y defnydd o ganllawiau yn cael ei hyrwyddo i atal baglu, llithro a chwympo; roedd y lefel gydymffurfiaeth bellach yn uwch na 90%. Roedd Martin Moore yn falch o weld bod pob rhan o'r gweithlu yn cydymffurfio â'r arweiniad a'r rheoliadau iechyd a diogelwch, a oedd bellach yn dangos canlyniadau gwirioneddol.

Rhestrwyd y tueddiadau o'r data oddi ar Ffurflen Cofnodi Gwersi yn ystod y cyfnod, ac roeddent yn cynnwys gweithio ar uchder ar gerbydau dosbarthu; rhoddwyd pwyslais yn awr ar ymwybyddiaeth o ddiogelwch, gyda gyrwyr dosbarthu a chwmnïau trafndiaeth i wella eu safonau. Maes arall oedd profion offer symudol (PAT) a phwysigrwyd sicrhau bod yr offer yn gyfredol.

Dywedodd Martin Moore fod rhaglen sicrwydd y safle yn mynd rhagddi'n dda a'i fod yn falch bod Trawsfynydd yn cael ei weld fel safle blaengar gyda safonau uchel.

Roedd y gwaith o adfer gweddillion elfennau tanwydd yn safle FED y Gogledd yn mynd rhagddo'n eithaf da, er ei fod ar ei hôl hi oherwydd dibynadwyedd peiriannau a'r ffaith nad oedd ganddynt y darnau sbâr cywir. Er hynny, cafodd swm sylweddol o FED ei adfer. Roedd y safle yn gweithio'n dda yn y bôn. Dywedodd Martin Moore ei fod yn benderfynol o adennill yr amser a gollwyd, a allai gymryd hyd at 12 mis.

O ran y gwaith ar adeiladwaith y safle, roedd llawer iawn o asbestos wedi'i dynnu. Gwnaed archwiliadau rheoleiddiol ac annibynnol o'r gwaith ac ystyriwyd bod safle Trawsfynydd yn esiampl dda ar gyfer symud asbestos. Mae'r safle yn fodlon â chyflwr cyffredinol storfeydd diogel yr adweithyddion yn awr bod canopiâu'r drysau Haskins wedi cael eu tynnu.

Rhodddwyd diweddariad ar staffio, nid oedd unrhyw faterion i'w hadrodd. Roedd shifftiau gweithredol 24 awr wedi cael eu hatal. Ni wnaed unrhyw ddiswyddiadau fel rhan o'r broses hon. Roedd y gweithwyr shifft wedi ymgartrefu'n dda yn eu rolau newydd ac mae'r safle'n falch iawn o ganlyniad y cyfnod pontio hwn i'r staff. Mae gwarchodaeth diogelwch 24/7 yn parhau ac roedd gwelliannau wedi'u gwneud.

Cwestiynau a sylwadau:

Gofynnodd John Richards am esboniad pam bod safle FED y Gogledd yn methu â chadw at ei amserlen. Cadarnhaodd Martin Moore fod profion diweddar wedi datgelu bod angen mwy o waith mewn rhai meysydd i sicrhau bod y safle yn gweithio'n berffaith. Mae'r safle yn ei gyfnod comisiynu gweithredol pan fo profion yn cael eu cynnal i sicrhau bod pob elfen yn gweithio. Roedd yr holl gwmpas wedi'i gynnwys, roedd 1 folt wedi'i wagio a gwnaed profion i lanhau llawr y folt.

Diolchodd y Cadeirydd i Martin Moore a chanmolodd y cwmni am y gwaith da gydag iechyd a diogelwch ar y safle a chanmolodd y ffaith y gellid trosglwyddo'r arfer da i gwmnïau allanol sy'n ymweld â'r safle.

Cyflwynodd Kevin Titley a Sion Richards ail ran yr adroddiad, gan fanylu ar faint o wastraff a dŵr a aed oddi ar y safle (fel y gwelir yn yr adroddiad). Cynhwyswyd graff yn manylu ar y gollyngiadau Cesiwm blynyddol mewn elifiant hylifol er 1995 yn yr adroddiad mewn ymateb i gais yn y cyfarfod diwethaf a dangosodd fod cynnydd da wedi'i wneud.

Cyflwynwyd diweddariad amgylcheddol an-radiolegol, gan bwysleisio'r gwelliant diweddaraf mwyaf mewn ffigurau ynni o ganlyniad i adael yr hen floc gweithdy a gweinyddu. Gan fod hwn yn adeilad hen ac aneffeithlon, drwy ddiffodd gwasanaethau i'r adeiladau hyn, cafwyd gostyngiad o tua 45MWh yn y defnydd ynni bob mis (sy'n cyfateb i 40 tunnell o CO² y mis).

Nid oedd dim digwyddiadau amgylcheddol pwysig i adrodd amdanynt ers y cyfarfod diwethaf. Fodd bynnag, cafwyd digwyddiad gwastraff lefel isel a rhoddwyd systemau newydd ar waith i leihau'r risg y byddai hyn yn digwydd eto.

Rhoddwyd esboniad am y dogn mwyaf a ganiateir i weithiwr ymbelydredd yn y DU a chyflwynwyd ffigurau yn manylu ar y dognau a dderbyniwyd gan weithwyr yn Nhrawsfynydd, fel y gwelir yn yr adroddiad. Roedd ymbelydredd yn Nhrawsfynydd yn isel iawn a risg fechan iawn oedd i'r gweithwyr ddod i gysylltiad ag ef.

6. Diweddariad ar Gyflwr Terfynol wedi'i Optimeiddio Trawsfynydd – Ian Warner

Rhoddodd Ian Warner ddiweddariad ar y cynnydd gyda'r gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud o safbwynt y treial 'Canllawiau ar gyfer Rhyddhau Safleoedd Niwclear' (GRR):

Mae Cynllun Oes Trawsfynydd 2017 yn nodi'r hyn y mae'n ofynnol i'r safle ei wneud yn y contract. Mae hyn yn golygu bod y safle wedi symud o fodel tri bocs (hy dwy storfa ddiogel adweithyddion ac un storfa ILW) i fodel pum bocs sy'n cynnwys dymchwel rhan o ganol adeiladau'r pyllau i greu dwy storfa ddiogel ychwanegol o'r adrannau sydd ar ôl. Y bwriad yw delio â'r adeiladwaith sy'n weddill yng ngham Terfynol Clirio'r Safle. Bydd angen tanategu'r LTP o hyd wrth gwrs, ac mae'r gwaith hwn yn parhau.

Edrychodd y treial Arwain a Dysgu ar gyfer y GRR drafft ar ddichonoldeb cyflwr terfynol wedi'i optimeiddio a allai gynnwys gwaredu gwastraff ymbelydrol sydd wedi'i halogi'n ysgafn ar y safle. Roedd hefyd yn ceisio egluro cyn belled ag y bo modd y gofynion cynllunio tebygol, yr amserlenni a'r effaith y byddai cyrraedd cyflwr terfynol y safle yn ei chael ar y rhaglen waith bresennol.

Mae'r treial yn awr wedi'i gwblhau'n ffurfiol erbyn hyn ac yn seiliedig ar yr hyn y mae'r Cyrff rheoleiddio wedi'i weld hyd yma, maent wedi nodi y gallai Magnox o bosibl gyflwyno dadl dechnegol dros waredu gwastraff ymbelydrol ar safle Trawsfynydd. Fodd bynnag, megis dechrau'r daith yw'r treial ac mae angen tystiolaeth ac eglurhad pellach cyn gallai Magnox fod mewn sefyllfa i gyflwyno cais yn ffurfiol i Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ar gyfer gwaredu ar y safle. Mae'n annhebygol y cyflwynid cais o'r fath tan o leiaf 2020-21.

Mae dau bapur strategaeth yn cael eu datblygu ar gyfer Pwyllgor Strategaeth Uwch yr NDA gan edrych ar allbynnau'r broses optimeiddio gan gynnwys argymhelliad ar gyfer sut gallai cyflwr terfynol y safle yn Nhrawsfynydd edrych a'r potensial ar gyfer unrhyw waredu ar y safle.

Rhodddwyd diweddariad ar y gwaith ers yr SSG diwethaf, gan gynnwys sawl sesiwn briffio i grwpiau lleol, cyfarfodydd grŵp strategol, gweithdy EA/CNC ac astudiaethau trafod opsiynau pellach (ar draws y fflyd).

Rhagwelir y bydd fersiwn derfynol y GRR yn cael ei chyhoeddi ym mis Ionawr 2018.

Bwriedir cynnal ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus Rheolaeth Reoleiddiol Gymesur ar gyfer Chwefror 2018 i ystyried rheoleiddio safleoedd yn y dyfodol yn ystod cyfnodau olaf y gwaith digomisiynu. Bydd y gwaith hwn yn effeithio'n uniongyrchol ar y posibilrwydd o waredu ar Safleoedd Trwyddedig Niwclear.

Roedd y broses ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid ynglŷn â chyflwr terfynol safle Trawsfynydd yn parhau ac ar yr 20fed o Chwefror, byddai Trawsfynydd yn cynnal ymweliad gan Uwch staff o CNC a Llywodraeth Cymru.

Cwestiynau a Sylwadau

Cadarnhaodd Ian Warner fod yr amserlen ar gyfer y papurau sydd i'w cyflwyno i'r NDA, h.y. y papur pyllau yn ymwneud â'r fflyd gyfan ac y bydd yn ystyried yr holl gyfleusterau pyllau sy'n weddill ac y bydd y papur ar y cyflwr terfynol, sy'n benodol i Drawsfynydd, yn cael ei gyflwyno erbyn Rhagfyr 2018.

Gofynnodd Meredydd Williams pa mor hir y byddai'r ymgynghoriad PRC yn para; cadarnhawyd mai 12 wythnos fyddai hwn. Pwysleisiodd Ian Warner na fyddai'r ymgynghoriad ond yn ystyried y newidiadau deddfwriaethol arfaethedig i Ddeddf Safleoedd Niwclear 1965 ac nid gwaredu ar y safle, a fyddai'n ymgynghoriad ar wahân.

Dywedodd John Richards y byddai'n gwneud mwy o synnwyr ariannol gwaredu ar y safle, er hynny cwestiynodd y samplau a gymerwyd hyd yn hyn, ac nad oedd yn glir pa lefel o waredu oedd yn cael ei ystyried ar y safle. Ymatebodd Ian Warner fod samplau a data ar gyfer lefelau halogiad o dan adeiladau'r pyllau bellach ar gael yn dilyn gwaith drilio o dan slab y llawr. Roedd y lefelau halogiad o dan adeiladau'r pyllau lawer yn is nag a ragwelwyd yn wreiddiol ac mae'r wybodaeth hon wedi ychwanegu at y wybodaeth gyffredinol am nodweddion y safle hyd yma. Ychwanegodd Richard Clarke fod angen gwneud gwaith ychwanegol i nodweddu rhai ardaloedd yn fwy manwl i gefnogi'r cais ffurfiol am waredu ar y safle ac y bydd hyn yn destun ymgysylltiad Rheoleiddiol arferol â'r safle.

Gofynnodd Meredydd Williams am ragor o wybodaeth am yr ardal halogedig yn y ddaear sy'n gysylltiedig â'r gollyngiadau hanesyddol (1980au) o'r pwll. Cadarnhaodd Ian Warner fod hyn oddeutu 5,000 metr ciwbig, er bod y lefelau halogiad yn gymharol isel.

7. Adroddiad gan y Swyddfa Rheoleiddio Niwclear

Cyflwynodd John McGough ei hun; ef oedd yr arolygydd safle enwebedig newydd. Roedd wedi dechrau drwy edrych ar archwiliadau'r 5 mlynedd diwethaf a dywedodd fod 95% o'r archwiliadau hyn yn cydymffurfio. Roedd adroddiad wedi'i gynnwys yn y papurau; felly ni wnaeth John McGough ei gyflwyno'n fanwl, gan dynnu sylw at feysydd arwyddocaol yn unig.

Yn ystod y cyfnod adrodd diwethaf, roedd wedi cynnal dau archwiliad cydymffurfiaeth trwyddedu, gan edrych ar risgiau sylweddol, yn bennaf i weithwyr. Un mater arwyddocaol oedd y symud o shifftiau 24 awr i system newydd. Roedd hyn yn gofyn am newid yn amodau'r drwydded; felly roedd yn ofynnol i'r ONR gyhoeddi trwydded dan bŵer sylfaenol. Cynhaliwyd dau archwiliad o chwech o amodau'r drwydded - cafodd pob un ei raddio'n wyrdd.

Ni chafwyd dim cwestiynau.

8. Adroddiad gan Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru

Roedd yr holl arllwysyadau ymbelydrol o safle Trawsfynydd yn dal o fewn y cyfyngiadau a nodir yn y drwydded sylweddau ymbelydrol. Roedd y gwaith monitro presennol yn dal yr un fath ac ni ddangosai ddim achos i bryderu.

Cynhwyswyd crynodeb o'r gweithgareddau rheoleiddio ers mis Mehefin yn yr adroddiad ac archwiliadau arferol a gwaith GRR oedd i'w gweld yn bennaf.

Gweithgaredd gorfodi - cyflwynwyd llythyr rhybudd i'r safle ym mis Gorffennaf ynglŷn â llwyth LLWR (Ystorfa Wastraff Lefel Isel). Er bod camgymeriadau wedi eu gwneud gan Drawsfynydd, cafodd llwythi anghywir eu canfod mewn safleoedd eraill yn y DU. Roedd hwn yn faes o ddiddordeb i'r cyrff rheoleiddio amgylcheddol. Roedd EA a CNC wedi ysgrifennu llythyr ar y cyd i Magnox yn gofyn am adolygiadau safle ac i sicrhau y gallai safleoedd eraill fod yn sicr ynglŷn â llwythi hefyd. Roedd Magnox wedi ymateb yn dda i'r mater, a byddai adolygiadau yn parhau am 12-18 mis. Roedd y materion rheoleiddiol eraill yn gadarnhaol.

O ran y newidiadau yn y gwaith shifft, gwnaed gwaith da o ran asesiadau risg o safbwynt amgylcheddol a rhoddwyd hyfforddiant i staff ynglŷn â'u dyletswydd ar sut i ymateb i ddigwyddiadau ac ati.

Adroddwyd y byddai caniatâd ar waredu'n cael ei roi o bosibl rhywbryd ar ddechrau 2018.

Mae'r gweithredwr wrthi'n cynnal adroddiad ymchwilio gwir achos ynglŷn â'r materion gydag offer samplu aer gronynnol, a byddai adroddiad yn cael ei gyflwyno'n ddiweddarach.

Gan edrych i'r dyfodol, roedd cyfarfod ar gyfer safleoedd Cymru wedi'i drefnu ar gyfer y dydd Mercher canlynol, ac roedd archwiliad o holl safleoedd y DU mewn perthynas â rheoli asedau yn mynd rhagddo, gyda Thrawsfynydd yn cael ei archwilio ddechrau mis Mawrth.

9. Adroddiad gan yr Awdurdod Digomisiynu Niwclear

Cyfeiriodd Jonathan Jenkin at yr adroddiad a oedd wedi'i gynnwys gyda'r papurau.

Ers y cyfarfod diwethaf, roedd yr NDA wedi cyhoeddi'r hysbysiad terfynu yn ffurfiol, gyda'r contract yn dod i ben ym Medi 2019. Roedd Ymchwiliad Holliday i gontract Magnox 2014 wedi cyhoeddi ei adroddiad interim gydag argymhellion dros dro; roedd yr NDA yn cydweithredu'n llawn gyda'r gwaith parhaus hwn a disgwylir adroddiad terfynol i'r Llywodraeth yn y Flwyddyn Newydd. Mae'r Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus hefyd wedi cyfweld ag uwch swyddogion yn y Llywodraeth a'r NDA.

Dywedodd Jonathan Jenkin nad oedd rheolwyr Magnox i'r dyfodol yn debygol o ddod i unrhyw gasgliad nes sefydlu canlyniad Ymchwiliad Holliday.

Rhodddwyd diweddariad ar weithgareddau cwmni rheilffordd Blaenau i Drawsffynydd, grŵp sy'n cael ei arwain gan Colin Dale a nifer o wirfoddolwyr.

Ym mis Ionawr 2017, ysgrifennodd adran Eiddo NDA at y grŵp i'w hysbysu na fyddai hawliau drwy feddiannaeth i ddefnyddio'r rhannau o'r trac a'r tir sy'n perthyn i'r NDA yn cael eu caniatáu. Roedd y grŵp wedi bod yn siomedig gyda'r wybodaeth hon ond derbynient y penderfyniad. Fodd bynnag, roedd y grŵp wedi parhau â'u gweithgareddau ac yn dilyn archwiliadau safle diweddar, roedd yn ymddangos bod y grŵp wedi cael mynediad i ran o'r trac sy'n eiddo i'r NDA. Roedd yr hawliau perchnogaeth yn eithaf cymhleth, gyda phartïon eraill yn berchen ar rai rhannau o'r trac. Roedd yr NDA bellach yn edrych ar y camau nesaf ac roedd yn awyddus i gysylltu â pherchnogion eraill y trac gan na allai NDA ond gorfodi rhai rhannau yn unig.

Roedd Panel nawdd cymdeithasol economaidd yr NDA yn cyfarfod ar 11 Rhagfyr lle byddai cais i gefnogi Cam III o Raglen Drawsnewid Trawsfynydd yn cael ei drafod.

Cwestiynau a Sylwadau:

Diolchodd Meredydd Williams i Jonathan Jenkin am ei lythyr ynglŷn â thrac y rheilffordd a diolchodd i'r NDA am ymchwilio i'r berchenogaeth er budd y cymunedau lleol

Gan fod gorsaf Maentwrog yn cynhyrchu pŵer, gofynnodd Meredydd Williams a ddylai'r gymuned leol gael mwy o lais ynglŷn â lle dyrannwyd yr arian ac y dylai'r meini prawf ariannu gael eu llacio ar gyfer Maentwrog. Cadarnhaodd Jonathan Jenkin mai panel lleol oedd yn ystyried y ceisiadau a phwysleisiodd fod yna feini prawf penodol i'w bodloni; nid oedd safbwyntiau lleol yn cael eu heithrio ac fe'u cymerwyd o ddifrif. Yn y pen draw, roedd yn rhaid gwneud penderfyniadau yn seiliedig ar y budd economaidd cymdeithasol gorau.

Dywedodd Richard Clarke ei fod wedi gweld posteri yn cael eu harddangos yn lleol yn hysbysu ailagor y rheilffordd. Ychwanegodd Meredydd Williams na fu unrhyw ymgynghori cyhoeddus a bod grwpiau'n awyddus i'w hailagor, fodd bynnag, roedd angen cadarnhau perchnogaeth y lein cyn gellid symud ymlaen. Dywedodd Jonathan Jenkin fod rhywfaint o bryder ynglŷn â'r gwaith a wnaed eisoes i'r trac a oedd wedi achosi difrod ac y gallai'r lein fod o werth, yn dibynnu ar werthoedd economaidd y parth menter ac na fyddai eisiau unrhyw weithgareddau a allai atal y cynlluniau hyn.

Gofynnodd Rory Trappe ai Network Rail oedd piau'r trac gan iddynt gael eu gweld yn gwneud gwaith atgyweirio yn ddiweddar. Ni allai Jonathan Jenkin gadarnhau hyn.

10. Cyflwyniad ar Ddatgymalu Adweithyddion - NDA

Parhaodd Jonathan Jenkin gyda'r eitem hon ar ran Simon Boniface, a fyddai yn yr ardal eto ac a allai roi cyflwyniad os oedd angen.

Rhodddwyd crynodeb byr o'r strategaeth ddigomisiynu cyn belled. Rhestrwyd manteision arfaethedig y strategaeth gan gynnwys pydredd ymbelydrol, gan osgoi'r angen am storio gwastraff dros dro cyn ei gludo a lleihau costau cylch bywyd yn sylweddol. Rhestrwyd nifer y risgiau ochr yn ochr â'r manteision, a oedd yn cynnwys colli sgiliau, gwybodaeth a gallu i ymgymryd â'r gwaith clirio terfynol ar y safle; colli cofnodion a gwybodaeth o bosibl; llai o le i'r gadwyn gyflenwi gyfrannu at waith digomisiynu Magnox; byddai'r peryglon pennaf yn y camau digomisiynu diweddarach yn fwy confensiynol na radiolegol; potensial ar gyfer costau uwch oherwydd dirywiad asedau a'r angen posibl i gaffael gwybodaeth cyn y gwaith datgymalu terfynol; cymryd tir y gellid ei ddefnyddio at ddibenion eraill; ansicrwydd ynglŷn ag amgylchiadau economaidd a safonau rheoleiddio i'r dyfodol.

Eglurodd Jonathan Jenkin yr hyn a oedd wedi newid ac roedd y rhain yn cynnwys: dangosai'r datblygiadau mewn digomisiynu pell y gellid datgymalu'r adweithyddion yn brydlon ar ôl cau heb angen mynediad sylweddol i'r gweithwyr; profiad sylweddol o drin a pheycynnu ILW yn safleoedd Magnox; roedd polisïau'r Llywodraeth ar reoli gwastraff mwy actif (HAW) yn canolbwyntio ar ymchwilio i opsiynau eraill ar gyfer gwaredu; roedd llwybrau gwastraff newydd ar gael ar gyfer gwaredu gwastraff lefel isel i safleoedd tirlenwi awdurdodedig, ailgylchu metelau a storio HAW dros dro ac, os ffafriwyd cyfnod gohirio byrrach, roedd cyfle i osgoi gwariant ar rai paratodau gofalu a chynnal mewn rhai safleoedd.

Fel yr addawyd yn Strategaeth 3 NDA, roedd Magnox wedi datblygu a gwerthuso opsiynau credadwy ar gyfer amseriad y gwaith o ddatgymalu'r adweithyddion. Roedd yr NDA yn adolygu a ellid gwneud achos i newid y strategaeth bresennol, er hynny nid oedd dim penderfyniadau wedi'u gwneud eto. Byddai adolygiad yr NDA yn ystyried amseriad a threfn y gwaith o ddatgymalu adweithyddion Magnox ar draws fflyd Magnox yn y DU. Roedd Cam 1 yn cynnwys cyflwyno dadl dros newid y strategaeth bresennol a byddai angen cymeradwyaeth gan y Llywodraeth. Pe llwyddwyd i gyflwyno dadl dros newid, byddai'r NDA yn ystyried pa safle(oedd) i'w cyflymu'n gyntaf.

Rhestrwyd y ffactorau a allai ddylanwadu fwyaf ar yr amseriad, sef: rheoli gwybodaeth; cadwyn gyflenwi / arloesi; clirio safle(oedd) yn gynnar er mwyn gallu eu rhyddhau at ddibenion eraill, gan gynnwys opsiwn 'newydd am hen' ar gyfer adeilad niwclear newydd; cadw gwybodaeth; osgoi colli staff medrus; buddsoddi mwy yn sgiliau 'niwclear' y DU, annog effeithlonrwydd a'r gallu i ddatblygu busnes yn y DU neu dramor; cefnogi Strategaeth Ddiwydiannol BEIS; mwy o hyder yn niwydiant niwclear y DU yn gyffredinol - yn fwy tebygol o gael buddsoddiadau a chefnogaeth ar gyfer cenadaethau newydd; synergeddau AGR a Magnox ac oedran safleoedd a chyflwr asedau.

Ymhlith y ffactorau a ddylanwadai fwyaf ar ddewis y drefn yr oedd: rheoli gwastraff, storio interim neu opsiynau gwaredu eraill; synergeddau gyda phroses digomisiynu AGR; Calder Hall; y gallu i arwain a dysgu rhwng un safle a'r llall; fforddiadwyedd a chostau oes; ffactorau lleol - effaith ar safleoedd penodol; cenadaethau newydd - newydd am hen; rheoli asedau sy'n heneiddio; pa adnoddau sydd ar gael a'r gallu i'w defnyddio.

Cyflwynwyd y gwaith sy'n mynd rhagddo ar hyn o bryd a oedd yn cynnwys cymryd gwaith Magnox a datblygu safbwynt y DU – dadl dros newid; yr amseriad a'r drefn wedi'u harchwilio mewn dau gam penodol; casglu sail rifiadol gwaith Magnox, yn benodol gyfraddau cynhyrchu gwastraff, gofynion y pecyn ac effeithiau safleoedd sy'n heneiddio; galluogwyr strategol, sef y gadwyn gyflenwi, manteision ac anfanteision, cyfraniad CCC y DU, cynnal gwybodaeth a sgiliau digonol, arbedion gyda dull gweithredu parhaus (dim dechrau/stopio, arbedion), gan alluogi cenadaethau eraill: h.y. rhyddhau tir yn gynharach a'r berthynas rhwng gorsaf Magnox 'A' ac AGR 'B'.

O ran ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid, roedd gan yr NDA ddiddordeb mawr mewn clywed barn rhanddeiliaid, yn enwedig am y ffactorau sydd bwysicaf i'r rhanddeiliaid. Dangoswyd llinell amser ymgysylltu drafft ar gyfer digwyddiadau yn y DU, gan gynnwys cyfarfodydd a digwyddiadau rhanddeiliaid.

Roedd yr NDA bellach yn ystyried a ellid cyflwyno dadl dros newid strategaeth. Byddai cyfyngiadau megis adnoddau a fforddiadwyedd yn golygu nad oedd cyflymu'r broses ar draws y fflyd yn ymarferol. Roedd yn debygol o gyflwyno dadl dros rhwng un a thri safle. Byddai adborth rhanddeiliaid yn hysbysu'r ddadl dros unrhyw newid yn y strategaeth a pha safleoedd a ddylai gael eu cyflymu yn gyntaf.

Cwestiynau a Sylwadau:

Gofynnodd Meredydd Williams a oedd llinell amser digomisiynu Trawsfynydd yn debygol o newid. Ymatebodd Jonathan Jenkin y byddai'n rhaid cyflwyno dadl dros unrhyw newidiadau h.y. i newid y strategaeth. Pe rhoddwyd cymeradwyaeth, byddai'n rhaid ystyried wedyn pa safleoedd y dylid eu cyflymu yn gyntaf. Byddai angen barn rhanddeiliaid ar gyfer hyn. Roedd nifer o safleoedd yn tueddu i fod yn safleoedd ffafriol ar gyfer broses gyflym a byddai Trawsfynydd yn cael ei ystyried yn un ohonynt ac os ceir cadarnhad byddai'r llinell amser yn newid. Nid oedd yn bosibl rhoi dyddiad ar gyfer hyn gan fod y rhaglen yn dal i gael ei datblygu a gan fod angen cymeradwyaeth y Llywodraeth.

Gwnaeth Rory Trappe sylw ar bapur gwyn strategaeth y Llywodraeth gan gyfeirio at ddigomisiynu, gan ddweud bod yna'n bendant potensial i'r adolygiad hwn ddangos sut roedd yn cefnogi'r strategaeth. Roedd angen i'r adroddiad ddangos manteision clir i'r gadwyn gyflenwi.

Derbyniwyd cwestiwn o'r llawr yn gofyn am gadarnhad ynglŷn ag a oedd Jonathan Jenkin yn cyfeirio at y gwaith Clirio Terfynol ar y Safleoedd. Cadarnhaodd ei fod, a bod hwn yn newid sylweddol.

Gwnaeth Rory Trappe sylw am y gwaith Clirio Terfynol ar Safleoedd, o ran na allai ddigwydd dros nos, ac y gallai gymryd sawl blwyddyn i gael y gwaith wedi ei wneud neu hyd yn oed ei ddechrau. Er enghraifft, roedd tynnu'r graffit a'r gwaith dur yn peri pryder oherwydd bod llawer iawn o ddeunyddiau i'w symud. Ymatebodd Jonathan Jenkin y gallai'r gwaith gymryd mwy o amser na'r bwriad, a dyna pam yr oedd yn rhaid bod yn ofalus gyda'r amserlen.

Cafwyd cwestiwn o'r llawr yn gofyn pa mor realistig oedd adeiladu SMR (Adweithydd Modiwlaid Bach) ar safle Trawsfynydd. Disgwylir datblygiadau polisi Llywodraeth y DU ar SMRs maes o law ac roedd diddordeb sylweddol yn Nhrawsfynydd fel lleoliad posibl ar gyfer SMR..

Dywedodd Rory Trappe fod Rolls Royce wedi rhoi rhywfaint o ymdrech i gynhyrchu SMRs yn y DU.

11. Diweddariad ar Gynllun cymdeithasol-economaidd Magnox

Fe wnaeth Michelle Humphreys ddiweddarau'r aelodau ar y cynllun cymdeithasol-economaidd. Cefnogwyd 96 o geisiadau yn genedlaethol ar draws pob safle, gyda 9 o geisiadau llwyddiannus gan Drawsfynydd yn elwa o gyfanswm o £75,509. Rhestrwyd manylion y ceisiadau llwyddiannus yn yr adroddiad a ddarparwyd gyda'r papurau cyfarfod.

12. Adroddiad Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd

Cymerwyd hwn yn gynharach yn y cyfarfod.

13. Datblygu Safle Trawsfynydd – Sesiwn Wybodaeth

Gwnaeth John Idris Jones, Cadeirydd Parth Menter Eryri, gyflwyniad i'n hatgoffa o gyd-destun economaidd y gwaith yn Nhrawsfynydd a Llanbedr.

Roedd Llanbedr yn amgylchedd gofod awyr unigryw, a oedd yn addas ar gyfer profi awyrennau di-griw a dronau. Roedd pennawd diweddar yn y Daily Post yn anghywir, gan ddweud mai gan Shetland oedd y tir gorau ar gyfer rocedi, ond Llanbedr sydd â'r ardal orau ar gyfer esgyniad llorweddol. Ar hyn o bryd roedd y maes awyr o ddiddordeb masnachol mawr; ni allai John Idris Jones ddatgelu manylion gan fod y trafodaethau'n parhau. Roedd partneriaeth dda gyda rhanddeiliaid safle er mwyn tyfu'r fasnach ar gyfer awyrofod, e.e. i lansio lloerennau a'r diwydiant technoleg cysylltiol. Roedd gwaith yn parhau i nodi Llanbedr ar gyfer hyn, gyda'r nod o ddenu swyddi lefel uchel. O ran datblygiad y safle, roedd popeth wedi cael ei ddymchwel pan gaewyd ef ac roedd gwaith yn mynd rhagddo i ailsefydlu'r rhain. Roedd angen buddsoddi yn y seilwaith a gwnaed cais cynllunio i wella mynediad i'r safle; byddai gofyn cael cyllid gan Lywodraeth Cymru i fwrw ymlaen.

Roedd sgysiau yn mynd rhagddynt gyda'r ganolfan dysgu oedolion yng Ngholeg Harlech ynglŷn â'r posibilrwydd o ddefnyddio cyfleusterau'r coleg ar gyfer hyfforddiant a llety tra roedd y gwaith ar y safle yn mynd rhagddo.

Cafwyd sgysiau gyda darpar ddatblygwyr SMR ar gyfer Trawsfynydd. Roedd yn debygol y gallai'r gwaith gymryd 3-4 blynedd i wneud y paratodau ar y safle. Pan fydd yn barod i weithredu, disgwylir i 200-300 o swyddi technegol gael eu creu, yn ogystal â'r gadwyn gyflenwi ar gyfer cyflenwadau i'r orsaf bŵer. Y gobaith oedd y mai Trawsfynydd fyddai'r SMR cyntaf lle bo'r modiwlau yn cael eu hadeiladu mewn ffatri; a byddai hynny'n gostwng y costau adeiladu'n sylweddol.

Fe wnaeth John Idris Jones ddiweddarau'r grŵp ar y gwaith diweddaraf a wnaed gan y Parth Menter, h.y. ymgysylltiad lleol â'r cyngor, y Llywodraeth, undebau llafur a mynegodd ei ddiolch i Magnox a'r NDA am eu cefnogaeth gan eu canmol am eu hagwedd gadarnhaol ac

am dderbyn ymweliadau â'r safle. Disgwylir map ffordd SMR Llywodraeth y DU maes o law, ynghyd â'r camau nesaf ar Strategaeth Ddiwydiannol y DU.

Dywedwyd bod Prifysgol Bangor wedi sefydlu canolfan niwclear yn y brifysgol, a oedd yn bwysig gan fod y llwyfan prawf hydrologig thermol yn cael ei ddatblygu yn y parc gwyddoniaeth newydd yn Ynys Môn; roedd hyn yn hanfodol i'r SMR.

O ran diogelwch, disgwyliwyd llawer o gwestiynau ac eglurodd John Idris Jones fod y cyrff rheoleiddio yn annibynnol ar y diwydiant. Roedd SMR newydd yn gostus ac ni geid buddsoddiad heb sicrwydd diogelwch. Roedd gwastraff yn fater arall, a chyfeiriodd John Idris Jones at wledydd Sgandinafaidd a oedd wedi dangos cyfleuster gwaredu daearegol, ar sut i waredu gwastraff lefel uchel. Roedd lefelau canser yn Nhrawsfynydd hefyd wedi bod yn bwnc a drafodwyd yn fawr, a dywedodd John Idris Jones fod lechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru wedi gwneud astudiaethau helaeth a oedd wedi dangos nad oedd lefel y clefyd yn yr ardal yn uwch.

Cwestiynau a Sylwadau:

Dywedodd y Cadeirydd y byddai SMR newydd yn Nhrawsfynydd yn creu cyfleoedd hyfforddi ychwanegol, h.y. i hyfforddi gweithwyr ar gyfer safleoedd SMR eraill yn y DU.

Gofynnodd John Richards a oedd siawns 100% y byddai'r busnes lloeren yn cael ei sefydlu yn Llanbedr, ac atebodd John Idris Jones mai penderfyniad masnachol oedd hwn, i'w gadarnhau, ond fod yna ddadl gref dros y datblygiad.

14. Unrhyw Fater Arall

Rhoddodd Elliot Phillips, Gwyddonydd Amgylcheddol, Magnox wybodaeth i'r grŵp ar adolygu'r rhaglen fonitro amgylcheddol yn Nhrawsfynydd. Rhoddwyd esboniad o fonitro amgylcheddol, h.y. i asesu ymbelydredd, roedd rhwymedigaeth gyfreithiol i wneud hyn. Roedd gan y safle drwydded, ar gyfer amrywiol niwclidau.

Dangoswyd siart llif, a ddangosai'r hyn a gâi ei fonitro yn Nhrawsfynydd a sut y caiff ei fonitro; roedd y rhain yn cynnwys fflora a ffawna ar y tir ac yn y dŵr.

Rhestrwyd prif egwyddorion monitro Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd, sef: bod y manteision yn fwy na'r effeithiau; cymesur; i fodloni pryderon rhanddeiliaid; yn seiliedig ar awdurdodiadau ac wedi'i optimeiddio.

Dangoswyd graffiau a ddangosai'r amrywiol ollyngiadau dros gyfnod hanesyddol, gan ddangos eu bod yn is na'r terfynau gosod. Ni ddylai'r gwaith digomisiynu sy'n weddill arwain at ddim cynnydd sylweddol yn y data.

O fewn ei adolygiad o'r rhaglen fonitro, roedd Elliot Phillips wedi bod yn edrych ar ddogneau i bobl leol. Yn gyffredinol, roedd y rhain yn gostwng, ac roeddent yn awr ymhell o dan y trothwy rheoliadol. Gallai hyn arwain at leihau'r rhaglen fonitro i'r dyfodol.

Fel un o ganlyniadau'r adolygiad, roedd Magnox yn edrych ar weithredu'r rhaglen fonitro amgylcheddol newydd yn 2018.

Diolchodd y Cadeirydd i Elliott Phillips am y cyflwyniad a'r graffiau defnyddiol.

15. Dyddiad ac amser y cyfarfod nesaf

Dydd Llun 4 Mehefin 2018 o bosibl gydag ymweliad safle yn y bore cyn y cyfarfod yn y prynhawn.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 15.55.