

Corporate report: Generic Disposal System Safety Case for a Geological Disposal Facility: environmental safety assessment

This Post-Closure Safety Assessment (PCSA) presents the results of quantitative assessments of the long-term environmental safety of radioactive waste disposal in a geological disposal facility (GDF).

Corporate report: Generic Disposal System Safety Case for a Geological Disposal Facility: environmental and sustainability assessments

The Environmental and Sustainability Assessments are set out in 3 documents:

- Generic Environmental Assessment
 - Generic Socio-Economic Assessment
 - Generic Health Impact Assessment
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Corporate report: Generic Disposal System Safety Case for a Geological Disposal Facility: disposal system specification

The Disposal System Specification is described in four documents:

- Disposal System Specification Part A: High Level Requirements
- Disposal System Specification Part B: Technical Specification

- Derived Inventory Report
 - Derived Inventory: Scenarios Report
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Collection: Demonstrating the safety of a geological disposal facility (GDF)

Updated: Re-ordering of content on page

This suite of documents is designated as a ‘generic’ safety case: it is not site-specific as no site has yet been chosen for a geological disposal facility (GDF). It sets out how a GDF can be designed, constructed and operated safely, in compliance with regulatory guidance, in a range of geological environments. This safety case underpins a process for packaging waste ready for disposal in such a facility.

This latest update brings together:

- a revised inventory for disposal
- findings from a comprehensive, ongoing research programme
- learning from facilities around the world.

This collection of documents is structured in the following way:

- The overview provides a guide to the suite of safety case documents
 - There are three main safety case reports on transport, operational and environmental safety
 - There are a series of individual assessments for the different safety case reports. These are split into:
 - transport safety assessment
 - operational safety assessment
 - environmental safety assessment
 - environmental and sustainability assessments
 - There is a detailed specification for the disposal system
 - The design of the transport system and the disposal facility are described
 - Further information is provided in the associated knowledge base including specific research status reports
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Press release: 34,000 households previously capped have moved into work

Since the introduction of the cap in April 2013, 150,000 households have had their benefits capped. Around 81,000 of these are no longer capped, with 34,000 households having moved into work.

Work and Pensions Secretary David Gauke said:

It is right that people who are out of work are faced with the same choices as those who are in work and these figures show that the benefit cap has been a real success. But behind these figures are thousands of people who are now better off in work and enjoying the benefits of a regular wage.

With record levels of employment and over three quarters of a million vacancies at any one time, even more people have the opportunity to change their lives for the better.

The benefit cap incentivises work, including part-time work, as anyone eligible for Working Tax Credit (or the equivalent under Universal Credit) is exempt.

The benefit cap is set at £20,000 a year outside London and £23,000 in Greater London to reflect higher rent costs.

Anyone working and receiving Working Tax Credit is exempt from the cap, as are households where someone receives Disability Living Allowance (DLA), Personal Independence Payment (PIP), or the support component of Employment and Support Allowance (ESA). Those claiming Carer's Allowance or Guardian's Allowance are exempt from the cap.

Media enquiries for this press release – 020 3267 5144

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