





Overview of the National Regulatory Infrastructure EMRC

Training "BPTC Program"
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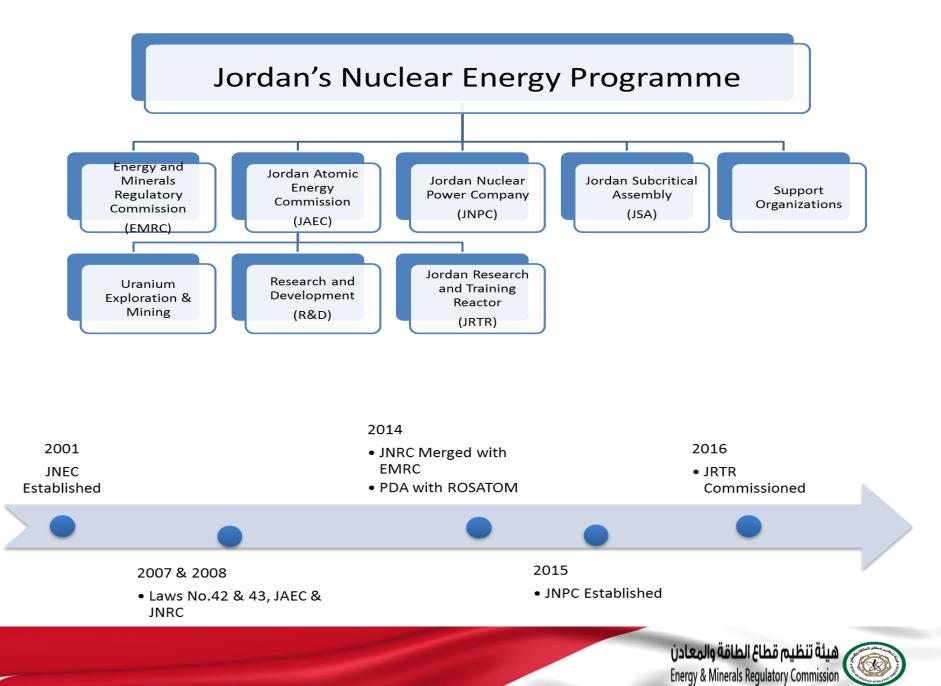
Jordan country profile



• Jordan's the official name of the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan

It's Located in the middle east and borders Syria, KSA, Palestine, and Iraq.

• Covering 89,342 sq. Km, with a population of 9.6 million (2016), 6.6 million are Jordanian.



Country Projects

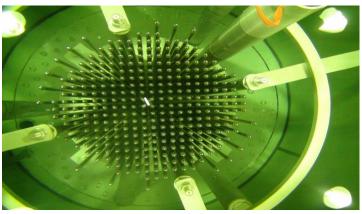
- Subcritical Assembly (JSA)
- Jordan Research and training reactor (JRTR)
- Jordan Ores exploration
- Jordan Nuclear Power Plant (JNPP).



Jordan Subcritical Assembly Licensing

- Jordan's first Nuclear facility.
- Designed and constructed for the purpose of education, training, and experimental research.
- Inherently safe
- Design Specifications:
 - Uranium Fuel(3.4% U-235)
 - Uranium Oxide (UO₂) with Zr-4 cladding
 - · Light Water Moderated
 - Sub-critical State ($k_{eff} \approx 0.95$)
- Commissioned in June 2013







Jordan Research and Training Reactor (JRTR)

Overview:

- Location Jordan University for science and technology JUST (Northern part of Jordan)
- 5-MW upgradeable to 10-MW
- Open pool
- Plate type fuel (<20% U²³⁵)
- H₂O cooled
- D_2O + Be reflected

Applications

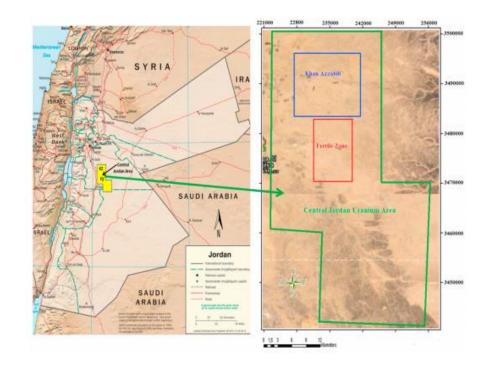
- Neutron Beam Applications
- Radioisotope Production
- Neutron Transmutation Doping
- Neutron Activation Analysis
- Plays the primary role in educating and training the upcoming generations of nuclear engineers and scientists
- Irradiation in support of industrial, agricultural and health/medical infrastructure
- Operation License Granted Nov 2017





URANIUM ORES EXPLORATION

- Jordan undergo uranium exploration activities in the central and eastern regions of Jordan.
- ☐ Jordan plans to build uranium extraction plant.



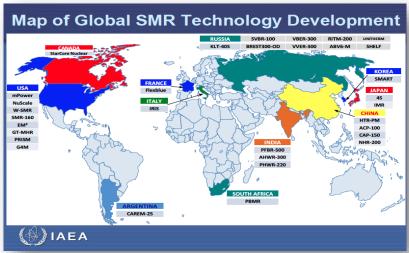


Jordan Nuclear Power Plant

- In October 2013 RosAtom was selected to be the preferred bidder for Jordan nuclear power plant (as both investor and vendor)
- The NPP will comprise of two 1,000 MW Pressurized Water Reactors, based on the VVER 1000–AES 92 design.
- Site selected to be around 100 km South-East of capital Amman.

Conducting prefeasibility studies on SMRs¹²
 (HTGR)









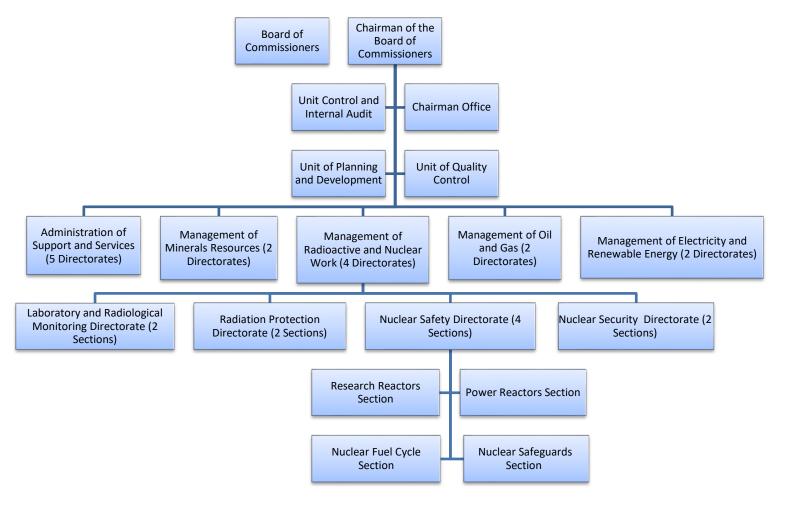
Legal Framework

- Energy and Mineral Regulatory Commission (EMRC), was established in 2014 as successor to Jordan Nuclear Regulatory Commission (JNRC), in accordance to the Merging Law number (17) for the year 2014.
- EMRC is an independent Regulatory Authority that reports directly to the Prime Minister.
- The current enforced law for Radiation and Nuclear Materials,
 Facilities and Activities, Radiation Protection, and Nuclear Safety
 and Security is Law no. (43) for the year 2007 and was revised (a
 number of Articles was added to accommodate nuclear power
 program)
- The Government of Jordan prepared a Law "Energy and Minerals Law". By the new Law, EMRC is to be responsible for the roles of the three sectors i.e. Radiation & Nuclear, Mineral Resources, and Electricity regulation.





Establishment





Legal Framework

- More than 70 instructions have been officially issued
- All Regulations & Instructions are in compliance with the IAEA Safety Standards.
- All Regulations & Instruction have been reviewed by the IAEA
 & EC Experts, and local legal experts.
- EMRC will additionally issue guidelines, where necessary.



Legal Framework

EMRC

Authorization and Responsibility for safety

radioactive waste and spent fuel management,

Safeguards

orphan radioactive sources and nuclear material,

Safe Use of **Nuclear Energy**

Emergency Planning and Preparedness

Inspection and enforcement

Physical Protection Administrative Sanctions, liability and **Punishments**

Energy 8

معادن

Equipment for radiation protection to be provided at the facility

Medical surveillance programs

Appropriate protection for pregnant or feeding women

Periodic testing and calibration requirements

Reporting and record keeping requirements

Classification of areas within the facilities

Requirements for public protection

Radiation Dose limits

Radiation Protection

Regulations

exempted practices from radiation protection requirements and clearance criteria

Justification of practices and conditions of medical exposure

Requirements personal and workplace monitoring system

Requirements for protection of workers from occupational exposure

Radiation Protection Program requirements

هيئة تنظيم قطاع الطاقة والمعادن **Energy & Minerals Regulatory Commission**

Requirements for Transport of Empty Packages, and the limits of contaminations for empty packages and conveyances

Requirements for the Authorization of the **Workers of Transport** of Radioactive Materials

Records and Reports that should be Established in the **Facilities of Transport** of Radioactive Materials

marking & labeling & placards of packaging and specification and conditions for conveyances

technical specification and conditions for each type or category of packages, including tanks and freight containers

Security in the Transport of Radioactive Materials

Requirements and **Controls for Packages Containing Fissile** Materials and its scope

Controls of the Packages on the Conveyance, and the Requirements and Controls for Storage of the Radioactive materials

Radioactive Materials

Safe Transport of

of the low Specific Activity **Materials Documents and Information**

Radioactive Materials that

are not covered by the Regulations, and Transport

attached and should be that submitted with the Application of the Authorization and attached with the Shipment

Requirements, Technical Specifications, Maintenance, Testing of the conveyance, and the Equipment's and Devices That should be available

Activity limits for Transport of the Radioactive Materials in a single package or a single Consignment related to the quantity, mass, radiation doses or radiation levels of contamination

Classification of **Radioactive Materials** and the type and category of the Packages

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JRTR Licensing Steps

- The licensing of the JRTR was based followed the USNRC approach for non-power reactors two steps of licensing (Construction Permit CP and Operation License OL).
- As safety requirements:
 - Local legislative system.
 - IAEA safety standers (NS-R 4 at the time)
 - USNRC NUREG and Reg. Guides (NUREG 1537 part1 and part2).
 - Korean requirements were applied



Licensing Steps:

- The applicant submitted Preliminary Safety Analysis Report (PSAR) for review.
- At the time (JNRC) along with cooperation with KINS had reviewed the PSAR and through rounds of requests of additional information.
- After RAI's responses acceptance and fulfilling the safety requirements EMRC/KINS issued the Safety Evaluation Report (SER) showing the acceptance of the site, design, and SSCs.
- During construction phase pre-operation inspections were conducted (covered structural, electrical, mechanical, I/C aspects along with nuclear components).
- On site inspection, document review vendors inspections.
- Pre-operation inspections also covered the commissioning phase of the facility (cold commissioning, and fuel loading (under special permit), criticality tests and power maneuvers).
- After fulfilling the safety requirements EMRC issued the Operation license for the facility.

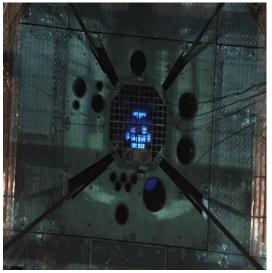


Licensing Steps:

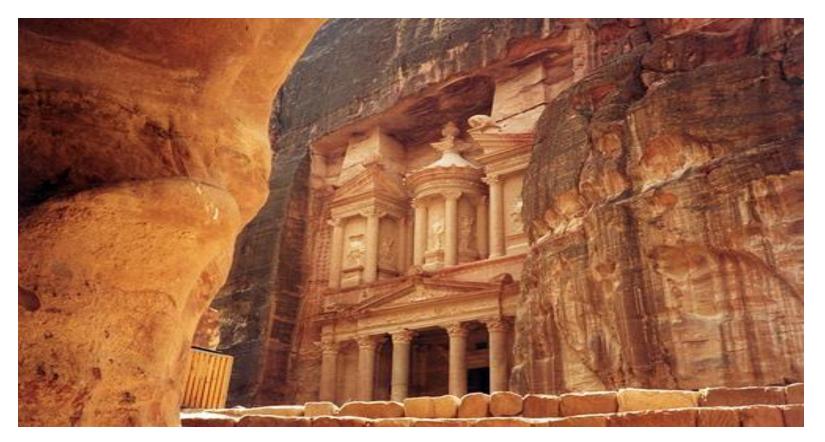
- Along the licensing of the JRTR EMRC requested many IAEA expert missions for support it is decisions.
- EMRC contracted a technical support origination USA AdStm.











Thank You

Energy and Minerals Regulatory Commission www.emrc.gov.jo

