APPENDIX 2. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UK GCR REACTORS

Table 75 shows characteristics of the UK GCR reactors.

Table 75. GCR reactors in the United Kingdom

Reactor	Electrical power, MW	Startup	Shutdown	Total electrical output, GW·years
Calder Hall 1	50-240	27.08.56	31.03.03	6.41
Calder Hall 2		01.02.57	31.03.03	
Calder Hall 3		01.03.58	31.03.03	
Calder Hall 4		01.04.59	31.03.03	
Chapelcross 1	50-240	01.02.59	29.06.04	6.48
Chapelcross 2		01.07.59	29.06.04	
Chapelcross 3		01.22.59	29.06.04	
Chapelcross 4		01.01.60	29.06.04	
Berkeley 1	138-334	12.06.62	31.03.89	4.96
Berkeley 2		24.06.62	26.10.88	
Bradwell 1	123-374	01.07.62	31.03.02	6.2
Bradwell 2		06.07.62	30.03.02	
Hunterston 1	150-340	05.02.64	30.03.90	6.55
Hunterston 2		01.06.64	31.12.89	
Trawsfynydd-1	194-585	01.04.65	06.02.91	5.38
Trawsfynydd-2		02.02.65	04.02.91	
Hinkley Point A1	235-664	16.02.65	23.05.00	10.6
Hinkley Point A2		19.03.65	23.05.00	
Dungeness A1	220-577	21.09.65		6.55
Dungeness A2		01.11.65		
Sizewell A1	210-420	21.06.66		6.29
Sizewell A2		09.04.66		5.89
Oldbury A1	217-633	07.11.67		6.51
Oldbury A2		06.04.68		6.86
Wylfa 1	490-990	24.01.71		11.18
Wylfa 2		21.07.71		10.67

The column *Electrical output* shows the range of variation of electrical power, which usually varied with time.

The IAEA database [13] contains no information for many of UK reactors, which is probably attributed to the dual-use nature of these reactors.

The four Calder Hall reactors and four Chapelcross reactors are the UK plutonium production reactors, which produced weapon-grade plutonium, but, at the same time, were dual-use reactors. Sometimes these reactors were used for electricity generation, and in this case their fuel burnup was much higher than required for weapon-grade plutonium production.