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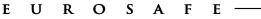
Safety Assessment for Decommissioning – an International Approach

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- General Methodology for Decommissioning Safety Assessment
- Safety Assessments During Conduct of Decommissioning
- Conclusions

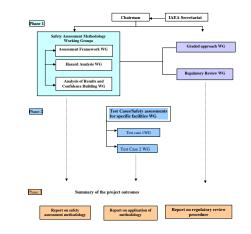
Introduction

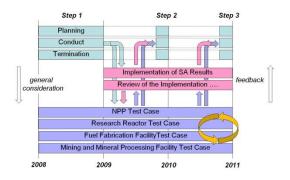
- Worldwide:
 - Significant number of facilities using radioactive material have been finally shut down, some of them were already completely dismantled
 - In several countries: strong need for support to perform safety assessments to ensure safety during decommissioning
- As a consequence
 - IAEA initiated the Action Plan on Decommissioning (2004)
 - IAEA launched inter alia the preparation of
 - safety standards related to safety assessments for decommissioning
 - projects on safety assessments for decommissioning



Introduction

- IAEA projects on decommissioning
 - DeSa Project (2004 2007)
 - harmonized approach for safety assessment including review and graded approach
 - · demonstration and illustration of applicability
 - (→ outcomes integrated into WS-G-5.2)
 - FaSa Project (2008 2011)
 - evolution of safety assessments during the nuclear lifecycle
 - aspects on implementation of safety assessment results and the related review
 - illustration of applicability







- Safety Assessment and Initial Decommissioning Plan
 - Initial Decommissioning Plan, inter alia:
 - to be prepared and submitted together with the application for permission to operate the facility
 - to take into account basic safety issues
 - to support the fact that decommissioning can be safely conducted
 - to include a **generic study** to show the feasibility of decommissioning
 - might indirectly influence the design of the facility
 - Related Safety Assessment
 - to be appropriate to the level of detail of the initial decommissioning plan

Towards Convergence of Technical Nuclear Safety Practices in Europe

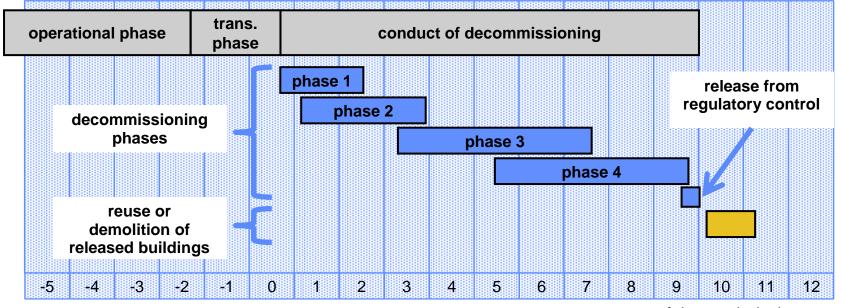
• is more of a type of safety consideration

- Safety Assessment and Final Decommissioning Plan
 - Final Decommissioning Plan inter alia
 - to be **submitted to the regulatory body for approval** prior to the implementation phase of decommissioning activities
 - to define how the project will be managed
 - supported by / containing a safety assessment
 - Related Safety Assessment (→ IAEA WS-G-5.2) inter alia
 - to document how regulatory requirements and criteria are met
 - to systematically evaluate hazards and their consequences
 - to identify safety measures, limit controls and measures to ensure that requirements and criteria are met

Towards Convergence of Technical Nuclear Safety Practices in Europe

• should be reviewed and updated, as appropriate

Challenge: Multiphase approach for decommissioning



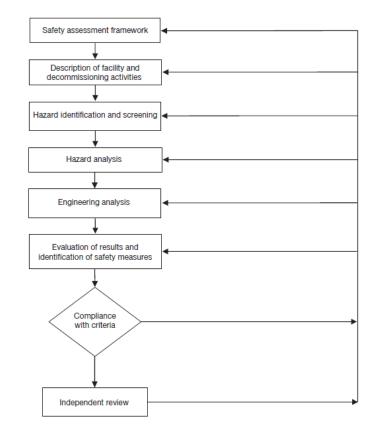
year of decommissioning

- Each phase to reflect a specific scope of deco. actions
- First / next phase sufficiently detailed, later phases less detailed
 - helps to handle large and complex decommissioning projects

- Challenge: Multiphase approach for decommissioning (cont'd)
 - Safety Assessment comprising of two types
 - Overarching Safety Assessment
 - to demonstrate the overall safety of a multiphase decommissioning project
 - to consider the individual phases with less detail (\rightarrow overview)
 - Final Safety Assessment for a specific phase
 - sufficiently detailed to support the approval of the decommissioning activities of a specific phase
 - ➔ Both types of safety assessment to follow a systematic approach, as the one explained on the following slides

General Methodology for Decommissioning Safety Assessment

- 8 Steps of the methodology
 - 1. Safety Assessment Framework
 - 2. Description of facility and decommissioning activities
 - 3. Hazard identification and screening
 - 4. Hazard analysis
 - 5. Engineering analysis
 - 6. Evaluation of results and identification of safety measures
 - 7. Compliance with criteria
 - 8. Independent review



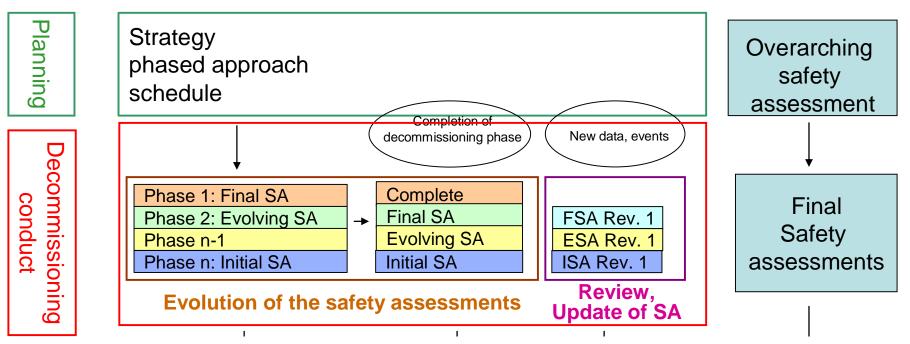


General Methodology for Decommissioning Safety Assessment

- Some remarks related to the methodology
 - Iterative process
 - depending on the outcomes: returning back to previous steps might be necessary e.g. to adjust assumptions or calculation methods
 - After successfully passing the comparison step: a review independent from the team which prepared the safety assessment is mandatory
 - the regulatory review is not(!) a substitute for the independent review on behalf of the operator
 - Each process step allows grading, e.g. by
 - use of simple but more conservative calculation models
 - consideration of standard dismantling tools instead of single-of-itskind tools



• Overview



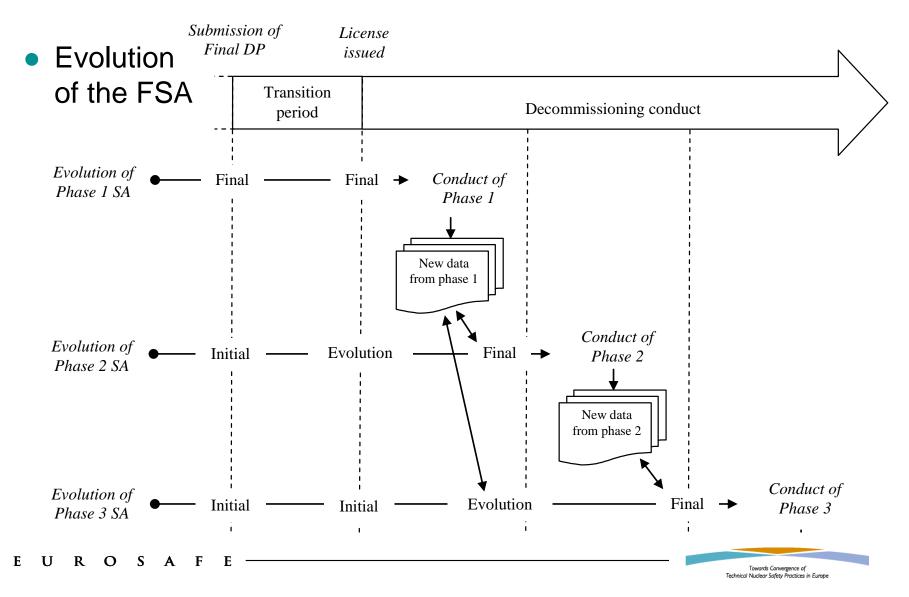
At the time of approval of the first decommissioning actions

- Overarching Safety Assessment and
- Final Safety Assessment for phase 1 need to be available

- Overarching Safety Assessment (OSA)
 - OSA and the Final Decommissioning Plan to provide key information on
 - decommissioning strategy and end-state
 - the main phases and associated safety issues
 - the associated time schedule
 - the waste management plan
 - Experience shows that the OSA
 - focusses on identification and justification of the main safety issues of the full decommissioning project
 (→ global safety related view of the decommissioning project)
 - often: starting point for the development of the Final Safety Assessments for the specific phases



- Final Safety Assessment (FSA) for a specific phase
 - Level of details such to enable the regulatory approval of the related decommissioning actions
 - this is the level meant in IAEA safety standards (e.g. WG-R-5)
 - FSA influences the work details and vice versa
 - The development of a FSA of a later phase
 - offers the opportunity to integrate new information
 - helps to speed up the planning process and to early start first decommissioning actions
 - follows an iterative and continuous process from an initial safety assessment (e.g. from the OSA) to the (mature) Final Safety Assessment



Conclusion

• 2 IAEA projects with more than 100 participants resulted in internationally accepted methodologies for safety assessments

→ IAEA Safety Guide WS-G-5.2 and future IAEA safety reports

- Core of the methodology:
 - iterative process comprising of 8 steps, including
 - applicability of a graded approach
 - in case of multiphase projects: differentiation between
 - the Overarching Safety Assessment
 - the Final Safety Assessment for each specific phase
- Follow-up: Deco. Risk Management Project (DRiMa Project)

Thank you for your attention!

