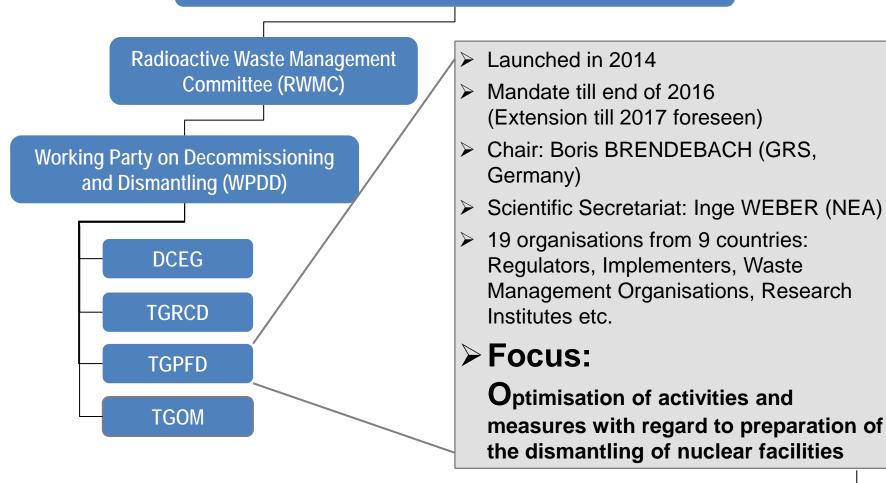
Inge Weber (OECD/NEA), Dr. Boris Brendebach (GRS)

Preparing for Decommissioning During Operation and After Final Shutdown – an OECD/NEA Task Group Activity

Task Group on Preparing for Decommissioning during **Operation and After Final Shutdown (TGPFD)**

Steering Committee for Nuclear Energy











TGPFD Objectives

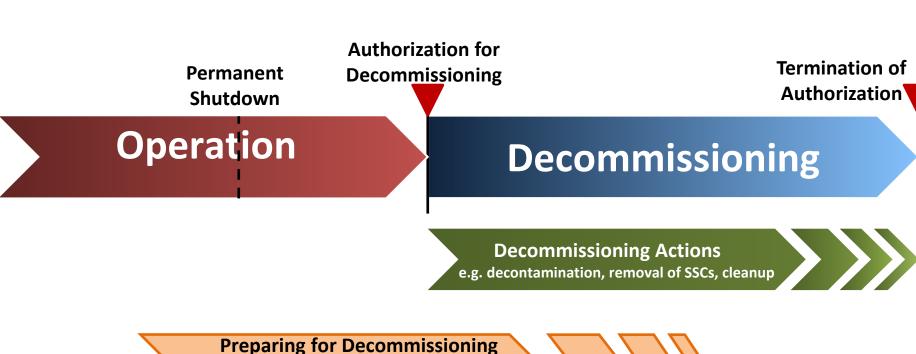
- Objective of the activities
 - To foster the sharing of experiences amongst member countries
 - To provide the member countries with up-to-date information regarding strategies and recommendations for optimisation of activities and measures with regard to the preparation for decommissioning and dismantling
 - To summarise the results of observation and conclusions in a report

TGPFD Objectives

- Focus of the report
 - To fill identified gaps in existing international publications
 - To identify and describe recent developments, lessons learned, good practice and new approaches
 - To identify main constraints in preparing for decommissioning
- Target Audience
 - Strategy makers for decommissioning
 - Regulators
 - Decommissioning planners



Preparing for Decommissioning during Operation and after Final Shutdown



Strategy Making Regulatory approach Stakeholder Involvement Organisation transition Decommissioning planning

Pre-dismantling activities

1. Strategy Making for Decommissioning Preparation

- Topics covered
 - Choosing the decommissioning strategy
 - Defining the corporate strategy
 - Confirming boundary conditions
 - Choosing a governance model

1. Strategy Making for Decommissioning Preparation

Recommendations

- Commence detailed strategy making at least 5 years before anticipated date of final shutdown
- Install project organisation to initiate change from process driven operation to decommissioning project
- Gathering national and international experiences (benchmarking)

2. Regulatory Approach

- Topics covered
 - Responsibilities
 - Authorization process
 - Licensing documents
 - Regulatory supervision

2. Regulatory Approach

- Recommendations
 - Early engagement with all competent authorities
 - Communicating expectations
 - Clear definition of requirements for the transition period and decommissioning phase
 - Harmonised approaches of all competent authorities
 - Adaptation of regulatory supervision to reflect changing risks and hazards

3. Stakeholder Involvement

- Topics covered
 - Stakeholders
 - Interested parties
 - Communication channels

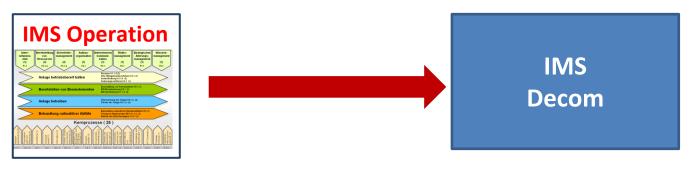
3. Stakeholder Involvement

- Key messages
 - Early information of stakeholders / interested parties
 - Internal / external
 - Clear definition of each's role / responsibility / accountability

4. Organisation Management

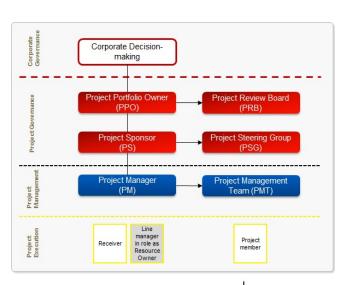
- Topics covered
 - Managing resources
 - Managing personnel
 - Supply chain management
 - Conducting the decommissioning project

Integrated Management System (IMS)



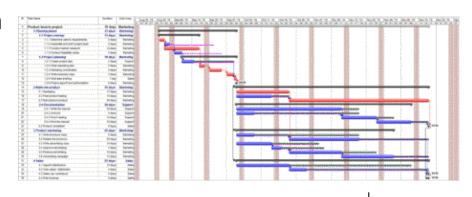
4. Organisation Management

- Recommendations
 - Choice of governance model determines organisational structure
 - Knowledge management is essential
 - Knowledge of plant history
 - Abilities needed
 - Adaptation of management system for decommissioning needed



5. Decommissioning Planning and Pre-dismantling Activities

- Topics covered
 - Survey of plant history
 - Analysis of assets
 - Preparing de-fueling campaign, plant adaptation, dismantling activities, waste management
 - Characterisation
 - De-fueling
 - (Full) System decontamination
 - Drainage of systems



5. Decommissioning Planning and Pre-dismantling Activities

Recommendations

- Holistic analyses of radiological and non-radiological hazards and risks
- Focus on preventing surprises but prepare for them
- Fixed costs a major cost contributor reduce them ASAP, e.g. through pre-dismantling activities

Conclusions

- Choice of decom strategy depends on the knowledge of boundary conditions and influences the transition from operation to decom
- Early consultation with regulatory bodies clarifies expectations
- Early communication with stakeholders/interested parties may reduce constraints
- Adaptation of management system for decom is inevitable
- Immediate post-shutdown activities can reduce demand on assets through risk and hazard reduction, which will translate into significant cost savings over the remaining facility life

Challenges

- Understanding of the complex interrelationships in a decommissioning project and setting the right course for safe and cost efficient decommissioning
- Availability of waste management and disposal pathway
- Sufficient decommissioning funding
- Availability of resources
- Managing the change of responsibilities and culture
- Maturity of technical solutions

Timetable

- Presentation of the preliminary results at conferences and workshops
- Consideration of results of discussions
- Publication in 2017

Acknowledgement of TG Members

KOSTOVA, Milena **CSNC** Canada CNSC Canada PAPAZ, Dan POTTELBERG, Paul CNL Canada **CLEMENT, Gilles** France Areva GLORENNEC, Christian **EDF** France GOUHIER, Eric CEA France LAURENT, Gerard EDF France RONDEAU, Jean-Marie **EDF** France

AHN, Sangmyeon KINS Republic of Korea

CORREA SAINZ, Cristina Enresa Spain

LARSSON, Arne CYCLIFE-EDF Sweden

NORBERG, Thomas Vattenfall Sweden

STRIDSMAN, Henrik SVAFO Sweden

MINGES, Jürgen ENSI Switzerland

BONIFACE, Simon NDA United Kingdom DUNLOP, Alister Sellafield Ltd. United Kingdom JASSAL, Raj EDF Energy United Kingdom

MOAKES, Joanna Environment Agency United Kingdom ABU-EID, Rateb NRC United States

McGRATH, Richard EPRI United States WATSON, Bruce NRC United States

Thank you for your attention!

Contact

Inge WEBER
Nuclear Decommissioning Specialist
OECD Nuclear Energy Agency
+33 (0) 1 45 24 10 44
Inge.Weber@oecd.org

Dr Boris BRENDEBACH
Chief Expert Decommissioning
GRS
+49 (0) 221 2068 774
Boris.Brendebach@grs.de