Assessment of Physical Protection Systems for the Decommisioning Phase of German NPPs



Germany's decision to phase out

- Consensus to phase out since 2000
- Lifetime extension of German NPPs 2010
- Fukushima March 2011



German NPPs – in operation

Brokdorf KBR

Emsland KKE (*)

Grohnde KWG

Gundremmingen KRB B

KRB C

Isar KKI 2 (*)

Neckarwestheim GKN 2 (*)

Philippsburg KKP 2

KKK BERLIN KWG BRANDENBURG SACHSEN-ANHALT NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN • AVR HESSEN Kernkraftwerke in Deutschland (1302) KMK 0 1000 100 – 1000 Elektrische Bruttoleistung des Reaktors in Megawatt (MW) Standort und Name Grafenrheinfeld des Reaktors BAYERN Jahr der Außerbetrieb Schneller Brutreaktor GKN-1/2 stillgelegt KNK-II KRB-II-B/C stillgelegt BADEN-Heißdampfreaktor WÜRTTEMBERG in Betrieb/stillgelegt Druckwasserreaktor in Betrieb/stillgelegt

(*) in operation until 31.12.2022 (AtG)



German NPPs – non operational

Biblis KWB A

KWB B

Brunsbüttel KKB

Grafenrheinfeld KKG

Isar KKI 1

Krümmel KKK

Neckarwestheim GKN 1

Philippsburg KKP 2

Unterweser KKU

non-operational since 06.08.2011 KKG since 27.06.2015



Decommissioning guideline 2016

- reduced risk potential
- with or without nuclear fuel elements
- nuclear facilites nearby
- until removal of nuclear fule elements:
 - heat release from fuel pool
 - coolant loss from fuel pool
 - handling and storage of nuclear fuel elements
- description of nuclear security measures (security report)



Decommissioning of NPPS – phases

- operation
 - power operation
 - post operation phase
- residual operation
 - decommissioning
 - shutdown
 - safe enclosure
 - dismantling
 - with nuclear fuel elements
 - without nuclear fuel elements
 - decontamination
 - removal of other radioactive material



Remaining risk potential during the decommissiong

- nuclear fuel elements
 - fresh fuel
 - spent fuel
- other radioactive material
- remaining threats
 - sabotage
 - theft

Possible procedures

- DBT for all phases
- DBT for nuclear fuel elements
- DBT for other radioactive material
- different risk potential for sabotage and theft
- Graded security concept
 - large amount of nuclear fuel
 - small amount of nuclear fuel
 - without nuclear fuel
 - completing decontamination, other radioactive material

Graded Approach using the 19 Security Functions from Deterministic Security Analysis (DSA)



Security function nr. 1

Obstruction of an intrusion of a violent group of people into the NPP area

Threat:

• Interference of violent protesters

- Massive fence (steel or concrete, 2.5 m height)
- Paved road for respond forces inside the fence







Security function nr. 2

Prevention of violent intrusion into outer protected area using a heavy duty vehicle

Threat:

Unauthorizes entry into the NPP area (car bomb, further potential equipment)

Security measures (examples):

 Tested vehicle barrier around the area against intrusion of a heavy duty vehicle with selected weight







Security function nr. 3

 Surveillance of the area in front of the outer boundary, detection of adversary preparations

Threat:

Preparation of an attack (e.g. to get into the protected area)

- Open area in front of the outer boundary
- Lighting
- Roving patrols (Security Guard Service)



system-dependent consideration

Security function nr. 4

 Prevention of the triggering of situations that can not be handled by the safety systems, prevention of other major radiological release resulting from interference from outside the protected areas

Threat:

- Disturbance of the cooling water supply (explosives)
- Subaqueus blast waves against the intake pipe for cooling water

- Protected cooling water supply within the protected area
- Measures to decrease pressure from blast waves within the cooling water channels

Security function nr. 5

Reliable detection, identification and localization of intruders along the outer

boundary

Threat:

Intrusion without alarm

- Fence system with technical detection, camera surveillance and lighting
- Patrolling security guards



Security function nr. 6

 Adequate conditions for the security guard service and the response forces within the outer protected area and along the boundary of the inner protected area

Threat:

Adversary entered the outer protected area

- Clear arrangement of the buildings
- Avoid hiding options within the NPP area
- Alarm lighting system

system-dependent consideration

Security function nr. 7

 Delay of the intrusion of adversaries into the inner protected area until the end of the responds time

Threat:

Violent intrusion attempt into safety relevant buildings to trigger a nuclear melt down

Security measures (examples):

 Barriers around safety relevant buildings that resist attacks (according the potential weapons in the DBT) for a definite minimum of time



no modification – but possible with analysis and verification

Security function nr. 8

 Reliable and complete overview of the security status from a central and protected place, activation and controlling of security systems, communication with responds forces

Threat:

Violent interference

- Central alarm station within a protected building,
- Minimum of two persons in the central alarm station



no modification – but possible with analysis and verification

Security function nr. 9

Secured possibility to open the access to the inner protected area from outside

Threat:

Break down of the central alarm station

Security measures (examples):

Protected set of keys outside the central alarm station

system-dependent consideration

Security function nr. 10

 A qualified, reasonable equipped Security Guard Service in addition to structural and other technical security features

Security measures (examples):

 minimum education for security guards, trustworthiness determination, frequent further courses

Security function nr. 11

Protection of the security guards at the main entrance against violent attacks

Threat:

Violent attacks against security guards in the guard building, gunfire from outside

Security measures (examples):

 Bullet proved and intrusion delayed construction of the part of the building, where the guards work,



Security function nr. 12

 Control, identification, documentation and allowance of the entry of persons, goods and vehicles according the authorization at the gates of the outer boundary (protected area), possibility of blockage and prevent the entry of unauthorized goods

Threat:

Entry of unauthorized persons or vehicles and materials (weapons, explosives)

Security measures (examples):

 Entry control and contraband detection of persons and materials through manual search, x ray inspection and detection (metal, radiation, explosives)



no modification – but possible with analysis and verification

Security function nr. 13

Control, identification, documentation and allowance of the entry of persons to the inner area according to the authorization, possibility of blockage and prevention of the entry of unauthorized goods

Threat:

• Unauthorized entry of persons to the inner protected area and entry of contraband

to an inner protected area

Security measures (examples):

Entry control and contraband detection



Security function nr. 14

Prevent and detect theft of nuclear material (quantity and type)

Threat:

Violent theft of nuclear material

Security measures (examples):

 Storage of unirradiated nuclear material within the barriers of protected buildings (inner protected area)

no modification – but possible with analysis and verification

Security function nr. 15

- Prevent, obstract and detect interferences of an insider that could
 - Trigger incidents beyond the design basis or influence the handling of incidents within the safety design basis (sabotage)
 - Through collaboration, facilitate the entrance of adversary from outside into the inner protected area or prevent from alarming the responds force

Threat:

Insider triggers a nuclear melt down

Security measures (examples):

 Measures to prevent that a single insider is able to trigger an incident and also manipulate necessary safety systems



Security function nr. 16

 Recognition of hostage and extortion at the outer boundary, delay of further action to be carried out

Threat:

Facilitate entrance to inner protected area by hostage and extortion

- Emergency Alarms
- Arrangement of code words to reveal a hostage situation

Security function nr. 17

 Preserving of a sufficient level of security also if security systems are jammed or broken (planned substitute measures)

Threat:

Failure in the Physical Protection System because of broken Security Systems

- Strategy for breakdown cases
- Storage of a sufficient number of spare parts

Security function nr. 18

Employment of trustworthy personnel

Threat:

 Potential vulnerability of the plant because of the employment of untrustworthy or criminal personnel

Security measures (examples):

Federal trustworthiness determination of the personnel in nuclear facilities

Security function nr. 19

To have technical and organizational infrastructure available to support the impact of the response forces

Threat:

Violent interference

- Available onsite headquarter within the facility with all needed equipment (e.g. communication)
- Heliport at the facility
- Joined training of response forces and security guards



Specifics

Phase with nuclear fuel elements

- Separation of buildings with consideration of Inner Area
- Additional security measures for interfaces
- Protected Area needed without any changes
- Optional relocation of Central Alarm Station

Phase without nuclear fuel elements

- Adjustment of security concept
- Reduction in defence in depth concept
- Change in access control procedures
- Additional locks for material and vehicles
- Detection of barriers with technical means or with personnel

Be prepared

- decommissioning is coming for each and every NPP
- there is no best way
- Development of an unified standard for evaluation and assessment is needed even for different approaches and procedures