

Nuclear Safety in France

Upcoming challenges

Olivier GUPTA

ASN Director-General

Unprecedented challenges

- Nuclear safety faces **unprecedented challenges** :
 - For the industry
 - For the regulator (ASN) and its TSO (IRSN)
- Combination of **two factors** :
 - Massive investments – and related technical files within a few years
 - economic difficulties, budgetary constraints, changes in organisations

Massive investments...

- NPPs and fuel cycle facilities reach 40 years of operation
 - Extending reactors' lifetime **beyond 40 years**
 - Periodic safety review of research reactors and fuel cycle installations
- Fukushima actions plan follow-up
- Decommissioning
- New facilities (EPR, RJH, Iter, Cigeo)

... and current events

- Conformity issues
- Carbon content anomalies in large forged components
- An (up to now) beyond belief fact : manufacturing irregularities and suspicions of falsifications

Life extension of NPPs beyond 40 years (1)

- ¾ of the NPP fleet built between 1979 and 1989
 - Is about to reach 40 years at the same time
 - Huge investments are expected on each plant
- Decision making process
 - April 2016 : ASN position on the work programme
 - Generic position from ASN expected in 2020-2021
 - Specific positions after the decennial outages
 - Including consultation of the public

Life extension of NPPs beyond 40 years (2)

- 2017-2018 : ASN contributes to the ENSREG Topical Peer Reviews on ageing management
- Technical discussions on reasonably practicable improvements (implementation of EU directive 2014) : core melt management, fire protection...

PSR of Research Reactors and Fuel Cycle Facilities

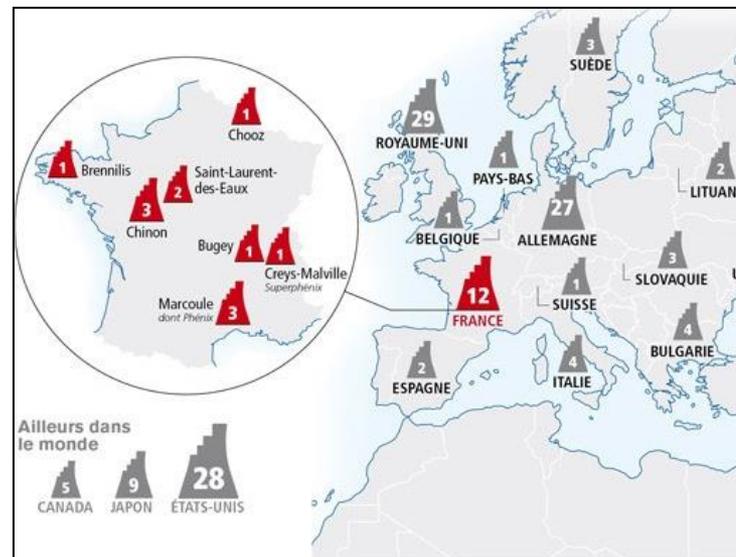
- **2015 Energy Transition for Green Growth Act:** extension of PSR to research reactors and fuel cycle facilities
 - 20-25 PSR files being assessed, 30 files expected in 2017
- **Specificities**
 - No generic aspect (unlike NPPs): each facility faces unique challenges and is at a different stage in its operation (incl. decom.)
 - 1st PSR for many facilities → conformity check and implementation of requirements for facilities commissioned more than 40 years old for some of them
- **Sample of conclusions**
 - Osiris (CEA Saclay): facility shutdown (after partial PSR given the planned shutdown date)
 - INB 116 et 117 (Areva La Hague): discovery of an advanced corrosion issue of fission products concentrating evaporators.

Fukushima Follow-up

- **Organizational provisions have been implemented**
 - EDF's **Nuclear Rapid Response Force** (« FARN »), designed to deploy from its 4 bases and intervene as quick as possible after an accident to provide equipment and to ensure the cooling and electric supply of the damaged plant.
- **Still much work remaining to implement a « hardened safety core » on each site**
 - Design improvements to prevent a severe accident, mitigate the consequences and handle emergency management.
 - Back-up diesel generators, diverse ultimate heat sink, bunkerised emergency management center...
 - nearly unrivaled worldwide
- **Similar provisions on other nuclear facilities**

Decommissioning of nuclear facilities

- Decommissioning: a current and future challenge for France
 - 12 reactors are already being dismantled (« graphite-gaz » type, experimental reactors). The operator must justify its strategy to ASN.
 - Gen. 2 reactors, commissioned from the 1970s to the 1990s.
- 2015 Energy Transition for Green Growth Act (2015)
 - → « Immediate Dismantling » Principle

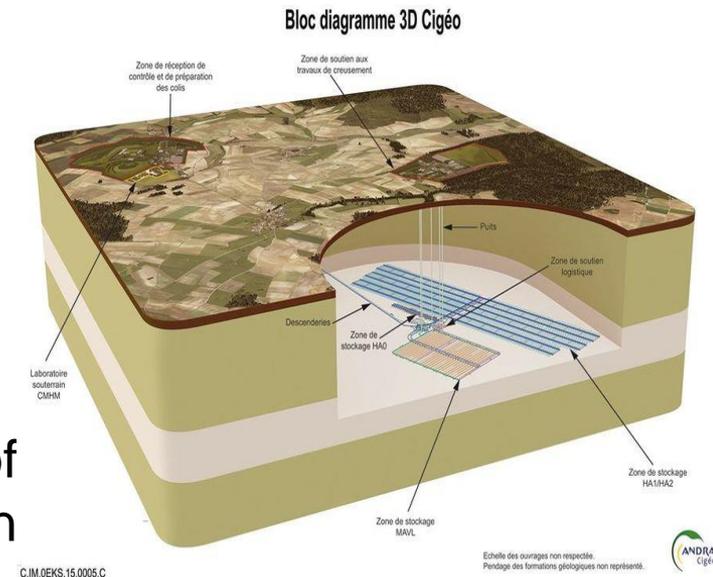


New facilities

- Good design, major safety improvements
 - Can be used as a reference to improve safety of existing facilities
- Lack of construction practice leads to delays
 - Up to 6 new NPPs / year in the 80's
 - Loss of competencies in the subcontractors and supply chain

Cigéo: Deep geological disposal

- Cigéo: a reversible disposal for high and intermediate long-lived waste
 - 500m below ground, between two layers of clay
 - 100 years of operation (period of reversibility)
- 11/2016: IAEA ad hoc peer review.
- 2017: Assessment by IRSN, meeting of ASN Advisory Expert Group, ASN position on the Safety Options File
- Andra application expected in 2019, subject to government's position



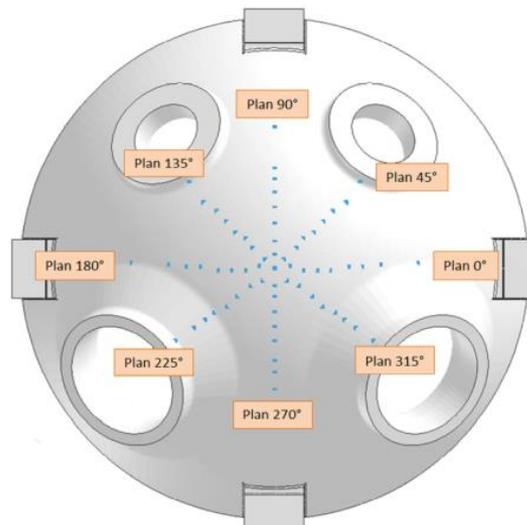
Conformity issues

- **Several technical anomalies detected by EDF on various equipments**
 - Diesel generators auxiliary systems
 - Fire fighting pipes
 - Most of these anomalies are related to a lack of resistance to earthquake and exist since the construction of the plants
- **Lessons and questions**
 - Mainly detected by EDF : good safety culture ; however too much tolerance towards non-conformities ?
 - Why not detected before ?
 - Specificity of French plants or same (undetected) anomalies in other countries ?

Carbon content anomalies in large forged components

Review of all forged heavy components

- Review asked by ASN
- Several SG bottom channel heads affected
- High probability of carbon segregation
- Charpy V-notch tests results (approximately 30J at 0°C): no compliance with French regulation on a qualification component
- Potential risk: fast fracture
- ASN asked EDF to justify the structural integrity of these components



Carbon content anomalies in large forged components

EPR reactor pressure vessel

- The question raised by ASN has required extensive studies and tests by the manufacturer
- Numerous experts involved in the review process
 - IIRSN and ASN's specialised department
 - GPESPN, with foreign experts invited
- Decision-making process involving stakeholders
 - NGOs associated to technical discussions
 - Draft ASN position submitted to open consultation (13000 comments received)
- Acceptable but periodic NDE required ; not feasible on the head => Requirement to replace the head before 2024

Manufacturing irregularities

➤ 2015:

- Several cases of **nonconformance** in the products manufactured at Le Creusot
- ASN requests **inspections of past manufacturing products**, which exhibit **noncompliant** results

➤ 2016: **New inspections** launched by AREVA

- **2017: Full examination** decided - 6000 files in the nuclear field (2.4 million pages), more than 170 people involved in examinations



Manufacturing irregularities

- New SG in Gravelines – ASN request to check files
- Irregularity discovered in a **unmarked** file
- Changes made to the results of mechanical tests on the upper shell
- File archived by Le Creusot ≠ File transmitted to licensee and ASN



Archived File (Le Creusot)

REPERE	SENS PRELEVEMENT	TEMPE	ENERGIE de RUPTURE (IMPACT ENERGY) JOULES				FIBROSITE DUCTILE	EXPANSION LATERALE
			IMPOSEE	RESULTATS	MOYENNE	FRACUTURE		
ITEM	ORIENTATION	RATURE	REQUIREE	RESULTATS	AVERAGE	VERFORMUNG	EXPANSION	
NR	PROBENLAGE	TEMP	SOLLWERT	ERMITTELT	MITTELWERT	%	mm	
Z5887								
VD1	Circonférentiel (Longitudinal)	0°C	≥ 80 Moy.	170	159	80	2.2	
VD2	"	"	≥ 60 Indi.	139		50	1.8	
VD3	"	"	"	167		75	2.1	
AD1	Axial (Travers)	0°C	≥ 80 Moy.	42	83	25	1.5	
AD2	"	"	≥ 60 Indi.	42		40	1.7	
AD3	"	"	"	165		70	2.2	

Transmitted File

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VD3	"	"	"	167		75	2.1	
AD1	Axial (Travers)	0°C	≥ 80 Moy.	98	128	25	1.5	
AD2	"	"	≥ 60 Indi.	120		40	1.7	
AD3	"	"	"	165		70	2.2	

Consequences of these irregularities

- The current supervision system does not take into account the possibility of falsifications
- ASN working group set up to identify how to adapt the control procedure to such possibilities
- First ideas (examples)
 - Make all players accountable (liability on supplier supervision; reliability of supervision system)
 - Adapt inspection methodologies (questioning attitude; networking on detected case)
 - Rely upon third party organization
 - Enhance data's integrity and traceability
 - Adapt communication and information tools

Facing unprecedented challenges : Analysis and conclusions

- ASN is better prepared than 10-15 years ago to face such challenges :
 - Status since 2006 : independent authority
 - Regulatory framework : enforcement powers, technical regulation
 - Transparency policy, public participation
 - Additional staff granted by the Government (+50 between 2015 and 2017)

- ASN reflects upon control methodologies such as :
 - Graduated approach
 - New types of challenges such as **Counterfeit Fraudulent Suspect Items**.

Facing unprecedented challenges : Analysis and conclusions

- Building on the national frameworks, international cooperation is key in addressing these challenges – shared for most of them, within the European Union and beyond :
 - Ageing Management : TPR
 - Reasonably practicable improvements : WENRA
 - New NPP designs : MDEP
 - Deep Geological Repository : DGRRF
- Need for the TSO to continue their cooperation in order to share common evaluation methods for the benefit of the regulators.