# **Evaluation and Demonstration of Safety of Decommissioning of Research Reactors**



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Research Reactor Decommissioning Demonstration Project (R2D2P)

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International Atomic Energy Agency

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- Progress
  - Safety assessment methodology
  - Graded approach
  - Review of safety assessment
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- Summary

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## **Background**

- Safety of research reactors Code of Conduct (2004)
- Increase in decommissioning activities worldwide with differing complexity and hazard potential
- Need for evaluation and demonstration of safety
  - Safety standards
  - Integral with decommissioning plan
  - Graded approach commensurate with hazard and complexity
  - Regulatory review and approval



## **Background**

- Limited experience available
- Differing approaches used worldwide
- Increasing requests to IAEA for assistance with safety assessment for decommissioning
  - Research reactors Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Bulgaria
  - NPP-Lithuania









### **Action Plan**

Action 3 - Safety Assessment

Establish a forum for the sharing and exchange of national information and experience on the application of safety assessment in the context of decommissioning and provide a means to convey this information to other interested parties, also drawing on the work of other international organizations in this area





## **Challenges**

- Both radiological and industrial hazards
- Dynamic change of conditions and hazard potential
- Transition from operational / decommissioning safety assessment
- Graded approach
- Availability of trained personnel
- Regulatory review and approval



## The DeSa Project

**Evaluation and Demonstration of Safety during Decommissioning (2004-2007)** 



## **DeSa Project Objectives**

- Investigate approaches to evaluate and demonstrate safety with a view to harmonization
- Develop guidance on application of methodology to specific cases
- Investigate approaches for review of safety assessments
- Provide forum for exchange of information, experience, lessons learned





## Scope

- All types of nuclear facilities
  - Nuclear power plants
  - Research reactors
  - Nuclear fuel cycle facilities
  - Research, medical facilities, etc.

## Decommissioning options

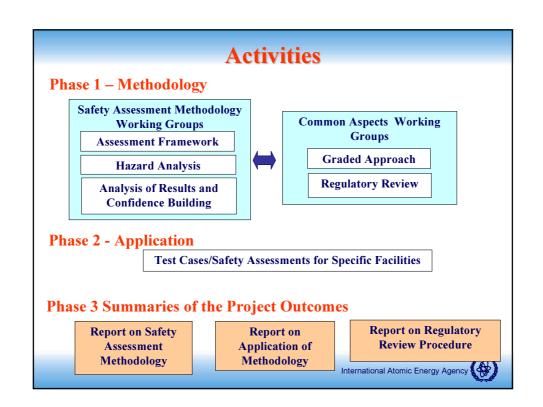
- Immediate dismantling
- Deferred dismantling
- Entombment

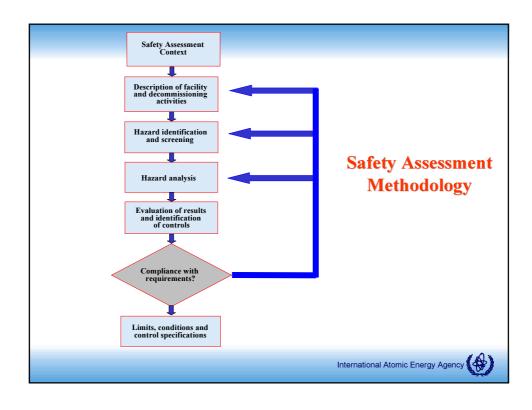
## Radiological impacts

- Workers and public
- •Normal and accidental situations









- Assessment framework
  - Context and relation to decommissioning plan
    - Scope
    - Objectives
  - Requirements and criteria
  - Timeframes
  - End states of decommissioning phases
  - Assessment outputs
  - SA approach
  - Existing SA



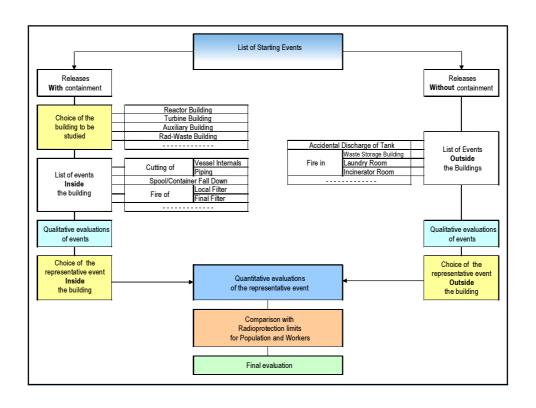
- Description of facility and decommissioning activities
  - Site description and local infrastructure
  - Structures, systems and components
  - Radioactive inventory
  - Operational history
  - Decommissioning activities and techniques
  - Supporting facilities



- Hazard Identification and Screening
  - Identification of hazards
    - To workers, public and environment
    - Radiological hazards
      - External
      - Inetrnal
      - Human induced
    - Non-radiological hazards
  - Screening of hazards
    - Check lists
    - Screening analyis
    - Expert judgement



# Hazard Analysis Scenarios for Normal (as planned) Accidental situations Modeling Conceptual modelling Mathematical modelling Calculation of consequences (doses and risk) Site/Facility Gesign Hazard Hazard Hazard Gesign Hazard Hazard Hazard Gesign Hazard Haza



## Evaluation of Results and Controls

- Comparison of results with safety criteria
- Treatment of uncertainties
- Considering/evaluation adequacy of safety controls (administrative, technical, etc.)
- Dealing with shortfalls

## Confidence Building

- Means
  - Quality management procedures
  - Trained staff,
  - Independent review,
  - Involvement of stakeholders,
  - Dialogue with regulators, etc.



## **Graded Approach**

- Application:
  - Development of safety assessment
  - Review of safety assessment
- Depends on:
  - Inventory
  - Associated hazards
  - Type and size of facility
  - Physical state of the facility
  - Quality of data
  - Resources, etc.
- Expert judgement





## **Review of Safety Assessment**

- Review adequacy of safety assessment:
  - Internal (licensee)
  - External (RB or independent organization)
- Systematic approach
  - Phases of decommissioning
  - Guidance and recommendations (procedures)
    - What should be included in the safety assessment
    - How to judge the sufficiency, accuracy and completeness
- As part of the review of a <u>decommissioning plan</u> (decommissioning activities, endpoints, criteria, facility description)



## **Application to Test Cases**

- Objectives:
  - Demonstartion and test of the methodology
  - Illustration of the graded approach
  - Test of the review procedure
- Type of facilities:
  - Small facility Pu laboratory (UK)
  - Research reactor D1 (Denmark)
  - Nuclear power plant Barseback (Sweden)
- 3rd DeSa meeting 13-17 November 2006, IAEA Vienna







- NPP
  - Based on Barseback unit 1 (Sweden)



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## **Test Cases B**

- Research Reactor
  - Based on DR -1 (Denmark)





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## **Test Case C**

- Laboratory
  - Based on Pu-laboratory, Dounrey NPP





## **Interfaces with International Activities**

Draft Safety Guide on Safety
 Assessment for Decommissioning
 (DS 376)



- Safety Reports
- Demonstration Project on Decommissioning of a Research Rector
- Technical advise on safety assessment
  - RER/9/058 (RRs) Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia
  - •RER/3/003 (NPPs) Ukraine
- Coordination with NEA/OECD and WENRA



## **Summary**

- More focus on safety during decommissioning
- DeSa project aims to collect MSs experience and knowledge with a view to harmonisation of approaches
- Basis for the new IAEA Safety Guide and supporting documents
- Focus of DeSa moving to application of methodology
- Useful guidance for the R2D2P project



