



FRAMATOME'S LESSONS LEARNED ON RISK-INFORMED APPLICATIONS (RIA)

THE EXPERIENCE GAINED FROM OLKILUOTO 3 EPR PROJECT

PSAM14 Conference

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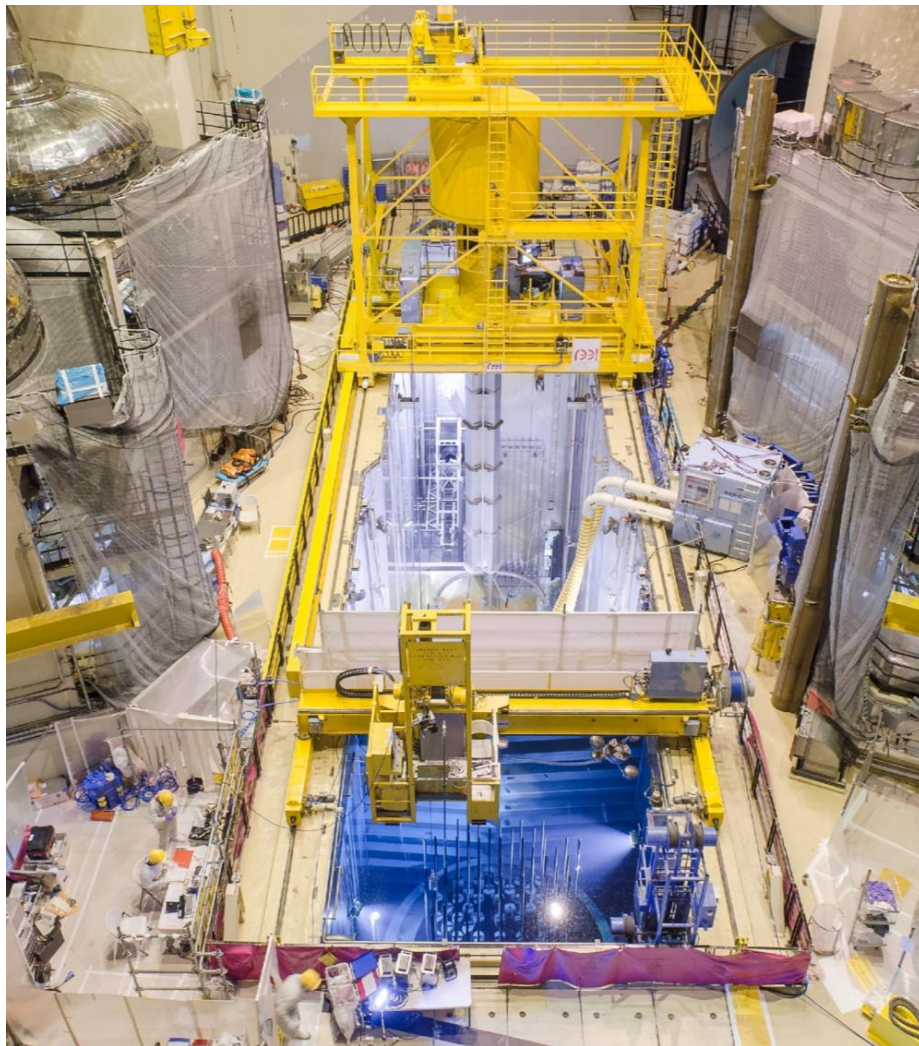
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External public presentation

1. ABOUT FRAMATOME



About Framatome

- Framatome (formerly AREVA NP) is a major international player in the nuclear energy market.
- The company designs, manufactures, and installs components and fuel for nuclear power plants and offers a full range of reactor services.
- Framatome is owned by the EDF Group (75.5%), Mitsubishi Heavy Industries (MHI – 19.5%) and Assystem (5%).



Framatome Key figures (July, 2018)



14,000 employees worldwide



3,3 billions annual revenue



58 locations



14 billions backlog

- June 29, 2018, Taishan Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1 has been successfully connected to the Chinese grid.**
- This is the first EPR reactor worldwide to be producing electricity.**



2. FRAMATOME'S LESSONS LEARNED ON RISK- INFORMED APPLICATIONS (RIA)

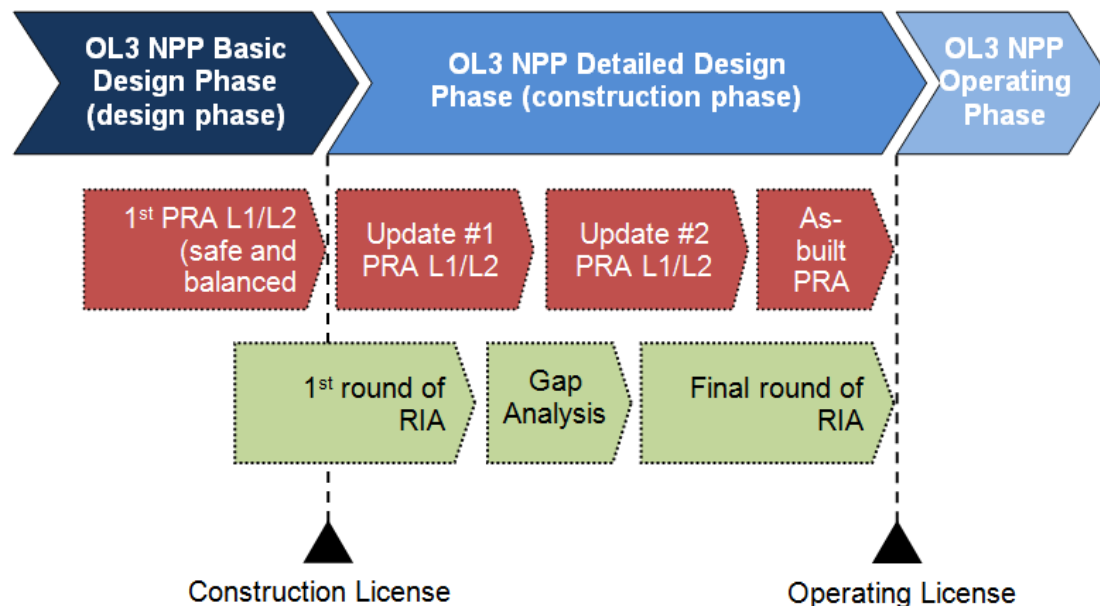
THE EXPERIENCE GAINED FROM OLKILUOTO 3 EPR PROJECT

Specific context of a developmental NPP

- Foreword : Olkiluoto 3 EPR was ordered in 2003 by TVO as a turnkey delivery. Electricity generation will start in September 2019.
- Usually RIA implemented on already operating plants
 - ◆ Stable plant design and PRA models
 - ◆ Available operating experience feedback

- Whereas, on OL3 EPR, RIA implemented from design and construction phases

- ◆ Follow the development of PRA models Level 1 and Level 2
- ◆ RIA linked with the licensing schedule



Risk Informed Applications scope on OL3 NPP

- Finnish regulatory guide YVL A.7 explicitly depicts the required RIA.
- The development of such Risk-Informed Applications at the design stage is a **first-of-a-kind for a GEN III+ PWR in Europe.**
 - ◆ *“The PRA shall be used in the risk-informed development of the in-service inspection programmes of Safety Class 1, 2 and 3 as well as Class EYT system piping.”* **RI-In-Service Inspection**
 - ◆ *“The PRA shall be used in the risk-informed development of testing procedures for systems and components important to safety.”* **RI-Periodic Testing**
 - ◆ *“The PRA shall be used in the risk-informed development of the Operational Limits and Conditions (OLC) to assess their coverage and balance.”* **RI-Technical Specification**
 - ◆ *“The PRA shall be applied to determine the safety classification of structures, systems and components.”* **RI-Classification/categorization**
 - ◆ *“The PRA shall be used ... to develop preventive maintenance programmes.”* **RI-Maintenance**

RI-In-Service Inspection

■ Insights & Conclusion

- ◆ Out of the main coolant system only few systems show “high risk” areas.
- ◆ Gave real benefits already at design stage
 - Allocating of inspections and justifications for reduction of inspections as well radiation doses
 - Risk ranking shows also the need of lower safety classified piping to be included in inspection program - only few cases are recognized
 - Using operating experience assessment (OPEX) supported final RI-ISI scope definition



RI-Periodic Testing

■ Insights & Conclusion

- ◆ It optimizes test interval and strategy by focusing resources on high risk items and relaxing testing requirements for less important items.
- ◆ At design stage, the gain offered by this application is limited
 - At design stage, reliability data of SSCs modeled in the PRA could use “theoretical test interval”
 - Requires updates considering real feedback of operating experience

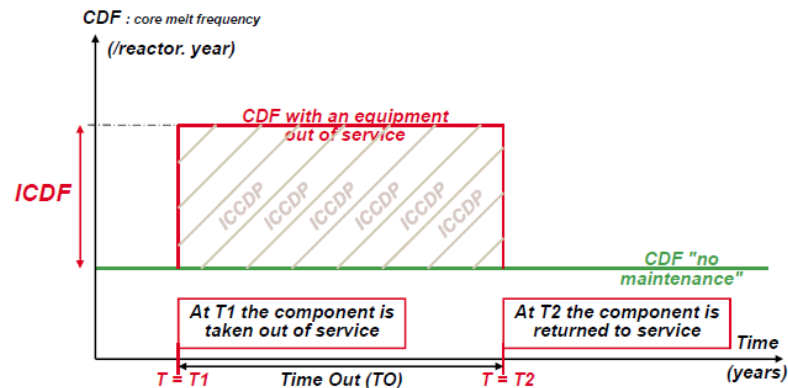


RI-Technical Specification

■ Insights & Conclusion

◆ Gave real benefits already at design stage

- 4 times redundant safety trains (possibility to relax)
- TS in electrical systems (reduced AOT in order to improve safety)



◆ OL3 PRA model includes modeling of the transition from power to cold shutdown mode

- Allows the assessment of CCDP due to the transition.
- Comes from TVO and STUK experience .
- Identification of situations for which transition to another operating mode may cause higher risk than continued operation in the current mode.

RI-Classification/categorization

■ Insights & Conclusion

- ◆ Gave real benefits already at early design stage.
- ◆ PRA supporting determination of safety classification (quality grade) of SSC resulted in upgrading some items to a higher safety class.
 - CCWS pumps and isolation valves for RHR/LHSI coolers, as well as ESWS pumps are upgraded from SC3 to SC2.
 - RCP trip breakers are upgraded from SC4 to SC2.
 - Demineralized Water System is upgraded from EYT to SC4.



RI-Maintenance

■ Insights & Conclusion

- ◆ Gave real benefits already at design stage.
 - Systematic and documented means to determine maintenance plan
 - Combined safety, availability and experts considerations to define recommended activities
 - Decrease of number of unnecessary PM activities on less important items
 - Increase or confirmation of number of necessary PM activities on important items
 - Experts to give reasoning to increase maintenance effort e.g. due to damage potential of components ("expert significant components")
- ◆ It shows clear benefits for 4 times redundant safety trains (relax)



3. CONCLUSION

Conclusion & Lessons Learned 1/2

- **RIA requires full consent of the country regulator. In Finland, STUK is clearly promoting and supporting RIA.**
- **Safety Benefit: identification of possible improvements of deterministic design (e.g. supporting systems).**
- **Operational benefit: reduction of effort on less important items while maintaining the safety level (graded approach).**
- **RIA are conducted by combining both deterministic and probabilistic (risk) insights; ensuring that safety is always put first.**
 - ◆ Balance deterministic rules by providing “risk insight”,
 - ◆ Governed by an expert panel that ensures an independent review and the final decision.
- **Major importance of Expert Panel gathering relevant competencies (depending on the application).**

Conclusion & Lessons Learned 2/2

- Specifically to PRA experts, it is of major importance to keep critical awareness with regards to our PRA insights (PRA experts are part of Expert Panel).
- Unique PRA model combining level 1 and level 2 is strongly recommended (importance measures, e.g. RIF/FV).
- As much as possible, realistic PRA model shall be developed: symmetry modelling, level of detail to avoid unnecessary conservatism, splitting of plant operating modes to be consistent with TS mode definitions, etc...
- **At the design stage, the development of such Risk-Informed Applications is a first-of-a-kind for a GEN III+ PWR in Europe.**
- **It offered STUK, TVO and Framatome the opportunity to learn from a fruitful collaboration.**

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Questions ?



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