International Conference on Management of Spent Fuel from Nuclear Power Reactors - An Integrated Approach to the Back-End of the Fuel Cycle

Vienna, Austria 15 – 19 June 2015 IAEA Conference ID: 46528 (CN-226)

Safety considerations for the Interim Storage Solution

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AREVA TN June 2015



Outline

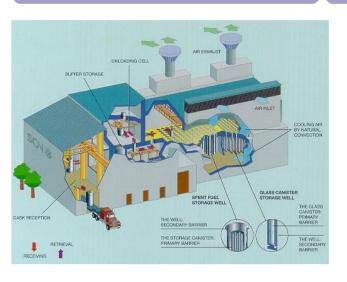
- Overview of the interim dry storage solutions
- Storage Safety Assessment and Aging Management
- Conclusions



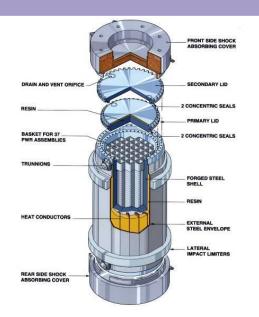
Interim dry Storage Solutions

- Interim storage of used fuel, basic principle
 - Limited time, 30 to 40 years
 - Allow for used fuel cooling
- Different systems to store used fuel designed by AREVA
 - In use for decades
 - Safety records: experience covering more than 30 years

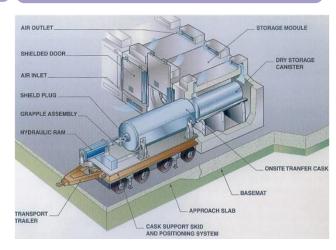
Vaults (Cascad type)



Metal casks (TN®24)



Canister based systems (Nuhoms®)





Track Record of AREVA TN Experience

- AREVATN is an experienced provider of storage technology in the world
 - USA
 - First NUHOMS® system loaded at Robinson ISFSI in March 1989
 - First TN®24 cask loaded at McGuire in 1988 (in 1984, the TN®24P has been loaded for tests)
 - Japan
 - First TN®24 cask loaded at Fukushima Dai-ichi NPP in 1995
 - Belgium
 - First TN®24 cask loaded at Doel in 1994
 - Switzerland
 - First TN®24 cask loaded at Zwilag in 2000
 - Armenia
 - First NUHOMS® system loaded at Medsamor NPP in 2000
- More than 300 TN®24 casks loaded
- More than 800 canisters systems loaded

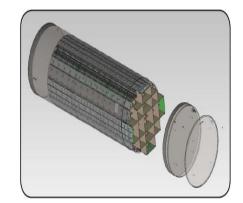






Tne New Generation of storage systems

- NUHOMS® next generation: NUHOMS® Extended Optimized Storage (EOS):
 - the highest capacity and heat load
 - 37 PWR or 89 BWR
 - up to 50 kW
 - burnup of up to 62 GWd/tHM
 - maximum allowable enrichment as high as 5%





- the highest capacity and heat load
- ◆ 21 PWR UO2 or MOX (up to 17 MOX)
- up to 39 kW
- burnup of up to 65 GWd/tHM
- maximum allowable enrichment as high as 4.65%



Safety Proven Records

- Demonstration tests were done by the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory on the AREVA TN-24P cask and NUHOMS® system
- US Post Irradiation Examination of spent fuel assemblies stored 15 years in metal cask
 - no significant deterioration to cask or FAs
- Japan Post Irradiation Examination
 - Integrity inspections of TN24 cask performed after 5 and 10 years of storage loaded with 52 BWR assemblies (≈30GW d/tU)
 - no release of inner gas (Kr-85) and no defect observed on the assemblies



Safety Assessment

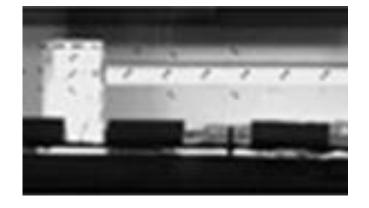
- ► The system has been designed to ensure the safety of the used fuel during the storage period and transportation.
 - Maintain subcriticality
 - Prevent release of radioactive material above acceptable amounts
 - Ensure radiation rates and doses so as not to exceed acceptable levels
 - Maintain retrievability of stored radioactive materials throughout the life of the dry system

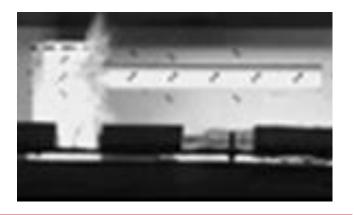


Safety Assessment in severe accident

- ► Main Accident Conditions during Storage
 - Cask drop
 - Cask flooding
 - Fire
 - Earthquake
 - Cask burying
 - Aircraft crash

Aircraft crash test on TN NOVA™







Storage Extension

- Storage duration may have to be extended, potentially beyond one century
 - Necessity to reevaluate safety assessment
 - Consideration needs to be given to potential aging deterioration of component materials
- ► The main objectives of the aging management program are:
 - to ensure that the interim storage safety functions are maintained in the long term,
 - to study the degradation phenomenon and mitigate the degradation,
 - to address safety issues based on R&D on storage systems, components and used fuel.



Conclusion

- ► Vast industrial experience and numerous safety studies have shown the ability of interim dry storage systems to protect the public and manage safely used nuclear fuel in the long term.
- The interim dry storage solution is a key component of a used fuel management program while reprocessing or the implementation of final disposal is put in place.





Thank you for your Attention Questions?



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