# Second International Symposium on Nuclear Power Plant Life Management Ageing Management at the NPPs of EnBW in Germany

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Energie braucht Impulse

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#### Introduction

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> Identifying ageing phenomena relevant for safety by technical and organisational measures and to control them for plant life time

Political decision of Germany is the absolute opposite direction of the world-wide-trend

#### Based on:

> RSK-recommendation "Management of ageing processes at nuclear power plants"

> Information of planned and unplanned operational activities

The Ageing Management Programm of the EnKK

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#### **Objective of this Programm**

> Ensuring the high safety standard by applying standardized criterions and collimating information to analyse them systematically

→ Fundamental is an integral approach

The Ageing Management Programm of the EnKK

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#### **Covered issues:**

>AMP covers at the moment the technical issues

- > mechanical engineering (most advanced issue)
- > I & C
- > structural engineering
- operating supplies
- $\rightarrow$  all technical issues are treated in a similar way
- $\rightarrow$  Differences in the grouping itself
- the non-technical issues are treated separately
- Base for the AMP is the knowledge base of the NPP

### Grouping of systems and components in regard to AM

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> SSC are classified on their relevance to safety

>Depending on the technical issue and the requirements which the SSC have to fulfil

> For mechanical SSC three groups are defined

→ AMP treats only Group 1 and Group 2

### Grouping of systems and components in regard to AM

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#### Group 1 mechanical SSC:

Mainly passive SSC which are subjected to the integrityconcept (mainly SSC of the reactor coolant pressure boundary)

> Quality has to be ensured; malfunctions are not allowed

> These SSC are monitored and controlled as it is described by the integrity concept and accordingly (KTA 3201.4)

### Grouping of systems and components in regard to AM

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#### Group 2 mechanical SSC:

> Safety relevant SSC, which are not assigned to Group 1

primary part of the outer systems

> Quality is, if possible, to be ensured and, if necessary, to be reconstructed; malfunctions are allowed in individual cases

> Ageing effects should be minimized; systematic failures should be excluded

> Quality is mainly ensured by preventive maintenance

#### Group 3 mechanical SSC – not reported in the AMP:

> All the other SSC, predominantly relevant for the availability of the NPP

>SSC could fail and they are replaced after failure

#### The EnKK AMP procedure

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- > AMP is part of the management system
- > AMP is attached to the different processes of the NPP
- > AM-relevant information out of the relevant processes for countervailing ageing effects is bundled
- Information is systematically analysed in detail by experts again
- If the analysis and evaluation necessitates to further measures, these are communicated to the responsible person of the SSC and they are executed in the affected processes
- realized in the PDCA-Cycle



### Appliance of the EnKK AMP procedure

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> Systematic and computer-assisted because of the numerousness of the SSC of group 1 and 2

> Collectives of components, which are e.g. identical in construction, size and stresses, were established

> Documentation and status-sheets were prepared for the collection of data

three different types of documentation and status sheets exist, which include the relevant data for the analysis in the AMP

> These sheets are part of the knowledge base of the NPP-site



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Example of documentation and status sheet

# Appliance of the EnKK AMP procedure

> These sheets are elements of the computer-assisted procedure

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> Information is flowing e.g. directly from the experience of the preventive maintenance in to the AMP to be analyzed

> in a systematic,

- > reproducible way and
- > independent of individuals

#### Schematic illustration of AM data sources

#### Appliance of the EnKK AMP procedure



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#### Schematic illustration of AM data sources

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> Advantages of this computer-assisted process:

> systematic,

> completeness,

> traceability,

independency from individuals

based on the knowledge base of the NPP site

> Source of data is BASY

> computer-assisted process leads to a reduced volume of information which could be assessed in more detail in the next step of the AMP



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#### Schematic procedure to identify AM relevant information

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Malfunction messages and information about planned and unplanned operational activities are merged in BASY

Based on this the reports are prepared

> Check, if the SSC is to be handled in the AMP

SSC is compared in two steps with the list of AM relevant Systems and Components

If the SSC is a Group 1 or Group 2 SSC it is checked if the event is based on ageing effect

> In the next step of the AMP all the identified potential AM relevant events are analysed by an expert team

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>traceable assay of potential AM-relevant events

>provides to identify common-mode-failures and the transferability to other SSC



