

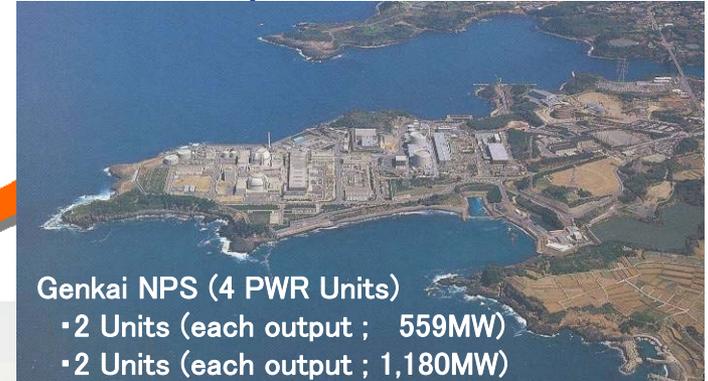
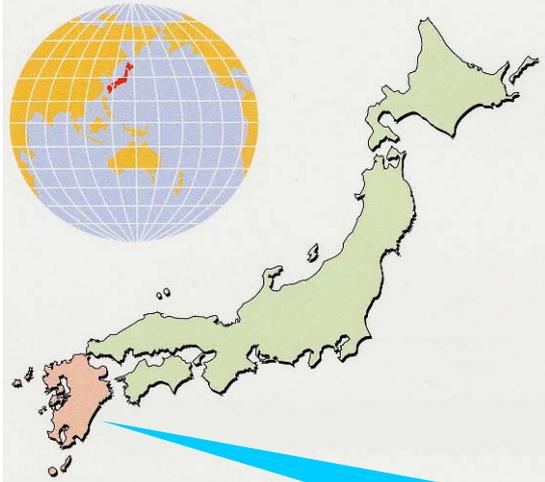
Approach for dose reduction in Sendai NPS

August 30-31, 2010

Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc.
Nuclear Power Operation Dept.

Masahiro Yoshinaga

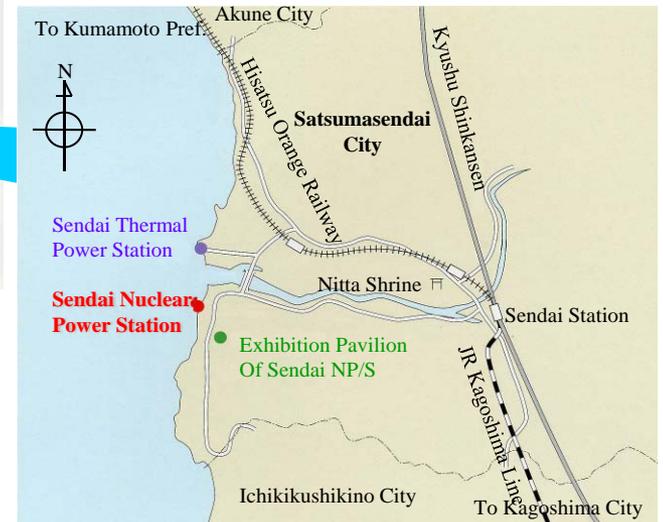
Nuclear Power Stations of Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc.



Genkai NPS (4 PWR Units)
- 2 Units (each output ; 559MW)
- 2 Units (each output ; 1,180MW)



Sendai NPS (2 PWR Units)
- 2 Units (each output ; 890MW)



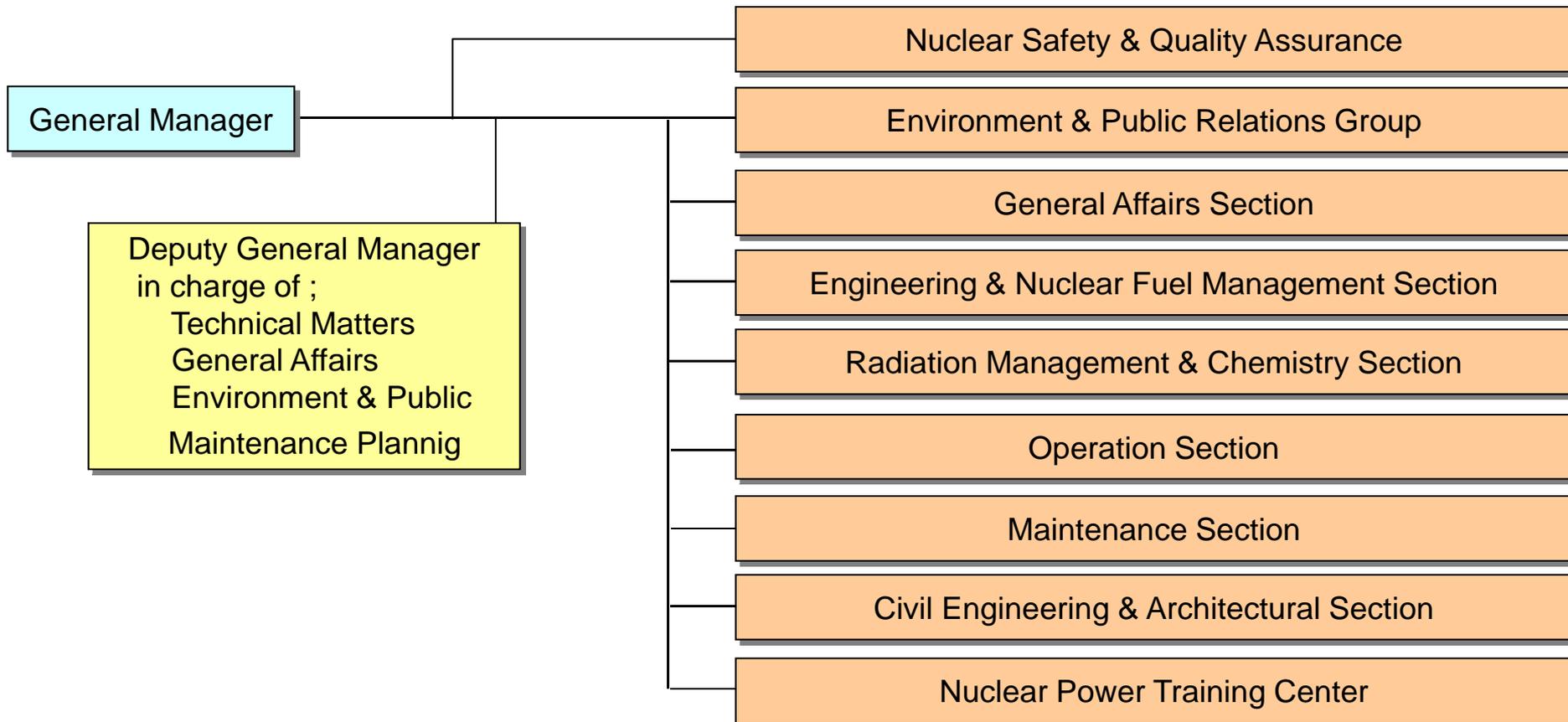
Summary for Sendai NPS

Unit		No.1	No.2
Item			
Location		Gumizaki-cho, Satsumasendai City, Kagoshima Pref.	
Site Area		About 1,450,000 m ²	
Electric Output		890 MW	890 MW
Reactor Type		Pressurized Water Reactor (PWR)	
Fuel	Type	Low enriched UO ₂ (About 4%)	
	Core Loading	About 72 tons	About 72 tons
Start of Commercial Operation		July 4, 1984	November 28, 1985

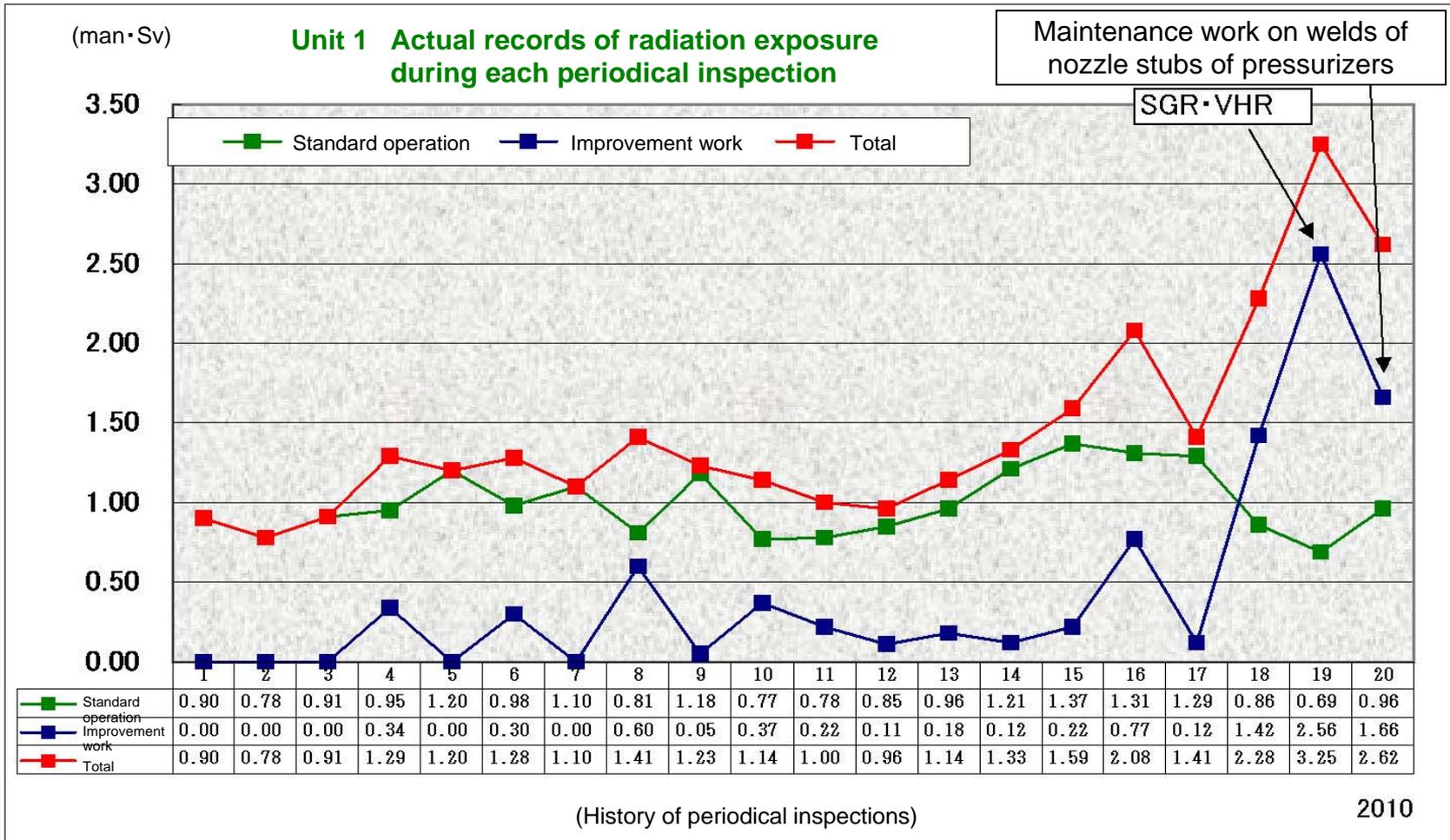


Capacity factor (as of March , 2010)
Unit No.1 : 82.4%
Unit No.2 : 84.1%

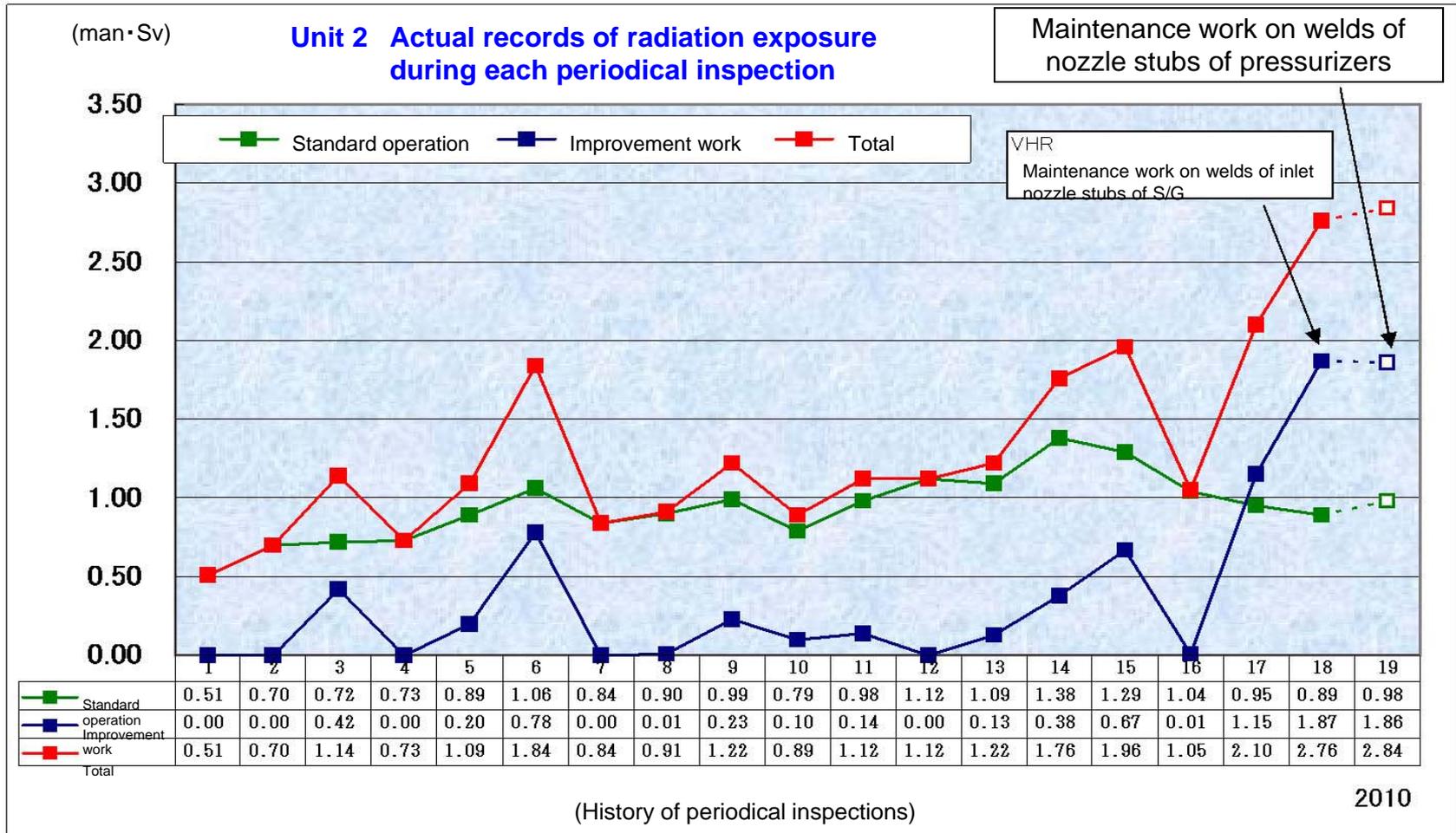
Organization Chart in Sendai NPS



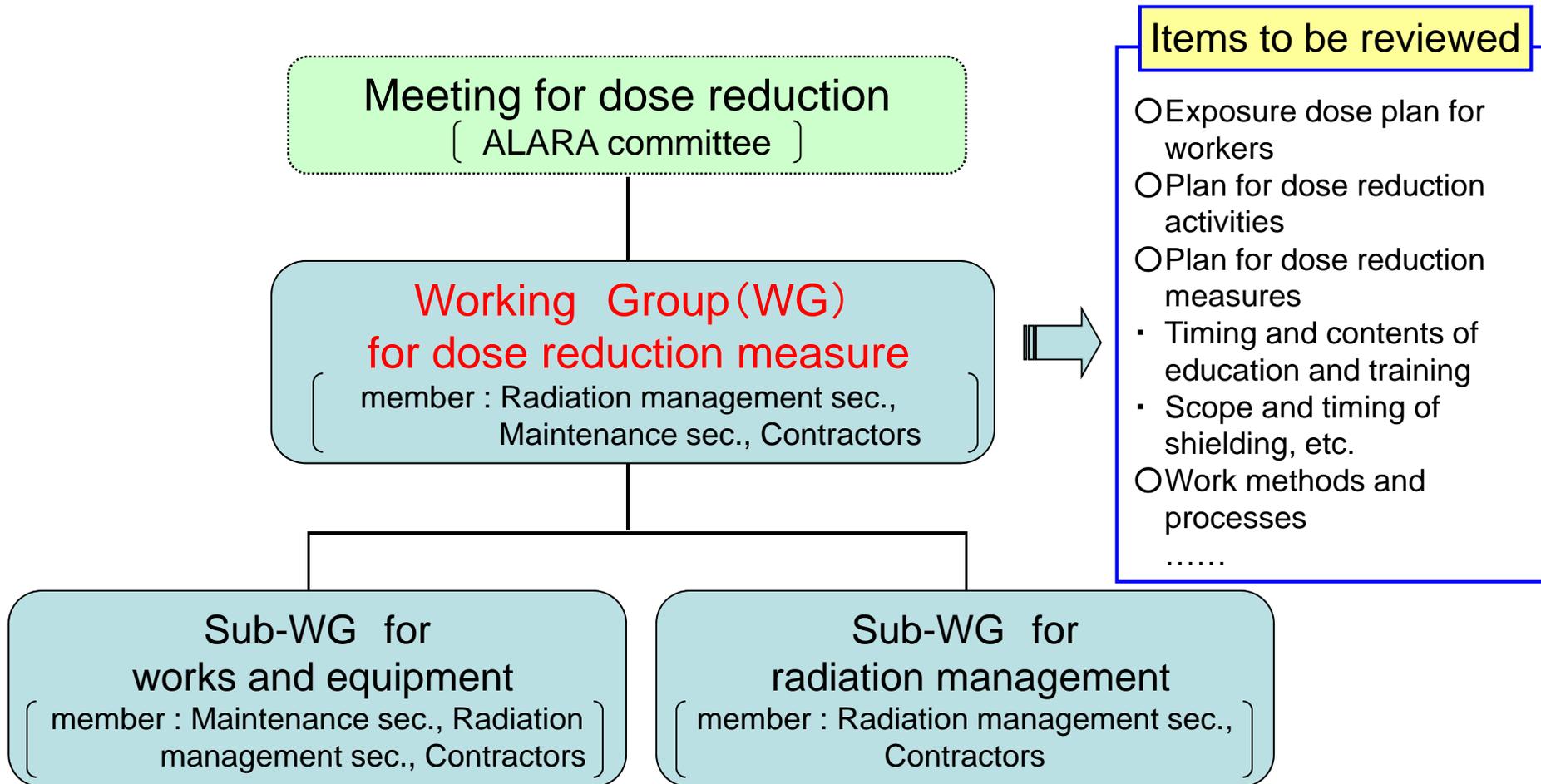
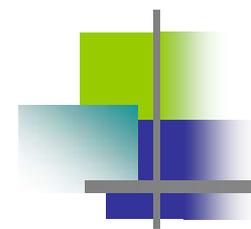
Sendai Unit 1 Changes in Exposure Doses during Periodical Inspection



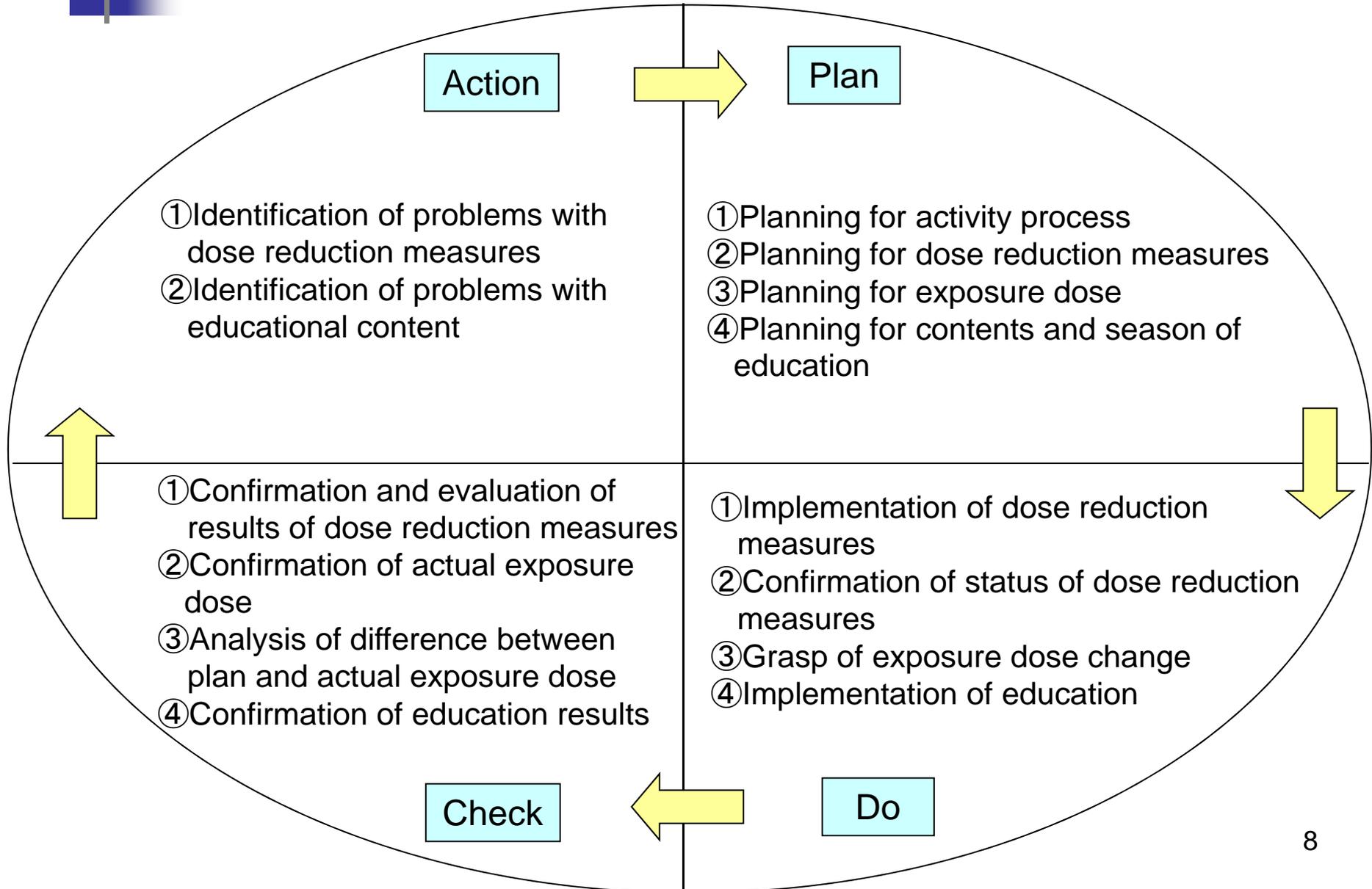
Sendai Unit 2 Changes in Exposure Doses during Periodical Inspection

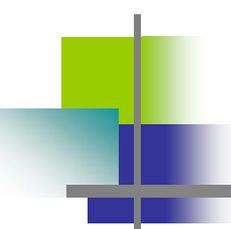


Review System for Measures for Dose Reduction and Others



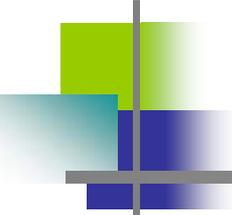
Outline of activities





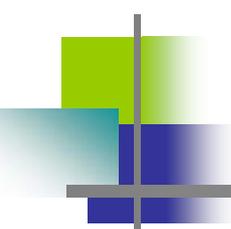
Plan for Dose Reduction Measures and Others

- Settings of environmental dose levels
 - Based on the previous records of environmental doses and conditions of water quality management, environmental dose levels are predicted before periodical inspection.
- Installation of temporary shields and calculation of planned doses
 - The scope of installation of temporary shields is decided in consideration of prediction of environmental dose levels, places of work and details of work. Moreover, the planned doses are calculated based on the environmental dose levels after shielding.
- Plan for dose reduction measures
 - Dose reduction measures are planned in consideration of matters reflected from the previous periodical inspection and dose reduction measures taken by other nuclear power plants during improvement works.



Results of dose reduction measures

- (1) Work processes
- (2) Temporary shields
- (3) Calling workers' attention
- (4) Improvement of awareness
- (5) Education

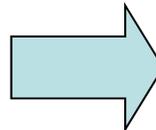
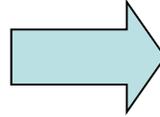


(1) Work processes

- Limited access to areas with high dose equivalent rates
 - Access to the loop room and residual heat removal (RHR) system room where environmental doses increase at the time of plant shutdown is limited.
- Change in the timing of drain process on the secondary side of S/G
 - Adjustment is made to conduct the drain process during the night to reduce the effect of dose increase due to the process on the secondary side of S/G.

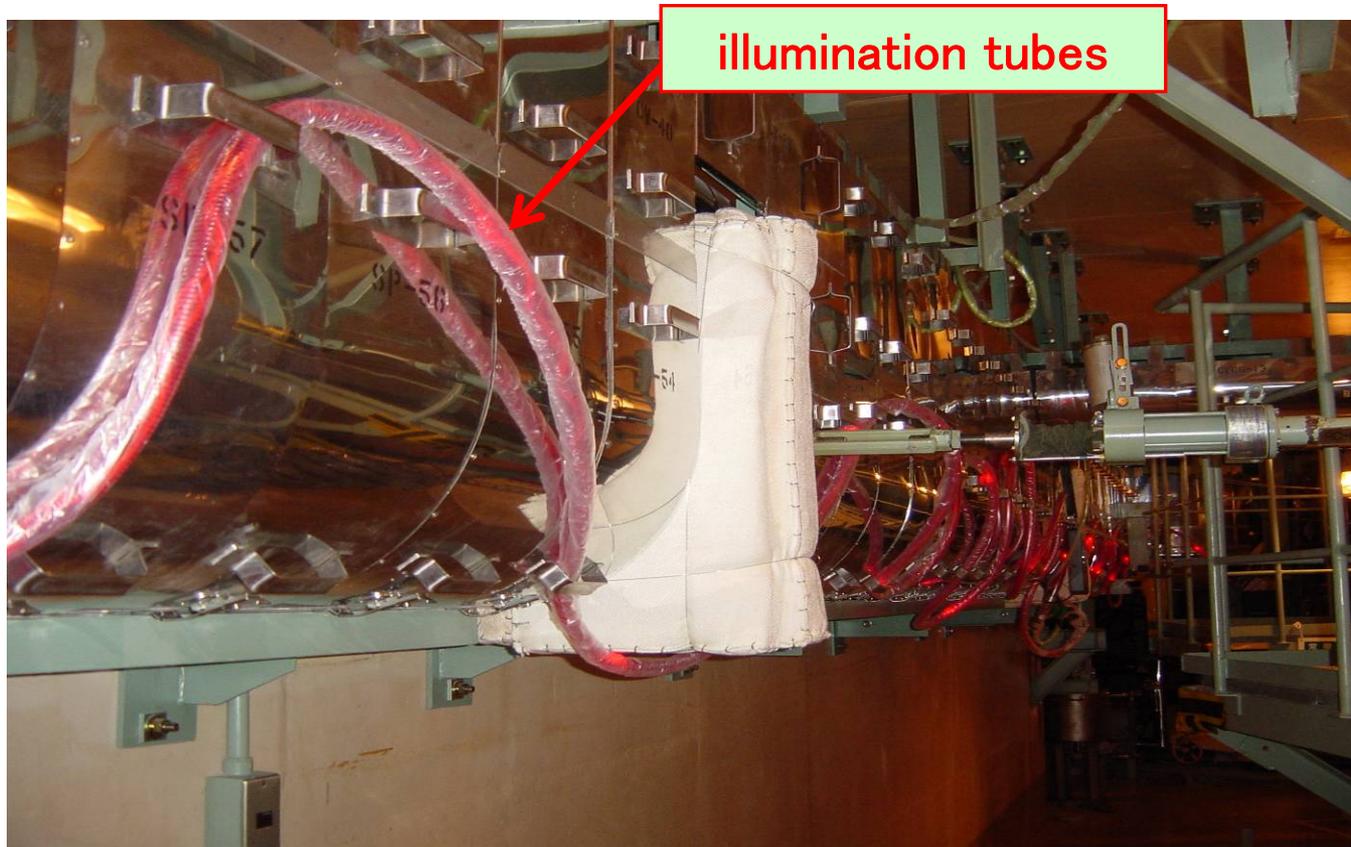
(2) Temporary shields

○ Used temporary shields for major work locations



(3) Calling workers' attention(1/5)

a. Installation of illumination tubes



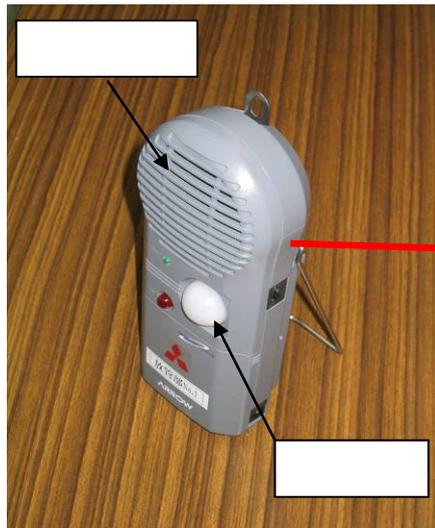
(3) Calling workers' attention(2/5)

b. Installation of area monitors

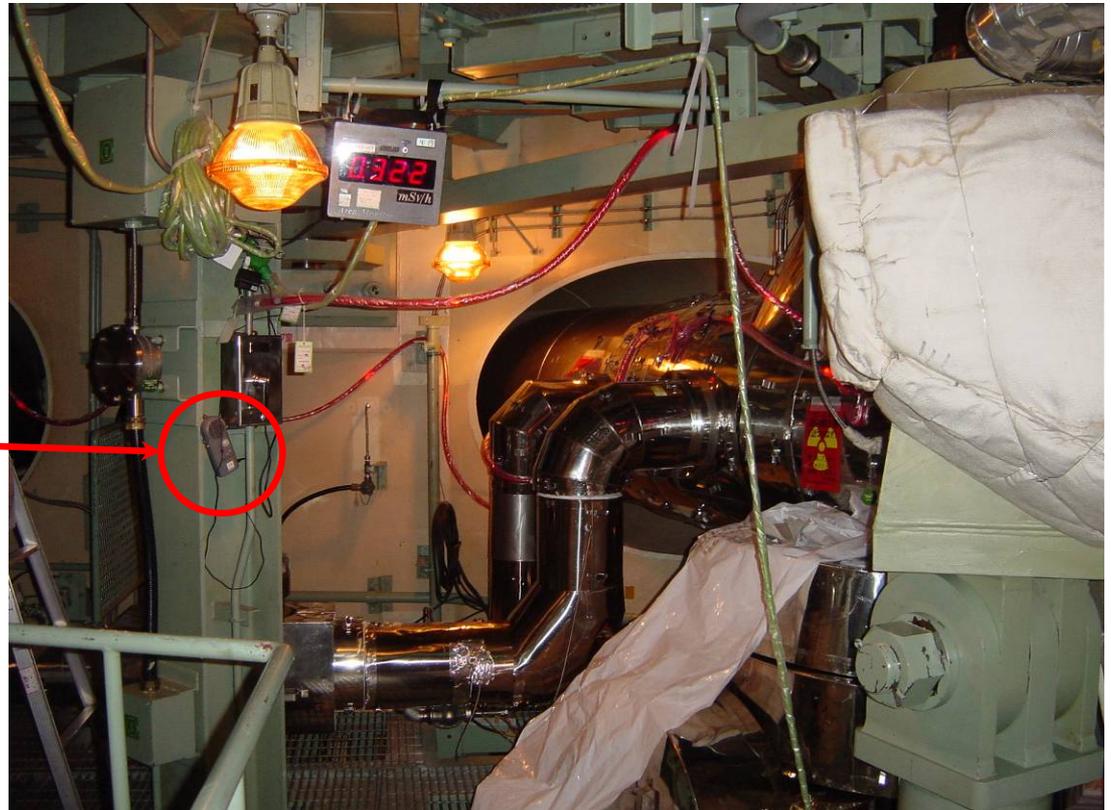


(3) Calling workers' attention(3/5)

c. Installation of voice sensors



Voice sensor



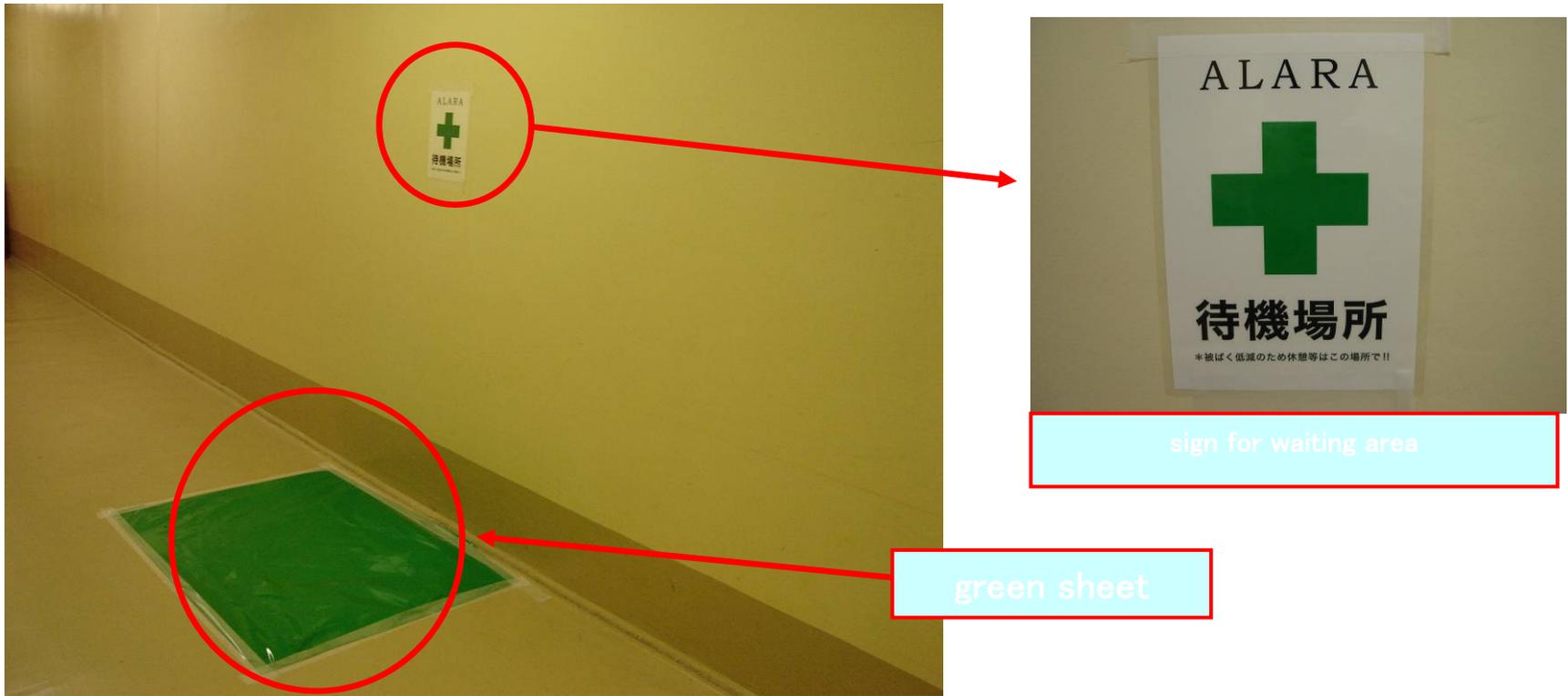
(3) Calling workers' attention(4/5)

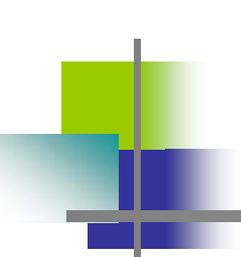
d. Installation of radiation warning signs



(3) Calling workers' attention(5/5)

e. Clarification of signs for waiting areas



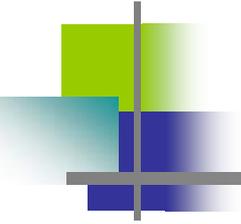


(4) Improvement of awareness

Radiation management patrols

- Implemented patrols together with radiation management officer from each company

- Contents of principal activities
 - Confirm status of dose reduction measures
 - Give guidance and advice to workers on radiation dose management
 - Ensure consistent use of waiting areas

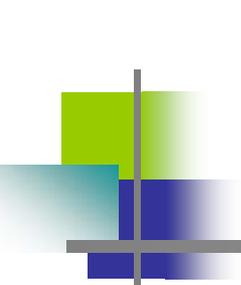


(5) Education

Implemented education of radiation management on a periodical inspection

- Objects : Staffs in NPS (including contractors)

- Contents
 - The aim of ALARA
 - Education related to radiation protection
 - Essential items for radiation management
 - Contents of dose reduction measures

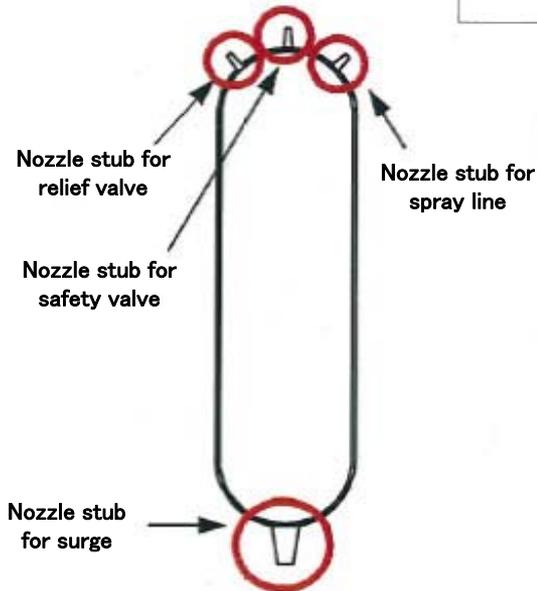
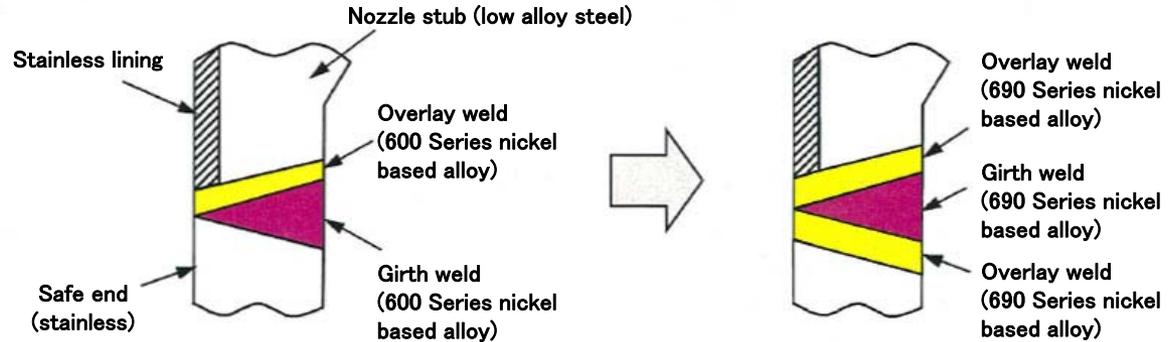


Evaluation of Dose Reduction Measures and Reflection in the Next Periodical Inspection

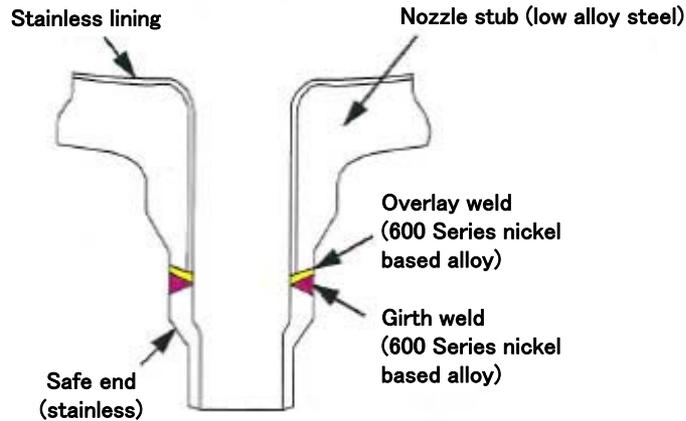
- The exposure dose plan for workers and actual records of exposure doses are compared with each other, the factors that may increase or decrease exposure doses are analyzed, and the results are reflected in the dose reduction measures to be taken in the next periodical inspection.
- The exposure doses of the latest periodical inspection decreased by 10-20% from the planned values.

Sendai Unit 1 Outline of Planned Maintenance Work on Welds of Nozzle Stubs of Pressurizers (20th Periodical Inspection)

Details of planned maintenance work on welds of nozzle stubs



Schematic diagram of pressurizer



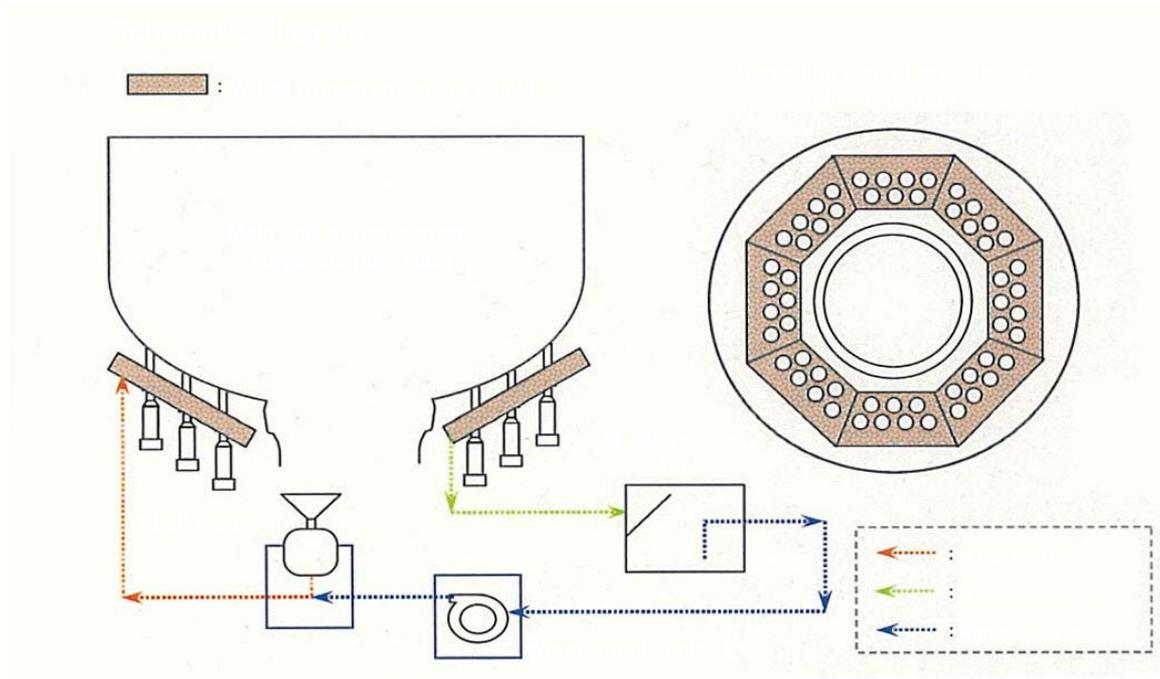
Schematic diagram of nozzle stub

(1) Installation of tungsten ball jacket shield

(2) Installation of screen shield

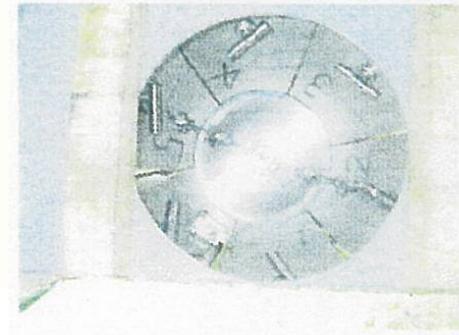
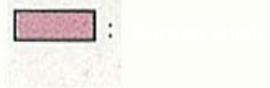
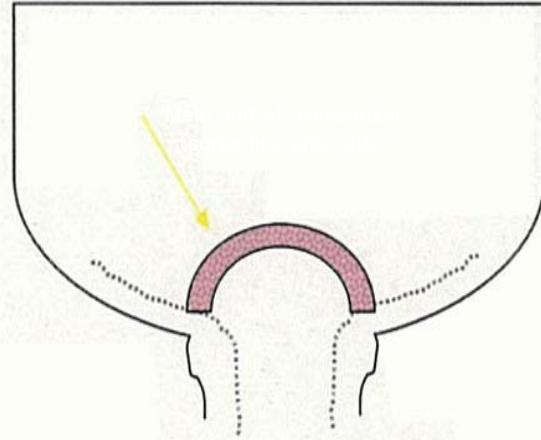
(3) Installation of temporary shield, etc.

(1) Installation of Tungsten Ball Jacket Shield



(2) Installation of Screen Shield

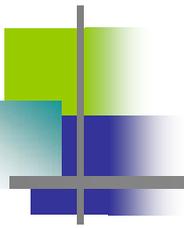
<Schematic diagram>



Sendai Unit 1 Results of Dose Reduction Measures for Planned Maintenance Work on Welds of Nozzle Stubs of Pressurizers (as a whole)

	Measures not taken	Measures taken (actual record)
Exposure doses of planned maintenance work on welds of nozzle stubs of pressurizers	1,446	878

Measures for dose reduction	Reduction effect
Installation of tungsten ball jacket shield	85
Installation of screen shield	22



Conclusion

- The exposure doses during the latest periodical inspection decreased by 10-20% from the planned values as a result of dose reduction activities where PDCA was applied.
- Large-scale maintenance work is now underway, because of aging nuclear power plants which cause an increase in exposure doses during periodical inspection. But we take appropriate dose reduction measures for each work and try to reduce radiation exposure.