



**AREVA**

forward-looking energy

# Decontamination of the 4 steam generators, the pressurizer and loop piping at the French NPP Chooz A

Luis SEMPERE BELDA  
AREVA Chemistry Services

Contact:

[luis.sempere-belda@areva.com](mailto:luis.sempere-belda@areva.com)

Co-Authoring: S. Reymann, J.P. Moreira do Amaral, R. Neuhaus, A. Basu

ISOE Bern, April 9<sup>th</sup>, 2014

- ▶ **The Chooz A dismantlement project**
- ▶ **Chemical decontamination of Chooz A**
  - ◆ **Process selection**
  - ◆ **Process description**
  - ◆ **Decon equipment**
  - ◆ **Implementation (Pictures)**
- ▶ **Results obtained**
  - ◆ **Corrosion products and activity removed**
  - ◆ **Dose rate measurements before/after**
  - ◆ **Radwaste generated (type & amount)**
  - ◆ **Project timeline**
  - ◆ **Objective accomplished (Pictures)**
- ▶ **Lessons learned and recommendations**
- ▶ **Short summary**

# The Chooz A dismantlement project: Pioneering D&D in France

- ▶ First PWR built in France (1963)
- ▶ Located near the Belgian border in the French Ardennes
- ▶ 4 Loops Westinghouse reactor
- ▶ Power output 305 MWe
- ▶ Final shutdown in 1993
- ▶ Since then in Safe Enclosure (SAFSTOR)
- ▶ Dismantling decree: Sept. 2007



Picture: EdF

# Decontamination objective & process selection

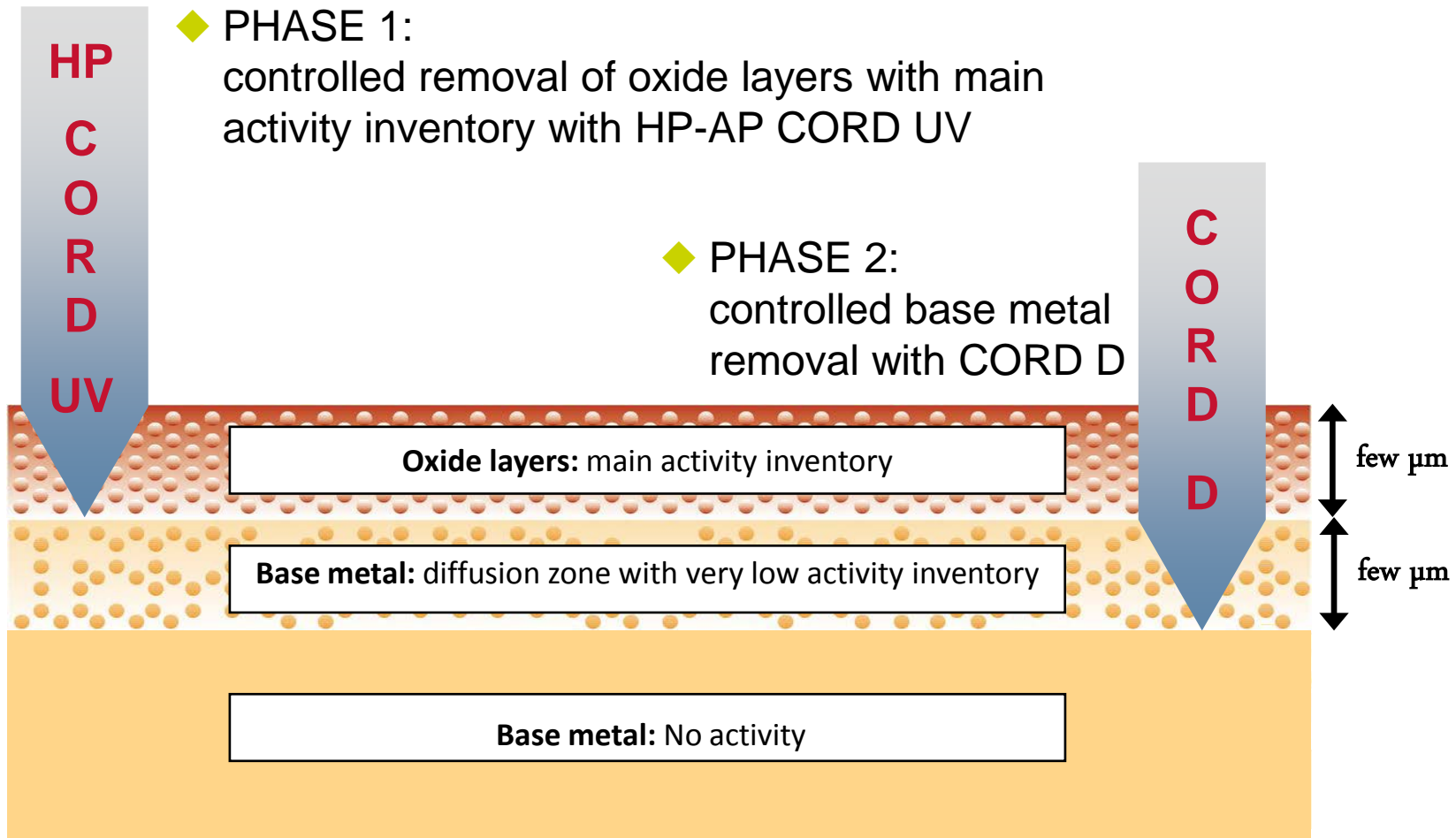
- ▶ Decontamination activities as decisive work package of dismantlement project
- ▶ Large components to be re-classified as VLLW after decon  
(fr. TFA, < 100 Bq/g)
- ▶ Chemical decon selected for the treatment
  - ◆ High effectivity
  - ◆ Low radiation exposure of involved personnel
  - ◆ Low risk of uncontrolled spreading of contamination

- ▶ **The Chooz A dismantlement project**
- ▶ **Chemical decontamination of Chooz A**
  - ◆ **Process selection**
  - ◆ **Process description**
  - ◆ **Decon equipment**
  - ◆ **Implementation (Pictures)**
- ▶ **Results obtained**
  - ◆ **Corrosion products and activity removed**
  - ◆ **Dose rate measurements before/after**
  - ◆ **Radwaste generated (type & amount)**
  - ◆ **Project timeline**
  - ◆ **Objective accomplished (Pictures)**
- ▶ **Lessons learned and recommendations**
- ▶ **Short summary**

# Process adapted to specific needs of Chooz A

- ▶ **Plant with singular characteristics and operating history**
  - ◆ **Material concept, water chemistry**
  
- ▶ **Treatment process was adapted and optimized to account for this:**
  - ◆ **Concept validation on plant coupons in hot lab**
  - ◆ **Process specifically adapted to suit plant's needs**
    - **Chemistry: Non-standard oxide characteristics**
  - ◆ **Complete removal of contaminated oxide layer (15 µm)**
  - ◆ **Removal of outer layer of base material (9 µm, safety margin defined by EdF)**

# CORD UV and CORD D chosen for guaranteed success





# HP CORD UV for oxide removal

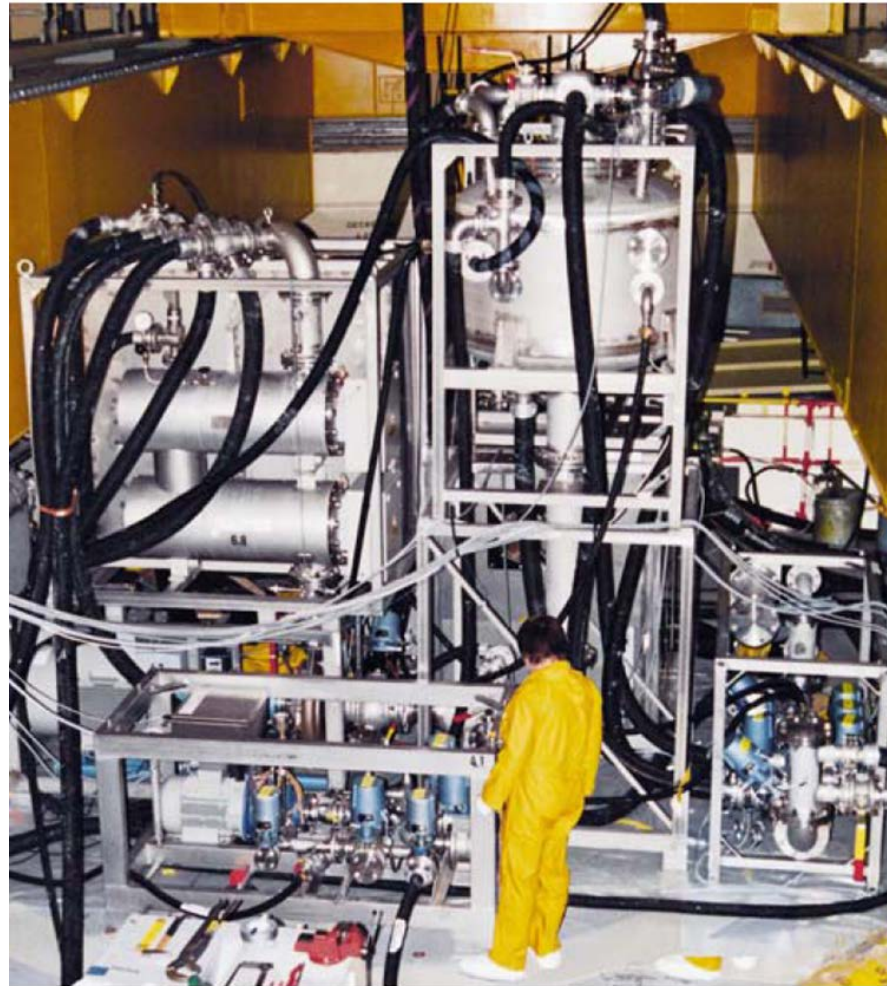
- ▶ Established method of standard use for power plants in operation
- ▶ Uses very low concentrations (max. ~0,2% solution in water) of comparatively mild chemicals
  - ◆ Permanganic acid
  - ◆ Oxalic acid
  - ◆ Hydrogen peroxide
- ▶ UV-Decomposition of chemicals minimizes amount radwaste generated
- ▶ Dissolved activity fixed on solid matrix (ion exchangers) for much easier handling and less risk than radioactive solutions
- ▶ Process water is purified at the end of the process, only one system fill required

# **CORD D for controlled base metal removal**

- ▶ **Controlled base metal removal of superficial layers of base metal**
- ▶ **Uniform removal with submicrometer precision**
- ▶ **Metastable process induced by intense UV radiation:  
Chemical process stops automatically in case of equipment failure**
- ▶ **No strong or highly toxic mineral acids employed, only oxalic acid**
- ▶ **Same waste minimization advantage as CORD UV**
- ▶ **Exactly the same process control parameters required, no  
different procedures for plant personnel**

# AREVA's decontamination equipment AMDA

- ▶ **Complements and completes decontamination circuit**
- ▶ **Modular design**
  - ◆ Provides all required components
  - ◆ Provides only required components
  - ◆ Flexible installation, even with limited space
- ▶ **Injection of chemicals**
- ▶ **Pumps**
- ▶ **Heaters**
- ▶ **Sampling**
- ▶ **UV reactors**
- ▶ **Ion Exchangers**
- ▶ **Process Control**
- ▶ **Highly automatized & remote controlled for dose minimization**



Picture: AREVA

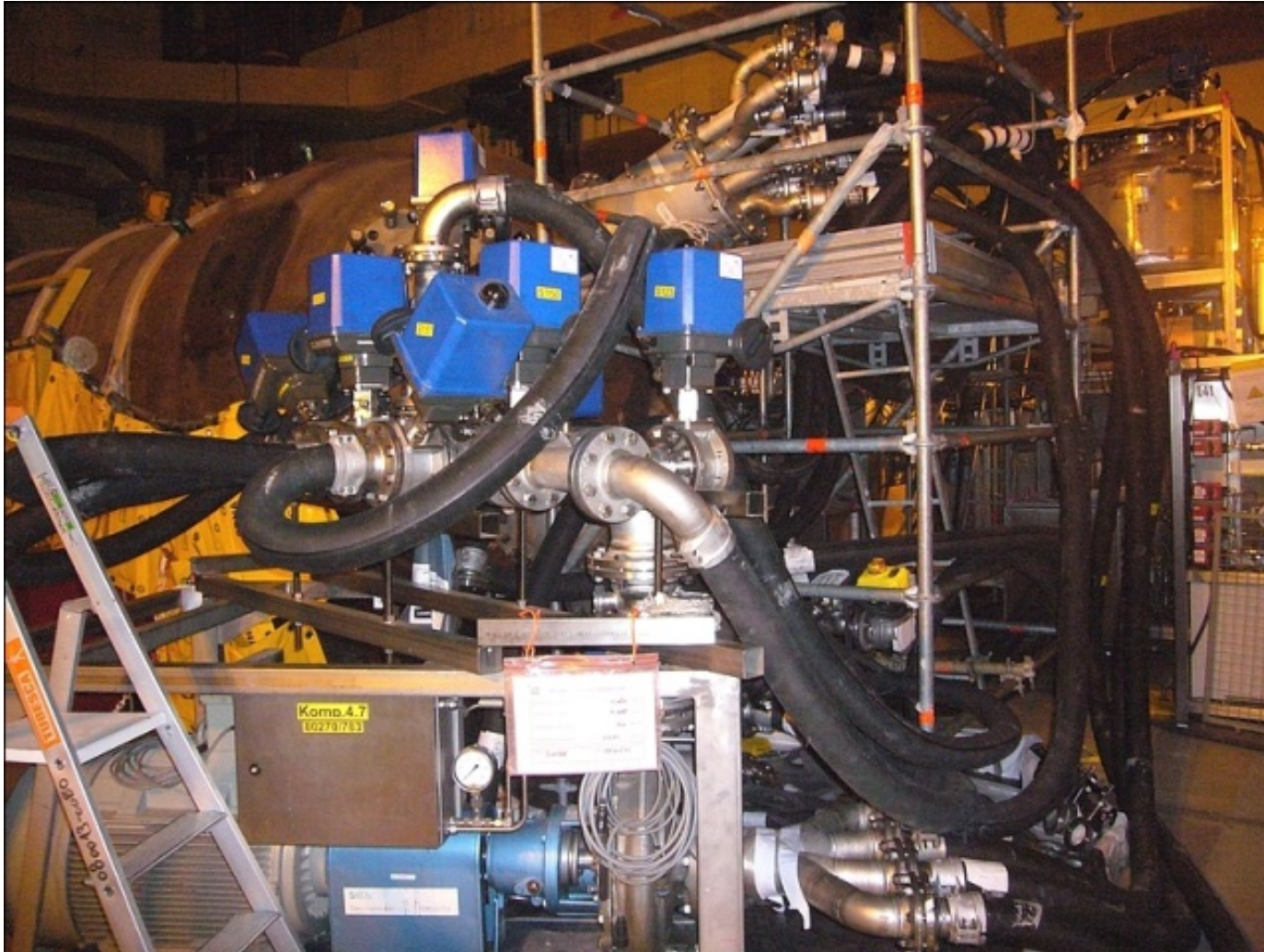
# Remote process control with AREVA AMDA ensures ALARA



Picture: AREVA & EdF

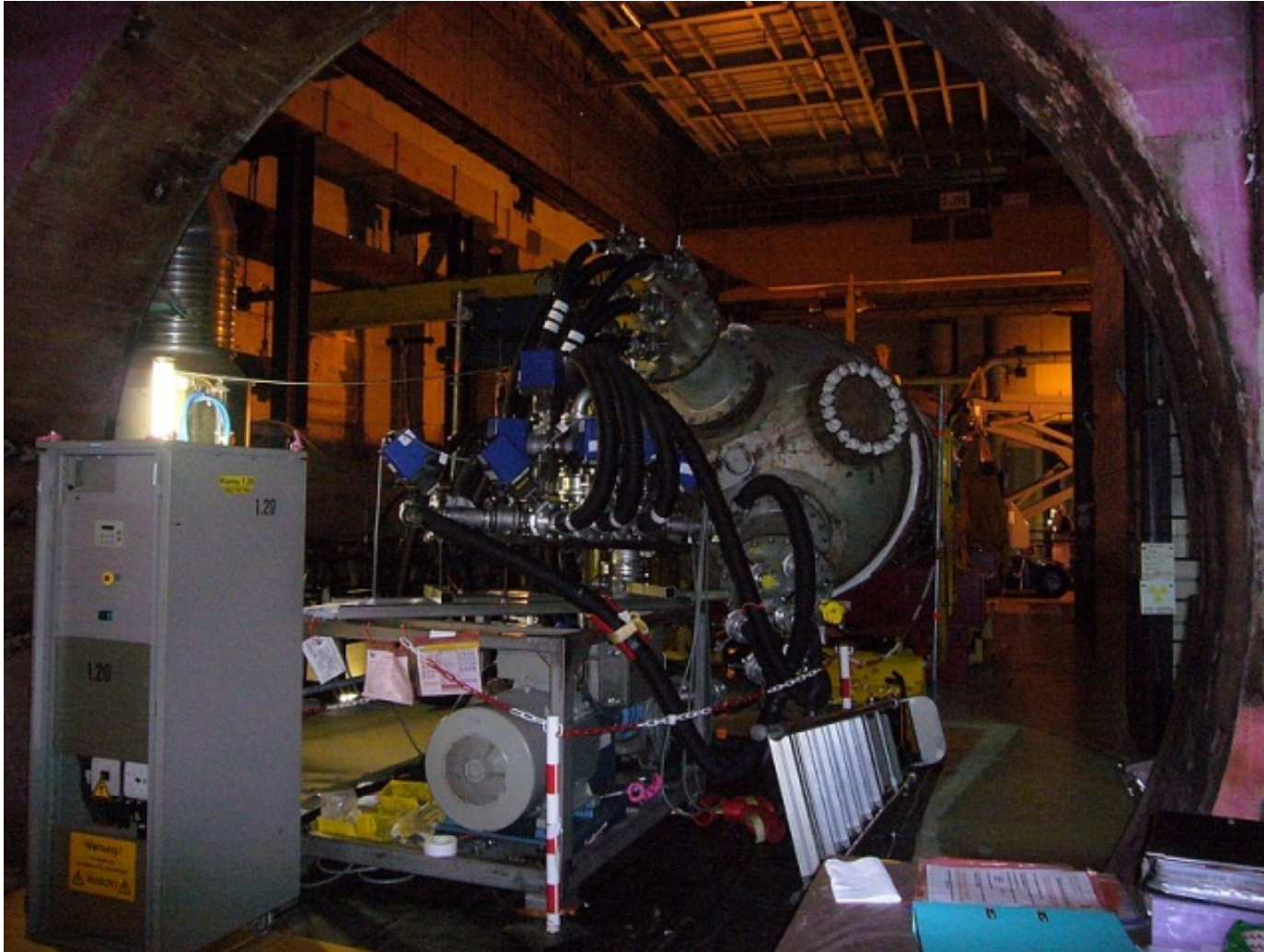


# Decontamination circuit with AREVA's AMDA connected to SG (1/2)



Picture: AREVA & EdF

# Decontamination circuit with AREVA's AMDA connected to SG (2/2)



Picture: AREVA & EdF



- ▶ The Chooz A dismantlement project
- ▶ Chemical decontamination of Chooz A
  - ◆ Process selection
  - ◆ Process description
  - ◆ Decon equipment
  - ◆ Implementation (Pictures)
- ▶ **Results obtained**
  - ◆ **Corrosion products and activity removed**
  - ◆ **Dose rate measurements before/after**
  - ◆ **Radwaste generated (type & amount)**
  - ◆ **Project timeline**
  - ◆ **Objective accomplished (Pictures)**
- ▶ **Lessons learned and recommendations**
- ▶ **Short summary**

# Amounts of contaminated corrosion products and activity removed

- Including metal amounts from base metal removal, per component

	Fe (kg)	Cr (kg)	Ni (kg)	Activity (Bq)
<b>SG2</b>	93,1	37,3	16,7	4,02E+11
<b>SG1</b>	118,8	50,9	25,2	4,72E+11
<b>SG3</b>	103,7	34,2	19,3	4,23E+11
<b>SG4</b>	96,2	39,3	17,4	3,84E+11
<b>Loop 3&amp;4</b>	11,8	5,5	2,1	1,79E+10
<b>Loop 1&amp;2</b>	11,5	4,9	1,6	1,45E+10
<b>PZR</b>	15,8	9,2	2,8	3,66E+09
<b>Total</b>	451,4	182,2	85,3	1,72E+12



# SG2 and SG1 Decontamination Factors

		SG2 empty/contact dose rate (μSv/h)															
		Average DF= 255															
West Side		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	before	8	3	3	6	10	30	130	550	610	590	550	510	540	550	625	22
	after	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	DF	8	3	3	6	10	30	130	550	610	590	550	510	540	550	625	22
East Side																	
	before	10	4	2	16	15	20	290	550	600	560	525	495	500	440	560	5
	after	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	2
	DF	10	4	1	5	5	10	290	550	600	280	263	165	250	440	560	3

		SG1 empty/contact dose rate (µSv/h)															
		Average DF= 156															
West Side		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	before	25	7	5	10	18	50	480	705	700	700	650	200	160	130	600	30
	after	1,5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	DF	17	7	5	10	18	50	480	705	467	700	650	200	160	130	600	30
East Side		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	before	27	8	6	17	20	16	35	90	670	610	543	480	470	640	430	50
	after	4	3	1,5	2	1	3,5	4	10	8	6	7	9	6	8	2	2
	DF	7	3	4	9	20	5	9	9	84	102	78	53	78	80	215	25

# Very low occupational exposure, particularly during operation

Work Package	Occupational Exposure
Installation and dismantlement of AMDA equipment	45 man.mSv
Performance of decontamination  <i>including: process control, sampling, equipment control and maintenance, and other auxiliary works</i>	1,7 man.mSv (average, per large component)
Analyses (lab, HP measurements)	0,2 man.mSv (average, per large component)

Data: EdF

# Amounts of radwaste generated

## ► Ion Exchange Resins

- ◆ 27 m<sup>3</sup> for oxide layer and secondary waste (99+% of activity)
- ◆ 10 m<sup>3</sup> for base metal removal (<1% of activity)
- ◆ 1 m<sup>3</sup> for waste water treatment
- ◆ In total 38m<sup>3</sup> of IX resins used for the entire application

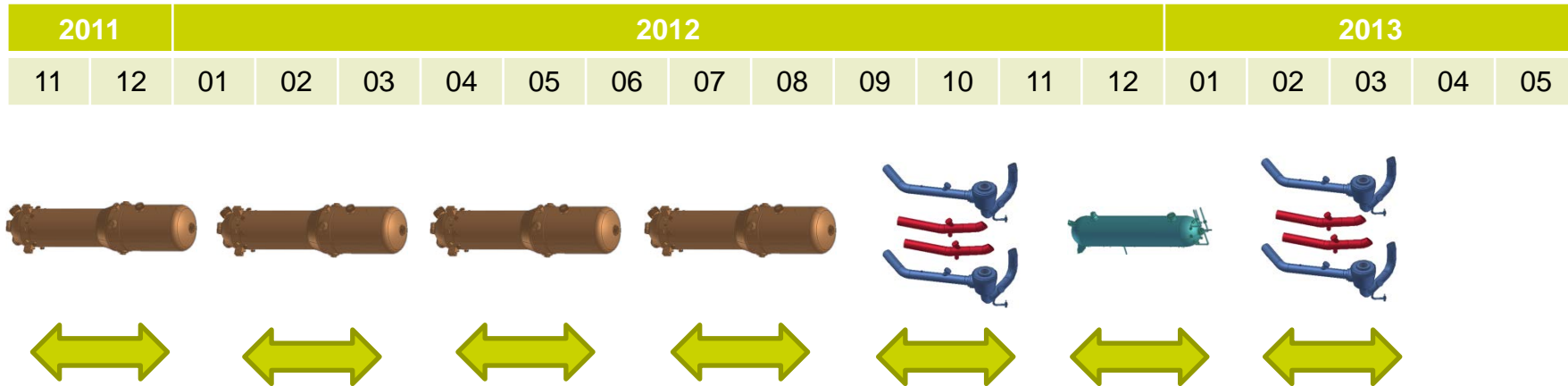
## ► Waste Water Treatment

- ◆ Alpha contamination removal from process water prior to disposal
- ◆ Total of 95 m<sup>3</sup> waste water successfully treated
- ◆ Target < 1 Bq/L alpha (!!)

## ► Bag Filters

- ◆ Total of 16 bag filters were used to collect solids

# Project timeline



- ▶ Components treated individually
- ▶ Longer time schedule as for simultaneous Full System Decon
- ▶ Time after SAFSTORE less of an issue

# Objective accomplished: All decon targets were met



*Pictures: EdF*

	Average Thickness of a Chooz A SG	Average Composition of Chooz A SG	Average Contamination of layer
External Oxide Layer	3.14 $\mu\text{m}$	Iron 81.5% - Chromium 7.5% - Nickel 11%	59,5 GBq $^{60}\text{Co}$
Internal Oxide Layer	6.48 $\mu\text{m}$	Iron 49% - Chromium 41% - Nickel 10%	383 GBq $^{60}\text{Co}$
Base metal	9 $\mu\text{m}$ removed	Stainless steel 18-10	3,4 GBq $^{60}\text{Co}$

# Objective accomplished: Total removal of contaminated layers + 9 µm base metal



Picture: AREVA & EdF



# Objective accomplished: Components leave controlled area as VLLW

- ▶ **Oxide layer and base metal removed from all the large components**
- ▶ **Steam Generators left the Chooz site as VLLW to French storage facility (ANDRA)**
- ▶ **Loops already dismantled**

Steam generator's radiological characteristics

Before	After
40000 Bq/cm <sup>2</sup>	40 Bq/cm <sup>2</sup> (CORD)
40000 Bq/cm <sup>2</sup>	2000 Bq/cm <sup>2</sup> (CeriumIV for plugged tubes)
700 µSv/h	1µSv/h
450 GBq Co60	0.65 Gbq Co60



Pictures: EdF

- ▶ The Chooz A dismantlement project
- ▶ Chemical decontamination of Chooz A
  - ◆ Process selection
  - ◆ Process description
  - ◆ Decon equipment
  - ◆ Implementation (Pictures)
- ▶ Results obtained
  - ◆ Corrosion products and activity removed
  - ◆ Dose rate measurements before/after
  - ◆ Radwaste generated (type & amount)
  - ◆ Project timeline
  - ◆ Objective accomplished (Pictures)
- ▶ **Lessons learned and recommendations**
- ▶ **Short summary**



# Lessons learned and recommendations

- ▶ Previous examinations on representative samples in hot lab enable process optimization
- ▶ Particularly useful in non-standard plant configurations, divergent water chemistries or unique operating history
- ▶ Removal of base metal generates a high volume of radwaste relative to activity removed
- ▶ Flexible base metal removal amount are recommended vs. fixed amounts (dynamic measurement required) to minimize waste
- ▶ Treating single components separately is more time consuming than a simultaneous Full System Decontamination, but feasible
- ▶ **Virtually any decontamination target can be achieved efficiently and safely via AREVA chemical decontamination processes**

- ▶ The Chooz A dismantlement project
- ▶ Chemical decontamination of Chooz A
  - ◆ Process selection
  - ◆ Process description
  - ◆ Decon equipment
  - ◆ Implementation (Pictures)
- ▶ Results obtained
  - ◆ Corrosion products and activity removed
  - ◆ Dose rate measurements before/after
  - ◆ Radwaste generated (type & amount)
  - ◆ Project timeline
  - ◆ Objective accomplished (Pictures)
- ▶ Lessons learned and recommendations
- ▶ **Short summary**

# Summary of a successful project

- ▶ **Seven (7) decontamination individual applications of large components were performed successfully and without incidents at NPP Chooz A**
  - ◆ Removal of the complete oxide layer
  - ◆ Removal of ~ 9µm of base metal
- ▶ **All decontamination objectives were accomplished**
- ▶ **All decon targets were met or exceeded**
- ▶ **Large components classified as VLLW after decontamination**
- ▶ **Removal of alpha activity in waste water prior to disposal (<1 Bq/L !)**
- ▶ **Pioneering work: First SGs in France to leave the controlled area**



“

Editor and Copyright [2014-04-09]: AREVA GmbH – Paul-Gossen-Straße 100 – 91052 Erlangen, Germany. It is forbidden to reproduce the present publication in its entirety or partially in whatever form without prior consent. Legal action may be taken against any infringer and/or any person breaching the aforementioned prohibitions.

Subject to change and error without notice. Illustrations could be similar. The statements and information in this brochure are for advertising purpose only and do not constitute an offer of contract. They shall neither be construed as a guarantee of quality or durability, nor as warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. These statements are based on information that was available to us at the date of publication. Only the content of the individual contracts shall be authoritative for type, quantity and properties of goods and services.

”

# End of presentation

## Decontamination of the 4 steam generators, the pressurizer and loop piping at the French NPP Chooz A

Luis SEMPERE BELDA  
AREVA Chemistry Services

Contact:

[luis.sempere-belda@areva.com](mailto:luis.sempere-belda@areva.com)

Co-Authoring: S. Reymann, J.P. Moreira do Amaral, R. Neuhaus, A. Basu

ISOE Bern, April 9<sup>th</sup>, 2014