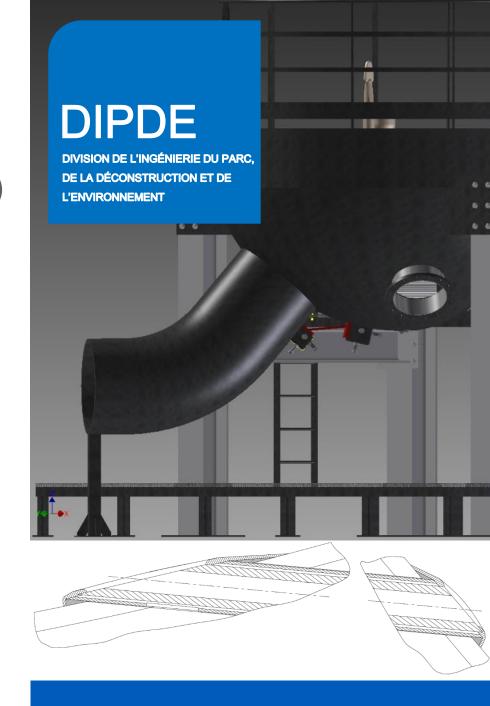


BLAYAIS NPP (FRANCE) DRAIN PIPE EVENT

ISOE 2021



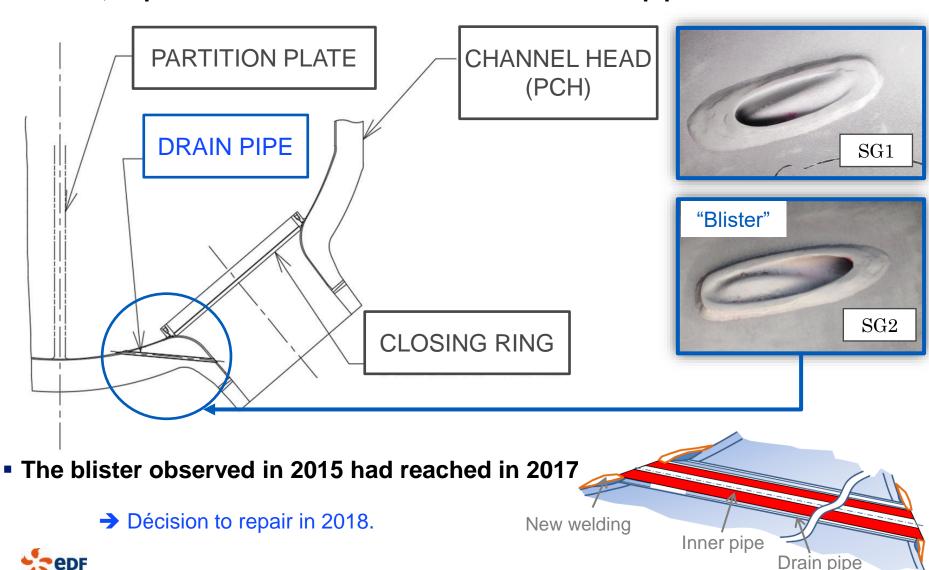
CONTENTS



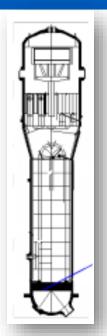


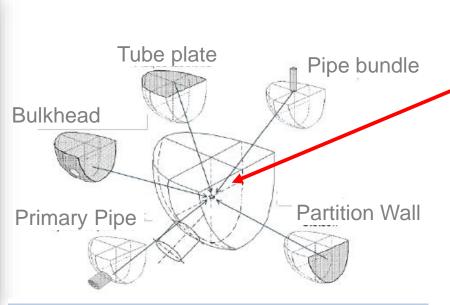
CONTEXT

In 2015, important deformations observed of the drain pipes of BLAYAIS 2 SGs

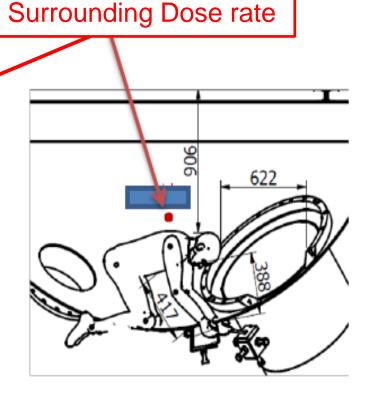


WORKSTATION: SOURCES CONTRIBUTIONS





	EDF %
Total Tube plate	50
Total Bulkhead	28
Total Channel head	22
Total Primary piping	/



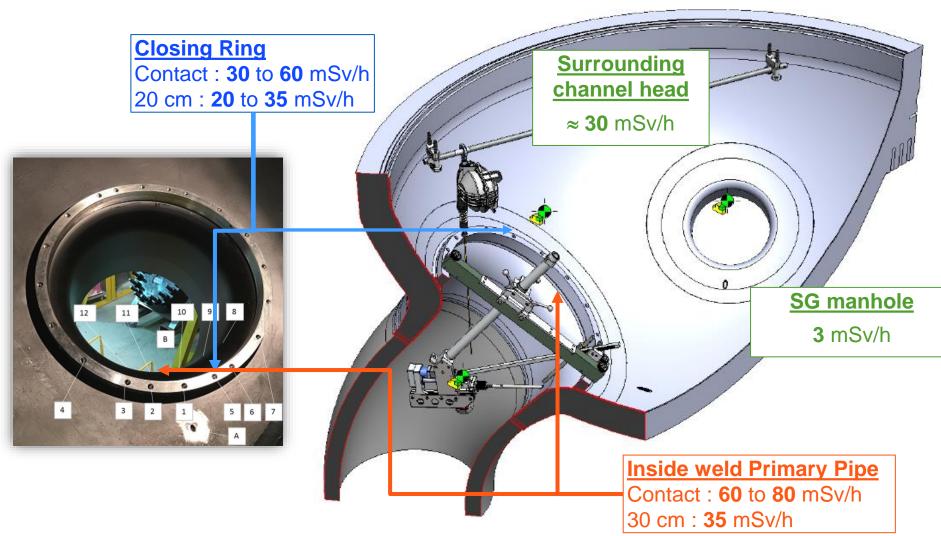
Channel head side work position

- The reference point called an surrounding point, located in the middle of the radius of the sphere, is in the perpendicular plane to the channel head bulkhead.
- Concerning the pipe bundle, the calculations show that only the first 15cm contribute to channel heads inner DER



RADIOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Radiological context : Dose rates

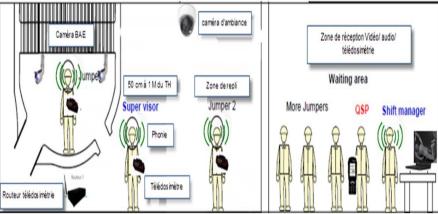


OPTIMISATIONS TO REDUCE THE DOSE

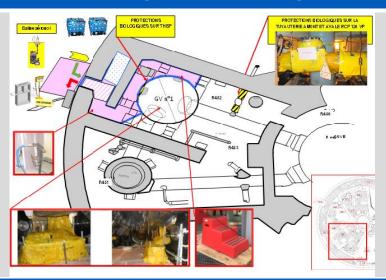
Training in a PCH mock-up



Follow-up methods



Biological shieldings



Studied but not selected optimisations

- Removal of an irradiant element
- Immersion of the circuits
- Decontamination process
- Biological shielding sarcophagus



HOT SPOTS OPTIMISATIONS

Decontamination of Hot Spots (cleaning wipe)

□ Dosimetric cost : ≈ 0,87 mSv

□ Dosimetric gain : ≈ 3,4 H.mSv

Design of biological shielding in T-FLEX

□ Dosimetric cost : ≈ 0,35 mSv

□ Dosimetric gain : ≈ 3,3 H.mSv

Measurements	DED (mSv/h)		
Before optimization	[60 - 80]		
After decontamination	[40 – 55]		
After shielding	[23 - 30]		

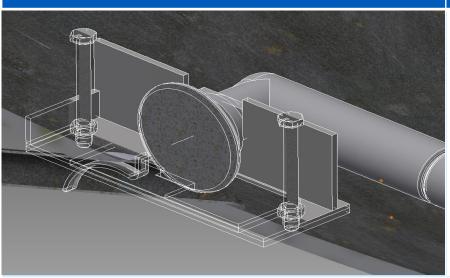




SPECIFIC TOOLS - AUTOMATISATION

• Two specific tools have been designed depending of the size of the blister

Little or no evolution of the size of the blister

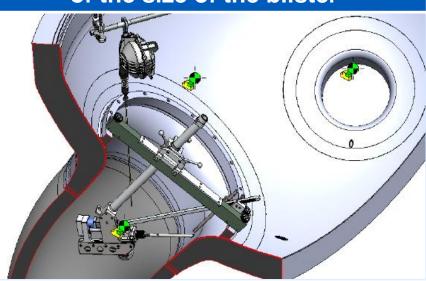


Dosimetric cost ≈ 3 H.mSv

Risk: limited use in the case of an significative evolution of the deformation, increase of the number of the jumps if difficulty during the process, increase of time inside the channel head: stress, confined nature of the work space, wearing of a ventilated hermetic suit

Advantage : simplicity and speed installation

Significative evolution of the size of the blister



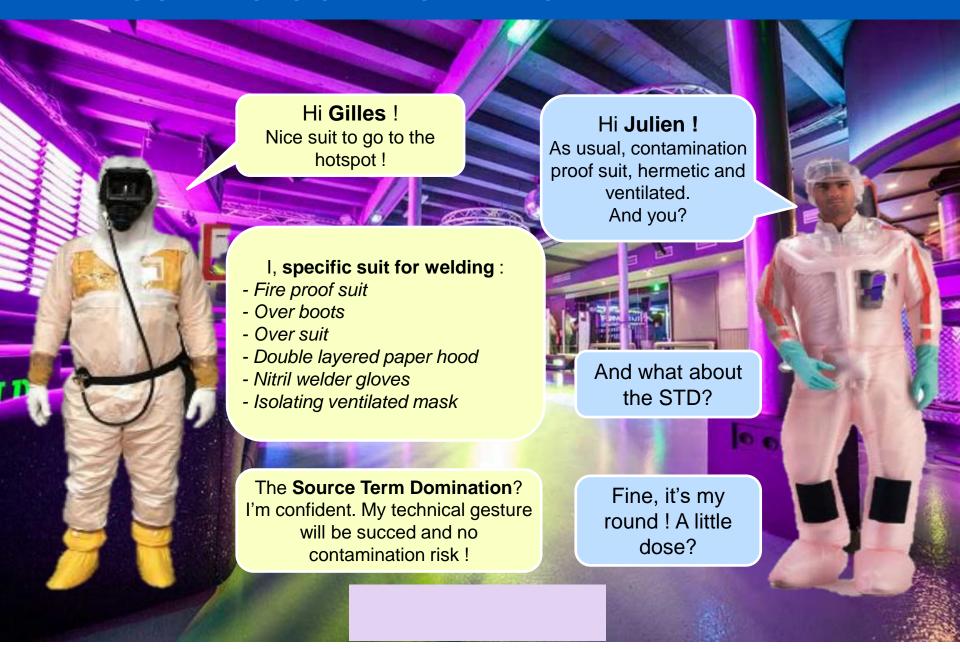
Dosimetric cost ≈ 5 H.mSv

<u>Risk:</u> production of irradiant shaving, dysfunction risk, 4 jumps for installation and 2 jumps for removal

Advantage: control of the dosimetric target in case of deformated evolutions



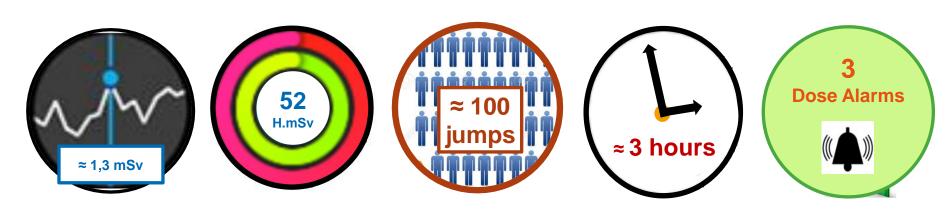
WHAT SUIT TO GO INTO THE CHANNEL HEAD



RADIATION PROTECTION SUCCESS

DRAIN PIPE INTERVENTION	Initial Dose (Person.mSv)	Actualised Dose * (Person.mSv)	Realized Dose (Person.mSv)	Deviation Realized / Actualised (%)
SG1	32,7	26,8	21,2	-20,9%
SG2	42,7	35,5	30,5	-14,0%
Total	75,3	62,3	51,7	-17,0%

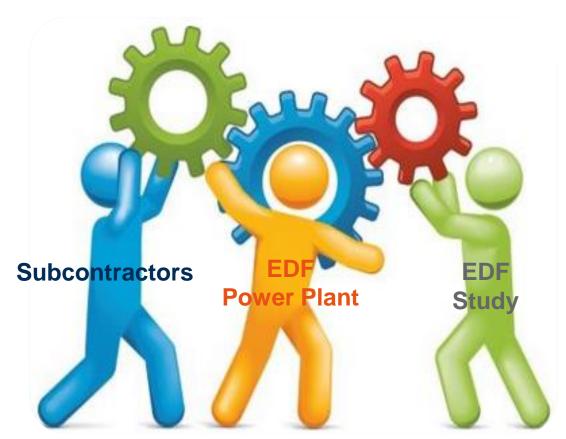
^{*} The actualized dose is estimated dose with DER measured at the beginning of the intervention





SYNERGY SUBCONTRACTOR & EDF

Collaborative ALARA working group



- Preparation within one year
- Two ALARA Comitees and five ALARA working groups
- Common safety / RP approch

OTHER GOOD PRATICES

Workers Coaching Safe zone Precise DER Cartography Biological Suspended screen Training videos



OTHER GOOD PRATICES

Containment Airlock for trainind Detailed breakdown operation 1 Anticipation of hasards « S » hooks for air supply Specific suit for welders Phonic + video + teledosimétry



PROPOSAL FOR IMPROVEMENT

Additional « T-FLEX » shield Expect two RP supervisors Dressing/undressing activities Slippery conditions inside PCH Teledosimetry signal Emergency electrical power supply

