



The 1st Topical Peer Review on Ageing Management

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Euratom Legal Framework

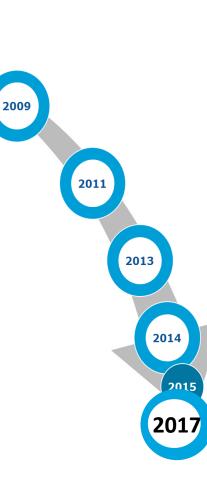
Directive 2009/71/Euratom Nuclear Safety of nuclear installations

Directive 2011/70/Euratom Spent Fuel and Waste Management

Directive 2013/51/Euratom Euratom Drinking Water Directive

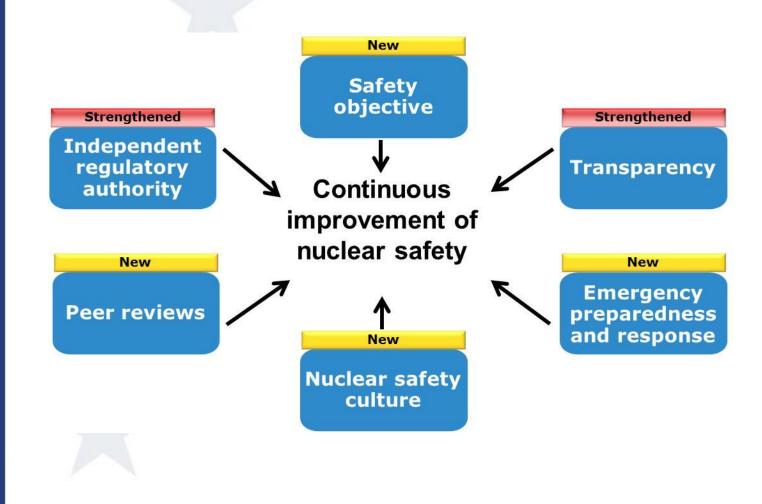
Directive 2013/59/Euratom Basic Safety Standards

Directive 2014/87/Euratom amending Directive 2009/71/Euratom





Directive 2014/87/Euratom



Background



- Council Directive 2014/87/EURATOM introduces a European system of Topical Peer Review (TPR) to begin in 2017 and every six years thereafter
 - Have in-depth examination of safety significant topics, enabling common understanding on nuclear safety issues and resulting in concrete recommendations to enhance nuclear safety
- Topic: Ageing management
 - Safety significance of the topic, age profile of the European nuclear reactor fleet and their potential long term operation
- Open to non-EU countries

Background



- TPR Covers Nuclear Power Plants and Research Reactors (with a power of 1MWth or more)
 - Includes reactors in operation and under construction
 - Plants that are in final shutdown not included
 - 19 countries with NPPs and Research Reactors

Scope

- Overall Ageing Management Programmes
- Electrical cables
- Concealed pipework
- Reactor Pressure Vessels
- Concrete containment structures

Process



 Phase 1 – National self Assessment Report (NARs)



- National self-assessments were conducted against the WENRA Technical Specification
- Results of the self-assessments were documented in the National Assessment Reports (NARs), published at the end of 2017

Process



- Phase 2 Peer Review
 - Desktop review of NARs by the 41 experts and countries
 - Resulted in 2300 questions and comments
 - Identification of common issues and country specific issues to be discussed in the May workshop
 - Experts review of national reports, Questions and Answers
 - One week Workshop with 140 participants Objectives
 - to discuss the results of the self assessment
 - to discuss the identified findings
 - to categorize findings (good practice, TPR expected level of performance, challenge)
 - to allocate findings to the countries

Process



- Phase 3 Finalization of the Report on generic findings and country specific findings
 - Five TPR Board meetings to finalize the report and country specific findings
 - Countries had the possibility to provide feedback on country specific findings in June
 - Draft report and country specific findings were submitted to countries for review and comments in September
 - Report and country specific findings were submitted to ENSREG for Approval 24.9.2018
 - ENSREG approved the report and country specific findings on the 4th of October 2018

Findings



• 31 generic findings were identified

Categorised findings		
8 Good practice	19 TPR expected level of performance	4 Challenges

- <u>Good Practice</u> goes beyond what is required in meeting the appropriate international standard
- <u>TPR expected level of performance</u> level that should be reached to ensure consistent and acceptable management of ageing throughout Europe
- <u>Challenge</u> Common to many countries; areas where action at a European level could help

Main Outcomes



- For NPPs Ageing Management Programmes exist in all countries, they are in line with the IAEA Safety Standards and WENRA Safety Reference Levels and no major deficiencies were identified
 - However, improvement areas were identified for the AMPs as well as for the thematic areas
- For Research Reactors Ageing Management Programmes are neither regulated nor implemented as systematically and comprehensively as they are for NPPs, and therefore require further attention from both regulators and licensees

Main Outcomes



- Self-assessment results constitute the basis for countries to enhance their Ageing Management Programmes
- There is evidence based on the National Assessment Reports and their peer review that improvements have already been made or are on-going as a result of the Topical Peer Review
- Countries are establishing National Action Plans to address findings resulting from their self-assessment and the peer review
- The delivery of National Action Plans will further improve the ageing management of both Nuclear Power Plants and Research Reactors

Challenges



- Further development of improved performance indicators or other appropriate tools would enable consistent evaluation of the effectiveness of the OAMPs among NPPs
- Research and development for non-invasive inspection methods for detection of local corrosion, suitable for use on long lengths or complex geometries of concealed piping
- RPV inspections could be improved by establishing and maintaining an up to date European catalogue of state of the art new techniques and technologies for NDE
- Objective and comprehensive acceptance criteria for ageing management of concrete structures

ENSREG Decisions Based on the TPR



- Countries to explore all generic findings of the TPR to study their applicability to improve the regulation and implementation of Ageing Management Programmes
- Countries to explore the regulation and implementation of Ageing Management Programmes of other risk significant nuclear installations
- ENSREG tasked its WG1 to address the challenges identified by the TPR
- ENSREG requested IAEA and WENRA to consider addressing Topical Peer Review findings in their safety standards or Safety Reference Levels
- ENREG tasked its WG1 to draw lessons from the TPR to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the future peer reviews

Conclusions



- TPR has met its goals set in the Directive and Terms of reference
 - To conduct a self assessment on ageing management to identify areas for improvement and good practices, to have European peer review to share and learn from each other, and to identify common issues
- Not a perfect TPR and lessons need to be learned for the future TPRs to be more effective and efficient
- It is evident that the delivery of the Action Plans will further improve ageing management of Nuclear Power Plants, Research Reactors and other risk significant nuclear facilities

