The Influence of Nuclear Power Plant Accident to Chinese Supervising

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NPP accident result and reason

NPP energy

Chinese Supervising situation

Challenge and chance



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Chernobyl

Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant Accident On April 26, 1986, a sudden surge of power during a reactor systems test destroyed Unit 4 of the nuclear power station at Chernobyl. The accident and the fire that followed released massive amounts of radioactive material into the environment. Covered the damaged unit in a temporary concrete structure, called the "sarcophagus," to limit further release of radioactive material.





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Chernobyl

severe radiation effects killed 28 of the site's 600 workers Official closed off the area within 30 kilometers of the plant Evacuated about 115,000 people from the heavily contaminated areas in 1986, and another 220,000 people in subsequent years.

Is defined G-7 Mainly reason is mistaken operation continuously

China was building the first NPP.





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Fukushima NPP accident:

It happened on March 11 in 2011. a amounts of radioactive material released into the environment including sea. Government asked that evacuation area is 20 kilometers. A lot of radio waste need to dispose. Is defined G-7 Mainly reason is seismic tsunami



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Fukushima NPP accident: had increased people's worries. requirement : mitigation strategies to respond to extreme natural events resulting in the loss of power at plants, ensuring reliable hardened containment vents, and enhancing spent fuel pool instrumentation





Though NPP accidents had increased people's worries, it is concentrated, clean, safe and economical energy compared with other industries.

Dayawan NPP

French special Likasitan NPP





First, nuclear energy is a high concentrated energy, especially suitable for lack of conventional energy sources and electricity - starved region, not limited by fuel for transport. As China's southeast and south region.





1 kg U = 2700 tons of coal



Meanwhile, nuclear power is clean energy and to protect the environment. Nuclear power generation unlike fossil fuel power plants that emit huge amounts of pollutants into the atmosphere.









Comparison NPP with CPP

PP	1million kw NPP	1million kw CPP	
Fuel consume	Low enriched U 25t/y	3 million ton	
Fly ash		0.3 million ton	
dusk		1600t	
Spent fuel	25t		
CO2		6.75 million ton	
SO2		$2.5*10^4$ t	
NO&NO2		$1.5*10^{4}t$	





Emission Comparison of different PP

PP	Coal	gas	oil	NPP
Capacity, KW	100	100	100	100
Electric power, billion	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.5
Fuel, $*10^4$ t	300 ~ 360	77	104	0.0024
CO2, $*10^4$ t	588	248	290	0
SO2, $*10^4 t$	4.8	0.2	0	0
Dusk, $*10^4$ t	0.9	0	0	0
Ash, $*10^{4}$ t	45	0	0	0



And after decades of development and improvement of nuclear energy, nuclear power plant has become one of the security sector. Since first nuclear power station is built, more than 400 nuclear power plants in operation around the world, but they are basically safe operation in more than 30 years.

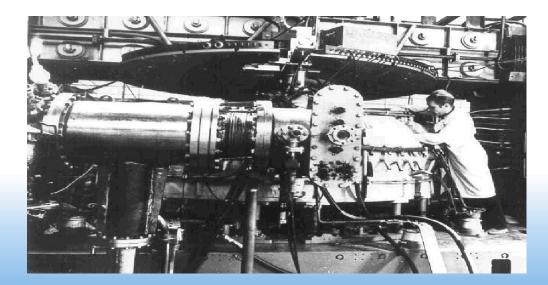






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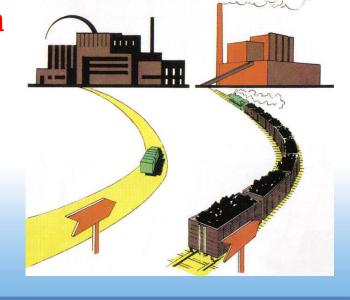
The consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear accident was very serious, but the accident was caused by human factors. The direct cause of the accident was due to mishandling during a test.





Nuclear energy is the economical energy. Because the fuel cost and the transportation cost is low. As the technology is constantly improving and enhancing, nuclear power plant will also continue to lower costs.

And nuclear power generation cost less affected by international economic situation



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It's like, Every coin has two sides.

As the one hand : The development and use of nuclear energy will bring great benefits to ecological resources, environmental protection, social life and economic development.

on the other hand : There are also a potential threat to human security.

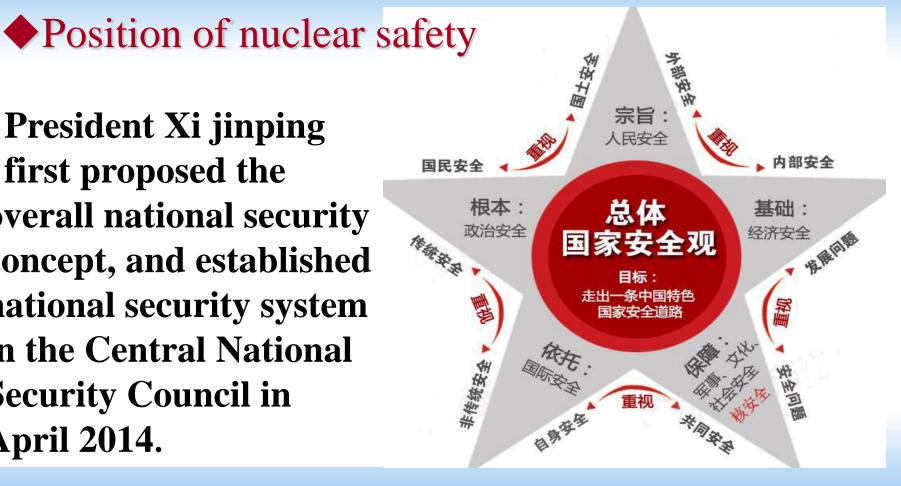


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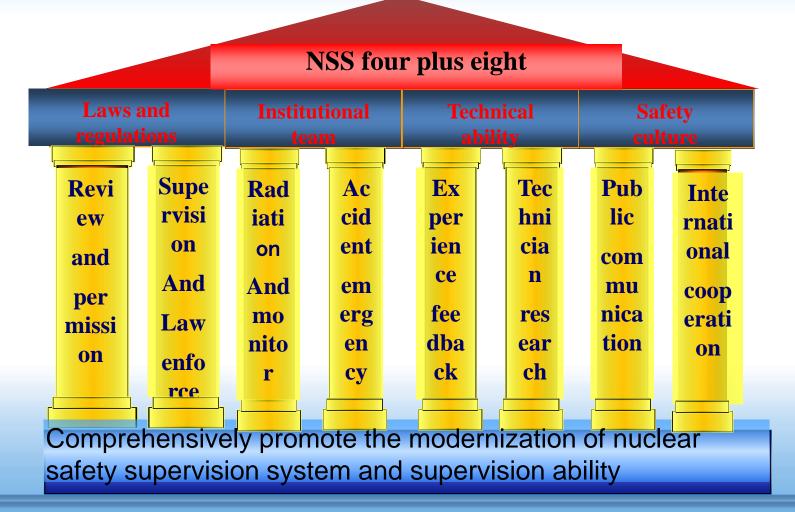


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President Xi jinping first proposed the overall national security concept, and established national security system in the Central National **Security Council in April 2014.**







Nuclear and Radiation Safety Center

Structure of Chinese nuclear safety legal framework

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Five-level framework:

Laws (legal binding): Law on Prevention and **Remedy Radioactive** 放射性污染防治法 Contamination Law on Prevention id Remedy of Radioactive Regulations (legal binding): Contamination Nuclear Safety Control Regulations 核安全管理条例 Nuclear Safety Control Regulations Departmental Rules (legal binding): Nuclear Safety Codes Nuclear Safety Codes, Detailed Rules of Impementation 核安全规定,实施细则 Detailed Rules of Implementation 核安全导则 Nuclear Safety Guides Safety Guides (recommendatory Nuclear Safety Guides 核安全法规技术文件 Nuclear Safety Technical Documents Technical Documents (referential): Nuclear Safety Technical **Documents**

Regulations:

- civil nuclear facilities safety supervision and control
- nuclear source surveillance regulations
- NPP nuclear accident emergency management regulations
- safety and protection regulations on radioactive isotopes and radiation equipment
- Regulations of civil nuclear safety equipment supervision and Management
- Regulation of transportation safety management of radioactive materials
- Regulation on radioactive waste safety management

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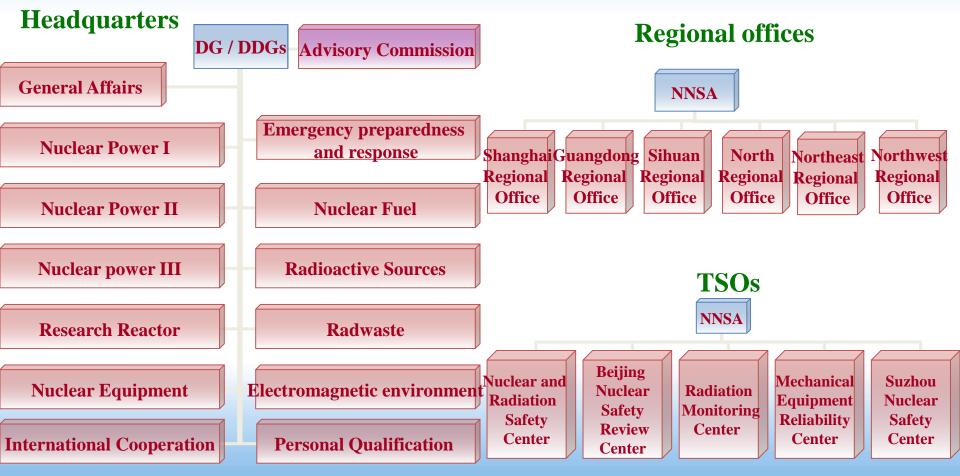


MEP (NNSA) department rules (27items)

- Measures of the licensing of nuclear and radiation safety, methods of nuclear safety equipment, the management of the transport of radioactive materials, the basic standards for the safety of ionizing radiation protection and radiation sources
- Design of NPP safety regulations, safety operation regulations, quality assurance, safety regulations, siting selection
- Nuclear safety guides(89 items) : We are adopting international Atomic Energy Agency safety standards, and a series of technical laws and regulations have been formulated.

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Organization of the Regulatory Body



NNSA Headquarters

- 14 divisions and 80 staff in the headquarters
- Annual project budget more than 90,000,000 RMB

Advisory commission

- more than 100 senior experts (including academicians)

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- 5 professional groups:
 - 1) nuclear reactor and system,
 - 2) fuel recycle, radwaste and sitting,
 - 3) radiation and emergency response,
 - 4) I&C and mechanical equipment
 - 5) Nuclear safety regulations and standards

Regional offices

- 6 regional offices and totally 331 staff.
- performing inspection to nuclear installations and radioactive sources in the areas.

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- special function for North Regional Office: performing safety review and inspection on nuclear equipment related activities.

TSOs

- 5 main TSOs providing technical support to NNSA in safety review and inspection
- NSC is the most important TSO to NNSA (600)

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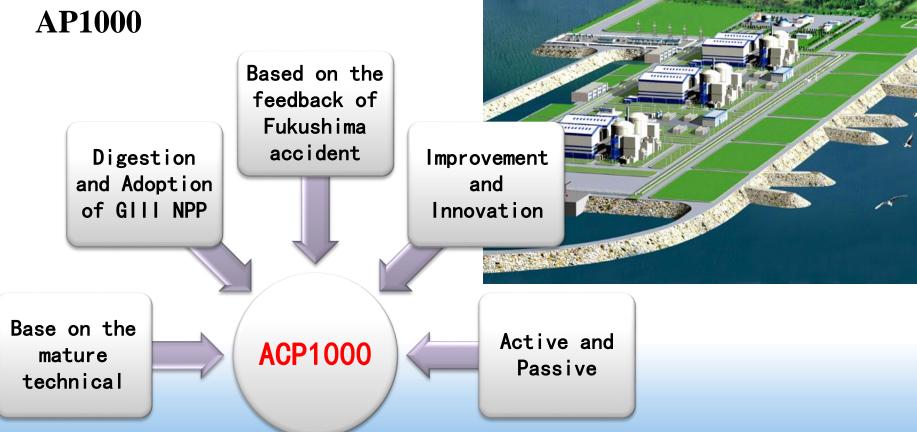
Chinese Supervising situation Status of NPPs in China

- 30 units in operation now
- 24 units obtained Construction Permit (CP) with installed
 - ♦ 4 × AP1000 (G3)
 - ♦ 2 × EPR (G3)
 - ♦ 22×M310 (G2+)

- Followed by other projects



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Later NPP:AP1000 or above

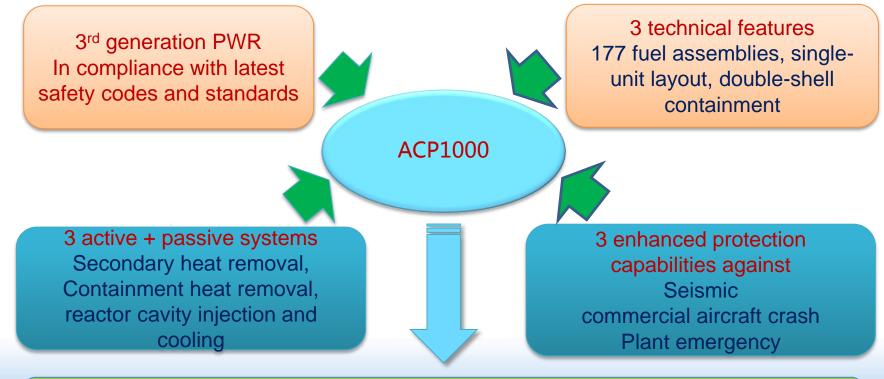
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ACP1000 Technical Features

Safety features



CDF and LERF well satisfy requirements of latest national code (HAF102) as well as Generation III nuclear power plant utility requirements document (URD and EUR)



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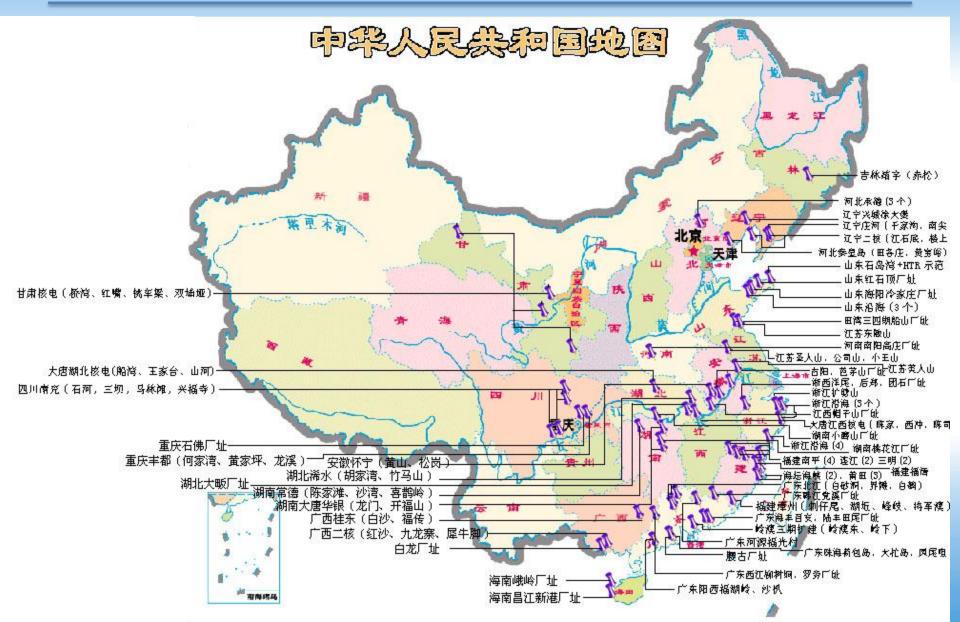


Till April 2014



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Challenge

- Lack of enterprise nuclear safety culture
- Regulatory tasks are still strenuous: import from many countries, a lot of technologies, a variety of rectors, multi class standards
- Regulatory system needs to be optimized: cross with other government departments
- Regulatory standards still need to be improved: the nuclear safety law has not yet been introduced, the technical standards need to be further improved
- Supervision needs to be strengthened: analysis and evaluation, self-checking calculation and experimental verification ability still need to be improved.



chance

- NPP capacity accounts for less than 2% to total electricity, far less level of world (17%).
- Government support
- Three NPP groups, each has itself design and research team
- Have Installation and management experience



Thank you cooperation !

