

# E.ON Technologies GmbH Challenges in Nuclear Decommissioning for E.ON

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## Outline

- Introduction of Phase-Out Situation in Germany
- Status and Challenges in Decommissioning for E.ON
- Case Study Portfolio Planning as a fleet-wide Approach
- E.ON Nuclear Service Business Model



## Situation of Nuclear Power Plants in Germany and E.ON Fleet after Decision to Phase-out of Nuclear in 2011



- E.ON sites in operation
- E.ON sites shut-down in 2011
- E.ON dismantling sites
- Other utilities in operation
- Ø Other utilities shut down in 2011

### In accordance with the amendment of the Atomic Energy Act, E.ON has to shut down the last NPP no later than 2022

## E.ON Decommissioning Projects: Stade & Würgassen NPP





# As of today, significant Experience in Decommissioning of Nuclear Power Plants is available

- In Germany, extensive experience from the decommissioning and dismantling of commercially operated power reactors and research reactors exist
- Utilities, OEMs, supplier and service organizations have significant competences across the D&D value chain
- Technologies are available and have been proven and used successfully several times
- However, challenges remain on
  - Logistics, disposal route and repository,
  - Technology optimization,
  - Regulatory and technical requirements,
  - Organization, standardization, procurement, resources and steering





### Simplification and standardization is highly desirable



5 Challenges in Nuclear Decommissioning 2014 Oktober, Dresden

## Waste Disposal Route and Final Repository have tremendous impact on the initial Planning and Planning Assumptions

#### **High Level Waste**

 In general, the "Repository Site Selection Act" has re-started the process to find and select a final repository site

#### Final Disposal of Low and Medium radioactive Waste

- Situation open for utilities on concrete availability of final waste disposal "Konrad" as input to decommissioning planning
- Also the required qualified permission under water law for the final storage of radioactive waste in the "Konrad" repository has not been concluded
- Hence, applications for additional buffer or intermediate storages are observed at different nuclear sites as one remedy measure

#### **Containers and Casks**

- Acceptance criteria in principle defined for final disposal
- However, deployment is not yet secured e.g. as design certificates are pending



# In principle, two main concepts are applicable to completely remove a nuclear facility in Germany





## Key Issues to be addressed very early in the Decision Making and Planning Process

- Strategy Direct dismantling vs safe enclosure, waste management concept
- Licensing Licensing strategy and preparation of application for decommissioning approval
- Safety Reduction of radioactive and conventional hazard inventory within the plant
- Fuel Planning and realization of fuel and debris removal from spent fuel pool
- Characterization Radiological characterization of the whole NPP
- Plant optimization Shut down of installations only necessary for operation
- **Organization** Different or modified responsibilities, processes and work flows
- Documentation Modification of specifications for safety relevant installations and operational documentation (organizational manual)
- Change ...

All of this takes time and needs to be addressed right from the beginning as various interfaces exist and must be reflected against individual requirements (legislation, organization, provisions, ...)



# New Situation needs significant Change on all levels within a Nuclear Utility Organization

### Operation

- Highest focus on safety and quality on operation and maintenance (e.g. preventive)
- Fundamental safety functions (protection goals) are control reactivity, fuel cooling and to confine radioactive material
- Continuous and extensive training of staff
- Profitability and availability
- High radiological inventory
- Commitment of staff towards long-term operation

Preserve – Maintain – Invest

#### Decommissioning

- Highest focus on safety and quality for non-commercial/post/residual operation
- No more generation contribution, permanent checking and testing of requirement and measures
- After removal of spent fuel very low activity inventory; protection goal is to confine radioactive material
- Adjusted requirements on quality in maintenance (e.g. condition oriented)
- Changed focus of organization
- "Dismantling of organization"

Shut-down – Reduction – Change



## Main Processes to drive from "Operation" to "Green Field"



## Case Study: Portfolio Planning is a key Element to reveal Bottlenecks within the Organization, e.g. regarding resources and competencies<sup>1)</sup>



1) simplified assumptions: 4 years of post operation; 10 years of dismantling, 2 years of conventional dismantling

2) NB: in contrast to scenario, plants are presently in non-commercial operation

# Case Study: Theoretical Project Mountain from a cross Utility Perspective in Decommissioning<sup>1)</sup>



1) Simplified picture of overall situation, legal cases pending

# E.ON has successfully demonstrated the D&D of large NPPs - fully in our own Responsibility

### The way forward is now ...



to decommission our plants in a fleet-wide approach



to bundle, secure and use the dismantling competencies from decommissioned NPPs and all E.ON entities



to enable fleet-steering of the planning and execution of the dismantling projects



to create long-term work perspectives



to achieve maximum synergy effects for E.ON





A new "Nuclear Services" Organization and Business Model has been established at E.ON Technologies GmbH



## Thank you very much for your Attention!

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