

Radiation Protection Management in Shandong Haiyang Nuclear Power Plant

Liu Pengzhen SDNPC Oct 22, 2019

SPIC www.spic.com

Intellectual Property Rights Statement

This document is the property of and contains proprietary information owned by SPIC and/or its related proprietor. You agree to treat this document in strict accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement under which it was provided to you. No disclosure or copy of this document is permitted without the prior written permission of SPIC.



1. Radiation Zoning Management

• RCA was established based on design, in which specific protection measures and safety provisions are or could be required for controlling normal exposures or preventing the spread of contamination during normal working conditions, and preventing or limiting the extent of potential exposures. The access control area is set up for zoning management.

| Zones | Dose Rate D (mSv/h) | Actual Dose Rate D (mSv/h) | Management Requirements | |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Green Zone | 0.0025 < D≤0.01 | 0.0001 < D<0.007 | Staff can stay without time limit. | |
| Yellow Zone | 0.01 < D≤1 | 0.0001 < D≤0.007 | Staff can stay with time limit. | |
| Orange Zone | 1 < D≤10 | 0.0001 < D≤0.248 | Lock management; Strict restrictions on entry and length of stay. | |
| Red Zone | D > 10 | (except reactor building) | Lock management; Strict restrictions on entry and length of stay. The radiation protection personnel conduct site supervision. | |

2. Radiation Work Management

Radiation Work Permit

➢ All radiation work at the NPP require radiation work permits (RWP).

Radiation Work Permit Grading

- The radiation work permit (RWP) is classified into 3 grades based on the radiation risk.(grade one,grade 2 and grade 3 according to risk from high to low.)
- Radiation work is supervised by the radiation protection personnel, including external radiation level (Gamma dose rate), internal radiation level (air pollution)and surface contamination level, etc.

3. Individual Dose Monitor and Dose Limit System

| | Internal exposure | External exposure |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Monitoring methods | The whole-body counter (WBC) | Cumulative dosimeter (TLD) Direct-reading electronic dosimeter (EPD) |







3. Individual Dose Monitor and Dose Limit System

The individual dose limit should comply with GB18871, in which it is 20mSv. The annual management target value for individual dose is 13mSv in our station.

| Reference Level | Externa | Internal exposure | |
|------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Measurement type | EPD | TLD | WBC |
| Recording level | 1µSv | Greater than the background value | MDA (minimum detection limit) |
| Investigation level | 1mSv (one day) | 4mSv (two months) | 0.5mSv |
| Warning level | 8mSv (one year) 6mSv (single overhaul) | N/A | N/A |
| Intervention level | 10mSv (one year) | N/A | 1.5mSv |

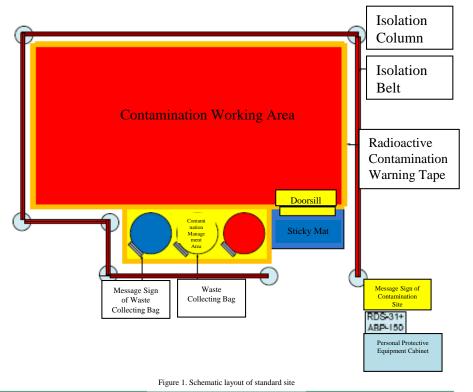
3. Individual Dose Monitor and Dose Limit System

Records and Archives of Individual Dose Monitor:

- The recods of individual dose should be included in the individual dose file annually.
- □ The individual dose file for a staff member should be kept until he/she is 75 years old, or 30 years after leaving his/her radiation job.
- The dose received in emergency intervention or accident should be specially indicated in the individual dose file so as to distinguish it from normal occupational exposure, and it should be accompanied with an investigation report.

4. Surface Contamination and Protection

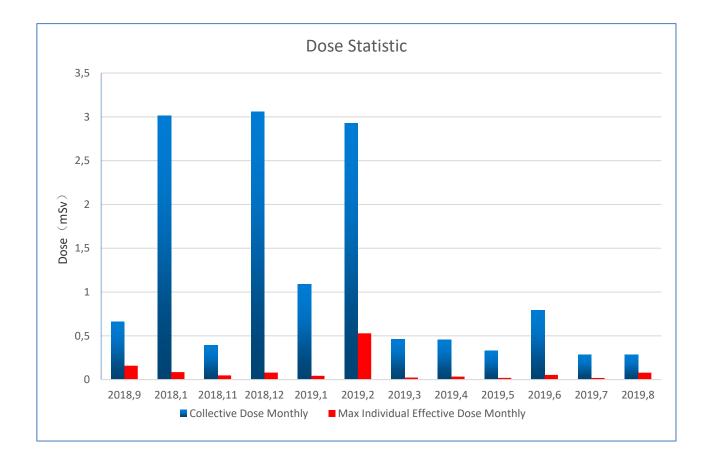
- Surface Contamination: object or body are contaminated with radioactive dust or liquid.
- Protective Measures against Surface Contamination
- Choose materials that is easily to be decontaminated.
- Prevent equipment and appliances from being contaminated
- Establish the contamination isolation zone
- Take decontamination measures
- Standardize individual behaviors
- Use personal protective equipment correctly



5. Performance Indicators in Radiation Protection

| S.N. | Category | Index Items | |
|------|------------------|---|--|
| 1 | | Collective Dose (person. mSV) | |
| 2 | Dose control | Max. individual effective dose (mSv) | |
| 3 | | Unplanned radiation events | |
| 4 | | Body surface contamination event | |
| 5 | Contamination | Internal contamination event | |
| 6 | control | Ground surface contamination event due to human factors | |
| 7 | Material control | Radioactive material out of control event | |

5. Performance Indicators in Radiation Protection



6. Optimization in Radiation Protection Management

ALARA Committee

In 2014, Haiyang NPP established the ALARA Committee, which takes full responsibility for overall arrangement and promotion of optimization management work in radiation protection.

ALARA Work Plan

ALARA Work Plan is issued every year to guide annual radiation protection optimization. From November 2014 to March 2019, we have held 9 ALARA meetings in total.

ALARA Team

As for works with high radiation risks, an ALARA team, which is composed of the preparation engineer, the leader in charge and RP personnel, would be organized to carry out the following works: call for a meeting for risk analysis and work preparation, in which the ALARA objectives, protection requirements and emergency measures would be discussed. Everything above is to ensure that radiation risk is under control.

7. Works with High Radiation Risk

- Work in the reactor building in the power operation condition.
- Work in the primary side of steam generator: open and close manhole, inservice inspection, etc.
- Reactor related work: open and close the cover of pressure vessel , handle nuclear fuel, etc.
- Replace the radioactive filter core (WLS/CVS/SFS) .
- Overhaul valves, pumps and other equipments in radioactive systems.
- Work related to entering the radioactive container.



THANK YOU !

SPIC www.spic.com