



# Pt. Lepreau Refurbishment Project

## Retube Overview

**January 12, 2009**

*Prepared by:*

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***Senior Health Physicist***  
***ALARA Manager***





# CANDU 6 Reactors

<b>Plant</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Commercial</b>
<b>Point Lepreau</b>	<b>New Brunswick Canada</b>	<b>1983</b>
<b>Wolsong 1</b>	<b>Korea</b>	<b>1983</b>
<b>Wolsong 2</b>	<b>Korea</b>	<b>1997</b>
<b>Wolsong 3</b>	<b>Korea</b>	<b>1998</b>
<b>Wolsong 4</b>	<b>Korea</b>	<b>1999</b>
<b>Gentilly 2</b>	<b>Quebec Canada</b>	<b>1983</b>
<b>Cernavoda 1</b>	<b>Romania</b>	<b>1996</b>
<b>Cernavoda 2</b>	<b>Romania</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>Embalse</b>	<b>Argentina</b>	<b>1984</b>
<b>Qinshan 1</b>	<b>China</b>	<b>2002</b>
<b>Qinshan 2</b>	<b>China</b>	<b>2003</b>



# **ALARA Strategy**

- 1. Identify and understand the hazards**
- 2. Understand the scope of work and duration**
- 3. Design the tooling for ease of execution and risk mitigation**
- 4. Plan the work to minimize risk**
- 5. Train staff for safe & efficient work execution**
- 6. Apply appropriate ALARA Fields controls**
- 7. Provide oversight and coaching to maintain focus**



# Hazard Knowledge

- **System materials and reactor operating history used in neutron activation calculations to derive radiation hazard rates on a per component basis**
- **The aggregate of these studies used in the theoretical models of dose rates for a number of different work locations.**
- **The theoretical dose rates are then rationalized by comparing to previous field survey data and then pro-rated as source term is removed.**



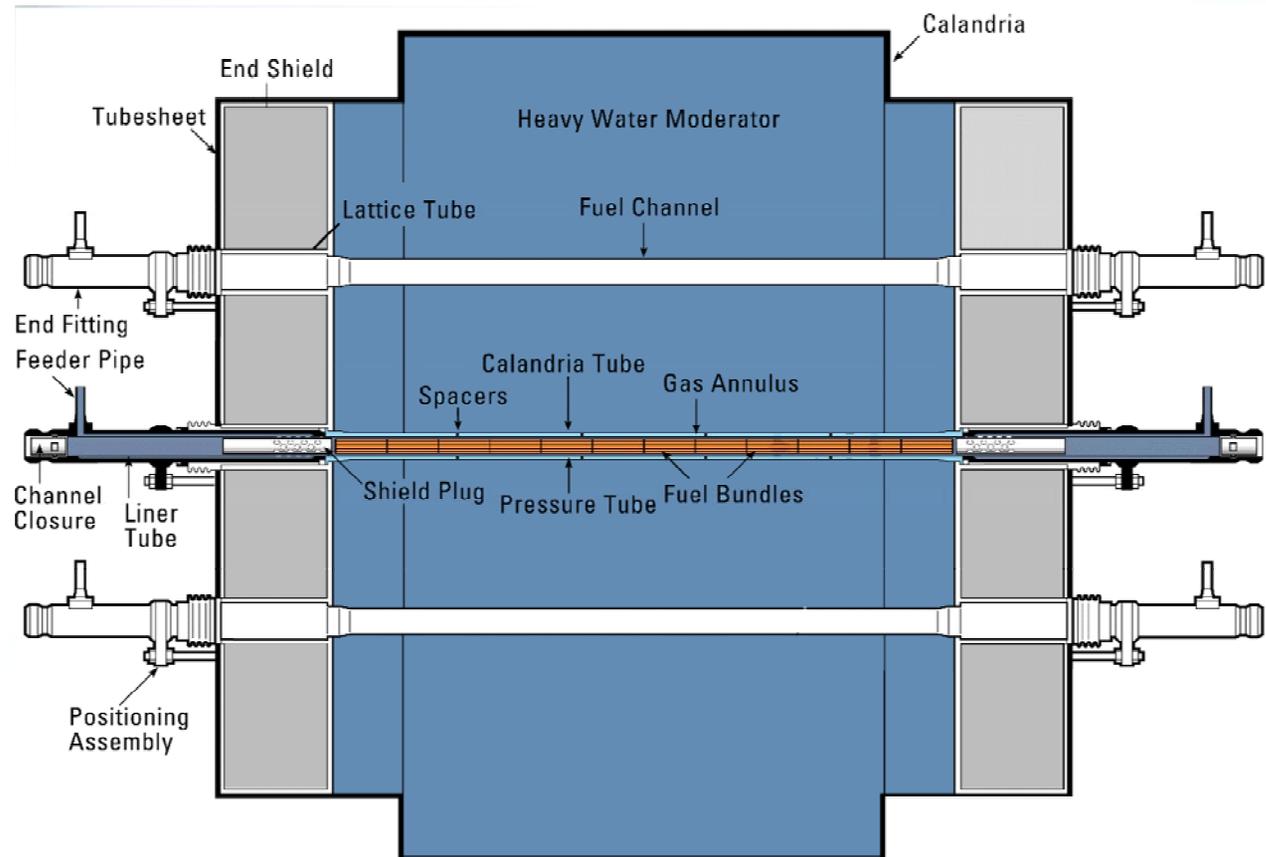
# Work Flow Sequence

- **Overriding Principle:**
  - **Eliminate radiological hazards as early as possible in the project to mitigate risks for subsequent activities.**
- **For work activities containing significant schedule float, plan for these to occur after source term is removed and maximize decay time for remaining sources.**
- **Look for opportunities in contingency planning to reduce total dose.**

# RETUBE – REACTOR CORE COMPONENT REPLACEMENT



All fuel channels (end fittings, closure plugs, shield plugs, pressure tubes and positioning assemblies) plus calandria tubes will be replaced.



Cross section of reactor core

# PHT Vacuum Drying



Will draw down the PHT main circuit to  $\sim 2$  kPa

Vacuum Skid



Vacuum Pump Skid

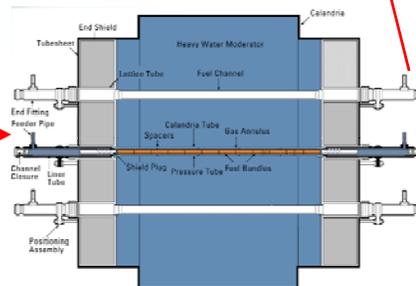


Condensate Collection Skid



PHT D<sub>2</sub>O  
Collection

Air Injection Skids





# Remove Concrete Cooling Ductwork

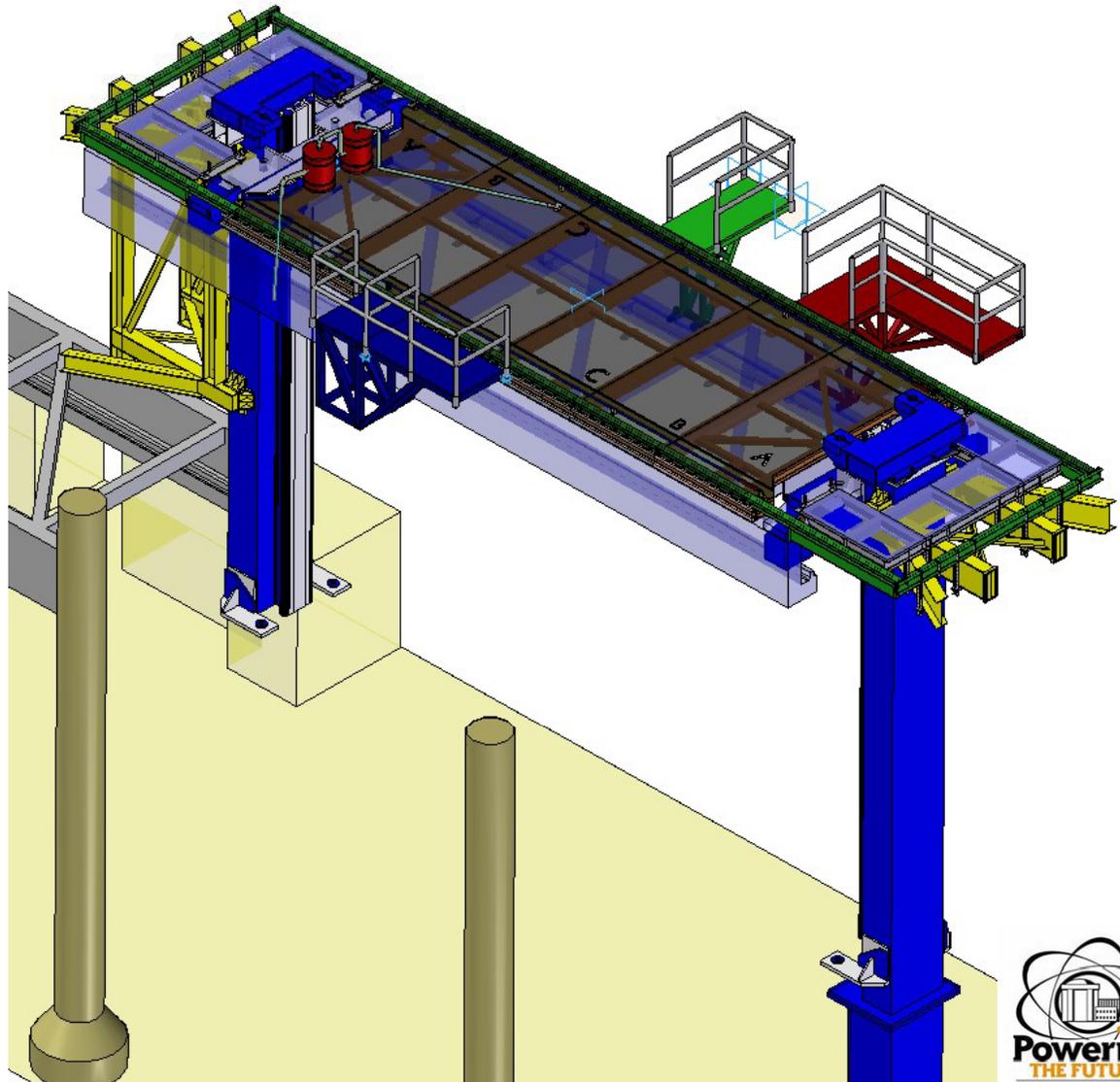
- Cooling fans removed by NBPN.





# Install Feeder Platform

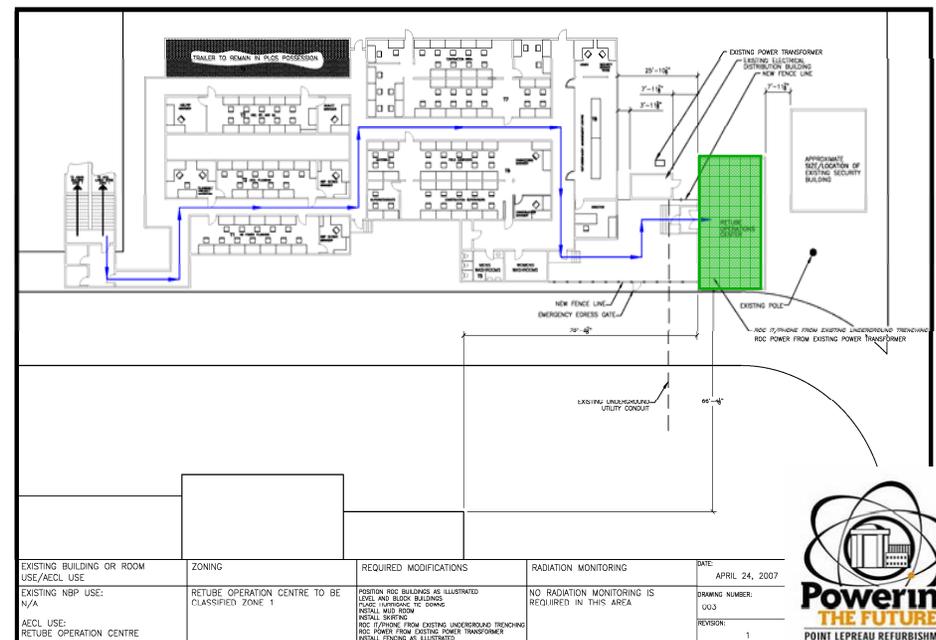
**Feeder Platform  
mounted on FM  
bridge with column  
extensions**





# Commission ROC

- To monitor/record and communicate with retube activities (including QC)
- No control from the ROC.





# Install Vault Services

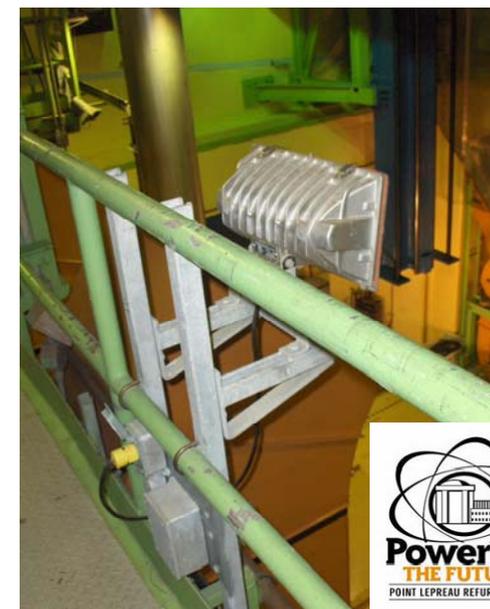
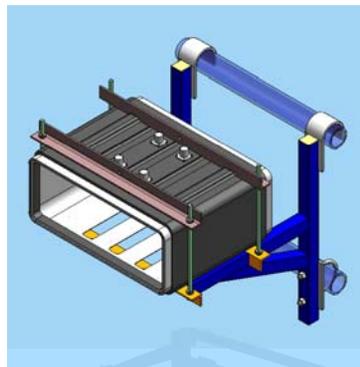
- **VOS: Video Observation System**
- **Allows multiple views within the vault (pan/tilt zoom controlled from ROC)**
- **4 cameras on back walls of vaults**
- **2 cameras on each side of platform**
- **One monitor on each side of platform**
- **6 video ports for tool specific cameras**





# Install Vault Services (Cont'd)

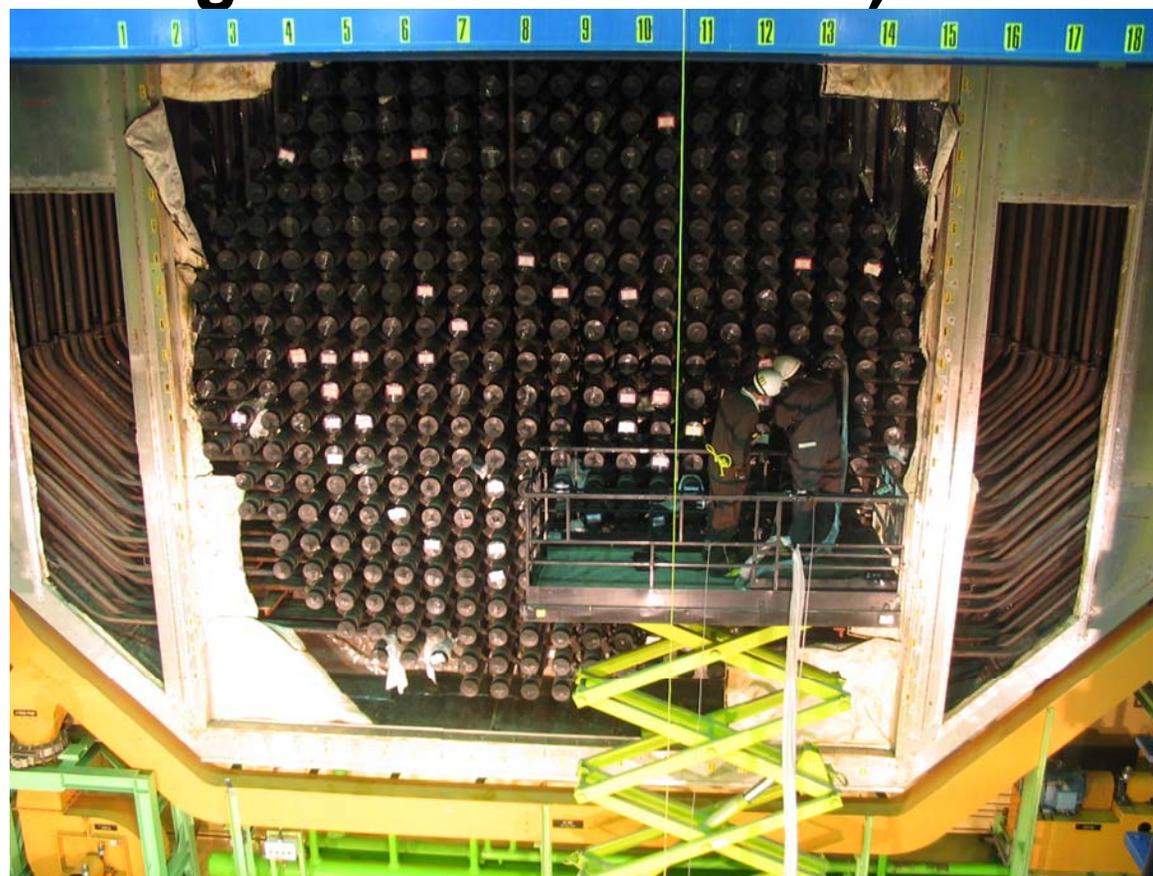
- VCS: Voice Communication System
- Both wired and wireless headsets for communication between workers and from workers to/from ROC.





# Remove Reactor Face Insulation Panels (blankets)

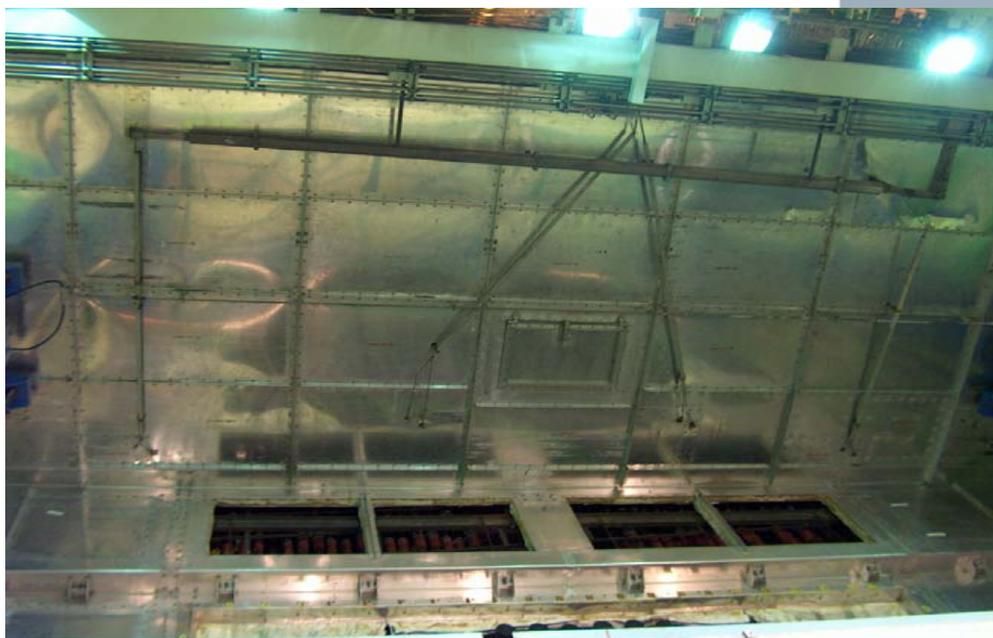
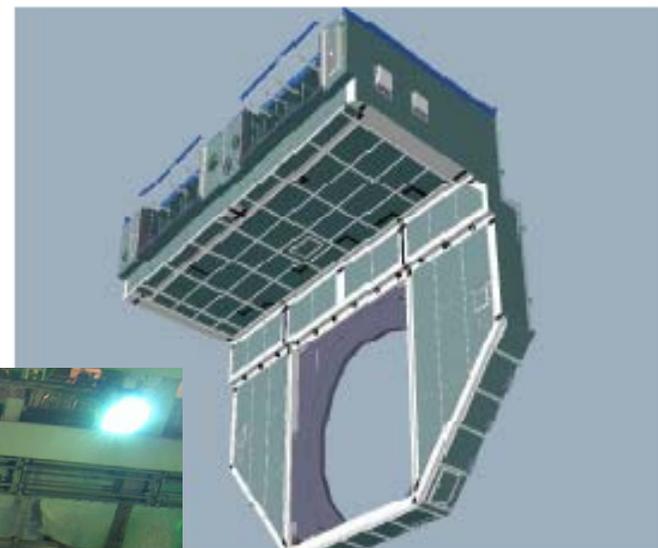
- Removed in a similar manner as currently done (using FM Bridge and scissor lifts).





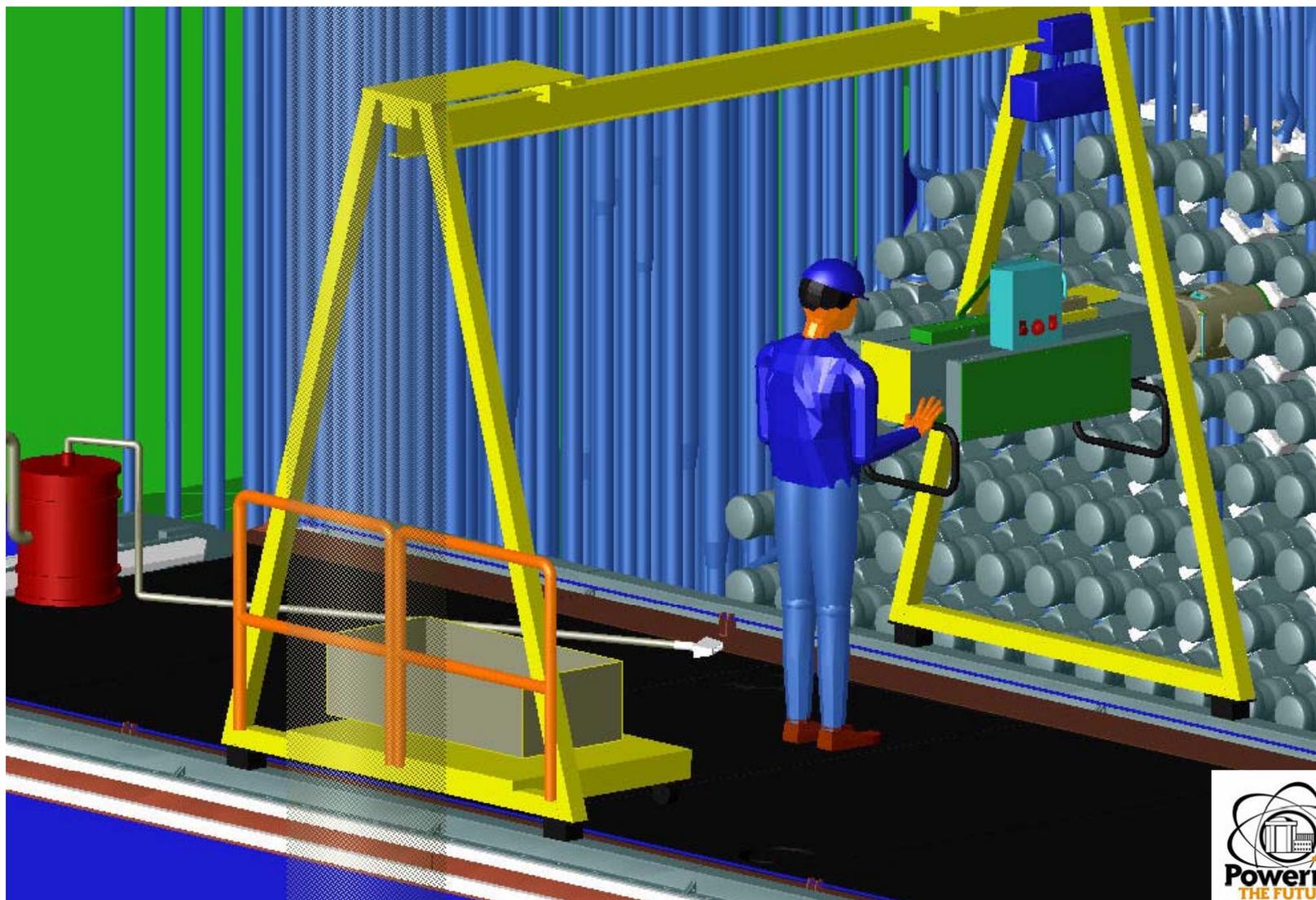
# Remove Feeder Cabinets

- Cabinet frames and insulation panels will be removed, bagged and sent to SRWMF.





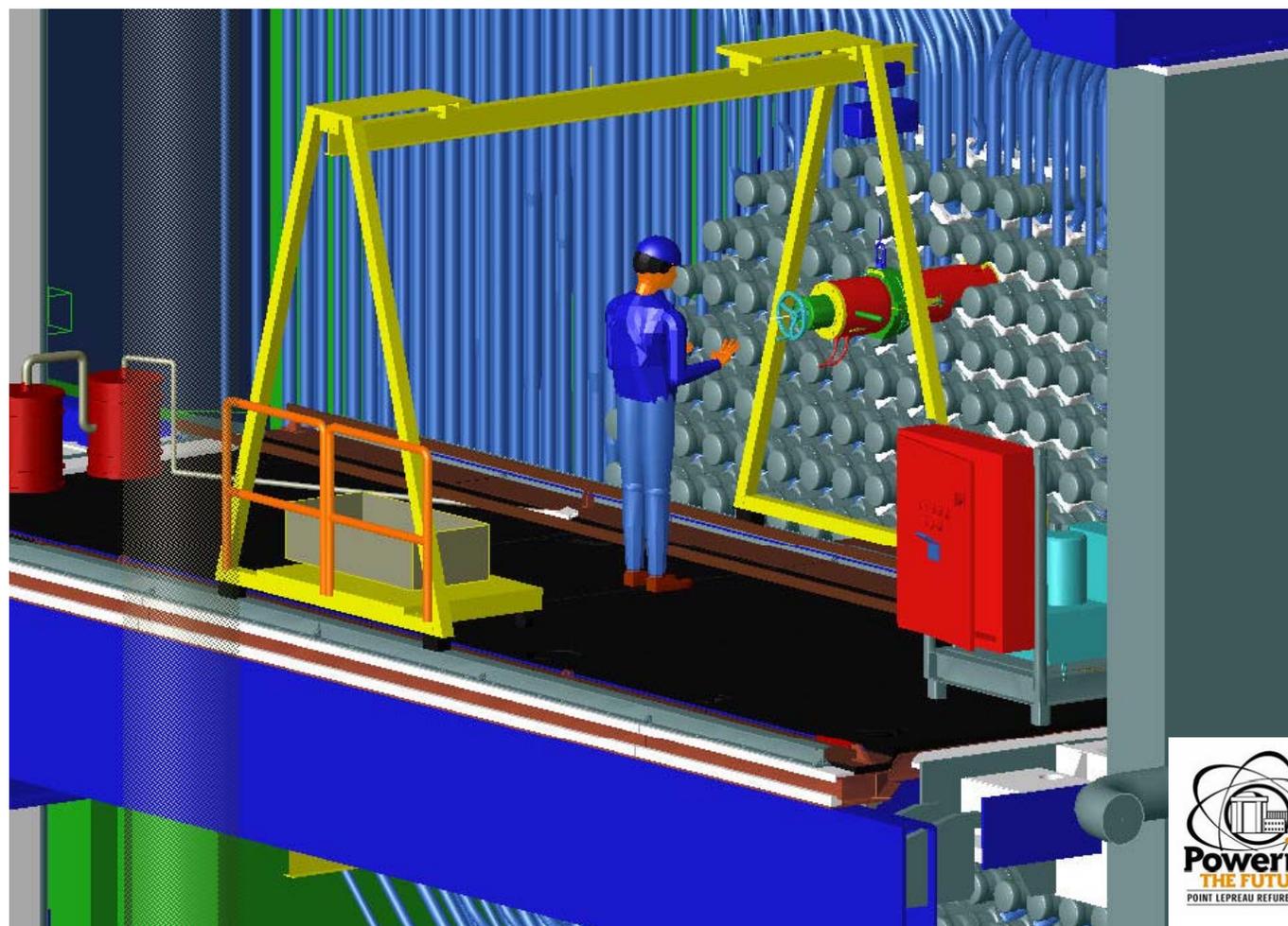
# Remove Closure Plugs





# Break Feeder Connections

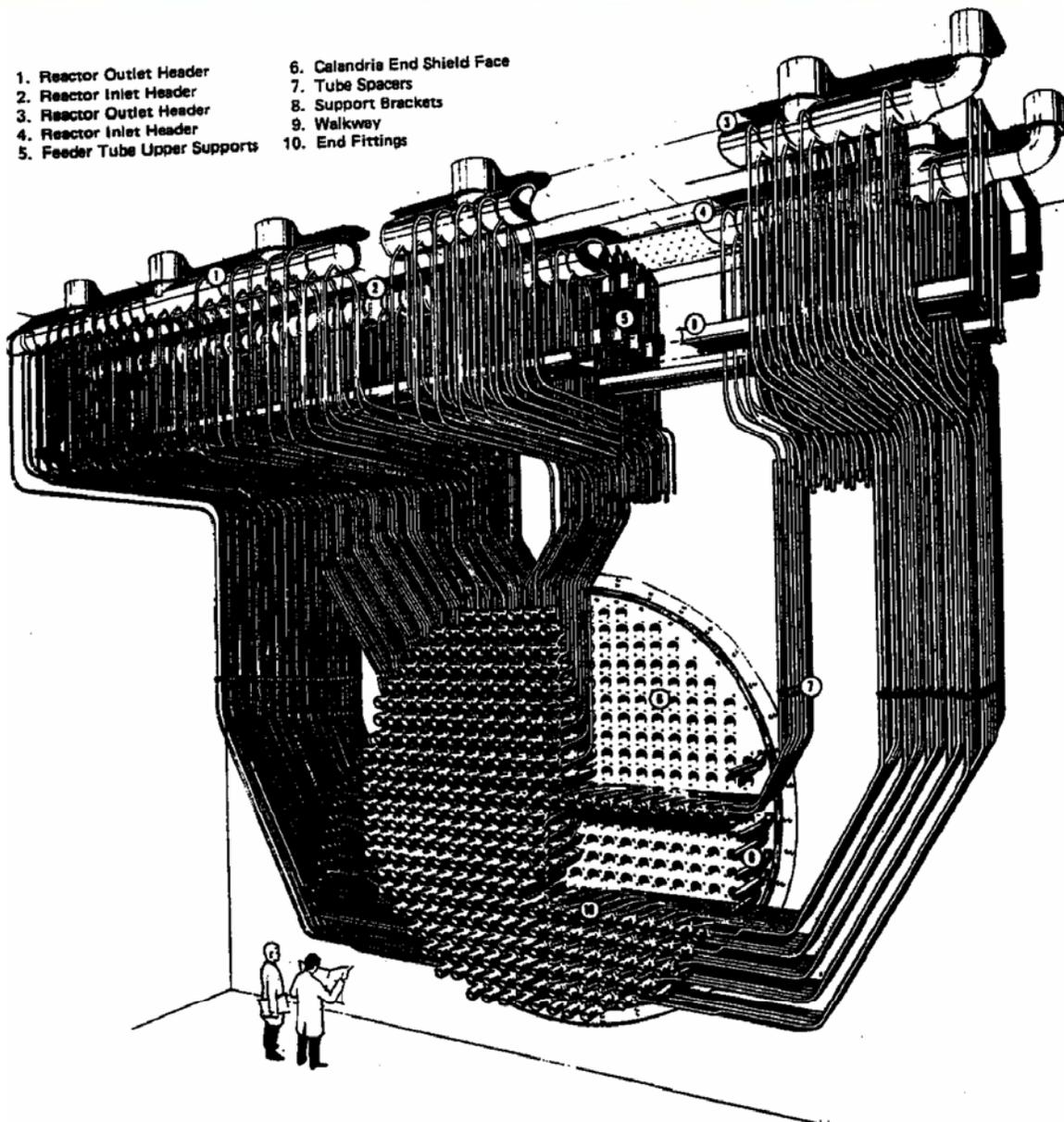
Exerts ~100 000 lb force to shear off feeder connection bolts



# RETUBE – FEEDER REPLACEMENT



All reactor inlet and outlet feeders (760 in total) will be replaced.

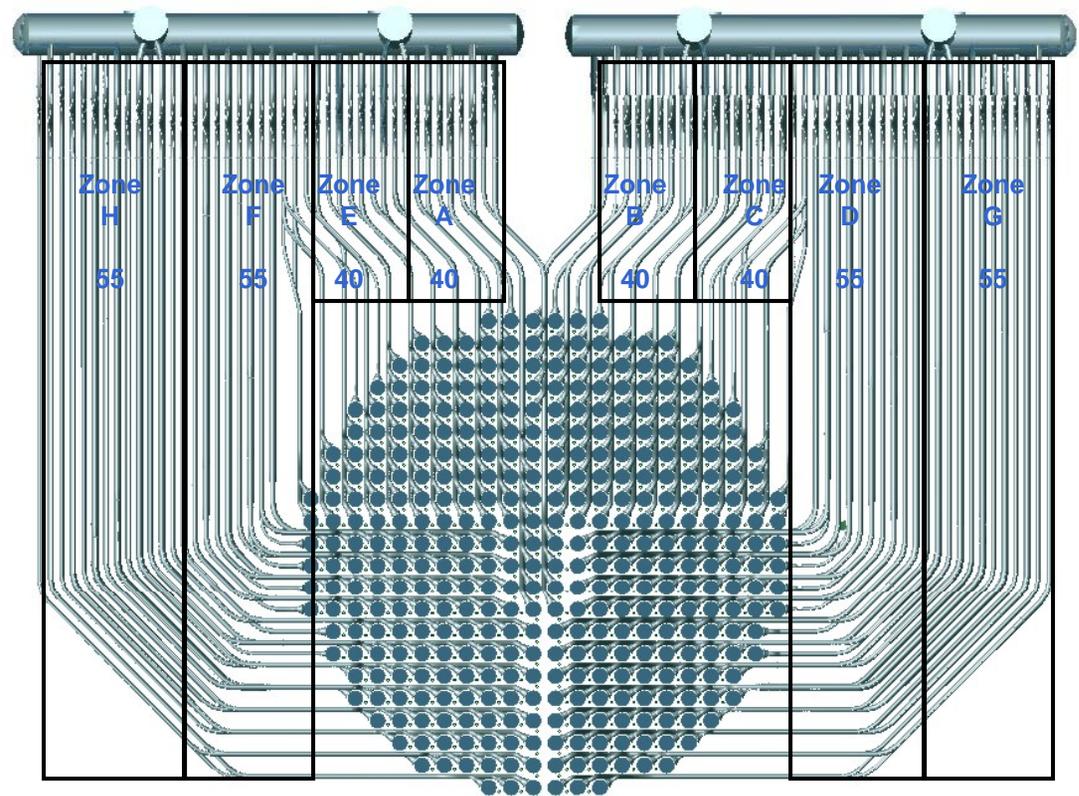


Feeder arrangement



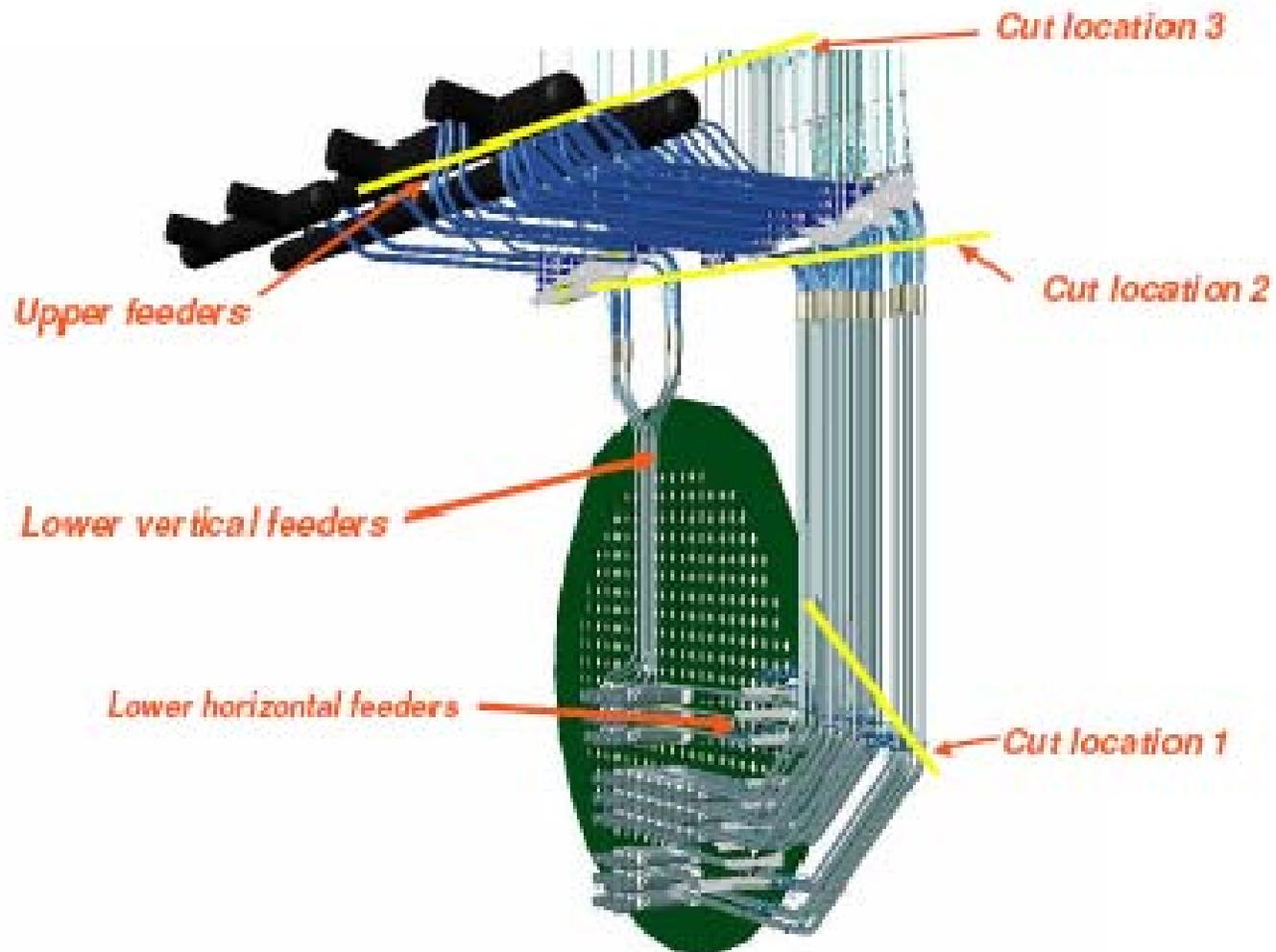
# Feeder Removal Sequence

- Dose Rates on Feeder Platform between 1 mSv/h and 2.5 mSv/h
- Dose Rates will be lowest at centre line of reactor between A and B feeder banks about 1.5 mSv/h





# Feeder Cut Locations



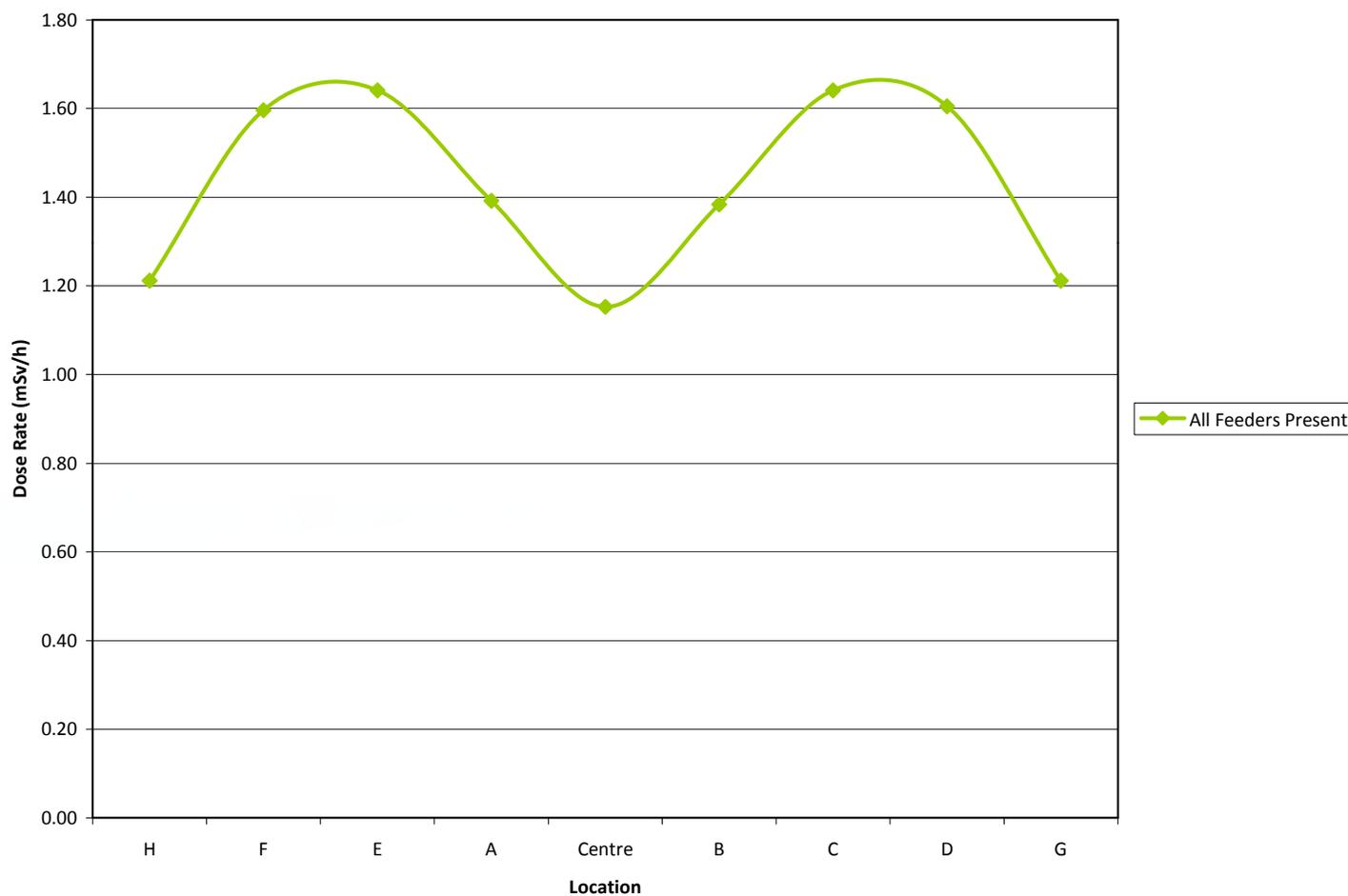


# Header Nozzle Area



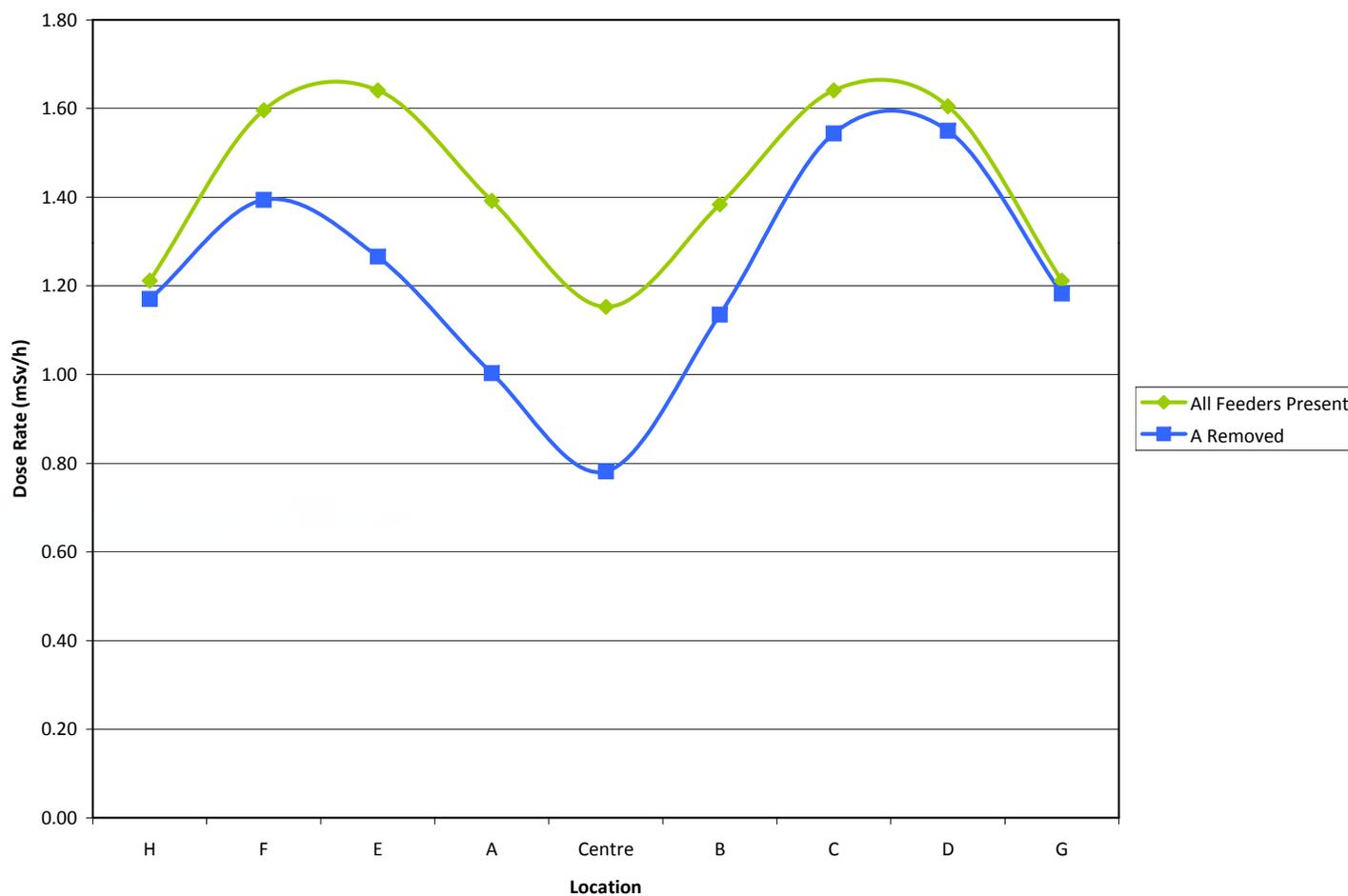


# Changing Dose Rates Across Front of Feeder Platform During Feeder Removal



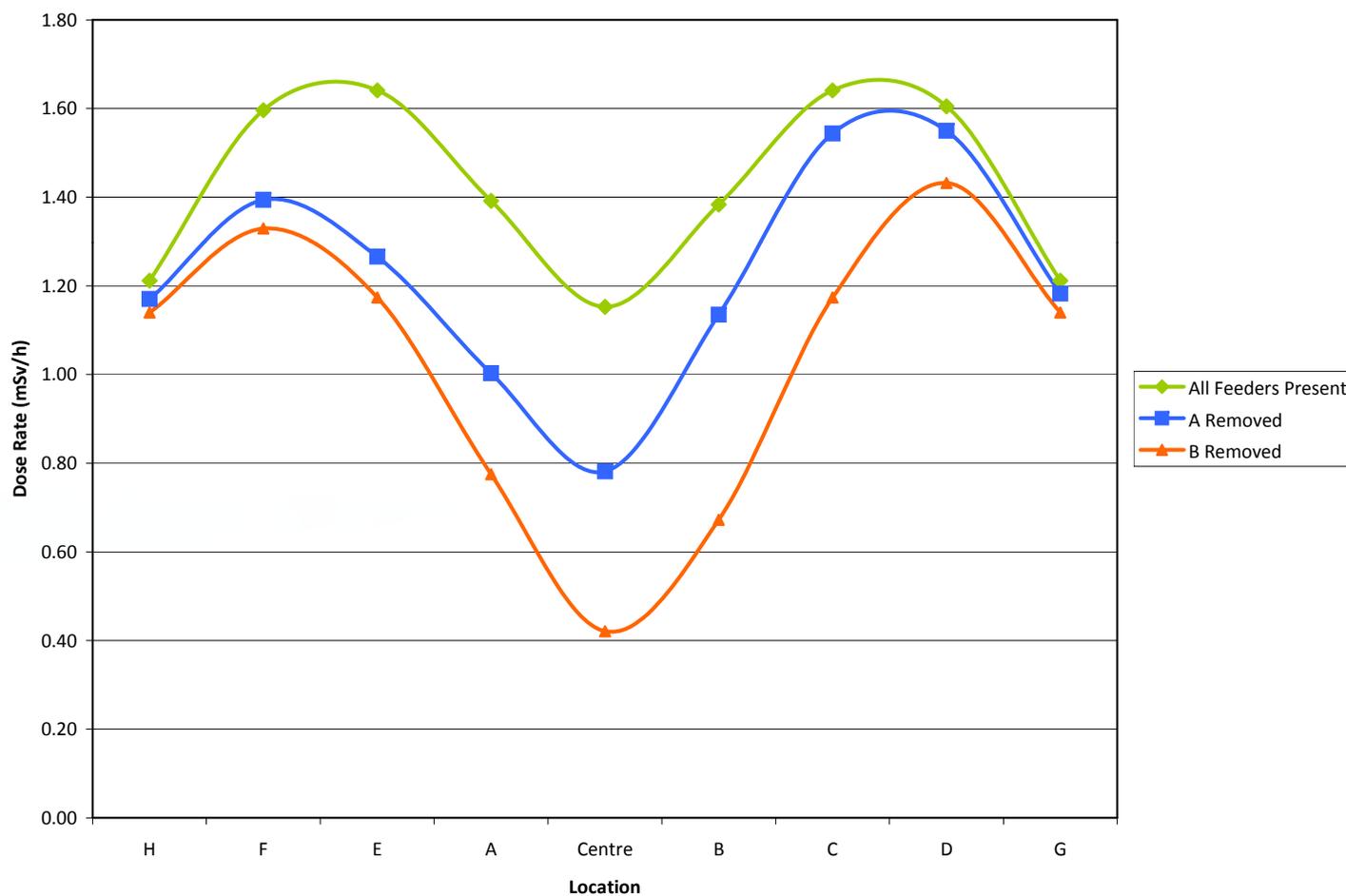


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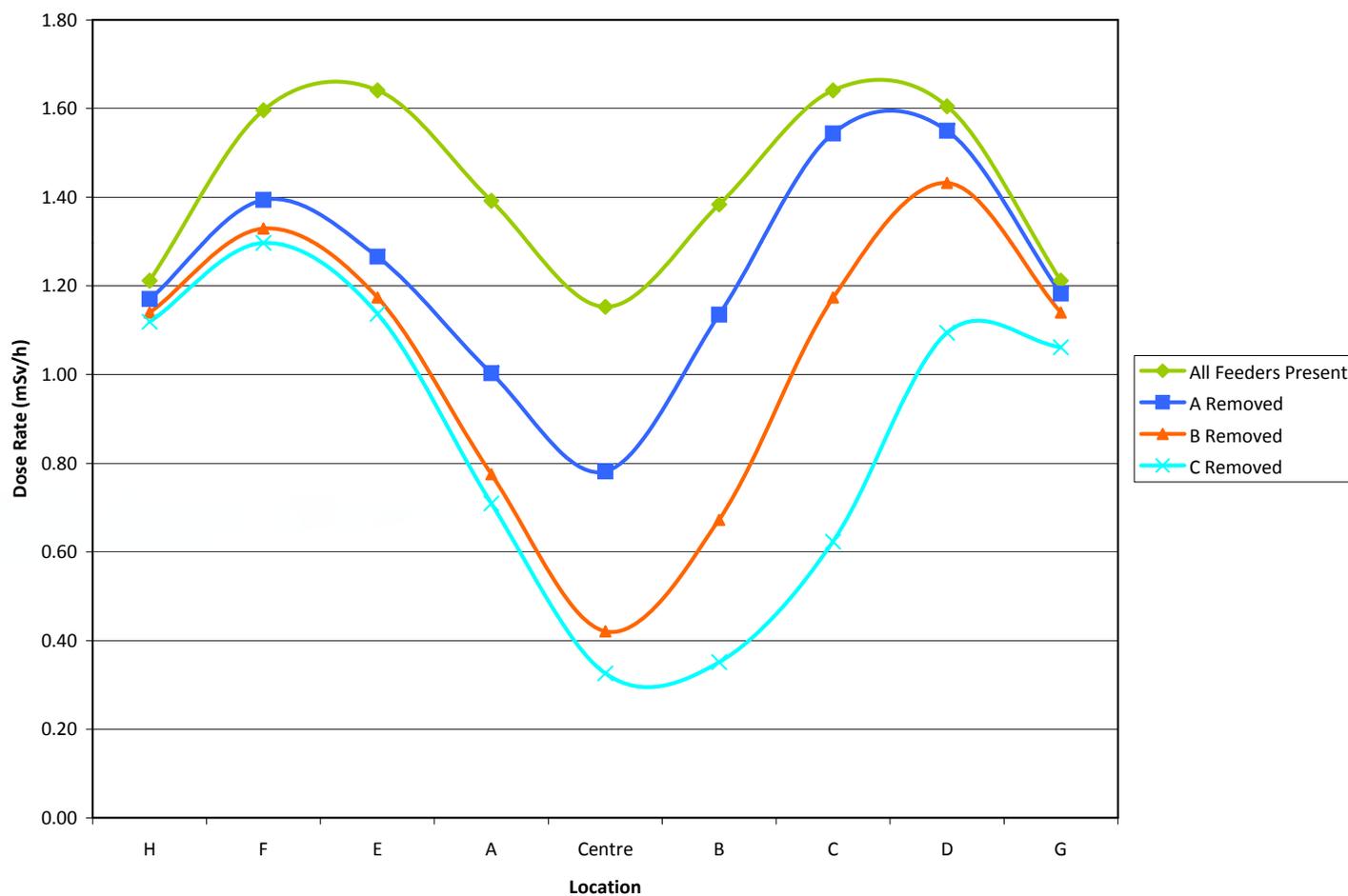


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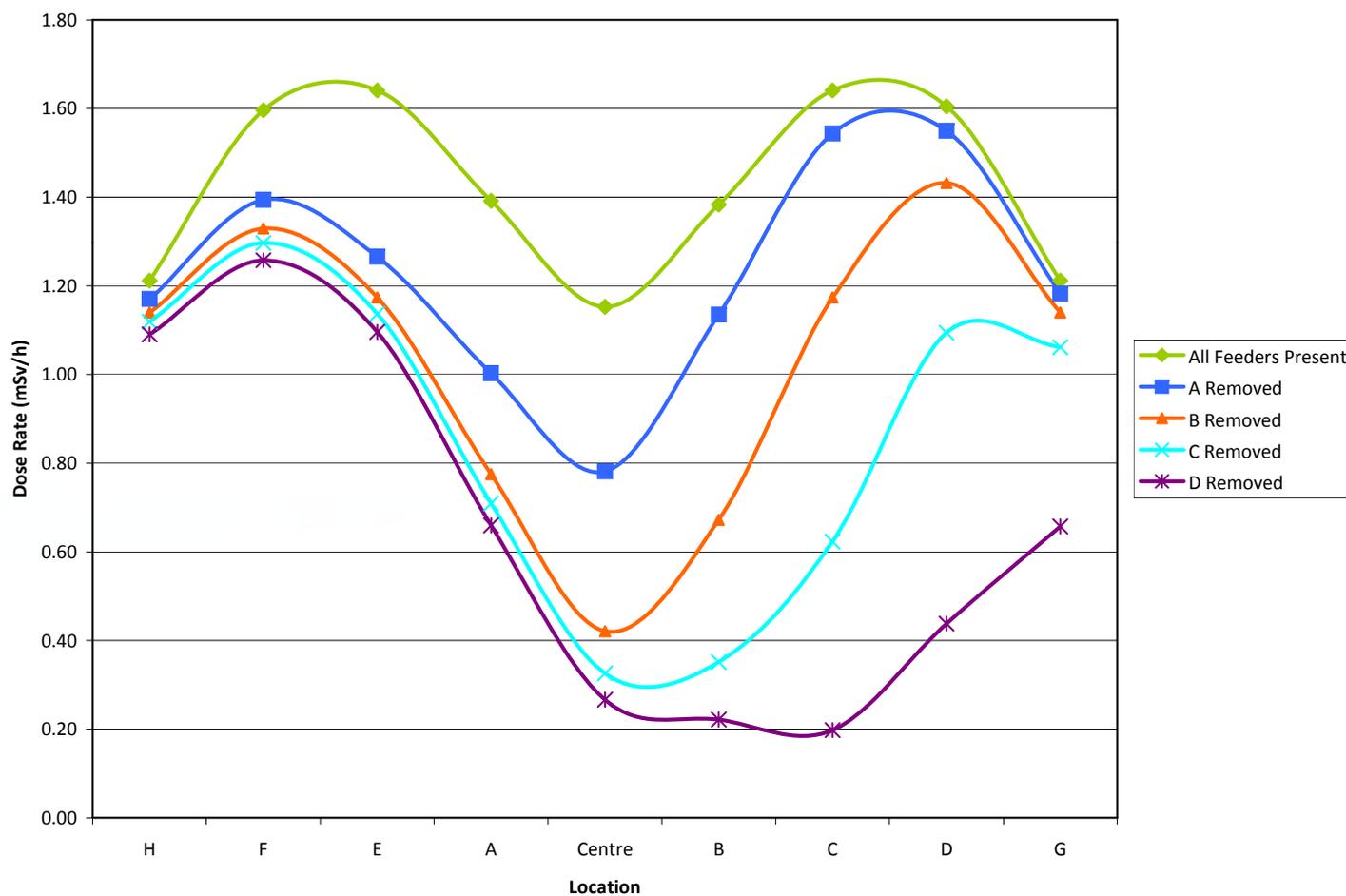


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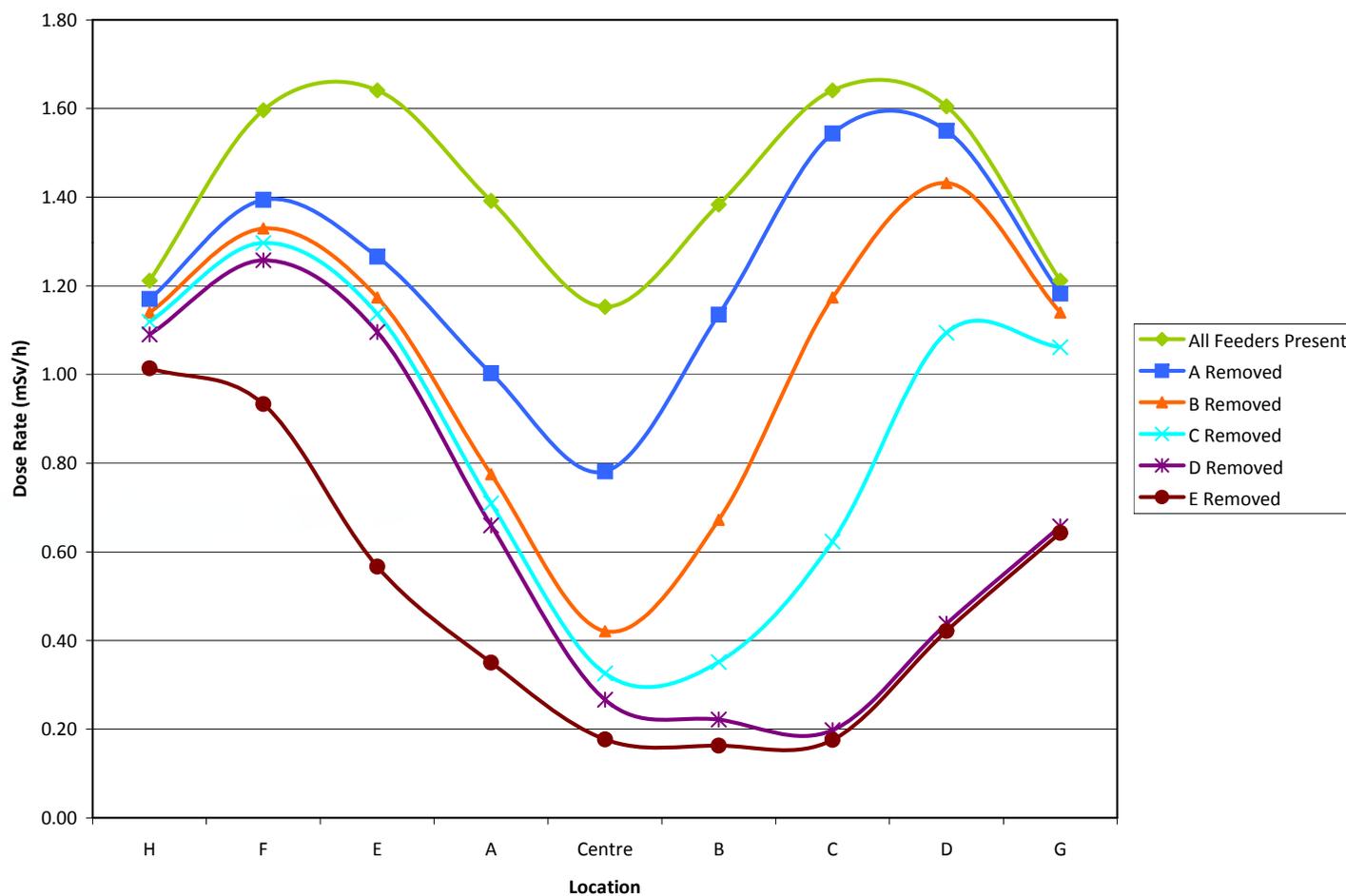


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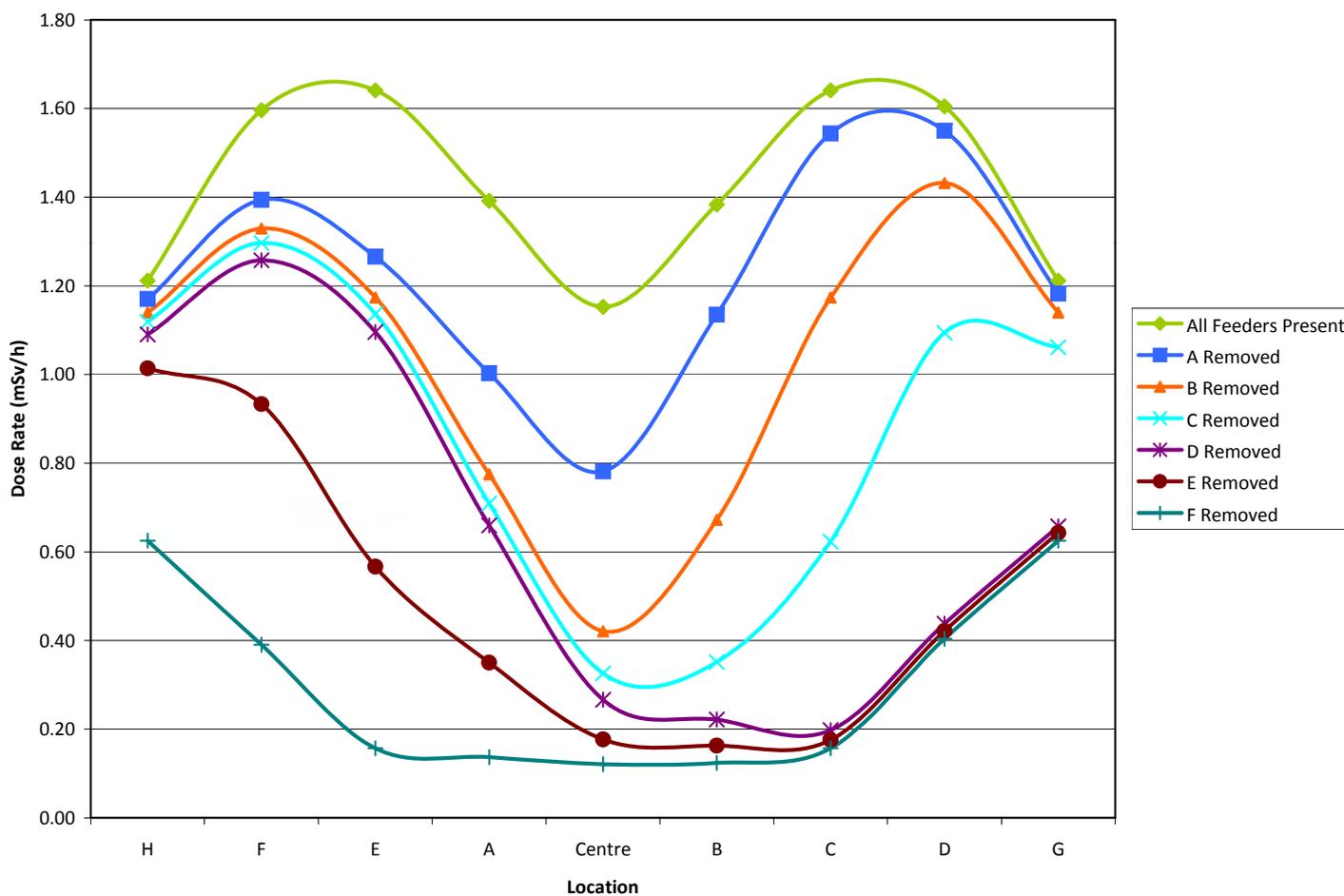


# Changing Dose Rates Across Front of Feeder Platform During Feeder Removal



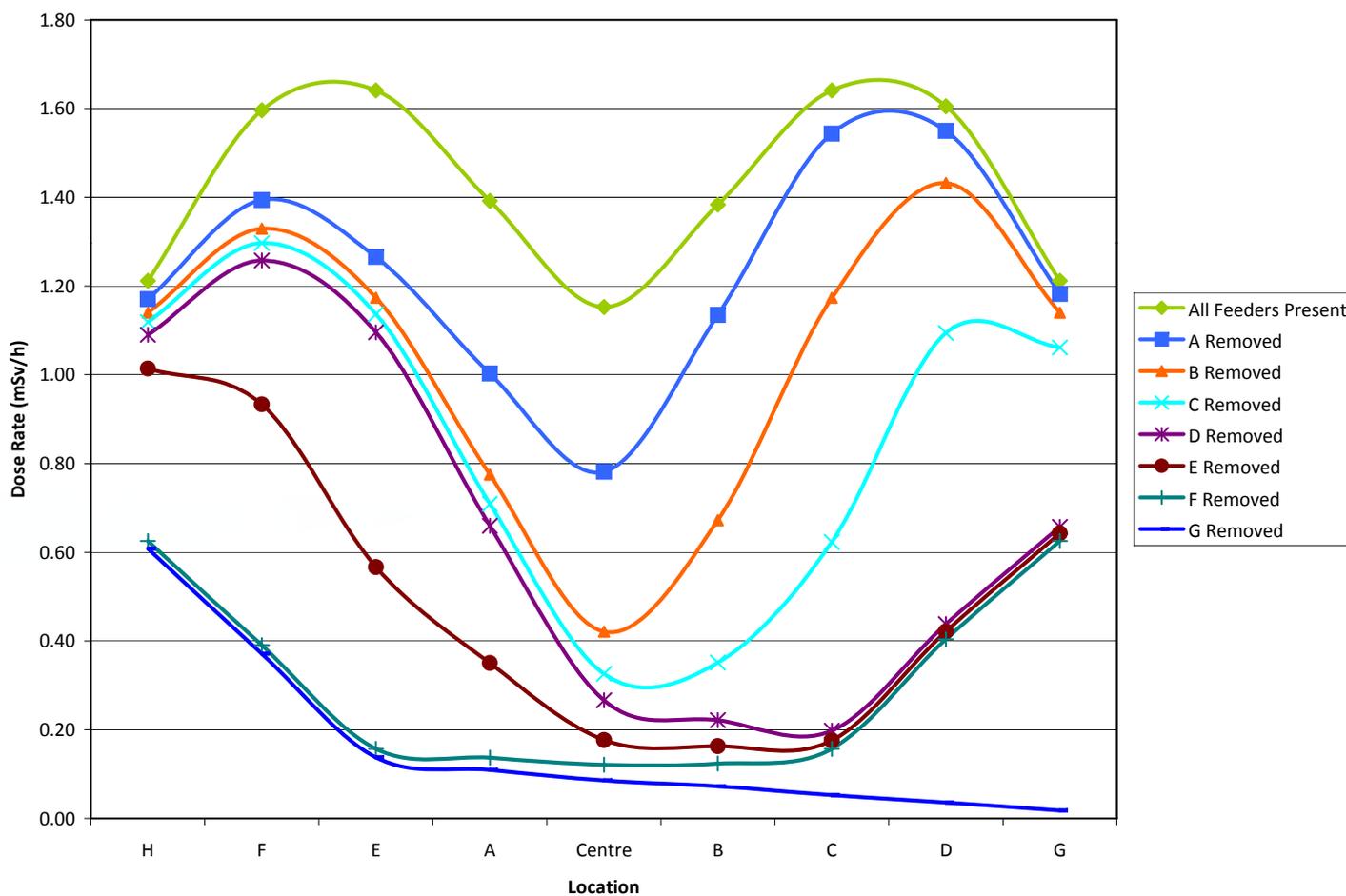


# Changing Dose Rates Across Front of Feeder Platform During Feeder Removal



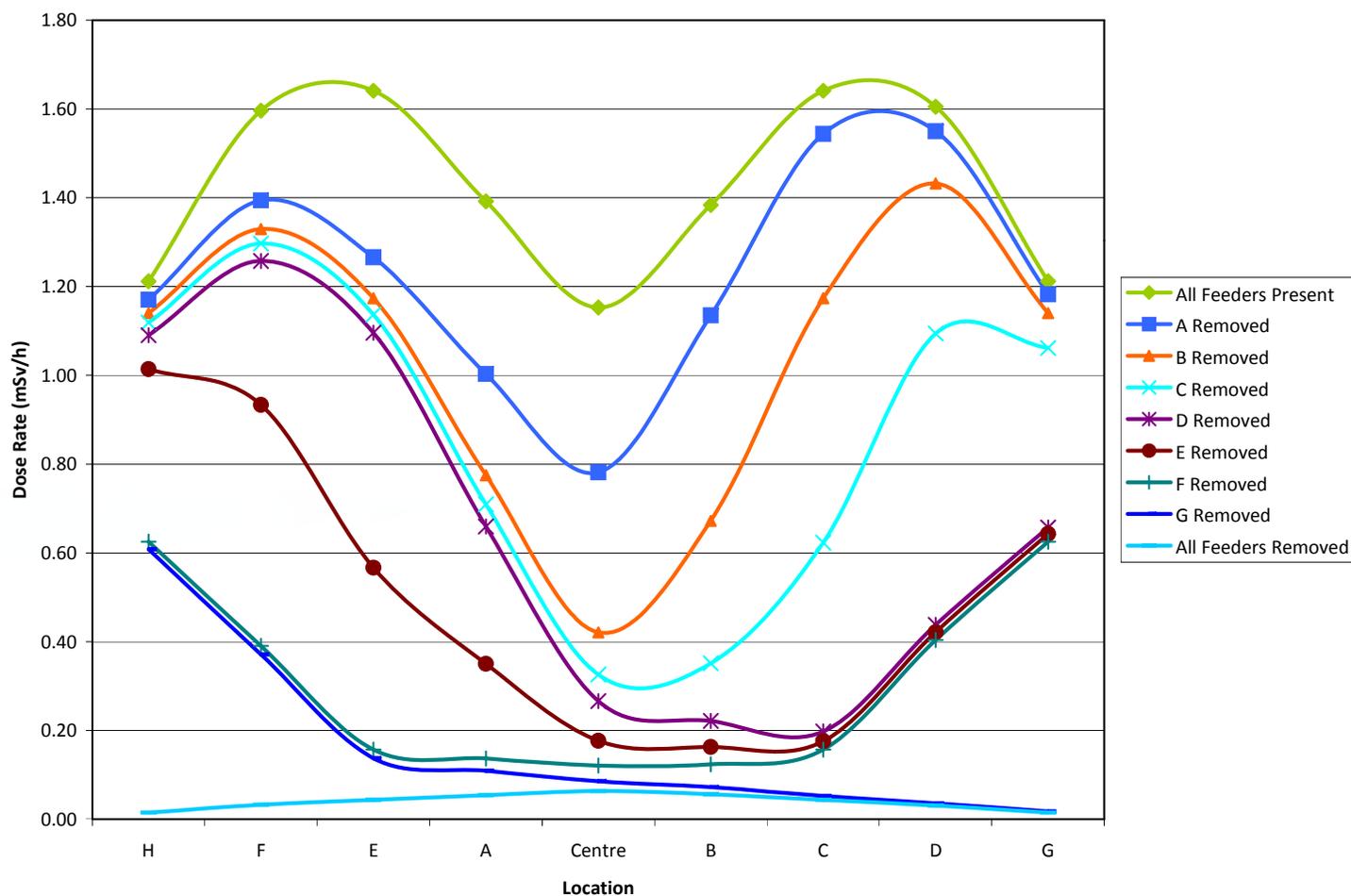


# Changing Dose Rates Across Front of Feeder Platform During Feeder Removal





# Changing Dose Rates Across Front of Feeder Platform During Feeder Removal

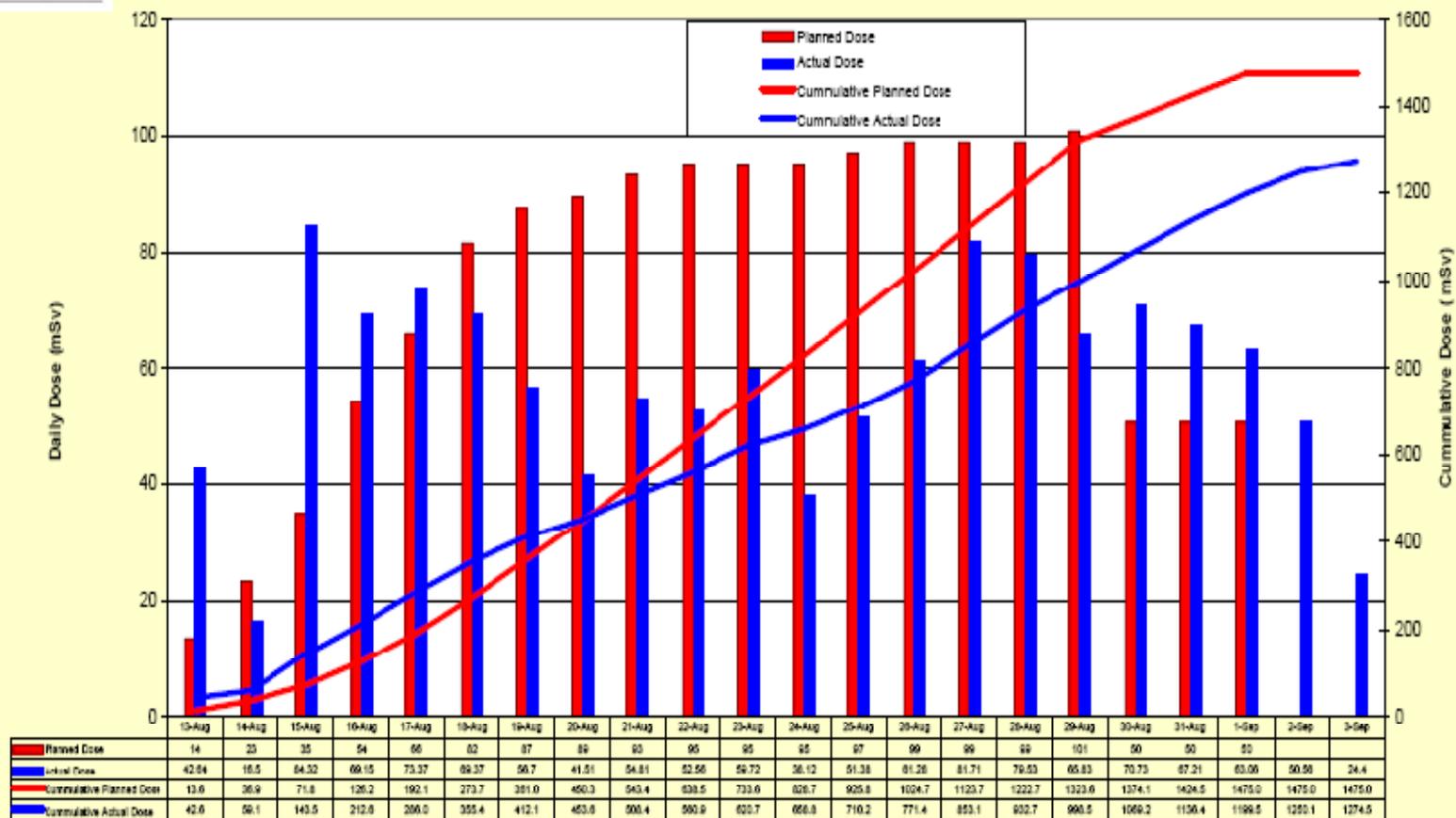




12/08/2008



### Collective PAD Dose -Feeder Removal

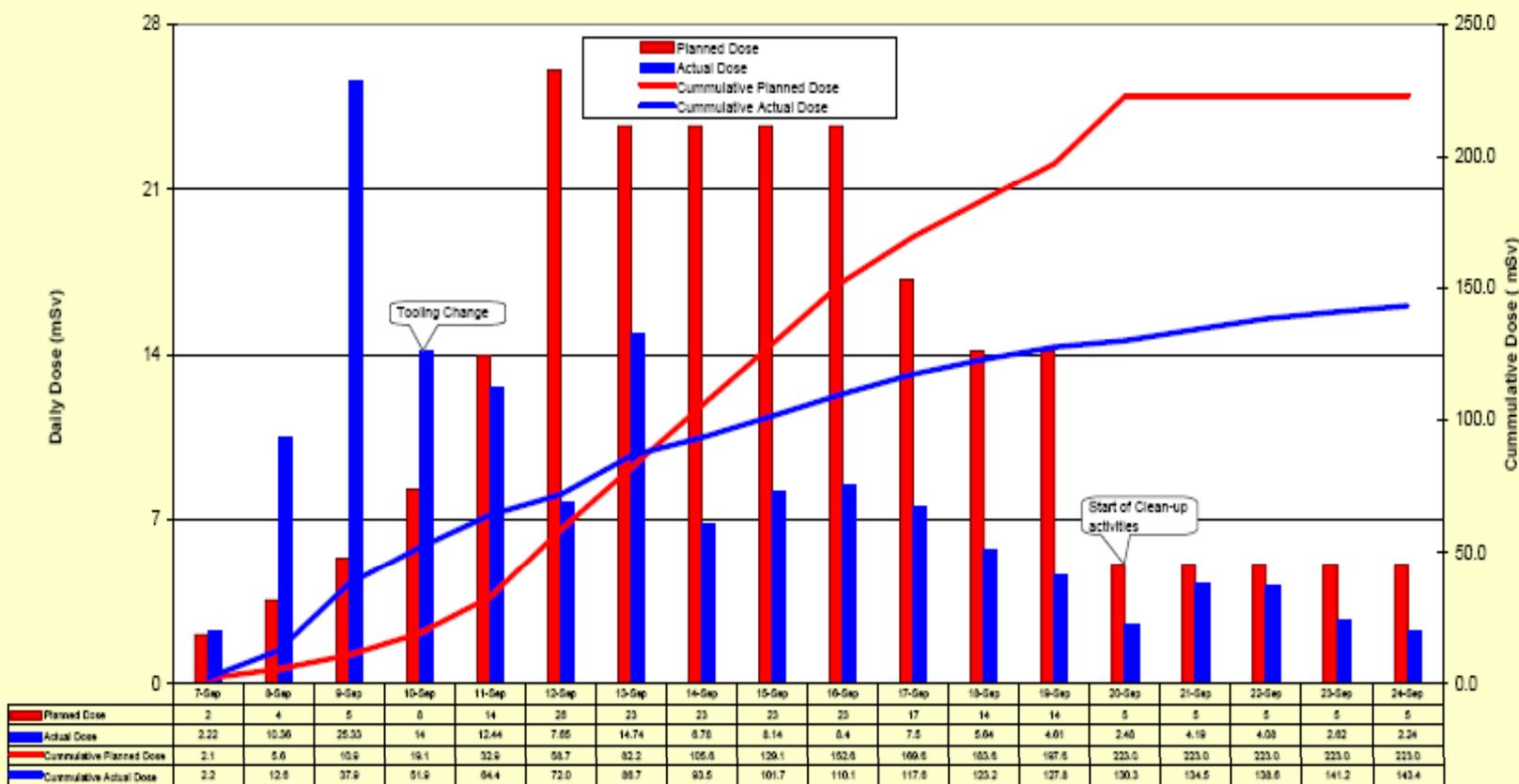




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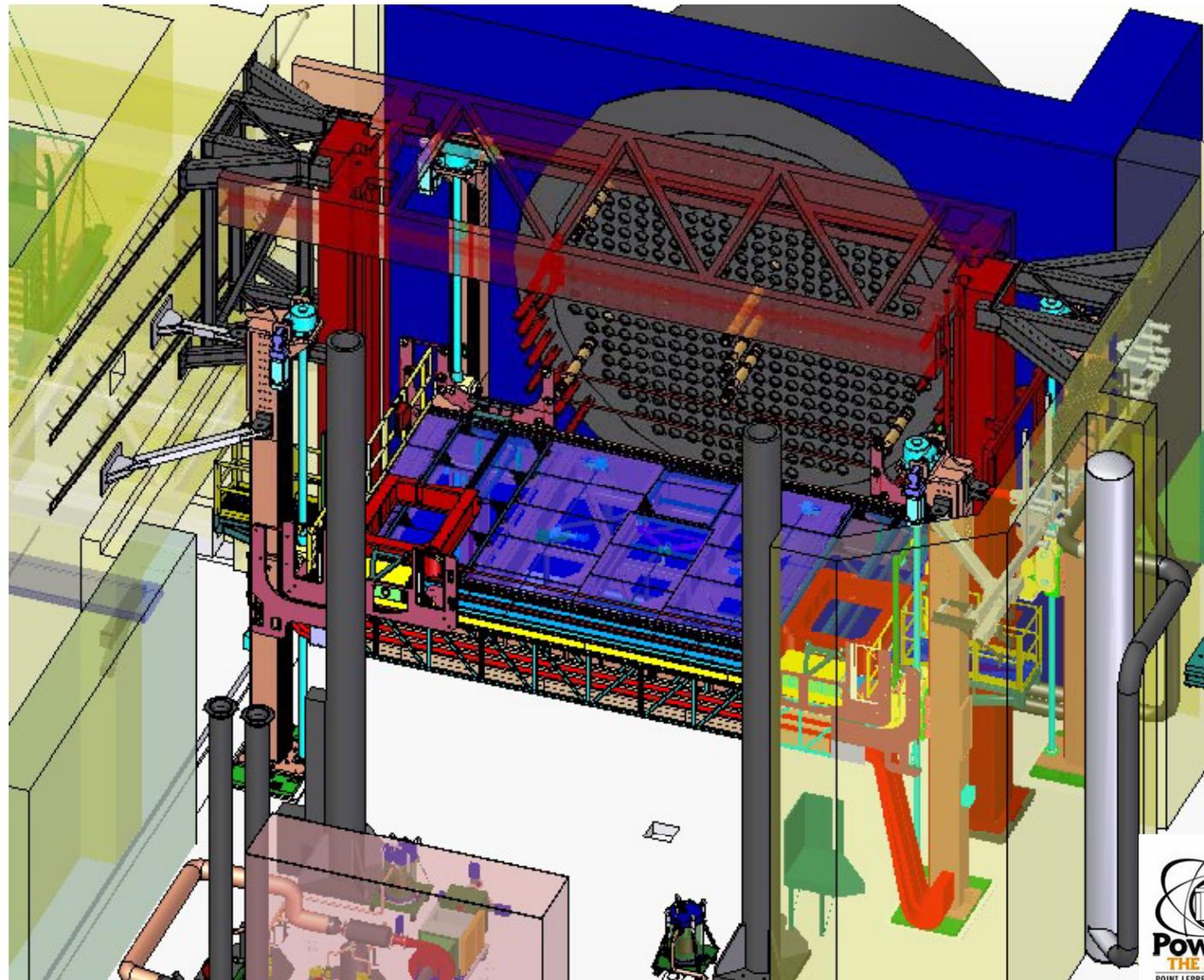


### Collective PAD Dose -Feeder STUB Removal REP 14677





# Install Fuel Channel Platform

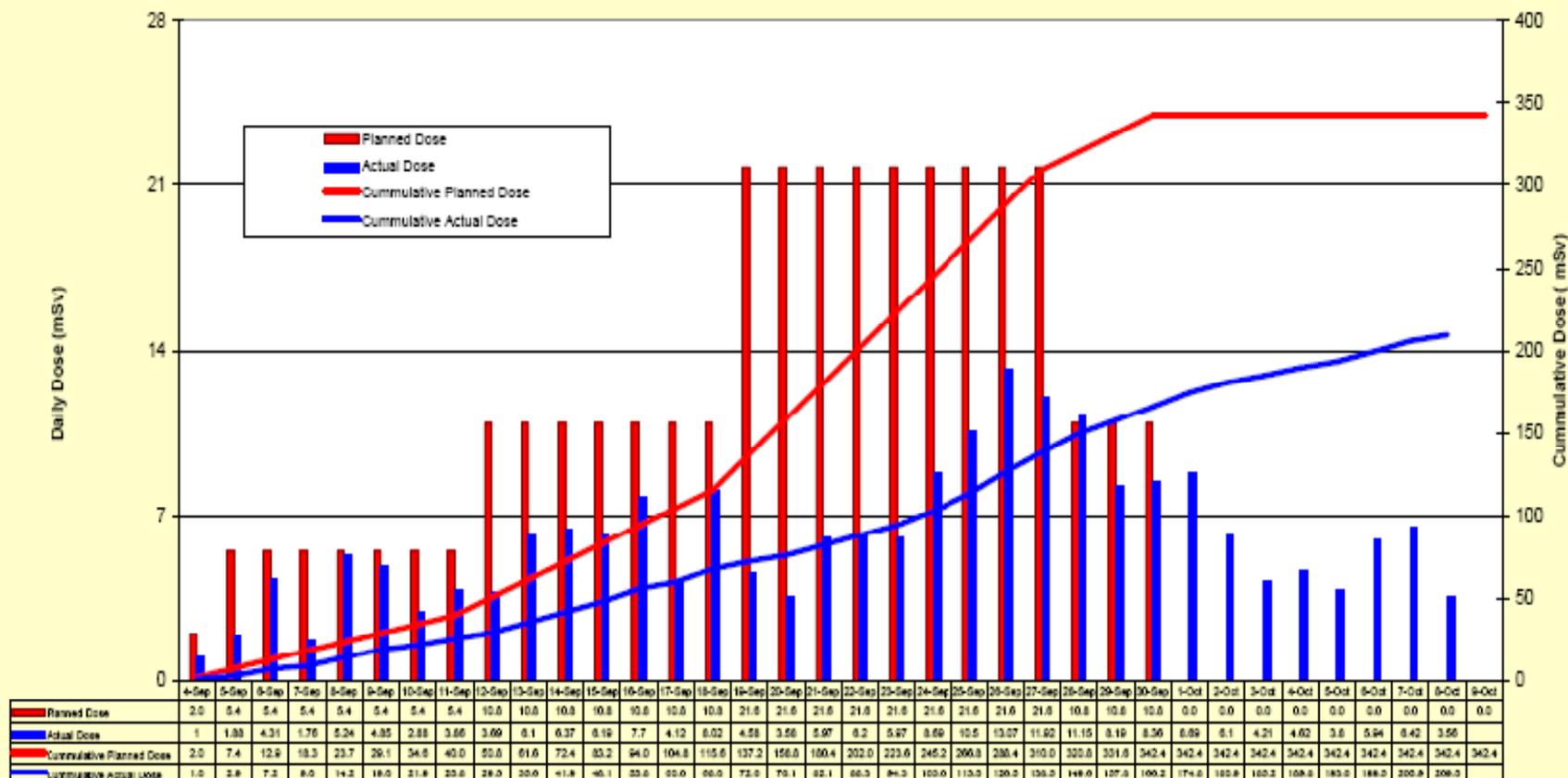




11/19/2008



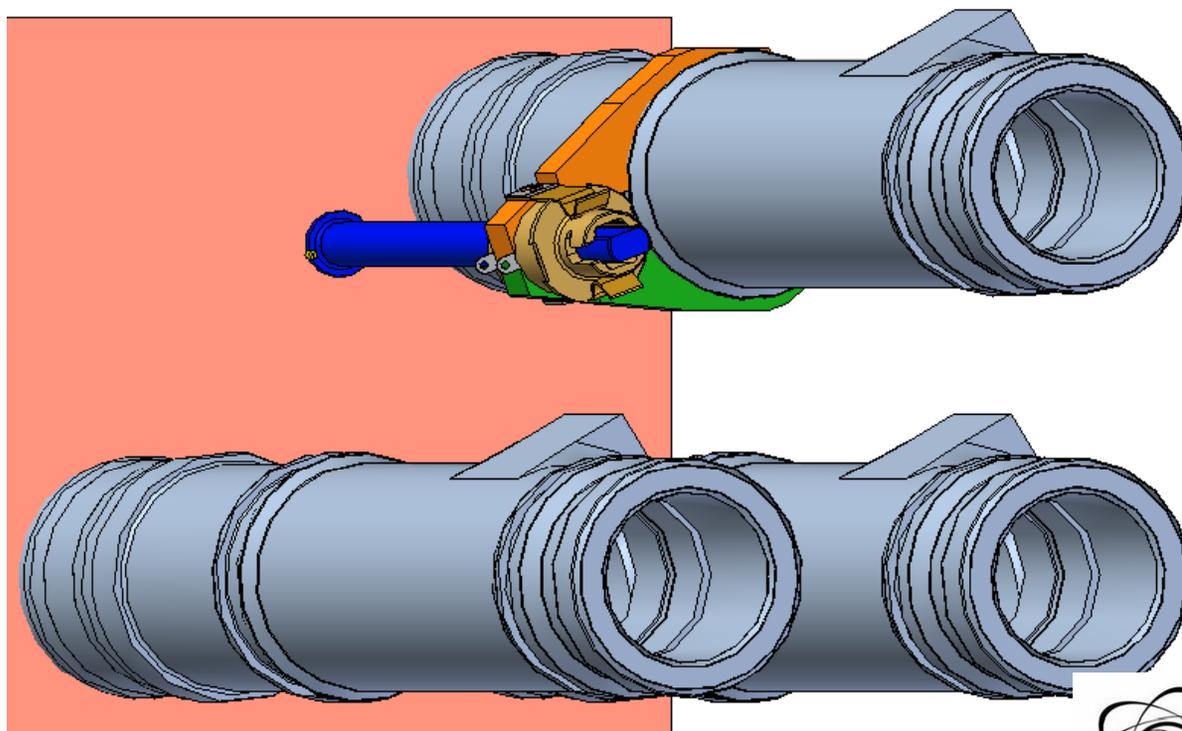
### Collective PAD Dose -Fuel Channel Platform REP #s 14910, 14918, 14923 September 1- October 7





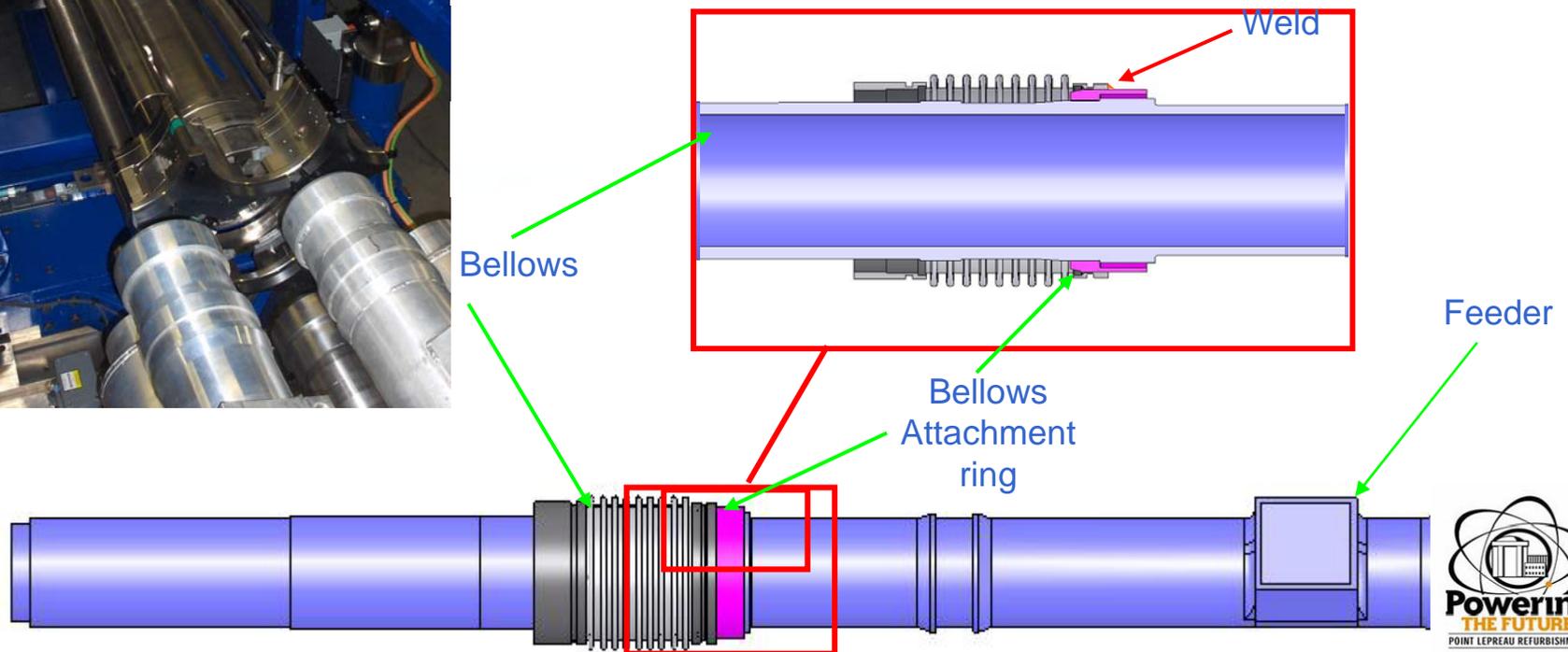
# Positioning Assembly Removal

Variety of hand tools (including catch trays) to remove PA hardware





# Cut Annulus Bellows from End Fitting

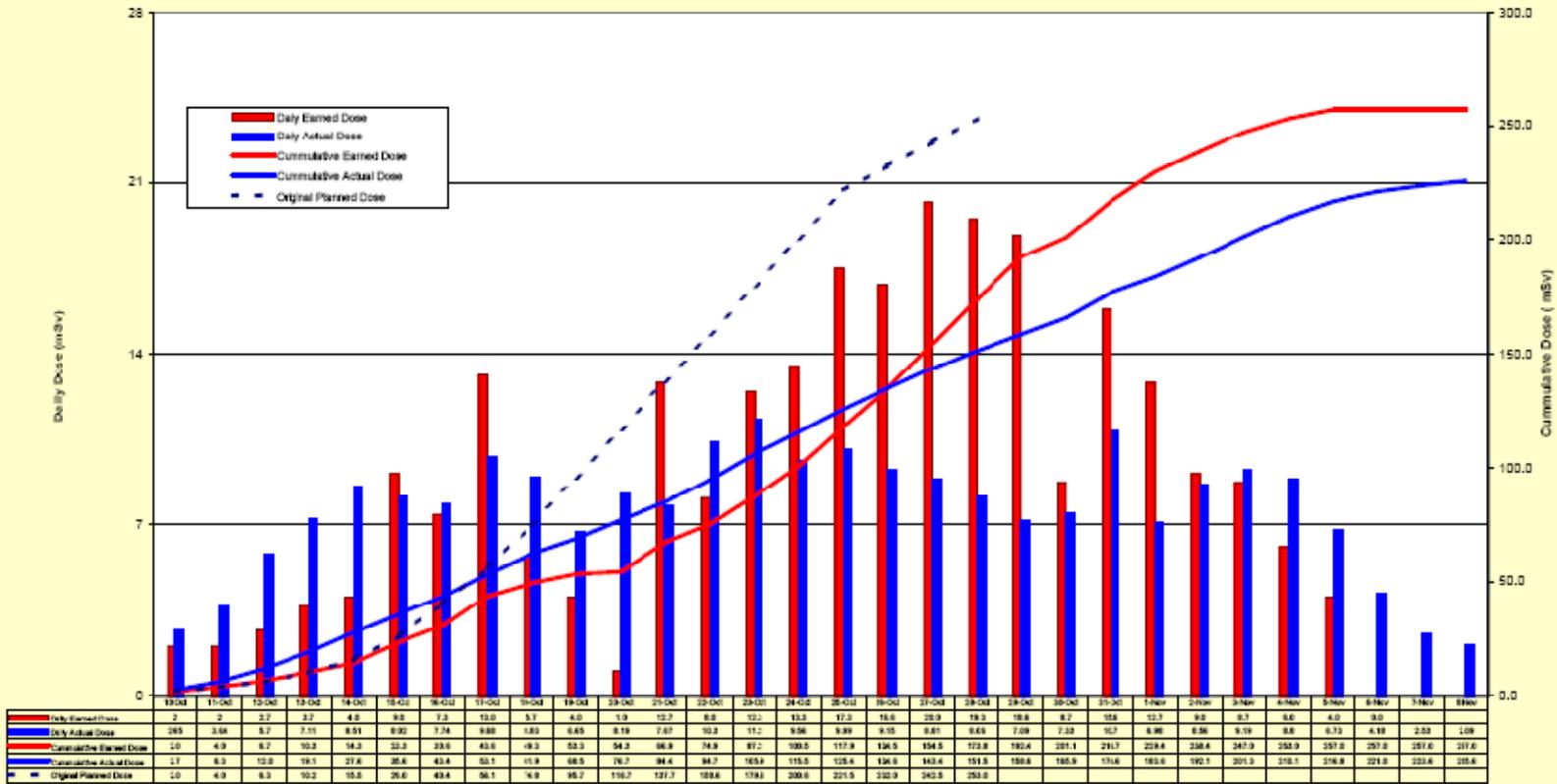




11/10/2008



### Collective PAD Dose -Bellows Cutting REP #s: 14747, 14751



AbUL ALAKA SECTION

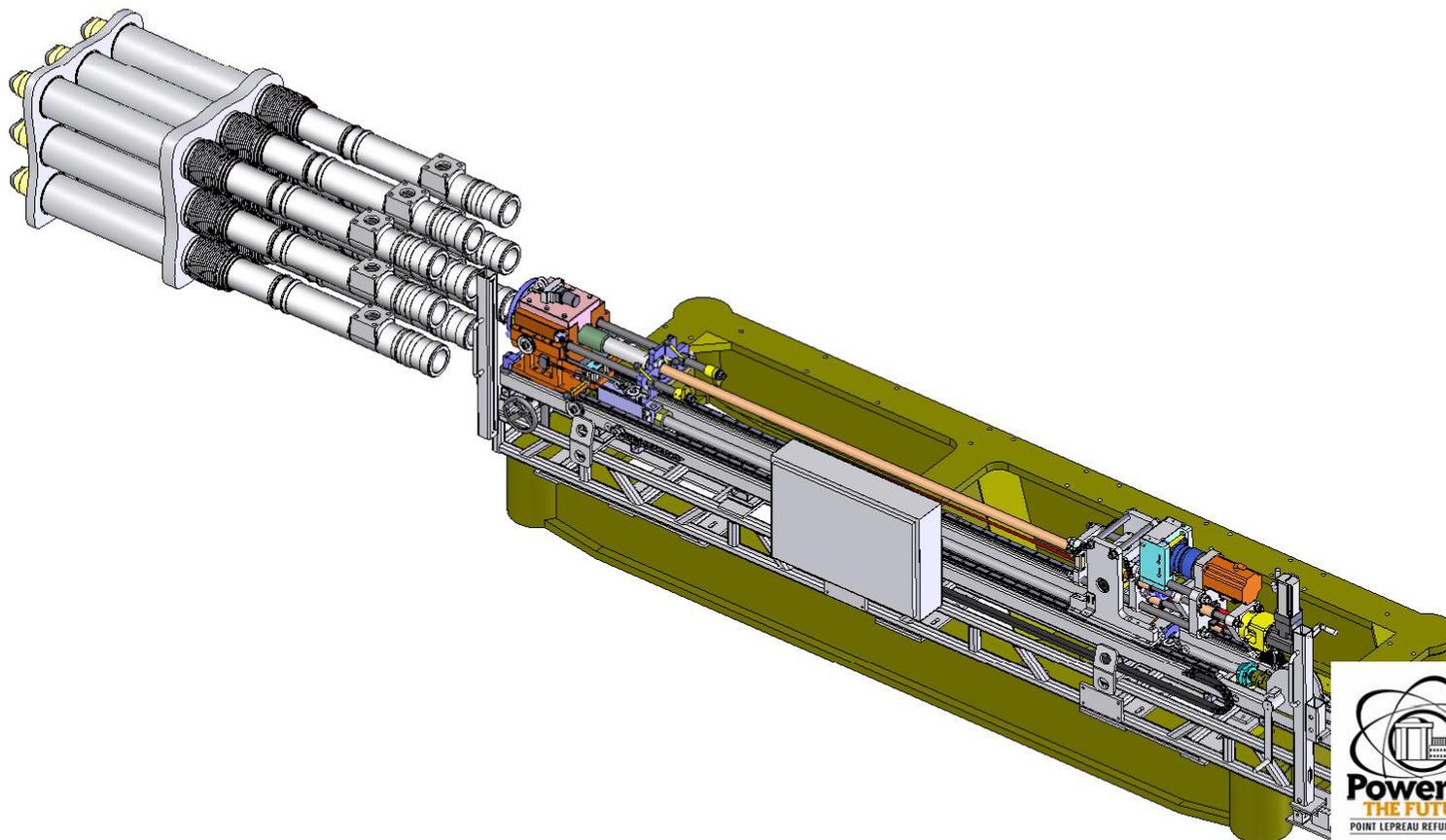
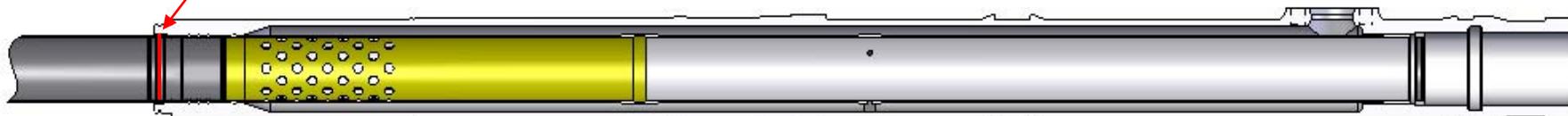
Final Update

Updated Nov 10th, 2008



# Cut Pressure Tubes

Cut Area

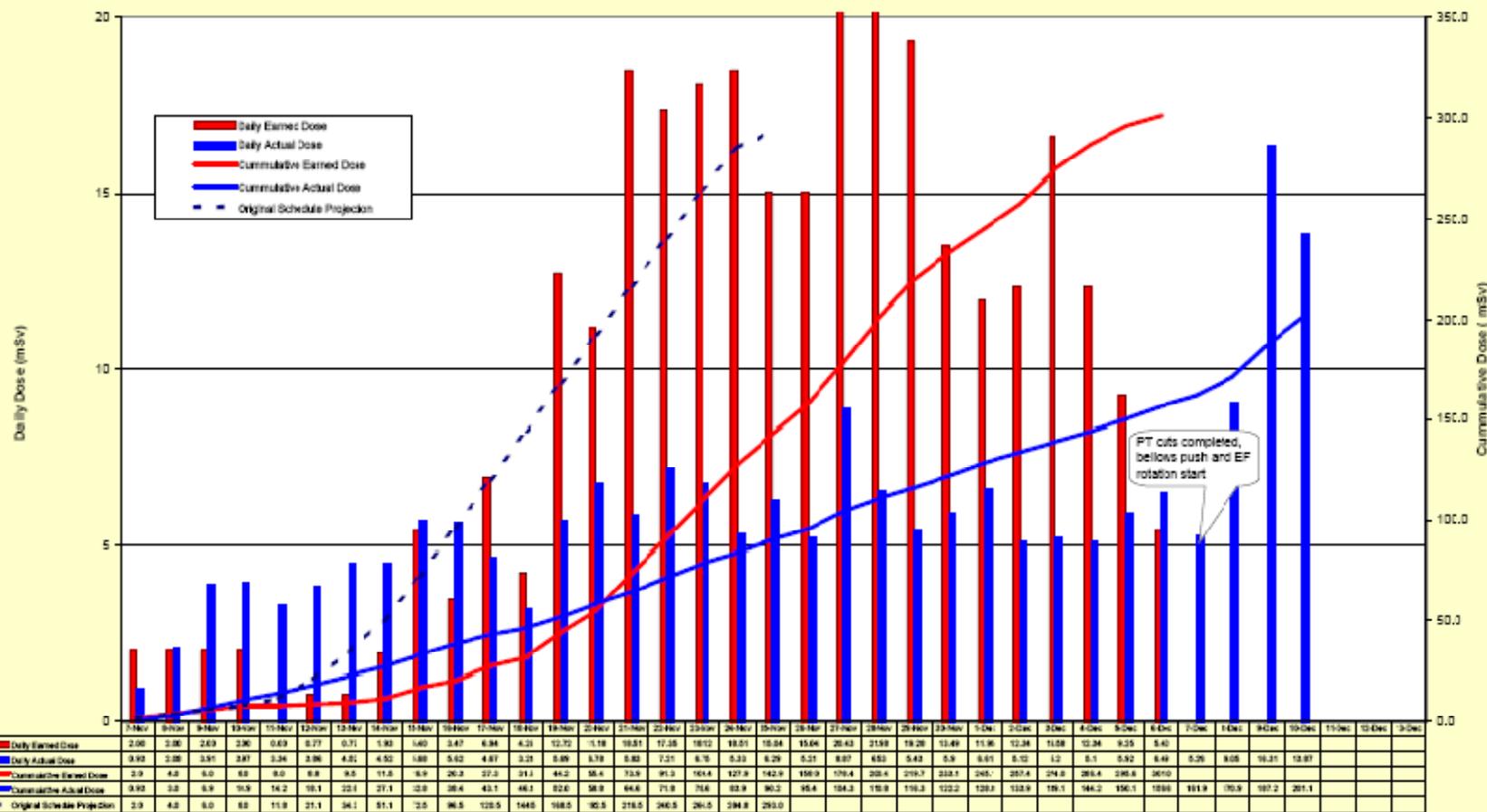




12/11/2008



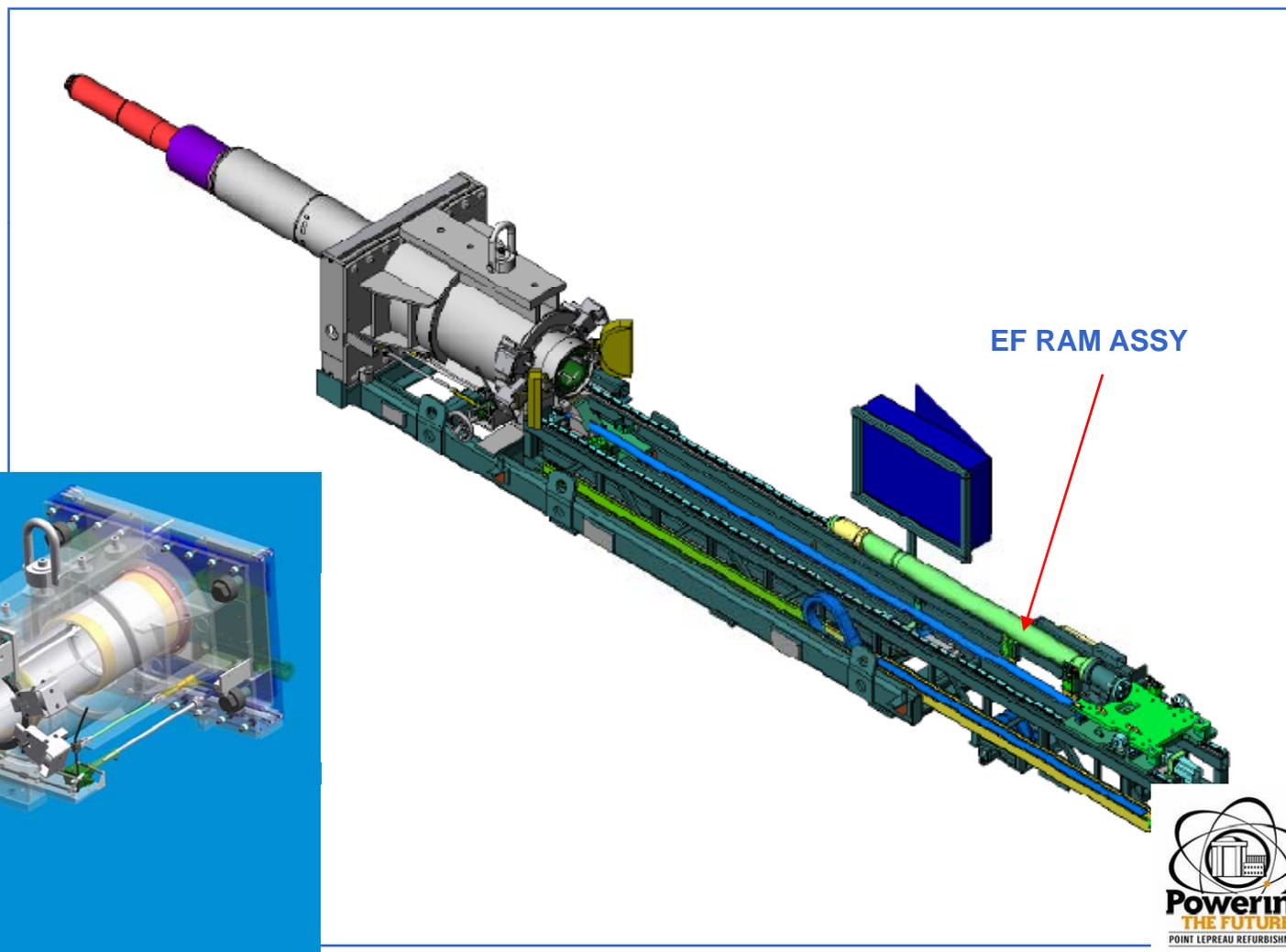
### Collective PAD Dose -Pressure Tube Cutting REP #s: 15103, 15116



~300 EFs still require rotation



# Remove End Fittings





# Shuttle Flask Dose Rates

- **Shielding Features**

- **Hot End**

- 5.6" of lead
    - 0.5" of tungsten

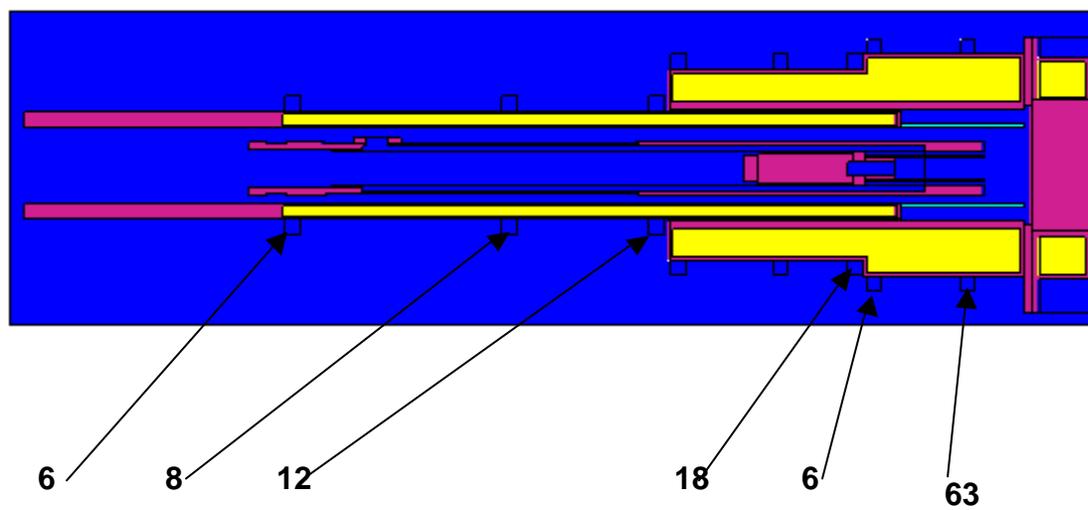
- **Mid**

- 3.5" of lead
    - 1.5" of lead

- **Cold End**

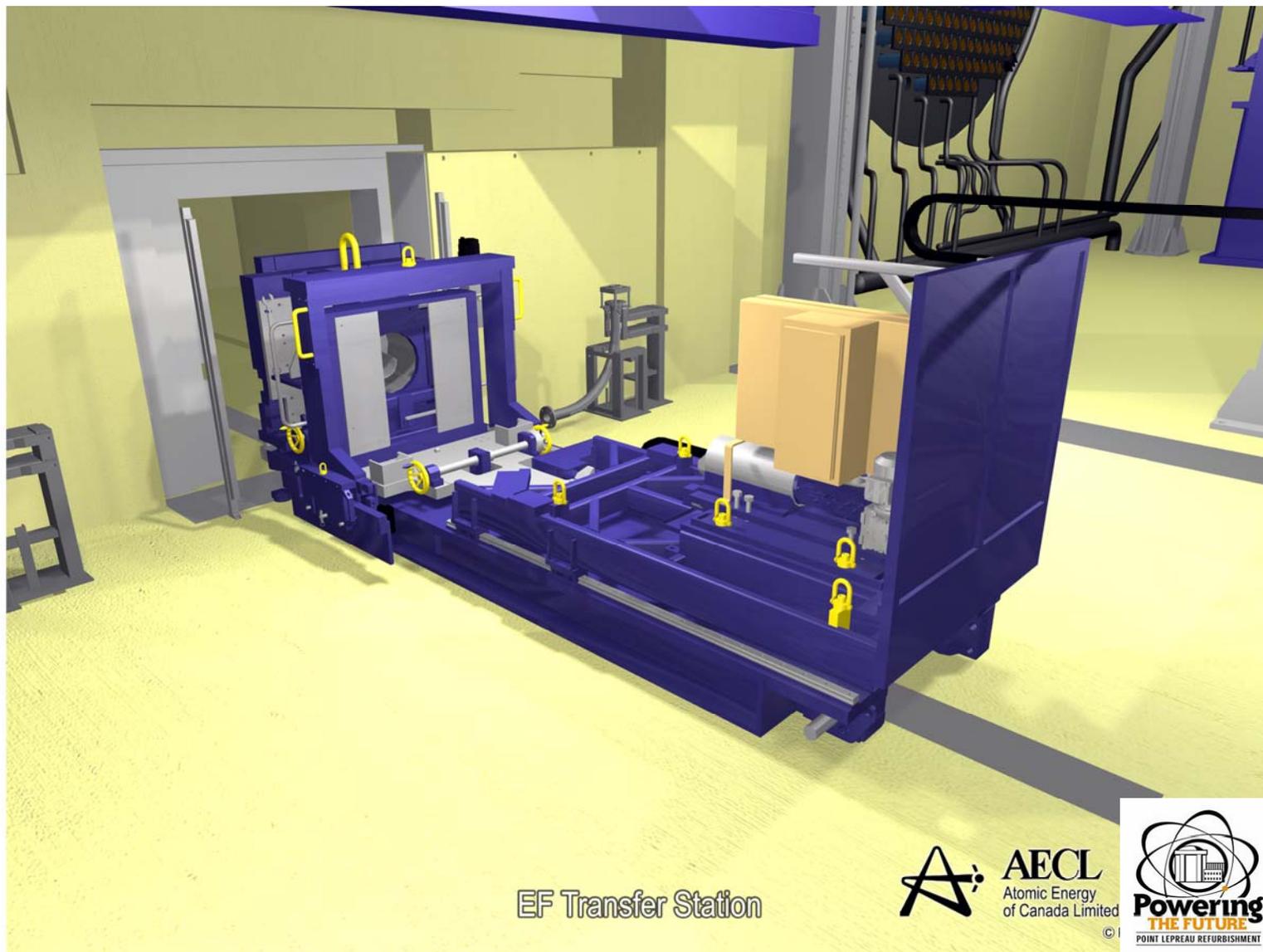
- 1.5" of lead

Dose Rates in microSv/h





# Remove End Fittings (Cont'd)



EF Transfer Station



**AECL**  
Atomic Energy  
of Canada Limited

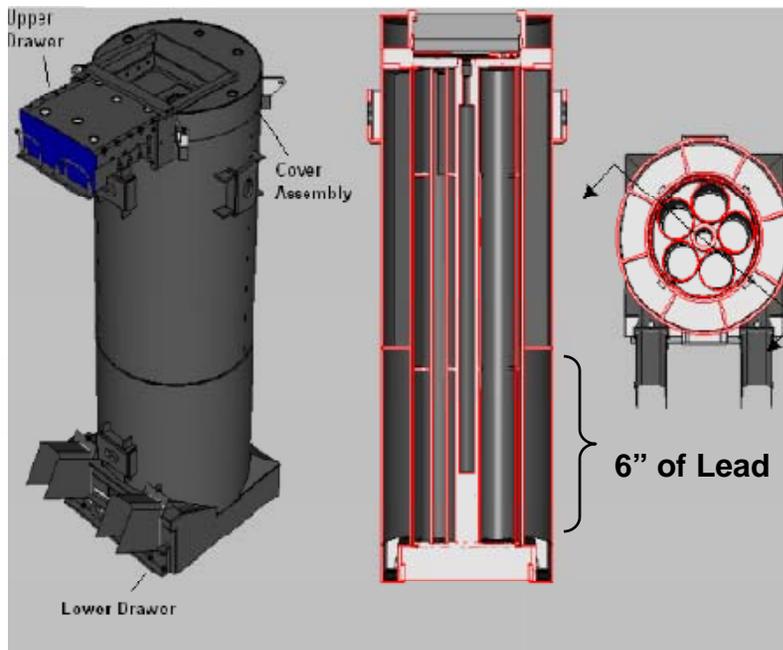


**Powering**  
THE FUTURE  
POINT LEPREAU REFURBISHMENT



# LWTF

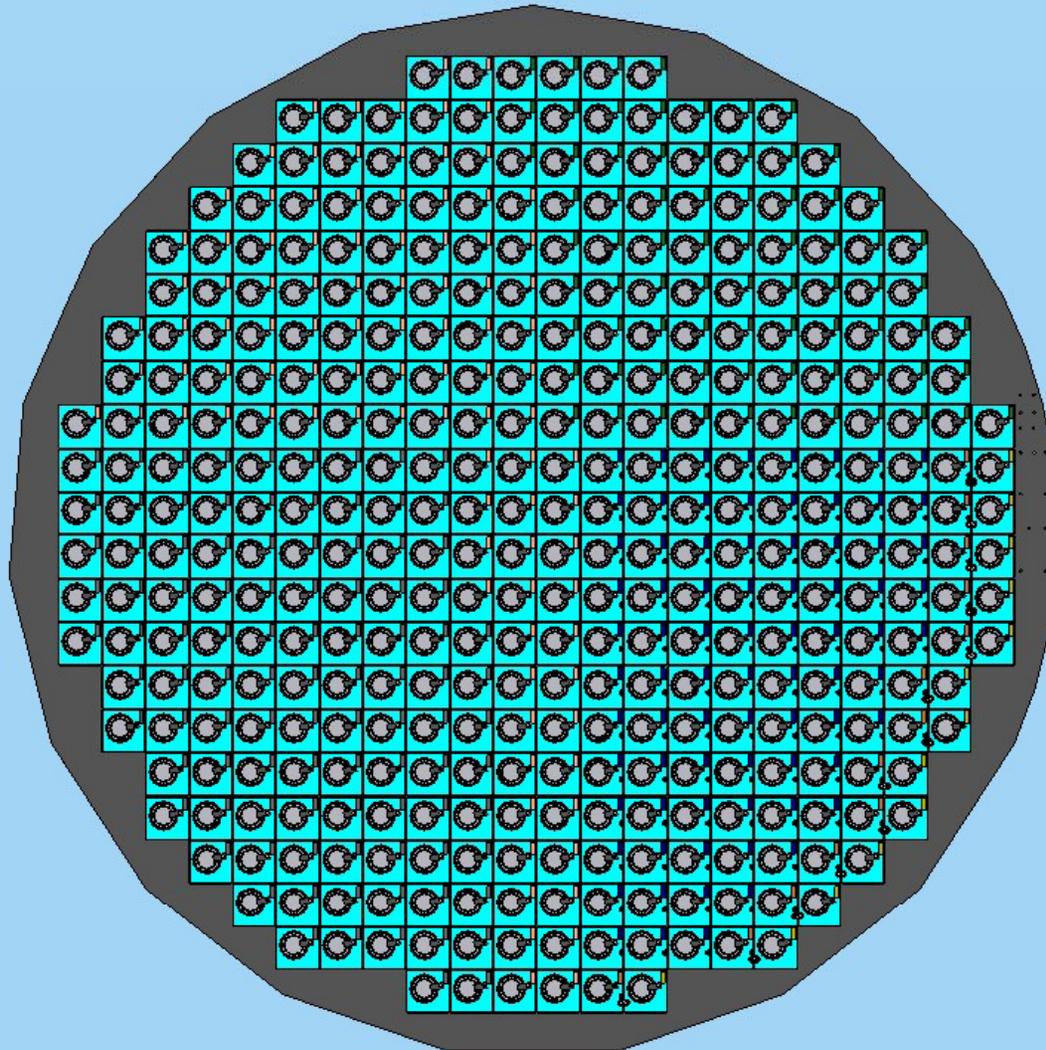
- Features 6" of lead shielding on hot end



- Maximum calculated contact dose rate of ~90 microSv/h from 5 EFs
- Dose rates in air region peak at ~60 microSv/h
- At the time of analysis PT stub was not included, However Shield Plug was modeled outside of the EF (Bounding Case)



# Remove End Fittings (Cont'd)





# Remove End Fittings (Cont'd)





# Remove Pressure Tubes

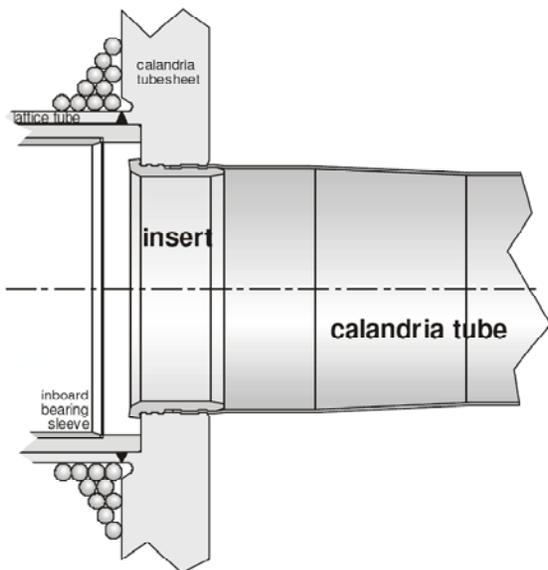


**VOLUME REDUCTION MACHINE**

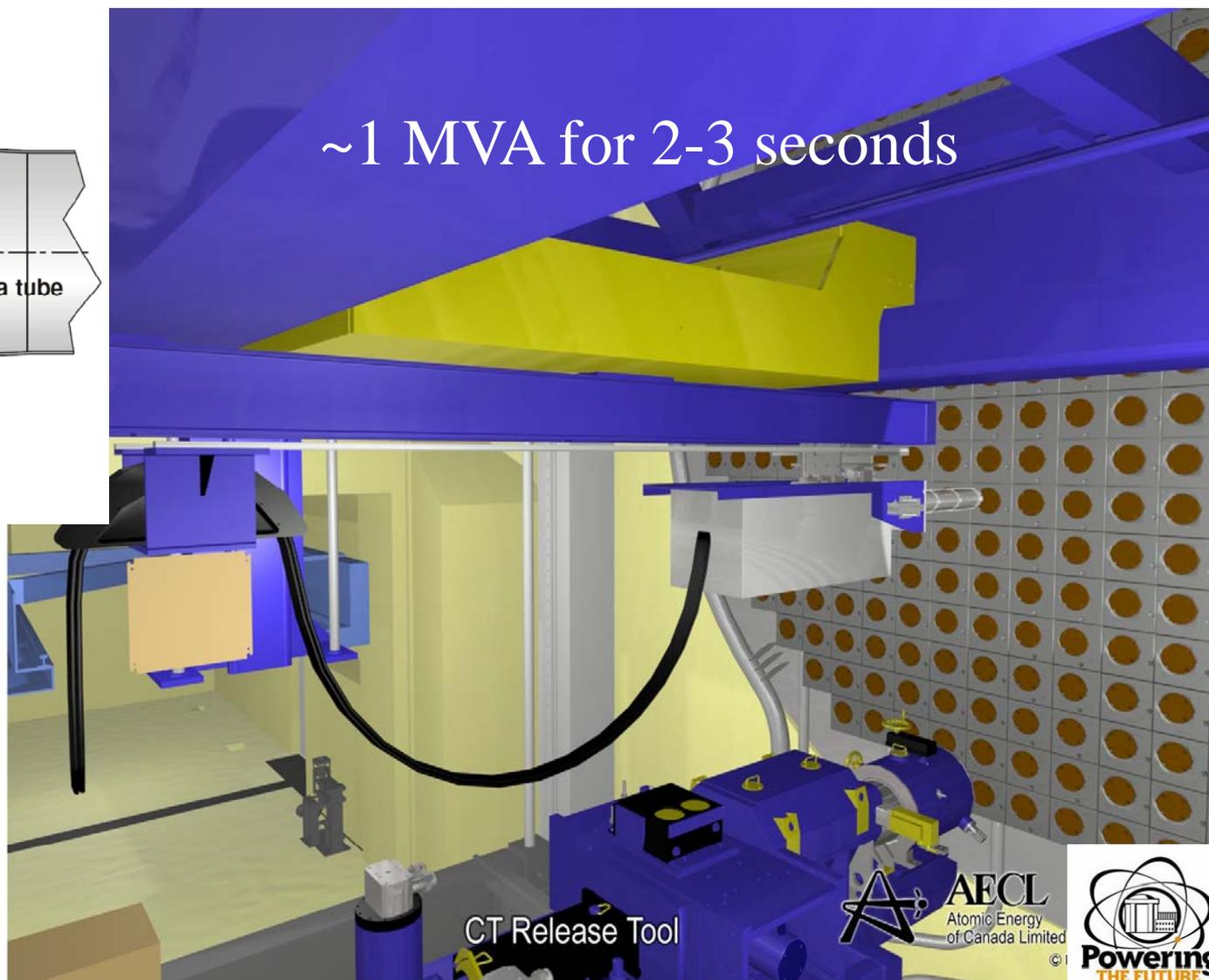
PTs are crushed and collected in the Small Waste Transfer Flask



# Release/Remove Calandria Tube Inserts



~1 MVA for 2-3 seconds



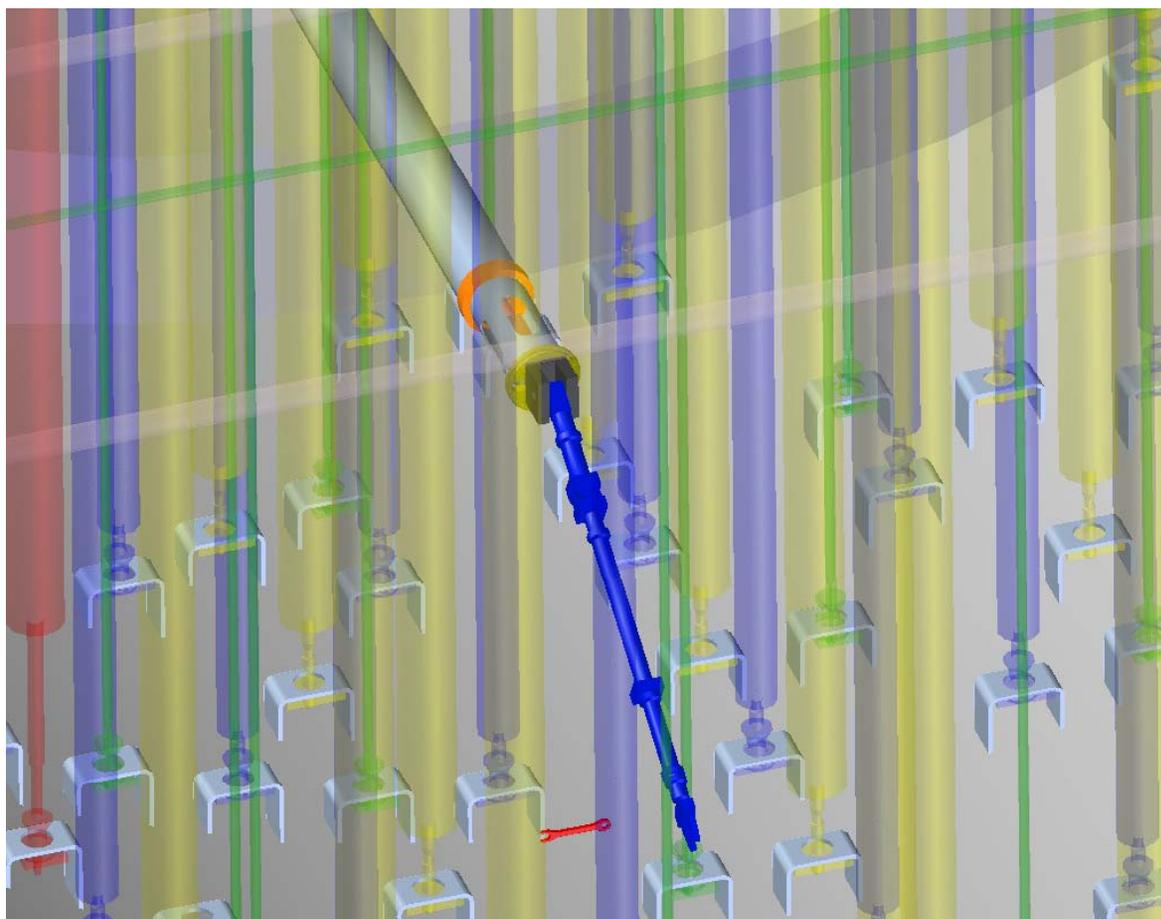
CT Release Tool





# Calandria Vessel Inspection

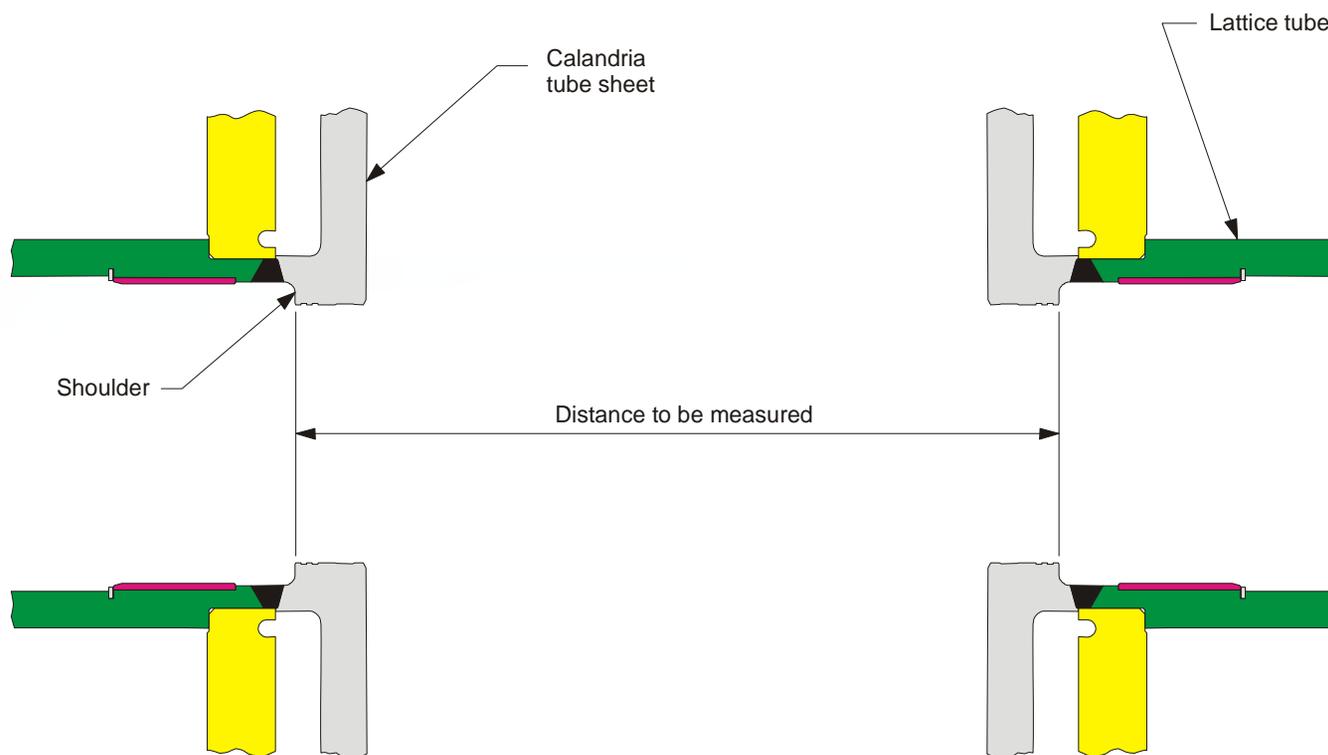
- Internal inspection of calandria vessel.





# Measure Tubesheet-to-Tubesheet Distance

- Needed for new CT trimming.
- Uses a laser tracker system.



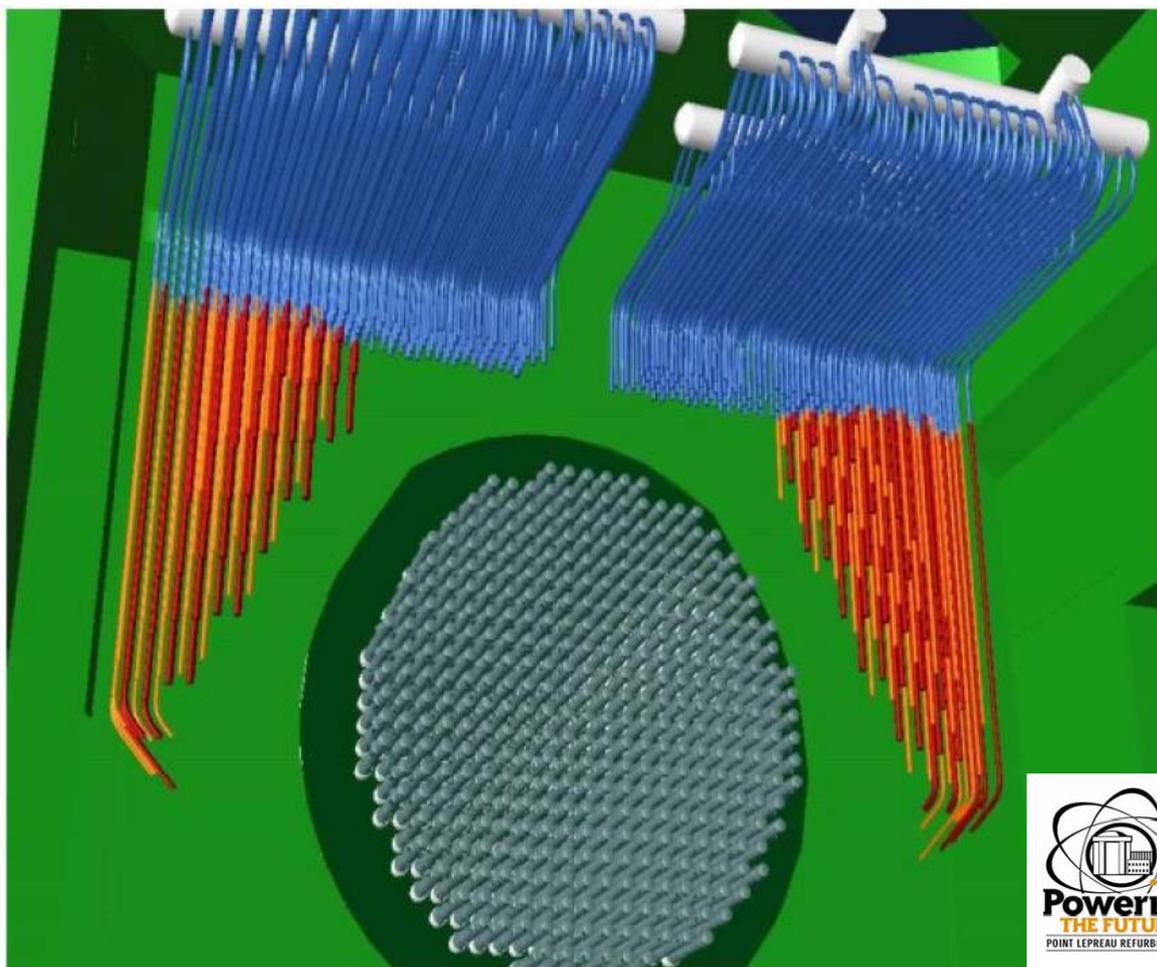


# Install Upper Feeders

- Upper feeders are fit up and welded.

760 welds  
requiring NDE

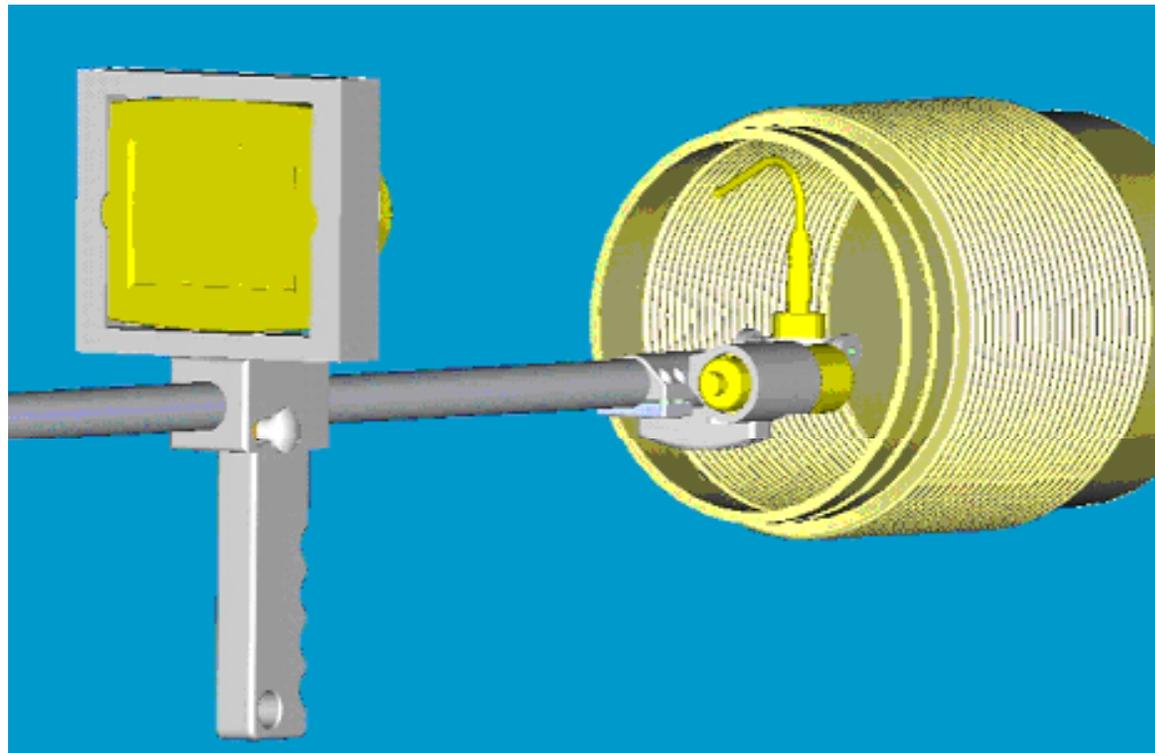
- RTDs and DN lines are also reinstalled.





# Bellows Deburring/Cleaning/Gauging/ Inspecting

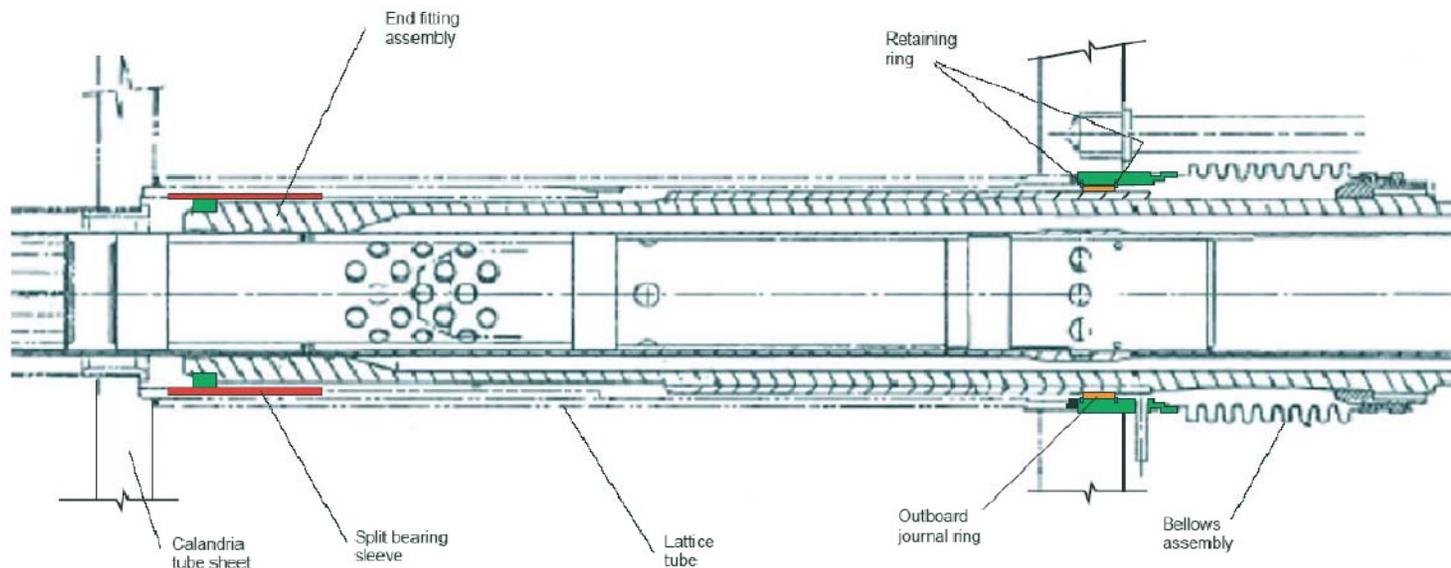
- Assessing fitness for extended service





# Clean and Inspect Lattice Tube and Bearings

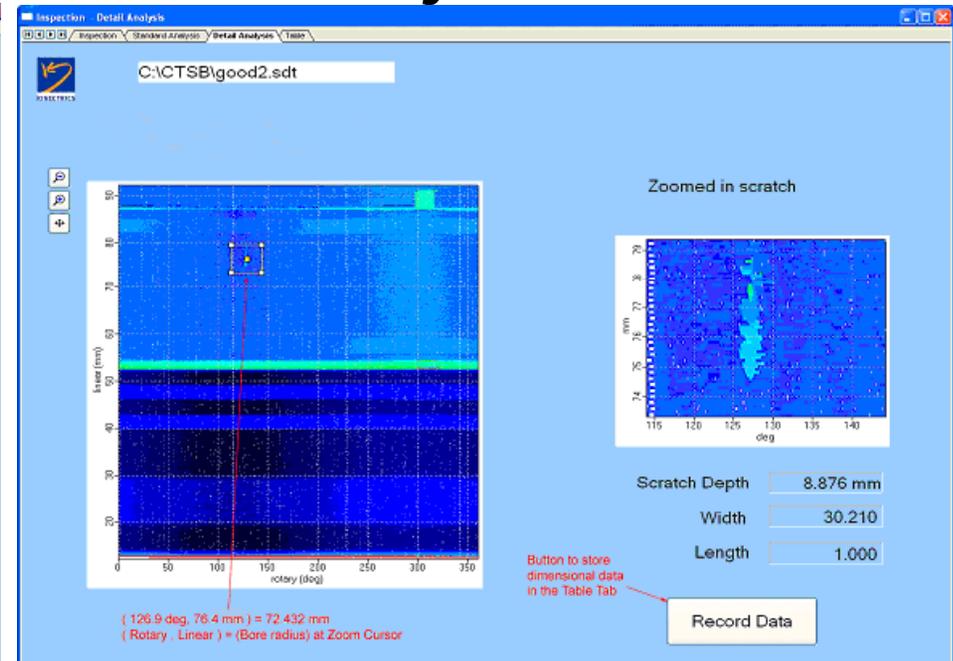
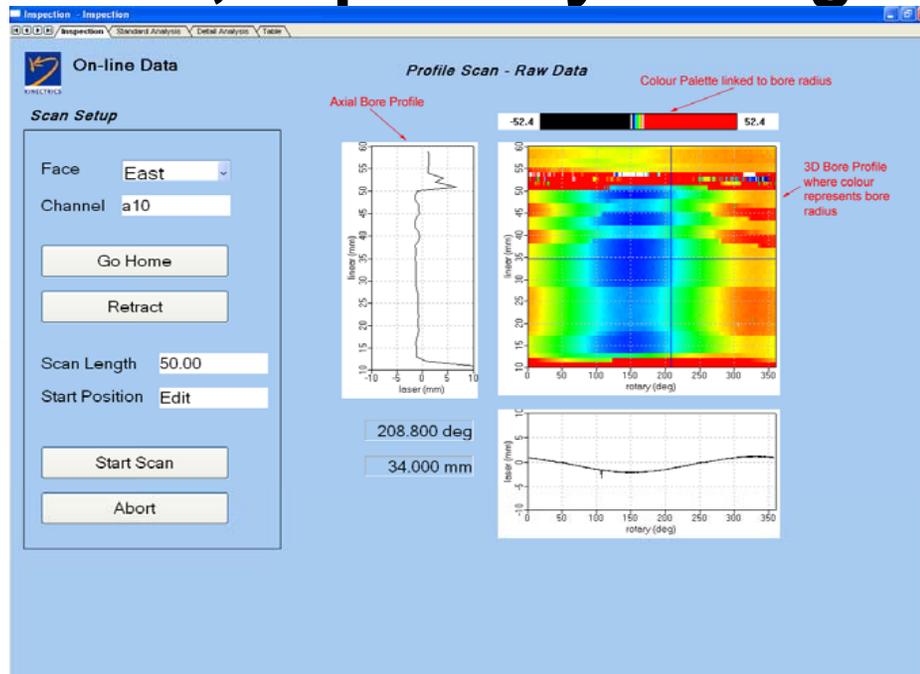
- Assessment of fitness for extended service.
- Bearings can be replaced if required.





# Calandria Tubesheet Bore Cleaning and Inspection

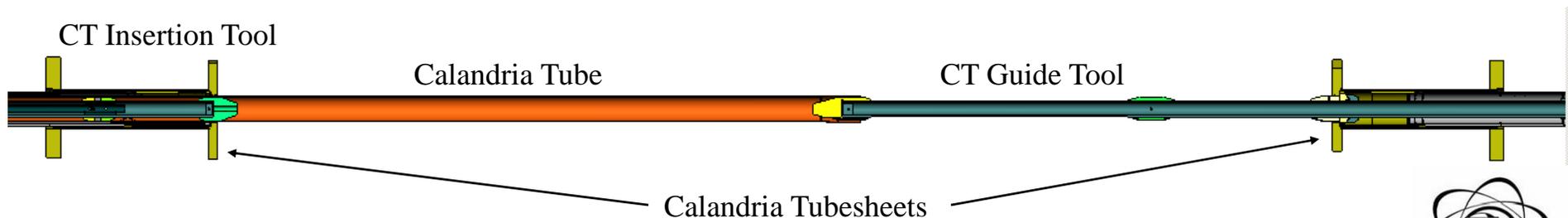
- To ensure the CTSB is fit for extended service life, especially for a good CT rolled joint.





# Insert/Roll New Calandria Tubes

- Coordinated effort from both reactor faces:
- New CTs are loaded onto worktable and inserted into lattice site
- Tool on receiving side travels part-way across core to “pick up” the CT and guide to the far tubesheet.





# Subassembly Prep and Insertion

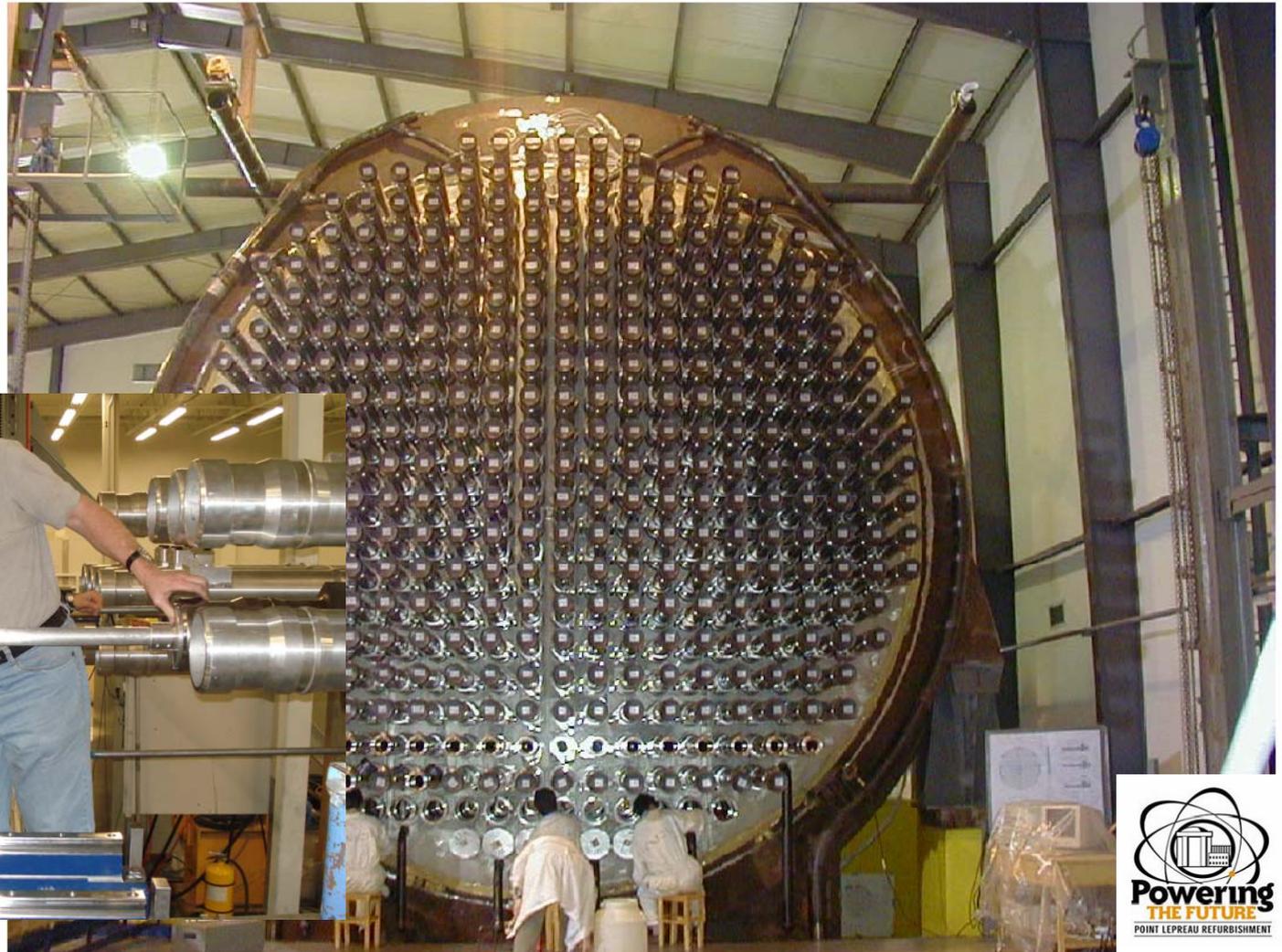
- Subassemblies (PT with EF rolled on one end) are prepared in the AECL Saint John facilities.
- Subassemblies are inserted from the A side (east).
- Datum plane reference is used to place and restrain subassemblies.





# Position and Roll Second End Fitting

- On west face end fittings will be rolled onto the PTs.





# Weld Annulus Bellows to End Fitting

- Done using the “green machine” from previous projects.





# Install Lower Feeders

- **Lowers feeders are first connected to the end fittings, then aligned to the upper feeders for the field weld.**
- **No other retube work can take place at this time.**
- **Installed using both Feeder Platform and Fuel Channel Platform**



# Feeder NDE

- **Conventional Radiography**
  - 1520 Welds
  - Up to 4 shots per weld
- **Significant Critical Path Impact**
  - Radiography would be CP Activity
- **Significant Radiological Risks**
  - Safe Work Area delineation and coordination with multiple Cameras



# Feeder NDE

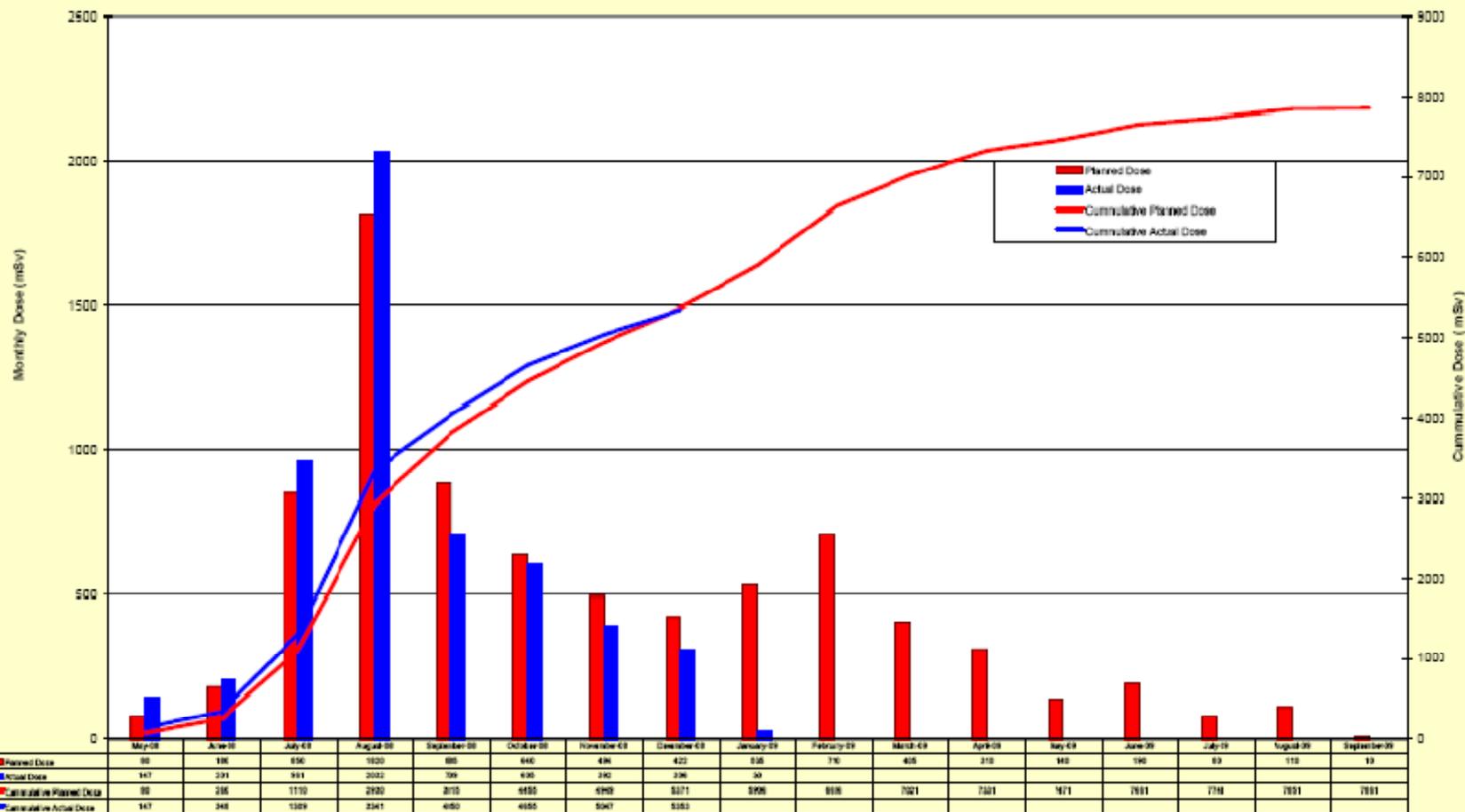
- **Pursuing application of ASME Code Case N-659-2  
“Use of Ultrasonic Examination in Lieu of  
Radiography for Weld Examination”**
- **Commonly referred to as PAUT or Phased Array**
  - Currently performing qualification tests to as part approval process with Canadian Regulator
- **Significant Savings to project**
  - Over 1200 hours
  - Over 30 Rem of dose



01/05/2009



### Collective Dose - Retube + Refurb





# Questions?

