

# 2014 ISOE ALARA Symposium

## Engineered Shielding Solutions: Innovative Alternatives to Traditional Concrete Block Shielding in BWR's

Presented by:



*David A. Thompson CHP – Duke Energy*  
*John L. Kremer - Radiation Protection Systems*



# Presentation Summary

- Present a case study of the design and application of a mobile shielding system installed at Brunswick Station (BWR)
- Problem statement
- Design approach
- Shielding analysis
- Installation
- Benefits
- Questions?

# The Problem

- Removal of U2 “B” recirc. pump motors from the drywell required.
- Access path was through drywell personnel airlocks and required that airlocks be removed for clearance.
- Pulling airlock and motor rigging required removal of 3’ concrete block plug and a portion of wall in front of airlock.
- Work was critical path on outage schedule, and would require beginning wall removal while still on line.
- Removal and replacement of block wall labor intensive; 10-12 days and 1440 – 1728 man hours.
- Removal and replacement dose intensive, 35 Rem est.
- Future work would also require airlock removal.

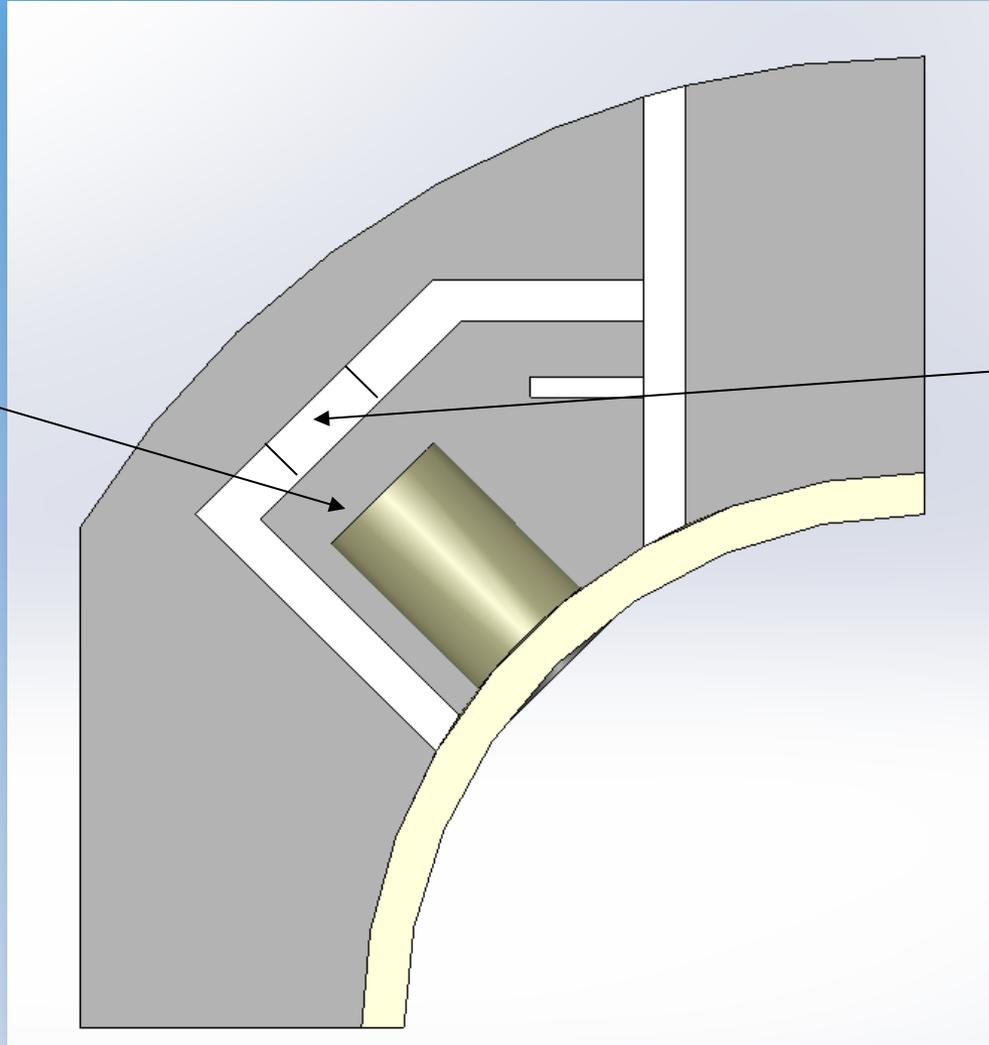


Access door

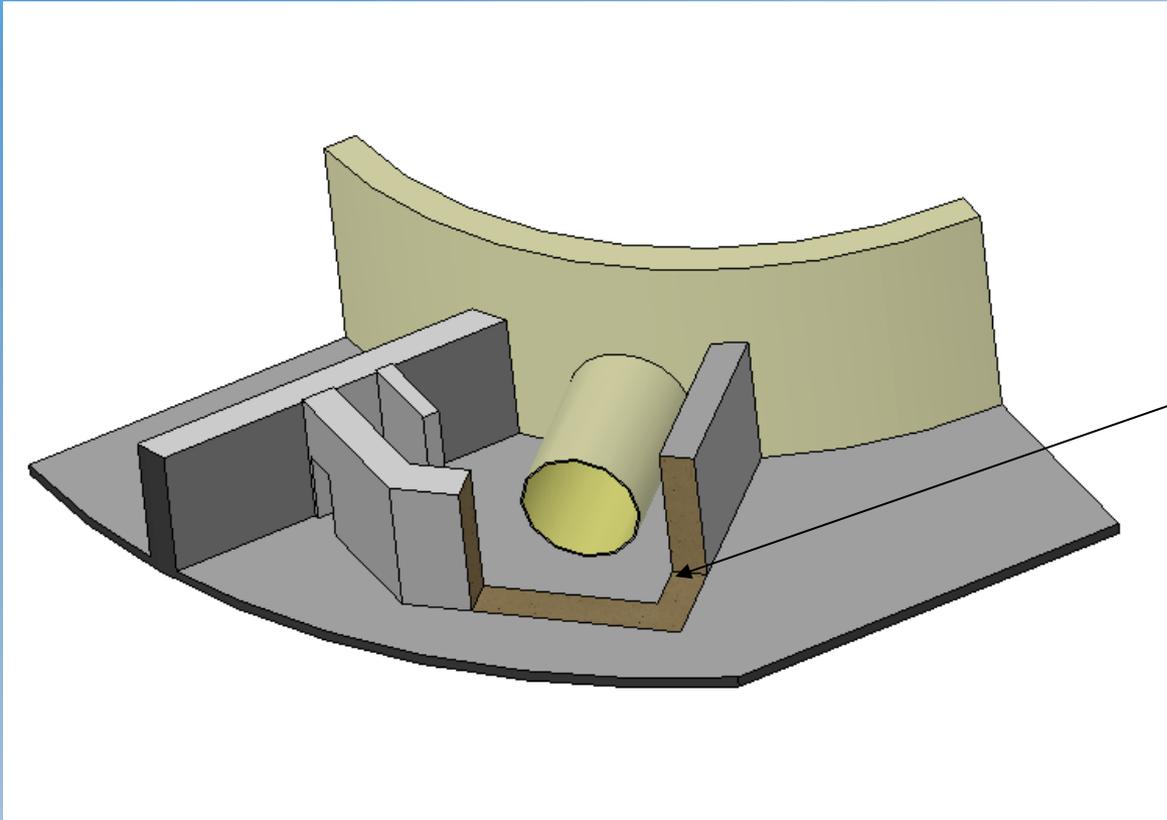


Exterior of bio-shield

Airlock  
tunnel



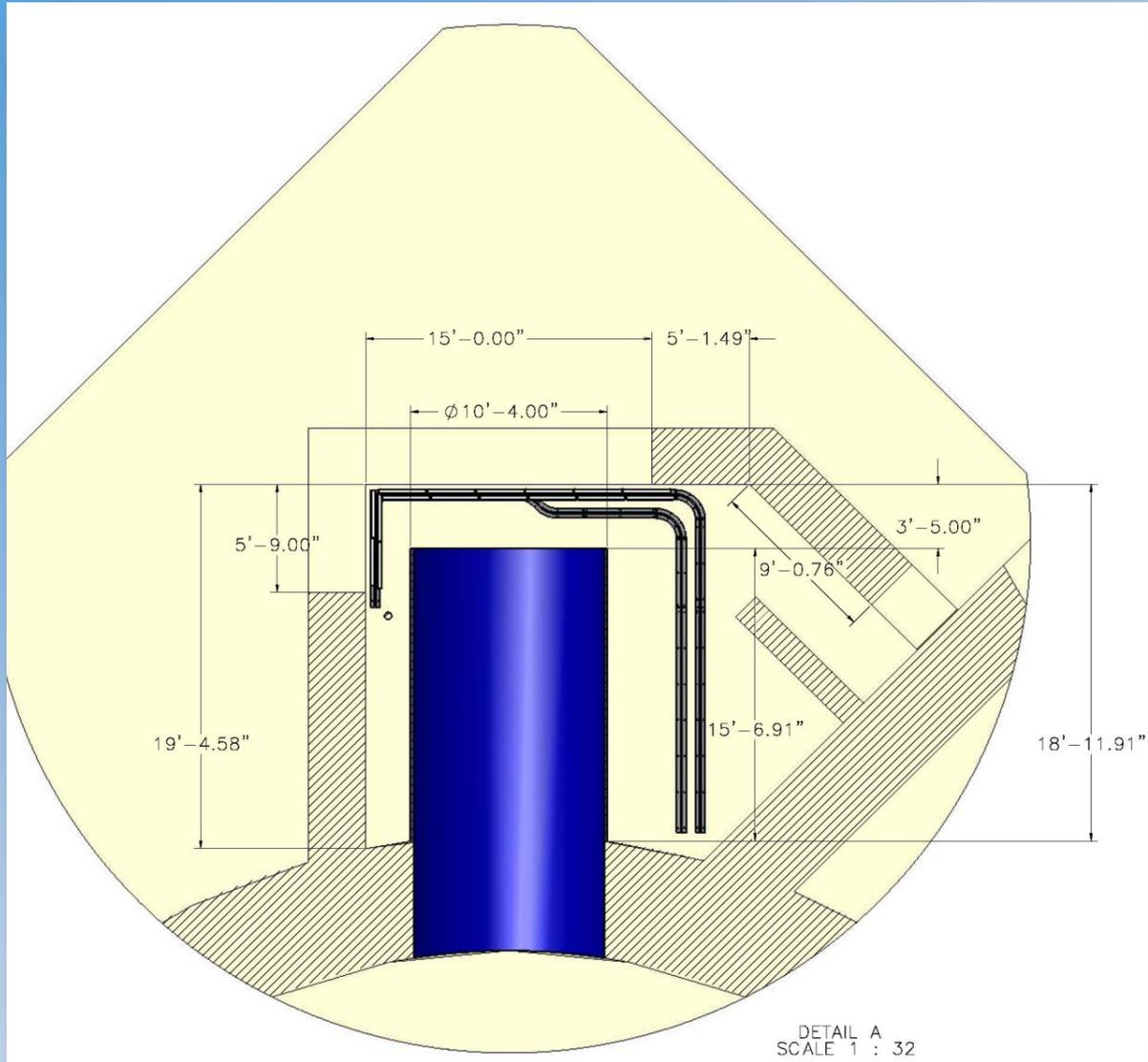
Bio shield wall  
with stacked  
block access  
plug 3' thick

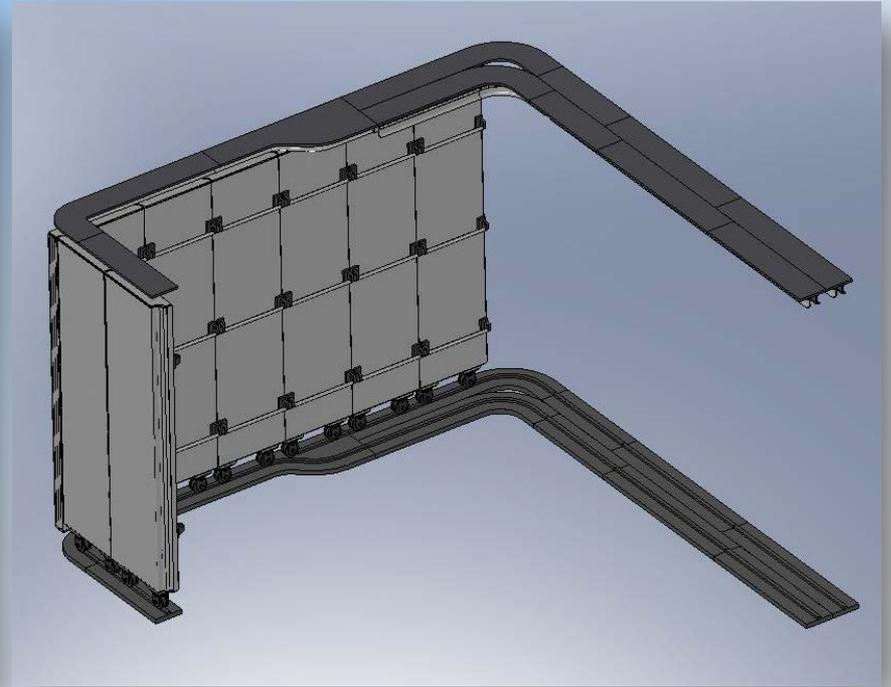
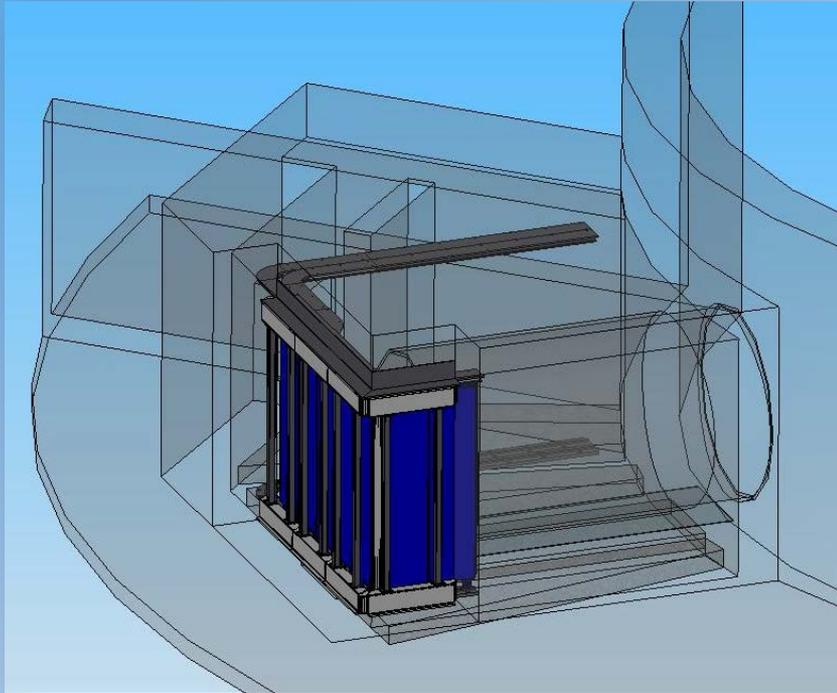


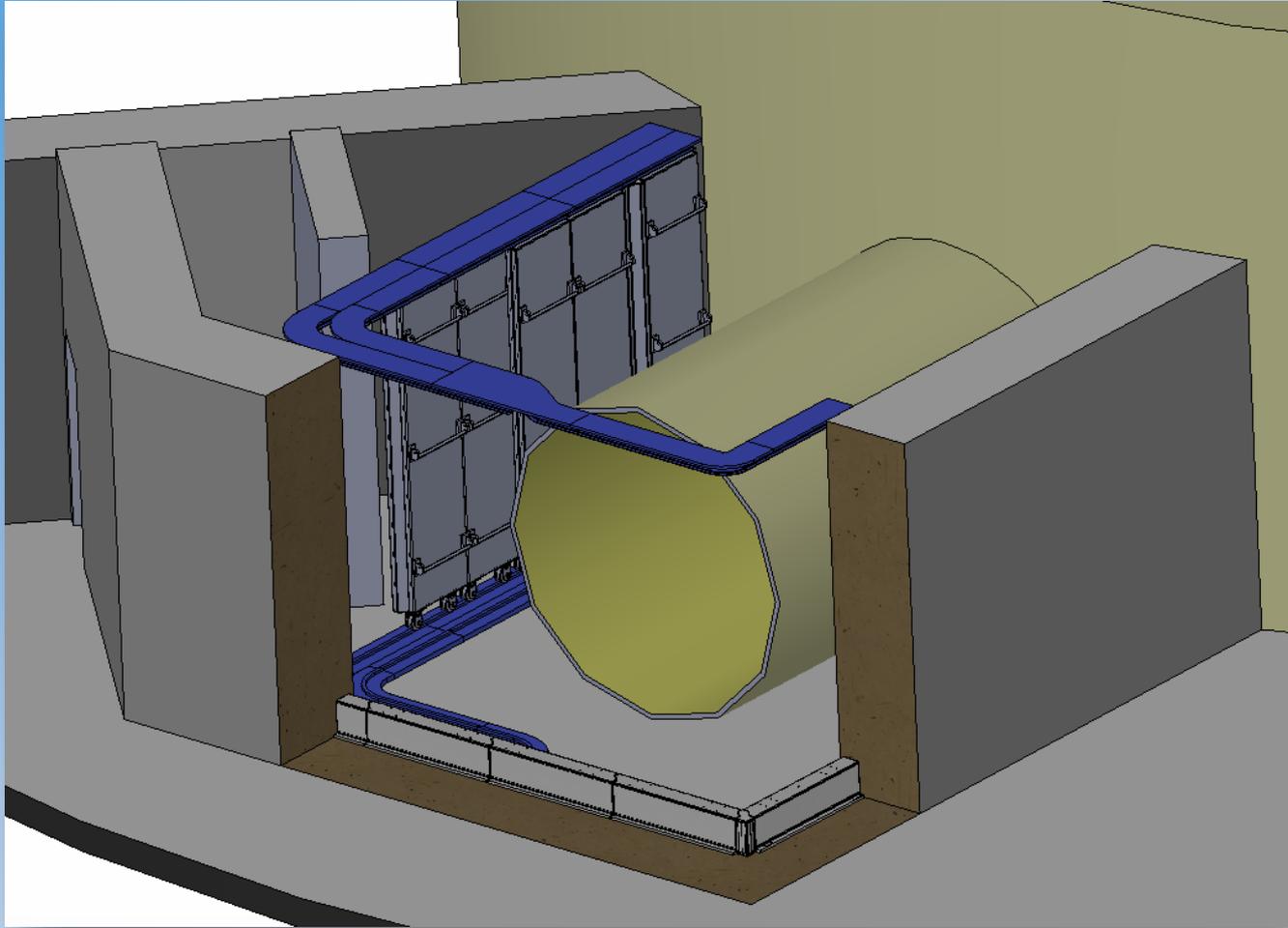
Bio-shield to  
be removed to  
support airlock  
and  
component  
replacement

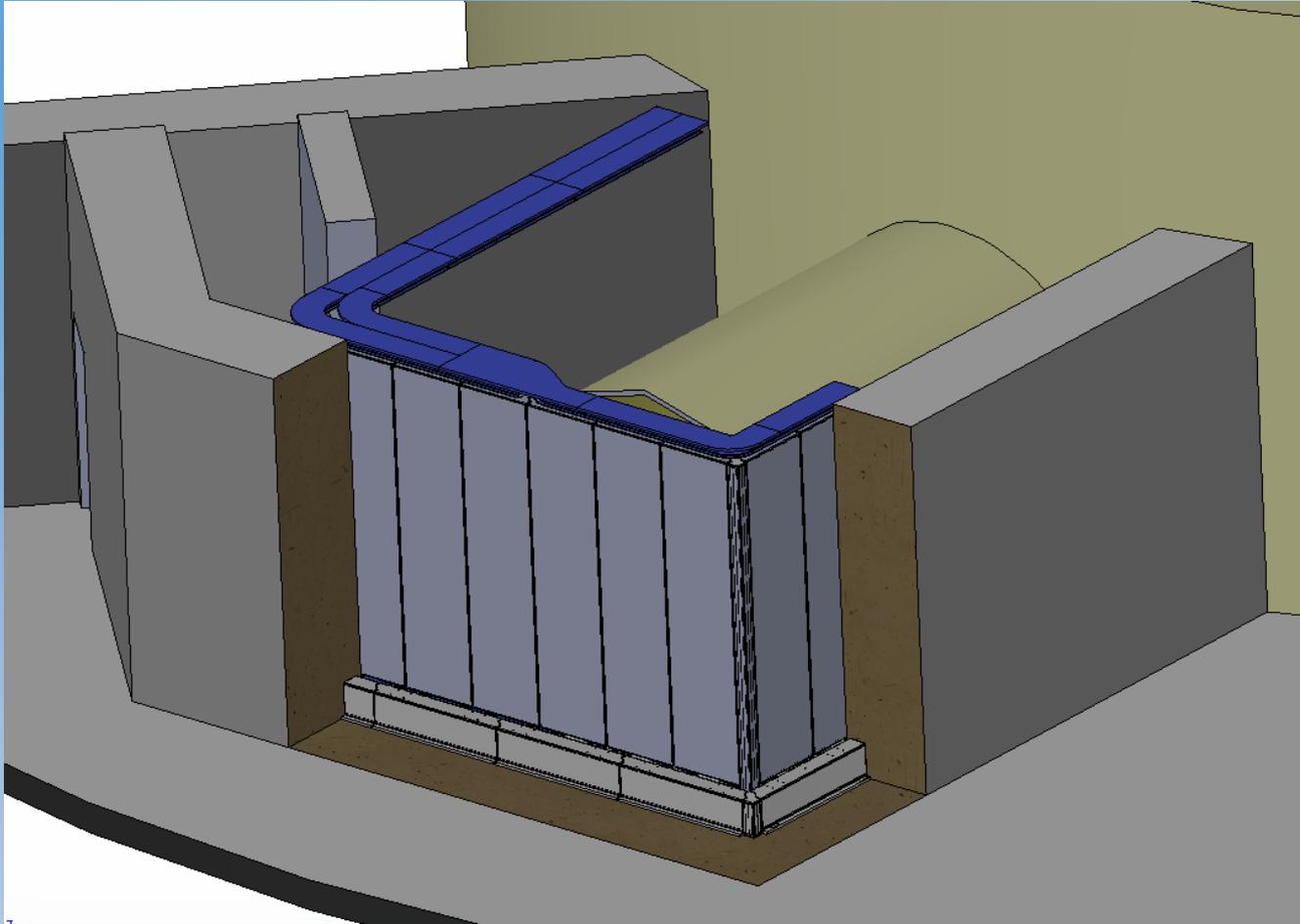
# The Concept

- A shield wall that could be rapidly moved in sections to allow needed access
- Shielded panel mounted on a permanently installed track
- Shield wall to replace concrete blocks
- Use additional shadow shields to block streaming around track area
- Allow installation of wall prior to removal of block wall in a lower dose rate area.









# The Challenges

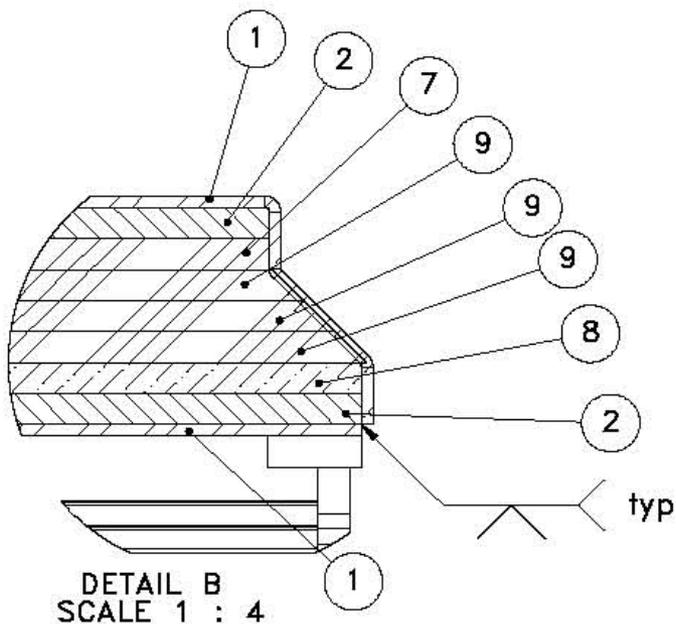
- Gamma/neutron radiation fields
- Seismic qualification
- Space restrictions
- Interferences
- Logistics of installation – design to allow installation of segmented track and shield panels prior to the removal of the bio-shield wall.

# Shielding Design Basis

- 20 mrem/hr gamma
- 60 mrem/hr neutron, assumed 1MeV energy.
- Shielding goal: attenuation for less than 1 mrem/hr gamma/neutron, including secondary emissions by neutron capture.

# Shielding Design

- Design optimized shield stack up, using lead, steel, virgin and borated polyethylene.
- Designed to minimize use of borated poly due to availability and expense.
- Position of lead investigated to minimize secondary gamma emission.
- Shielding analysis performed using MCNP analysis and predicted shielded dose rates of 0.57 mrem/hr gamma and 0.27 mrem/hr gamma.



Radiation Source  
Side Of Panels

	Layer Thickness [in]	No. Layers	Material
1	0.25	2	Carbon Steel
2	1	2	Lead
7	1.0	1	5% Borated Polyethylene
8 & 9	1.0	4	Virgin Polyethylene

# Installation



# Benefits

- Gamma and neutron dose rate were reduced to < 1 mrem/hr on backside of wall and exceed block wall performance.
- Exposure saving estimated to be 35 rem for removal and replacement of concrete wall alone.
- Based on performance, second shield wall also installed in U1.
- 3 rem received during installation of the modular wall in U2, and 2.5 for U1.

# Benefits

- $\approx 1530$  man-hours saved by avoiding the dismantling and reassembly of block wall.
- Rolling wall can be opened or closed in  $\approx 15$  minutes.
- 2.5 weeks required to install rolling shield wall and remove concrete wall.
- Sequenced installation allowed wall removal of block wall in low radiation field.
- Airlock area now routinely opened to improved access/egress to drywell, improved doffing station configuration.



Questions ??

Thanks -