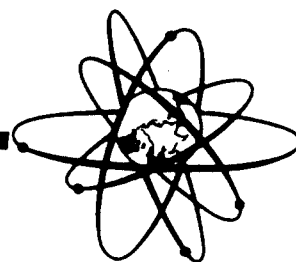


OECD
NEA

SYSTEMATIC COLLECTION OF
STATISTICAL DATA ON REACTOR SCRAMS

1988

Compiled by the NEA Secretariat
from Contributions by Principal Working Group No. 1
of the NEA Committee on the Safety of Nuclear Installations



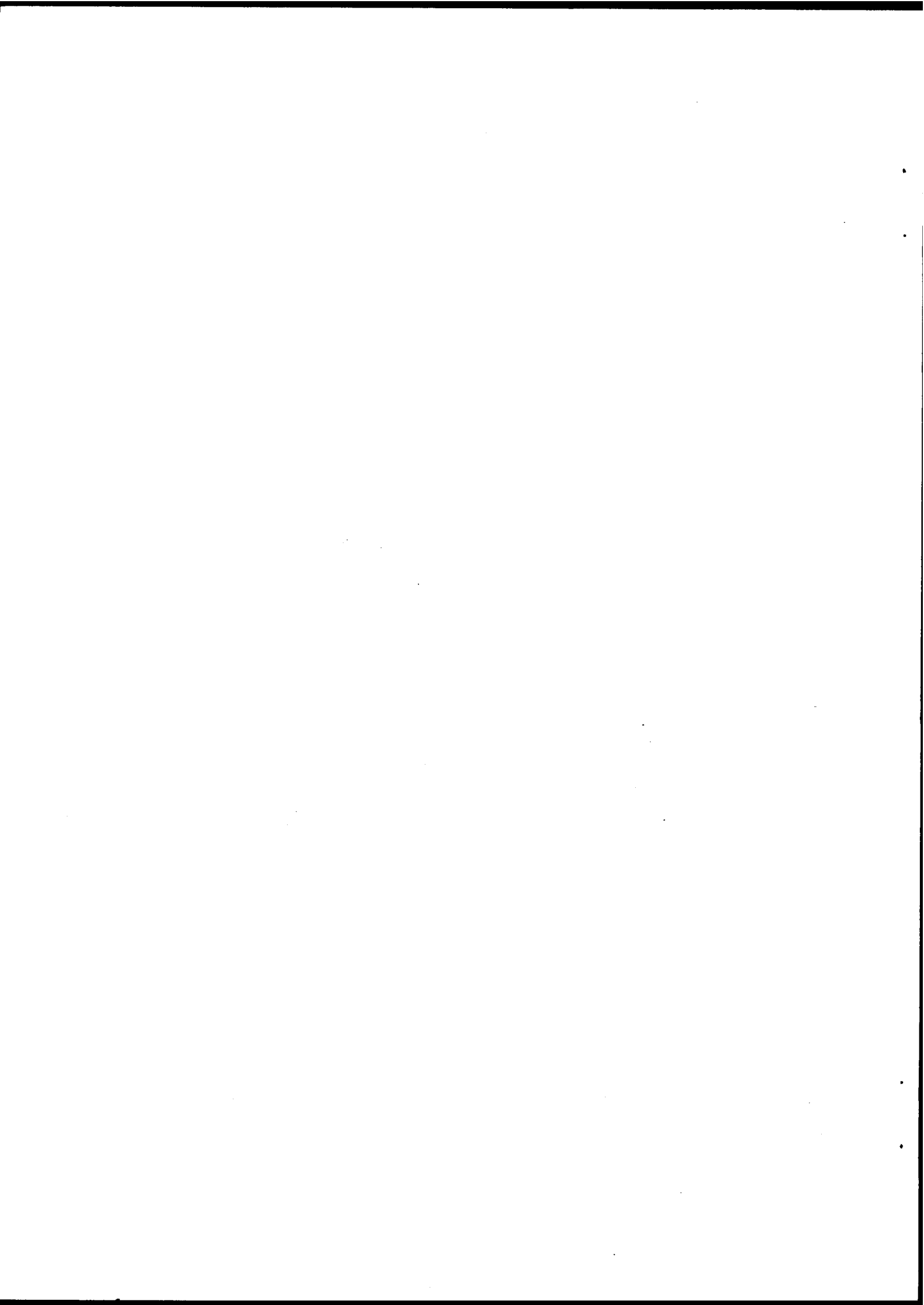
C S N I

The NEA Committee on the Safety of Nuclear Installations (CSNI) is an international committee made up of scientists and engineers. It was set up in 1973 to develop and coordinate the activities of the Nuclear Energy Agency concerning the technical aspects of the design, construction and operation of nuclear installations insofar as they affect the safety of such installations. The Committee's purpose is to foster international co-operation in nuclear safety amongst the OECD Member countries.

CSNI constitutes a forum for the exchange of technical information and for collaboration between organisations which can contribute, from their respective backgrounds in research, development, engineering or regulation, to these activities and to the definition of its programme of work. It also reviews the state of knowledge on selected topics of nuclear safety technology and safety assessment, including operating experience. It initiates and conducts programmes identified by these reviews and assessments in order to overcome discrepancies, develop improvements and reach international consensus on technical issues of common interest. It promotes the coordination of work in different Member countries including the establishment of co-operative research projects and international standard problems, and assists in the feedback of the results to participating organisations. Full use is also made of traditional methods of co-operation, such as information exchanges, establishment of working groups, and organisation of conferences and specialist meetings.

The greater part of CSNI's current programme of work is concerned with safety technology of water reactors. The principal areas covered are operating experience and the human factor, reactor coolant system behaviour, various aspects of reactor component integrity, the phenomenology of radioactive releases in reactor accidents and their confinement, containment performance, risk assessment, and severe accidents. The Committee also studies the safety of the fuel cycle, conducts periodic surveys of reactor safety research programmes and operates an international mechanism for exchanging reports on nuclear power plant incidents.

In implementing its programme CSNI establishes co-operative mechanisms with NEA's Committee on Nuclear Regulatory Activities (CNRA), responsible for the activities of the Agency concerning the regulation, licensing and inspection of nuclear installations with regard to safety. It also co-operates with NEA's Committee on Radiation Protection and Public Health and NEA's Radioactive Waste Management Committee on matters of common interest.

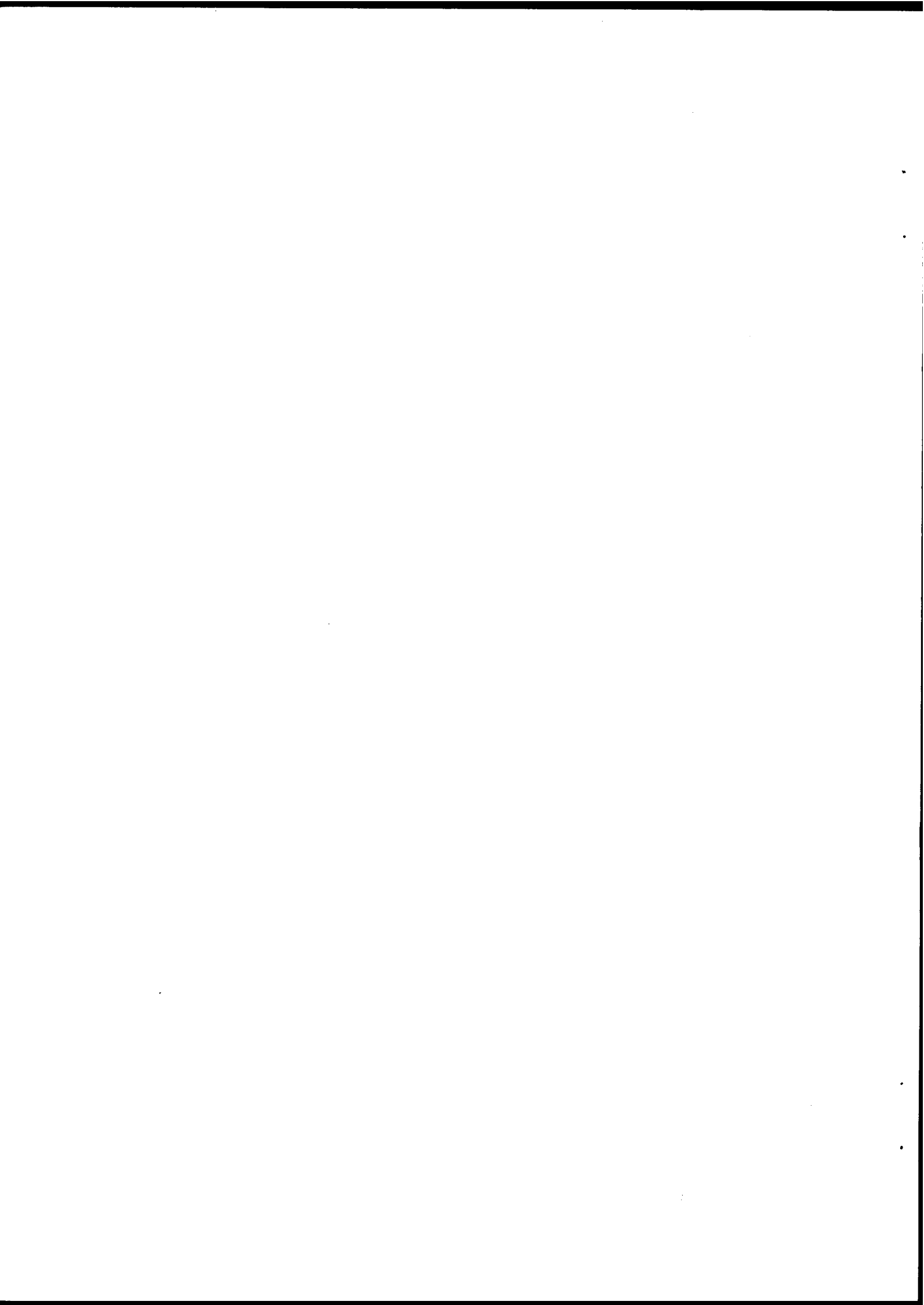


FOREWORD

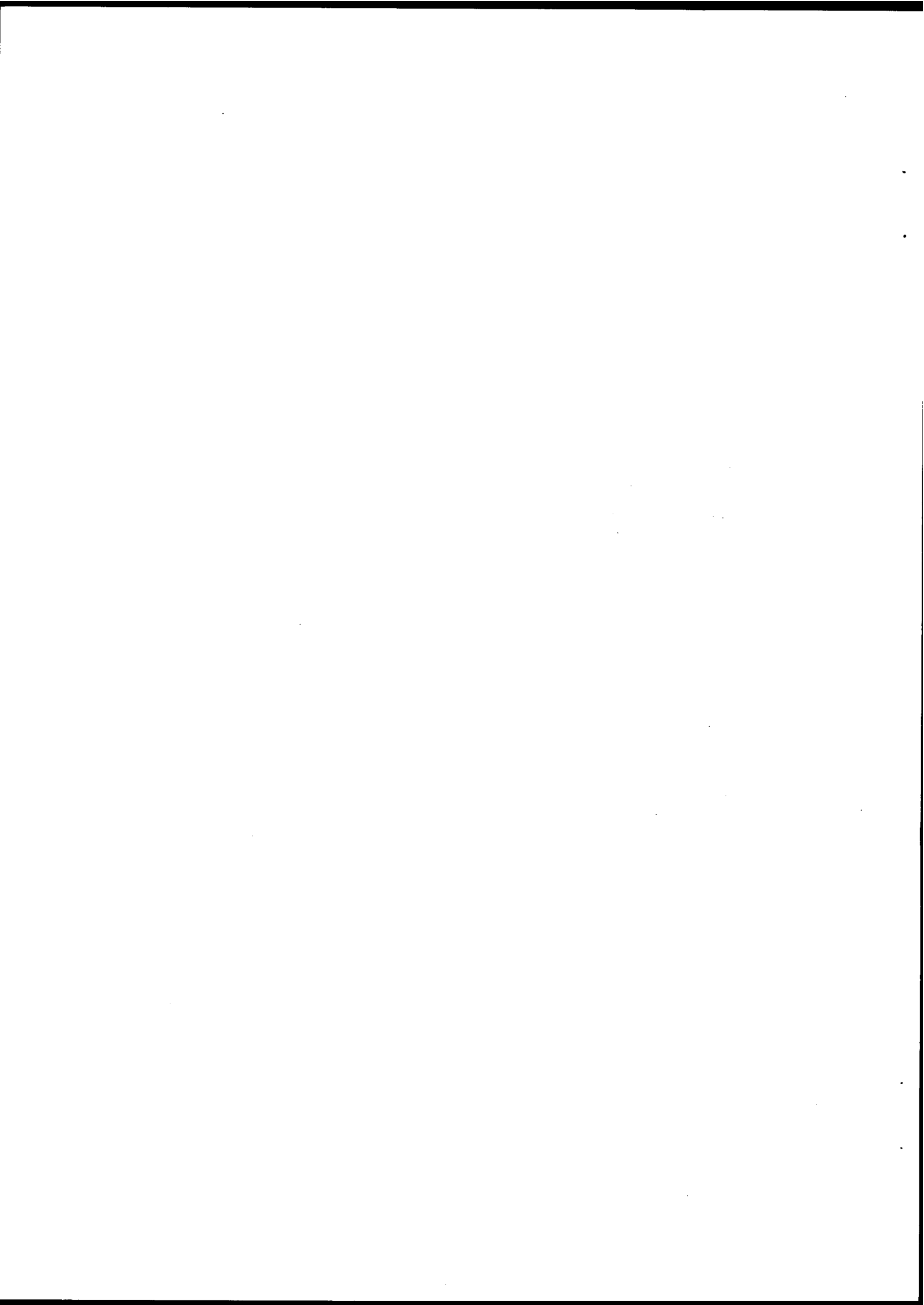
At the OECD/NEA Symposium on Reducing Reactor Scram Frequency (Tokyo, April 1986), it was recommended that the collection of statistical data on reactor scrams be continued and updated regularly; this recommendation was subsequently endorsed by the NEA Committee on the Safety of Nuclear Installations (CSNI). As a follow-up to this initiative, the NEA Secretariat compiled a second issue of the statistical data on reactor scrams for 1987; that compilation was published as CSNI Report No. 157 in May 1989.

Based on feedback from the participating Member Countries, the Secretariat modified the initial data collection scheme to facilitate information acquisition and subsequent use. The present report thus consists of two sections. In Section I a number of graphs is given, with each representing a certain parameter that could be used in inter-comparisons among Countries; all the figures in those graphs were taken from the tables, given in Section II, which were submitted to the Secretariat by its Members. The participating countries in the current compilation were Belgium (BE), Canada (CA), Finland (FI), France (FR), F.R.G. (DE), Japan (JP), Spain (ES), Switzerland (CH), Netherlands (NL) and U.K. (GB). Although some of the data submitted were incomplete, the report does provide some interesting insights.

It is intended that future reports addressing scram data compilations include sections giving trends of certain parameters as a function of time.

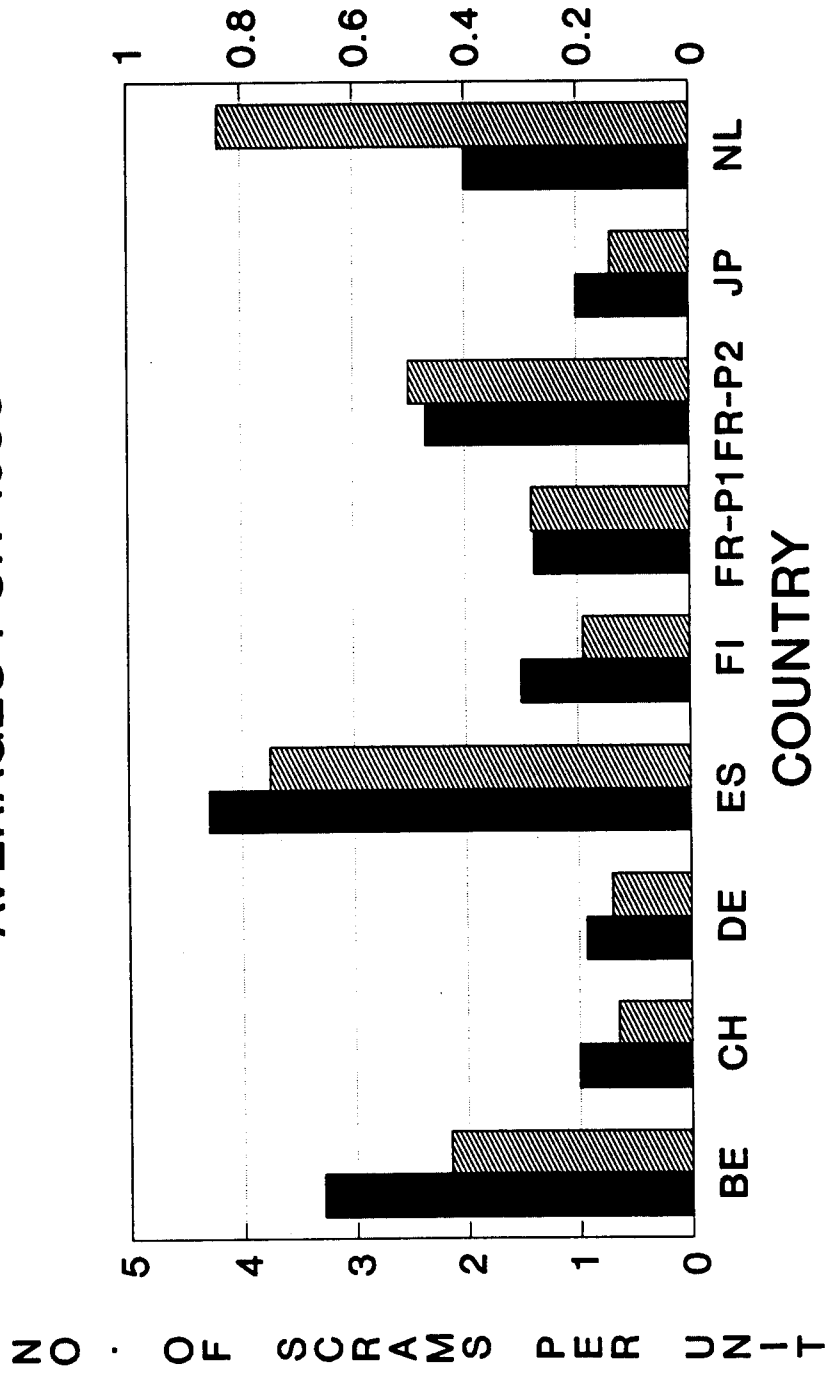


SECTION I
GRAPHS



PWR SCRAM DATA AVERAGES FOR 1988

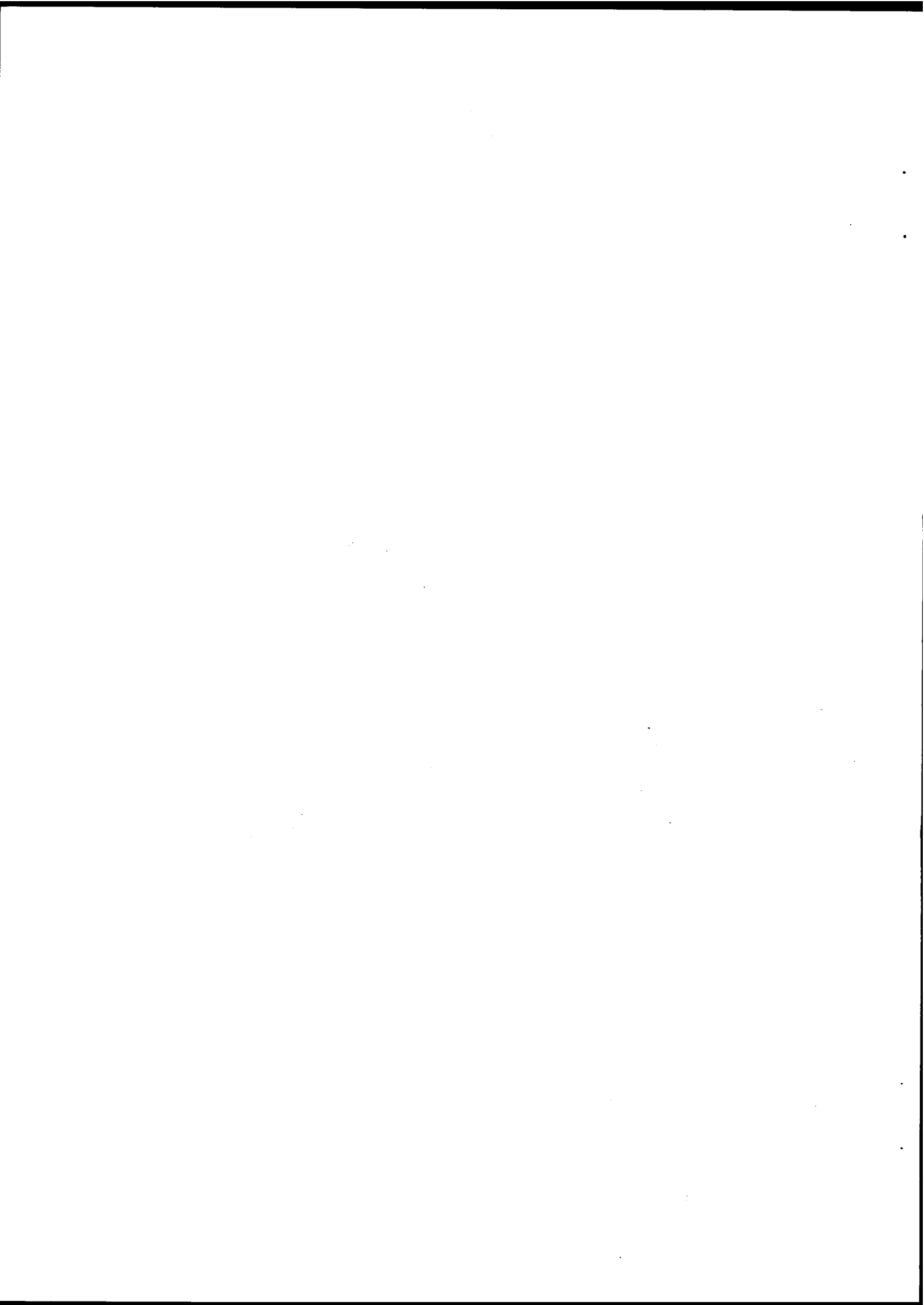
AVG · SCRAMS PER 1000 HRS ·



LEGEND

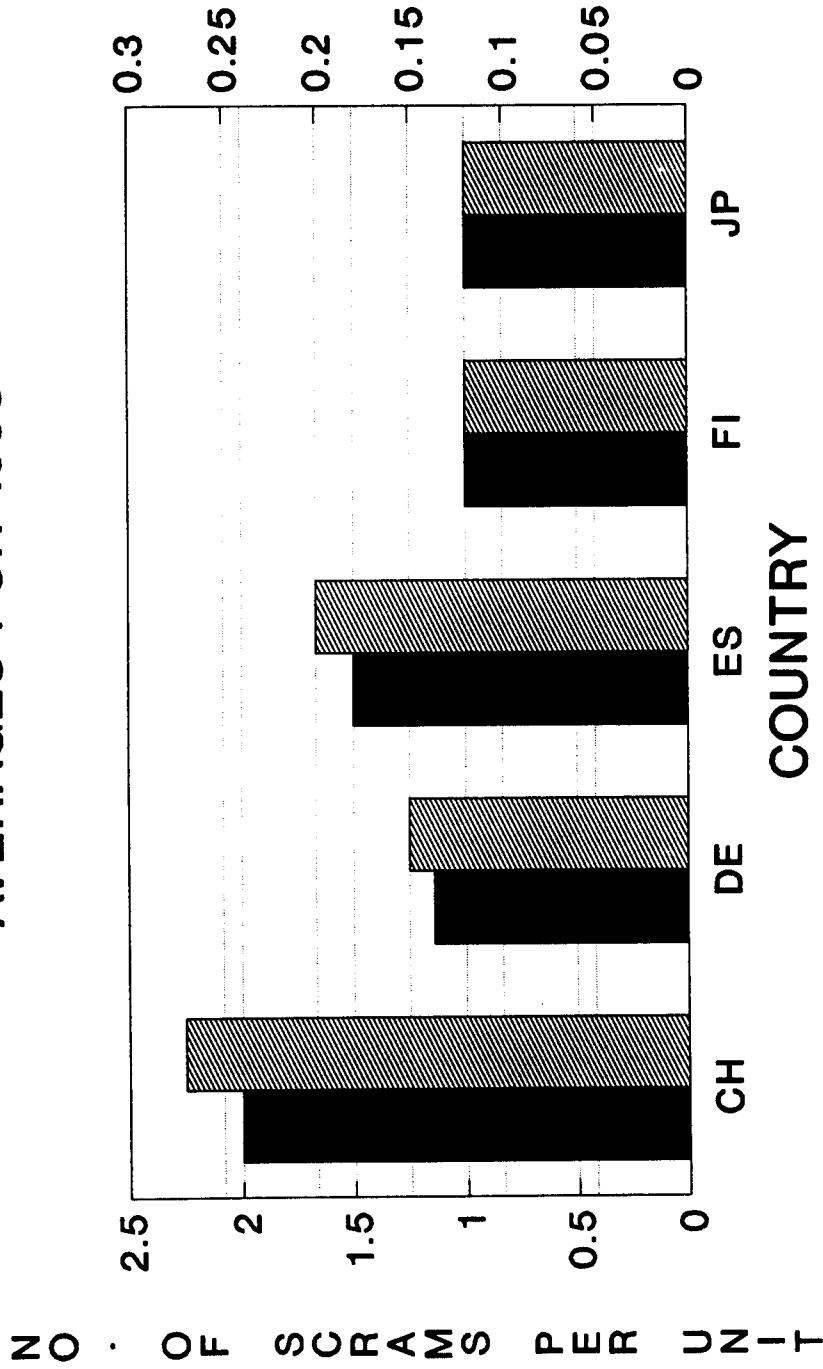
NO. OF SCRAMS
 SCRAMS/1000 HRS.

FR-P1/P2 REFER TO THE 900/1300 UNITS



BWR SCRAM DATA AVERAGES FOR 1988

AVGE · SCRAMS PER 1000 HRS ·



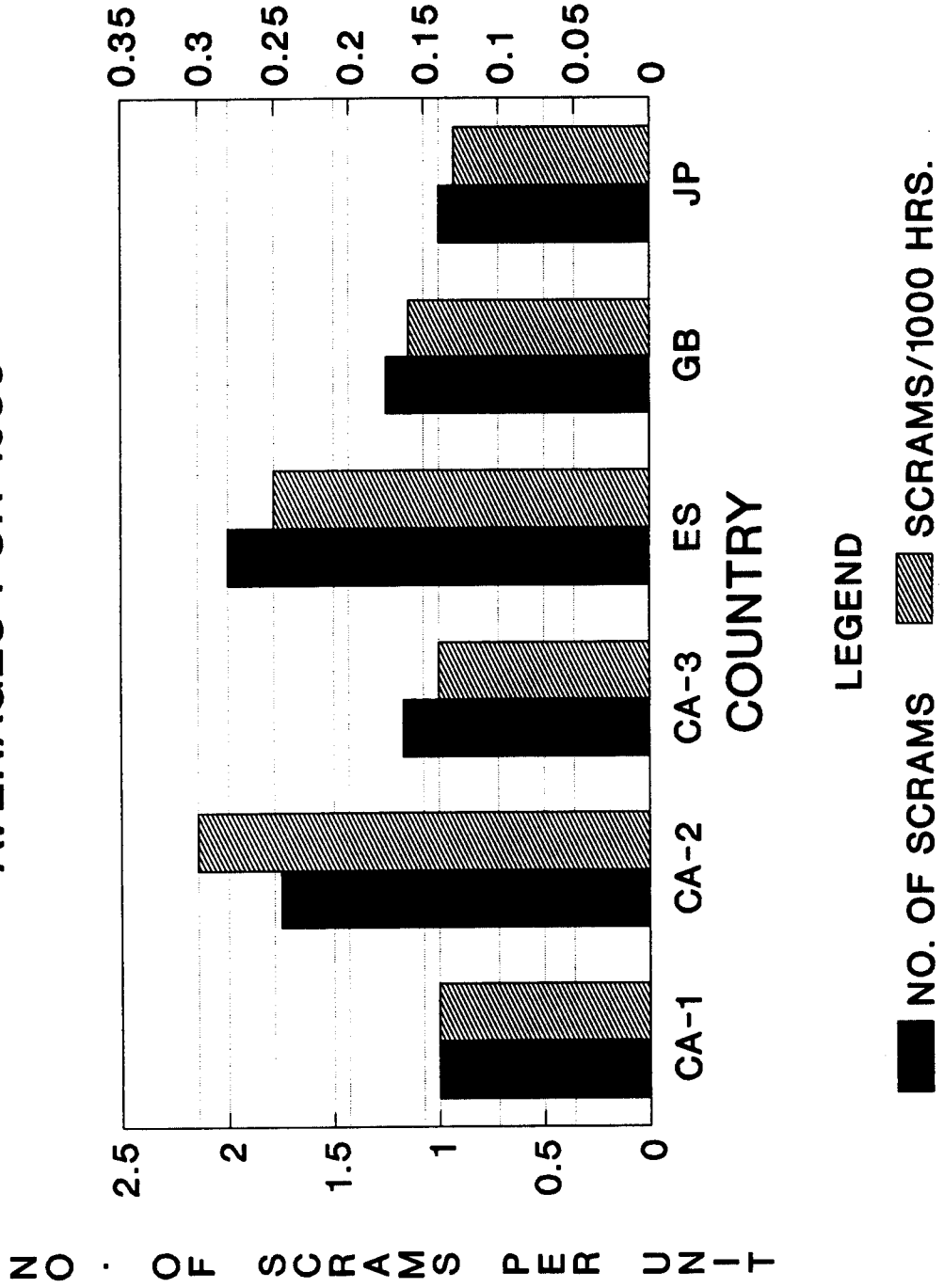
LEGEND

■ NO. OF SCRAMS ▨ SCRAMS/1000 HRS.

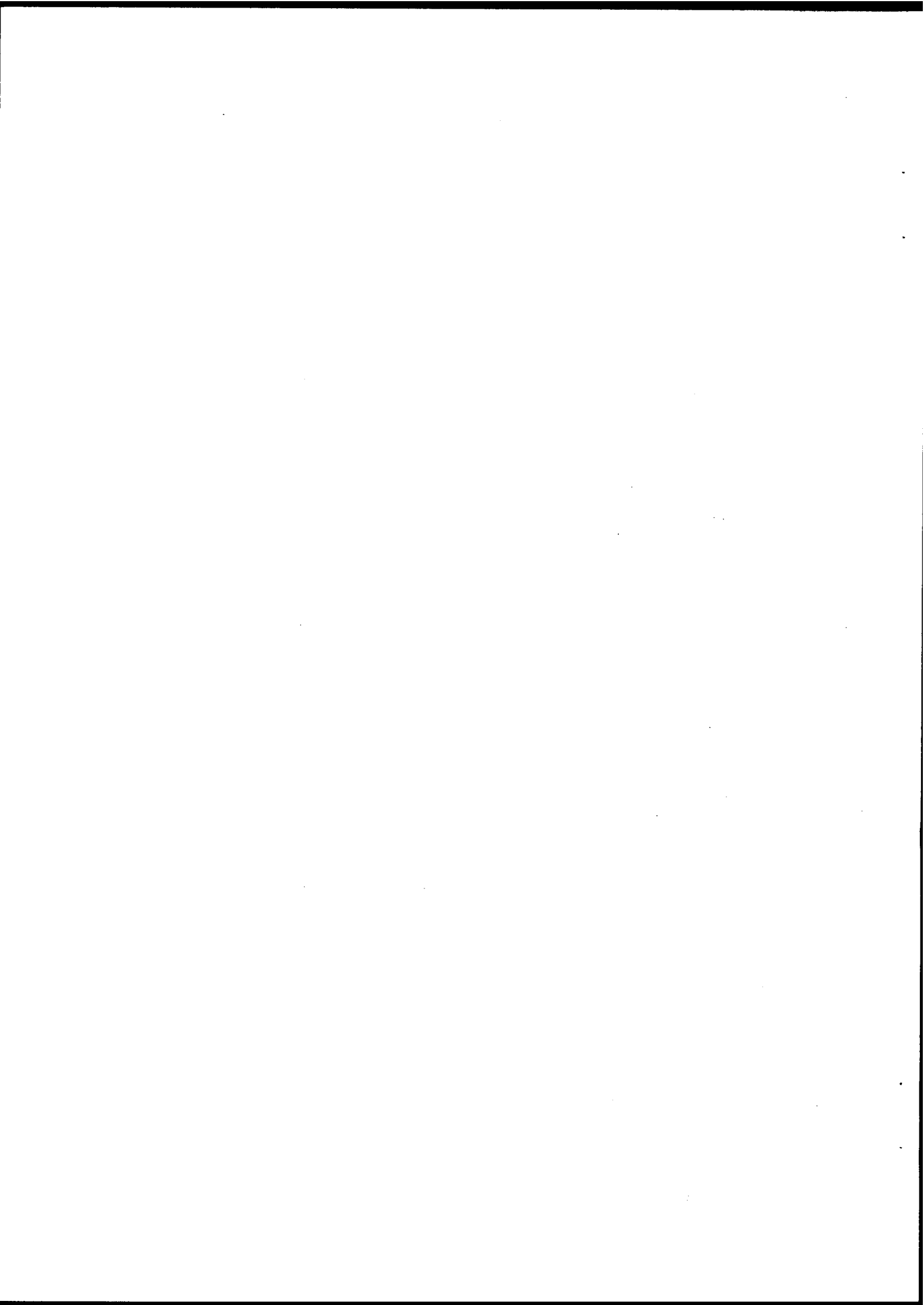


GCR & PHWR SCRAM DATA AVERAGES FOR 1988

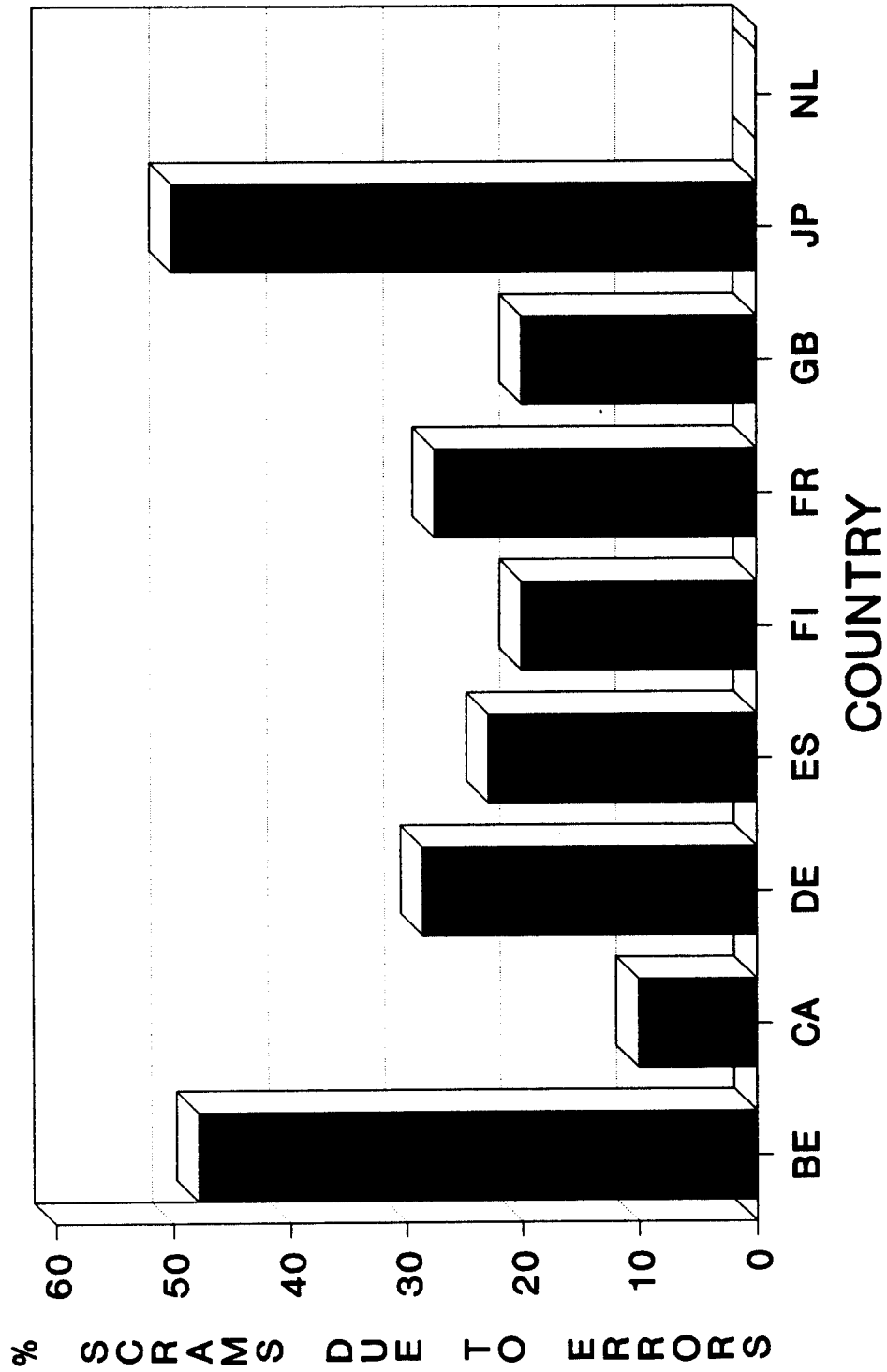
AVG E · SCRAMS PER 1 0 0 0 HRS ·



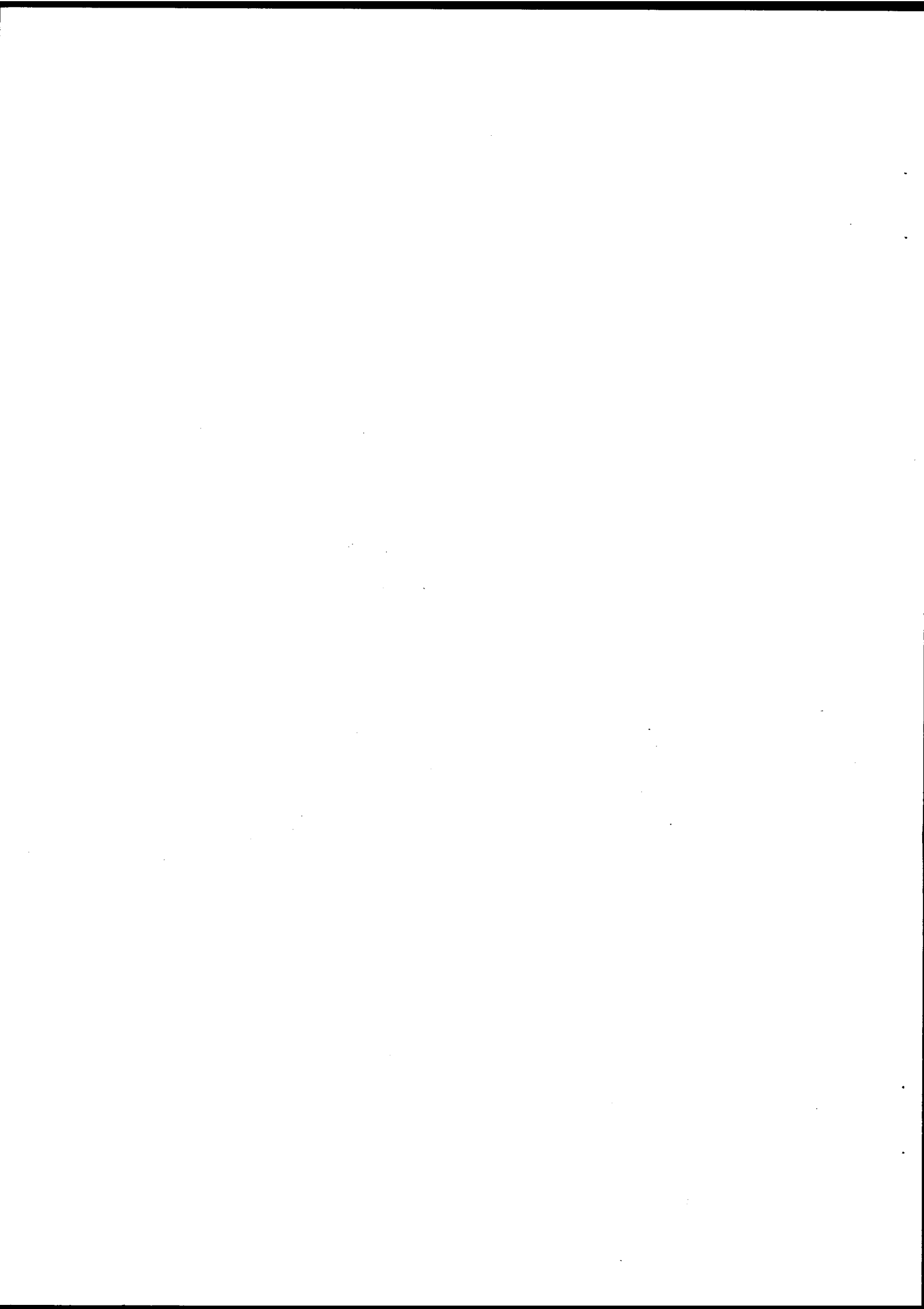
CA1/2/3 REFER TO BRUCE/PICK-A/ALL OTHERS



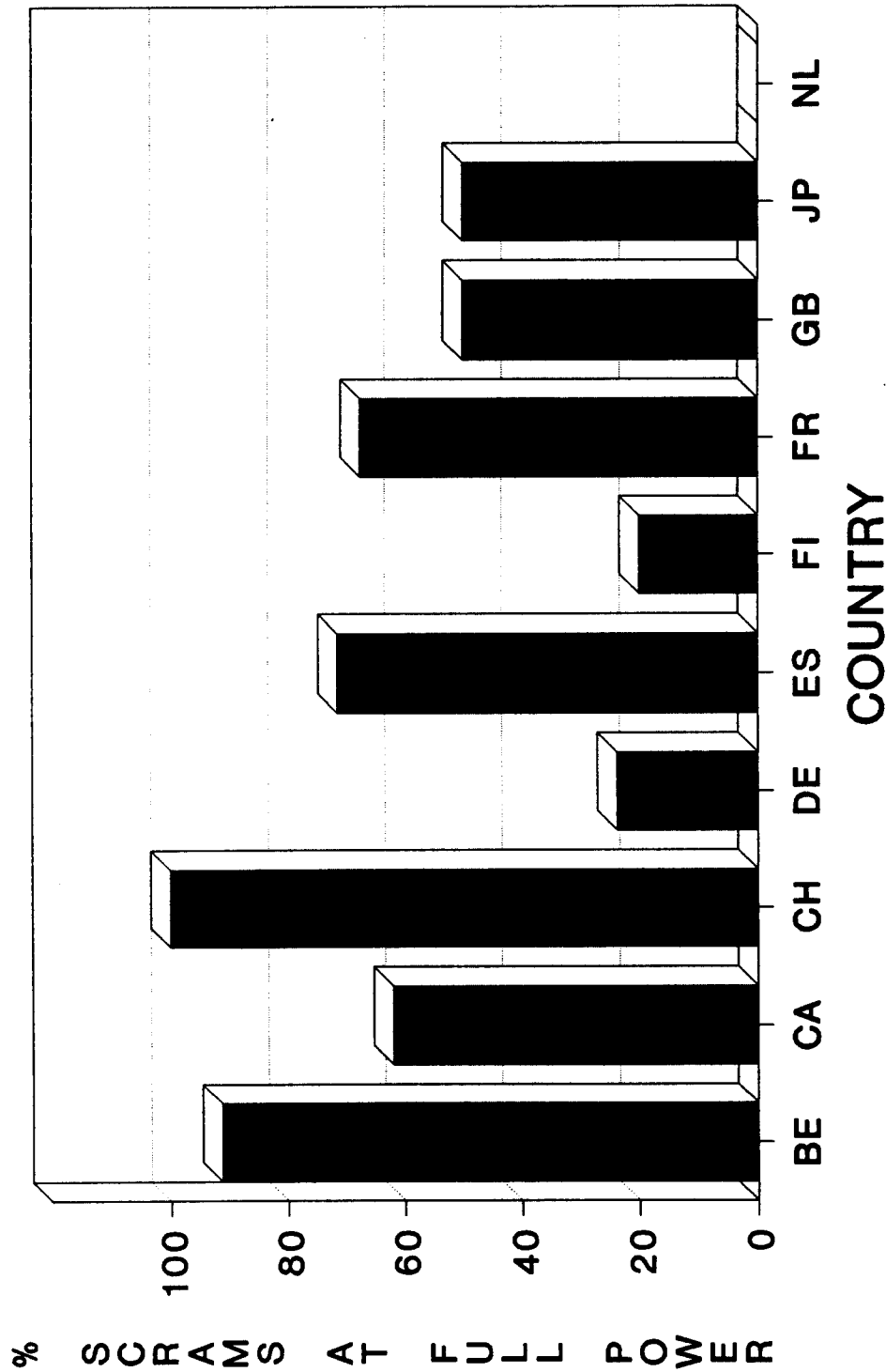
NUMBER OF SCRAMS CAUSED BY HUMAN ERRORS



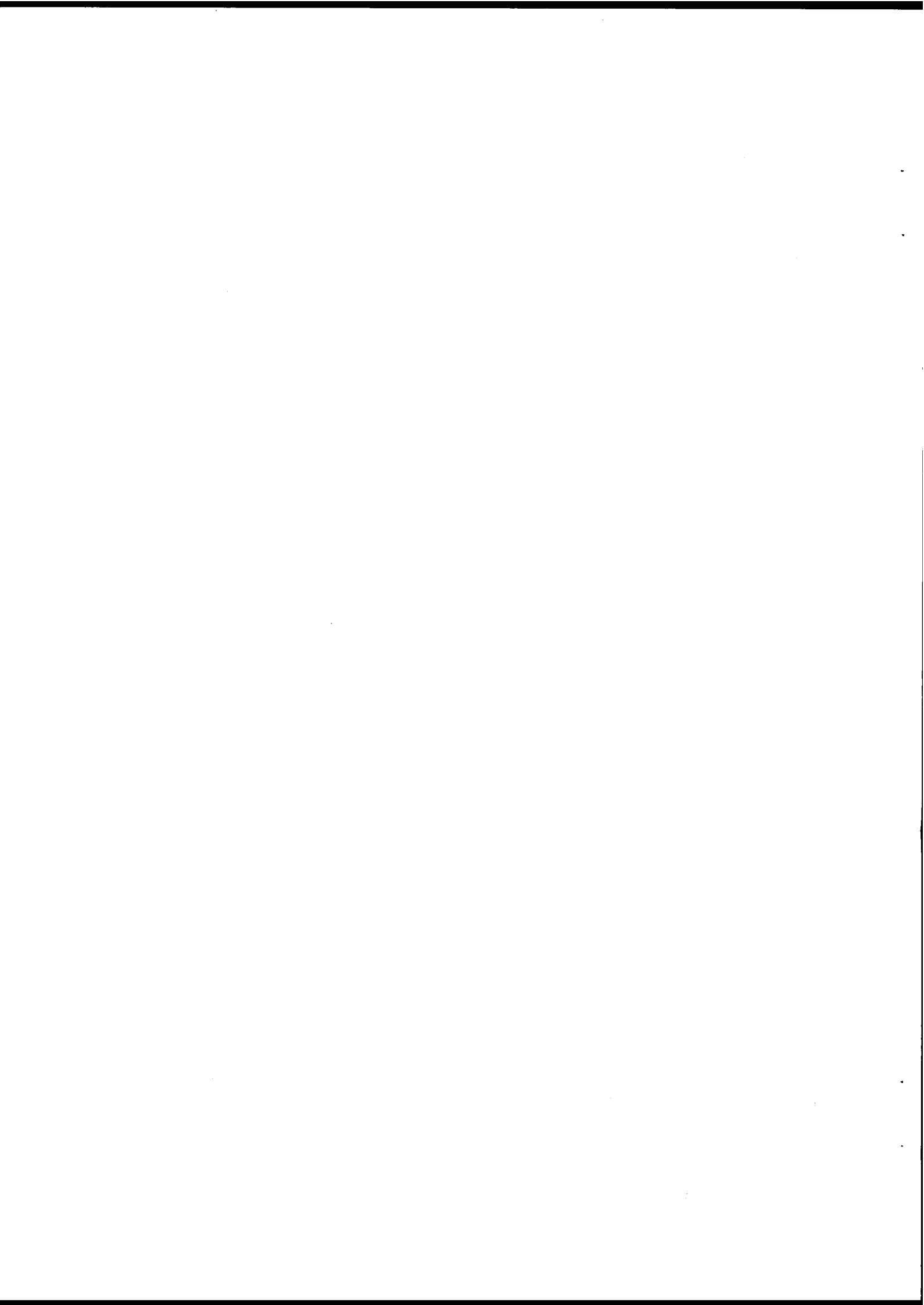
EXPRESSED AS % OF TOTAL NUMBER



NUMBER OF SCRAMS FROM FULL POWER



EXPRESSED AS A % OF TOTAL SCRAMS



SECTION II
TABLES



COUNTRY: BELGIUM

YEAR: 1988

PLANT	NAME	UNIT	REACTOR TYPE	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER REACTOR	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER 1000 CRITICAL & TURBINE ON-LINE HOURS	NUMBER OF MAIN SIGNALS RESULTING IN REACTOR SCRAMS							NUMBER OF SCRAMS OCCURRING AT VARIOUS POWER LEVELS OR OPERATIONAL STATES					NUMBER OF SCRAMS CAUSED BY HUMAN ERRORS
						TURBINE TRIP	OTHER SECONDARY SIDE SIGNALS	PRIMARY SIDE SIGNALS	NEUTRONIC SIGNALS	OTHER SIGNALS	SPURIOUS OR INADVERTENT SCRAMS	FULL POWER (100%)	10 - 100%	LESS THAN 10%	STARTING UP	SHUTTING DOWN		
DOEL	1		PWR	5	0.65	1	2	1					4	1				2
DOEL	2		PWR	4	0.54		2			2			4					2
DOEL	3		PWR	3	0.38		2			1			3					1
DOEL	4		PWR	3	0.39	1		2					2	1				
TIH.	1		PWR	1	0.13								1					1
TIH.	2		PWR	4	0.50		3						4					3
TIH.	3		PWR	3	0.39		2	1					3					2
ALL PLANTS				3.29	0.43	2	11	4		4			21	3				11

TIH. = TIHANGE

COUNTRY: CANADA

YEAR: 1988

NAME	UNIT	REACTOR TYPE	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER REACTOR	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER 1000 CRITICAL & TURBINE ON-LINE HOURS	NUMBER OF MAIN SIGNALS RESULTING IN REACTOR SCRAMS						NUMBER OF SCRAMS OCCURRING AT VARIOUS POWER LEVELS OR OPERATIONAL STATES					NUMBER OF SCRAMS CAUSED BY HUMAN ERRORS	
					TURBINE TRIP	OTHER SECONDARY SIDE SIGNALS	PRIMARY SIDE SIGNALS	NEUTRONIC SIGNALS	OTHER SIGNALS	SPURIOUS OR INADVERTENT SCRAMS	FULL POWER (100%)	10 - 100 %	LESS THAN 10 %	STARTING UP	SHUTTING DOWN		
Bunce A	1-4	PHWR	0.75	0.126			2	1					3				1
Bunce B	5-8	PHWR	1.25	0.167				2	1		2		2	2	1		1
Pickering A	1-4	PHWR	1.75	0.296		1	2	2	2		2		6	1			1
Pickering B	5-8	PHWR	0.50	0.060				1	1				2				
Point Lepreau	1	PHWR	0	0													
Gentilly 2	2	PHWR	3.0	0.358	1	1	1	1					3				

COUNTRY: FRG

YEAR: 1988

PLANT	UNIT	REACTOR TYPE	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER REACTOR	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER 1000 CRITICAL & TURBINE ON-LINE HOURS	NUMBER OF MAIN SIGNALS RESULTING IN REACTOR SCRAMS							NUMBER OF SCRAMS OCCURRING AT VARIOUS POWER LEVELS OR OPERATIONAL STATES					NUMBER OF SCRAMS CAUSED BY HUMAN ERRORS	
					TURBINE TRIP	OTHER SECONDARY SIDE SIGNALS	PRIMARY SIDE SIGNALS	NEUTRONIC SIGNALS	OTHER SIGNALS	SPURIOUS OR INADVERTENT SCRAMS	FULL POWER (100%)	10 - 100%	LESS THAN 10%	STARTING UP	SHUTTING DOWN			
	7	BWR	1,14	0,15		1	3	1	2	1	1	3	4	1				3
	14	PWR	0,93	0,14		7	1	1	2	2	2	2	8	2			1	3
	1	HTR	1	0,22										1				

COUNTRY: FRANCE

YEAR: 1988

Récapitulatif tranches 900 et 1300 Mwe

PLANT	UNIT	REACTOR TYPE	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER REACTOR	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER 1000 CRITICAL & TURBINE ON-LINE HOURS	NUMBER OF MAIN SIGNALS RESULTING IN REACTOR SCRAMS						NUMBER OF SCRAMS OCCURRING AT VARIOUS POWER LEVELS OR OPERATIONAL STATES					NUMBER OF SCRAMS CAUSED BY HUMAN ERRORS	
					TURBINE TRIP	OTHER SECONDARY SIDE SIGNALS	PRIMARY SIDE SIGNALS	NEUTRONIC SIGNALS	OTHER SIGNALS	SPURIOUS OR INADVERTENT SCRAMS	FULL POWER (100%)	10 - 100 %	LESS THAN 10 %	STARTING UP	SHUTTING DOWN		
		900 Mwe	47	0,28	4	17	10	12	3	1	31	16	0	0	0	0	13
		1300 Mwe	33	0,5	11	1	12	10	2	0	23	10	0	0	0	0	9

COUNTRY: FRANCE

YEAR: 1988

PLANT			NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER REACTOR	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER 1000 CRITICAL & TURBINE ON-LINE HOURS	NUMBER OF MAIN SIGNALS RESULTING IN REACTOR SCRAMS						NUMBER OF SCRAMS OCCURRING AT VARIOUS POWER LEVELS OR OPERATIONAL STATES					NUMBER OF SCRAMS CAUSED BY HUMAN ERRORS
NAME	UNIT	REACTOR TYPE			TURBINE TRIP	OTHER SECONDARY SIDE SIGNALS	PRIMARY SIDE SIGNALS	NEUTRONIC SIGNALS	OTHER SIGNALS	SPURIOUS OR INADVERTENT SCRAMS	FULL POWER (100%)	10 - 100 %	LESS THAN 10 %	STARTING UP	SHUTTING DOWN	
FES	01	PWR 900	3	0,42	1		1	1		1	2				1	
FES	02	"	3	0,49	1		1			2	1				1	
BUG	02	"	0	0												
BUG	03	"	0	0												
BUG	04	"	4	0,88	1		1	1		2	2				0	
BUG	05	"	3	0,46	1		1	1		3					0	
TRI	01	"	0	0												
TRI	02	"	1	0,15	1						1				0	

FES FESSENHEIM
 BUG BUGEY
 TRI TRICASTIN

COUNTRY: FRANCE

YEAR: 1988

PLANT	UNIT	REACTOR TYPE	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER REACTOR	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER 1000 CRITICAL & TURBINE ON-LINE HOURS	NUMBER OF MAIN SIGNALS RESULTING IN REACTOR SCRAMS							NUMBER OF SCRAMS OCCURRING AT VARIOUS POWER LEVELS OR OPERATIONAL STATES					NUMBER OF SCRAMS CAUSED BY HUMAN ERRORS
					TURBINE TRIP	OTHER SECONDARY SIDE SIGNALS	PRIMARY SIDE SIGNALS	NEUTRONIC SIGNALS	OTHER SIGNALS	SPURIOUS OR INADVERTENT SCRAMS	FULL POWER (100%)	10 - 100 %	LESS THAN 10 %	STARTING UP	SHUTTING DOWN		
TRI	03	PWR 900	2	0,28				1			1	1	1				2
TRI	04	"	2	0,42	1	1						1	1				0
GRA	01	"	0	0													
GRA	02	"	1	0,14				1				1					0
GRA	03	"	1	0,15		1						1					0
GRA	04	"	1	0,13		1						1					0
GRA	05	"	0	0													
GRA	06	"	0	0													

TRI TRICASTIN
GRA GRAVELINES

COUNTRY: FRANCE

YEAR: 1988

PLANT	NAME	UNIT	REACTOR TYPE	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER REACTOR	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER 1000 CRITICAL & TURBINE ON-LINE HOURS	NUMBER OF MAIN SIGNALS RESULTING IN REACTOR SCRAMS						NUMBER OF SCRAMS OCCURRING AT VARIOUS POWER LEVELS OR OPERATIONAL STATES					NUMBER OF SCRAMS CAUSED BY HUMAN ERRORS		
						TURBINE TRIP	OTHER SECONDARY SIDE SIGNALS	PRIMARY SIDE SIGNALS	NEUTRONIC SIGNALS	OTHER SIGNALS	SPURIOUS OR INADVERTENT SCRAMS	FULL POWER (100%)	10 - 100%	LESS THAN 10%	STARTING UP	SHUTTING DOWN			
DAM	01	PWR	900	1	0,19				1					1					1
DAM	02	"	"	2	0,33		2							1	1				0
DAM	03	"	"	2	0,31		1		1					1	1				2
DAM	04	"	"	1	0,15					1					1				0
BLA	01	"	"	4	0,56		3		1	1				2	2				0
BLA	02	"	"	0	0														
BLA	03	"	"	0	0														
BLA	04	"	"	3	0,53		1	1	1					3					1

DAM DAMPIERRE
BLA BLAYAIS

COUNTRY: FRANCE

YEAR: 1988

PLANT	UNIT	REACTOR TYPE	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER REACTOR	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER 1000 CRITICAL & TURBINE ON-LINE HOURS	NUMBER OF MAIN SIGNALS RESULTING IN REACTOR SCRAMS							NUMBER OF SCRAMS OCCURRING AT VARIOUS POWER LEVELS OR OPERATIONAL STATES					NUMBER OF SCRAMS CAUSED BY HUMAN ERRORS
					TURBINE TRIP	OTHER SECONDARY SIDE SIGNALS	PRIMARY SIDE SIGNALS	NEUTRONIC SIGNALS	OTHER SIGNALS	SPURIOUS OR INADVERTENT SCRAMS	FULL POWER (100%)	10 - 100 %	LESS THAN 10 %	STARTING UP	SHUTTING DOWN		
CRU	01	PWR 900	2	0,36		1	1	1	1			1	1				1
CRU	02	"	0	0													
CRU	03	"	0	0													
CRU	04	"	1	0,23	1							1					1
CHB	01	"	3	0,42		1			2			3					1
CHB	02	"	0	0													
CHB	03	"	3	0,56	1				2			2	1				2
CHB	04	"	0	0													

CRU CRUAS
CHB CHINON B

COUNTRY: FRANCE

YEAR: 1988

PLANT	NAME	UNIT	REACTOR TYPE	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER REACTOR	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER 1000 CRITICAL & TURBINE ON-LINE HOURS	NUMBER OF MAIN SIGNALS RESULTING IN REACTOR SCRAMS						NUMBER OF SCRAMS OCCURRING AT VARIOUS POWER LEVELS OR OPERATIONAL STATES					NUMBER OF SCRAMS CAUSED BY HUMAN ERRORS	
						TURBINE TRIP	OTHER SECONDARY SIDE SIGNALS	PRIMARY SIDE SIGNALS	NEUTRONIC SIGNALS	OTHER SIGNALS	SPURIOUS OR INADVERTENT SCRAMS	FULL POWER (100%)	10 - 100 %	LESS THAN 10 %	STARTING UP	SHUTTING DOWN		
SLB	01	PWR	900	1	0,15			1	1				1					0
SLB	02	"	"	3	0,48		3						2	1				0
PAL	01	PWR	1300	4	0,55	1	1	1	1	1			4					1
PAL	02	"	"	3	0,5		1	2					3					2
PAL	03	"	"	2	0,37	1	1						2					0
PAL	04	"	"	0	0													
FLA	01	"	"	2	0,35	2							2					0
FLA	02	"	"	6	1,06	2	1	2	1	1			5	1				2

SLB SAINT LAURENT B.
 PAL PALUEL
 FLA FLAMANVILLE

COUNTRY: FRANCE

YEAR: 1988

PLANT	UNIT	REACTOR TYPE	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER REACTOR	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER 1000 CRITICAL & TURBINE ON-LINE HOURS	NUMBER OF MAIN SIGNALS RESULTING IN REACTOR SCRAMS						NUMBER OF SCRAMS OCCURRING AT VARIOUS POWER LEVELS OR OPERATIONAL STATES					NUMBER OF SCRAMS CAUSED BY HUMAN ERRORS	
					TURBINE TRIP	OTHER SECONDARY SIDE SIGNALS	PRIMARY SIDE SIGNALS	NEUTRONIC SIGNALS	OTHER SIGNALS	SPURIOUS OR INADVERTENT SCRAMS	FULL POWER (100%)	10 - 100 %	LESS THAN 10 %	STARTING UP	SHUTTING DOWN		
SAL	01	PWR 1300	3	0,81	2			1	1			3					1
SAL	02	"	4	0,93	2		1	1				1	3				1
CAT	01	"	1	0,23			1					1					0
CAT	02	"	0	0													
BEL	01	"	3	0,68	1		1	1	1				3				1
BEL	02	"															
NOG	01	"	4	0,66			4					2	2				1
NOG	02	"															

SAL SAINT-ALBAN
 CAT CATTENOM
 BEL BELLEVILLE
 NOG NOGENT

COUNTRY: JAPAN

YEAR: 1988

PLANT	UNIT	REACTOR TYPE	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER REACTOR	NUMBER OF SCRAMS OF 1000 CRITICAL & TURBINE ON-LINE HOURS	NUMBER OF MAIN SIGNALS RESULTING IN REACTOR SCRAMS						NUMBER OF SCRAMS OCCURRING AT VARIOUS POWER LEVELS OR OPERATIONAL STATES					NUMBER OF SCRAMS CAUSED BY HUMAN ERRORS	
					TURBINE TRIP	OTHER SECONDARY SIDE SIGNALS	PRIMARY SIDE SIGNALS	NEUTRONIC SIGNALS	OTHER SIGNALS	SPURIOUS OR INADVERTENT SCRAMS	FULL POWER (100%)	10 - 100 %	LESS THAN 10 %	STARTING UP	SHUTTING DOWN		
FUGEN 1		LWC-HWR	1/1	0.1556			1						1				0

COUNTRY: SPAIN

YEAR: 1988

PLANT		NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER REACTOR	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER 1000 CRITICAL & TURBINE ON-LINE HOURS	NUMBER OF MAIN SIGNALS RESULTING IN REACTOR SCRAMS						NUMBER OF SCRAMS OCCURRING AT VARIOUS POWER LEVELS OR OPERATIONAL STATES					NUMBER OF SCRAMS CAUSED BY HUMAN ERRORS
NAME	UNIT			REACTOR TYPE	TURBINE TRIP	OTHER SECONDARY SIDE SIGNALS	PRIMARY SIDE SIGNALS	NEUTRONIC SIGNALS	OTHER SIGNALS	SPURIOUS OR INADVERTENT SCRAMS	FULL POWER (100%)	10 - 100 %	LESS THAN 10 %	STARTING UP	
VANDELLOS	1	2	0,25	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	4	2			2
JOSE CABRERA		6	0,76	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	2				2
SANTA MARIA DE CARONA		1	0,15				1			1	1				1
ALMARAZ	1	3	0,43	1						1	3	1			1
ALMARAZ	2	3	0,38	1	2	1		1	1	2	2	1			2
ASCO	1	5	0,65	3						3	3	2			1
ASCO	2	2	0,25	1	2			1	1	2	2	2			1
CO-FRONTES		2	0,25	1		1				2	2	2			2
TRILLO	1	0	0												

COUNTRY: SPAIN

YEAR: 1988

PLANT	UNIT	REACTOR TYPE	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER REACTOR	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER 1000 CRITICAL & TURBINE ON-LINE HOURS	NUMBER OF MAIN SIGNALS RESULTING IN REACTOR SCRAMS						NUMBER OF SCRAMS OCCURRING AT VARIOUS POWER LEVELS OR OPERATIONAL STATES					NUMBER OF SCRAMS CAUSED BY HUMAN ERRORS		
					TURBINE TRIP	OTHER SECONDARY SIDE SIGNALS	PRIMARY SIDE SIGNALS	NEUTRONIC SIGNALS	OTHER SIGNALS	SPURIOUS OR INADVERTENT SCRAMS	FULL POWER (100%)	10 - 100%	LESS THAN 10%	STARTING UP	SHUTTING DOWN			
VANDELLOS	2	PWR	11	2,78	7	3					1	7	4					2

COUNTRY: Switzerland

YEAR: 1988

PLANT	REACTOR TYPE	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER REACTOR	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER 1000 CRITICAL & TURBINE ON-LINE HOURS	NUMBER OF MAIN SIGNALS RESULTING IN REACTOR SCRAMS						NUMBER OF SCRAMS OCCURRING AT VARIOUS POWER LEVELS OR OPERATIONAL STATES					NUMBER OF SCRAMS CAUSED BY HUMAN ERRORS		
				TURBINE TRIP	OTHER SECONDARY SIDE SIGNALS	PRIMARY SIDE SIGNALS	NEUTRONIC SIGNALS	OTHER SIGNALS	SPURIOUS OR INADVERTENT SCRAMS	FULL POWER (100%)	10 - 100 %	LESS THAN 10 %	STARTING UP	SHUTTING DOWN			
Beznau I	PWR	0	0														
Beznau II	PWR	1	0.13					1									
Gösgen	PWR	2	0.27														
Mühleberg	BWR	1	0.13		2												
Leibstadt	BWR	3	0.40														

