

CSNI REPORT NO. NEA/CSNI/R(91)8

Issued November, 1991

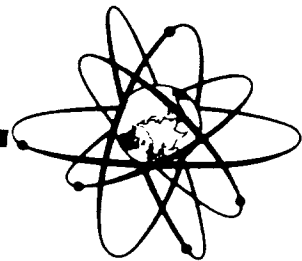
RESTRICTED

OECD
NEA

**STATISTICAL DATA ON
REACTOR SCRAMS**

DATA FOR 1989

*Compiled by the NEA Secretariat
from contributions by Principal Working Group No.1
of the OECD/NEA Committee on the
Safety of Nuclear Installations*



**COMMITTEE ON THE SAFETY OF NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS
OECD NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY**

38, boulevard Suchet, 75016 Paris, France

COMMITTEE ON THE SAFETY OF
NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS

The Committee on the Safety of Nuclear Installations (CSNI) of the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA), is an international committee made up of senior 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 cooperation in nuclear safety among the OECD Member Countries.

The CSNI constitutes a forum for the exchange of technical information and for collaboration between organizations 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 cooperative research projects and international standard problems, and assists in the feedback of the results to participating organizations. Full use is also made of traditional methods of cooperation, such as information exchanges, establishment of working groups, and organization of conferences and specialist meetings.

The greater part of the 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 nuclear fuel cycle, conducts periodic surveys of reactor safety research programmes and operates an international mechanism for exchanging reports on safety related nuclear power plant incidents.

In implementing its programme, the CSNI establishes cooperative 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 regards to safety. It also cooperates with NEA's Committee on Radiation Protection and Public Health and NEA's Radioactive Waste Management Committee on matters of common interest.

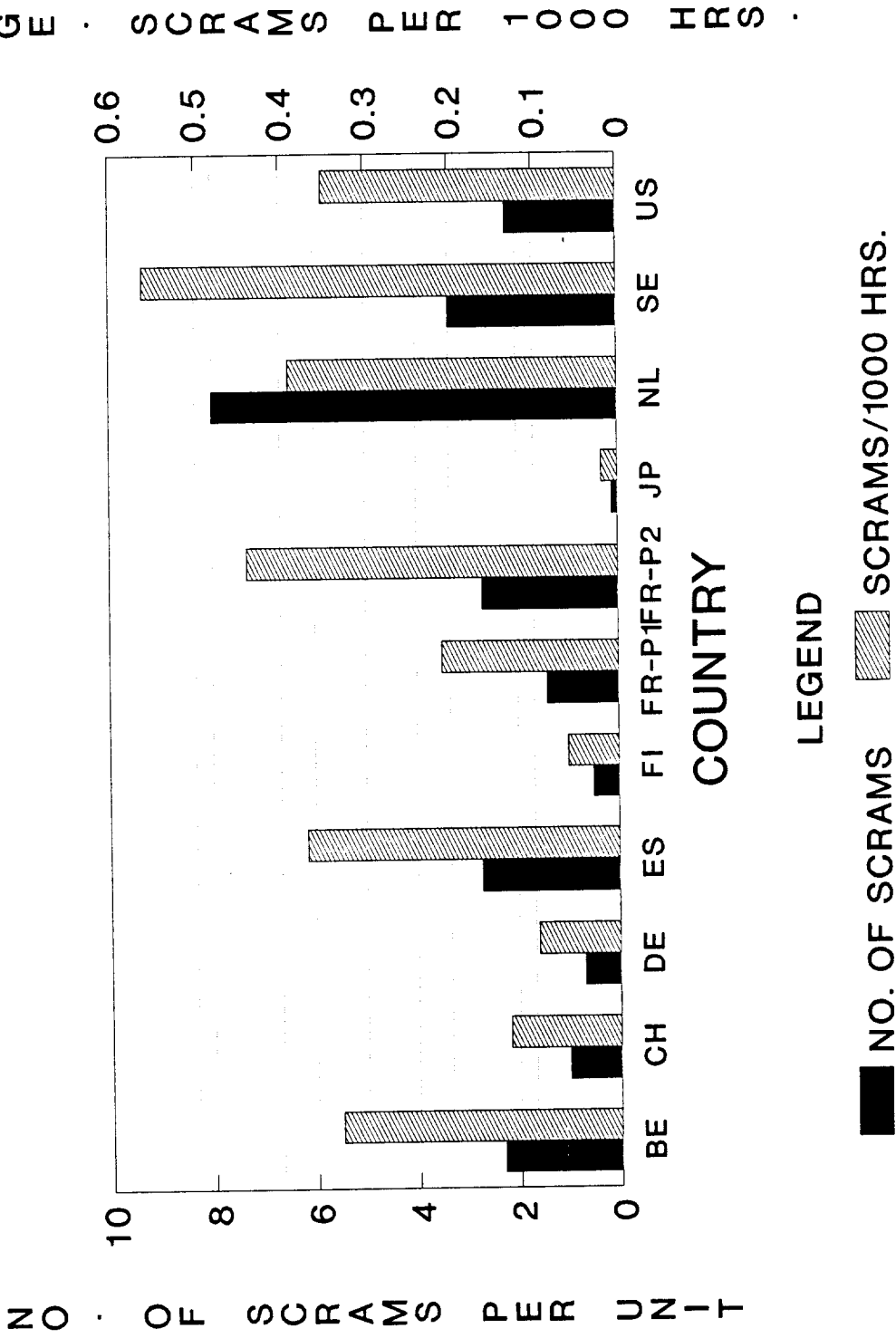
F O R E W O R D

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. The CSNI subsequently agreed that such a report be updated and disseminated annually.

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 and/or reactor types; all the figures in those graphs were taken from the tables, given in Section II, which were submitted to the Secretariat by its Members.

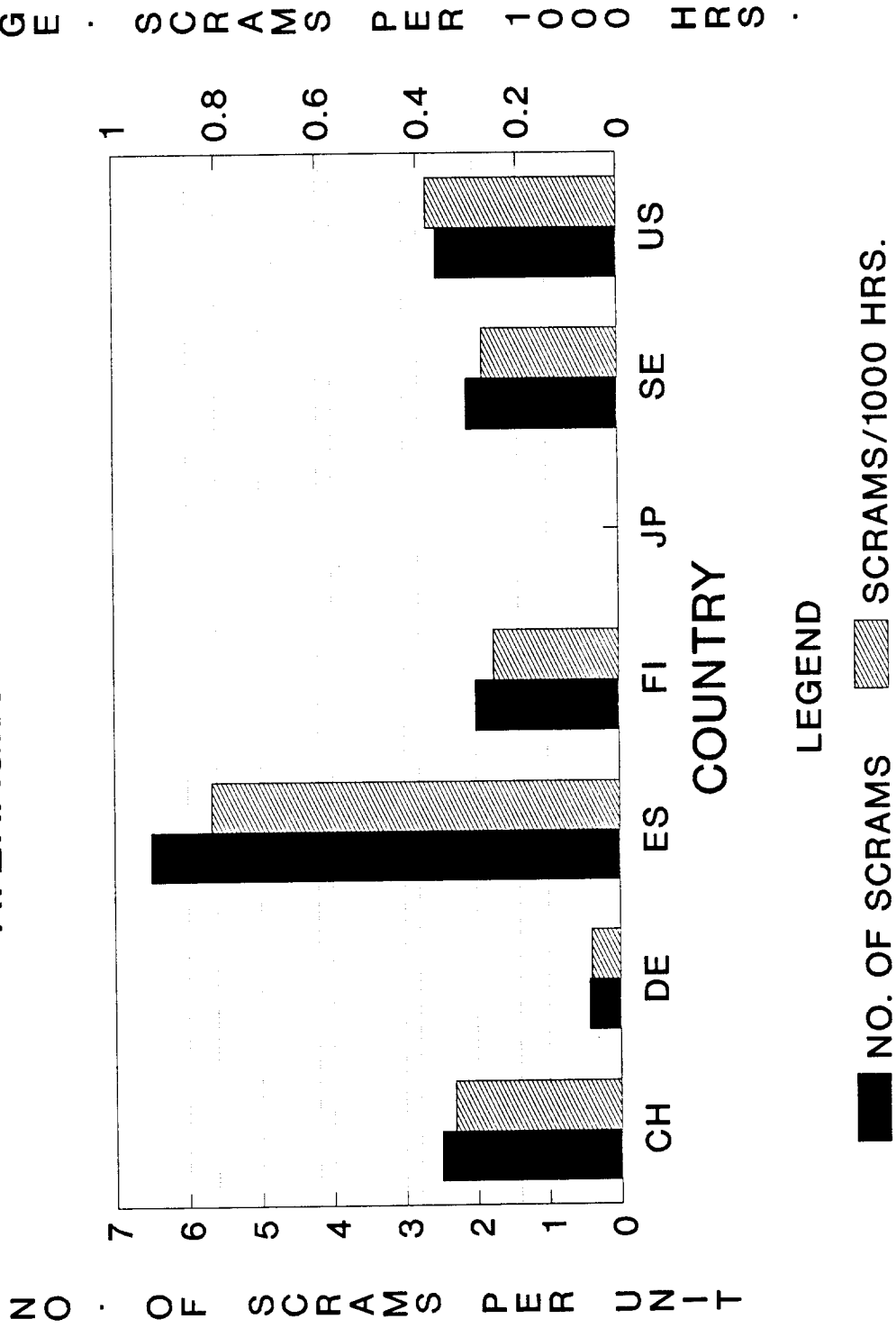
S E C T I O N I :
G R A P H S

PWR SCRAM DATA AVERAGES FOR 1989



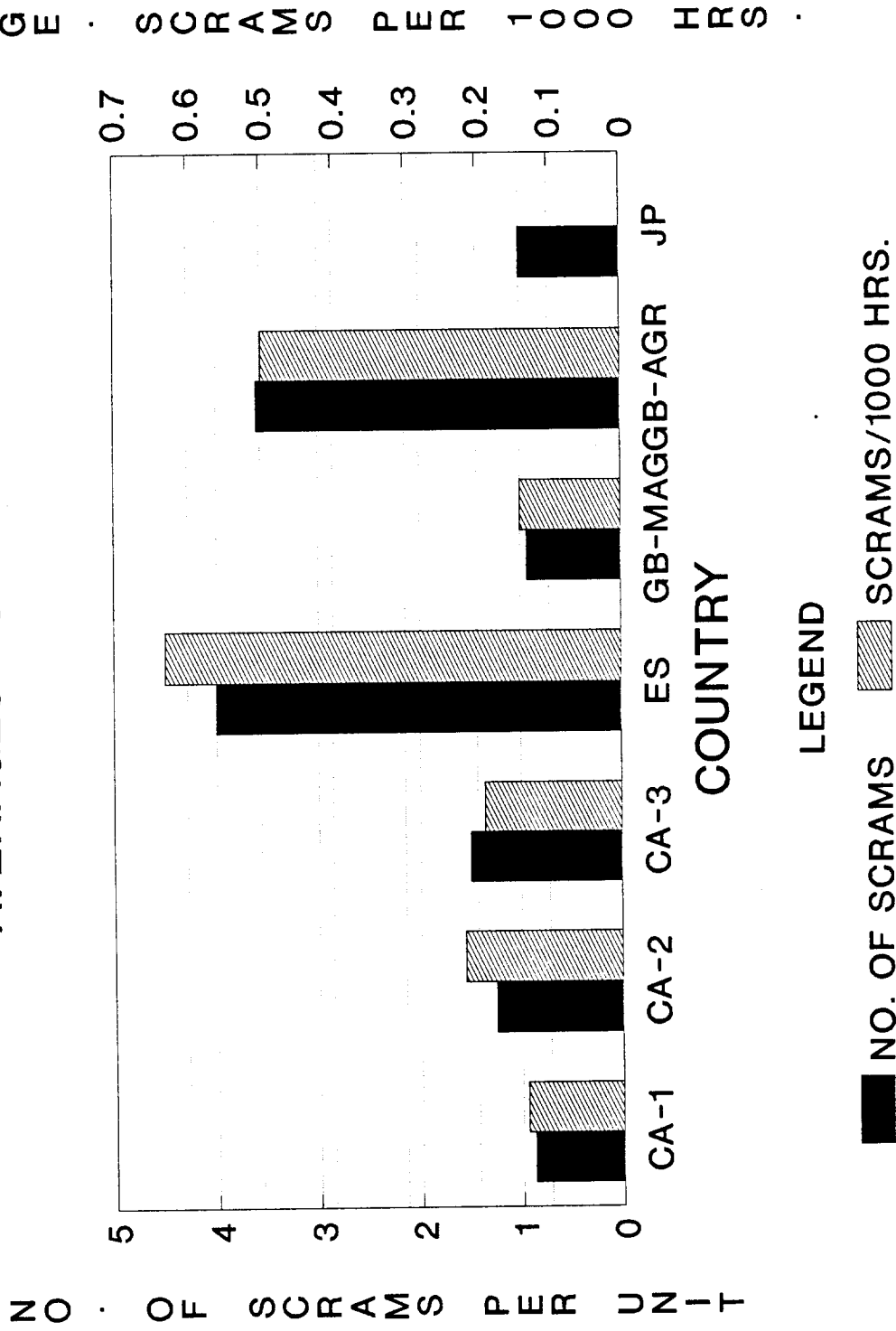
FR-P1/P2 REFER TO THE 900/1300 UNITS

BWR SCRAM DATA AVERAGES FOR 1989



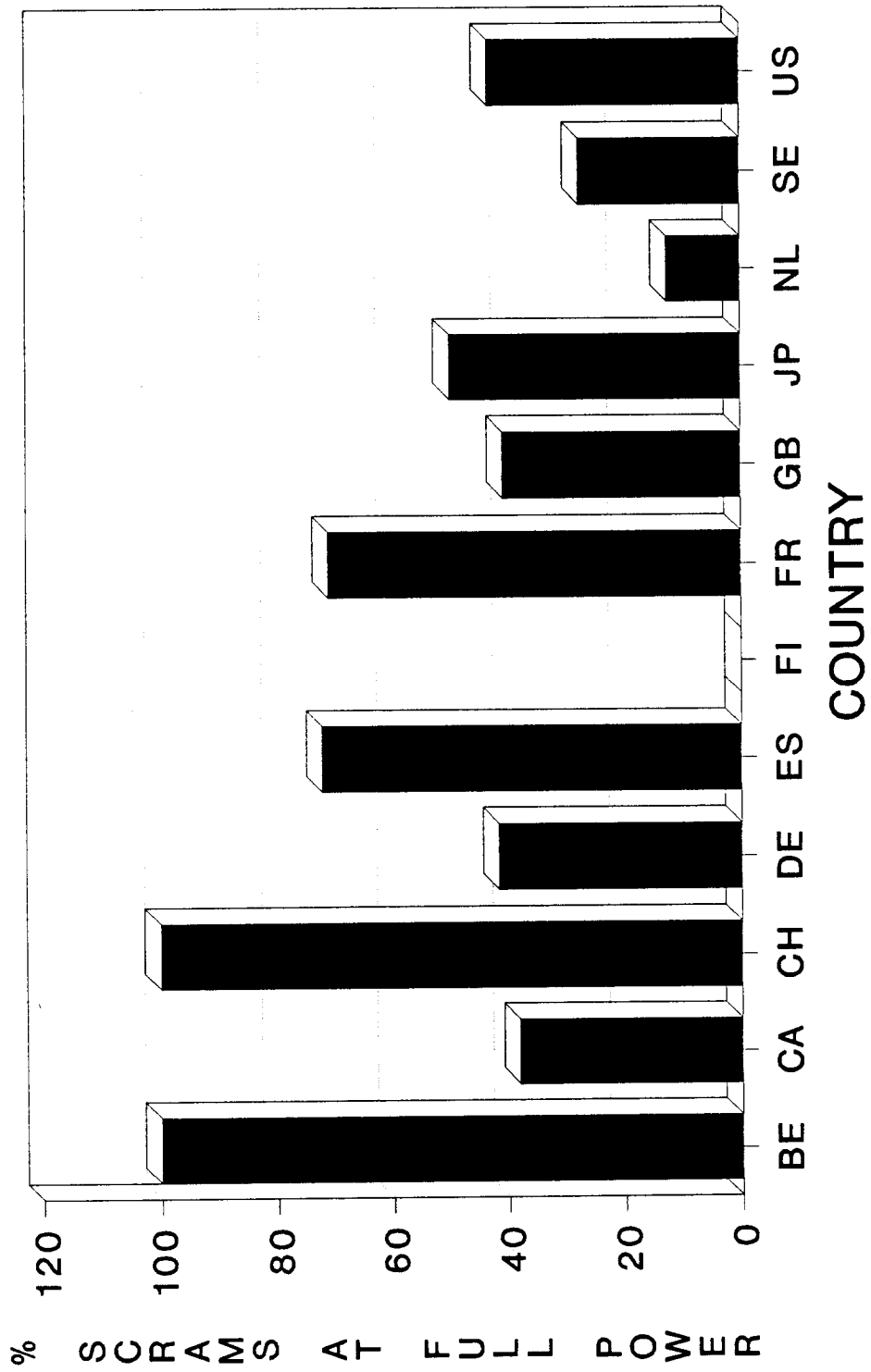
GCR & PHWR SCRAM DATA

AVERAGES FOR 1989



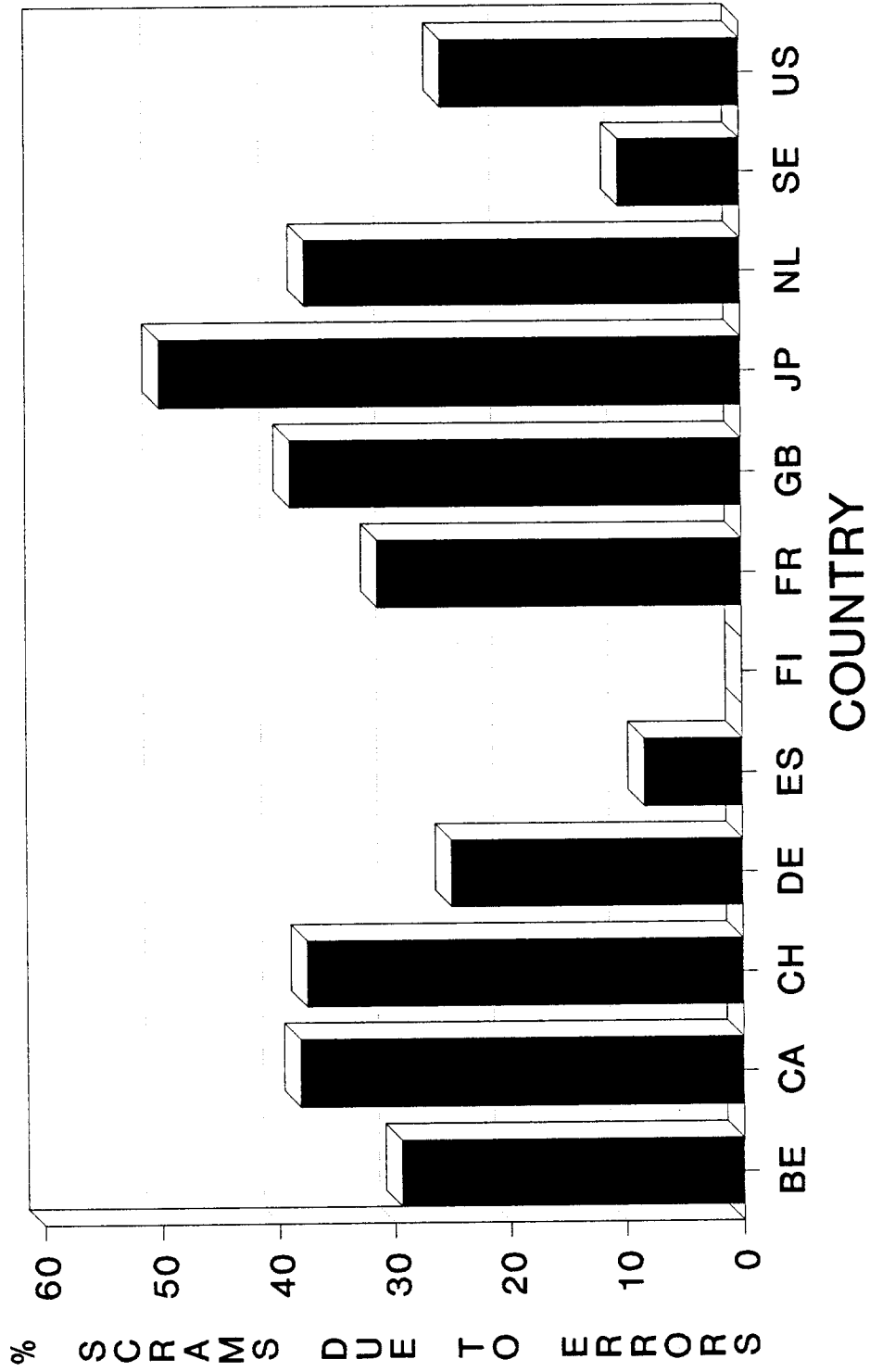
CA1/2/3 REFER TO BRUCE/PICK-A/ALL OTHERS

PERCENTAGE OF SCRAMS FROM FULL POWER IN 1989



GIVEN AS A % OF TOTAL NO. OF SCRAMS

PERCENTAGE OF SCRAMS CAUSED BY HUMAN ERRORS IN 1989

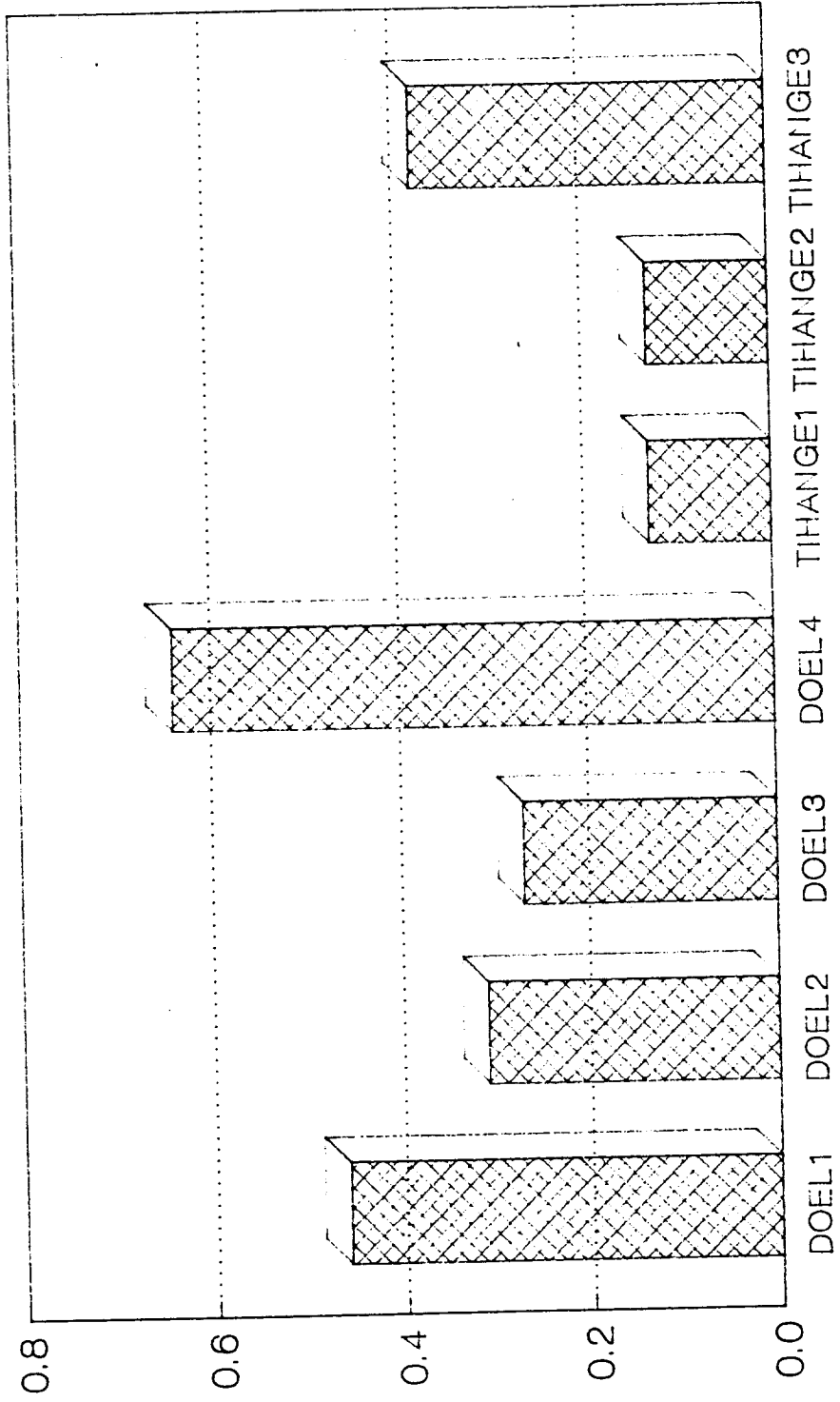


GIVEN AS % OF TOTAL NO. OF SCRAMS

S E C T I O N I I :
T A B L E S

BELGIUM

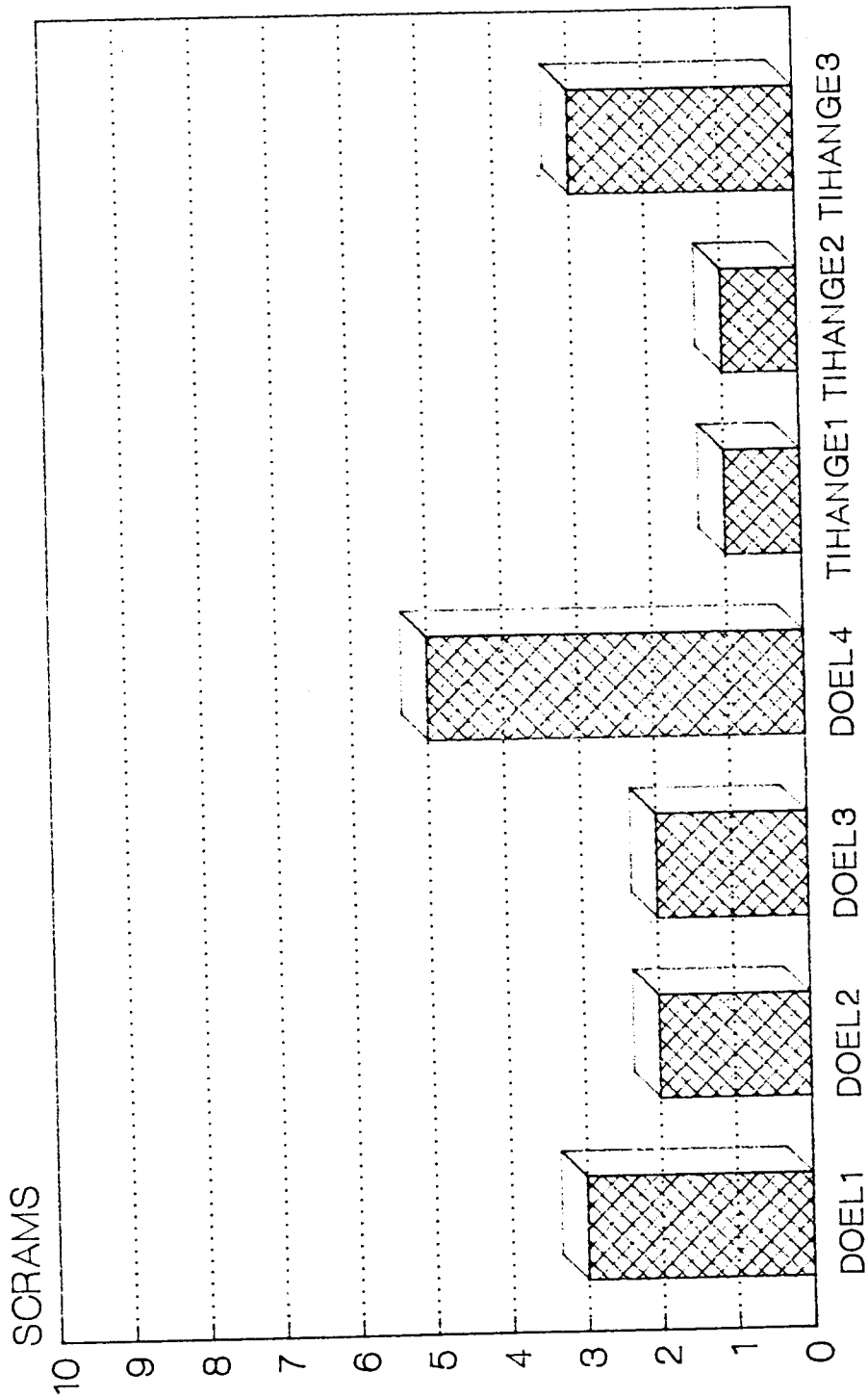
SCRAMS PER UNIT YEAR 89



SCRAMS (PER UNIT AND PER 1000 CRITICAL HOURS)

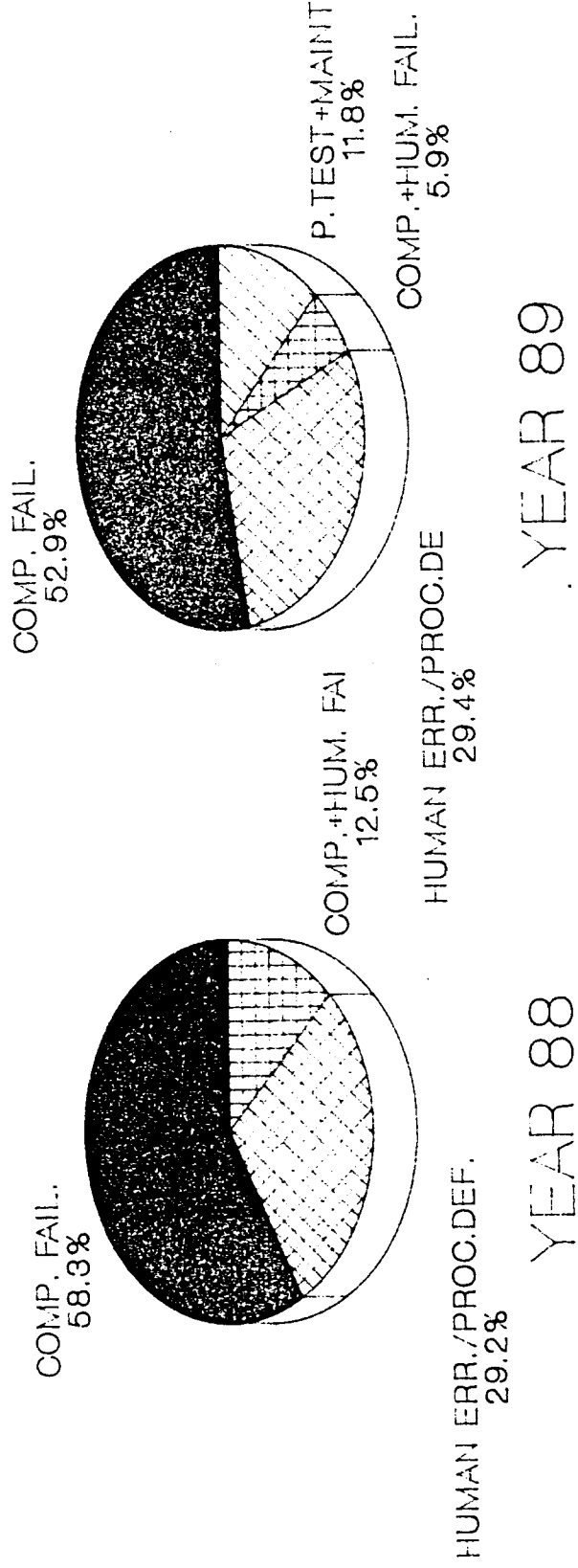
BELGIUM

NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER UNIT YEAR 1989



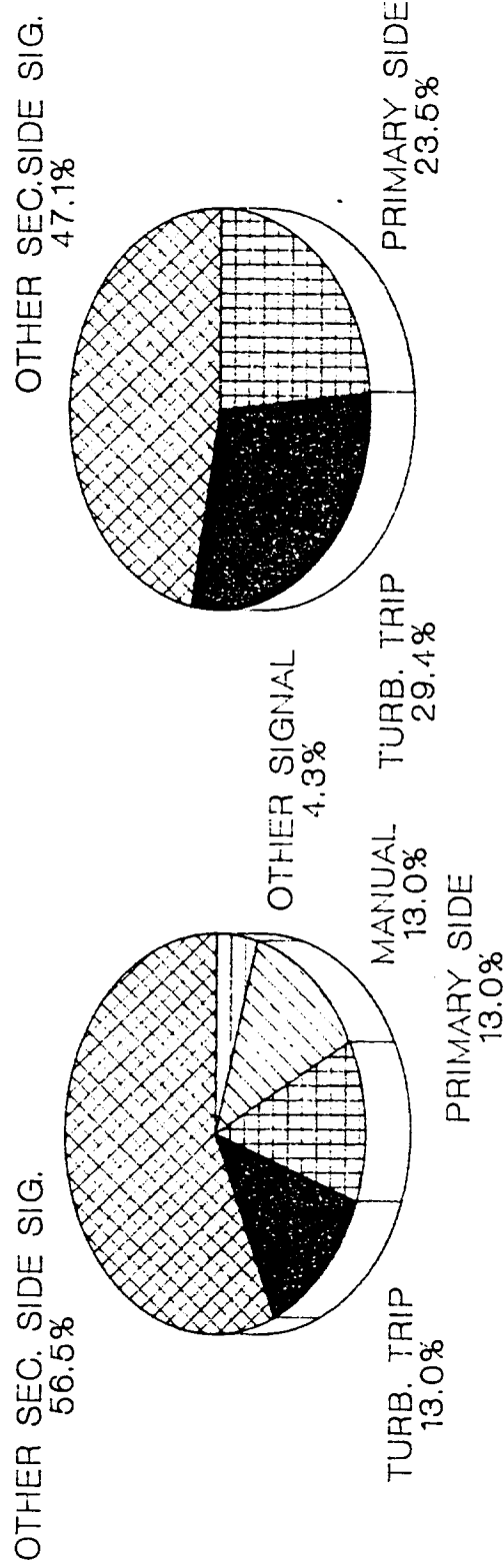
BELGIUM

MAIN CAUSES ALL PLANTS



BELGIUM

MAIN SIGNALS ALL PLANTS

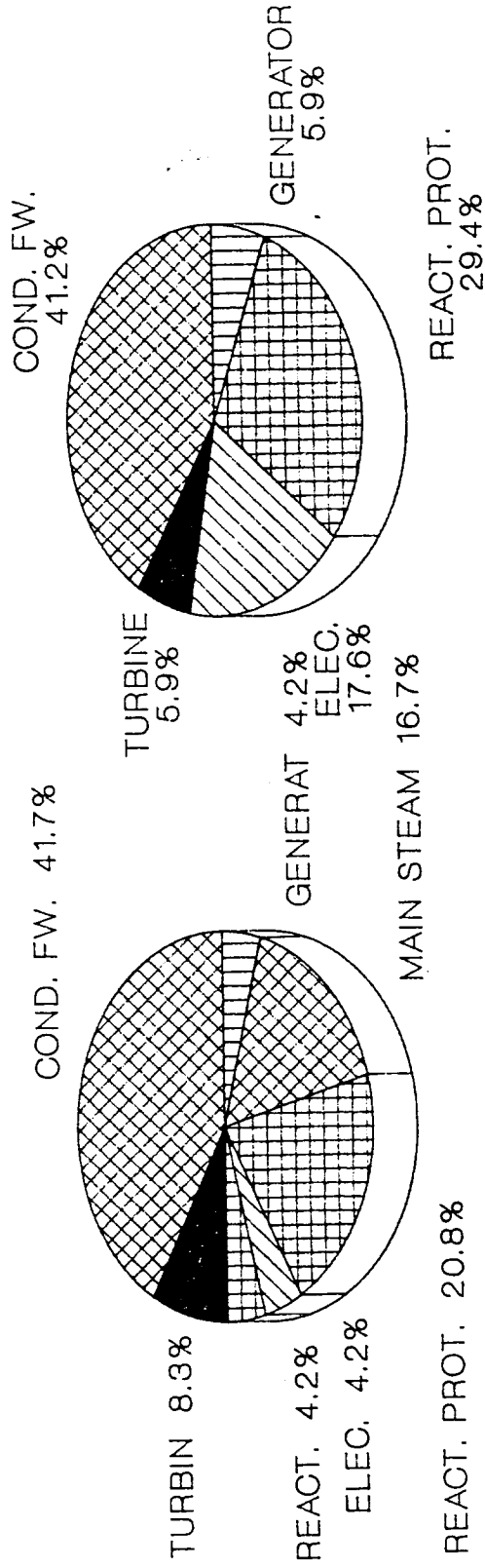


YEAR 88

YEAR 89

BELGIUM

INITIATING SYSTEMS ALL PLANTS



YEAR 88

YEAR 89

Récapitulation 900 and 1300 Mwe units

PLANT	UNIT	REACTOR TYPE	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER REACTOR (Group on-line)	NUMBER OF SCRAMS OF 1000 and 7000 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
				1000h	7000h	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 MW (34 units)	1,41	0,21	1,49	6	16	7	15	0	4	35	12	0	0	0	14	
		1300 MWe (13 units)	2,69	0,44	3,13	15	2	10	6	2	0	24	6	0	0	0	12	

N.B. Number of scrams/7000 critical and turbine on line hours values have been added since they are henceforward used for international data

PLANT NAME	UNIT	REACTOR TYPE	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER REACTOR GROUPE COUPLE POST-MSI	NUMBER OF SCRAMS OF SCRAMS PER 1000 ou 7000 h 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	
				/1000 h	/7 000 h	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	1	0.24	1.70	1								1					
FES	02	"	1	0.14	1.0								1						1
BUG	02	"	1	0.17	1.22	1									1				
BUG	03	"	3	0.46	3.24	2	1								3				1
BUG	04	"	5	0.72	5.07	3	3	1							4	1			1
BUG	05	"	3	0.48	3.39	2		1							1	2			
TRI	01	"	0	0	0														
TRI	02	"	2	0.3	2.1			2							2				1
TRI	03	"	1	0.13	0.97		1								1				

COUNTRY : FRANCE

YEAR : 1989

2/6

PLANT	NAME	UNIT	REACTOR TYPE	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER REACTOR GROUPE COUPLE POST-MSI	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER 1000 ou 7000 h 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
					/1000 h	/7000 h	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	04	PWR	900	1	0.13	0.95			1						1					
GRA	01	"	"	3	0.48	3.37		1						2	3					1
GRA	02	"	"	2	0.26	1.87	1	1							2					1
GRA	03	"	"	3	0.40	2.86		1			2				2	1				1
GRA	04	"	"	1	0.16	1.16				1						1				1
GRA	05	"	"	1	0.13	0.97		1							1					
GRA	06	"	"	1	0.15	1.11		1								1				
DAM	01	"	"	2	0.24	1.70			1		1				2					2
DAM	02	"	"	1	0.14	1.01					1				1					

COUNTRY : FRANCE

YEAR : 1989

4/6

PLANT	NAME	UNIT	REACTOR TYPE	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER REACTOR GROUPE COUPLE POST-MSI	NUMBER OF SCRAMS PER 1000 ou 7000 h 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	
					/1000 h	/7 000 h	TURBINE TRIP	OTHER SECONDARY SIGNALS	PRIMARY SIDE SIGNALS	NEUTRONIC SIGNALS	OTHER SIGNALS	SPURIOUS OR INADVERTENT SCRAMS	FULL POWER (100%)	10 - 100 %	LESS THAN 10 %	STARTING UP	SHUTTING DOWN			
CHB	02		PWR 900	1	0.12	0.89		1							1					1
CHB	03		"	0	0	0														
CHB	04		"	1	0.17	1.23		1							1					
CRU	01		"	0	0	0														
CRU	02		"	1	0.13	0.91		1							1					
CRU	03		"	1	0.15	1.06			1						1					1
CRU	04		"	6	0.99	6.97		1	1	4					4	2				2

COUNTRY: NETHERLANDS

YEAR: 1989

PLANT	REACTOR TYPE	UNIT	NAME	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	
				8	0.39 7710.8 hrs.	0	0	1	4	0	3	1	1	1	4	1	3

COUNTRY: SWEDEN

YEAR: 1989

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	
BAR- SEB- ACK	1 2	BWR BWR	3 2	0.383 0.244	1 1	2 1				2 1	1 1		1 1		1	
FOR- SMA- RK.	1 2 3	BWR BWR BWR	3 1 1	0.392 0.124 0.129	1 1	2 1				1 1	1 1		1 1		1	
OSK- ARS- HAM- N.	1 2 3	BWR BWR BWR	1 3 3	0.130 0.388 0.367	1 1 1	1 1 1		1		2	1 1 1		1 1 1			
RIN- GWA LS.	1 2 3 4	BWR PWR PWR PWR	2 5 1 4	0.274 1.016 0.138 0.530	1 1 1 1	1 1 2 2		2 1		1 1 2	1 1 1		1 1 1 2		1	

COUNTRY: Switzerland

YEAR: 1989

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			
Beznau	I	PWR	0	0	1							0						
Beznau	II	PWR	2	0.26				1				2						
Gösgen		PWR	1	0.13		1						1						
Mühleberg		BWR	1	0.14							1							
Leibstadt		BWR	4	0.52		1						3						

COUNTRY: UNITED KINGDOM

YEAR: 1989

PLANT NAME	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
	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		
Bradwell	1	M		0.00													
	2	M		0.00													
Dungeness A	1	M		0.00													
	2	M		0.00													
Hinkley Point A	1	M	3	0.49			1										
	2	M	2	0.28			1	2	1						1		
Oldbury	1	M	2	0.00													
	2	M	2	0.23			2								2		
Sizewell A	1	M	2	0.46													
	2	M	2	0.24	1	1		1	1						1	1	
Trawsfynydd	1	M	1	0.00													
	2	M	1	0.15					1						1		
Wylfa	1	M	1	0.13													
	2	M	1	0.00					1								
Dungeness B	21	A	1	0.37													
	22	A	1	0.00	1										1	1	
Hartlepool	1	A	8	1.71													
	2	A	9	1.88	3	1	3	4	1	1					1	1	
Heysham 1	1	A	1	0.14													
	2	A	1	0.00			1								1	1	
Heysham 2	7	A	4	0.90													
	8	A	2	0.29	1				1	2					3	2	
Hinkley Point B	3	A	6	0.72													
	4	A	5	0.97	2	1	3	1	1	1					2	1	

M = Magnox A = AGR

TABLE 1. 1989 SCRAM DATA FOR OECD COMPARISON (CONTINUED) UNITED STATES

Plant Name ^a	Unit	Type	Total Scrams	Manual Scrams	Scram Rate	Turbine	Secondary	Primary	Signals			Scram 100%	Power Levels 10-99% <10%	Startup	Shutting Down	Personnel Error	Critical Hours
									Neutron	Other	Spurious						
ST. LUCIE	2	P	2	1	0.30	1	--	--	1	--	2	--	1	--	--	6626.9	
SUMMER	1	P	5	2	0.69	1	2	--	2	--	4	--	1	1	--	7276.2	
SURRY	2	P	2	1	0.47	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	4272.2	
SURRY	2	P	2	1	1.33	1	1	--	--	--	2	--	2	--	1	1504.3	
SUSQUEHANNA	1	B	4	1	0.61	3	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	1	2	6592.5	
SUSQUEHANNA	2	B	1	1	0.14	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	6916.4	
THREE MILE ISL	1	P	1	1	0.11	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	5423.2	
TROJAN	1	P	1	1	0.18	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	8717.2	
TURKEY POINT	3	P	1	1	0.17	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	5806.6	
TURKEY POINT	4	P	2	1	0.48	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	4147.1	
VERMONT YANKEE	1	B	0	1	0.00	--	--	--	1	--	3	--	2	1	--	7416.2	
VOGTLE	1	P	5	3	0.59	--	2	--	3	--	3	--	1	1	--	8413.0	
VOGTLE	2	P	7	1	1.14	2	1	2	1	2	4	--	1	--	3	6134.5	
WASH. NUCLEAR	2	B	4	2	0.58	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	2	--	1	6857.8	
WATERFORD	3	P	3	2	0.41	--	--	--	3	--	2	--	1	--	--	7232.6	
WOLF CREEK	2	P	2	1	0.23	1	1	--	--	--	2	--	2	--	1	8715.3	
YANKEE-ROWE	1	P	3	1	0.37	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	1	1	2	5268.3	
ZION	1	P	1	1	0.19	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	8333.9	
ZION	2	P	0	0	0.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		

a. An asterisk indicates a plant that was in an extended shutdown.