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### OVERVIEW OF THE IMPACT OF STELLITE REMOVAL ON RADIATION FIELDS IN KWU PWRs

**Keywords:** CONTAMINATION PREVENTION; STELLITE; HARD FACING ALLOY; COBALT SOURCE; STAINLESS STEEL; RADIATION FIELD

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**Objectives:** Determine the following based upon data from Siemens PWRs:

- 1) the effect of a progressive reduction in Stellite on radiation fields
- 2) the consequences of replacing Inconel 718 gridded fuel by Zircaloy
- 3) the effect of eliminating antimony from the main coolant pump bearings
- 4) the effect of an increase in the pH of the primary coolant

**Comments:** This study updates an earlier analysis covering data collected up to 1989 on primary circuit activity levels and radiation fields from Siemens (KWU) PWRs. The work covers Co-60, Co-58, and Sb-124 concentrations in the primary coolant and deposition on primary circuit surfaces.

**Remarks/Potential for dose limitation:** The conclusions are:

- 1) Stellite, other than in the control rod drive mechanisms, is the major contributor of Co-60
- 2) Cobalt impurities in the primary circuit materials are minor contributors to radiation fields
- 3) In-vessel Stellite is the most important Stellite source
- 4) Co-60 contributions to dose rates correlate with cycle-averaged total Co-60 concentrations in the primary coolant
- 5) Co-58 production showed no particular trend from plant to plant as Stellite was reduced
- 6) Co-58 contributions to dose rates were reduced on replacing Inconel 718 gridded fuel with Zircaloy gridded fuel
- 7) Sb-124 contributions to dose rates and circulating coolant concentrations were low for plants commissioned with antimony-free main coolant pump bearings
- 8) Sb-124 is a significant contributor to dose rates
- 9) Operation with the KWU/VGB high pH regime substantially reduced dose rates
- 10) The later KWU PWRs, which have eliminated both Stellite and antimony sources, have extremely low yearly personnel doses

**References:** Garbett, K., "Overview of the Impact of Stellite Removal on Radiation Fields in KWU PWRs," *Water Chemistry of Nuclear Reactor Systems 6*, Vol. 2, pp. 31-38, British Nuclear Energy Society, London, 1992.

**Duration:** from: 1989 to: 1992

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