

Temelin NPP reactor 1 - welding 1-4-5

Wunsiedel 22-10-2012 | Dana Drábová, the head of the Czech Nuclear Safety State Office SUJB and Jan Haverkamp of Greenpeace discussed at the invitation of County Councillor Brigitte Artmann the still unresolved question of welding 1-4-5 in the district office Wunsiedel. Several new and highly concerning facts about allegedly illegal repair directly on the vessel of Block 1 in Temelin were revealed to the German experts. Dana Drábová did not rebuff them and surprisingly, there was the offer of SUJB of bilateral investigations in Temelin.

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This week at an expert meeting in the district office of Wunsiedel together with Greenpeace expert consultant on nuclear energy Jan Haverkamp, former director Greenpeace Czech Republic Jiri Tutter, Dana Drábová, the head of the Czech Nuclear Safety State Office, Iva Kubanova, head for development of new sources of Czech utility and Temelin operator CEZ, and Dieter Majer, former Nuclear Safety Office of the German Federal Ministry of Environment (BMU), for the first time in history between the German and Czech Republic bilateral investigations were offered for the NPP Temelin. Councillor Brigitte Artmann (Greens) had invited, Landrat Dr. Karl Doehler (CSU) moderated, organized by the district office administration, the result was surprising. When asked by Dr. Karl Doehler "Ms Drábová, I am a direct person, what can you do for us and Greenpeace?" Dana Drábová offered bilateral investigations in the year 2014 at reactor 1. At this time, the reactor vessel will be empty because of fuel change and maintenance. These investigations should be carried out by the Nuclear Regulatory Authority of a German ministry, e.g. by StMUG Bavaria or BMU or both together.

Former Ministerialdirigent Dieter Majer said he "had to pour a bit water into the wine" because the incident must be "fully documented, materials technology and documents. Subsequent studies do not replace any files that need to be present." He stressed that confidence cannot replace files, you need security. He "could not understand that these papers [the ones requested by Greenpeace] would not be published". Dieter Majer continued: "in Biblis, we have thrown out an entire power plant component, just because the documentation was inconsistent." Jan Haverkamp of Greenpeace said, turning to Dieter Majer: "Because the quality of information that is publicly available, we had to act like we did and assume that the basis for the approval of Temelin is not existing". That the release of the documents was also denied before the Constitutional Court as well as in Wunsiedel, is for the nuclear expert of Greenpeace the confirmation of "the worrying safety culture around the Temelin nuclear power plant" and because SUJB is also responsible for the second nuclear power plant Dukovany, there as well.

However, Dieter Majer warned for too much optimism. One can hardly find anything even if standing next to the concerned pipe during a 1 day tour. It is paramount that the German authorities also continue demanding access to the complete documentation, which served as the working material for the inspection protocol of SUJB's own inspection team, which SUJB has been refusing to reveal to Greenpeace for 12 years. The protocol in question bears the number 15/2001. Greenpeace claims that the reason is that the conclusion of the inspectors was to not put block 1 on line. However, providing such access so far was bluntly refused by Ms Drábová who referred during the meeting to legal obligations. However, Greenpeace noted, without this, a mere visit to Temelin would mean nothing more than a cheap PR stunt by CEZ.

Among the new facts for the German side, which were revealed during the meeting, was the existence of "enlarged grain" in the welds on the pressure vessel and the existence of a second witness of the repair. The enlarged grain was found only in 2004 in a protocol that is also withheld by

CEZ and SUJB, while no irregularities were found in any of the tests in 2000/2001. The enlarged grain indicates a repeat of the welding. The new witness reported this to CEZ. But CEZ kept this information under the table as well as SUJB did, who was informed about this witness. In fact, only one public document on investigations of different weldings is accessible that includes a limited assessment of welding 1-4-5. But Dieter Majer explained: "Routine tests which are performed regularly at each nuclear power plant." and he added that these results also should be made available to the public.

Link to the document:

<http://www.cez.cz/edee/content/file/energie-a-zivotni-prostredi/souhrnna-zprava-svary-tnr.pdf>

Jiri Tutter was director of Greenpeace in the Czech Republic when the welding affair appeared to him. Together with Jan Haverkamp, he is the author of the Greenpeace documentation "The Risks of Skoda". (1) He clarified that the issue in Temelin is not just about welding 1-4-5. There are other problems in other weldings, and these problems should all be examined. At the bilateral investigations, the welding diaries and all the files and papers have to be available. This includes file 15/2001, which is considered by SUJB a working document and not an official file because two signatures are missing. Then inspector of SUJB, Jana Kroupová who investigated the welding case must be freed of a gagging order and available for the investigation commission. Ms. Kroupová does not work for the nuclear regulator any longer, but is committed to total secrecy.

After a qualification request of councillor Artmann it was explained all files and papers will be available and also external experts will be able to participate. On the German side there was consensus that files should be inspected already in 2013.

The Czech guests offered one surprise during their departure: Brigitte Artmann was invited along with 2-3 experts of her choice to take part in the SUJB inspection of the reactor 1 already May 2013. However, Greenpeace experts Jan Haverkamp and Jiri Tutter were not accepted. Councillor Artmann accepted to take part in the inspection, to prepare the official inspection in 2014.

The history of Greenpeace and SUJB: Jan Haverkamp and Jiri Tutter expressed their concerns before commissioning of the nuclear power station in December 2000. They reported their findings in the Greenpeace documentation "The Risks of Skoda" (1). In this report, they warn of the dangerous repair of central welding 1-4-5 on one of the central cooling pipes directly on the reactor. The Temelin nuclear power plant got critical reviews in the EU stress tests of Commissioner Oettinger. Also in this context, Greenpeace vehemently criticized the EU stress tests. (2) This among others, because welding 1-4-5 directly on the reactor was not examined in the stress tests, although an expert now dismissed by SUJB is telling for years, the welding will not stand stress. Greenpeace wants to see the file 15/2001/SUJB. "This file is not so that it could be published," said Ms Drábová at a Czech Government ruled discussion in Passau for the construction of two planned blocks Temelin 3 +4 in the presence of the Bavarian Environment Ministry. "Meanwhile Ms Drábová also said these files 15/2001/SUJB do not exist at SUJB.

The affected reactor 1 had an accident on 17-09-2012 at the generator. Hydrogen from the cooling circuit came into the power circuit in unknown ways. And on the night of 18-10-2012 there was another breakdown of an auxiliary pump. According to the Annual Report of the Czech Office for Nuclear Safety, there were 216 incidents in 2011 in Temelin, all so-called "nuclear incidents".

On 22-09-2012 Jan Haverkamp and Brigitte Artmann visited the Temelin NPP along with many guests for the second time in the annual "Info-Fahrt Temelin".

The in Prague living Greenpeace nuclear expert Jan Haverkamp is relentless and says: "Ms Drábová made in the past at least once a decision under political and economic pressure that in view of the security was not acceptable: the infamous welding affair at Temelin. This reactor must be closed immediately for safety reasons. The reactors at Temelin must be investigated with the same new methods that have been recently used in the reactor of Doel. " Cracks were recently found in Doel, Belgium, and the reactors were shut down.

The Insurance Forum Leipzig estimated in a nuclear insurance study the economic damage of a meltdown in Europe to 6090 billion euros. (3) The limit of liability of the Czech Republic is 300 million Euros. The Temelin nuclear power plant is located 180 km away from Wunsiedel. In its stress test analysis, Greenpeace added a radiation spreading map of the flexRisk modelling study by the BOKU University of Vienna, which demonstrates that not only the Fichtelgebirge, but Berlin will receive high levels of radiation.

(1)Reference Schweißnahtbericht - „The Risks of Skoda“ Jiri Tuttur/ Jan Haverkamp - **deutsch**
http://gruene-fichtelgebirge.de/uploads/media/20111118_Factsheet_welding_5.2_DE.pdf

„The Risks of Skoda“ Jiri Tuttur/ Jan Haverkamp - **english**
http://gruene-fichtelgebirge.de/uploads/media/The_Risks_of_Skoda_Greenpeace_02.pdf

“The Risks of Skoda”Jiri Tuttur/Jan Haverkamp - **český**
gruene-fichtelgebirge.de/uploads/media/200305_CZ_Temelin_welding_factsheet.pdf
CZ addition:
gruene-fichtelgebirge.de/uploads/media/20041010_1_Factsheet_welding_CZ_addition.pdf

Contact welding 1-4-5:

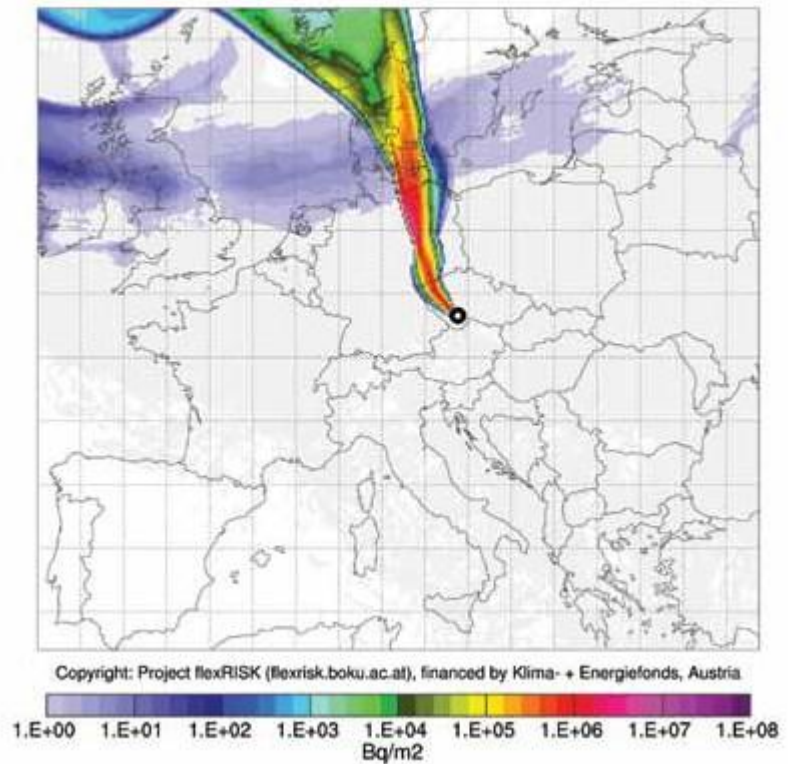
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(2)Greenpeace EU-Stresstests| Nuclear stress test map reveals alarming gaps in results
<http://www.greenpeace.org/eu-unit/en/News/2012/Stress-tests-PR/>

(3) Versicherungsforen Leipzig, Studie zur Berechnung einer risikoadäquaten Versicherungsprämie zur Deckung der Haftpflichtrisiken, die aus dem Betrieb von Kernkraftwerken resultieren
http://www.bee-ev.de/downloads/publikationen/studien/2011/110511_BEE-Studie_Versicherungsforen_KKW.pdf

Versicherungsforen Leipzig Study - Calculating a risk- appropriate insurance premium to cover third-party liability risks that result from operation of nuclear power plants
Commissioned by the German Renewable Energy Federation (BEE)
http://www.mng.org.uk/gh/private/20111006_NPP_Insurance_Study_Versicherungsforen.pdf

Temelin-1
Deposition from a 51.05 PBq release of Cs-137
Simulation start 19950118 03 Actual time 19950202 03



Greenpeace European Unit

Nuclear Stress Tests - *flaws, blind spots and complacency*. Publication | June 14, 2012

<http://www.greenpeace.org/eu-unit/en/Publications/2012/stress-tests-briefing/>