

Outages, their consequences and probabilities of occurrence.

How to quantify them economically

Scope

- Probability in Contingency
- Challenge to deal with probabilities
- Duration of outage and its impact
- How they can be “quantified” economically

Questions to the attendees

- Challenge to deal with probabilities
- Duration of outage and its impact
 - Short term
 - Long term
- How they can be “quantified” economically

The probability of a major nuclear accident

The probability of melting of the nuclear core or a reactor is deemed to be $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$ per annum:

- $5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ per annum applied to the 900 MWe generation
- $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$ per annum applies to the recent 1300 MWe generation
- $1 \cdot 10^{-6}$ per annum will apply to the future generation

- Nuclear has an history and society/regulator are more demanding

The consequences of a major nuclear accident

- direct costs:
 - death (fatal and not fatal cancers, early death),
 - diseases;
 - farming restrictions;
 - moving and re-housing people.
- indirect effects on the economy:
 - Impact on global economy, tourism
 - Add 25 % in addition to direct costs

The economic value of the risk of a major nuclear accident

The effective cost of a major accident is 0.023€/MWe.

Conclusion:

The nuclear industry:

- calculates probabilities of accidents,
- consequences are factored into the economic analysis

Chemical industry/ probabilities of initiating events

The chemical industry is actively seeking probabilities for risk assessment

Breaking a pipe:

- Earthquakes : 1.10⁻⁶/an to 1.10⁻⁷/annum
- Lightning: 1.10⁻⁷/annum

- Fire start in a warehouse: About 10⁻² per annum

Aircraft crashes

- Commercial aircraft crash: 10⁻¹²/m² per annum
- Military aircraft crash: 10⁻¹¹/m² per annum
- GA aircraft crash (below 5.7T): 10⁻¹⁰/m² per annum

Short exercise – Railway station

YOUR railway station is out of service today and YOU can't be home before 11 pm:

- What is the value of the pain for you today?
- What is the value of the pain for you if the station is out of service for 3 years?

Probabilities of occurrence of events: accidents

History of accidents of ATM origin in ECAC

A probability of 0.6 per annum

98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
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