

Green Nuclear



Fermi Energia plans to deploy N

Bringing American Reactors to Europe

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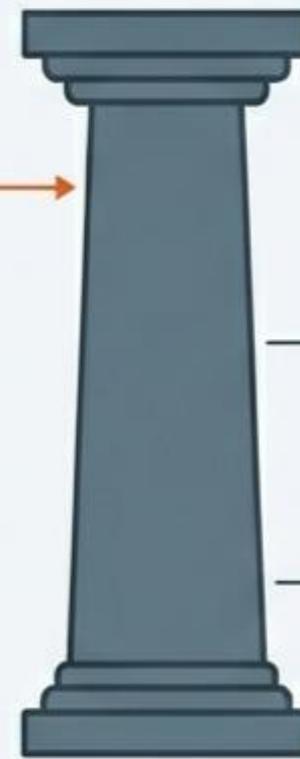


The NRC vs. the European Ecosystem: two Regulatory Universes

United States



Authority:
Single Regulator
(NRC)

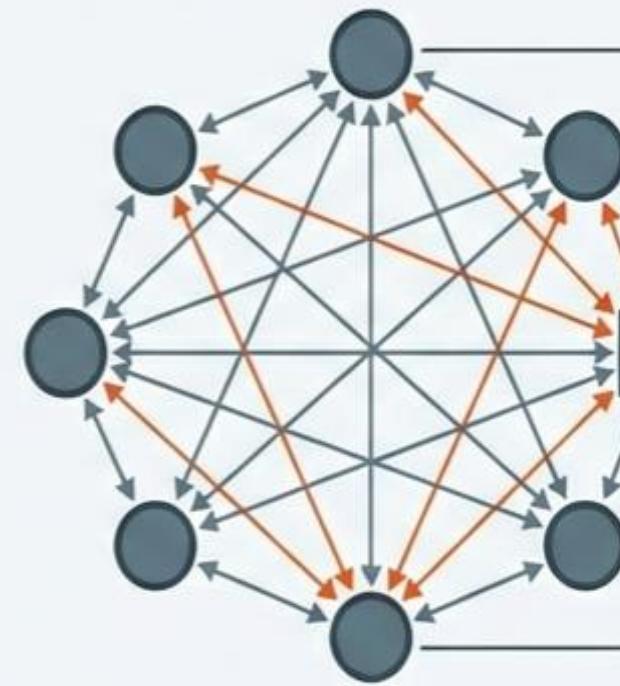


Standards:
ASME / IEEE / ANS



Philosophy:
Plant-Specific
Safety Case

Europe



Authorities:
National Regulators
+ WENRA +
ENSREG + TSOs



Standards:
Hybrid Mix
(RCC-M, IEC, EN)

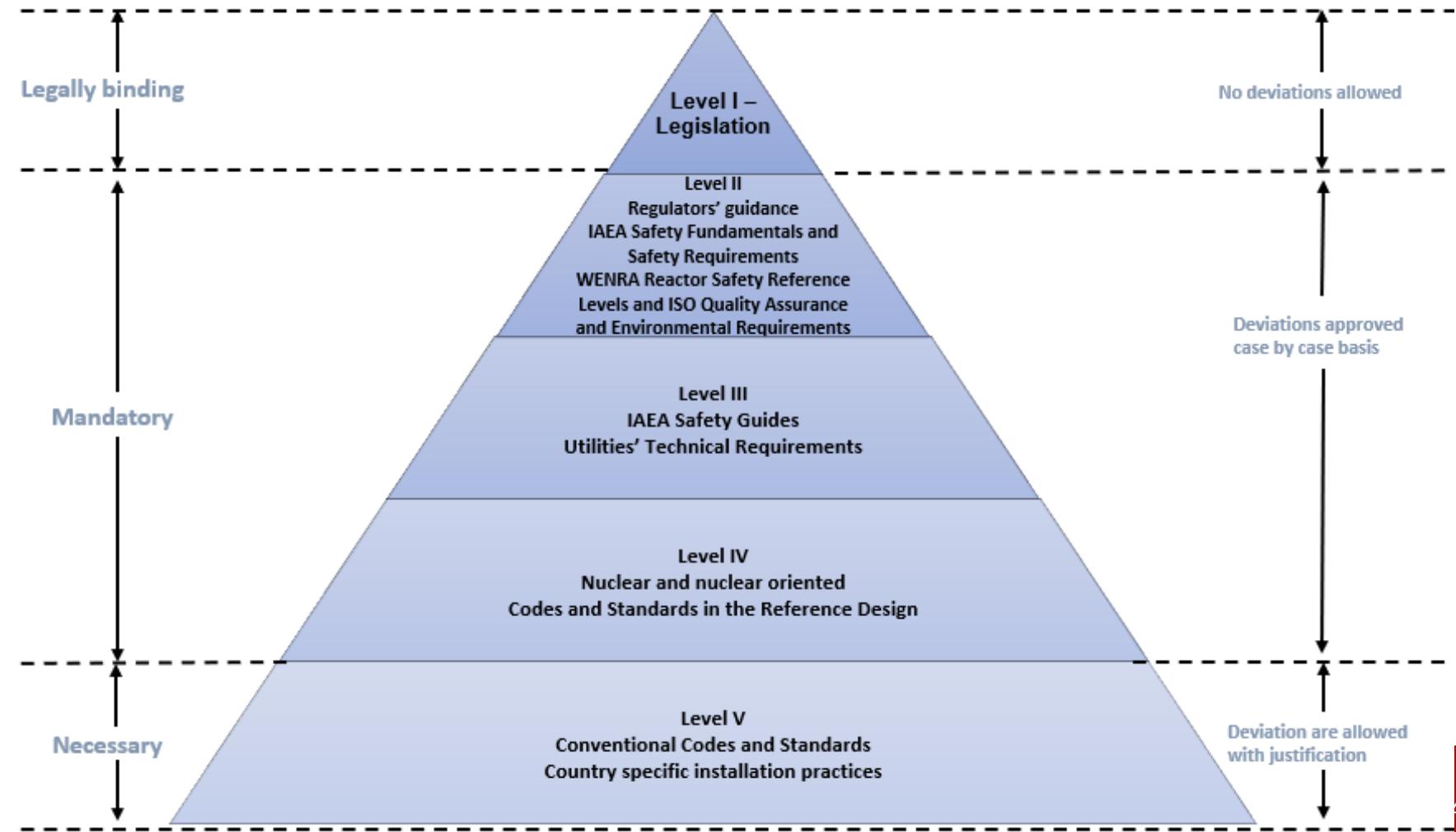


Philosophy:
Multi-Layered
Safety Framework
(Defense in Depth)

Strategy for successful implementation in Europe

a) Full compliance with all mandatory nuclear and conventional legal requirements.

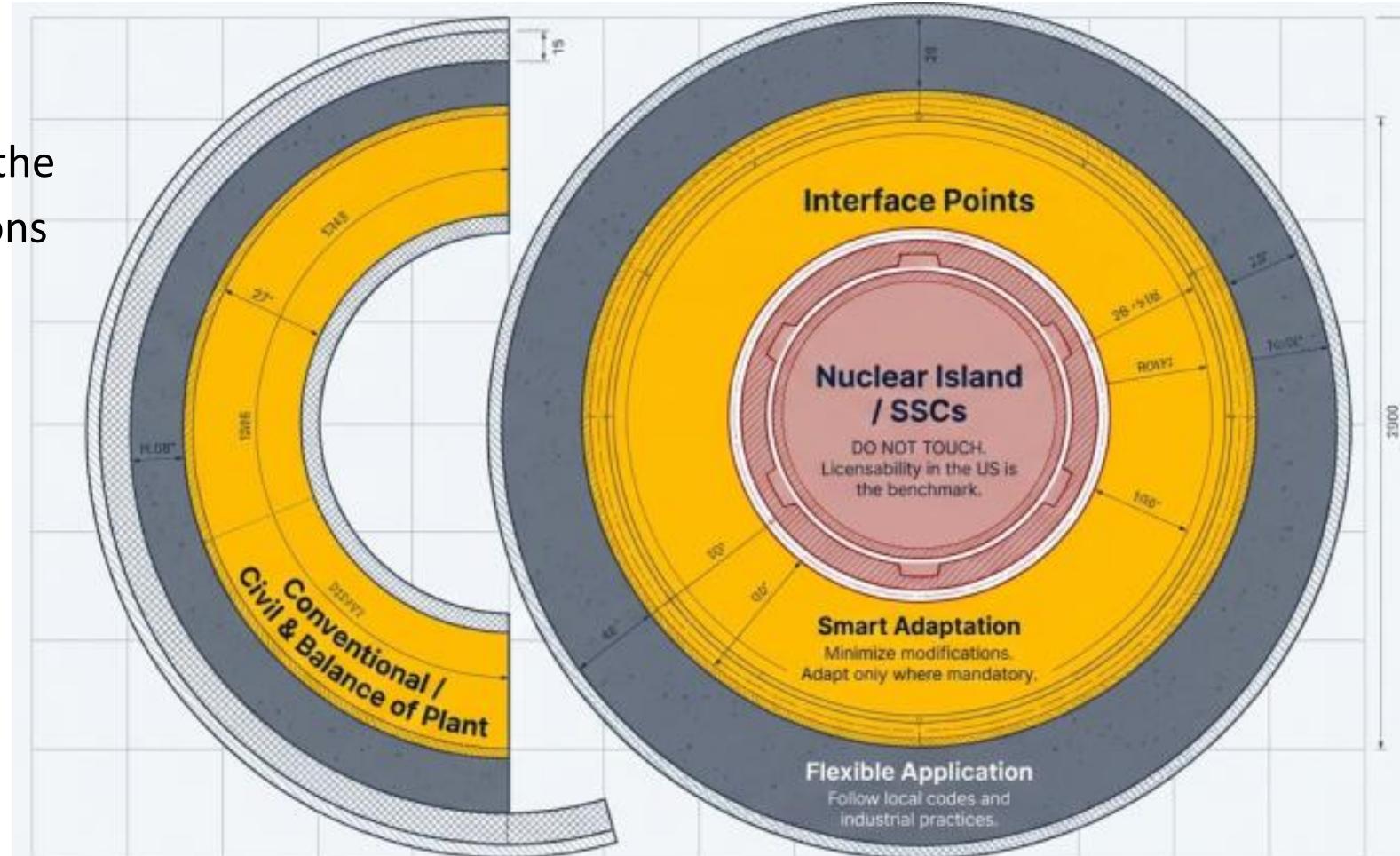
- Respect the national legal framework at the top
- Use proven international codes and standards at the lower levels
- Maintain design integrity while ensuring full regulatory compliance



b) Adaption versus Adoption

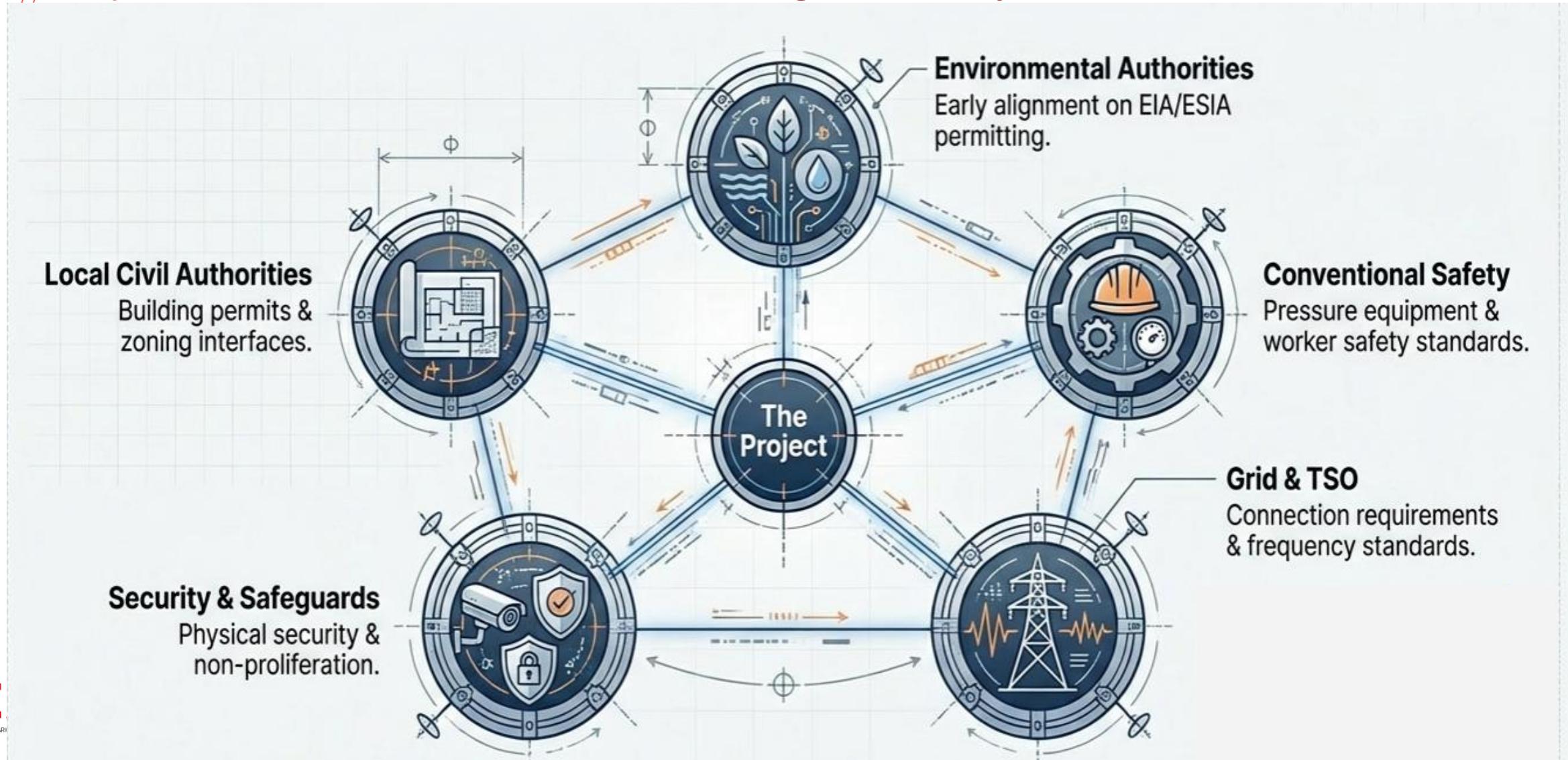
Minimize unnecessary modifications to the standard design, particularly modifications to nuclear safety related Structures, Systems and Components (SSC).

Any scope not covered by the standard design will follow local codes.



Strategy for successful implementation in Europe

c) Do not underestimate non nuclear regulators requirements



What involves applying this strategy:

a) Early engagement with the nuclear regulator and other regulatory bodies



ALIGN ON PROCESS

Define HOW to license before debating WHAT to license.

DEFINE BOUNDARIES

Identify non-negotiable requirements immediately.

REFERENCE AGREEMENTS

Agree on use of foreign codes and reference plants.

Building regulatory confidence and trust

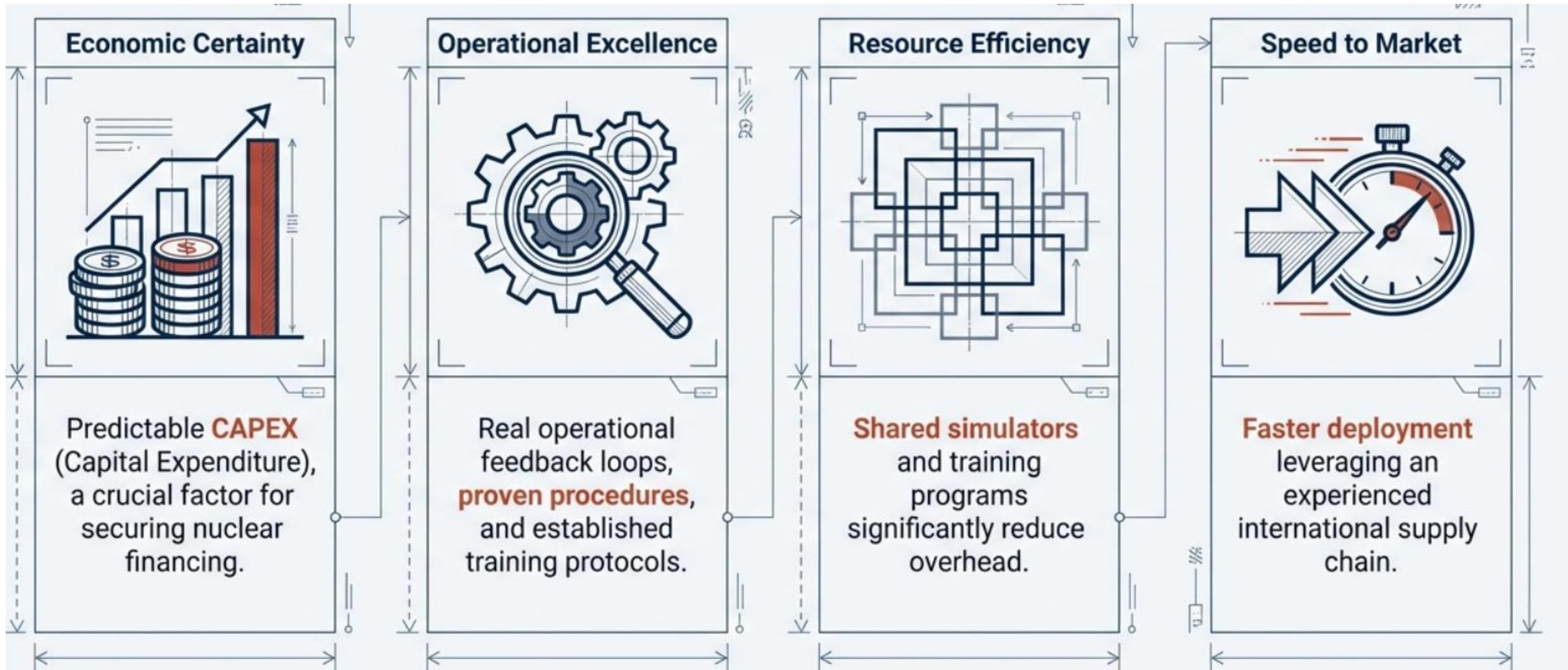
What involves applying this strategy

b) A Licensing Basis Combining American and European Codes and Standards



What involves applying this strategy

c) Operational and Logistical Advantages



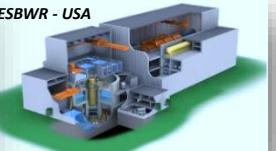
- Experience with all major NSS vendors; GVH. Westinghouse, Siemens- KWU/Framatome
- Sole/main architect engineer Company for six 1000MW Units in Spain
- Services provides to nuclear facilities in over 35 countries.
- Engineering support for all 7 operational units in Spain (Modernization, Uprates, Life Extension)



EAG project locations

The Guide: about EAG (Empresarios Agrupados)

Nuclear & Conventional Island: BWR, PWR, VVER...



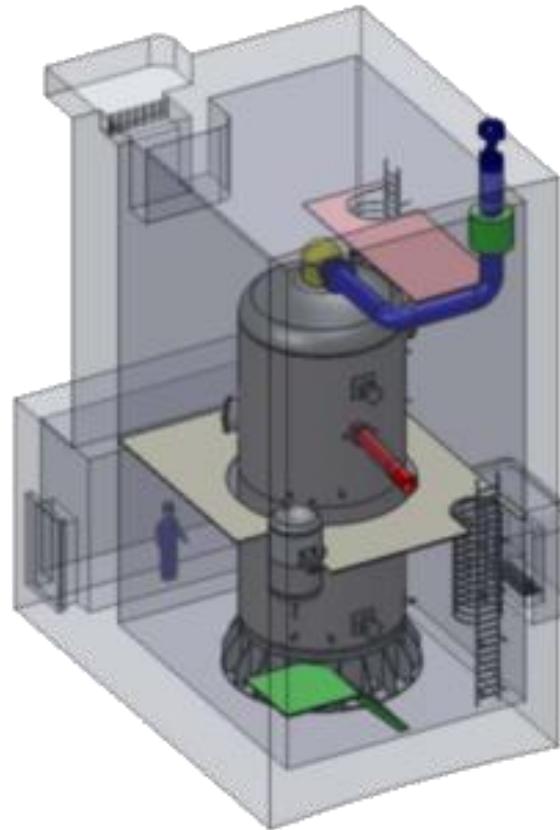
Services provided:

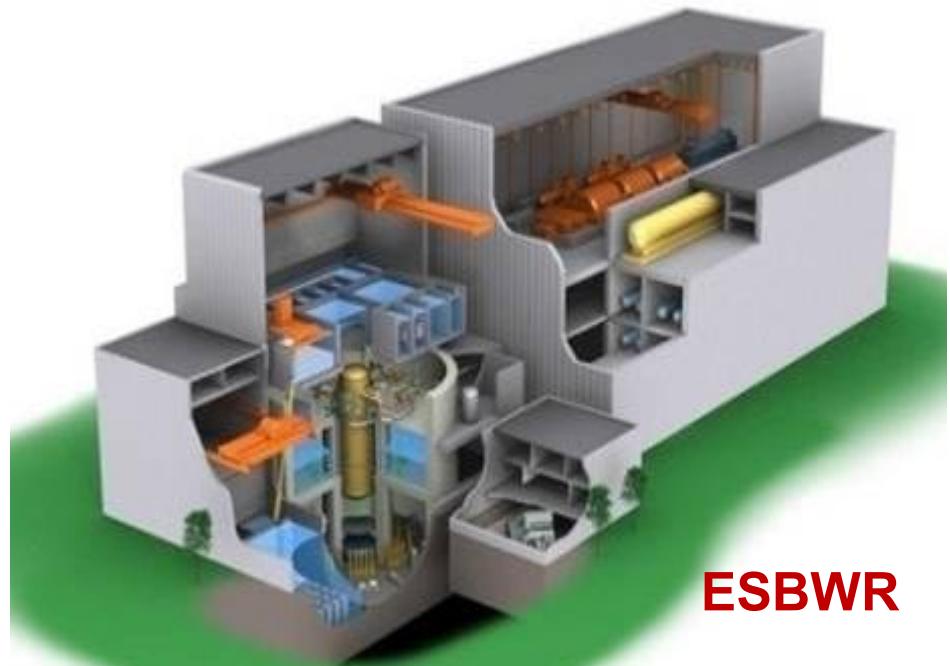
- Architect Engineering Services
- Owner's Engineer Services
- Consultancy services
- Plant Procurement Process
- Preconstruction Activities
- Request for Information to Vendors
- Assessment of Vendors' Technologies
- Project Feasibility Study
- Utility Requirements Matrix
- General Licensing Application
- Support to Plant Procurement Process
- Bid Invitation Specifications (BIS)
- Bid Evaluation Manual and Procedures
- Support to Owner for Bids Evaluation
- Support to Owner in Contract negotiations
- Cost Benchmarking
- Technical Due Diligence for the Financing Institutions

Case Study 1: Design Modifications Almaraz NPP

Filtered Containment Venting System (FCVS) design modification

- EAG implemented, on an EPC basis, the construction and installation of the Filtered Containment Venting Systems (FCVS) at the Almaraz Nuclear Power Plant (Units 1 and 2) (2x 1056MWe, WEC, Spain)
- Both FCVS were designed and built in compliance with European regulations, meeting the Spanish CSN national requirements while being successfully integrated into containments originally designed under U.S. regulations.





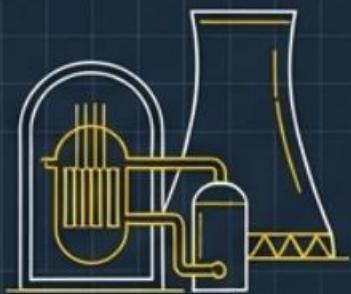
- ❑ PROJECT: Licensing Feasibility Studies (LFS) for the ESBWR Reactor
- ❑ CLIENT: Engineering Services for GE Hitachi
- ❑ OBJECTIVE: Assess the feasibility of deploying the ESBWR reactor design in Finland by evaluating the applicability of the standard design to the Finnish regulatory and industrial framework. The scope focuses on civil, structural, and electrical disciplines, identifying required adaptations, potential regulatory constraints, and pathways to compliance.

Case Study 3: Managing Obsolescence at Trillo NPP (Siemens KWU NPP, Spain)



- The German licensing framework was transferred and adapted to Spain during construction, applying an original-country licensing approach.
- A combination of codes and standards was used to preserve the supply chain.
- Current activities focus on managing KTA code obsolescence and demonstrating equivalence with ASME.

1. ADOPTION



For the Nuclear Island.
Keep it standard.

2. ADAPTATION



For Local Codes.
Fit the environment.

3. FLEXIBILITY



For the Balance
of Plant.

What you do now must be valid for the next 40,60 or 80 years. The more solid your reference system, the easier will be to deal with it in the future



Thank you very much

Marta Vázquez



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