

Plan:

- 1. A bit of Polish nuclear history.**
- 2. Professionals - why nuclear power?**
- 3. Professional view vs public perception.**
- 4. Public opinion polls.**
- 5. HTGR site - how to begin?**
- 6. HTGR site - how to begin?**
- 7. Conclusion.**

1. A bit of Polish nuclear history.

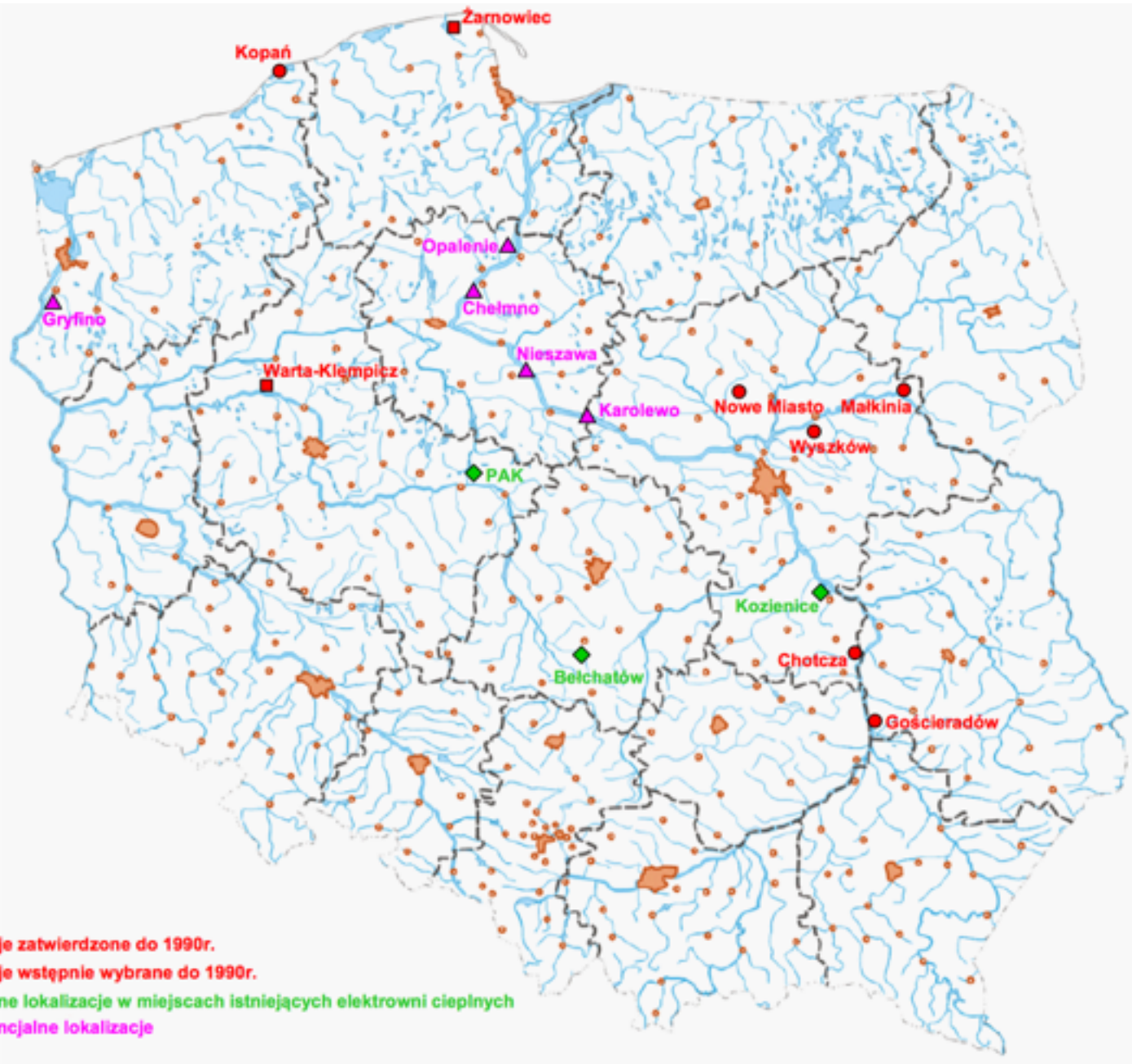
Nuclear industry (and in general energy industry) cannot be separated from politics and so the public opinion since **the notion of “energy safety”** is one of the fundamental conditions of stability of a country.

Poland had and still possesses large coal resources in its Southern and central but not in the Northern regions so **already in the 50ties** of the XXth century it was considering the construction of a nuclear power plant **at the Baltic see coast:**

- along the line Ustka - Hel (East coast)
- along the line Kołobrzeg - Szczecin (West coast)



Inland sites were also considered



The construction of a coal plant “Dolna Odra” (1974) (West Coast) imposed the **selection of nuclear site “Żarnowiec” (East Coast)** along the line Ustka - Hel (with an inland backup site Warta-Klempicz)



GRYFINO – coal power plant „Dolna Odra”:



The main source of the electricity for the North of Poland (reaching Gdańsk through 440 kV electric grid line) – 1772 MWe and 100 MWth. Coal is brought by railway from Silesia.

Żarnowiec PP - Soviet Union

WWER(PWR) technology - 2x465MW



**In the period of 1971-1990 the public had
limited impact
onto the decision to construct an NPP due to
a non-democratic political system**

Polish nuclear history - 1st period 1971-90

- **12.08.1971: Decision of the Communist (PRL) Government to start the construction of an NPP with WWER-440 blocks**
- **19.12.1972 r.:** site decision at Żarnowiec
- **18.01.1982 (just one month after the Martial Law in Poland was imposed): Legal Act No 10/82 of Ministry Council PRL related to the first stage of the construction of NPP Żarnowiec 2 x 465 MW (planned commissioning: 1989 or 1990r.)**
- **31.03.1982:** first engineering works on the site
- **14.04.1983:** an agreement between governments of USSR and PRL to collaborate on NPP “Żarnowiec”
- **XI 1987 - VII 1989:** construction works at reactor building, waste management building, central pumping station etc.
- **04.06.1989 - first partially democratic elections in Poland**
- **13.07.1989:** bank stops crediting the construction of NPP “Żarnowiec”
- **23.08.1989: Tadeusz Mazowiecki becomes first non-communist Prime Ministry**

- **22.12.1989: Council of Ministers (CM) decides to stop construction works in 1990**
- **27.05.1990: informal polls („referendum”) about NPP Żarnowiec construction in Pomorskie voivodeship (attendance 44.3%, 86.1% against) - fully democratic**
- **VIII 1990: Government edits „Energy Policy of Republic of Poland for years 1990-2010” – *”at least till the year 2000 NPPs are not necessary - coal plants are enough”***
- **04.09.1990: CM decides to abandon construction of NPP Żarnowiec**
- **17.12.1990: CM announces decommissioning of an NPP Żarnowiec**
- **At stop about 40% of construction ready**
- **Cost of investment - 1.5 billion US Dollars (average Pole earned 20-50 USD)**
- **Results: emigration and changes of professions for NPP staff**
- **Positive aspect: some fraction of competence remained in Warsaw-Świerk — IPJ, IEA, etc. including research reactor “Maria” operating till today**

Comment:

Not always fully democratic decisions are fully beneficial (or at least not confusing) - an example of such a decision is

BREXIT

**After 1st period 1971-90
the 2nd period of “stagnation” (1990-2008)
followed**

“Critical” moment - Szczecin blackout 8th April 2008 (end of 2nd period 1990-2008)

SWIAT

środa 9 kwietnia 2008 13

SZCZECIN Bez prądu, wody, telefonów, komunikacji miejskiej...

Śnieg paraliżuje miasto

Cały Szczecin i okolice pozbawione zostały wczoraj prądu. Drzewa powalone przez obfite opady śniegu z deszczem zerwały w wielu miejscach linie energetyczne i trakcje kolejowe. Awaria, która nawiedziła region, jest największą od czasów drugiej wojny światowej.

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Silne opady śniegu z poniedziałku na wtorek spowodowały, że w rejonie Krajnika Dolnego, niedaleko granicy polsko-niemieckiej, zламаł się słup linii wysokiego napięcia. W rezultacie odcięte zostało około godz. 3.30 zasilanie doprowadzające prąd do aglomeracji. Dodatkowo, w całym regionie zostały zerwane trzy inne linie wysokiego napięcia.

Miasta bez prądu

Sytuacja w Szczecinie i okolicach zmienia się dosyć dynamicznie, ale w wielu miejscowościach się poprawia. Mimo to bez prądu nadal pozostaje 80 proc. mieszkańców Szczecina, głównie jego

Sytuacja monitorowana
Sytuację w Szczecinie bacznie obserwują urzędnicy z Ministerstwa Spraw Wewnętrznych i Administracji. – Nasza rola polega na razie na monitorowaniu sytuacji z zewnątrz. Jeśli pomoc będzie potrzebna, natychmiast zareagujemy – powiedział Antoni Podolski z MSWiA. Zaznaczył, że straż potarna przesunęła dodatkowo agregaty z sąsiednich województw, by wesprzeć jednostki, które działają na terenie zachodniopomorskiego. – Korzystają z nich przede wszystkim szpitale. Na miejscu służby ratownicze starają się jak najszybciej przywrócić życie w Szczecinie i okolicach do normalności.

Na ulice wyjdzie wojsko

Policja szykuje się do zabezpieczenia porządku w Szczecinie w godzinach wieczornych, do pracy ściągani są dodatkowi funkcjonariusze. Cały czas w mieście włączają się alarmy, tak więc policja musi sprawdzać każdy taki przypadek. – Na ulice w godzinach wieczornych wyjdzie również wojsko. Będą patrolować ulice razem z policjantami – powiedział rzecz-



Największe „blackout”

Szczecińska awaria poważnie utrudniła życie mieszkańcom, ale – zdaniem władz – miasto dobrze radzi sobie z brakiem prądu. Podobne „blackouty” (czyli wielkie awarie systemów energetycznych), wielokrotnie przynosiły znacznie większe szkody.

Kolumbia

Do największego kryzysu energetycznego zeszłego roku doszło w Kolumbii. W kwietniu 2007 roku ogromna awaria pozbawiła prądu całe terytorium kraju, w tym również stolicę, Bogotę, oraz północne wybrzeże. Stanęły windy, zablokowane zostały systemy komputerowe, pracę przerwała stołeczna giełda. Jak się okazało, przyczyną blackoutu w Kolumbii był akt sabotażu dokonany przez lewicową partyzantkę.

Stany Zjednoczone

USA największy kryzys energetyczny zaskoczył 14 sierpnia 2003 roku. W północno-wschodniej części Stanów Zjednoczonych oraz południowo-wschodnich prowincjach Kanady miała wtedy miejsce największa awaria sieci elektroenergetycznej w historii Ameryki Północnej. W sumie przerwa w dostawie energii elektrycznej objęła około 9300 mil kw., w tym około 50 mln ludzi.

“New nuclear era” in Poland since 2008.

**„Climate package” about 50 bln euro to reduce CO2
emission**

**Republic of Poland Council of Ministry Act of
13.01.2009**

***...”at least two NPPs will be build. The works will be
parallel and at least one NPP should start working at
2020” ...***

Sequence of events:

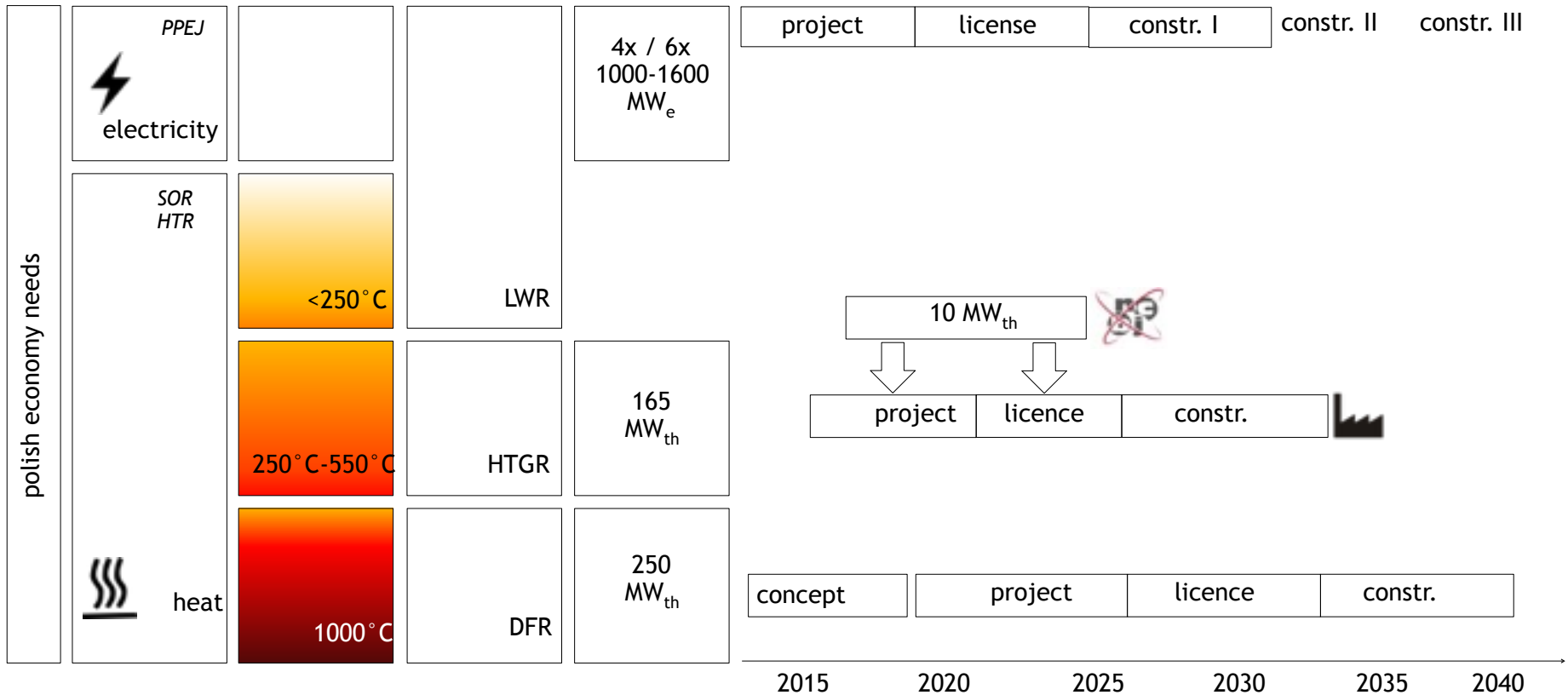
- 12.05.2009 - Government Plenipotentiary for Nuclear Energy
- 2010 – ME prepares a **Polish Nuclear Energy Program (PPEJ)** as well as Environmental Impact document
- 30.12.2010 – 31.03.2011 - public consultations
- 18.07.2011 – 31.05.2013 trans-border consultations: Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark, Germany (hardest), Austria, Czech, Slovakia and Finland.
- **28.01.2014 - Council of Ministry accepts PPEJ**
- XI. 2015 - new government takes power - PPEJ is continued - though priority for coal
- **2016 - Strategy for Responsible Development (SOR)**
- 01. 2018 - Report of the Committee for Deployment of High Temperature Reactors
- **11. 2018 - Polish Energy Policy 2040 (PEP2040)**

Polish Nuclear Roadmap - PPEJ + SOR + PEP2040

- **Construction of the 1st Generation III+ Light Water Reactor working in the base of the electric system (about 1.5 GW).**
 - **Ready-to-use technologies (5 vendors expressed interest)**
- **Process heat to Polish chemical industry (e.g. Police, Puławy)**
- **New technologies for the task**
 - **HTGR (High Temperature Gas Reactor) T~600°C**
 - **VHTR (Very HTR), DFR (Dual Fluid Reactor) T~1000°C**



PPEJ + SOR + PEP2040 in a diagram



2. Professionals - why nuclear power?



**Nuclear technologies (and renewables) are emission less.
Nuclear technologies can well co-exist with natural
environment due to:**

- 1. high efficiency** of nuclear „fuel” in terms of the amount of used fuel per MW of produced energy and also the small amount of nuclear waste compared to fossil burning waste;
- 2. highest possible standards of safety;**
- 3. technological advancement and small area** required to a nuclear power plant compared to renewables.



Efficiency of nuclear fuel.

The energy scales per a particle “burned” due to

gravitational interaction: 10^{-6} eV (*one millionth*)

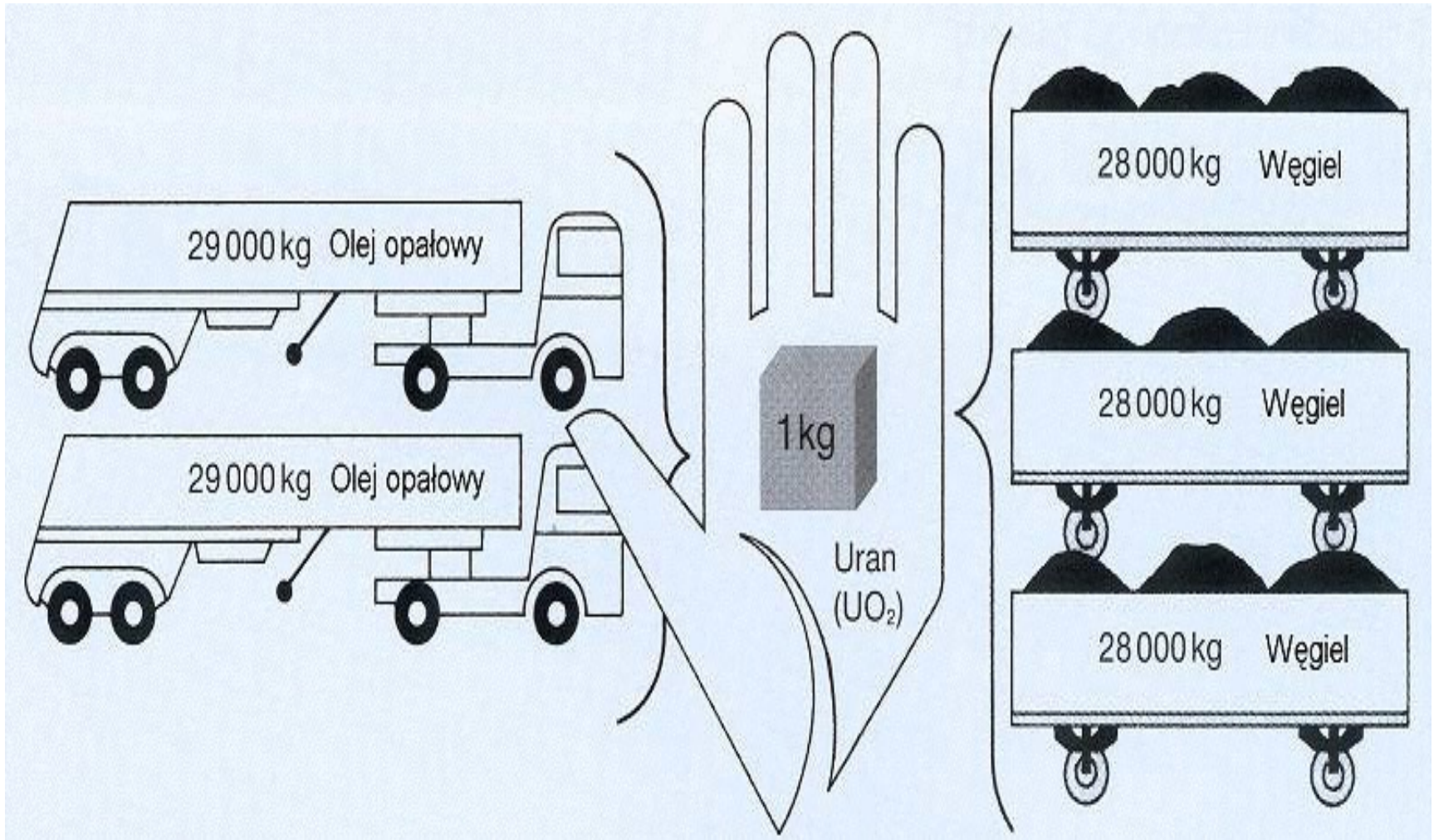
electromagnetic interaction (fossil): 1 eV

nuclear (strong): 200 MeV (*200 million*)

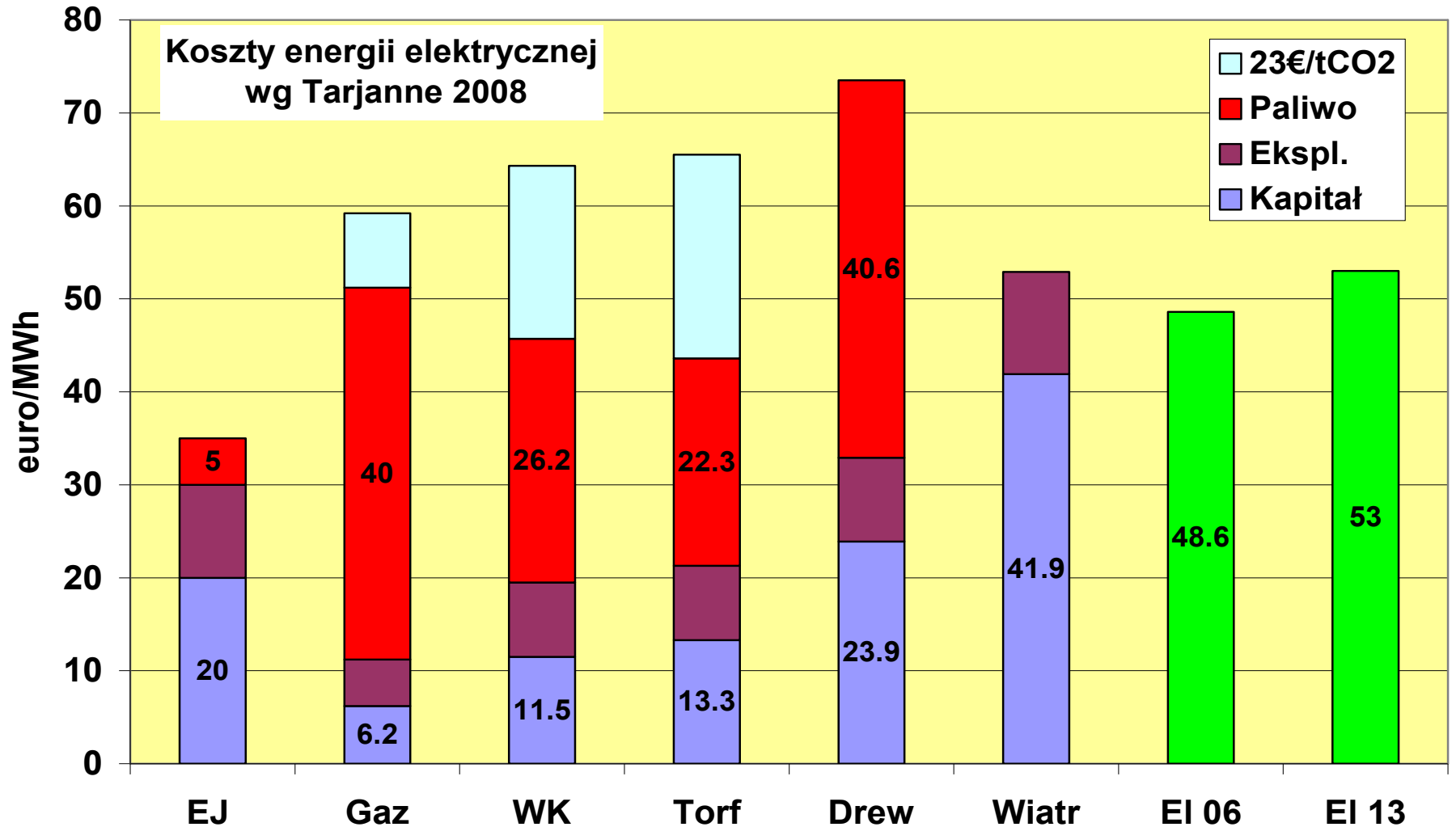
small amount of fuel – huge amount of energy.

Sun shines **billions of years!!!**
using nuclear energy (and by the way is the source of
“renewable” energy).

Resources for thousands of years (uranium abundance 40 times higher than silver and 500 times higher than gold; 1 m³ of sea water gives 0.15 kg of deuterium); also: thorium cycle;
Typical home garden of 400 m²: 1 meter deep soil contains 2kg of Uranium, 6 kg of Thorium and 0.8 kg of Potassium



Cheap energy.

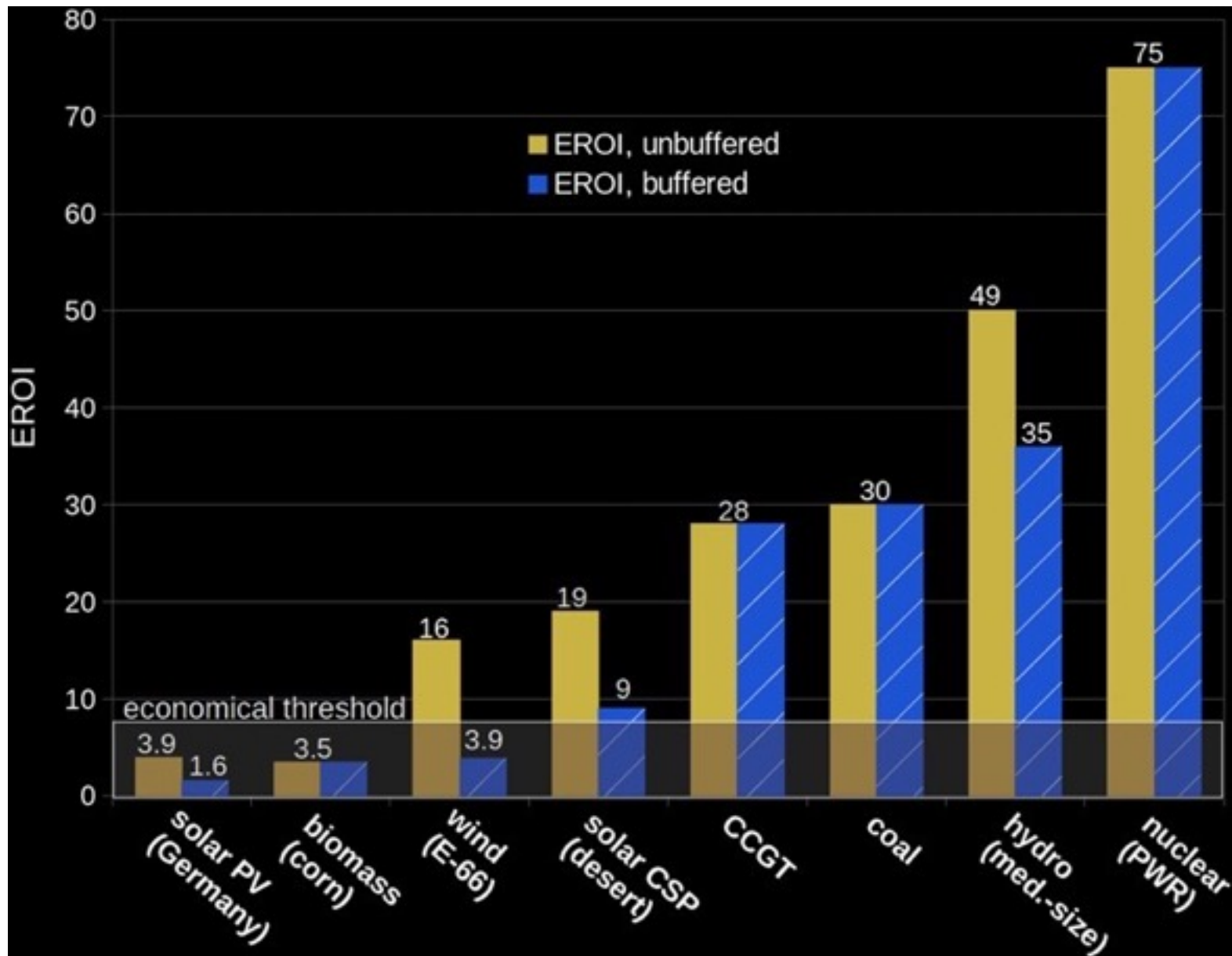


Example: Finland

EI 06, EI 13 price of electricity in Scandinavia in years 2006 and 2013

EROI (Energy Returned On Invested)

D. Weissbach et al. Energy 52 (2013), 210



Safety - radiation protection.

Nuclear power plants: less than 0,1 mSv (EUR), 0,01 mSv (France).

Much less than from natural background radiation – cosmos and Earth crust.



e.g. Australia – average 2,3 mSv/year (cosmos 0,6 mSv, Earth 0,6 mSv, Earth-radon 0,2 mSv, other 0,4 mSv, medical diagnostics 0,8 mSv)

Computer tomography - 10 mSv; Mammogram - 3 mSv

Safety - Defence-in-Depth barriers:

High efficiency allows to include expensive safety systems which form a **Russian-doll system:**

- **ceramic** structure of fuel,
- coats of fuel rods (zirconium)
- reactor container made of thick steel ,
- iron-concrete shield of a reactor,
- external safety containment.



Barriers analogous to isolator barriers on an electricity conductor.

Ionising radiation does not penetrate outside if the barriers are thick enough.



Isolator layers protect against electricity

Last barrier - containment building. So, there is no problem to the surroundings. An example: Los Vandellos - Spain



3. Professional view vs public perception.

Main public-professional interface is site selection: steak-holders dialogue.

Professionals to the public: no problem, we will take care of technicalities.

Technical
aspects

VS

Social
aspects

Technical aspects (professional view)

Site selection criteria

- **non-seismic** ground conditions
- geology, hydrology etc.
- 100 ha of land should be available
- good means of transport (**water – port**, roads, railway)
- an easy access **to water reservoirs** required to cool the reactor
- an easy access to a power grid
- safety zones to be determined easily
-etc.

These technical conditions can be fulfilled relatively easy according to the professional approach!

Technical aspects (professional view)

Economical benefits for Poland.

- 1. Improvement of energy safety (new stable source of power).*
- 2. Stabilisation of electricity price (e.g. reduction of costs of production for industry).*
- 3. CO2 reduction (according to EU requirement).*
- 4. High-tech transfer.*
- 5. Development of a new industrial (nuclear) sector in Poland.*

Technical aspects (professional view)

Economical benefits for the site region.

- **Investment** of order of 50 bln PLN in a region
- **Jobs** during the construction (about 4000 people)
- **NPP personnel** (about 1000 people) + related jobs (ab. 2000)
- **Local R&D support** (universities, companies,...)
- **Local companies** involvement into the chain of service to NPP
- **Higher income from taxes for the region**

Social aspects (public view)

Common arguments:

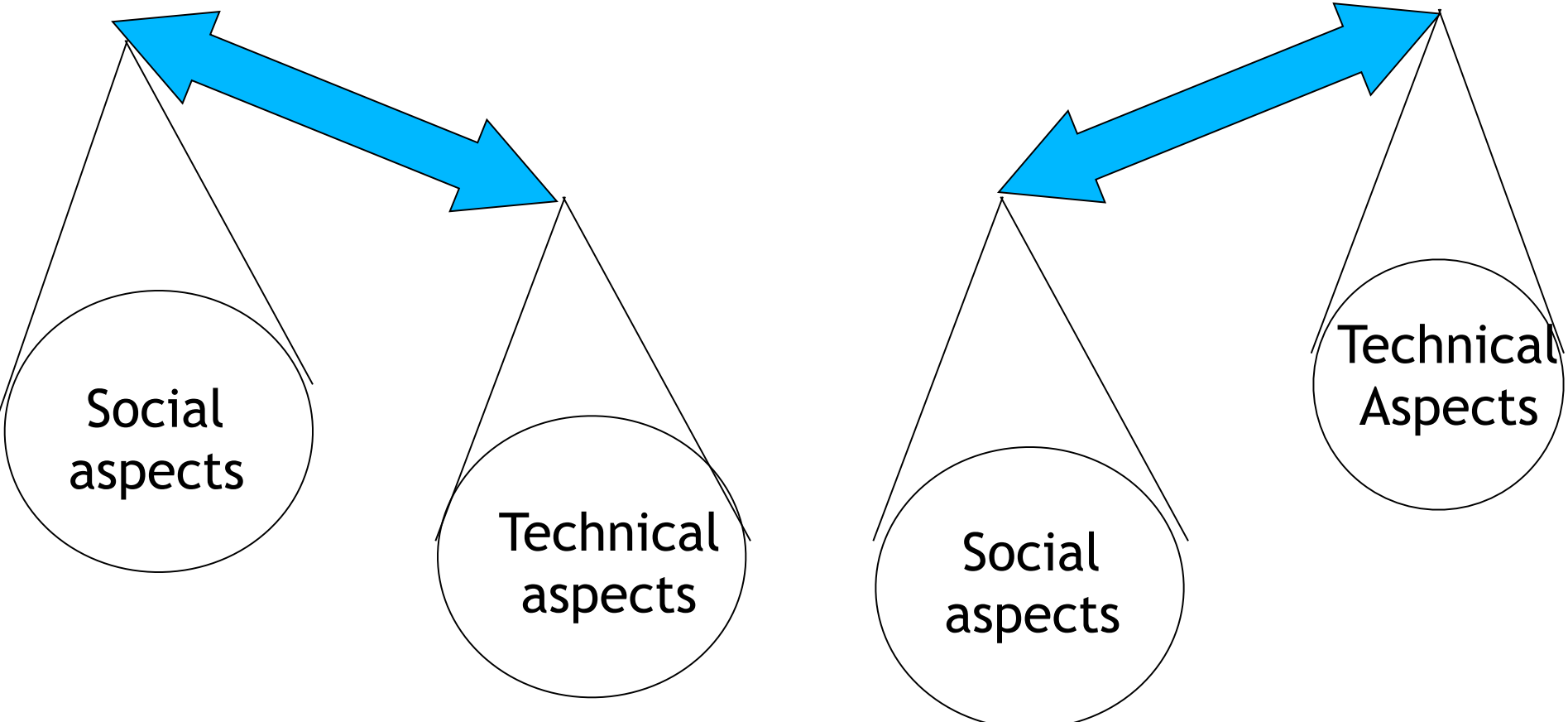
- NPP are „**dangerous**” (accidents we faced)
- NPP are „**expensive**” to construct and maintain
- NPP will give jobs “**mainly for foreign**” specialists
- The world (=Germans) **abandon** nuclear energy
- NPP cannot „**coexist with tourism**”
- Some specific cases: “steam will spoil the landscape”, “the food will be contaminated”, “concrete desert only”, “nobody living around” etc.

Public problems specific to the Baltic sea sites - specific Poland's case

1. Problem of the **impact of the NPP onto the touristic business** in the region
2. Problem of the future nuclear power plant localisation onto the **preferences of the tourists** in visiting the region or rather avoiding it
3. Problem of **land price stability** due to a site nomination
4. A large group of **hotel owners are seasonal inhabitants** (they live in big cities or abroad) - needs to be convinced that their business will not be destroyed
5. Need research to investigate the relation: NPP localisation - touristic business

**Professional
view**

Social view



**Stakeholders dialogue necessary (E. Hooft, OECD
Conference, Paris 2012)**

Professional view

Stress on
“risk” = the chance of
injury or loss

Public view

Stress on
“safety” = freedom from
danger or hazard

Low risk = high level of safety

zero risk = perfect safety (probability of no accident = 1)

No technological
activity has zero risk
- we can only
minimise its chance,
but must accept it

Public perception:
“we fear” -
*intangible, fully
psychological, and
not measurable*

Public perception

```
graph TD; A[Public perception] --> B[Voluntary risk]; A --> C[Involuntary risk]; B --- D["• Cycling"]; B --- E["• Driving"]; B --- F["• Flying"]; B --- G["• Living near chemical plants"]; B --- H["• ..."]; C --- I["• Living near to an NPP"];
```

Voluntary risk

- **Cycling**
- **Driving**
- **Flying**
- **Living near chemical plants**
- **...**

Involuntary risk

- **Living near to an NPP**

Car accidents report of one of the “longest weekends” on Polish roads – 29.10-1.11.2016

No of accidents – 272

Death – 23 persons

Injured – 338 persons



**17.08.2009 - Water damm Sayano-Shushenskaya on
the Yenisei river, Russia – 74 deaths, 40 tonnes of oil in the river**



przed



po

Nuclear accidents

Charnobyl 26.04.1986 – directly 31 deaths



Public: nuclear risk, may be yes, but “not for me”

NIMBY - Not In My BackYard

**BANANA (Indonesia) - Build Anything Near
Anywhere Next to Anybody**

Is it possible to reverse this position?

WIMBY - Welcome In My BackYard

**A bad example of dealing with the public
at one of the sites nominated in 2011:
Gąski, Żarnowiec, Choczewo**

Żarnowiec site now (abandoned construction in 1990)



Site Żarnowiec (abandoned offices)



Site Choczewo - dunes



Site Gąski -

technical aspects perfect, social aspects very bad

- 1 → sołectwo Gąski
- 2 → sołectwo Sarbinowo
- 3 → sołectwo Chłopy
- 4 → sołectwo Mielenko
- 5 → sołectwo Niegoszcz
- 6 → sołectwo Mielno
- 7 → sołectwo Unieście
- 8 → sołectwo Łazy



PGE – Polish Energy Group (2010-11)

- **investigated presumably 96** (27 of ME ranking of March 2010 plus new ones) **sites** according to detailed **technical criteria!!**

25.11.2011

New and non-consulted with the local community site „Gąski” - n. Koszalin was selected plus 2 other sites (Choczewo, Żarnowiec), already nominated were on a „short list” of sites.

Domino effect - negative reception of NPP started to expand

**This caused an immediate protest on the ground of the
apparent conflict : Nuclear Plants - tourism**

Fiasco strategy DAD against strategy ADD

(E. Hooft, OECD Conference, Paris 2012)

Decide – Announce – Defend

Announce – Discuss – Decide

**12.02.12 - local referendum (no governmental
obligation) –**

94% against; attendance 57%

Gaski site were formally withdrawn in 2016!

Lesson to be learned:

A site should have public support no matter what is its technical condition

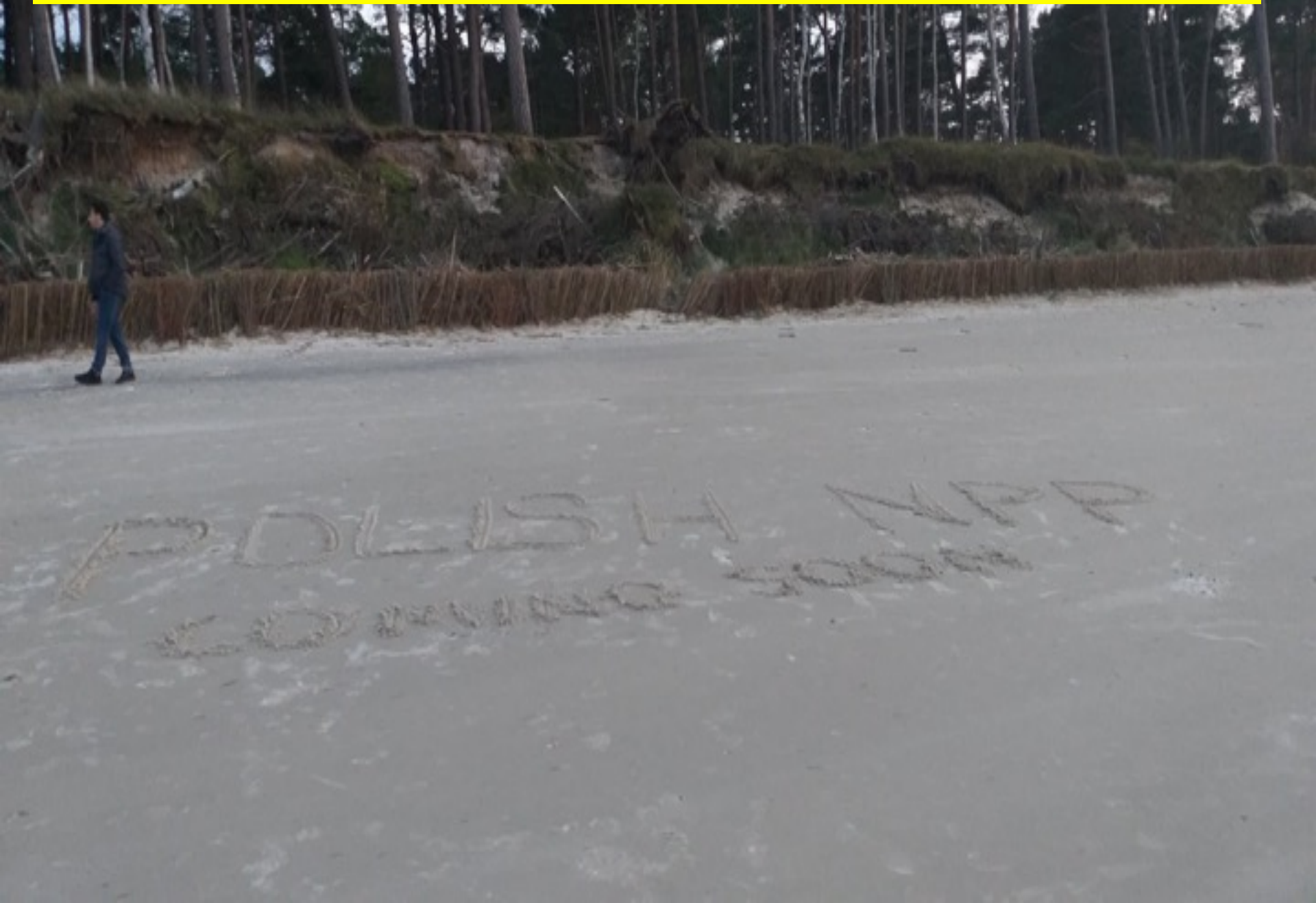
Currently investigated sites are:

Żarnowiec and Lubiatowo-Kopalino (same region)

Site Żarnowiec (25.10.2019)



Site Lubiatowo-Kopalino (25.10.2019)



4. Public opinion polls.

In fact, the polls give results which often are contradictory.

The most favourable polls are due to Millword Brown SMG/KRC which in fact differ from the polls made by Polish CBOS.

<https://www.newsweek.pl/polska/polska-elektrownia-atomowa-mapa-elektrownia-jadrowa-w-polsce/sljkse>

<https://www.money.pl/gospodarka/wiadomosci/arttykul/sondaz-58-proc-ankietowanych-za-budowa,183,0,1681847.html>

22.12.2014

<https://www.polskieradio.pl/42/3167/Artykul/1302193,CBOS-Ponad-polowa-Polakow-przeciwna-elektrowni-atomowej>

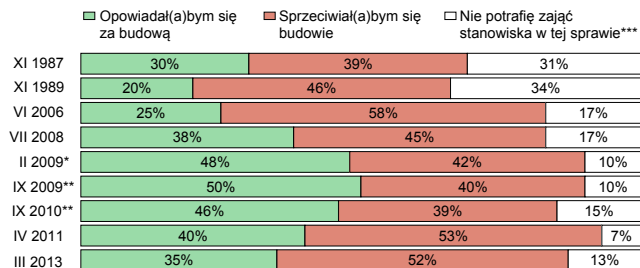
27.11.2014

BS/51/2013

POLACY O ENERGETYCE
JĄDROWEJ
I GAZIE ŁUPKOWYM

CBOS

RYS. 2. BUDOWA ELEKTROWNI JĄDROWYCH MA SWOICH ZWOLENNIKÓW I PRZECIWNIKÓW. GDYBY POPROSZONO PANA(IĄ) O ZAJĘCIE JEDNOZNACZNEGO STANOWISKA W SPRAWIE BUDOWY TAKICH ELEKTROWNI W NASZYM KRAJU, TO CZY BYŁ(A)BY PAN(I) ZA CZY TEŻ PRZECIW?



* Badanie Ambasady Brytyjskiej

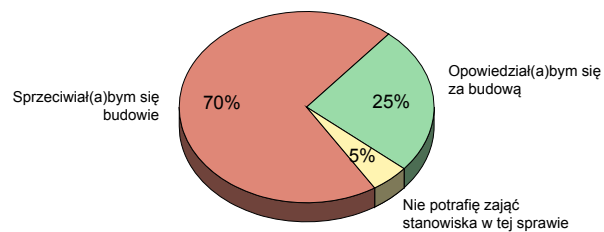
** Badanie Ministerstwa Gospodarki

*** W latach 2009–2011 wariant odpowiedzi brzmiał „trudno powiedzieć”

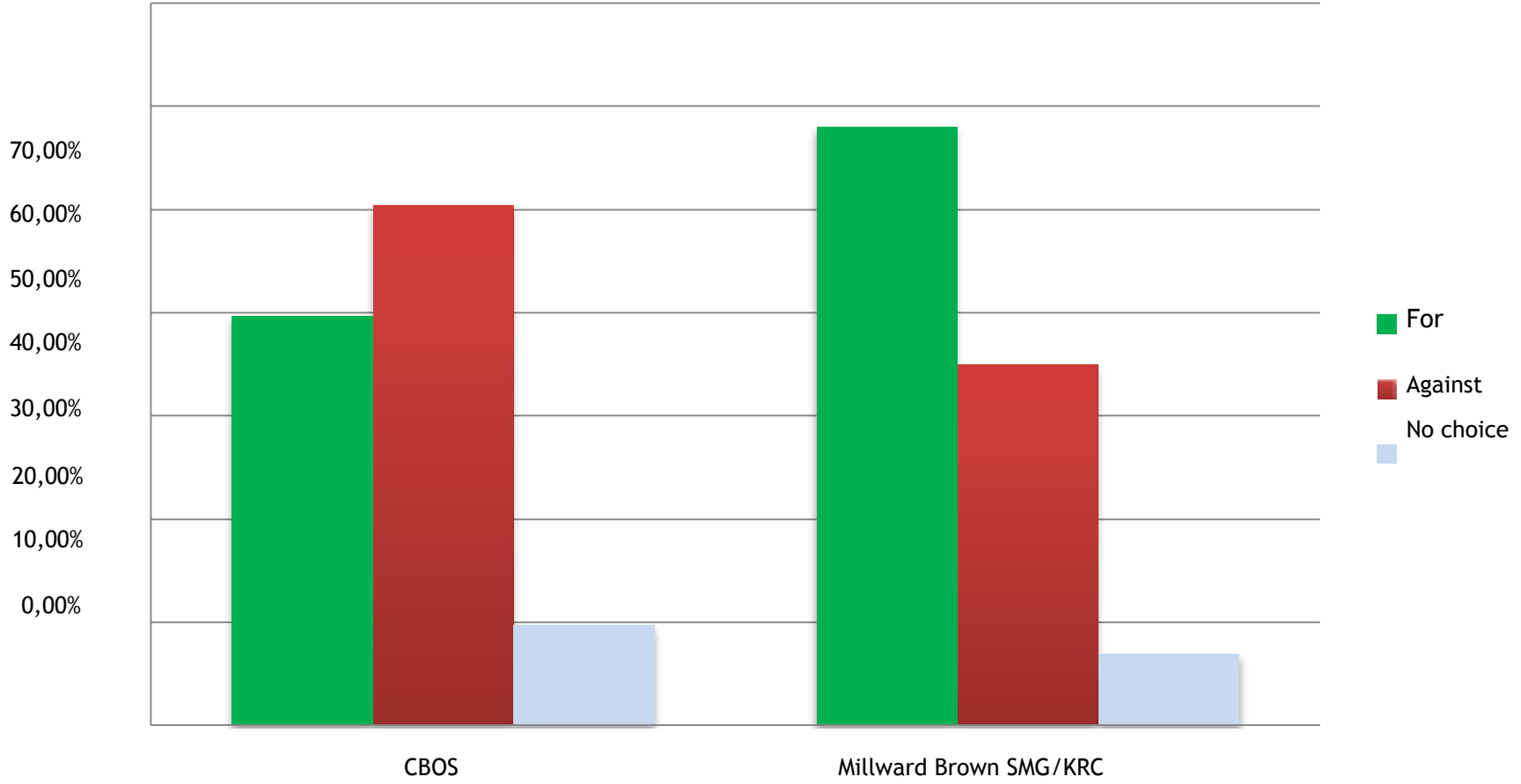
Jeszcze większy sprzeciw uwidacznia się, jeśli zapytać ankietowanych o budowę elektrowni jądrowej w okolicy ich miejscowości zamieszkania. W takiej sytuacji aż 70% respondentów byłoby przeciwnych budowie elektrowni atomowej, jedna czwarta zaś (25%) byłaby „za”.

CBOS

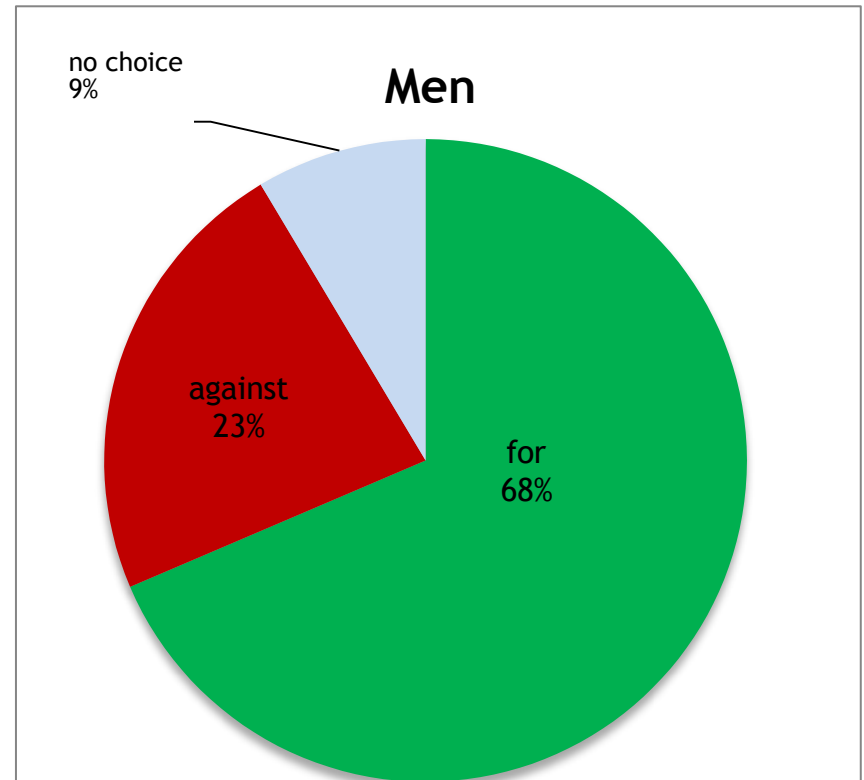
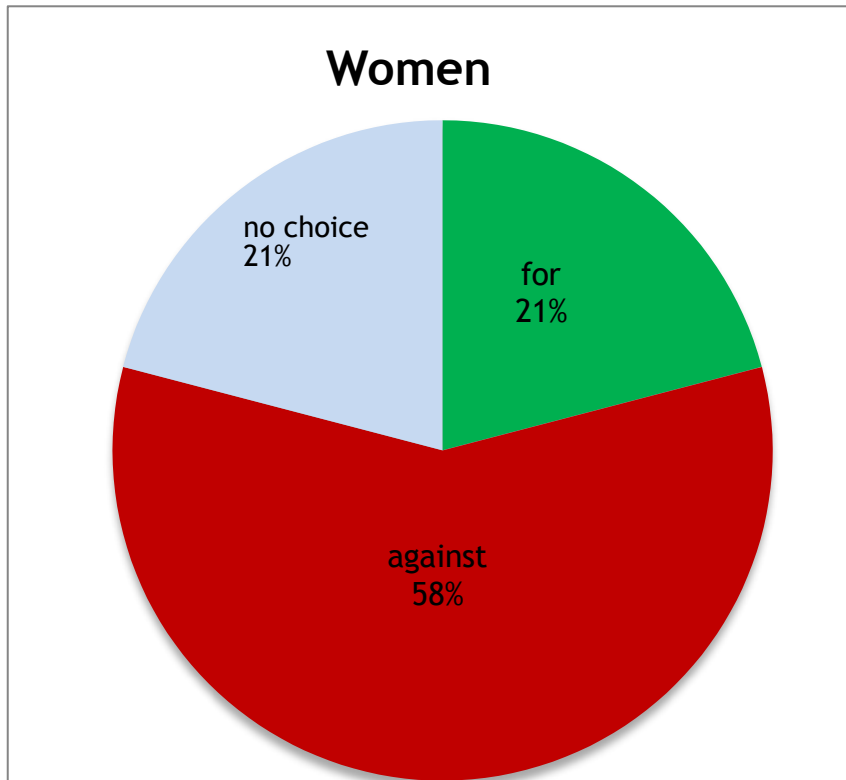
RYS. 3. GDYBY ELEKTROWNIA ATOMOWA MIAŁA POWSTAĆ W OKOLICY PANA(I) MIEJSCA ZAMIESZKANIA, TO CZY BYŁ(A)BY PAN(I) ZA CZY TEŻ PRZECIW TEJ DECYZJI?



CBOS vs Millward Brown 2012



Interesting result



L P		Zwolennicy		Przeciwnicy		Niezdeterminowani	
		PRA WDA	FALSZ	PRAWDA	FALSZ	PRAW DA	FALSZ
1	Cała promieniotwórczość na ziemi pochodzi z działalności człowieka (F)	18%	82%	18%	82%	42%	58%
2	Elektrownie jądrowe emitują do atmosfery mniej substancji promieniotwórczych niż elektrownie węglowe (P)	85%	15%	55%	45%	50%	50%
3	Pierwiastki radioaktywne zawarte w niektórych owocach i warzywach (np. pomidorach) pochodzą od próbników jądrowych (F)	21%	79%	21%	79%	0%	100%
4	W pobliżu elektrowni jądrowej nie powinno się mieszkać dłużej niż 10 lat (F)	9%	91%	61%	39%	42%	58%
5	W elektrowni jądrowej nie może nastąpić wybuch nuklearny (P)	36%	64%	27%	73%	25%	75%
6	Systemy bezpieczeństwa elektrowni jądrowej zadziałają nawet w przypadku odcięcia zasilania (także awaryjnego) (P)	76%	24%	36%	64%	58%	42%
7	Toksyczność odpadów promieniotwórczych maleje z czasem (P)	73%	27%	45%	55%	42%	58%
8	Elektrownie jądrowe emitują porównywalną ilość zanieczyszczeń (gazów cieplarnianych, pyłów, związków siarki) co elektrownie węglowe (F)	24%	76%	39%	61%	50%	50%

**Another interesting result
(Millword Brown SMG/KRC – 04/2012)**

**To whom local communities
trust best about nuclear power?**

- **Scientists - 95%** (strongly yes 51%, yes 44%)
- **Experts of nuclear power 92%** (strongly yes 49%, yes 43%)
- **Environmentalists/Green 68%** (strongly yes 14%, yes 52%)
- **Politicians 23%** (strongly yes 2%, yes 21%)
- **Journalists 63%** (strongly yes 7%, yes 56%)

Scientists and experts - go to work!

**Similar results in other countries (e.g. Belgium) -
report from European Nuclear Congress,
Warszawa, 10.2016**

The most **untrusted people about nuclear power are
politicians and journalists!?**
(end of “independent” journalism?)

Tanja Perko, *Radiation risk perception: a discrepancy between the
experts and the general population*,
Journal of Environmental Radioactivity 133, 86-91 (2014);
Tanja Perko, talk at ENC Congress, Warszawa, 10.10.2016

5. HTGR site - how to begin?

HTGR advantage - inherent safety

**Quick-acting negative temperature (or power)
coefficients of reactivity**

HTGR issue - coupling nuclear with chemical

QRA and PSA combination

Will the public still be taking voluntary risk of chemical?

How to nominate a site for high-temperature reactors?

Strategy of public and professional discussion related to siting HTGR reactors in Poland

Site targeted strategy

i.e. discussions and polls at the potential sites

1. Otwock-Świerk
2. Chemical/petrochemical plant I
3. Chemical/petrochemical plant II

Practicalities: sites not far from Warsaw (e.g. along Vistula river)

General strategy

i.e. discussions and polls outside potential sites e.g. in some largest Polish cities (e.g. Warsaw, Łódź, Poznań, Gdańsk, Kraków, Wrocław)

The preliminary plan

- 1. Information campaign (HTGR information brochure, internet webpage)**
- 2. Preparation of questionnaires**
- 3. Meetings with local communities in which the information will be expanded**
- 4. The polls (with the help of a PR agency)**

Will all that work?

New concepts of public discussion needed!?

Make nuclear “user-friendly” among young generation

How?

“Cool”, “accompanying us daily”, involve some musical bands, rock stars, celebrities, etc.

Nuclear “gadgets” ...

Instead of a summary



Thank you!

