

- 1.0 On 18.02.2011, KAPS-1 reactor was manually shut down safely to investigate the cause of escape from primary heat transport system.

A minor leak was detected from tube of channel-Q5 flow monitoring transmitter. The affected portion of the tube was replaced with new tube after forming ice plug for isolation.

Unit was re-started 19.02.2011.

- 2.0 On 06.02.2011, in KAPS-1, moderator system pump-2 tripped on earth fault protection. Reactor was shut down in a planned manner to attend to the deficiency. The outage was utilized to install adjuster in the location used for startup counter. Unit was started back on 10.02.2011.

- 3.0 From 14.08.2010 to 30.09.2010 KAPS-2 was under biannual shutdown. During this shutdown, all mandatory in-service inspections, surveillance checks and overhauling of major equipment was carried out.

- 4.0 KAPS-1 was shutdown from 23.5.2011 to 26.05.2011 to investigate the cause of turbine-generator trip on class-A protection. During shutdown, various checks were carried out to ascertain the healthiness of all major equipment like generator, generator transformer, unit transformer etc. After thorough investigations and review, all equipments were found healthy and the unit was re-started and synchronized with the grid and operating satisfactorily.

- 5.0 On May 30, 2011, KAPS-2 was operating normal. Painting work in spent fuel transport duct (SFTD) was in progress as planned. Seven persons were deployed to carry out this work. These persons were trained in radiation aspects of the planned work. Other operations in this area were kept on hold. However, inadvertently a fuel discharge operation was initiated resulting in increased radiation field in the SFTD area which led to radiation exposure of four persons. The fuel discharge operations and the painting work were immediately suspended and the workers were removed from any further activity involving radiation. The exposures to the four persons were recorded in the range of 23.23 mSv to 90.77 mSv. The level of exposure is significantly lower than that which can cause adverse health effects.