



Long-term operation of Loviisa NPP

Elina Brunner, Director Engineering and investments, Loviisa NPP / 22.1.2025

Fortum - We are a strong Nordic nuclear operator

Key figures 2023

Nuclear generation **24.8 TWh**

Total nuclear capacity **3.2 GW**

Share of Fortum's total power generation **53%**

Nuclear professionals **~750**

We have 40+ years' track record of safe nuclear operations and we are forerunners in responsible waste management

Fully-owned nuclear power plant in Loviisa, Finland

Co-owned nuclear power plants in Finland and Sweden

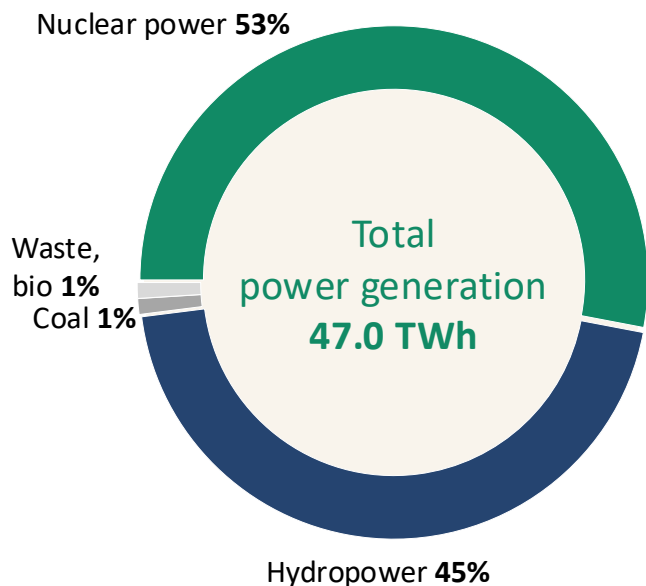
Nuclear services provider with innovative products and services

New Nuclear Feasibility Study in Finland and Sweden

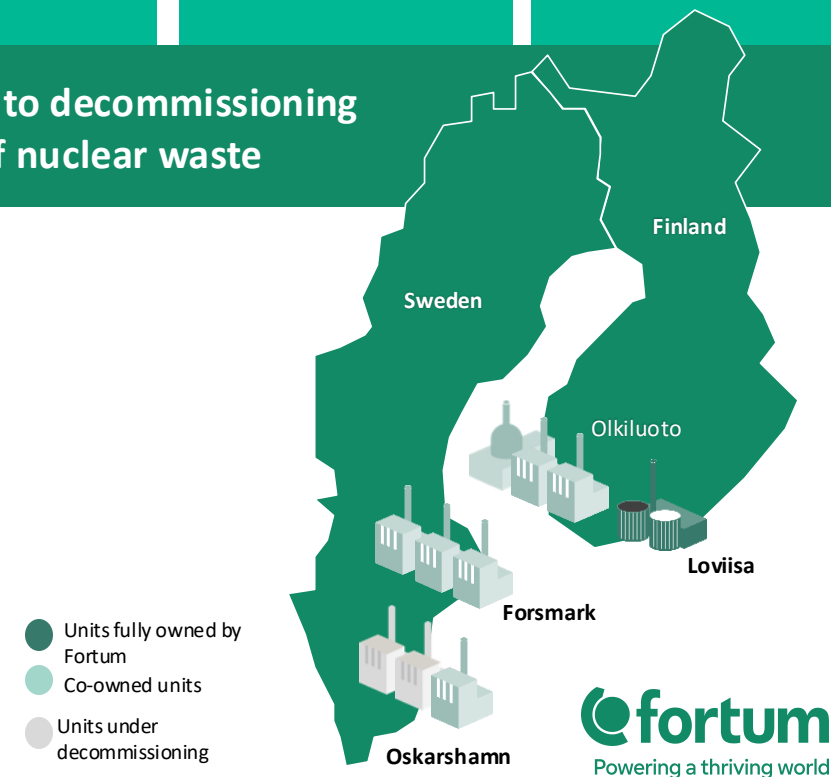
In-house engineering and project competences

Expertise from new build to decommissioning and final disposal of nuclear waste

Fortum's power generation in 2023

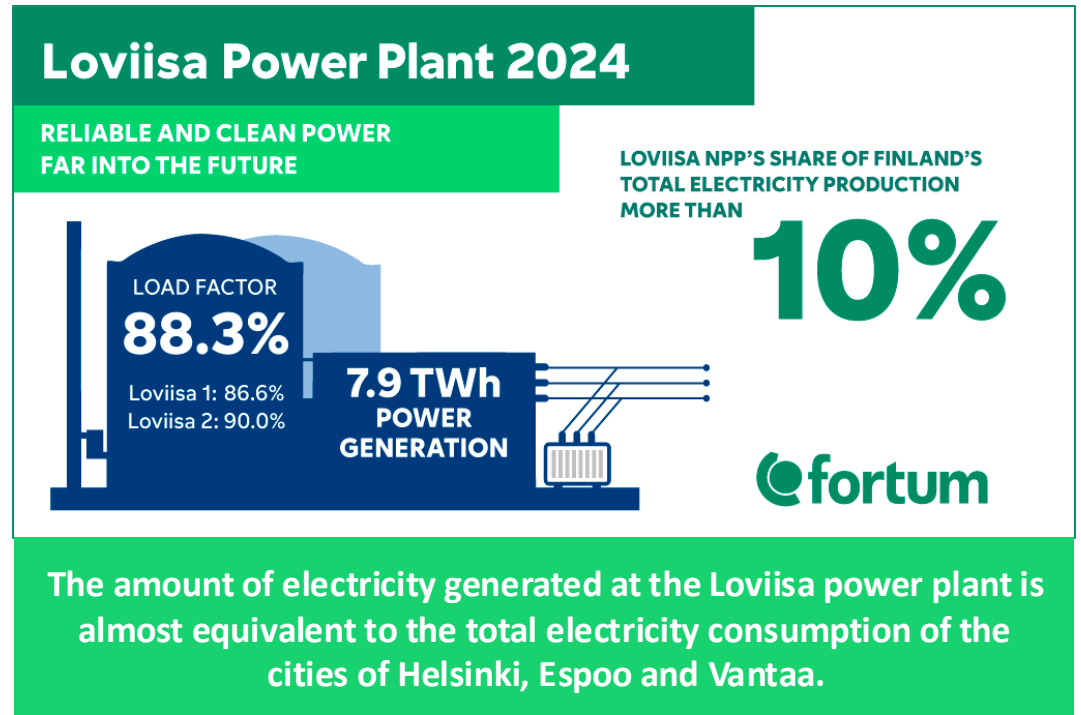


| Unit | Mwe (net) | Fortum Share % |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|
| Loviisa 1 Loviisa 2 | 507 507 | 100 100 |
| Olkiluoto 1 Olkiluoto 2 Olkiluoto 3 | 890 890 1600 | 26.6 26.6 25 |
| Forsmark 1 Forsmark 2 Forsmark 3 | 988 1120 1172 | 23.4 23.4 20.1 |
| Oskarshamn 3 Oskarshamn 1 Oskarshamn 2 | 1400 decom decom | 43.4 43.4 43.4 |

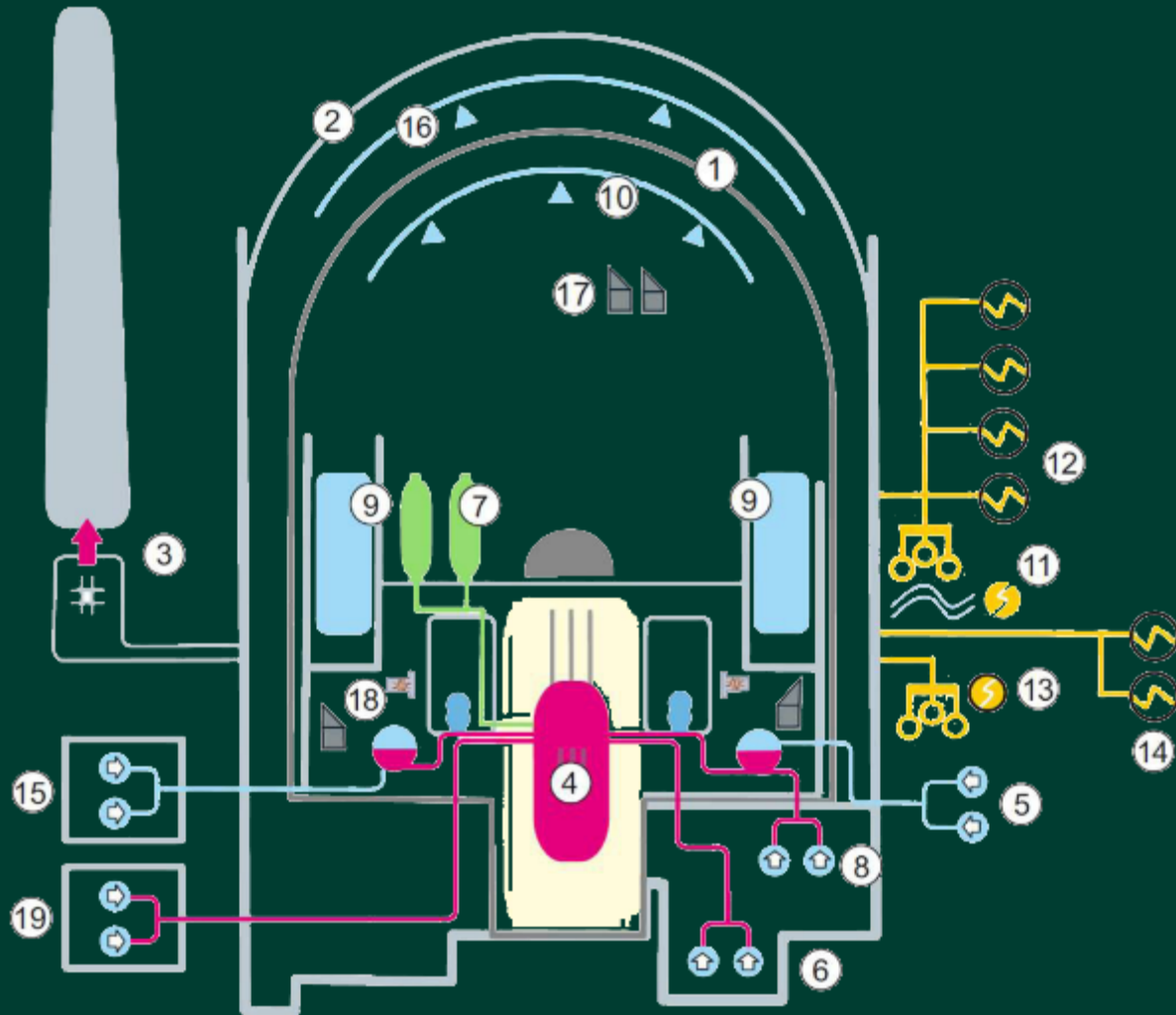


Reliable and clean power far into the future

- Loviisa power plant has two VVER pressurised water reactors, with capacities of 507 MW net
- Loviisa power plant produces more than 10% of Finland's total electricity production
- Loviisa 1 was commissioned in 1977 and Loviisa 2 in 1980
 - Old operating licenses were coming to end 2027 and 2030
 - New operating licence for both units is valid until the end of 2050



Safety systems at Loviisa power plant



Safety Systems:

1. Containment
2. Reactor building
3. Filters for ventilation exhaust
4. Reactor and control rods
5. Emergency feedwater system
6. Low-pressure safety injection system
7. Pressurised hydro accumulators
8. High-pressure safety injection system
9. Ice condenser
10. Containment spray system
11. Power supply from hydro power station
12. Emergency diesel generators
13. Diesel generators plant
14. Severe accident diesel generators
15. Auxiliary emergency feedwater pumps
16. Containment external spray system
17. Hydrogen removal (passive autocatalytic recombiners)
18. Hydrogen removal (igniters)
19. Boron supply system

New operating licenses granted

In February 2023, the Finnish Government granted a new operating license for Fortum's fully-owned Loviisa NPP until 2050 and in March 2023 for the LILW final repository until 2090.

Reliable backbone of the energy transition

- New operating licence until 2050 offers up to 177 TWh of additional CO₂-free power

Competitive economics

- Very reasonable addition of nuclear supply with limited capital expenditure of estimated approx. EUR 1 bn.
- Investments will be evenly distributed over the extended lifetime.

Solution for waste

- Finland is a forerunner in nuclear waste management and has a solution for final disposal.
- Fortum offers solutions and services for customers.

Public backing

- Fortum is the local reliable operator for decades.
- Nuclear acceptance both nationally and locally high.



2024: 10% of Finland's electricity generation

2024: 88.3 % load factor

2024: EUR ~50 million invested

The new operating licence has gained a lot of interest nationally and around the world

Finland extends lifecycle of nuclear power plant by 20 years

ENERGY WATCH

The Finnish government has issued a new operating license for Fortum's Loviisa nuclear power plant, which is now allowed to remain online until 2050.



wnn world nuclear news

Share

Fortum gets Loviisa nuclear plant permit extension

yle

The reactor will now run until 2050.



The Fortum nuclear plant

Fortum granted licence extension for Loviisa

16 February 2023

The Finnish government has granted Fortum an extension to the operating licence for the two-unit Loviisa nuclear power plant, allowing the plant to continue generating power until the end of 2050.

YLE NEWS
16.2.2023 17:53 - Update
The government has until 2050. The plan and 2030.



Loviisa units 1 and 2 (Image: Fortum)

The Loviisa plant - comprising two VVER-440 type pressurised water reactors - was the first nuclear power plant in Finland and currently provides more than 10% of the country's electricity. Loviisa unit 1 began commercial operation in 1977, with unit 2 following in 1981. The operating licences for the units were renewed in 1998 and 2007, respectively.



Loviisa NPP Operating Licence project

- Technical and financial studies



- Project starts



- Periodic Safety Review to STUK
- Environmental impact assessment (EIA) Programme



- Environmental impact assessment report



- Ministry of Economic Affairs and employment Reasoned conclusion on EIA



- Fortum Board of directors decision to apply new operating licence
- Submission operating licence application



- STUK positive decision for safety assessment



- Government grants new operating license for Loviisa NPP



- Government grants new operating license for Low and intermediate level radioactive waste final repository



Safety review, STUK

Environmental Impact Assessment programme and report documents in Finnish, Swedish, English, summaries also in Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Polish, German, Danish, Russian




The issues that were the most important to study/ lessons learned

- Feasibility study from technical and safety perspective needed
- But also financial feasibility study and public and political acceptance are a must
- If plant lifetime management, equipment reliability and maintenance processes are well established already (=knowledge/understanding of the condition of your plant, systems and equipment), it is possible to make a good assessment of the feasibility from different aspects with moderate costs. If you don't have these, making good assessment it is extremely difficult.
- Own understanding of plant, requirement level and history required. Not to trust only on external view
- Huge effort. To consider whether to do it with small or large team. Smaller team – higher probability to miss some technical point of view. Bigger team – harder to summarize and find common consensus
- Financial feasibility: sensitivity analysis (base, low, high scenarios) and risk analysis
- Higher requirement level needs to be considered (also "softer" issues: quality and organizational requirements)
- In Loviisa NPP an organizational change in summer 2023 related especially to investment and project management in order to manage the investment required for the life-time extension
- If there is decision to continue operation, issues identified as critical should be investigated further to mitigate risks and uncertainties


Loviisa long-term operation Program (LTOP) is strategic growth objective for Fortum

Program objectives ensure the feasibility of implementation

Sub-programs to further detail the objectives



Technical feasibility



Financial feasibility



Feasibility from safety perspective



Public and political acceptance

Program objectives

Stable, reliable and predictable operation until 2050

Safety, security and sustainability improvements

Secondary circuit modernizations to increase production

Management of productivity over remaining lifetime

Investments in set frame (schedule, cost and quality)

Securing competence and capabilities for operations until 2050

Program objectives fulfillment to be ensured through more in detailed planning of portfolios

Strategy cornerstones / boundary conditions



Solid basis of our nuclear operations

Loviisa Long-term operation program aimed at implementing the needed investments

9 portfolios

~200 single projects

All actions aim to improve nuclear safety

Safety classified Mechanical Components and Readiness for Repairs

Turbine Island modernization

Buildings, Structures and Infra

I&C modernization

Emergency Diesel Generators and Electrical equipment modernization

Ventilation and Air conditioning systems Modernization

Safety Improvements

Nuclear fuel and waste

Security

What inputs trigger the renewal of system, structure or component

- Technological obsolescence and lack of spare parts in stock
- End of qualification
- Reduced performance in system health
- High maintenance and/or operation costs
- Physical aging
- Authority requirements
- Improving nuclear or personal safety
- Geopolitical situation
- Internal and external operation experiences
- Functional failure



Status of Loviisa Main Components

No significant actions foreseen

Investments prepared for long term operation

Containments and reactor buildings

No lifetime limiting degradation mechanisms identified.

Moisture separator reheaters

Replaced 2015-2017.

Turbines

HP turbines replaced 2016-2018.
Replacement/modernization of LP turbines foreseen
Potential for extra production

Generators, Switchgears,

Rotors replaced 2012-16
Four stators have been replaced 2018–2020
6 kV breakers 2008-2013
0,4 kV breakers 2016

Reactor pressure vessels

Analyses ongoing.
Reactor pressure vessel irradiation embrittlement is assessed as manageable.

Automation

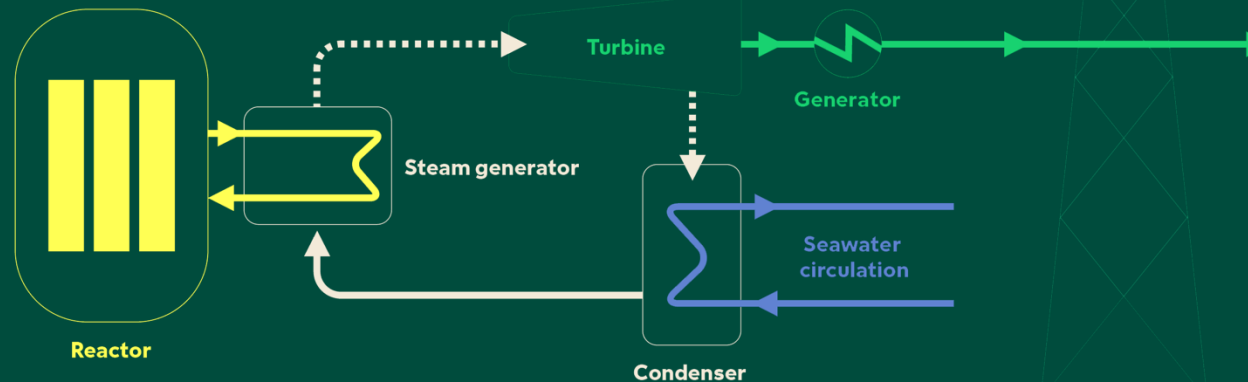
Replacement of plant protection-, Severe accident management-, Normal operation-, Turbine protection and control- and ventilation systems

Emergency diesels

Ensuring strategic spare parts

Emergency core cooling systems

No actions identified.



Main transformers

Replaced 2014-16.

Primary coolant pumps, loops and pressurizers

No lifetime limiting degradation mechanisms identified.

Steam generators

Degradation of tubes is currently manageable (lifetime limiting phenomenon).

Preheaters

Replacements foreseen.
Potential for extra production

Seawater pumps

Replacement foreseen.
Potential for extra production

Condensers, and Feedwater pumps

Potential for extra production.

Thank you!

