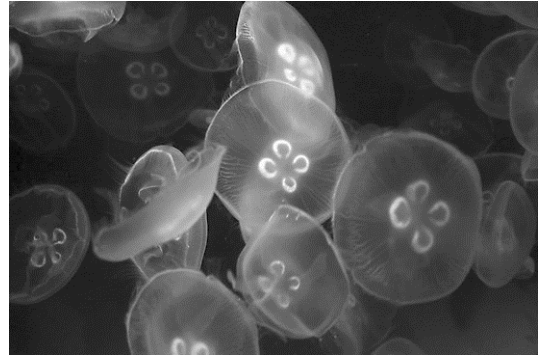


Jellyfish shut down Swedish nuclear reactor

IT wasn't a tsunami but it had the same effect – a huge cluster of jellyfish forced one of the world's largest reactors to shut down.

Operators of the Oskarshamn nuclear plant in southeastern Sweden had to scramble reactor number three after tonnes of jellyfish clogged the pipes that bring in cool water to the plant's turbines.



The pipes have now been cleared of jellyfish and engineers are preparing to restart the reactor, which is the largest boiling-water reactor in the world.

All three Oskarshamn reactors are boiling-water types, the same technology at Japan's Fukushima Daiichi plant that suffered a catastrophic failure in 2011 after a tsunami breached the facility's walls and flooded its equipment.

Jellyfish are not a new problem for nuclear plants. Last year, California-based Diablo Canyon facility had to shut one of its reactors after gobs of sea salp – a gelatinous, jellyfish-like organism – clogged intake pipes.

Nuclear plants need a constant flow of water to cool their reactor and turbine systems, which is why many are built near large bodies of water.

dailytelegraph.com, 2013

Tekst 9

- 1p 26 'Jellyfish shut down Swedish nuclear reactor' (titel)
Hoe hebben kwallen dit veroorzaakt?
Ze veroorzaakten
- A een vastgelopen reactormotor.
 - B lekkage in het koelwatersysteem.
 - C verstopping in de toevoerleiding voor waterkoeling.
 - D verzwakking van de muren rondom het complex.

Bronvermelding

Een opsomming van de in dit examen gebruikte bronnen, zoals teksten en afbeeldingen, is te vinden in het bij dit examen behorende correctievoorschrift, dat na afloop van het examen wordt gepubliceerd.