

IAEA R2D2P TM - Transition Phase Sydney, Australia, 12-16 November 2007

RA RR in Vinča Institute: Transition from Extended Shutdown to Decommissioning

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Content

- Background information
 - Institute, facilities
- Existing safety issues SNF, RAW
- VIND Program (second R2D2P meeting)
- Transition activities
 - Organizational and administrative
 - Regulatory addressed at first R2D2P meeting
 - Technical
 - \diamond SNF
 - Care and maintenance
 - Modifications
 - \diamond Operational and transition waste
- Summary and lessons learned







Vinča Institute in 2007 Multidisciplinary research 750 employees 400 researches 15 Labs and 4 Centres Import-Export Departme Supporting Services Uni 15% in nuclear field reactors, WM, HP, monitorin small research groups





RA reactor:

owner - state operator - Institute regulator - RCNS heavy water - moderator and coolant tank type, graphite reflector **6.5 MW thermal power 1959 start of operation** 1984 temporary shut down license terminated, never restarted 2002 final shut down







LEU 2% metal U HEU 80% UO₂ in Al 8030 spent FE

Storage period 20 - 40 years

250 stainless-steel containers 30 aluminium barrels 6656 LEU FE 894 HEU FE





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Historical solid waste in two hangars, liquids in four underground tanks



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VINČA INSTITUTE NUCLEAR DECOMMISSIONING PROGRAM

- Objective: to improve nuclear and radiation safety
 - Removal of highly irradiated, partially leaking spent nuclear fuel from the RA reactor facility
 - Removal of all radioactive and contaminated materials and structures from the RA reactor facility
 - Construction of new facilities for treatment and storage of LILRAW on the Vinča site



VINČA INSTITUTE NUCLEAR DECOMMISSIONING PROGRAM

Governmental decisions (July 2002 & February 2004)

Three Projects:

- Spent Fuel Transport
- Decommissioning of RA Reactor
- Radioactive Waste Management at the Vinča site
 Supporting activities (Project no. 4):
 - Nuclear and Radiation Safety
 - Radiation Protection & Environmental Monitoring
 - Administration Support



Project environment

- Non-nuclear country
- Within the multidisciplinary research Institute
- Other facilities on site
- Long extended shutdown period
- Supporting services available on site HP, medical protection, fire protection, physical protection, export-import
- No previous decommissioning experience
- SNF still on site leaking fuel, complex repackaging operations
- WM facilities to be upgraded



Project environment

- Team engineers with scientific background, technicians with limited operational experience
- Regulatory framework to be upgraded NS&RP Agency, new law
- Operation license terminated in 1984, "zero license" for transition activities
- Funding from the state budget through Ministry of Science, on annual basis (based on 4 years plan), foreign donations
- IAEA and international expert's and technical support





- No decommissioning oriented team before 2002
- RA reactor staff significantly reduced after 1984
- Lack of experienced personnel from the operating phase
- Team established from available Vinča Institute personnel
- RA reactor Dept and Nuclear Engineering Lab (research group & RB reactor) merged in Centre NTI
- 14 engineers, 24 technicians, 4 supporting staff
- Centre NTI three main tasks
 - Spent fuel removal
 - RA reactor decommissioning
 - **RB** reactor operation







Dismantling phase - organizational chart & team structure



Transition activities in progress

- 1. Preparatory activities for SNF shipment
- 2. Preparation of the safety related documentation
 - documentation, comparison with existing layout, data bases, QMS/RMS
- 3. Radiological characterization next R2D2P meeting
- Removal of operational and transition waste from the building – liquids removed from the systems, stored locally
- 5. Maintenance of the reactor systems and buildings
- Modifications and upgrade to support SNF repackaging and shipment
 - WM, ventilation, monitoring, transport system, SNF handling system, structural stability, preparations of the working area, some in advance dismantling activities in SNF storage room, physical security



Planning



Planning - SNF

- Assessment of the physical, chemical and radiological conditions of the RA reactor SNF
- Critiria for acceptance of the RA reactor SNF at the "Mayak" reprocessing plant, Ozersk, RF
- Conceptual design for SNF repackaging and shipment
- Preliminary SARs for repackaging, for shipment
- Technical requirements for the modifications of Vinča Institute infrastructure
 - Final SARs for repackaging, for shipment



Planning - Decommissioning

- Decommissioning strategy for RA Reactor
- Transition Plan
- Characterization Plan
- Characterization Report
- Decommissioning Plan
- Procedures, manuals, training materials
- Update of the Institute documents, plans and rulebooks
 - RP, EP, WM Strategy, WAC, QAP





SNF Repackaging and Shipment





SKODA VPVR/M cask

TUK-19 cask









VÌNČA



Temporary storage of repacked SNF on shelfs at the bottom of pool No.4





Loading of SKODA VPVR/M cask with SNF



Preparation of working areas



Railway transport system for cask transfer







Casks in reactor room Casks manipulation in SNF room









Operational waste to be removed





Removal of waste from the reactor room





Former research laboratory room

VINČA

In advance dismantling operations in SNF room











SNF pool platform to be removed

Sedimantation vessel for sludge removal





Segmentation of the upper parts of the reactor channels

Reducing dose rate from the "dry pool"

Upgrade of systems to ensure safety







Upgrade of the ventilation system, mobile filtration













Stationery dosimetry system in the reactor building







Underwater SNF repackaging

Water chemistry cleaning system for Cs-137 removal

Summary and lessons learned

- Operation stable, routine, hazards well known
- Decommissioning dynamic, new challenges, new hazards, industrial safety issue
- Long extended shutdown period to be used for DP
- Operational organization not adequate for decom work
- Regulatory framework for operation not enough for decommissioning
- SNF and WM (operational and transition waste) key issues for to be addressed during the transition period
- Ageing management
 - Iong extended shutdown or safe enclosure period
 - modifications to support operations not planned 50 years ago



Thank you for your attention



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