



IAEA Workshop „Decommissioning Technologies“ 06-10 July 2009 Karlsruhe, Germany

Decommissioning of Hot Cells at the Karlsruhe Reprocessing Plant (WAK)

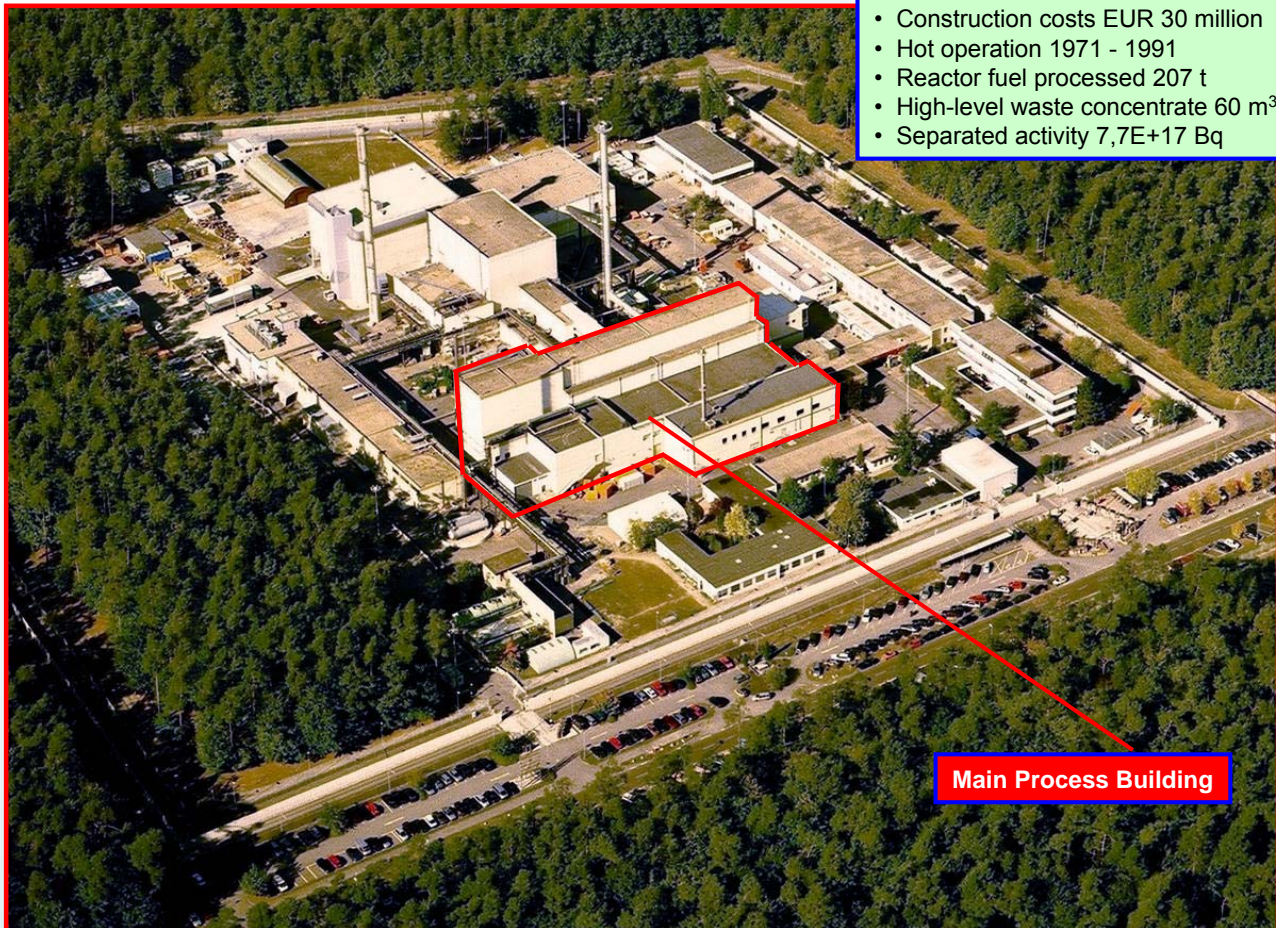


Dr. W. Dander

Head of Department
Dismantling and Decommissioning

Dipl. Ing. W. Lutz

Foreman Dismantling and Decommissioning
WAK Process Building



Decommissioning Steps



Status of Decommissioning



1,700 t of 1,900 t of process, ventilation, and machine technology dismantled



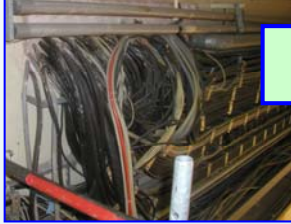
200 of 1,140 feedthroughs mortised, drilled



100 t of highly contaminated concrete structures remain to be dismantled



1,150 of 1,440 m² stainless steel liner removed



230 t of 340 t cables removed



4,500 of 9,000 dowels removed



200 of 370 saw blocks removed

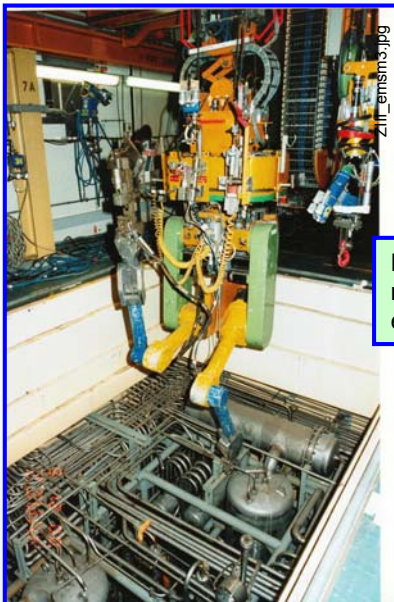


5,300 m² of 43,400 m² building surfaces subjected to radiological control, decontamination, and release measurements

Principle WAK Dismantling Requirements

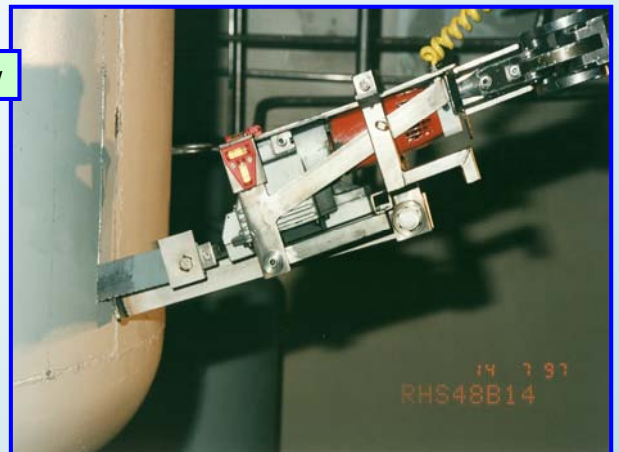
- Remote Dismantling
 - local dose rate: > 0.5 mSv/h
 - object surface dose rate: > 100.0 mSv/h
 - conventional human safety risk: high
- Semi-remote Dismantling
 - local dose rate: ~ 0.5 mSv/h
 - object surface dose rate: < 100.0 mSv/h
 - conventional human safety risk: low
- Manual Dismantling
 - local dose rate: < 0.5 mSv/h
 - object surface dose rate: < 2.0 mSv/h
 - conventional human safety risk: low

Remote Dismantling

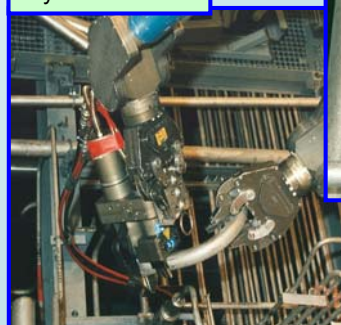


Electrical master-slave manipulator (EMSM3) entering a process cell

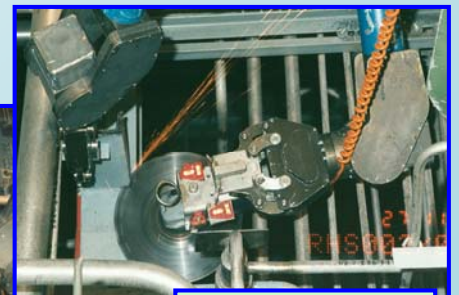
Pad saw



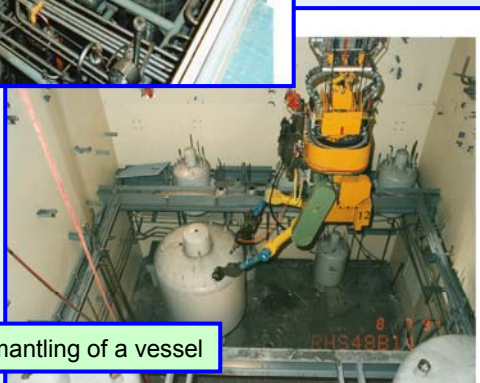
Hydraulic shear



Abrasive disc grinder



Dismantling of a vessel



Remote Dismantling



Number of cells: 4
Largest cell: 7 x 7 x 12 m
Removed equipment: 1,400 t
Dismantling time: About 1 year
Operating mode: 3 shifts

Semi-remote Dismantling



Semi-remote dismantling in the pipe duct using a hydraulic shear on a crane hook. The shear is operated from a shielded working platform.

Radioactive Contamination: Individual Protection on Site

Surface contamination		Safety measures
α -activity (Bq/cm ²)	β -activity (Bq/cm ²)	
≤ 0.05	$\leq 0,5$	Hot-zone protective clothing
$> 0.05 \leq 0.5$	$> 0.5 \leq 5$	Additional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • glove • overshoe • mask
$> 0.5 \leq 5$	$> 5 \leq 50$	Additional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • glove • overshoe • mask • fleece overall
$> 5 \leq 50$	$> 50 \leq 500$	Additional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • non-ventilated protective suit • mask
> 50	> 500	Additional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ventilated protective suit • mask



hot-zone protection



add. fleece overall



add. protective suit



ventilated protective suit

Material costs : 7.62 EUR

18.84 EUR

49.37 EUR

178.09 EUR

Hot-zone protective clothing	Hot-zone protective clothing, additional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • glove • overshoe • mask • fleece overall 	Hot-zone protective clothing, additional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • non-ventilated protective suit • mask 	Hot-zone protective clothing, additional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ventilated protective suit • mask
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Direct measurement for room air monitoring BA33



Sampler for room air monitoring



Analysis of filters for room air monitoring





Dust cover



..... in use



Vacuum cleaner

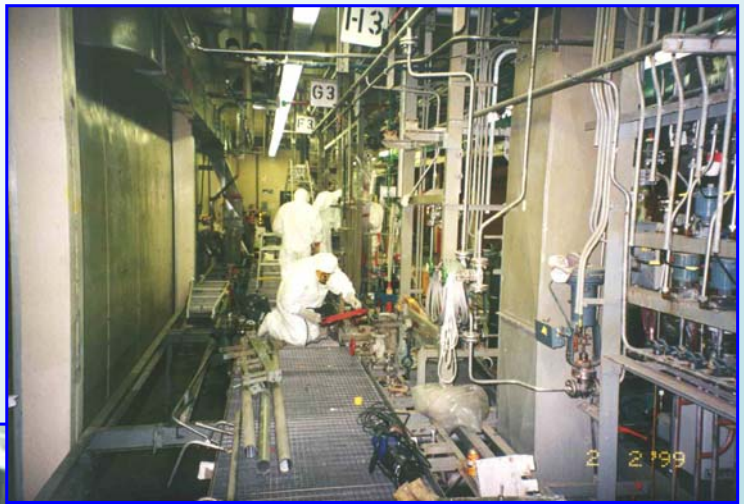


Cutting of fuel element racks by means of band saws



Cutting of pipelines by means of hydraulic shear

Dismantling in the valve gallery



Dismantling of the Pu evaporator box in cell VIII using a compass saw

Cutting of floor liner in room 253 using angle grinders



BodenwanneR253.jpg

Removal of floor liner in cell VII by plasma cutting



Plasmaschneiden.jpg



Mechanical dismantling cell: Prior to and after removal of the stainless steel liner



Mortising of concrete screed below the floor liner





Upon completion of the disassembly work in room 259, the PVC floor cover was removed first. Then, all room surfaces and the surfaces of the walls, ceiling, and floor screed were ground of manually.

Hot Spots in Room 259



Measurements revealed sharply confined hot spots on the floor, with the values measured reaching up to > 100,000 ips.

Eliminated Hot Spots in Room 259

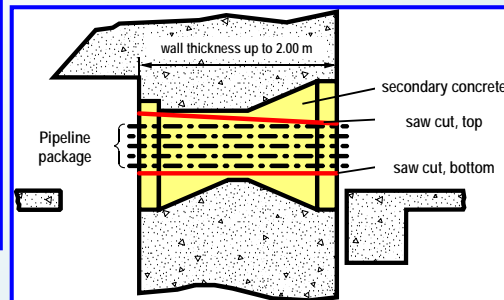


To eliminate these hot spots, the screed in these areas was mortised by a paving breaker. The surfaces treated were cleaned by sucking off the rubble.

Removal of Wall Feedthroughs



Rope saw in use



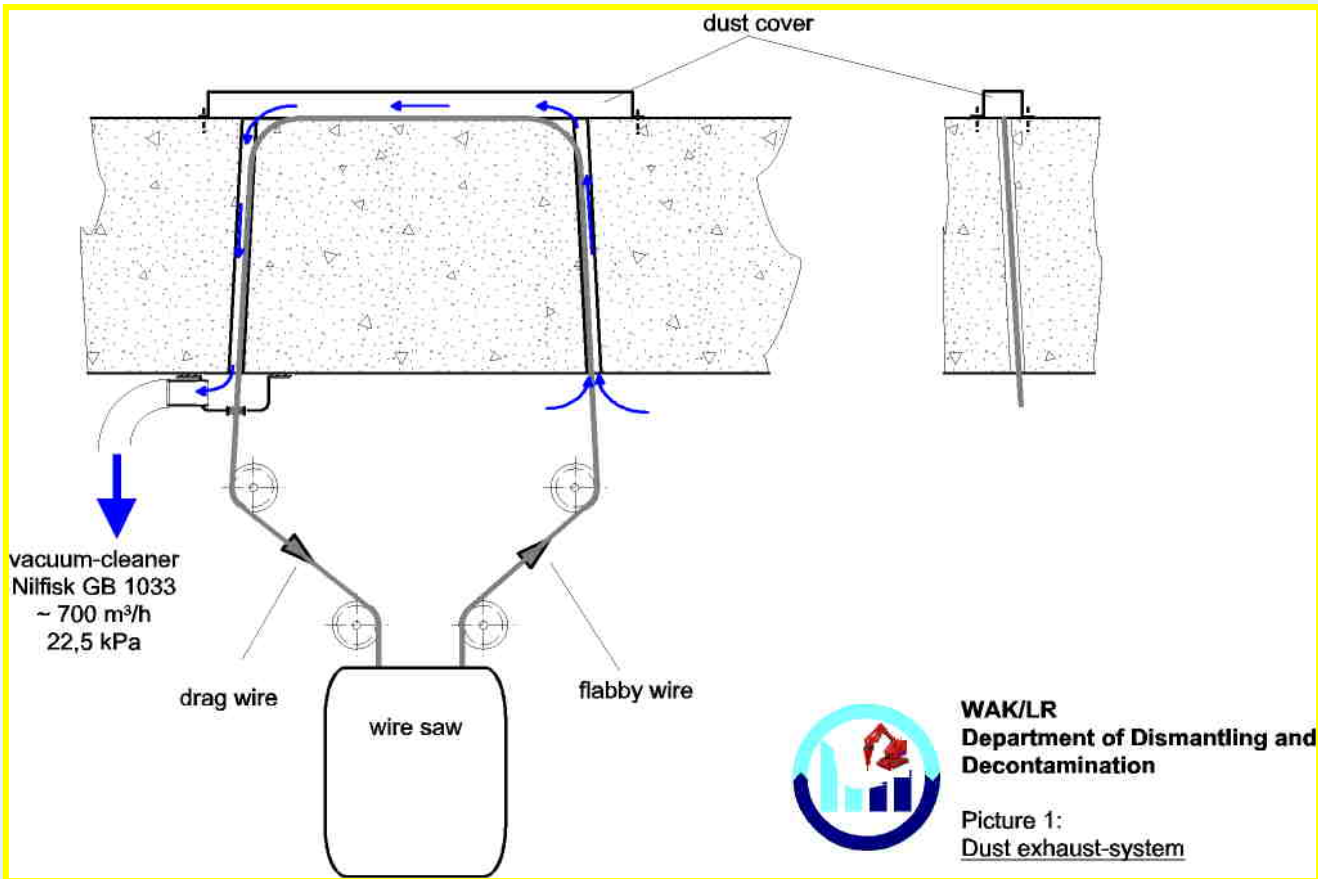
Pulling the block

Lowering the block



Dismantled block





Wire saw



Pulling out dowels using hydraulic pulling device



Drilling out of dowels

Data:

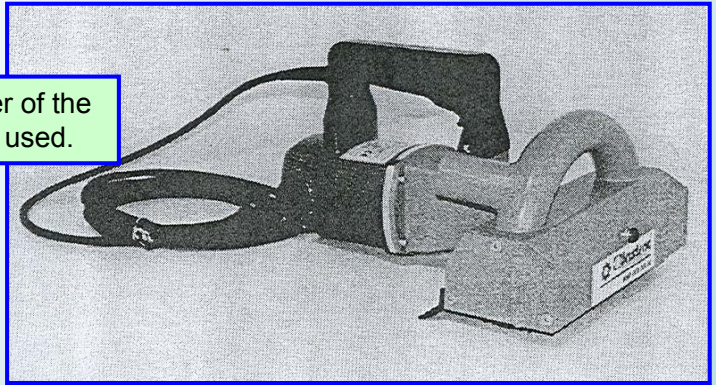
- Cell VII about 800 dowels
- so far, about, 4,500 dowels have been removed



Manual pulling using a striking weight

Process for the Removal of Hot Spots

For smaller areas (2 – 3 m²), a manual cutter of the types BMP-HED 200/50 or 200/70 may be used.



For small areas (up to 1 m²), conventional angle grinders with diamond-coated grinding disks are used.

Manual grinding



Manual grinding performance:
About 2 m²/d

Layer thickness 2-3 mm



Concrete grinder for floor removal



Manual grinder for surface removal



Tools



Diamond grinding disk



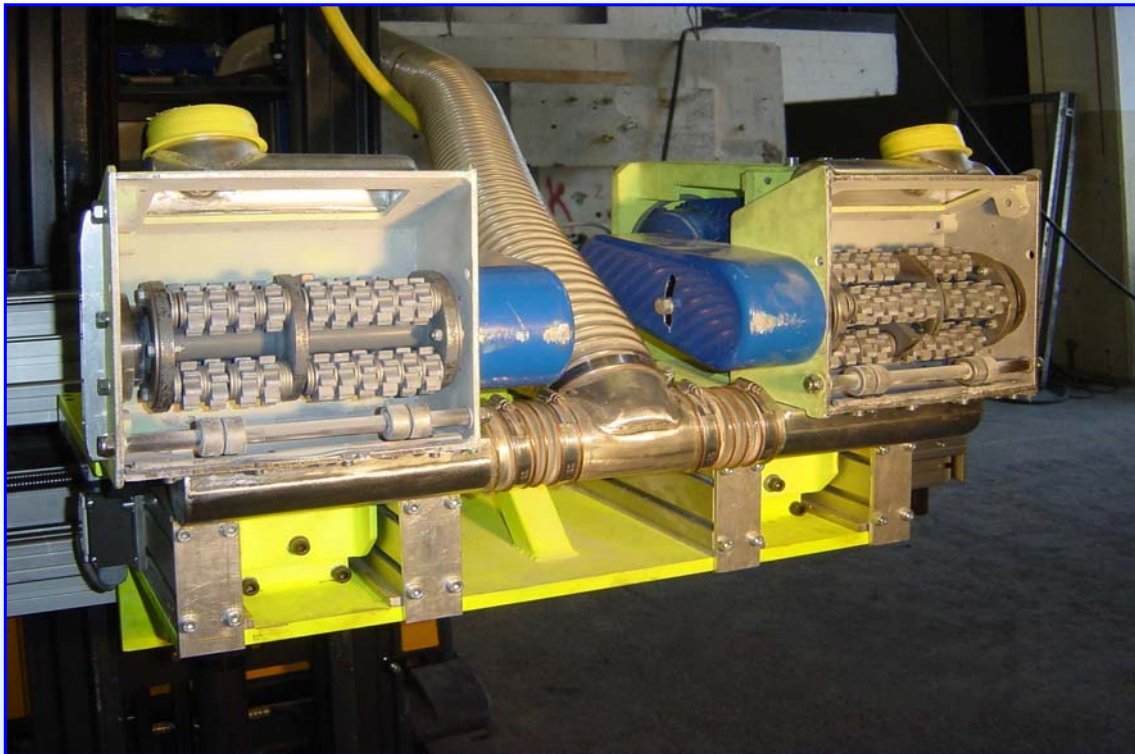
Cutting disk



Diamond grinder



Polishing disk



Double shaver head for mechanical surface removal



Forklift with attached shaver



Shaver fixed to a modular rack

Mechanical Surface Removal Data

Removal width	2 x 0.185 m = 0.37 m
Removal rate	1.4 – 1.8 m/min
Removal depth	3 mm
Roughness depth	< 1 mm
Rotating speed of shaver	1,800 rpm
Theoretical removal rate	40 m ² /h
Range of shaver on a forklift (without change of position)	5 m height, 2 m width
Range of shaver on a rack (without change of position)	9.7 m height, 2.6 m width
Removed surface area (without change of position)	Shaver on forklift 10 m ²
	Shaver on rack 25 m ² wall 5.5 m ² ceiling
Daily performance, including fitting times	15 m ² /d

Measurements in Room 259



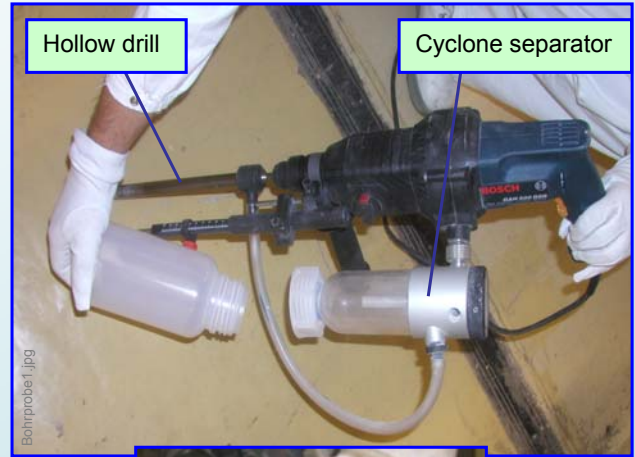
COMO measurement instrument

A COMO instrument was used for the radiological measurement of the room surfaces

Sampling



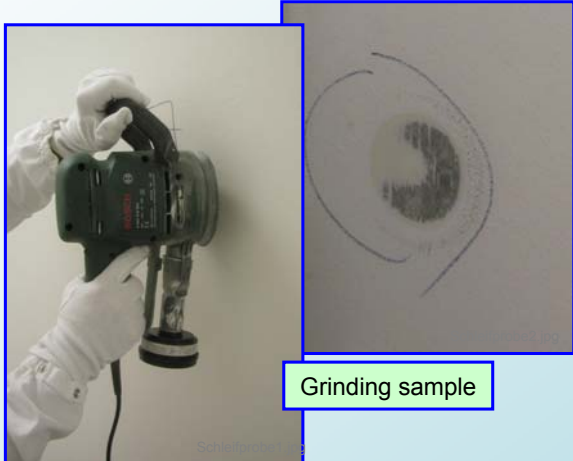
Scratch sample



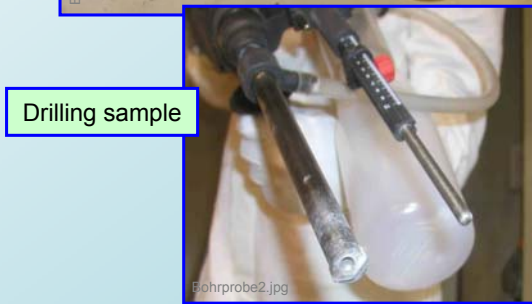
Hollow drill

Cyclone separator

Bohrprobe1.jpg



Grinding sample



Drilling sample

Bohrprobe2.jpg

About 6,000 samples analyzed so far



in_situ2.jpg



in_situ1.jpg

In-situ Measurement Setup