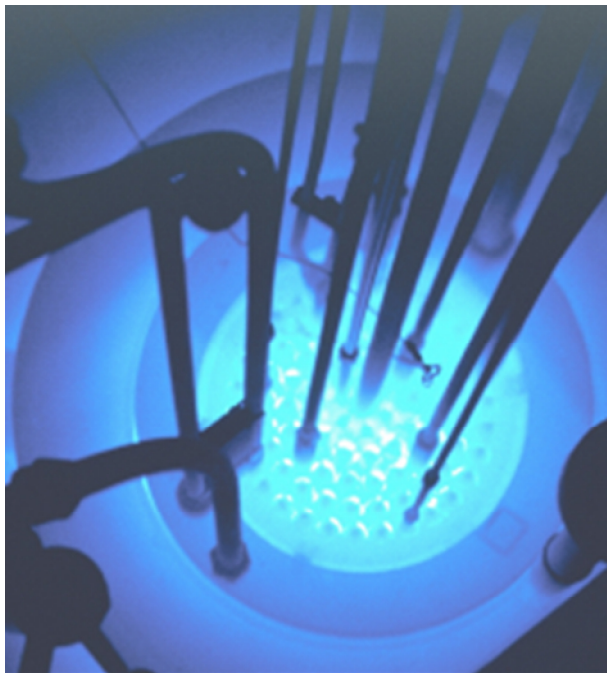


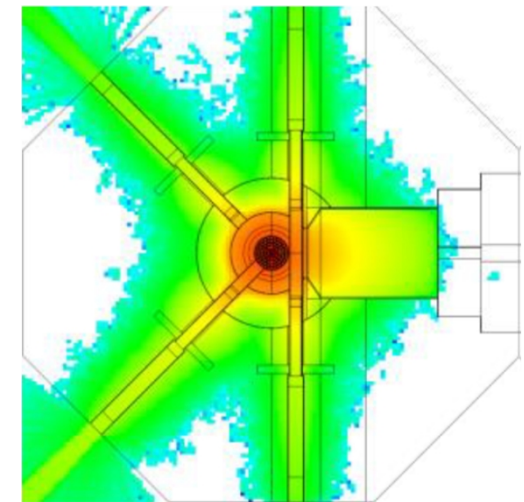
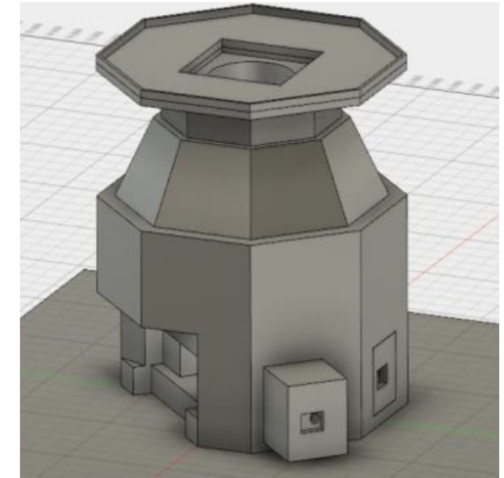
FiR 1 TRIGA research reactor decommissioning project

Current and Emerging Methods for Optimising Safety and Efficiency in Nuclear Decommissioning, Sarpborg, Norway. 7.2.2017
Antti Rätty (antti.raty@vtt.fi)



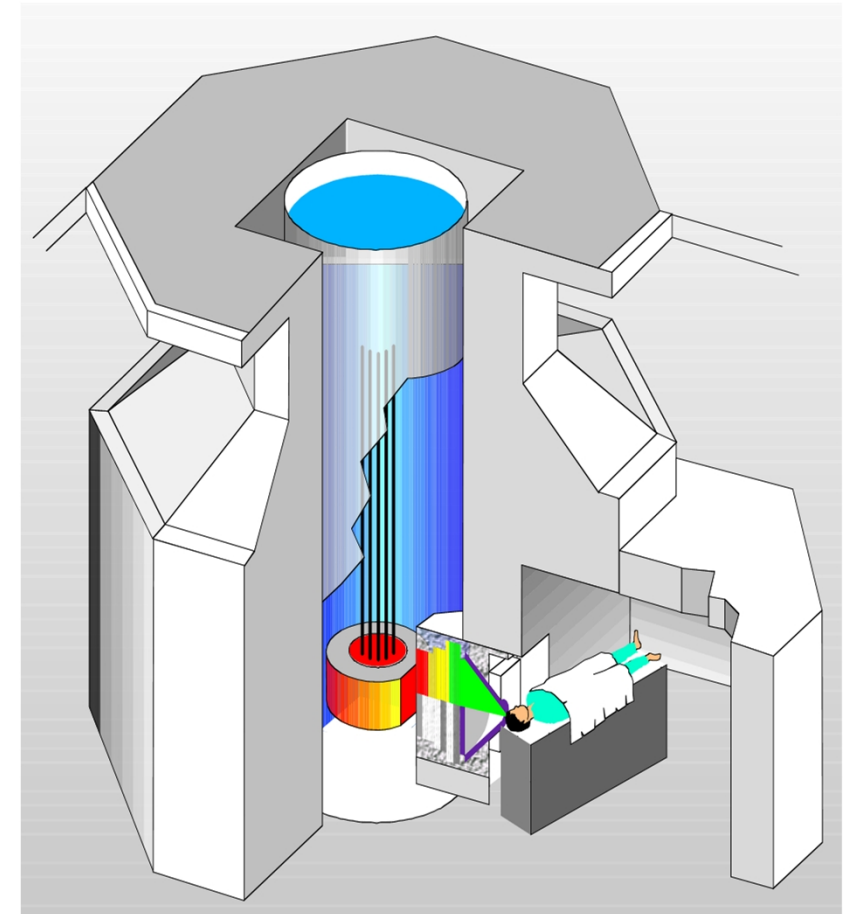
Contents

- FiR1 TRIGA reactor
- Project road map and recent progress
- Waste characterisation
- Planned dismantling techniques
- Licence application
- Challenges and lessons learned

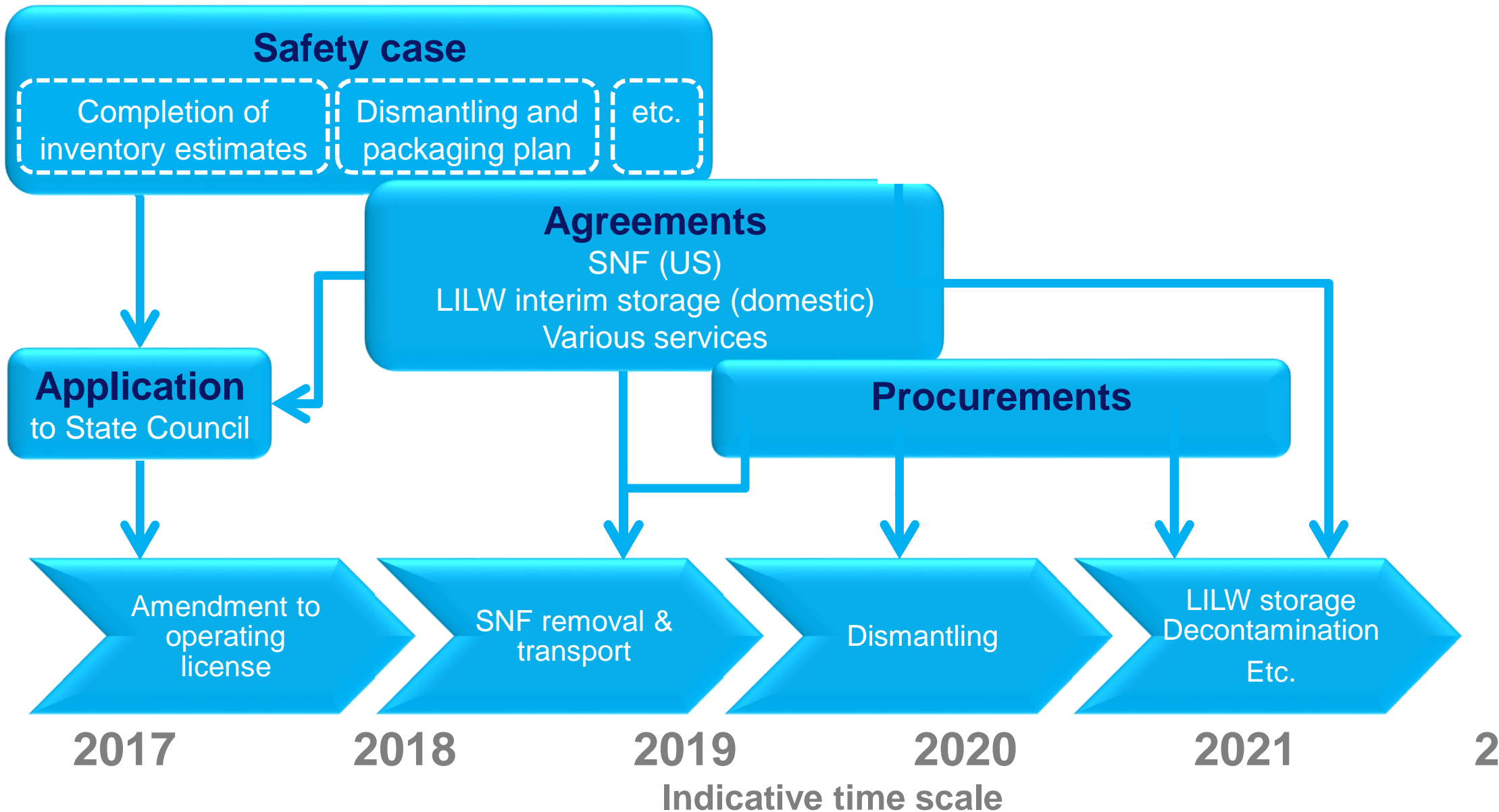


FiR1 research reactor (TRIGA Mark II, 250 kW)

- Operation for years 1962-2015. Around 11500 MWh.
- **Early operation:** intensive neutron beam research, activation analysis
- **In-core irradiations** for isotope production (^{82}Br , ^{24}Na , ^{140}La etc.), activation analysis and irradiation testing
- Facility for **Neutron Capture Therapy** constructed
 - BNCT treatments (> 200 patients) in **1997–2012**
 - Special materials to be managed in decommissioning
- **Operating license valid until 2023**
 Final shutdown 30.6.2015
 → License to be amended for decommissioning
- **Inventory estimates (excluding fuel):**
Mass 75 tons (mainly concrete)
Volume 40 m³
Activity ~5 TBq (BNCT moderator and steel > 1 TBq)



Decommissioning project road map



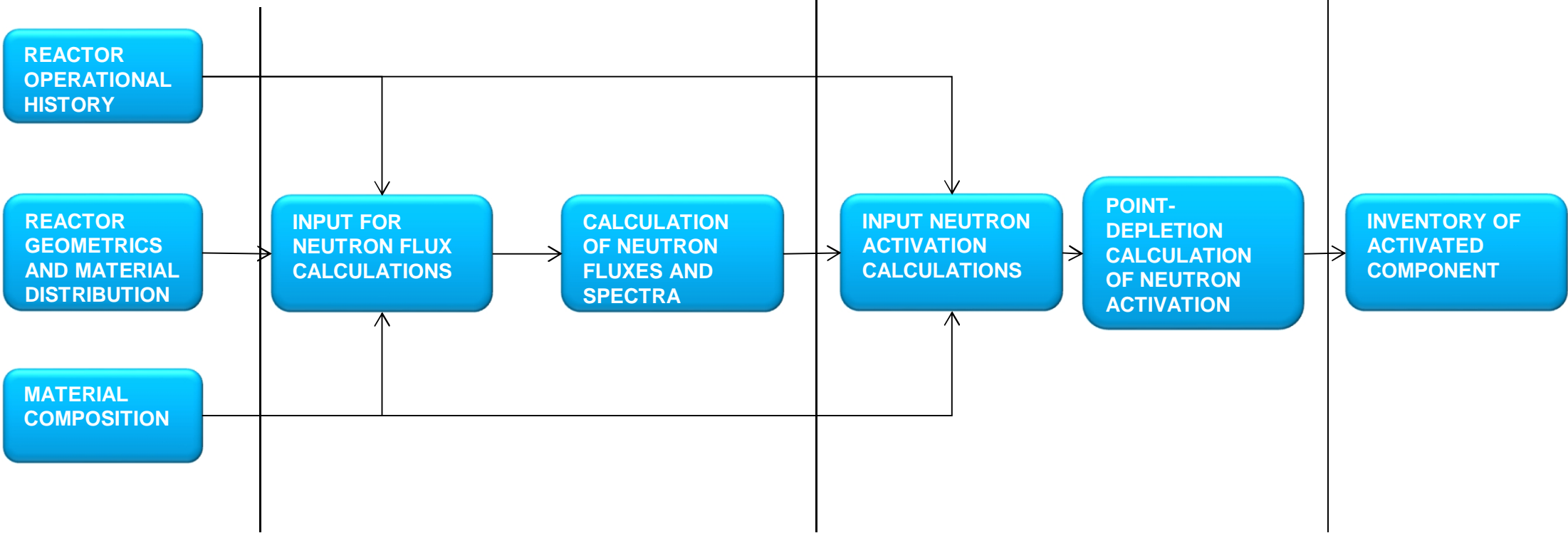
Recent progress and on-going work

- Fuel inspection by Idaho National Laboratories in 4/2016
- Technical dismantling plan and work instruction finalised in 1/2017
- Decommissioning licence application to be send in spring 2017
- On-going negotiations on options for SNF and dismantling waste intermediate and final disposal.
- Material characterisation by measurements to validate computational estimates.

Radionuclide inventory calculation at VTT

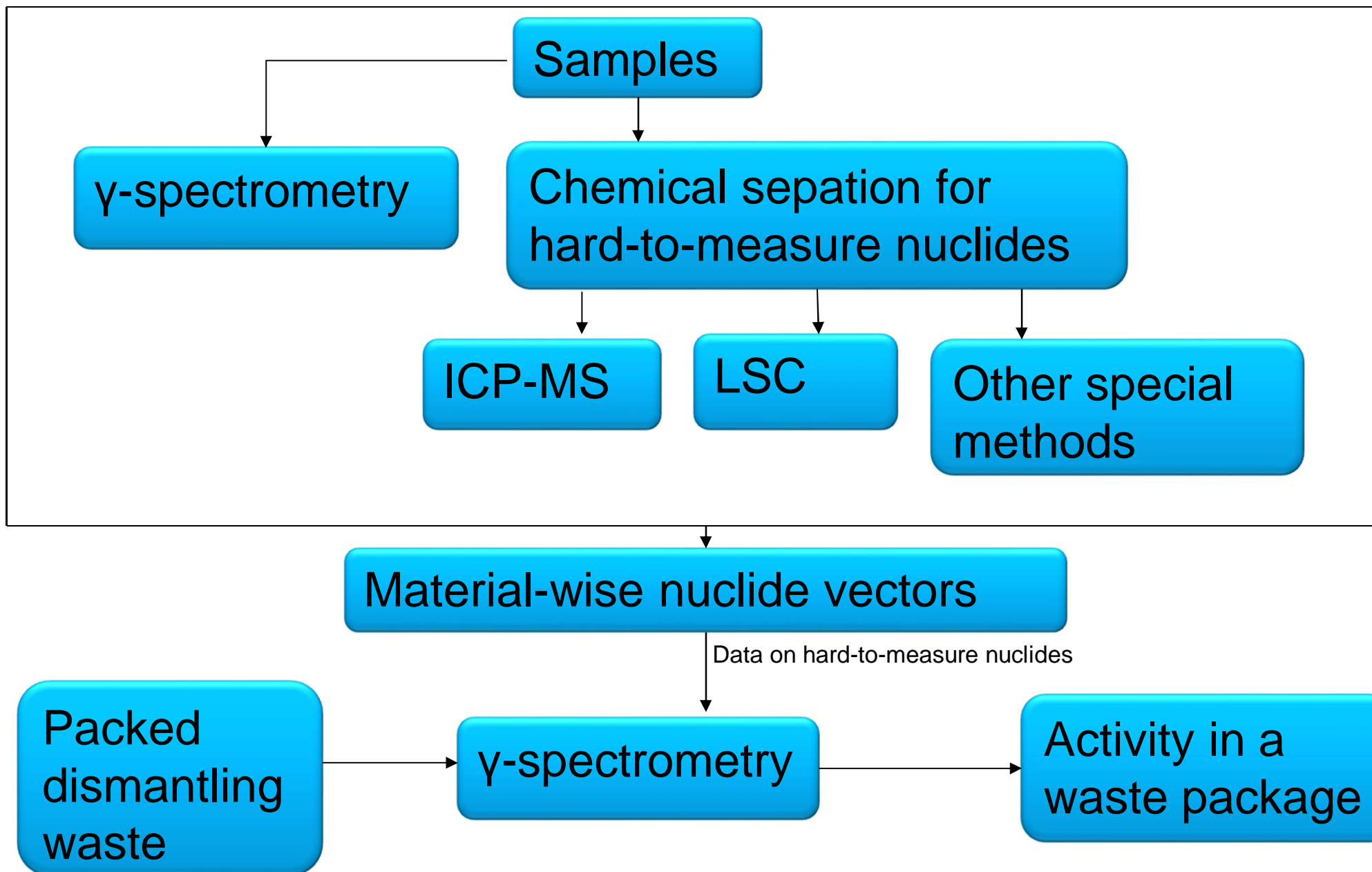
MCNP

ORIGEN-S



Component-wise calculations. Altogether around 200 cases.

Measurement scheme



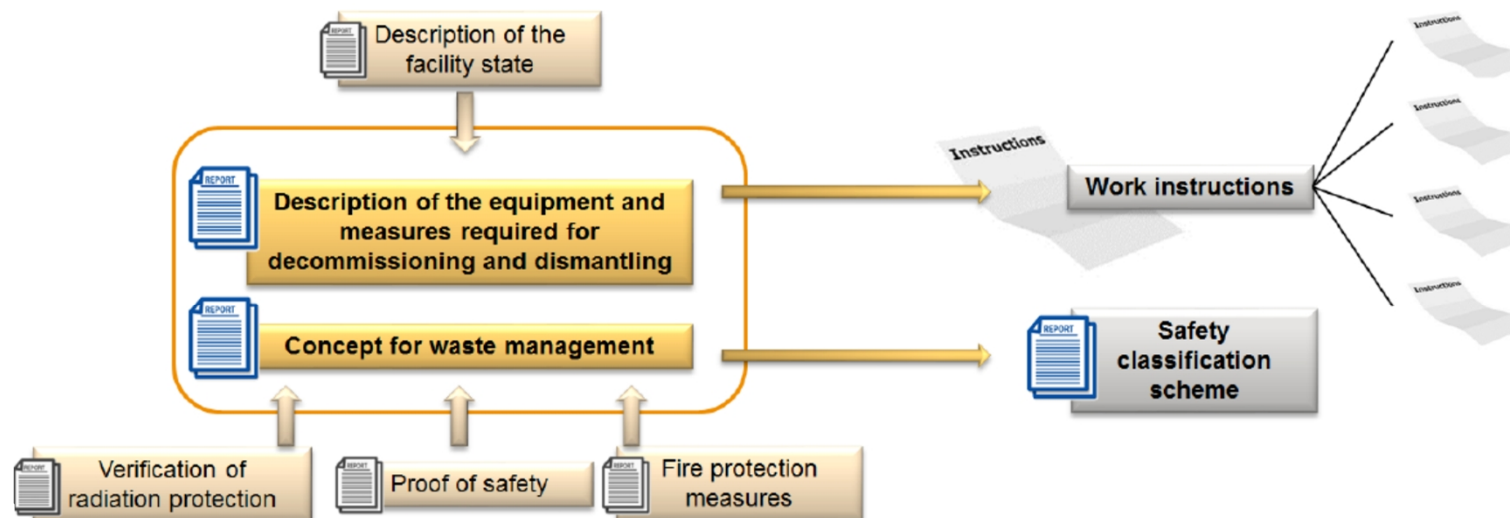
Dismantling planning by BNG

Phase	Work	Duration (weeks)
1	Preparatory measures	4
2	Dismantling of reactor than internals (high activity)	8
3	Dismantling of cooling circuits and heat exchangers	4
4	Dismantling of beam tubes and active concrete	13
5	Dismantling of rest of the systems (low activity)	6
6	Concluding measures	4
7	Clearance measurements	13
SUM		52

- Remove active parts and continue with normal industrial dismantling

Decommissioning licence applications

- First nuclear facility to be decommissioned in Finland
- Environmental Impact Assessment was carried out in 2014-15
- Decommissioning licence application to state council in spring 2017. Evaluation takes about a year.
- Application requires reports e.g. on dismantling plan, risk analysis, safety & security, decommissioning organisation etc.



Challenges and lessons learned

- Project requires several agreements on SNF and decommissioning waste. Keep all the options open.
- SNF nuclear fuel still in the reactors restricts many actions.
- Lack of operational and material data. Prepare for surprises and pay attention to documentation.
- Research reactors are also nuclear facilities, same requirements for licencing and documentation as for NPP's.
- Waste activities and masses are small, but research reactors often include special materials. Especially important in waste final disposal planning.
- Train personnel for waste characterisation methods, clearance measurements etc. before starting the dismantling.



Thank you for your attention!