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DECOMMISSIONING AT ANGARSK ELECTROLYSIS CHEMICAL PLANT

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Currently, the service life of most nuclear industry buildings is coming to an end. As a result, decommissioning is inevitable. Decommissioning is a very expensive and labor-intensive process including such stages as decontamination and dismantling of equipment, classification of radioactive waste and its disposal, cleaning and rehabilitation of the production site.

The objective of this work is to analyze methods for decommissioning of gas diffusion equipment for the production of uranium hexafluoride used at the site of the Angarsk Electrolysis Chemical Plant (AECF).

One of the main suppliers of nuclear fuel for nuclear power plants in Russia is Angarsk Electrolysis Chemical Plant. The main production facilities of AECF include the uranium isotope separation shop, the chemical shop, and the central laboratory of the plant.

During the operation of AECF, the question has been raised what to do with outdated equipment and irrelevant technologies as well as related productions. Solving these problems resulted in the plant's consulting other enterprises on similar issues.

The paper considers the methods for decommissioning nuclear and radiation hazardous facilities such as liquidation, on-site burial and conservation.

The conducted study allows us to conclude that the method of decommissioning gas diffusion equipment that was chosen by Angarsk Electrolysis Chemical Plant was economically and technologically justified.