# **American Nuclear Society**

criticality safety criteria for the handling, storage, and transportation of LWR fuel outside reactors

## an American National Standard

## WITHDRAWN

November 3, 2004 ANSI/ANS-8.17-1984 (R1997) No longer being maintained as an American National Standard. This standard may contain outdated material or may have been superseded by another standard. Please contact the ANS Standards Administrator for details.



published by the American Nuclear Society 555 North Kensington Avenue La Grange Park, Illinois 60526 USA

ANSI/ANS-8.17.1984 (Reaffirmed March 20, 1997)

American National Standard Criticality Safety Criteria for the Handling, Storage, and Transportation of LWR Fuel Outside Reactors

Secretariat American Nuclear Society

Prepared by the American Nuclear Society Standards Committee Working Group ANS-8.17

Published by the American Nuclear Society 555 North Kensington Avenue La Grange Park, Illinois 60526 USA

Approved January 13, 1984 by the American National Standards Institute, Inc.

#### American National Standard

An American National Standard implies a consensus of those substantially concerned with its scope and provisions. An American National Standard is intended as a guide to aid the manufacturer, the consumer, and the general public. The existence of an American National Standard does not in any respect preclude anyone, whether he has approved the standard or not, from manufacturing, marketing, purchasing, or using products, processes, or procedures not conforming to the standard. American National Standards are subject to periodic review and users are cautioned to obtain the latest editions.

**CAUTION NOTICE:** This American National Standard may be revised or withdrawn at any time. The procedures of the American National Standards Institute require that action be taken to reaffirm, revise, or withdraw this standard no later than five years from the date of publication. Purchasers of this standard may receive current information, including interpretation, on all standards published by the American Nuclear Society by calling or writing to the Society.

Published by

American Nuclear Society 555 North Kensington Avenue, La Grange Park, Illinois 60526 USA

Copyright © 1984 by American Nuclear Society.

Any part of this standard may be quoted. Credit lines should read "Extracted from American National Standard ANSI/ANS-8.17-1984 with permission of the publisher, the American Nuclear Society." Reproduction prohibited under copyright convention unless written permission is granted by the American Nuclear Society.

Printed in the United States of America

### Foreword (This Foreword is Storage and Tran

(This Foreword is not a part of American National Standard Criticality Safety Criteria for the Handling, Storage, and Transportation of LWR Fuel Outside Reactors, ANSI/ANS-8.17-1984.)

Criticality safety is an important component in a comprehensive safety assessment of a facility or an operation involving fissile materials. Designers, operators and standards writing groups having concern with non-reactor nuclear facilities justifiably have occasion to address criticality safety. In order to avoid diverse and inadequate attention being given to the subject and in the interest of an orderly presentation that embodies criticality safety principles and practices consistent with existing ANS standards in the field of criticality safety, Subcommittee 8, Fissionable Materials Outside Reactors, of the ANS Standards Committee undertook the present work. The principal intent of the Work Group, ANS-8.17, has been to provide basic requirements that address the criticality safety aspects of a facility or operation and which can be referenced or used in conjunction with other safety standards or regulations to address the total safety and operational requirements. This standard presents criticality safety criteria applicable to the handling, storage, and transportation of light water reactor (LWR) fuel rods and elements outside a reactor core.

This standard was drafted by Work Group ANS-8.17 of Subcommittee 8 of the American Nuclear Society. The following members participated in the preparation:

- G. E. Whitesides, Chairman, Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- F. M. Alcorn, Babcock & Wilcox Company
- C. L. Brown, Rockwell Hanford Operations
- O. C. Brown, Exxon Nuclear Company, Inc.
- H. K. Clark, Savannah River Laboratory
- D. M. Dawson, General Electric Company
- L. E. Hansen, Exxon Nuclear Company, Inc.
- R. J. Klotz, Combustion Engineering
- J. T. Thomas, Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- H. Toffer, United Nuclear Industries
- S. E. Turner, Black & Veatch
- F. G. Welfare, Babcock & Wilcox Company
- , . . .

The membership of Subcommittee 8, Fissionable Materials Outside Reactors, at the time of draft preparation and approval was:

- J. D. McLendon, Chairman, Union Carbide Corporation, Nuclear Division
- E. B. Johnson, Secretary, Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- F. M. Alcorn, Babcock & Wilcox Company
- H. K. Clark, Savannah River Laboratory
- E. D. Clayton, Battelle Pacific Northwest
- Laboratories
- D. M. Dawson, General Electric Company
- N. Ketzlach, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- W. G. Morrison, Exxon Nuclear Idaho Co., Inc.
- D. R. Smith, Los Alamos National Laboratory
- J. T. Thomas, Oak Ridge National Laboratory

 $Name \ of \ Representative$ 

- G. E. Whitesides, Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- F. E. Woltz, Goodyear Atomic Corporation

The American National Standards Committee N16, Nuclear Criticality Safety, which reviewed and approved this standard in 1983, had the following membership:

#### Dixon Callihan, Chairman E. B. Johnson, Secretary

#### Organization Represented

 Allied-General Nuclear Services
 William R. Waltz

 American Institute of Chemical Engineers
 Alex F. Perge

 American Nuclear Society
 Dixon Callihan

 American Society for Testing and Materials (Liaison only)
 Ricardo Artigas

 Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc
 D. Frank Cronin

 Exxon Nuclear Company, Inc
 Leo E. Hansen

 Health Physics Society
 Fred W. Sanders

 Norman C. Dyer (Alt.)
 Institute of Nuclear Materials Management

 U. S. Department of Energy
 Lorin C. Brinkerhoff

 U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
 George H. Bidinger

 Individual Members
 E. B. Johnson

 Hugh C. Paxton
 Hugh C. Paxton

## Contents Section

#### Page

1. Introduction	1
2. Scope	1
<ul> <li>3. Definitions</li> <li>3.1 Limitations</li> <li>3.2 Shall, Should, and May</li> <li>3.3 Glossary of Terms</li> </ul>	1 1 1 1
4. General Safety Criteria	1
5. Criteria to Establish Subcriticality	2
6. References	3
Appendix Fuel Unit Handling, Storage, and Transportation— Criticality Safety Considerations	4

### Criticality Safety Criteria for the Handling, Storage, and Transportation of LWR Fuel Outside Reactors

#### 1. Introduction

The potential for criticality accidents during the handling, storage, and transportation of fuel for nuclear reactors represents a health and safety risk to personnel involved in these activities, as well as to the general public. Appropriate design of equipment and facilities, handling procedures, and personnel training can minimize this risk. While American National Standard for Nuclear Criticality Safety in Operations with Fissionable Materials Outside Reactors, ANSI/ ANS-8.1-1983[1]<sup>1</sup> provides general criteria for assurance of criticality safety, this standard provides additional guidance applicable to handling, storage, and transportation of light water reactor (LWR) nuclear fuel units in any phase of the fuel cycle outside the reactor core.

#### 2. Scope

This standard provides nuclear criticality safety criteria for the handling, storage, and transportation of LWR fuel rods and units outside reactor cores.

#### 3. Definitions

**3.1 Limitations.** The definitions given below are of a restricted nature for the purpose of this standard. Other specialized terms are defined in American National Standard Glossary of Terms in Nuclear Science and Technology, ANSI N1.1-1976/ANS-9 [2].

**3.2 Shall, Should, and May.** The word "shall" is used to denote a requirement, the word "should" to denote a recommendation, and the word "may" to denote permission, neither a requirement nor a recommendation. In order to conform with this standard, all operations shall be performed in accordance with its requirements but not necessarily with its recommendations.

#### 3.3 Glossary of Terms

**array**. Any fixed configuration of fuel units maintained by mechanical devices.

**controlled parameter**. A parameter that is kept within specified limits, and, when varied, influences the margin of subcriticality.

**fuel rod**. A long slender column of material containing fissile nuclides, normally encapsulated by metallic tubing.

**fuel unit**. The fundamental item to be handled, stored, or transported. It may be an assembly of fuel rods, canned spent fuel, or consolidated fuel rods.

#### 4. General Safety Criteria

**4.1** General administrative and technical practices are contained in American National Standard ANSI/ANS-8.1-1983<sup>2</sup> [1].

**4.2** Methods used to calculate subcriticality shall be validated in accordance with ANSI/ANS-8.1-1983 [1].

**4.3** Guidance to determine the need for and use of criticality alarms for personnel protection is contained in American National Standard Criticality Accident Alarm System, ANSI/ANS-8.3-1979 [3].

**4.4** Prior to first use of, or before implementing changes to, any operation or system involving handling, storage, or transportation of fuel units or rods, a criticality safety evaluation shall be performed for all normal and credible abnormal conditions<sup>3</sup> to determine that the entire opera-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Numbers in brackets refer to corresponding numbers in Section 6, References.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Additional guidance is also found in proposed American National Standard Administrative Practices for Nuclear Criticality Safety, ANS-8.19; assigned correspondent: D. R. Smith, Los Alamos National Laboratory, P. O. Box 1663, Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545.

 $<sup>^{3}</sup>$  Examples of conditions to be considered are given in the Appendix.