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Standard Guide for Nuclear Facility Decommissioning Plans¹

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INTRODUCTION

As a nuclear facility approaches the end of its operational life, the operator should initiate final preparations for decommissioning. As part of this program, a decommissioning plan should be developed to comply with applicable federal and state requirements and regulations, as well as to provide generic and detailed information relevant to decommissioning project planning. This standard is a guideline for the preparation and content of the decommissioning plan.

1. Scope

1.1 This guide applies to decommissioning plans for any nuclear facility whose operation was (is) governed by Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Agreement State license, or under Department of Energy (DOE) orders.

1.2 The guide applies to the preparation and content of the decommissioning plan document itself.

1.3 The detailed description and development of implementation plans identified in Section 4 is outside the scope of this guide.

NOTE 1—Nuclear facilities operated by the U.S. DOE are not licensed by the U.S. NRC, nor are other nuclear facilities which may come under the control of the U.S. Department of Defense or individual agreement states. The references in this guide to licensee, U.S. NRC Regulatory guides, and Title 10 of the U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* are to imply appropriate alternative nomenclature with respect to DOE, DOD, or agreement state nuclear facilities. This distinction should not alter the content of decommissioning plans for nuclear facilities.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

E 1034 Specification for Nuclear Facility Transient Worker Records²

E 1167 Guide for Radiation Protection Program for Decommissioning Operations²

E 1168 Guide for Radiological Protection Training for Nuclear Facility Workers²

2.2 Code of Federal Regulations:³

10 CFR 19 Notices, Instructions and Reports to Workers; Inspections

10 CFR 20 Standards for Protection Against Radiation

10 CFR 30 Rules of General Applicability to Domestic Licensing of Byproduct Material

10 CFR 40 Domestic Licensing of Source Material

10 CFR 50 Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities

10 CFR 51 Licensing and Regulatory Policy and Procedures for Environmental Protection

10 CFR 70 Domestic Licensing of Special Nuclear Material

10 CFR 71 Packaging of Radioactive Material for Transport and Transportation of Radioactive Materials Under Certain Conditions

10 CFR 73 Physical Protection Requirements

10 CFR 140 Financial Protection Requirements

10 CFR 150 Exemption and Continued Regulatory Authority in Agreement States Under Section 274

10 CFR 170 Fees and Facilities and Material Licenses and Other Regulatory Services Under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as Amended

40 CFR 190 Environmental Radiation Protection Standards for Nuclear Power Operations

40 CFR 191 Environmental Radiation Protection Standards for Management and Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel, High Level Waste and Transuranic Waste

¹ This guide is under the jurisdiction of Committee E-10 on Nuclear Technology and Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E10.03 on Radiological Protection for Decontamination and Decommissioning of Nuclear Facilities and Components.

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 12.02.

³ Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

40 CFR 192 Health and Environmental Protection for Uranium and Thorium Mill Tailings

49 CFR 170 Hazardous Materials Regulations—DOT to 190

2.3 *Nuclear Regulatory Commission Standard:*⁴

NRC Regulatory Guide 1.86, Termination of Operating Licenses for Nuclear Power Plants

2.4 *Department of Energy Standard:*⁵

DOE Order 5820.2 Radioactive Waste Management, Chapter V, Decontamination and Decommissioning of Surplus Facilities

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.1.1 *decommission, vt*—to remove a nuclear facility safely from service and reduce residual radioactivity to levels that permit release of the property or facility for unrestricted use and termination of any applicable license(s).

3.1.2 *decontamination, n*—those activities employed to reduce the levels of (radioactive) contamination in or on structures, equipment, materials, and personnel.

3.1.3 *dismantlement, n*—the alternative in which the equipment, structures, and portions of a facility and site containing radioactive contaminants are removed or decontaminated to a level that permits the property to be released for unrestricted use shortly after cessation of operations.

3.1.4 *entombment, n*—consists of placing the facility into protective storage. Initial entombment activities consist of removing the balance of plant contaminated components, systems, and structures from the site and sealing all the remaining contaminated and activated plant components and systems within the entombment boundary. This structure provides for containment of the entire radioactive inventory remaining on site during the entombment period. Other initial activities would consist of processing and removing radioactive waste, securing a possession-only license, and implementing security and surveillance plans for the delay period. Decommissioning is completed by either radioactive decay to unrestricted use levels or by dismantlement to unrestricted use levels. If dismantlement were selected following entombment, additional activities would be initiated after 30 or more years and would consist of radiation surveys, removal of the entombment structure and materials within it, processing and removal of any remaining solid and liquid radioactive wastes, and restoring/releasing the site for unrestricted use.

3.1.5 *nuclear facility, n*—a facility whose operations involve (or involved) radioactive materials in such form or quantity that a radiological hazard potentially exists to the employees or the general public. Included are facilities that are (or were) used to produce, process, or store radioactive materials. Some examples are nuclear reactors (power, test, or research), fuel fabrication plants, fuel reprocessing plants,

uranium/thorium mills, UF-6 production and enrichment plants, radiochemical laboratories, and radioactive waste disposal sites.

3.1.6 *safe storage, n*—consists of placing and maintaining the facility in protective storage. Initial safe storage operations would consist of general plant decontamination activities, radiation surveys, the processing and removal of radioactive waste materials, securing a possession-only license, and the implementation of security, surveillance, and maintenance plans for the delay period. Decommissioning is completed by dismantling following the protective storage period. The additional activities initiated after 30 or more years would be essentially the same as those described for entombment, except that there would be more systems removed after safe storage than after entombment.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The standardization of decommissioning plans will provide the nuclear facility owner with a greater assurance that all basic planning elements and requirements have been identified, examined, and addressed.

4.2 In applying the guidance contained in this standard, the nuclear facility owner will address the significant subject areas necessary to describe a comprehensive decommissioning plan.

4.3 This decommissioning plan will be developed to serve as the executive document that describes the objectives of the decommissioning program and identifies and defines the elements necessary to accomplish the program.

4.4 A detailed implementation plan describing how the objectives of the decommissioning plan will be met should be prepared. Some of the documents or implementation plans that may be required to support the overall decommissioning program include an engineering plan; a cost, schedule, and financing plan; a field implementation plan; a health and safety plan; a quality assurance plan (for example, Guide E 1167); an emergency plan; an environmental report; a radiological protection plan; and a physical security plan. These implementation plans shall be separate from and consistent with the decommissioning plan.

5. Elements of the Decommissioning Plan

5.1 The plan should identify and describe the major elements of the decommissioning program. These elements should be addressed in their approximate chronological order and should be expanded to provide descriptive information and details.

5.2 The following are provided as typical decommissioning elements for some types of nuclear facilities:

5.2.1 Facility description,

5.2.2 Operating history, and

5.2.3 A description of the history of operation at the nuclear facility should be included to provide general information and an indication of the scope of effort required for decommissioning. This description should include the initial construction and licensing history, the operating record, and a summary of all operating events that could affect decommissioning activities (such as spills or releases of radioactive or contaminated materials).

⁴ Available from Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Public Document Room, 1717 H St., N.W., Washington, DC 20555.

⁵ Available from Dept. of Energy, National Technical Information Service, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22161.