

Deregulation

The transition phase between full operation and dismantling is called deregulation and means the adaptation of all technical, regulatory, and administrative requirements to the mode of reduced plant operation, e.g.:

- shutdown of technical service installations no longer needed (part of ventilation, media supply, instrumentation and control, etc.)
- revision and / or invalidation of all regulatory, administrative, and operational instructions and regulations
- reduction of man power
- reduction of instruction requirements
- reassessment of safety requirements
- start of selected dismantling operations

The objective of deregulation is to simplify the process of plant operation and to immediately reduce the operating costs.

Drilling samples (profile in depth)

After surface screening by means of a contamination measurement instrument (COMO), samples are taken from the spots with the highest contamination level in order to determine the depth of activity penetration and, hence, the depth down to which the concrete has to be removed to reach the limit value for release.

From every drilled hole, 3 samples are taken at depths of 2 cm, 4 cm, and 6 cm, with the diameter decreasing from \varnothing 16 mm (depth 2 cm), to \varnothing 14 mm (depth 4 cm) to 12 mm (depth 6 cm) (Fig.1).

A sampling field consists of 10 drilled holes (Fig.3). Consequently, 10 samples are available from every depth level. These 10 samples are mixed and analyzed by means of a γ -spectrometer (Fig.4).

Doing this for the 3 depth levels, 3 activity values are obtained. These values are plotted logarithmically over the sampling depth.

The intersection of the regression line with the limit value for release gives the depth down to which the concrete has to be removed.

Figure 2: Drill with Cyclone Separator



Figure 1: Depth Profile

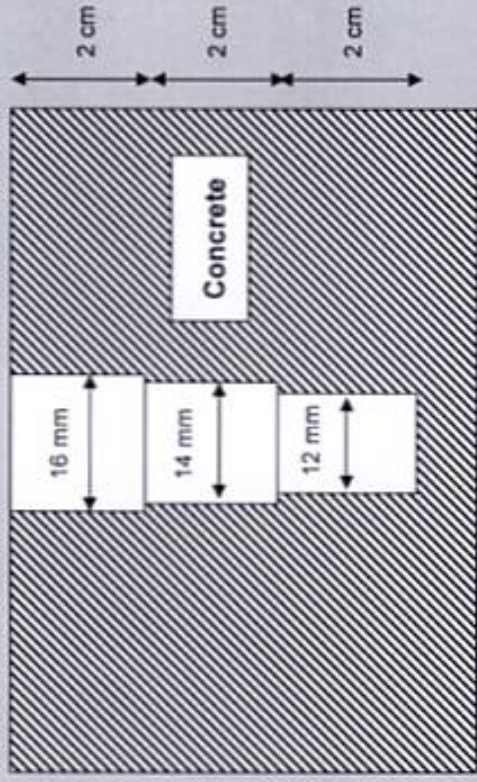


Figure 3: Drilling Field with Sealed Drilled Holes



**Figure 4: Drilling Samples from Cell 011b, Wall A, Square 1-1,
Area-related Activities**

