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CCS F72

NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB/T 17567-2009

Replacing GB 17567-1998

Clearance levels for recycle and reuse of steel, aluminum, nickel and copper from nuclear facilities

核设施的钢铁、铝、镍和铜再循环、再利用的清洁解控水平

Issued on: March 13, 2009 **Implemented on: November 1, 2009**

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Standardization Administration of China

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Foreword

This standard replaces GB 17567-1998 "steel and aluminum nuclear facilities recycle and reuse clearance levels." This standard compared with GB 17567-1998, the major changes are as follows:

--- Increased clearance levels of nickel and copper on recycle and reuse;

--- The original standard steel 6 nuclides (63Ni, 90Sr, 99Tc, 239Pu, 241Pu, 241Am), aluminum 3 nuclides (239Pu, 241Pu, 241Am) for recycle and reuse clearance levels have been revised;

--- Support for some common terminology has been revised according to GB 18871-2002;

--- Delete the original "not be used as a medical" content 4.3.2;

--- Increase the import and export of material by melting and then use one. The Standard Annexes A and B are informative appendices. The standard proposed by China National Nuclear Corporation. This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee on Nuclear Energy (SAC/TC58) centralized. This standard was drafted. China Institute of Atomic Energy, the stars of the company. The main drafters of this standard. Xia Yihua, Wang Ruibing, Li Xia, cold Rui-ping, Cui Xian. This standard superseded standard previously issued as follows:

--- GB 17567-1998. Nuclear facilities of steel, aluminum, nickel and copper recycling, Clean reuse clearance levels

1 Scope

GB/T 17567-2009 is the Chinese national standard on clearance levels for recycle and reuse of steel, aluminum, nickel and copper from nuclear facilities, in the field of energy and heat transfer engineering. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 13 March 2009 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and

Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 November 2009. Classification: ICS 27.120.10, CCS F72. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This standard specifies the cleaning operation of nuclear facilities and steel, aluminum, nickel and copper materials, equipment and tools generated retirement recycle and reuse Clearance levels. This standard applies to nuclear facilities run steel, aluminum, nickel, copper and recycled materials, equipment and tools produced and decommissioning, re-use.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB 18871-2002 ionizing radiation protection and safety of radiation sources basic standards

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

3.1 In the material out of the need to implement the regional border management control (such as a nuclear site boundary) as the starting point of a set of activities, including the ability to Cause critical group (or several key group) all jobs, operations and use of irradiated.

3.2 Recycling re-use low levels of radionuclide contamination of iron and steel (including stainless steel, the same below), aluminum, nickel, copper materials, equipment and tools In the standard dose assessment may also be referred to as the source.

3.3 The regulatory authorities according to the provisions of the lifting of the practice has been approved by the conduct of radioactive materials management control.

3.4 The regulatory department under the activity concentration values \u200b\u200band (or) total activity represented by the radiation source (material) of the activity concentration and (or) equal to the total activity Or below this value, it can not be tried for the regulatory authorities.

3.5 The need to consider the safety of the scale of production, processing or operation of

radioactive material or facilities fissile material (including its grounds, building (Structure) building materials and equipment), such as uranium enrichment facilities, uranium, plutonium processing and fuel fabrication facilities, nuclear reactor (including critical and sub-critical assemblies), nuclear move Power plants, nuclear fuel reprocessing plants and other nuclear fuel cycle facilities.

3.6 Pollution is equal to or lower than clearance levels given in standard steel, aluminum, nickel and copper materials are approved and as a raw material after melting