## **American Nuclear Society**

#### **REAFFIRMED**

July 15, 2005 ANSI/ANS-8.15-1981 (R2005)

# nuclear criticality control of special actinide elements

### an American National Standard

#### WITHDRAWN

October 10, 2014 ANSI/ANS-8.15-1981 (R2005) This standard has been reviewed and reaffirmed with the recognition that it may reference other standards and documents that may have been superseded or withdrawn. The requirements of this document will be met by using the version of the standards and documents referenced herein. It is the responsibility of the user to review each of the references and to determine whether the use of the original references or more recent versions is appropriate for the facility. Variations from the standards and documents referenced in this standard should be evaluated and documented. This standard does not necessarily reflect recent industry initiatives for risk informed decision-making or a graded approach to quality assurance. Users should consider the use of these industry initiatives in the application of this standard.

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Secretariat American Nuclear Society

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## Foreword (This Foreword is not a part of American National Standard for Nuclear Criticality Control of Special Actinide Elements, ANSI/ANS-8.15-1981.)

This standard provides guidance for the prevention of criticality accidents in the handling, storing, processing and transporting of special actinide elements. Subcritical mass limits are provided for fourteen nuclides beginning with  $^{237}\mathrm{Np}$  and ending with  $^{251}\mathrm{Cf}$ . The standard constitutes an extension of American National Standard for Nuclear Criticality Safety in Operations With Fissionable Materials Outside Reactors, N16.1-1975 (ANS-8.1). The subcritical limits in the standard are in some cases substantially less than the estimated minimum critical values. This is to account for uncertainties in calculations. In view of the limited availability of most of the nuclides in the near term, there was no reason to push the limits to higher values. The limits are considered adequate for current needs.

In addition, the heat generation from alpha particle decay may in some cases actually be the more limiting factor that controls the quantity of nuclear material assembled.

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The American National Standards Committee N16, Nuclear Criticality Safety, which reviewed and approved this standard in 1981, had the following membership:

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