

This is a preview of "ISO 27467:2009". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

First edition  
2009-02-15

---

---

## **Nuclear criticality safety — Analysis of a postulated criticality accident**

*Sûreté-criticité — Analyse d'un hypothétique accident de criticité*



Reference number  
ISO 27467:2009(E)

© ISO 2009

This is a preview of "ISO 27467:2009". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

**PDF disclaimer**

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.



**COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

© ISO 2009

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office  
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20  
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11  
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47  
E-mail [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Web [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

Published in Switzerland

This is a preview of "ISO 27467:2009". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

## Contents

	Page
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Criticality accident analysis objectives</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>5 Components of a criticality accident analysis</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Annex A (informative) Flow diagram of a criticality accident analysis</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	<b>7</b>

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 27467 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 85, *Nuclear energy*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Nuclear fuel technology*.

This is a preview of "ISO 27467:2009". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

## Introduction

In nuclear facilities processing or storing fissile material, provisions are made to avert the risk of criticality. The purpose of a criticality safety analysis is to ensure that the measures taken are adequate to prevent criticality accidents. The risk contributions associated with a criticality accident arise from direct radiation from the fission events, the presence of fission products, as well as from possible airborne radioactive gases and particulates.

Worldwide criticality-accident experience shows that these are very rare events, yet the risk associated with future occurrences cannot be completely eliminated. It is difficult to contemplate all the scenarios whose conditions can lead to a criticality accident, and even more so to avoid them, particularly with solution media where many of the past accidents have occurred. For this reason, an analysis based on postulated accident scenarios, in any facility where a potential risk of criticality can still be extant, can be the vehicle to understand the expected consequences and provide for the appropriate provisions and protective actions.

This is a preview of "ISO 27467:2009". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)