

# LICENSEE PERFORMANCE REVIEW

## Framatome Richland Site Nuclear Regulatory Commission April 16, 2024

# LICENSEE PERFORMANCE REVIEW



**Discuss Licensee  
Performance**



**Address Findings and  
Performance**



**Meet with NRC  
Inspectors**

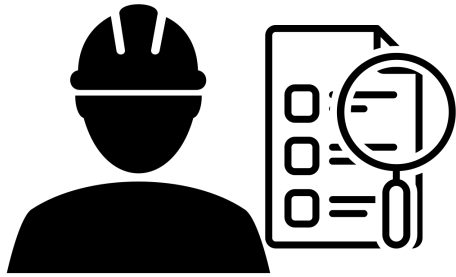
# LICENSED ACTIVITIES

## Framatome: Richland Site

- Process and develop uranium products
- Fabricate low-enriched fuel assemblies used in commercial light water reactors
- Operate on-site test laboratories
- Treat and discharge plant effluents



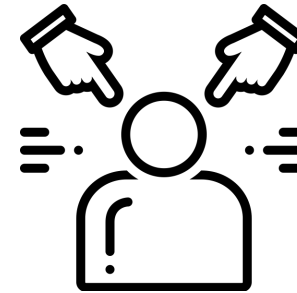
# NRC FUEL CYCLE OVERSIGHT



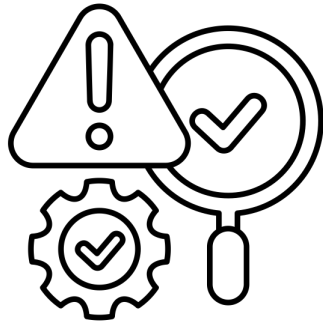
**Inspections**



**Investigations**



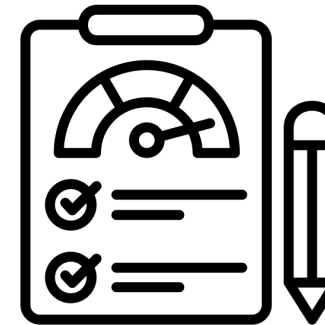
**Allegations**



**Incident Response**



**Enforcement**



**Performance Assessment**

# REGULATING NUCLEAR FUEL

## Fuel Fabrication Process:

- Enriched uranium hexafluoride (UF<sub>6</sub>) is heated into gas, then converted to uranium dioxide (UO<sub>2</sub>) powder.
- UO<sub>2</sub> powder is compressed into ceramic pellets, the actual nuclear fuel, each about the size of a fingertip.
- Pellets are loaded into metal rods (cladding), bundled into fuel assemblies, ready for reactor use.

## Safety and Cladding:

- Cladding, made from zirconium alloys, contains radioactive fission products, acting as a barrier during the nuclear reaction.
- Fuel assemblies can hold up to 264 rods, with dimensions of 5 to 9 inches (13 to 23 centimeters) square by about 12 to 14 feet (3.7 to 4.3 meters) long.

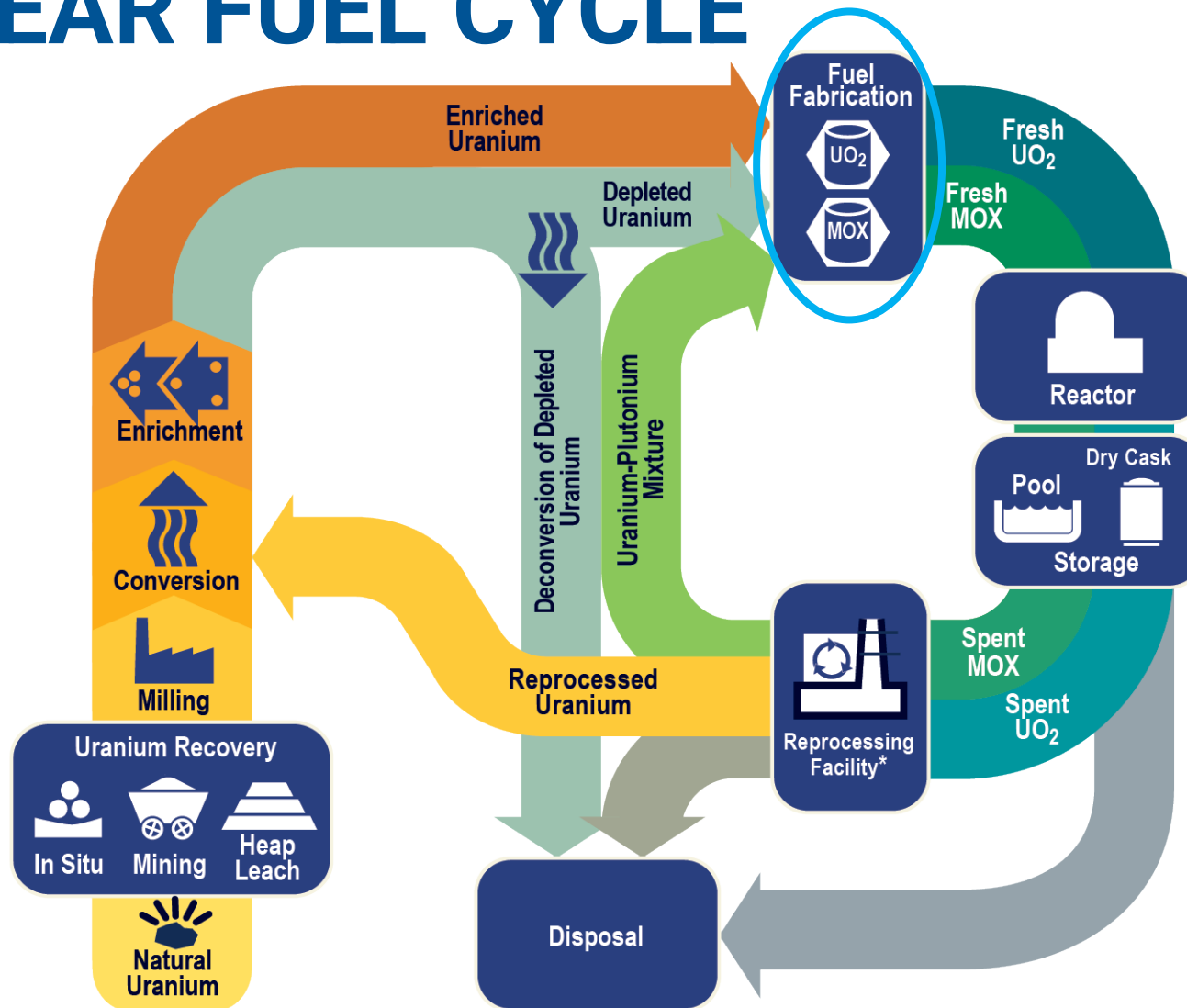
## Regulatory Oversight:

- NRC categorizes fuel fabrication facilities by uranium enrichment level, ensuring high safety and security standards.
- Category 1 facilities handle highly enriched uranium, including for U.S. Naval Reactors and produce low-enriched reactor fuel.
- Categories 2 and 3 handle lower enrichment levels for other facilities across the world.

## Safety Measures and Risks:

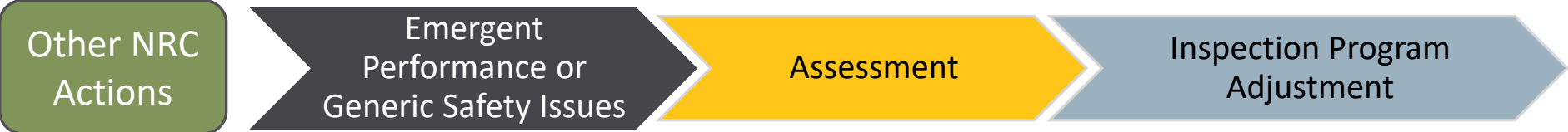
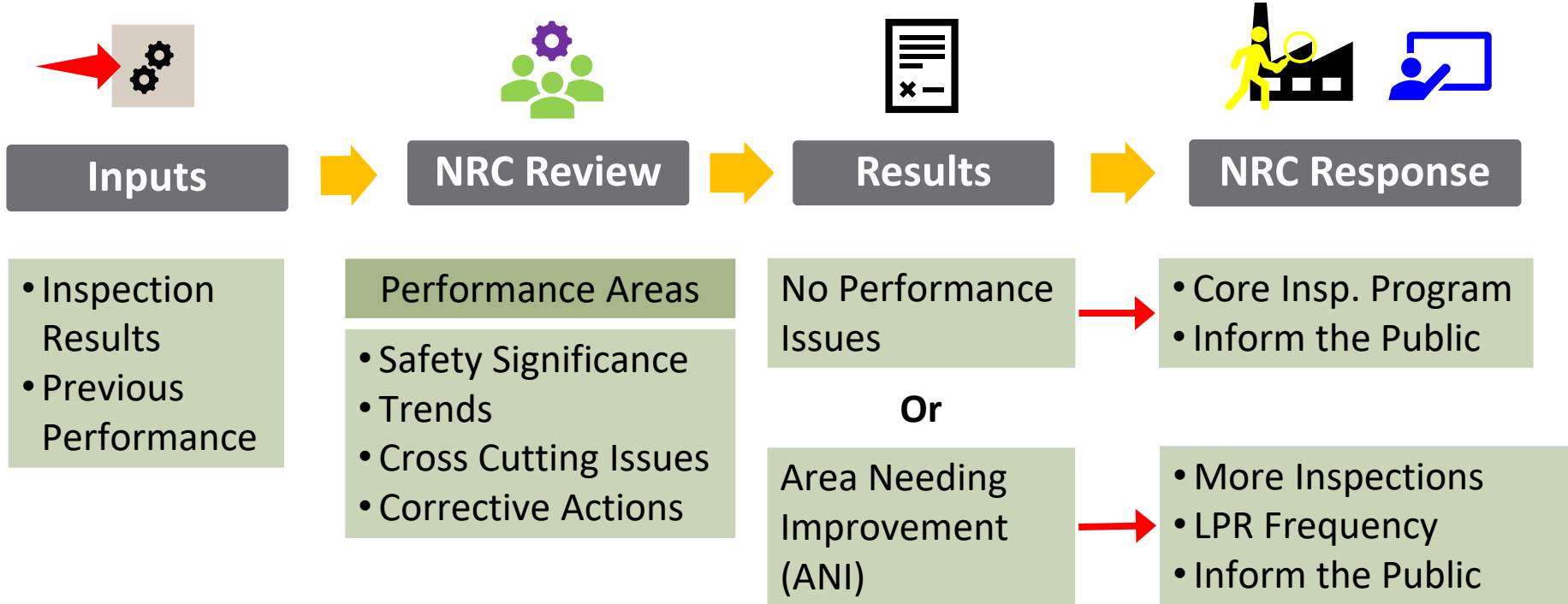
- Fuel fabrication poses low safety risk to the public, with comprehensive NRC regulations in place.
- Workers are protected against chemical, radiological, and criticality hazards through stringent safety protocols.

# THE NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE



\* Reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel, including mixed-oxide (MOX) fuel, is not practiced in the United States  
Note: The NRC has no regulatory role in mining uranium.

# LICENSEE PERFORMANCE REVIEW PROCESS



# LICENSEE PERFORMANCE AREAS

## Safety Operations

### Operational Safety

- Safety Controls
- Supporting Safety Programs



### Criticality Safety

- Criticality Controls
- Program Oversight
- Criticality Incident Response



### Fire Protection

- Prevention, Detection, & Mitigation
- Supporting Fire Safety Programs





# LICENSEE PERFORMANCE AREAS

## Radiological Controls

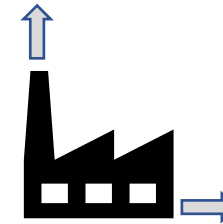
### Radiation Protection

- Members of the Public
- Plant Workers



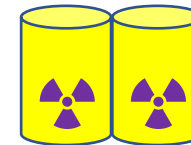
### Effluent Control & Environmental Protection

- Program Implementation
- Liquid and Gaseous Effluents



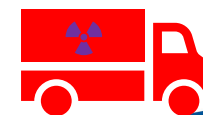
### Waste Management

- Processing, Handling, Storage & Transportation of Waste



### Transportation

- Receipt, Packaging & Delivery of Radioactive Materials



# LICENSEE PERFORMANCE AREAS

## Facility Support & Other Areas

### Emergency Preparedness

- Emergency Plan Implementation
- Evaluation of Emergency Drills



### Plant Modifications

- Configuration Management Program
- Request for NRC Approval



### Plant Events

- Safety Assessment, Follow-up and Reactive Inspections



### Safeguards

- Material Control and Physical Protection

