Lessons Learned from Licensing the Oregon State TRIGA Reactor

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Oregon State TRIGA Reactor

- 1MW_t TRIGA Mark
 II reactor
- Original license 1967
- Conversion
 process started
 two years <u>after</u>
 license renewal
 application



License Renewal Timeline

1/2003	Safety Analysis Review (SAR) begins
10/2004	License renewal application submitted
9/2006	Conversion SAR (CSAR) work begins
10/2006	First Request for Additional Information (RAI) for license renewal
11/2007	CSAR submitted
9/2008	NRC issues license renewal/conversion

What Worked Well

For OSU:

- Developed <u>extraordinary</u> in-depth knowledge of facility design and performance characteristics
- Increased involvement with faculty/students
 - Phenomenal real-world experience for nuclear engineering students
 - Reinforced working relationship between reactor and academic unit

What Worked Well (cont.)

For OSU/NRC:

- Face-to-face meetings between the NRC Project Manager, NRC reviewer and licensee vital in handling responses to RAIs
- Provided time after RAIs issued for licensee to formulate responses before meeting (i.e., have answers in hand)

What Didn't Work Well

- Initial NRC license renewal effort was a false start:
 - Not directed by NRC Project Manager
 - Slow progress
 - Completely new set of RAIs after Project Manager assumed leadership
- Not enough reviewers

What Didn't Work Well (Cont.)

- NRC Management significantly underestimated the workload brought about by the conversions
- These pressures likely contributed to the loss of RTR experienced staff in recent years

Lessons Learned

- End result accident doses less than 10 CFR 20.1301(a)(1) (i.e., < 100 mrem)
- For OSU, 85% of the <u>licensing/conversion</u> effort went into:
 - Chapter 4, Reactor (Core)
 Description
 - Chapter 13, Accident Analysis

Lessons Learned (Cont.)

- For OSU, 95% of the <u>RAI</u> effort went into:
 - Chapters 4 and 13
- The other chapters were either summaries of existing procedures or the training manual

Lessons Learned (Cont.)

- Consider consolidating latest generation of analyses into a reference document so that the effort does not have to be repeated for smaller facilities.
- In hindsight, license renewal should not take more than two years once application is submitted to the NRC.

Lessons Learned (Cont.)

 Additional staff could be assigned temporarily under the direction of each facility's program manager who acts as the "filter"