

U.S. NRC

UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Protecting People and the Environment

Neutron Absorber Criticality Safety Concern

Jack Davis

Deputy Division Director

Division of Safety Systems

Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

October 4, 2012



The Regulations

- 10CFR50 Appendix A GDC
 - 2: Design Bases for Protection Against Natural Phenomena
 - 4: Environmental and Dynamic Effects Design Bases
 - 5: Sharing of Structures, Systems, and Components
 - 61: Fuel Storage, Handling, & Radioactivity
 - 62: Prevention of Criticality
- 10CFR50.68
 - No Boron; $k_{eff} \leq 0.95$ at 95/95
 - Boron: $k_{eff} < 1.0$ w/o & ≤ 0.95 w/ at 95/95



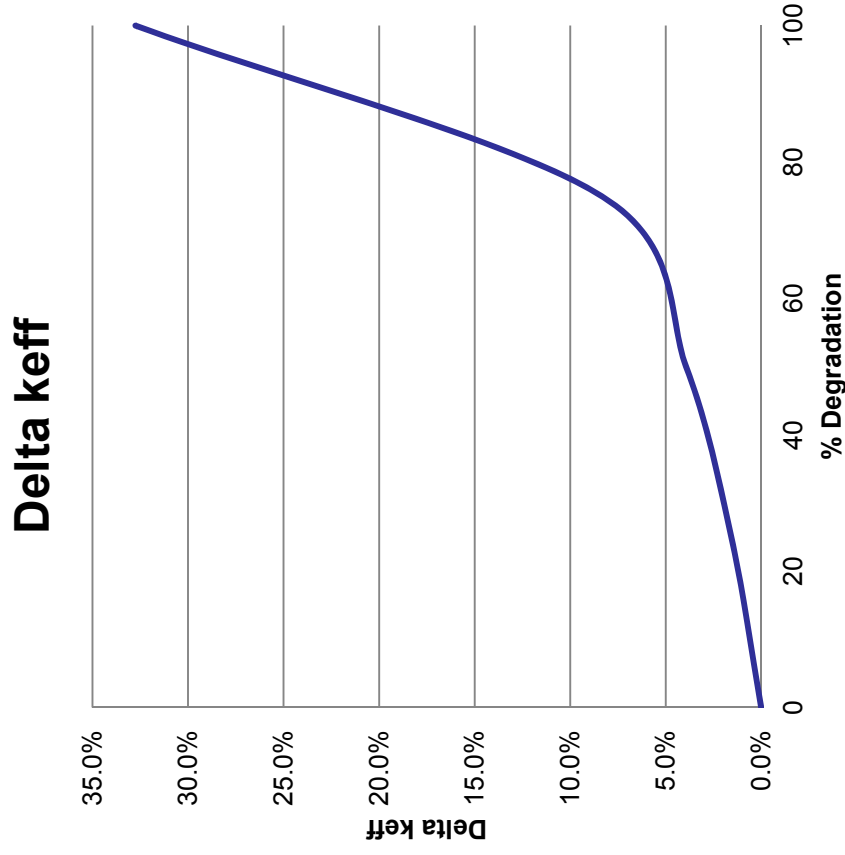
The Neutron Absorbers

- Neutron Absorbers
 - Boraflex
 - Silicone rubber matrix with B4C
 - Carborundum
 - Phenolic resin with B4C
 - Boral
 - Al & B4C center in Al clad
 - Metal Matrix Composites
 - Al & B4C composite
 - Borated Stainless Steel



The Effect

- Below ~50% reactivity small reactivity change rate
- About 60% reactivity change rate starts increasing
- Above 70% significant reactivity change rate





The NRC Questions

- How well do licensees know the condition of their neutron absorbers?
- To what extent is the condition of the neutron absorber considered in the nuclear criticality safety analysis?
- How well do degraded neutron absorbers perform during accident scenarios?



Context

- One of several related activities currently underway at the NRC
- Must be reviewed with the requisite safety significance and consistent with other agency activities/timelines.
- Welcome and desire stakeholder input on this and related subjects.