



## Overview of Project and FAQ

Texas has long been a global innovation leader, pushing the frontiers of space, energy, and medical breakthroughs. Through Groves, Oklo is laying the foundation to restore U.S. isotope independence. Isotopes are materials that support life-saving cancer therapies, strengthen American manufacturing, and bolster American expeditions into space.

But the majority of isotopes are produced overseas. By bringing this production back to the United States, Oklo is helping ensure patients, researchers, and industries have reliable access to these essential materials. Our work in Groves will also support job creation and economic investment in Caldwell County and central Texas.

**Groves:** Groves is a pool-type, water-cooled, non-pressurized isotope production reactor using low-enriched uranium fuel. It is connected to Oklo Isotopes' production technology, with Groves serving as a platform to build operating experience and support future production-scale deployments.

**Oversight:** The project is being developed under the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE's) Reactor Pilot Program (RPP). DOE is the federal authorization authority for this research, development, and demonstration project. Before startup, the project must complete DOE safety reviews, including safety analysis and readiness review steps. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) also monitors RPP projects, and future commercial deployments would go through the NRC's commercial licensing process. State and local authorities are involved, where applicable, for non-nuclear matters such as construction, emergency coordination, environmental permits, and local compliance.

**Fuel:** Groves uses low-enriched uranium, or LEU, which is a fuel that is manufactured in the United States and has been used for decades in large commercial reactors around the country. Nuclear fuel is subject to strict nuclear safeguards and security requirements. That includes material control and accounting, physical protection and secure transportation.

**Waste:** The Groves site is not being developed as a long-term waste disposal facility. Materials, including spent fuel from the project, will be managed under approved safety and waste-management procedures. That means material is characterized, packaged, stored, transported, and disposed of through federally regulated channels. Any used fuel from Groves is initially stored within the reactor system and adjacent facility structures, where it is passively cooled and safely contained. It will then be transferred to another Oklo site.



**Business model:** The purpose of Groves is to help establish a dependable domestic isotope supply chain. Many critical isotopes are currently produced overseas or in aging facilities. Groves is intended to help validate systems, operating procedures, and production methods that can support future commercial isotope production in the United States.

**Water use:** Groves is not a commercial power plant and is not designed around large-scale steam generation or evaporative cooling. All water is used inside controlled reactor systems for cooling and shielding. Water use, wastewater handling, stormwater management, and any applicable construction or operating permits would be addressed through the appropriate local, state, and federal processes. DOE's reactor authorization process is intended to ensure authorized facilities protect workers, the public, and the environment.

**Safety:** Groves is not designed around high-pressure steam generation. As a pool-type, water-cooled, non-pressurized isotope production reactor using low-enriched uranium fuel, Groves uses water in a controlled pool environment for cooling and shielding rather than operating like a large, pressurized commercial power reactor.

A "meltdown", in technical terms, is what happens if the fuel is damaged, cooling is lost, or radioactive material is released. The DOE safety review will analyze credible accident scenarios, including fuel damage and release pathways, and it will define barriers, operating limits, monitoring, and emergency actions required before startup.

The design accounts for material stress, component reliability, seismic and natural-hazard conditions, mechanical failures, and off-normal events. Under DOE's Reactor Pilot Program authorization process, those issues are addressed through the project's safety basis, including hazard analysis, accident analysis, safety-classified structures, operating limits, and DOE review before startup.

**Emergency response:** Offsite protective actions, if they are deemed necessary, would be coordinated with all the appropriate federal, state, and local emergency-management authorities. At Oklo, we are committed to working with Caldwell County officials and will share appropriate public information on emergency planning as the project advances. Community members can expect clear information on who is responsible, how notifications would occur, and what protective actions, if any, are required.