

**CURTISS -  
WRIGHT**

**NUCLEAR MYTH:**  
*“There is no  
solution for  
obsolete  
parts.”*

Scroll to Learn the Facts



**CURTISS -  
WRIGHT**

## **REALITY:**

*Obsolescence is a natural part of the nuclear industry. There are many solutions to locating obsolete items including supply chain solutions, maintenance solutions, and engineering solutions.*

Scroll to Learn the Facts





## FAST FACTS ABOUT NUCLEAR:

### Hard-to-Find Equipment and Part Sourcing in Nuclear Power

As many [US plants look towards their second license renewals](#), the looming threat of obsolescence is ever-present. But obsolescence is a natural part of many business' life cycles; as companies change hands and product lines, it isn't unusual for some equipment and parts to become hard to find or unavailable. In response to this, the US nuclear industry created the [Nuclear Utility Obsolescence Group \(NUOG\) in 2000](#), who hold annual meetings to discuss these issues in aging plants, and [organizations like the IAEA maintain annual discussions on these subjects](#).

Though there are many solutions to locating these items, they typically fall into one of three categories: supply chain solutions, maintenance solutions, and engineering solutions. Supply chain solutions typically involve sourcing [surplus parts from other companies, finding alternative vendors, or funding special manufacturing runs](#). If the equipment cannot be sourced through a supply chain solution, a maintenance solution like rebuilding and repairing the part or [cannibalization, which is a technique commonly used by the military to take usable parts from otherwise unusable equipment](#), may be utilized. In cases where neither of these solutions types are feasible, an engineering solution such as substitution, [reverse engineering](#), or a design change may be implemented. [Though these often cost more time and money, they tend to be more sustainable in the long run](#).