

June 22, 2001

Mr. Ralph A. Butler, Chief Operating Officer
Research Reactor Facility
University of Missouri
Columbia, MO 65211

SUBJECT: INITIAL EXAMINATION REPORT NO. 50-186/OL-01-02

Dear Mr. Butler:

During the week of June 10, 2001, the NRC administered initial examinations to employees of your facility who had applied for a license to operate your University of Missouri – Columbia Reactor. The examination was conducted in accordance with NUREG-1478, "Non-Power Reactor Operator Licensing Examiner Standards," Revision 1. At the conclusion of the examination, the examination questions and preliminary findings were discussed with those members of your staff identified in the enclosed report.

In accordance with 10 CFR 2.790 of the Commission's regulations, a copy of this letter and the enclosures will be available electronically for public inspection in the NRC Public Document Room or from the Publicly Available Records (PARS) component of NRC's document system (ADAMS). ADAMS is accessible from the NRC Web site at (the Public Electronic Reading Room) <http://www.nrc.gov/NRC/ADAMS/index.html>. The NRC is forwarding the individual grades to you in a separate letter which will not be released publicly. Should you have any questions concerning this examination, please contact Mr. Paul Doyle at 301-415-1058 or Internet e-mail pvd@nrc.gov.

Sincerely,

/RA/

Ledyard B. Marsh, Chief
Events Assessment, Generic Communications
and Non-Power Reactors Branch
Division of Regulatory Improvement Programs
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Docket No. 50-186

Enclosures: 1. Initial Examination Report
No. 50-186/OL-01-02
2. Examination and answer key (RO/SRO)

cc w/encls:

Please see next page
University of Missouri-Columbia

Docket No. 50-186

cc:

University of Missouri
Associate Director
Research Reactor Facility
Columbia, MO 65201

A-95 Coordinator
Division of Planning
Office of Administration
P.O. Box 809, State Capitol Building
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Mr. Ron Kucera, Director
Intergovernmental Cooperation
and Special Projects
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

2. Examination of Site by (R/S RE)port

REX:arffs

Office of Environmental and Heritage Programs

June 22, 2001

LMarsh

OFFICE	REX:BC	E	IOLB	E	REX:BC
NAME	PDoyle		EBarhill		LMarxh
DATE	08/21/2001		08/20/2001		08/21/2001

ADAMS ACCESSION #: ML011700564

TEMPLATE #: NRR-074

C = COVER

E = COVER & ENCLOSURE

OFFICIAL RECORD COPY

N = NO COPY

John F. ...

3/0	3/0	3/0	RO PASS/FAIL
0/0	0/0	0/0	SRO PASS/FAIL
3/0	3/0	3/0	TOTAL PASS/FAIL

REPORT DETAILS

Paul Doyle, Chief Examiner

OPERATOR LICENSE

U. S. NUCLEAR

UnPassive Missions

Date

006/18/2

Continued on n

ENCLOSURE 1

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA
With Answer Key



OPERATOR LICENSING
EXAMINATION
June 12, 2001

ENCLOSURE 2

d. c. b. a. charged particles are stopped in the moderator. The moderator is made of a material with a low atomic number, such as water or graphite, which slows down the fast neutrons produced in the fission reaction. The moderator is placed around the fuel rods to ensure that the neutrons are slowed down before they are captured by the fuel rods. The moderator is also used to control the reaction by absorbing excess neutrons. The moderator is made of a material with a low atomic number, such as water or graphite, which slows down the fast neutrons produced in the fission reaction. The moderator is placed around the fuel rods to ensure that the neutrons are slowed down before they are captured by the fuel rods. The moderator is also used to control the reaction by absorbing excess neutrons.

[1.0 point]

[1.0 point]

[1.0 point]

d. c. b. a.

positive feedback loop. The feedback loop is a self-reinforcing cycle that amplifies small changes in a system. In this case, the feedback loop is formed by the interaction of the variables x and y . The feedback loop is a self-reinforcing cycle that amplifies small changes in a system. In this case, the feedback loop is formed by the interaction of the variables x and y .

a
LARGER
a
SMALLER
a
LARGER
a
SMALLER

0.003 0.003 0.001 0.001

game points with a high probability of winning. The game points with a high probability of winning. The game points with a high probability of winning. The game points with a high probability of winning.

insertions of

increase in flux resulting in a

increase in flux resulting in a

SHORTER
SHORTER
LONGER
LONGER

[1.0 point]

[1.0 point]

[1.0 point]

time to reach equilibrium.
time to reach equilibrium.
time to reach equilibrium.

d. c. b. a. Reactor is QUESTION 19. a. 19b. a. the following: $\sigma_{a,Al} = 0.23$ barns, $\sigma_{a,K} = 0.70$ barns, and the shutdown margin value is 3 barns. $\sigma_{a,Al} = 7.90$ barns, $\sigma_{a,K} = 0.23$ barns, $\sigma_{a,Se} = 0.23$ barns, $\sigma_{a,Br} = 0.23$ barns, $\sigma_{a,Br} = 0.23$ barns, $\sigma_{a,Br} = 0.23$ barns, $\sigma_{a,Br} = 0.23$ barns, $\sigma_{a,As} = 0.23$ barns, $\sigma_{a,Cu} = 0.23$ barns. Which ONE of the following is the correct answer?

[1.0 point]

[1.0 point]

[1.0 point]

QUESTION 2
d. c. b. a. Which of the following is the most important factor in determining the relationship between the price of a good and the quantity demanded?
Fuel efficiency of the car
The number of cars sold
The price of the car
The income of the consumer

d. c. b. a. most of the time
 0.95 0.90 0.85 0.80
 The probability of a fire is 0.05. The probability of a fire is 0.10. The probability of a fire is 0.15. The probability of a fire is 0.20. The probability of a fire is 0.25. The probability of a fire is 0.30. The probability of a fire is 0.35. The probability of a fire is 0.40. The probability of a fire is 0.45. The probability of a fire is 0.50. The probability of a fire is 0.55. The probability of a fire is 0.60. The probability of a fire is 0.65. The probability of a fire is 0.70. The probability of a fire is 0.75. The probability of a fire is 0.80. The probability of a fire is 0.85. The probability of a fire is 0.90. The probability of a fire is 0.95. The probability of a fire is 1.00.

(B.6)

(B.5)

(B.4)

[1.0 point]

[2.0 points, ½ each]

4. 3. 2. 1.

Very High Risk Area
 High Risk Area
 Moderate Risk Area
 Low Risk Area
 Very Low Risk Area

- d. c. b. a. Explain the following types of nuclear emergency classifications and how they differ from each other. (B.10) (B.9) (B.8) (B.7)

REQUIRED

to be doubly encapsulated?

(B.10)

(B.9)

(B.8)

(B.7)

[1.0 point]

[2.0 points, each]

[1.0 point]

Least Significant

1

1

1

2

2

2

Most Significant

3

3

3

d. c. b. a. one
40.6 18.6 5.2 6.3 hours

Initial

(B.14)

[1.0 point]

(B.13)

[1.0 point]

(B.12)

[1.0 point]

(B.11)

d. c. b. a. flow and cost analysis for MARR = 10% per year. The cash flows are as follows:

Inventories: 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000

(B.17)

[1.0 point]

(B.16)

[1.0 point]

(B.15)

d. The best practice for adding water to the aeration tank is to add it to the bottom of the tank. The reason for this is that the water will be distributed evenly throughout the tank, and it will not create a large amount of turbulence. This is important because the aeration tank is designed to provide a controlled environment for the microorganisms. If the water is added to the top, it will create a large amount of turbulence, which will disrupt the microbial community. Additionally, the water will be distributed unevenly, and some areas of the tank will be more saturated than others. This can lead to the formation of a scum layer on the surface of the water, which will prevent the microorganisms from accessing the oxygen. The scum layer will also prevent the water from being aerated properly. Therefore, the best practice is to add water to the bottom of the tank.

C.11

[1.0 point]

C.10

[2.0 points, ½ each]

C.9

[1.0 point]

3.2.

Dissipater

1.

Filters

- QUESTION. Which ONE of the following is the design feature which prevents an **OVERPRESSURE** condition from damaging the reactor containment? The containment ...
- contains a "seal trench" with a minimum of 4.6 feet of water which will blow out onto the floor of the laboratory basement relieving the overpressure condition.
 - contains a plug designed to blow out at a preset limit.
 - contains an air relief valve which starts opening at a preset limit.
 - exhaust damper designed to open if overpressure occurs.

C.14

[1.0 point]

C.13

[1.0 point]

d. c. b. a. The City of Vacaville, California, has the following assumptions for the fire department in the city, which is a city of the first class.

C.17

[1.0 point]

C.16

[1.0 point]

C.15

[

c DOE Fundamentals Handbook, Nuclear Physics and Reactor Technology, Volume 1, Chapter 1, Section 1.1.1

$\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \ln(2) = \text{time} \div 30 \text{ sec} \rightarrow \text{time} = \ln(2) \times 30 \text{ sec}$

Question Deleted per Facility Comment.

Question De

0.693×30
 0.7×30
21

REF:20 REF:19 REF:18 REF: Section A

DGE Fund DGE Fund DGE Fund DGE Fund

All work done on this examination is my own. I have placed my name in the brackets provided. (1)

60.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 Value Category

33.3 33.3 33.3 Total % of

CANDIDATE INFORMATION:

Candidates
Score

% of

FINAL GRADE

%

Value Category

III

NON-POWER INITIAL R

U. S. NUCLEAR REGU

University of Missouri-

T200K/06/12

C. B. A.

Category

Candidate's Signature

Radiology Control Systems Facility Non-Power Initial R, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, University of Missouri-T200K/06/12, CANDIDATE INFORMATION: Candidates Score, % of, FINAL GRADE, %

NRC RULES AND GUIDELINES FOR LICENSE EXAMINATIONS

During the administration of this examination the following rules apply:

1. Cheating on the examination means an automatic denial of your application and could result in more severe penalties.
2. After the examination has been completed, you must sign the statement on the cover sheet indicating that the work is your own and you have neither received nor given assistance in completing the examination. This must be done after you complete the examination.
3. Restroom trips are to be limited and only one candidate at a time may leave. You must avoid all contacts with anyone outside the examination room to avoid even the appearance or possibility of cheating.
4. Use black ink or dark pencil only to facilitate legible reproductions.
5. Print your name in the blank provided in the upper right-hand corner of the examination cover sheet and each answer sheet.
6. Mark your answers on the answer sheet provided. **USE ONLY THE PAPER PROVIDED AND DO NOT WRITE ON THE BACK SIDE OF THE PAGE.**
7. The point value for each question is indicated in [brackets] after the question.
8. If the intent of a question is unclear, ask questions of the examiner only.
9. When turning in your examination, assemble the completed examination with examination questions, examination aids and answer sheets. In addition turn in all scrap paper.
10. Ensure all information you wish to have evaluated as part of your answer is on your answer sheet. Scrap paper will be disposed of immediately following the examination.
11. To pass the examination you must achieve a grade of 70 percent or greater in each category.
12. There is a time limit of three (3) hours for completion of the examination.
13. When you have completed and turned in your examination, leave the examination area. If you are observed in this area while the examination is still in progress, your license may be denied or revoked.

EQUATION SHEET

$$\dot{Q} = \dot{m}c_p \Delta T = \dot{m} \Delta H = UA \Delta T$$

$$P_{\max} = \frac{(\rho - \beta)^2}{2\alpha(k)\ell}$$

$$\ell^* = 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ seconds}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{eff}} = 0.1 \text{ seconds}^{-1}$$

$$SCR = \frac{S}{-\rho} \approx \frac{S}{1 - K_{\text{eff}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} CR_1(1 - K_{\text{eff}_1}) &= CR_2(1 - K_{\text{eff}_2}) \\ CR_1(-\rho_1) &= CR_2(-\rho_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$SUR = 26.06 \left[\frac{\lambda_{\text{eff}} \rho}{\beta - \rho} \right]$$

$$M = \frac{1 - K_{\text{eff}_0}}{1 - K_{\text{eff}_1}}$$

$$M = \frac{1}{1 - K_{\text{eff}}} = \frac{CR_1}{CR_2}$$

$$P = P_0 10^{SUR(t)}$$

$$P = P_0 e^{\frac{t}{T}}$$

$$P = \frac{\beta(1 - \rho)}{\beta - \rho} P_0$$

$$SDM = \frac{(1 - K_{\text{eff}})}{K_{\text{eff}}}$$

$$T = \frac{\ell^*}{\rho - \beta}$$

$$T = \frac{\ell^*}{\rho} + \left[\frac{\beta - \rho}{\lambda_{\text{eff}} \rho} \right]$$

$$\Delta \rho = \frac{K_{\text{eff}_2} - K_{\text{eff}_1}}{k_{\text{eff}_1} \times K_{\text{eff}_2}}$$

$$T_{1/2} = \frac{0.693}{\lambda}$$

$$\rho = \frac{(K_{\text{eff}} - 1)}{K_{\text{eff}}}$$

$$DR = DR_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$DR = \frac{6CiE(n)}{R^2}$$

$$DR_1 d_1^2 = DR_2 d_2^2$$

DR – Rem, Ci – curies, E – Mev, R – feet

$$\frac{(\rho_2 - \beta)^2}{Peak_2} = \frac{(\rho_1 - \beta)^2}{Peak_1}$$

1 Curie = 3.7 x 10¹⁰ dis/sec

1 kg = 2.21 lbm

1 Horsepower = 2.54 x 10³ BTU/hr

1 Mw = 3.41 x 10⁶ BTU/hr

1 BTU = 778 ft-lbf

°F = 9/5 °C + 32

1 gal (H₂O) ≈ 8 lbm

°C = 5/9 (°F - 32)

c_p = 1.0 BTU/hr/lbm/°F

c_p = 1 cal/sec/gm/°C

A.1 a b c d ____

A.2 a b c d ____

A.3 a b c d ____

A.4 a b c d ____

A.5 a b c d ____

A.6 a b c d ____

A.7 a b c d ____

A.8 a b c d ____

A.9 a b c d ____

A.10 a b c d ____

A.11 a b c d ____

A.12 a b c d ____

A.13 a b c d ____

A.14 a b c d ____

A.15 a b c d ____

A.16 a b c d ____

A.17 a b c d ____

A.18 a b c d ____

A.19 a b c d ____

A.20 a b c d ____

B.1 a b c d ____

B.7 a b c d ____

B.2a SL LSSS LCO ____

B.8 a b c d ____

B.2b SL LSSS LCO ____

B.9a 1 2 3 ____

B.2c SL LSSS LCO ____

B.9b 1 2 3 ____

B.2d SL LSSS LCO ____

B.9c 1 2 3 ____

B.3 a b c d ____

B.10 a b c d ____

B.4 a b c d ____

B.11 a b c d ____

B.5a 1 2 3 4 ____

B.12 a b c d ____

B.5b 1 2 3 4 ____

B.13 a b c d ____

B.5c 1 2 3 4 ____

B.14 a b c d ____

B.5d 1 2 3 4 ____

B.15 a b c d ____

B.6 a b c d ____

B.16 a b c d ____

B.17 a b c d ____

C.1 a b c d ____

C.2 a b c d ____

C.3 a b c d ____

C.4a 1 2 3 4 5 ____

C.4b 1 2 3 4 5 ____

C.4c 1 2 3 4 5 ____

C.4d 1 2 3 4 5 ____

C.4e 1 2 3 4 5 ____

C.5 a b c d ____

C.6a S R A E ____

C.6b S R A E ____

C.6c S R A E ____

C.6d S R A E ____

C.7 a b c d ____

C.8 a b c d ____

C.9 a b c d ____

C.10a 1 2 3 4 ____

C.10b 1 2 3 4 ____

C.10c 1 2 3 4 ____

C.10d 1 2 3 4 ____

C.11 a b c d ____

C.12 a b c d ____

C.13 a b c d ____

C.14 a b c d ____

C.15a Open Shut ____

C.15b Open Shut ____

C.15c Open Shut ____

C.15d Open Shut ____

C.16 a b c d ____

C.17 a b c d ____

