

ATTACHMENT 4

**LICENSE SMB-911
PROPOSED PART B**

**Submitted in Conjunction with the July 24, 2003, Request for Consent to Transfer License
SMB-911 from Fansteel Inc. to MRI Inc.**

July 24, 2003

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**General License Information
License Amendment Request
License No. SMB-911**

1.0 Standard Conditions and Special Authorizations

.1 Name, Address, and Corporate Information

Corporate Office of Licensee

MRI Inc.
Number Ten Tantalum Place
Muskogee, OK 74403

Facility of Licensee

MRI Inc.
Number Ten Tantalum Place
Muskogee, OK 74403

.2 Site Location(s)

The Facility is situated in Muskogee County, Oklahoma approximately 2-1/2 miles northeast of the City of Muskogee. The Eastern Property area of the Facility contains approximately 110 acres of land. License No. SMB-911 covers this area of the facility. The Facility site is bounded on the north by land owned by Muskogee Port Authority and used for industrial purposes, on the east by the Arkansas River, on the south by U.S. Highway 62, and on the west by State Highway 165 and an appurtenant service road. The site location is shown in Figure 1.

The Facility includes 8 structures, 5 of which are metal constructions, the remainder being masonry or brick construction. The Facility includes storage pads of poured concrete construction, railroad spur tracks, service roads, electrical power substations, processing treatment and storage ponds, and basins. A map of the Facility is shown in Figure 2.

.3 License Number and Period of License

The license number is SMB-911. Although the expiration date of the license is stated to be September 30, 2002, pursuant to the NRC's letter dated October 22, 2002, the license will not expire until completion of decommissioning and license termination by the NRC.

.4 Possession Limits

The maximum quantity of source material to be possessed and used on site in work-in-process (WIP) and processing residue form is 43,000 kilograms of uranium (U) and 71,000 kilograms of thorium (Th). The

maximum quantity of source material to be possessed and used on site as a contaminant in soils and sediment is 4,000 kilograms of U and 2,500 kilograms of Th.

.5 Authorized Activities

Authorized activities include the possession, use, short-term storage, and transfer of U and Th and their progenies contained in processing residues. The activities included herein are decontamination, remediation, decommissioning, and site restoration.

2.0 General Organizational and Administrative Requirements

.1 Organizational Responsibilities and Authority

In order to provide an effective radiation management program, MRI has identified several key positions of responsibility and has established a Radiation Safety Committee (RSC). A description of key personnel and their responsibilities as well as a description of the RSC is presented below.

.1.1 Key Positions

The Facility Radiation Safety Officer (PRSO), General Manager (GM), Facility Safety Director (PSD), Facility Operations Managers (POM for Process and Utilities/Mining), and Crew Leaders have been designated as key positions. Figure 3 shows the organizational structure of key positions. Education and experience requirements as well as the position responsibilities for the PRSO, GM, PSD, POM, and Crew Leaders are included in the following paragraphs. One person may fill more than one of the key positions, as long as the duties and responsibilities do not conflict or reduce the ability of the individual to fulfill all job functions.

.1.1.1 Facility Radiation Safety Officer

The PRSO is responsible for monitoring operations for license and regulatory compliance, educating personnel, record keeping, and advising the operating groups regarding safe handling of radioactive materials. The PRSO is specifically listed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) as the responsible party for compliance with the laws and regulations affecting the use of radioactive materials at MRI. The PRSO is also responsible for implementation of modifications to the radiation safety program.

The educational, training, and experience requirements for the PRSO are as follows:

- Bachelor's degree in physical sciences or the equivalent.
- Adaptive training and/or experience in radiation safety or health physics may be substituted for or used in conjunction with the educational requirements.

.1.1.2 General Manager

The GM has overall responsibility for Facility operations. As chairperson of the RSC, the GM is charged with supporting the PRSO in the effective execution of his duties.

The educational and experience requirements for the GM are as follows:

- Bachelor's degree engineering or physical science; and
- At least ten years' industrial work experience, at least 5 years of which shall be in a management role.

.1.1.3 Facility Safety Director

The PSD has overall responsibility for general Facility safety issues.

The educational, training, and experience requirements for the PSD are as follows:

- Bachelor's degree in biological, health, or physical sciences or the equivalent.
- Five years' industrial work experience.
- Experience with and/or training in proper use of applicable safety equipment.
- Trained in industrial first aid.

This individual will also be a member of the RSC.

.1.1.4 Facility Operations Managers

The POMs Process and Utilities/Mining are responsible for chemical safety as it applies to Facility operations and are responsible for the implementation of standard operating procedures (SOP). The POMs are also members of the RSC.

The educational, training, and experience requirements for the POMs are as follows:

- Bachelor's degree in engineering or the physical sciences, or related experience.
- At least five years industrial work experience.
- Experience with and/or training in proper use of applicable safety equipment.

.1.1.5 Crew Leaders

Responsibilities of the Crew Leaders for the conduct of the radiation safety program include the following:

- Be thoroughly familiar with all requirements for safe handling of radioactive materials.
- Provide proper on-the-job training.
- Enforce all specific processing procedures and requirements for safe handling of radioactive materials.
- Take prompt corrective action when notified by the PRSO of the need for such action.

The educational, training, and experience requirements for the Crew Leaders are as follows:

- GED high school equivalent and a minimum of the following:
 - Eight hours of radiation safety training
 - Four hours of Facility safety training

.1.2 Radiation Safety Committee

An RSC has been established at the MRI Muskogee Facility. It is comprised of the GM, the PRSO, PSD, POM, and the Crew Leaders on shift. The committee is chaired by the GM and is responsible for establishing policies for continued improvement in processing operations. The goal of the committee is to ensure that employee radiation exposures and effluent releases are "As Low As Reasonably Achievable" (ALARA), and that the requirements of the NRC Source Materials License for the Facility are being satisfied. The organization of the committee is shown in Figure 3.

The committee will meet quarterly or more frequently if deemed necessary by the RSC. Meeting minutes are maintained by the PRSO and action items are identified and tracked to ensure closure. The minutes of the RSC meetings shall be submitted to the committee members. Copies of meeting minutes are available to all employees from the PRSO upon request. Decisions of the Committee are implemented by the PRSO, the PSD, or the POM as appropriate. It is the PRSO's responsibility to incorporate procedural changes in the radiation safety program. It is the responsibility of the POM to incorporate procedural changes in the Facility SOPs. It is the responsibility of the PSD to incorporate procedural changes in the sampling and analysis SOPs. Revisions to the radiation safety program and SOPs shall be evaluated and approved by the RSC prior to implementation. The following positions of the RSC will review and approve each proposed modification:

- GM
- PRSO
- PSD
- POM (Process and Utilities/Mining)

Approved procedures must be signed by the RSC members prior to distribution and use. Records of approved changes are maintained for review by the PSD. Operating procedures should be reviewed at least annually.

To support the goal of ALARA, the committee will review the occupational exposure history of all site personnel quarterly to ensure internal and external exposures are being maintained. The RSC will use trend analysis to monitor surface contamination,, radiation measurement instrument operation, and respi-

ratory protection equipment and effluent filtration systems operation. Also, the RSC shall review and evaluate, at least every 12 months, data from the previous 18 months regarding the following:

- Internal and external exposures
- Unusual occurrences
- Airborne radioactivity levels
- Radiological effluent releases
- Chemical effluent releases
- Environmental monitoring
- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) compliance
- NRC compliance inspection violations and those actions that must be taken to maintain compliance and to respond to corrective action requirements
- Transportation and disposal of radioactive and/or mixed waste

Review of these data will focus on the following:

- Upward trends in exposures or concentrations
- ALARA-based methods for lowering exposures or concentrations
- Use, maintenance, and inspection of effluent and exposure control equipment

.2 ALARA Policy

MRI is committed to maintaining radiation exposures and releases of radioactive materials in effluents to unrestricted areas ALARA. The term "as low as reasonably achievable" takes into account the state of technology and the economics of improvements in relation to benefits to the public health and safety and other societal and socio-economic considerations.

This policy will be implemented by means of the following:

- The Facility Radiation Safety Program.
- Monitoring of Facility effluent and Facility area groundwater for possible radioactive materials content.
- Area and perimeter air monitoring.
- Personnel exposure monitoring.
- Continued review of current activities to assure that release of radioactive material is always maintained ALARA. This includes but is not limited to the following procedures:
 - Increase monitoring
 - Control access

- Limit exposure times
- Use respiratory equipment

To support the goal of ALARA, the PRSO will review the occupational exposure history of all site personnel quarterly to ensure records of internal and external exposures are being maintained. The PRSO will report these results to the RSC for trend analysis.

.3 Training

Training individuals working at the MRI Facility is of utmost importance. Facility personnel will receive annual training commensurate with their level of responsibility and their potential for exposure. This helps MRI's personnel, as well as outside contractor personnel, comply with facility radiation safety procedures. Each employee will receive a copy of the Employee Handbook regarding radiation protection.

.4 Procedures

The MRI Facility operates under a set of SOPs that help facilitate protection from radiological and chemical hazards at the facility. Facility written procedures shall be reviewed, revised, and approved by the RSC, then implemented in the Facility. Modifications are made to the radiation safety program and SOPs to reflect changes and observed safety issues.

.5 Audits and Inspections

An audit of the Radiation Safety Program and an inspection of operations are made annually by the PRSO, PSD, and POM to determine if operations are being conducted in accordance with written procedures and satisfy applicable regulations, license conditions, and MRI policies. The findings of the audit, including deficiencies and the corrective actions taken, shall be documented in a formal report to the RSC.

.6 Investigations and Reporting

The PRSO shall be responsible for investigating incidents and analyzing situations that could result in an NRC reportable incident. Incidents that are reportable in accordance with NRC regulations shall be reported by the General Manager or his designee.

.7 Records

Records required by regulations will be maintained as specified in the regulations or for 2 years when unspecified. The Facility maintains a system of records pertaining to the conduct of its Radiation Safety

Program including unusual operational incidents and events associated with radioactive releases, audits and inspections, instrument calibration, employee training, and environmental surveys.

3.0 Radiation Protection

Radiological procedures have been developed for the safe handling of residues containing source materials, which are stored at the MRI Muskogee Facility. The source materials contained in these residues are U and Th and their radioactive decay products. The following paragraphs in this section describe protective procedures in effect at the MRI Facility.

.1 Radiation Safety Training

New employees who are assigned to work areas that exhibit airborne radioactivity or areas in which radioactive materials are handled will receive radiation safety training upon employment. In addition, outside contractors performing work in these areas will also receive training. All employees and selected contractors will receive a copy of the Employee Handbook at the initial training and will receive refresher training covering the same material on an annual basis. The Muskogee City Fire Department is invited annually for a familiarization tour of the facility where a radiation safety briefing is also given along with a tour of the current buildings and grounds. In addition, employees are specifically trained on Title 10 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 20.1208, exposure to embryo or fetus notification requirements.

.2 Special Work Permit System

MRI will develop and use, if necessary, a Special Work Permit system for work with hazardous materials or hazardous locations.

.3 Occupational Exposure Control

Monitoring for exposure is required by 10CFR20 if the potential to exceed 10% of an annual limit, e.g., 5000 mrem Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE). TEDE is the sum of external Deep Dose Equivalent (DDE) and internal Committed Effective Dose Equivalent (CEDE). Although the probability of inhalation and/or ingestion of radioactive material is low, i.e., internal exposure is negligible, MRI institutes an administrative limit on external exposure of 125 mrem per calendar quarter. Other 10CFR20 exposure quantities such as Shallow Dose Equivalent (SDE) should also be addressed.

.4 General Safety Procedures

General safety rules are taught to Facility staff during routine training. MRI has defined rules regarding safe radioactive material handling for staff implementation. These rules include the following:

- Respiratory protection must be used in the event of a facility emergency involving radioactive material.
- Wear uniforms, hardhats, safety glasses, and gloves.
- Terminate and isolate spills immediately.
- Maintaining and testing safety equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- Conducting management safety reviews semiannually on a formal basis and as often as required to update personnel.
- Meeting with the Muskogee City Fire Department on an annual basis to discuss potential fire hazards and prevention at the facility.
- Maintaining an agreement with the Muskogee City Fire Department that in case of a fire will come to the aid of MRI.
- Training work force personnel in fire prevention and safety when hired and in annual refresher courses.

.5 Radiological Material Management Program

The Radiological Material Management Program is the responsibility of the PRSO. The program includes the management of airborne, surface, and personnel contamination, radon monitoring, and both liquid and air effluent management, groundwater monitoring, process emission monitoring, and raw material and product sampling.

.5.1 Facility Area and Personnel Exposure Airborne Contamination Management

Inhalation or ingestion of airborne radioactive particles is the primary means of contamination at this facility. For each designated area, air sampling will occur as determined by the Radiological Material Management Program. Air sampling will be done in accordance with NRC Regulatory Guide 8.25, "Air Sampling in the Work Place."

After validation of the sampling program, personal air samplers will be worn by at least 10 percent of the individuals assigned to those areas that the PRSO has identified to have a significant potential for airborne contamination in the breathing zone, but in no case less than one individual per area.

For those areas where airborne activity is expected, MRI will use 50 percent of the Th-232 value identified in 10 CFR 20 Appendix B, Table 1 or 5×10^{-13} picocuries per milliliter as an administrative

limit and 7.5×10^{-13} microcuries per milliliter ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$) as an action limit. If exceeded, the PRSO will identify the source and implement suitable corrective measures. These will include immediate notification of the site management, shut down of suspected equipment, inspection of equipment, and isolation or control corrections to eliminate the source.

Th-232 will be used to set the Minimum Detectable Activity. Currently, this is equivalent to 2.37×10^{-13} $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ which is less than half of the administrative action level set at 5×10^{-13} $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$. Air sampler and detection instrument calibration will be performed annually.

Airborne contamination is maintained primary by engineering controls of radioactive material that may become airborne. The potential for airborne contamination onsite is limited by the physical characteristics of the radioactive material (soil and soil like materials) that do not easily become airborne because of their particle size. Handling of this material is engineered to control dust. Air sampling activities are secondary to confirm that engineering controls are working.

.5.2 Surface Contamination Management

The program for controlling surface contamination in areas of the Facility where source material is present consists of utilizing good housekeeping procedures coupled with contamination surveys while processing.

Weekly surface contamination surveys and biweekly wipe samples will be taken by the PRSO or his designated representative to look for alpha activity. Surface contamination surveys of equipment used in controlled areas will be required prior to release from these areas.

Standard decommissioning and or operating procedures also require that housekeeping practices be implemented on a daily basis in these areas to ensure that surface contamination is minimized. Any spilled material is to be immediately cleaned up to within acceptable limits.

.5.3 Personnel Contamination Management

The radiation safety procedures are designed to ensure that personnel contamination is minimized. The used uniforms are surveyed for alpha contamination prior to pick up by a laundry service. This ensures that contamination levels are below the action levels prior to release to the laundry service.

.5.4 Radon Monitoring

A potential exists for elevated radon concentrations in areas where source material is handled and stored. The Facility ventilation system is designed to control radon at levels below acceptable limits. Radon sampling is conducted on a quarterly basis in areas identified by the PRSO.

.5.5 Liquid Effluent

Liquid effluent from the Facility is discharged through Outfall 001 to the Arkansas River. All other outfalls are used solely for the discharge of storm water runoff. All outfalls at the MRI site are managed in accordance with the current NPDES Permit No. OK0001643 and its subsequent modifications. A copy of the revisions will be provided to the NRC when and if the permit is amended in the future. In addition to the parameters listed in the current NPDES permit, samples of effluent taken are analyzed for gross alpha and gross beta content.

For radioactivity sampling, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 900 "Gross Alpha and Gross Beta Radioactivity in Drinking Water" is used. The lower limits of analysis are specified in this methodology.

MRI has established an administrative limit of 25 percent and an action limit of 50 percent of the unrestricted isotopic concentrations for licensed materials consistent with 10 CFR 20, Appendix B, Table II for effluent. If the value in 10 CFR 20, Appendix B, Table II is exceeded by more than ten times, MRI will submit a report to the Administrator, NRC Region IV, with a copy to the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (OKDEQ), within 30 days.

.5.6 Groundwater Monitoring

Several groundwater monitoring points are located around the MRI Facility. These monitoring locations are managed in accordance with the current NPDES Permit No. OK0001643 and its subsequent modifications. A copy of the revisions to the NPDES permit will be provided to the NRC when and if it is amended in the future. In addition to parameters listed in the current NPDES permit, the groundwater samples taken from the required locations will be analyzed for gross alpha and gross beta content.

The following actions are taken in sequence, depending on the results of the analyses:

1. If action levels of 15 and 50 picocuries per liter for gross alpha and gross beta respectively are exceeded, the sample will then be analyzed for specific U isotopes (U-234 and U-238) and specific Th isotopes (Th-228 and Th-232).
2. If the concentration of any radionuclide in a monitoring well exceeds 25 percent of the unrestricted isotopic concentration of a licensed material as listed in 10 CFR Part 20, Appendix B, Table II, an investigation will be made to determine the possible cause and appropriate corrective action will be taken.
3. If the value in 10 CFR 20, Appendix B, Table II is exceeded by more than ten times, MRI will submit a report to the Administrator, NRC Region IV and a copy to the OKDEQ within 30 days.

.5.7 Perimeter Monitoring for Airborne Facility Reprocessing Emissions

No radioactive materials will be discharged to the sanitary sewer system. Release rates of U and Th will be monitored by measuring alpha activity in air samples, collected at the fence-line perimeter.

MRI will conduct fence-line perimeter monitoring to detect gross alpha particle activity at 50 percent of the activity-based calculated effluent concentration limit of 5.7×10^{-14} $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$. This value, 2.85×10^{-14} $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$, will serve as the administrative limit. The calculated effluent concentration limit is based on an average of the alpha activity of the four primary constituents of concern--U-234, U-238, Th-228, and Th-232. Sampling locations will be established at the northeastern, southeastern, southwestern, and northwestern corners of the reprocessing area along the perimeter fence-line surrounding the reprocessing area. Samples will be continuously collected and changed weekly unless airborne dust levels require more frequent sample changes.

.5.8 Environmental Air Sampling

MRI will perform environmental air sampling at one location along the northernmost edge of the property boundary approximately 1,400 feet north of Chem C building. This location was selected as the best available monitoring point that is near an off-site occupied structure in the direction of the location of the maximally exposed individual as a result of Facility operations. This sample will also be continuously collected and changed weekly unless airborne dust levels require more frequent sample changes.

.5.9 Background Air Sampling

MRI will perform background air sampling at one remote location on site. This location will be along the western property boundary near the main Facility entrance. This sample will also be continuously collected and changed weekly unless airborne dust levels require more frequent sample changes.

.5.10 Administrative Controls

If effluent concentration values measured at the perimeter air monitoring stations for gross alpha activity reach the administrative limit (50 percent of the effluent concentration limit, i.e., 2.85×10^{-14} $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$), MRI will perform isotopic laboratory analysis on those samples for U-238, U-234, Th-232, and Th-228 to verify if the increased airborne radionuclide concentrations are due to facility activity.

If the action limit of 4.3×10^{-14} $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ (75 percent of the effluent concentration limit) is reached during perimeter air sampling analysis, the PRSO will suspend Facility operations until the cause can be identified and corrective actions can be taken.

.6 Storage

Shipping and Storing should be consistent with the requirements for handling pond residues prior to shipment off-site included in the Decommissioning Plan. If WIP removed from the ponds or other radioactive material is stored outside, it will be placed in a containment area. The containers will be covered with 6-mil polyvinylchloride seam-welded plastic and the area will be monitored visually on a daily basis until disposed.

4.0 Facility Operations

Facility operations will be conducted in a manner to minimize radioactive material from entering the environment. New employees receive training in radiation and chemical safety which includes the demonstrations of proper use of safety equipment and lectures covering the importance of and proper procedures for radiation protection. Additionally, each employee is issued and required to read an Employee Handbook on radiation protection. The PRSO will maintain records of the training.

.1 Operating Procedures

Facility operations shall be conducted in accordance with written SOPs. These procedures contain detailed instructions for proper operation of the equipment in each process area and includes information pertaining to safety and hazardous chemicals handled in the area. SOPs require review and approval by the RSC. SOPs changes shall be approved in accordance with the Facility process modification and implementation procedure. SOPs shall be reviewed, revised, and approved by the RSC, then implemented in the Facility.

.2 Internal Audits and Inspections

Inspection of Facility operations involves continuous observation by cognizant supervisory personnel on multiple daily visits through the facility to ascertain that activities are being conducted in accordance with standard procedures.

A primary responsibility of the PRSO is to review and audit facility operations for compliance with the license and NRC regulations. The PRSO has been delegated the authority to shut down activities or require additional safety precautions when such measures are deemed necessary.

The PRSO with assistance from the PSD and POM shall conduct a formal audit of facility activities to determine compliance with regulations, license conditions, and licensee procedures. All areas shall be audited at least annually. The findings of the audit, including deficiencies and the corrective actions taken, shall be documented in a formal report to the RSC.

.3 Changes in Procedures, Facilities, and Equipment

A proposed change that may affect employee Environmental Health and Safety quality is subjected to review and approval. The primary purpose of this process is to assure proper review and approval of changes to equipment or processes that could be detrimental to employee health and safety, environmental quality, or the integrity of the equipment. The following members of the RSC will review and approve each proposed modification.

- GM
- PRSO
- PSD
- POM (Process and Utilities/Mining)

Approved procedures must be signed by the RSC members prior to distribution and use. Records of approved changes are maintained for review by the PSD.

5.0 Decommissioning Plan

The facility will decommission in a manner that will protect the health and safety of the public and be in accordance with NRC requirements. The Decommissioning Plan (DP) originally submitted on January 14, 2003, describes the sequence of steps that will be undertaken by MRI to remediate radioactive contamination in buildings, facilities, soils and groundwater. The current version of the DP is kept at the Muskogee facility and has been submitted to the NRC as required.

6.0 License History

The AEC granted Source Material License SMB-911 to MRI on January 27, 1967. MRI has been operating under this license, as amended, since that date. The following data cover the issuance of License SMB-911, the renewal thereof, and the amendments thereto:

<u>Action</u>	<u>Document Date</u>
License Issued	January 27, 1967
License Renewed	January 27, 1970
License Amendment No. 1	March 17, 1971
License Amendment No. 2	February 18, 1976
License Amendment No. 3	September 23, 1976
License Amendment No. 4	July 12, 1978
License Amendment No. 5	October 22, 1979
License Amendment No. 6	January 11, 1980
License Amendment No. 7	July 29, 1981
License Amendment No. 8	August 15, 1983
License Amendment No. 9	June 27, 1986
License Renewal Application	June 27, 1986
License Amendment No. 10	October 16, 1987
License Amendment No. 11	February 28, 1989
License Amendment No. 12	June 22, 1989
License Amendment No. 13	September 12, 1989
License Amendment Revised	February 1, 1990
License Amendment	December 1992
License Renewal Application	June 20, 1994
License Amendment	November 28, 1994
License Amendment Request	January 25, 1995
License Amendment Request	October 25, 1995
License Amendment	March 25, 1997
License Amendment Request	July 30, 1997
License Renewal	September 30, 1997
License Amendment	December 18, 1997
License Amendment Request	September 24, 1998
License Amendment Request	December 22, 1998
License Amendment Request	February 3, 1999
License Amendment Request	February 5, 1999
License Amendment No. 2	February 12, 1999
License Amendment Request	February 19, 1999
License Amendment No. 3	February 24, 1999
License Amendment No. 4	March 15, 1999
License Amendment Request	May 10, 1999
License Amendment Request	May 17, 1999
License Amendment No. 5	May 20, 1999
License Amendment Request	June 16, 1999
License Amendment Request	July 7, 1999

License Amendment Request
License Amendment No. 6
License Amendment No. 7
License Amendment No. 8
License Amendment No. 9
License Amendment No 10

July 16, 1999
August 20, 1999
September 2, 1999
February 21, 2001
March 26, 2002
July 26, 2002