



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
 2000 NAVY PENTAGON
 WASHINGTON, DC 20350-2000

IN REPLY REFER TO

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 Ser N456S/ 7U158006
 19 January 2007

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 REGION I

2007 FEB - 1 PM 1: 14

Ms. O. Masnyk-Bailey
 U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
 Region I
 475 Allendale Road
 King of Prussia, PA 19406-1415

Ms. Masnyk-Bailey:

SUBJECT: DECOMMISSIONING OF THE HYPERVELOCITY GUN FACILITY AT NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, CHESAPEAKE BEACH DETACHMENT

Naval Research Laboratory (NRL) notified the Naval Radiation Safety Committee of the intent to decommission its Hypervelocity Gun Facility located at NRL Chesapeake Beach, Maryland. The Hypervelocity Gun Facility was used to test the impact of high velocity projectiles on depleted uranium targets. The testing was conducted from the early 1970s until the early 1990s. Testing was authorized by Nuclear Regulatory Commission License Number SMB 448 and subsequently by Naval Radioactive Materials Permit Number 08-00173-E1NP. Scoping surveys show the facility is not currently suitable for unrestricted use. This letter constitutes notification per 10 CFR 40.42(d) (4).

The Navy (NAVSEADET RASO) reviewed historical information about the facility and conducted an on-site visit to assess requirements for decommissioning. The Hypervelocity Gun Facility is located in a lightly occupied area against a hillside that is approximately 1000 feet from the Chesapeake Bay in the middle of a 168 acre site occupied by the Naval Research Laboratory Chesapeake Beach Detachment. In the Facility, various metallic projectiles were fired against depleted uranium shapes and depleted uranium with explosives (targets) in a completely enclosed containment system. Various parts of the containment system, and the environmental room where the targets were inserted and removed from a steel chamber, are contaminated with residual DU on surfaces. The Navy will remove the majority of the containment system, remediate the building housing the target chamber as necessary, conduct a final status survey, and release the facility for unrestricted use. The radiological release criterion is a TEDE to an average member of the critical group that does not exceed 25 mrem/y. Based on the release criterion, a site specific DCGL was derived using DandD 2.1. Exposure to the critical group is based on the DandD building occupancy scenario with an infinite area of contamination. With the exception of the resuspension factor, which was revised per NUREG 1720 guidance; all the default exposure pathway parameters in DandD were used.

140041

NMOC/RONI MATERIALS-002

Subj: POM-06 SPONSOR PROGRAM PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS
GUIDELINES

Decommissioning activities for the Hypervelocity Gun Facility will be consistent with recommendations of NUREG-1757, Decommissioning Group 3. The Navy prepared a decommissioning assessment that is provided as enclosure (1). A contractor with an NRC broad scope license that authorizes decommissioning operations will prepare the decommissioning plan, conduct remediation operations, and perform a final status survey. NRL received funding for decommissioning in fiscal year 2007.

I request that you perform an environmental assessment and advise the Naval Radiation Safety Committee if the NRC concurs with the site specific DCGL and intends to review the decommissioning plan. Your response is requested by 1 March 2007.

If you have any further question regarding this action, please contact Mr. William Morris or Dr. Steve Doremus at NAVSEADET RASO: (757) 887-4692, or William.j.morris2@navy.mil or steve.doremus@navy.mil .

Sincerely,



L. L. FRAGOSO
By direction

Enclosure: 1. Decommissioning Assessment for NRL CBD Hypervelocity
Gun Facility

Copy to:
COMNAVSEASYS COM (04N)
NAVSEADET RASO
NRL, Washington DC (1240)

DECOMMISSIONING ASSESSMENT
Naval Research Laboratory
Chesapeake Beach Detachment
Hypervelocity Gun Facility

Prepared by

Naval Sea Systems Command Detachment
Radiological Affairs Support Office
Yorktown, VA 23691

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
ARL	Army Research Laboratory
CBD	Chesapeake Bay Detachment
cpm	counts per minute
DCGL	Derived concentration guideline level
dpm	Disintegrations per minute
DU	depleted uranium
JMC	US Army Joint Munitions Command
mda	Minimum detectable activity
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRL	Naval Research Laboratory
NRMP	Naval Radioactive Materials Permit
RSR	Request for safety review
y	Year

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Naval Research Laboratory intends to decommission a hypervelocity gun facility located at the Chesapeake Beach Detachment, Chesapeake Beach Maryland. The hypervelocity gun facility is located in a lightly occupied area against a hillside that is approximately 1000 feet from Chesapeake Bay in the middle of a 168 acre site occupied by the Naval Research Laboratory Chesapeake Beach Detachment. From 1977 through 1992, various metallic projectiles were fired against depleted uranium shapes and depleted uranium with explosives (targets) in a completely enclosed containment system. Various parts of the containment system and the environmental room where the targets were inserted and removed from a steel chamber are contaminated with residual DU on surfaces.

The decommissioning objective is release of the hypervelocity gun facility to unrestricted use. The majority of the containment system will be removed as materials and equipment. The removed parts of the containment system will either be disposed of as LLRW or be cleaned at Army Research Laboratory and sold as scrap metal. The environmental room will be cleaned and released to unrestricted use. A site specific DCGL of 1250 dpm/100 cm² will be used for release to unrestricted use. The DCGL will result in a dose to an individual of the critical group that is less than 25 mrem/y. The site specific DCGL was determined using DandD 2.1, based on a the Building Occupancy Scenario and a resuspension factor recommended by NUREG 1720 "Re-evaluation of the Indoor Resuspension Factor for the Screening Analysis of the Building Occupancy Scenario for NRC's License Termination Rule". The recommended resuspension factor is appropriate since the inhalation pathway is the primary mode of exposure and the hypervelocity gun facility was decontaminated several times during depleted uranium use and command surveys demonstrate little removable residual contamination. All other default parameters of DandD2.1 were unchanged and are considered ALARA. The action to release the hypervelocity gun facility is considered to be in Decommissioning Group 3 per NUREG-1757 guidance.

Command funding was received for Fiscal Year 2007. The decommissioning will begin in calendar year 2007. Actual start and finish dates are yet to be determined.

2.0 FACILITY OPERATING HISTORY

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2.1 License and Permit History

The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) issued Source Materials License (SMB-448) on October 6, 1972 to NRL. The license authorized NRL to use the following radioactive materials: natural uranium, depleted uranium, and thorium for research and development. In 1974, the authority to regulate byproduct materials in the United States was transferred from the AEC to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). License No. SMB-448 was renewed on August 23, 1978. The authorized use was possession of natural uranium, depleted uranium, and thorium for research and development including hypervelocity impact studies.

The AEC also issued a Type A License of Broad Scope (No. 08-01393-02) on January 8, 1957 to NRL, which authorized the possession of any byproduct material in any chemical or physical form in "unspecified" amounts for research and development purposes. NRC License No. 08-01393-02 was converted into the current Navy Radioactive Materials Permit (NRMP No. 08-00173-E1NP) when the Department of the Navy was issued a Specific License of Broad Scope for the use and control of radioactive material within the Navy and Marine Corps by the NRC in 1987. Similarly, License No. SMB-448 was converted to NRMP 08-00173-S1NP. NRMP No. 08-00173-E1NP was amended on June 13, 1988 to include the use of depleted uranium and NRMP 08-00173-S1NP was terminated. NRMP No. 08-00173-E1NP, Amendment 14 was approved by the Naval Radiation Safety Committee on August 26, 2002 and expires March 31, 2007.

2.2 Operations

The NRL Radiation Safety Committee issued RSR 2884 on 14 Jun 77 to authorize purchase of depleted uranium and begin research at the Chesapeake Beach Detachment Hypervelocity Gun Facility. High velocity projectiles were impacted on depleted uranium and, in some cases, depleted uranium and explosives. Depleted uranium targets were located in the spherical target chamber with target debris contained in the target chamber and the flight tube. In a few tests the quick closing valve did not function allowing target debris from explosive tests to blow back through the flight tube into the orthogonal room, shadowgraph tube, and blast tank as far as the muzzle of the projectile launch tube. DU remains embedded in some walls of the blast tank. Surveys were conducted periodically and areas decontaminated. It is possible that DU is lodged in inaccessible areas that were not affected by periodic cleaning and decontamination.

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The last use of depleted uranium (DU) at the CBD Hypervelocity Gun Facility was in the fall of 1992. Other non-DU tests were conducted in the gun after the fall of 1992 and for the first several tests, some DU dust shook loose from nooks and crannies and was collected for disposal as low-level radioactive waste. The facility is currently not in use.

3.0 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

3.1 Site Location and Description

The Chesapeake Bay Detachment occupies a 168-acre site near Chesapeake Beach, Maryland in Calvert County and provides facilities and support services for research in radar, electronic warfare, optical devices, materials, communications, and fire research. The Hypervelocity Gun Facility is located approximately two miles south of the center of Chesapeake Beach and approximately 1000 feet west of the Chesapeake Bay on the west side of Bayside Drive. Figure 1 shows the Hypervelocity Gun Facility and immediate environs. The gun facility consists of a light gas gun, a blast tank at the gun muzzle, a shadowgraph tube with optics to measure the projectile velocity, an orthogonal room, a quick closing gate valve, a flight tube between the orthogonal room and the target chamber, and a spherical target chamber that is 12 feet in diameter. All components are steel except for aluminum in a quick closing valve and the shadowgraph tube. Part of the gas gun is enclosed by concrete walls and ceilings and buried in the hill. The entire blast tube is buried in the hillside with a small access to crawl into the tube. The optics room containing the shadowgraph tube and orthogonal room are surrounded by concrete walls and ceilings and partly buried in a hill. The optics room is easily accessible. The target chamber is contained in a structure called the environmental room. Figure 2 shows the layout of the eastern section of the facility with a dimensional guide. This part of the facility contains the areas of residual contamination from past operations.

3.2 Current and Future Land Use

The Hypervelocity Gun Facility is in storage waiting decommissioning. NRL will continue research at the Chesapeake Bay Detachment and will continue to use the facilities for research and development after decommissioning the Hypervelocity Gun Facility. The exact configuration and future use of the Hypervelocity Gun Facility is indeterminate. Explosives are stored in the bunkers shown in Figure 1.

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4.0 RADIOLOGICAL STATUS OF FACILITY

In 2000, NRL health physics staff made a thorough survey with a pancake G-M detector and swipes. This survey as well as previous NRL surveys is the basis for the description of radiological status of the facility. The surveys are shown in Figures 3-6. For the equipment used, 225 counts per minute (cpm) above background is equivalent to 5000 disintegrations per minute (dpm)/100 cm² DU, the release limit for materials and equipment contaminated with DU. The approximate MDA of the pancake probe used in the survey is estimated at 50 cpm above background equivalent to 1000 dpm/100 cm² DU. The facility release limit will be a site specific DCGL_w of 1250 dpm/100 cm² DU.

4.1 Contaminated Structures

The impacted areas of the Hypervelocity Gun Facility containing residual DU contamination are shown in Figure 3. Residual contamination is confined to these areas based on past surveys and how the facility was operated. The optics room and pump room in Area A of the figure are not expected to be contaminated due to containment of target debris within the blast tank and shadowgraph tube. Decommissioning activities may result in low levels of residual contamination.

4.1.1 Environmental Room

The Environmental Room was cleaned over the years. Portions of the floor may have residual contamination in cracks in the floor, in holes in the floor for the hydraulic door, and in crevices between the floor and walls. Other areas of residual contamination may exist at or near the site specific DCGL_w. See Figure 4.

4.1.2 Orthogonal Room

The orthogonal room floor, walls, and ceiling have residual contamination exceeding the site specific DCGL_w. See Figure 5.

4.2 Contaminated Systems and Equipment

4.2.1 Pipes, Vacuum pumps, and Filters

DU has been found in two filter pots on the roof of the building. The six inch vacuum line leading to the filters probably contains DU dust. Pipes connecting the range to large and small vacuum pumps may contain DU dust and other debris.

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While the filters should have captured the DU dust, sludge in sumps of the large vacuum pumps may contain residual DU. See Figure 3.

4.2.2 Target Chamber

DU targets were located in the target chamber. Target debris was contained in the target chamber and flight tube. The internal walls are contaminated with residual DU which is embedded in the walls or trapped under a crust of residue from tests. Swipe surveys suggest little removable contamination. See Figure 4.

4.2.3 Flight Tube

The flight tube between the target chamber and the orthogonal room may contain residual contamination in cracks and joints, and in a vacuum valve on the side. The gate valve between the flight tube and the orthogonal room may contain DU fragments or dust. Target debris was contained in the flight tube. This equipment was inaccessible for survey. See Figure 4.

4.2.4 Shadowgraph Tube

The shadowgraph tube was contaminated during previous explosive tests and subsequently cleaned. Residual DU may exist in crevices and ports. Internal surfaces were inaccessible to previous surveys. See Figure 3

4.2.5 Blast Tank

The blast tank was contaminated with DU dust at one time. A limited area at the rear of the blast tank where the gun muzzle was inserted contains DU debris and dust in the nooks and crannies of the walls that exceeds the DCGL_w for materials and equipment. The floor and walls near the entrance contain residual contamination. Four feet of the blast tank near the shadowgraph tube was inaccessible. Residual contamination levels near the shadowgraph tube are indeterminate until removal of the shadowgraph tube. A six inch vacuum line and two other six inch pipes in the ceiling of the blast tank could not be surveyed and may contain internal contamination. Individuals can enter the tank but would have to crawl around baffles to reach the DU debris near the gun muzzle. See Figure 6.

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5.0 RELEASE CRITERIA

5.1 Unrestricted release using site specific criteria for building surface residual radioactivity

The release criterion is 25 mrem/y to allow unrestricted release of building structures. A site specific DU DCGL for building surfaces of 1250 dpm/100 cm² will be used. The site specific DCGL was calculated using DandD 2.1, based on a Building Occupancy Scenario with an unlimited area of contamination and NUREG 1720 "Re-evaluation of the Indoor Resuspension Factor for the Screening Analysis of the Building Occupancy Scenario for NRC's License Termination Rule". DU for purposes of this calculation consisted of 99.7% U-238, 0.3% U-235, and 0.001% U-234 by weight. DCGLs of 90 dpm/100 cm² for U-238, 85 dpm/100 cm² for U-235 and 80 dpm/100 cm² for U-234 were determined using DandD 2.1. Using the formula for gross activity DCGL, MARSSIM equation 4-4, results in a gross activity DCGL of 88 dpm/100 cm². Adjusting for the resuspension factor recommended by NUREG 1720 results in 88 dpm/100 cm² x (1 x 10⁻⁶)/(1.42 x 10⁻⁵) or a site specific DCGL of 1250 dpm/100 cm² for building surfaces. The revised resuspension factor is acceptable because the inhalation pathway is the primary mode of exposure and the areas have been cleaned and because swipe surveys show little removable residual contamination. The revised resuspension factor is intended to reflect these conditions as more realistic modeling for decommissioned structures. All other screening parameters for the building occupancy scenario remain unchanged and are considered conservative. The primary utility of the site specific DCGL is ease of surveys that would otherwise require 10 minute static counts for all direct measurements of building surfaces.

5.2 Release of Materials and Equipment

The release criteria for materials and equipment shall be IAW the surface release limits in "Guidelines for Decontamination of Facilities and Equipment Prior to Release for Unrestricted Use or Termination of Licenses, Byproduct, Source, or Special Nuclear Materials, (NRC 1987)."

6.0 PLANNED DECOMMISSIONING ACTIVITIES

A contractor holding an NRC Broad Scope License for decommissioning activities will perform all handling, removals and surveys in accordance with a work plan to be prepared for this project and in accordance with the requirements of their

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NRC license. The contractor work plan will specify the sequence of decommissioning activities where necessary. Most of the systems and equipment (steel) will be removed and surveyed. If residual contamination exceeds the release limits for materials and equipment, the systems and equipment will be transported to the Army Research Lab (ARL) at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland for survey, cleaning, and disposal as scrap steel. ARL holds NRC License No. SMB-141, that authorizes those decommissioning activities. Remaining materials will be surveyed and disposed of properly.

6.1 Contaminated Structures

6.1.1 Environmental Room

The target sphere, flight tube, gate valve, and vacuum piping will be removed, surveyed, and disposed of as radioactive waste or sent for cleaning and disposal as scrap steel. Room surfaces, chairs, and desks will be surveyed and remediated as necessary. After remediation is complete, a final status survey will be performed.

6.1.2 Orthogonal Room

The orthogonal room will be cut up and transported to Army Research Laboratory for cleaning and disposal as scrap steel.

6.2 Contaminated Systems and Equipment

6.2.1 Pipes, Vacuum pumps, and Filters

Piping leading from the blast tank, optics room, flight tube and target chamber to the vacuum pumps and filter pots will be removed and surveyed. The filter pots will be removed and surveyed. The sludge in the sumps of the vacuum pumps will be analyzed and appropriate action taken.

6.2.2 Target Chamber

The target chamber will be disconnected from piping and building structures, removed, and transported to ARL for cleaning and disposal as scrap steel.

6.2.3 Flight Tube

The flight tube will be removed, surveyed, and cleaned as needed for disposal as scrap steel.

6.2.4 Shadowgraph Tube

The shadowgraph tube will be removed, surveyed, and cleaned as needed for disposal as scrap steel.

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6.2.5 Blast Tank

Soil around the blast tank will be removed to expose the blast tank. The blast tank will be removed and transported to ARL Aberdeen Proving Ground for cleaning and disposal as scrap steel.

7.0 PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

7.1 Decommissioning Management Organization

The Decommissioning Management Team consists of the following personnel and their responsibilities:

Mr. William J. Morris, NAVSEADDET RASO, Environmental Program Manager, Technical oversight.

Ms. Laurie L. Lowman, NAVSEADDET RASO, Program Director, Contractual and technical oversight

Mr. Michael S. Styvaert, Joint Munitions Command (JMC), Project Manager; Contractual and technical oversight

Ms. Debbie Cummings, Radiation Safety Officer, Naval Research Laboratory,

A contractor holding an NRC Broad Scope License for decommissioning activities will perform all handling, removals and surveys in accordance with a work plan to be prepared for this project and in accordance with the requirements of their NRC license. A contractor has not been selected at this time.

8.0 REFERENCES

NRL Safety Branch Memorandum 5100AT Ser 1240/0204 of 6 Mar 00
"Decommissioning of the CBD high Velocity Gun Range

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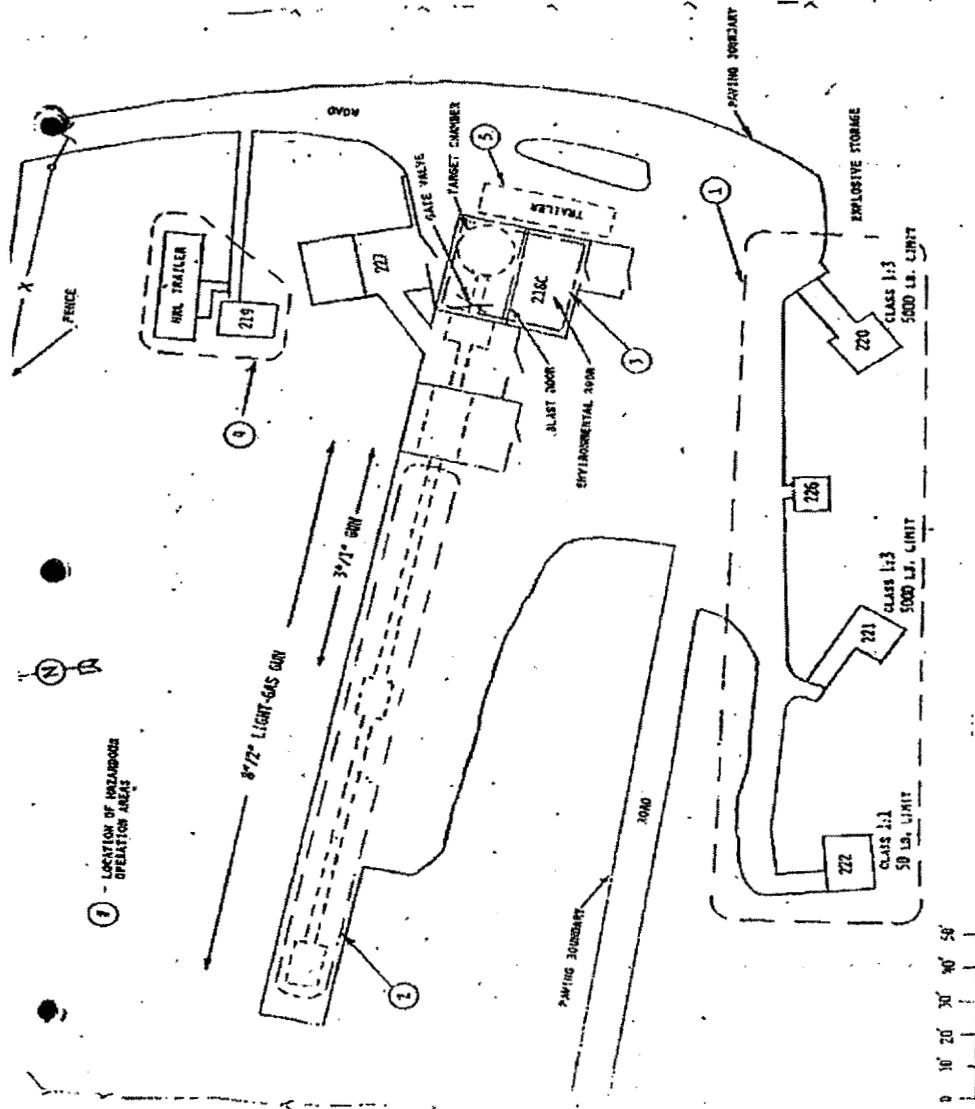


Figure 1
Hypervelocity Gun Facility (Bldg 218)
And Immediate Environs

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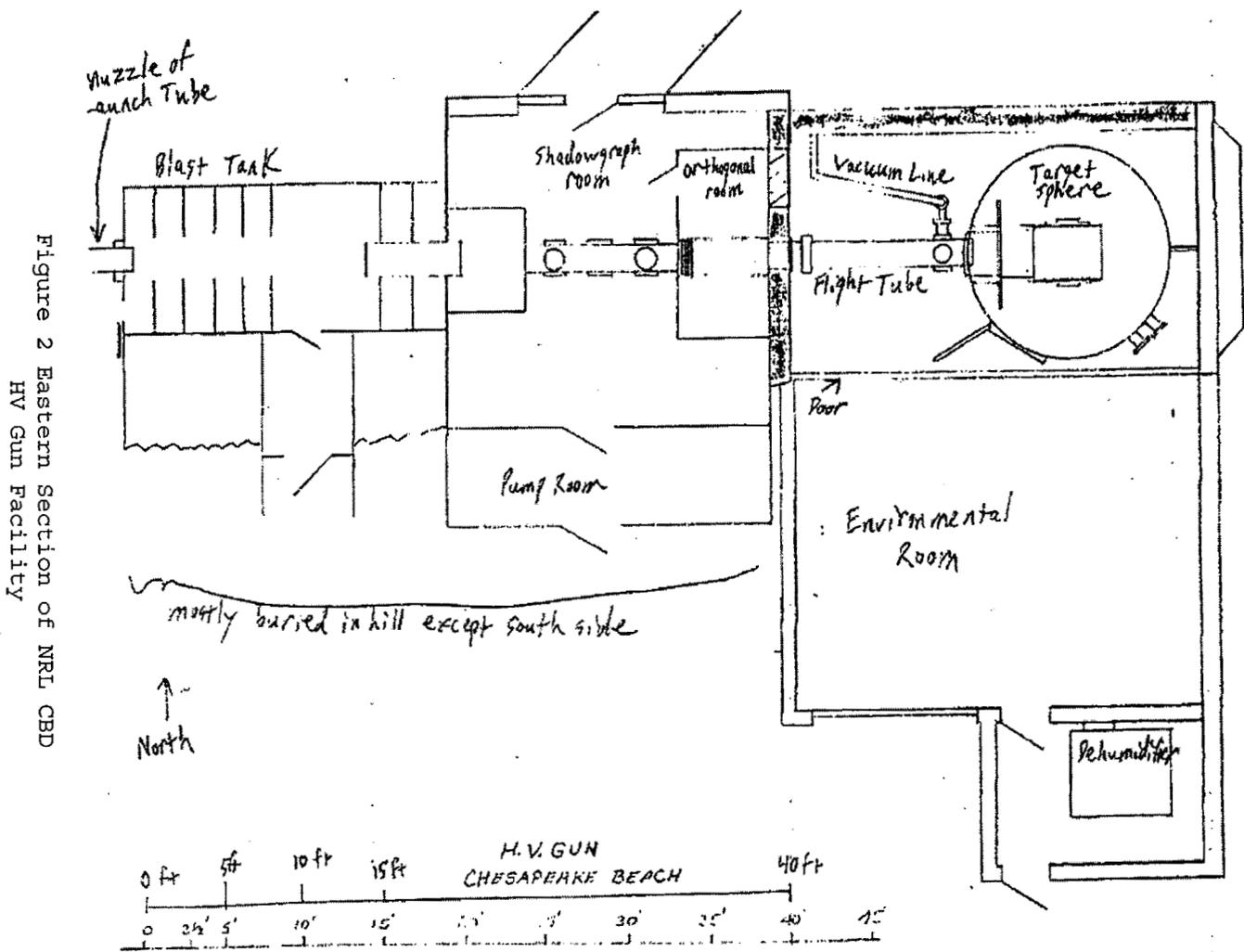
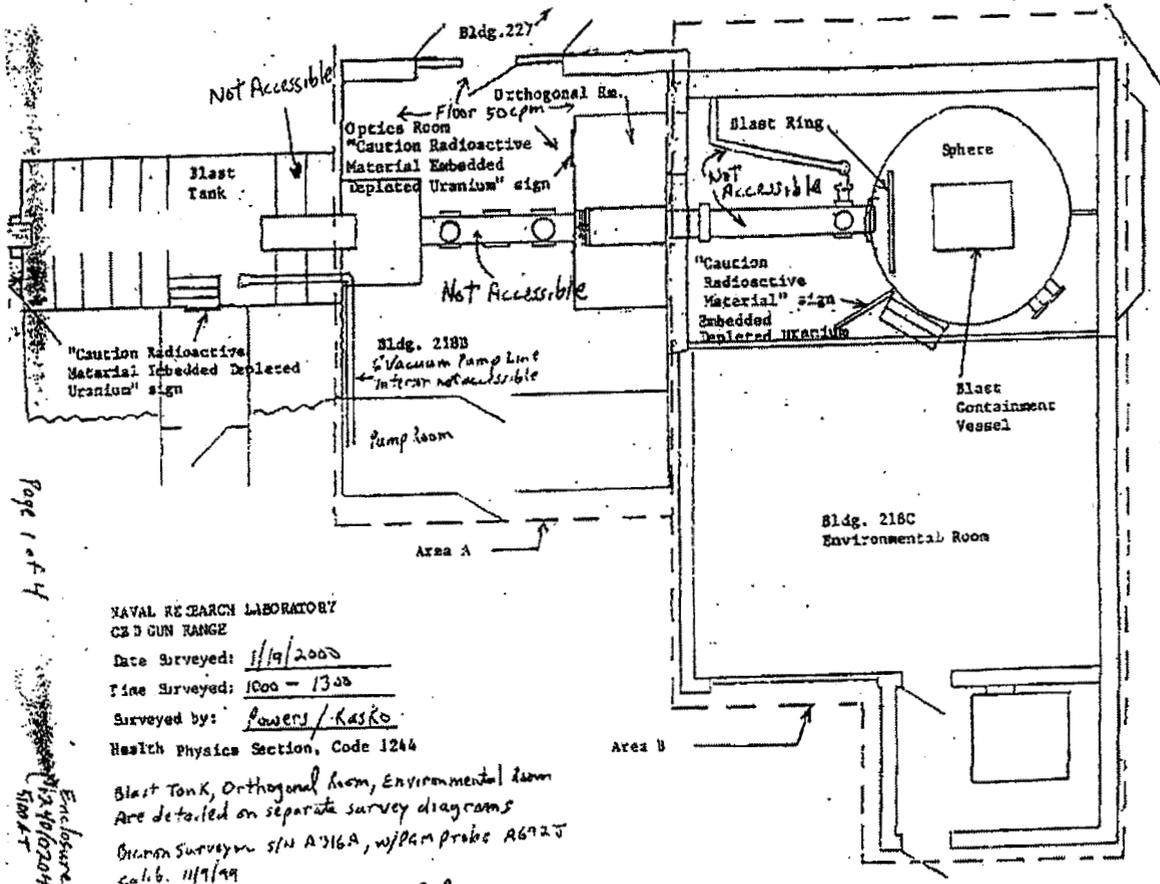


Figure 2 Eastern Section of NRL CBD
HV Gun Facility

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NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY
 G3 D GUN RANGE
 Date Surveyed: 1/19/2008
 Time Surveyed: 1000 - 1300
 Surveyed by: Powers / Kasko
 Health Physics Section, Code 1244

Blast Tank, Orthogonal Room, Environmental Room
 are detailed on separate survey diagrams
 Human Surveyor s/n A316A, w/PAM probe A672J
 calib. 11/1/99
 Background = 56 cpm, efficiency = 33%

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Enclosure (1)
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5104T

Figure 3
Hypervelocity Gun Facility
Impacted Areas

NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY CBD Bldg. 218 Environmental Room & Sphere
Date Surveyed: 1/17/2000 Time Surveyed: 1300
Surveyed by: Pellets, K&K
Health Physics Section, Code 1264, Ext. 72232
Boron Surveger, s/w R316 R, with fcm probe A69LJ
Calib. 11/1/99
Background = 50 cpm
Depleted Uranium counting efficiency = 30%

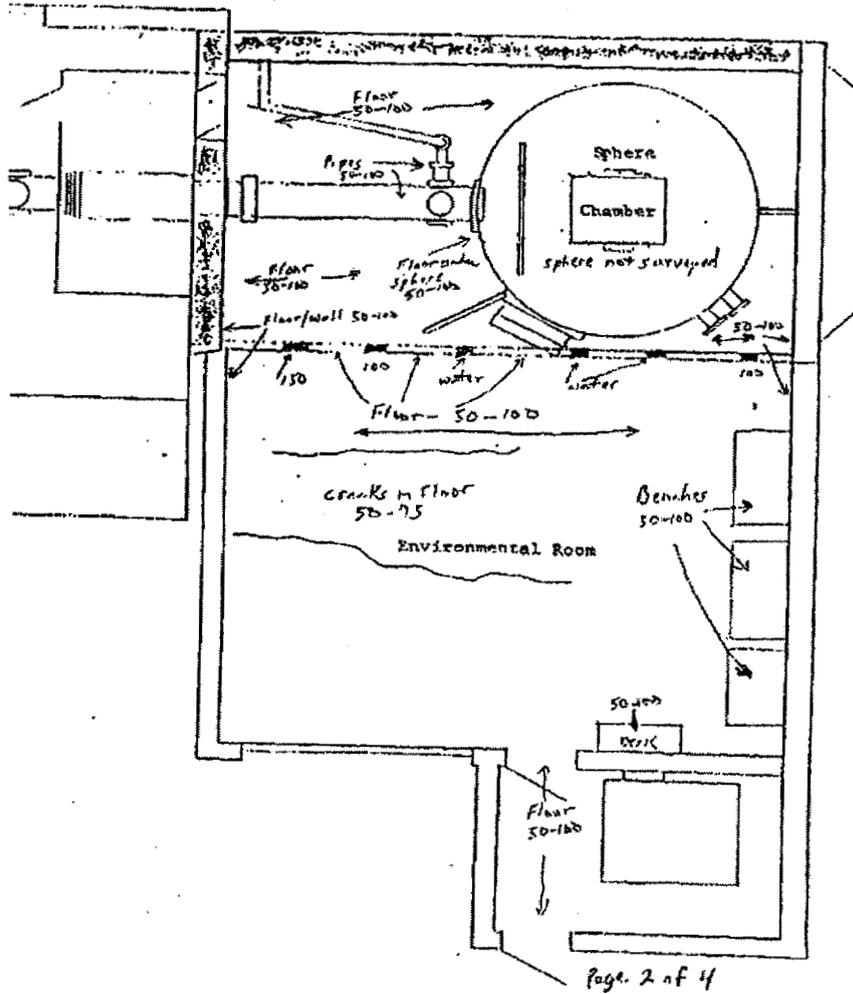


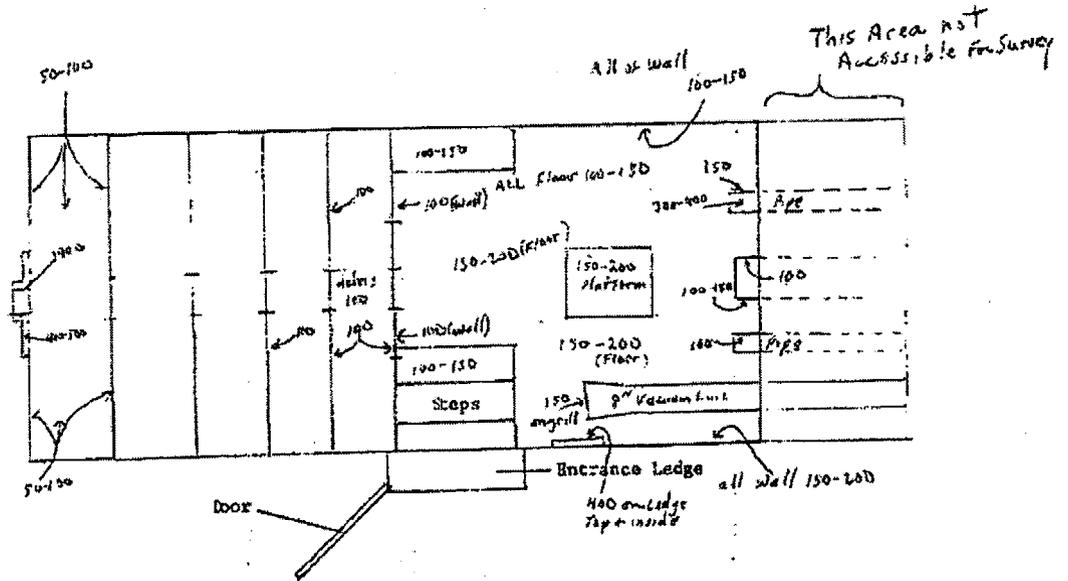
Figure 4
Environmental Room
With Target Chamber

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NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY CBD Bldg. 218 Blast Tank
Date Surveyed: 1/19/2000
Time Surveyed: 1230
Surveyed by: Powers, KASKO
Health Physics Section, Code 1244, Ext. 767-2232

Total Contamination Survey
Bicron Surveyors s/n A316A
with PCM Probe s/n R472J
Calibrated 9 Nov 99
Background = 50 cpm

Figure 6
Blast Tank



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This is to acknowledge the receipt of your letter/application dated

1/19/2007, and to inform you that the initial processing which includes an administrative review has been performed.

NOTIFICATION 45-23645-DINA
There were no administrative omissions. Your application was assigned to a technical reviewer. Please note that the technical review may identify additional omissions or require additional information.

Please provide to this office within 30 days of your receipt of this card

A copy of your action has been forwarded to our License Fee & Accounts Receivable Branch, who will contact you separately if there is a fee issue involved.

Your action has been assigned Mail Control Number 140041.
When calling to inquire about this action, please refer to this control number.
You may call us on (610) 337-5398, or 337-5260.