



UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

March 25, 1992

DOCKET NO.: 40-7102
LICENSE: SMB-743
APPLICANT: Shieldalloy Metallurgical Corporation
LOCATION: Newfield, New Jersey
SUBJECT: SAFETY EVALUATION REPORT FOR APPLICATION FOR INCREASE IN
POSSESSION OF SOURCE MATERIAL BY SHIELDALLOY METALLURGICAL
CORPORATION AT ITS NEWFIELD, NEW JERSEY, FACILITY

Background

Shieldalloy Metallurgical Corporation's (SMC) single production facility prepares columbium (niobium) products for use in several segments of United States industry. The columbium is recovered from ores by use of thermal electric smelting operations. These ores also contain small quantities of source material (uranium and thorium) essentially all of which accumulates in slag and dust which are formed as by-products of the smelting operations.

The facility is located in the State of New Jersey and occupies 60 acres in the town of Newfield, Gloucester County, and an additional 7.5 acres in the town of Vineland, Cumberland County, for a total of 67.5 acres. The site property boundary and the restricted (controlled) areas are shown in Figure 1.

SMC currently holds an NRC License No. SMB-743 for possession of source material. The last renewal of SMB-743 was granted to SMC by the NRC in July 1980. Prior to its expiration in July 1985, SMC submitted its application for renewal, thus extending SMB-743 until the NRC decides to accept or revoke the license. The application is currently being reviewed and a site-wide license renewal Environmental Assessment document will be developed by the NRC. The delay is directly related to the unavailability of site radiological characterization data. A site-wide radiological characterization has been conducted by SMC, the results of which are expected to be published sometime in March 1992.

Discussion

By letter dated February 13, 1992, SMC requested authorization to possess up to 303,050 kilograms of thorium and 34,870 kilograms of uranium. These amounts correspond to about 33 curies of thorium and 12 curies of uranium-238. In the existing license SMB-743 granted in July 1980, SMC was allowed to possess a maximum of 100,000 kilograms of licensed thorium and 5,000 kilograms of licensed uranium. In a letter report dated January 16, 1992, SMC calculated its current (October 1991) licensed material inventories to be 235,000 kilograms of thorium and 29,400 kilograms of uranium. These amounts correspond to about 26 curies of thorium-232 and 10 curies of uranium-238. Of this, amounts (limited by facility capacity) of about 1,000 kilograms of thorium and 100 kilograms of uranium are contained in the Raw Material Storage Facilities and Processing

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March 20, 1992

Facilities, and the remaining 234,000 kilograms of thorium and 29,300 kilograms of uranium are in the form of slag and lime dust and stored in piles in the Source Material Storage Yard (SMSY). See Figure 1. Over ninety-seven percent of the licensed material stored in the SMSY is in the form of slag. SMC anticipates adding 12,500 kilograms of licensable thorium and 1,000 kilograms of licensable uranium to their possession amounts on an annual basis.

Occupational Impacts

The direct gamma dose to workers from the piles in the SMSY is not expected to vary significantly by addition of licensed material, since its concentration of source material will essentially remain unaltered, and the piles are thick enough (greater than 1 meter) to be considered as infinitely thick sources. Similarly, the dose from inhalation of resuspended dust is expected to be unaltered.

Environmental Impacts

Uranium and thorium are well confined in the slag matrix. Therefore any short-term leaching caused by infiltrating water is unlikely, and no significant groundwater radiological contamination has occurred nor is expected due to the temporary storage of additional source material in the SMSY. Similarly, no incremental radionuclide concentrations are expected in surface water runoff, and in resuspended dust from the piles, because changes in the surface areas of the piles will be minor. It should be noted that even though the lime dust collected in the baghouse is initially in a dispersible form, upon contact with water, an outer crust is formed thus converting it to a nondispersible form.

Conclusion

The staff believes that no significant incremental radiological (1) impacts to workers and (2) effluents that may be released offsite, would result due to an increase in possession of source material by SMC and that temporary onsite storage of source material is environmentally safe. Therefore, the staff recommends that license SMB-743 be amended to authorize SMC to possess up to 303,050 kilograms of thorium and 34,870 kilograms of uranium.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
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Advanced Fuel and Special
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Division of Industrial and
Medical Nuclear Safety
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Approved: ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
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YF/SER

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NAME : YFaraz: jc: ls	: <i>JB</i> Brown	: JSwift	: <i>RE</i> Forner	: JHickey
DATE : 3/04/92	: 3/17/92	: 3/17/92	: 3/17/92	: 3/25/92

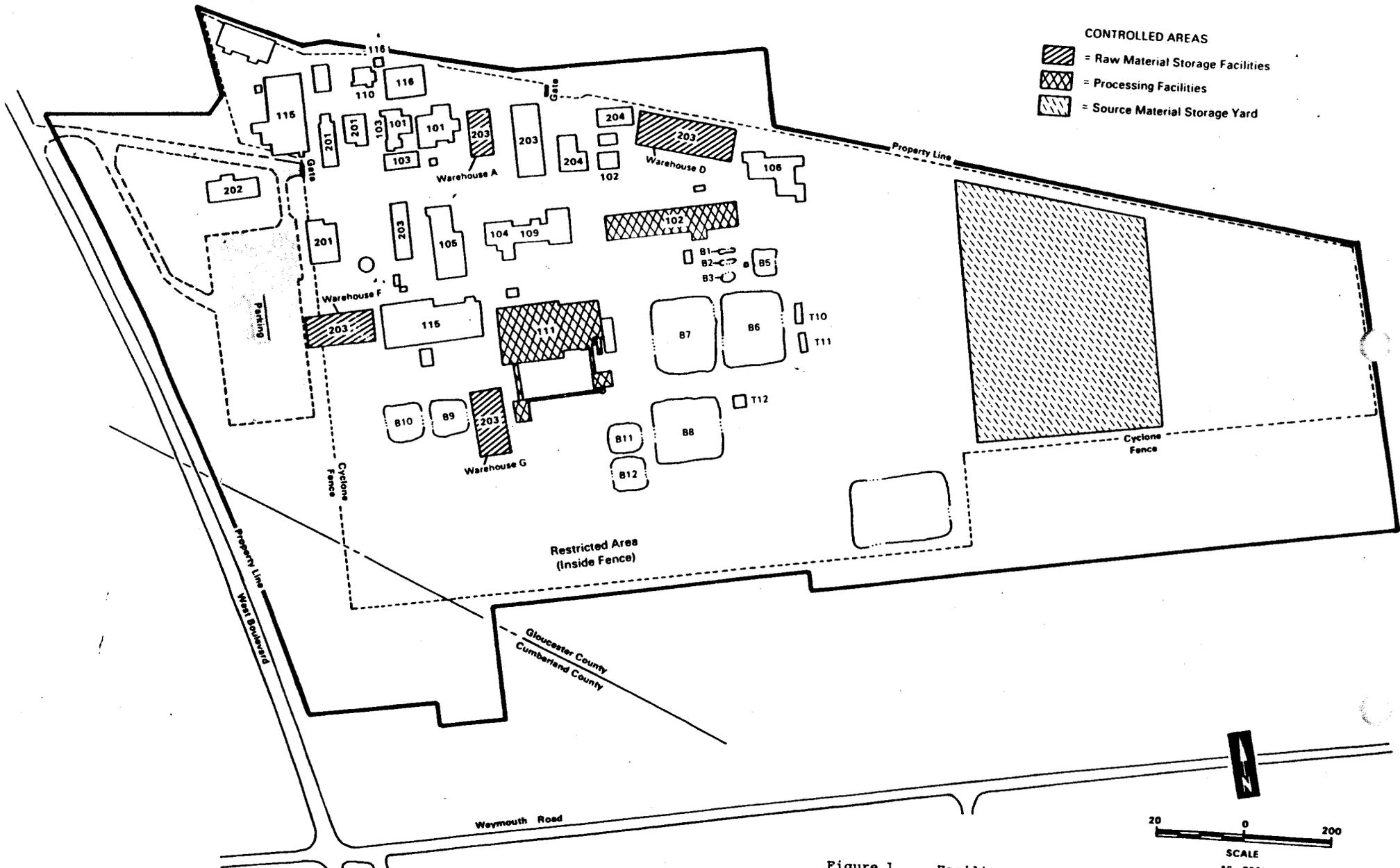


Figure 1 Facility Layout Map

Evaluation date March 20, 1992. No significant hazards consideration comments received: No

Local Public Document Room location: Perry Public Library, 3753 Main Street, Perry, Ohio 44081.

Toledo Edison Company, Centor Service Company, and The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, Docket No. 50-346, Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station, Unit No. 1, Ottawa County, Ohio

Date of application for amendment: April 12, 1991

Brief description of amendment: The amendment revised the Appendix A Technical Specifications (TS) to relocate the procedural details of the current radiological effluents technical specifications (RETS) to the Offsite Dose Calculation Manual (ODCM) and Process Control Program (PCP). New programmatic controls were added to TS Section 6.0, Administrative Controls, to satisfy existing regulatory requirements for RETS.

The changes are consistent with the guidance provided by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission January 31, 1989 Generic Letter 89-01, Implementation of Programmatic Controls for Radiological Effluent Technical specifications in the Administrative Controls Section of the Technical Specifications and the Relocation of Procedural Details of RETS to the Offsite Dose Calculation Manual or to the Process Control Program.

Date of issuance: March 9, 1992

Effective date: March 9, 1992

Amendment No.: 170

Facility Operating License No. NPF-3. Amendment revised the Technical Specifications.

Date of initial notice in Federal Register: September 4, 1991 (56 FR 43814) The Commission's related evaluation of the amendment is contained in a Safety Evaluation dated March 9, 1992. No significant hazards consideration comments received: No

Local Public Document Room location: University of Toledo Library, Documents Department, 2801 Bancroft Avenue, Toledo, Ohio 43606.

Washington Public Power Supply System, Docket No. 50-397, Nuclear Project No. 2, Benton County, Washington

Date of application for amendment: January 21, 1992, as supplemented February 14, 1992.

Brief description of amendment: The amendment revises the technical specifications to more accurately define the acceptance criteria for the capacity

of the blowers in the main steam isolation valve leakage control system.

Date of issuance: March 13, 1992

Effective date: March 13, 1992

Amendment No.: 190

Facility Operating License No. NPF-21: The amendment revised the Technical Specifications.

Date of initial notice in Federal Register: February 11, 1992 (57 FR 8028) The February 14, 1992, supplemental response was at the request of the NRC and did not affect the proposed determination of no significant hazards consideration. The Commission's related evaluation of the amendment is contained in a Safety Evaluation dated March 13, 1992. No significant hazards consideration comments requested: No.

Local Public Document Room location: Richland Public Library, 955 Northgate Street, Richland, Washington 99352

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 26th day of March 1992.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Jose A. Calvo,

Acting Director, Division of Reactor Projects - I/II, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

[Doc. 82-7300 Filed 3-31-92; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7550-01-F

Advisory Committee on the Medical Uses of Isotopes; Renewal Notice

AGENCY: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: This notice is to announce the renewal of the Advisory Committee on the Medical Uses of Isotopes for a period of two years.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has determined the renewal of the charter for the Advisory Committee on the Medical Uses of Isotopes for the two year period commencing on April 5, 1992 is in the public interest in connection with duties imposed on the Commission by law. This action is being taken in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act after consultation with the Committee Management Secretariat, General Services Administration.

The purpose of the Advisory Committee on the Medical Uses of Isotopes is to provide advice to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), with respect to the development of standards and criteria for regulating and licensing uses of radionuclides in human subjects. Members of this Committee have demonstrated professional qualifications and expertise in both scientific and non-scientific disciplines

including diagnostic and therapeutic radiology, pathology, internal medicine, nuclear medicine, nuclear cardiology, medical physics, radiopharmacy, state medical regulation, patient's rights, and Food and Drug Administration regulation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT: Larry W. Camper, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555; telephone (301) 504-3417.

Dated: March 27, 1992.

John C. Hoyle,
Federal Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 92-7485 Filed 3-31-92; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7550-01-M

[Docket No. 40-7192]

Environmental Assessment, Finding of No Significant Impact, and Opportunity for Hearing Related to Amendment of Materials License No. SMB-743 Shieldalloy Metallurgical Corp.; Newfield, NJ

The United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) is considering issuing an amendment of Materials License No. SMB-743, held by Shieldalloy Metallurgical Corporation (SMC), to authorize an increase in possession and temporary storage at the SMC Facility in Newfield, New Jersey, of source material (natural uranium and thorium) in the form of slag and lime dust which are generated as by-products of the columbium (niobium) extraction process.

Summary of Environmental Assessment Identification of the Proposed Action

By application dated February 13, 1992, SMC, the licensee, requested authorization to possess up to 303,050 kilograms of thorium and 34,870 kilograms of uranium. SMC anticipates reaching these limits by March 31, 1997.

The Need for the Proposed Action

SMC at its Newfield facility, as part of its licensed activities, extracts columbium from ore containing natural thorium and uranium at concentration levels which are expected to be higher than 0.05 percent by weight. Slag and lime dust containing essentially all of the uranium and thorium is generated as by-products of this extraction process. Exhaust air from processing activities passes through baghouse dust collectors.

Dust collected in the baghouse is considered as licensed material and is accumulated in a pile within a controlled area. Licensed slag is stored onsite in two piles which lie within the confines of the same controlled area.

In existing license SMB-743, granted to SMC by the Commission in July 1980, SMC was authorized to possess a maximum of 100,000 kilograms of thorium and 5,000 kilograms of uranium. As of October 1991, SMC possessed about 235,000 kilograms of licensed thorium and 29,400 kilograms of licensed uranium of which, amounts (limited by facility capacity) of about 1,000 kilograms of thorium and 100 kilograms of uranium are contained in the Raw Material Storage Facilities (RMSF) and Processing Facilities (PF), and the remaining 234,000 kilograms of thorium and 29,300 kilograms of uranium are stored in piles of slag and lime dust in the Source Material Storage Yard (SMSY). It should be noted that over ninety seven percent of the licensed material stored in the SMSY is in the form of slag. An additional 12,500 kilograms of licensable thorium and 1,000 kilograms of licensable uranium are anticipated to be added to existing piles in the SMSY in the form of slag and lime dust on an annual basis, while source material is anticipated to remain below the aforementioned limiting amounts in the RMSFs and PFs.

Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Action

In response to the Commission's request dated June 14, 1991, SMC performed an experiment in accordance with the American National Standard Institutes (ANSI) standard 16.1 titled "Measurement of the Leachability of Solidified Low-Level Radioactive Wastes by a Short-Term Test Procedure," dated 1988, to determine the leachability indexes of radium-226, uranium-234, uranium-235, uranium-238, thorium-228, thorium-230, and thorium-232 contained in the slag. A letter report dated January 16, 1992, was submitted by SMC to the Commission containing the results of the test. The leachability indexes ranged from values of 9.9 for radium-226 to 12.6 for uranium-234. It should be noted that according to the Commission's "Technical Position on Waste Form" dated January 1991, for low-level waste stabilized in cement, a leachability index, which is the logarithm of the inverse of the diffusivity in units of square centimeters per second, should be greater than 6.0. The results of the test strengthen the notion that any short-term leaching caused by infiltrating water is unlikely, and no significant groundwater radiological

contamination is expected due to temporary onsite storage of slag material containing up to 303,050 kilograms of thorium and 34,870 kilograms of uranium. It should be noted that even though the dust collected in the baghouse is initially in a dispersible form, upon contact with water an outer crust is formed thus converting it to a nondispersible form. No significant incremental radionuclide concentrations are expected in surface water runoff, and in resuspended dust from the slag and baghouse dust piles.

Conclusion

The staff believes that no significant incremental radiological effluents that may be released offsite would result from an increase in possession of source material by SMC for approximately five years, and that temporary onsite storage of source material in slag form is environmentally safe. Therefore, the staff recommends that license SMB-743 be amended to authorize SMC to possess up to 303,050 kilograms (33.3 curies) of thorium and 34,870 kilograms (11.7 curies) of uranium.

Alternative to the Proposed Action

An alternative to the proposal is to transfer the accumulated slag and lime dust offsite. Any location to which this material is ultimately moved will have to be restricted to control access to the material. Measures would also have to be taken to prevent the spread of contaminated material during transport. Any location chosen would have to be dedicated to that purpose and would become unavailable for other activities. Because no significant hazard is associated with the temporary onsite storage of licensed material in an area that is already restricted, possessing and storing additional quantities of uranium and thorium at the SMC Facility in Newfield, New Jersey, is judged acceptable for the present, pending a determination of the ultimate fate of the material based on a thorough evaluation.

Agencies and Persons Contacted

The NRC staff held informal discussions with State of New Jersey.

Finding of No Significant Impact

Based on the foregoing Environmental Assessment, the Commission has determined not to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement and has determined that a Finding of No Significant Impact is appropriate.

Change of Name

The name change from Shieldalloy Corporation to Shieldalloy Metallurgical

Corporation, which is included in this amendment, is only an administrative action. It does not represent any change in possession, control or management of the licensed material, and therefore is, with regard to accounting for its environmental impacts under NEPA, eligible for a Categorical Exclusion under 10 CFR 51.22(c).

Opportunity for a Hearing

Any person whose interest may be affected by the issuance of this amendment may file a request for a hearing. Any request for hearing must be filed with the Office of the Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555, within 30 days of the publication of this notice in the *Federal Register*, be served on the NRC staff (Executive Director for Operations, if by U.S. Postal Service to U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555, or deliver directly to One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852); on the licensee Shieldalloy Metallurgical Corporation, Attn: Mr. David Smith, P.O. Box 768, Newfield, New Jersey 08344; and must comply with the requirements for requesting a hearing set forth in NRC regulation, 10 CFR part 2, subpart L, "Informal Hearing Procedures for Adjudications in Materials Licensing Proceedings." These requirements, which the requestor must describe in detail, are:

1. The interest of the requestor in the proceeding;
2. How that interest may be affected by the results of the proceeding, including the reasons why the requestor should be permitted a hearing;
3. The requestor's areas of concern about the licensing activity that is the subject matter of the proceeding; and
4. The circumstances establishing that the request of hearing is timely, that is, filed within 30 days of the date of this notice.

In addressing how the requestor's interest may be affected by the proceeding, the request should describe the nature of the requestor's right under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to be made a party to the proceeding; the nature and extent of the requestor's property, financial, or other (i.e., health, safety) interest in the proceeding; and the possible effect of any order that may be entered in the proceeding upon the requestor's interest.

The February 13, 1992, application, and the Commission's Finding of No Significant Impact and the Environmental Assessment are available for public inspection and copying at the Commission's Public

Document Room, The Gelman Building, 2120 L Street NW., Washington, DC 20555.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 25th day of March 1992.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission,
John W.N. Hickey,
Chief, Fuel Cycle Safety Branch, Division of Industrial and Medical Nuclear Safety, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.
[FR Doc. 92-7484 Filed 3-31-92; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7590-01-M

[Docket No. 50-320]

Meeting of the Advisory Panel for the Decontamination of Three Mile Island, Unit 2, GPU Nuclear Corp.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act that the Advisory Panel for the Decontamination of Three Mile Island, Unit 2 (TMI-2) will be meeting on April 16, 1992, from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. at the Holiday Inn, 23 S. Second Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The meeting will be open to the public.

At this meeting, the Panel will receive a status report from the licensee, GPU Nuclear Corporation on the progress of readying TMI-2 for long term storage. The NRC Staff will provide a summary of the recently issued Safety Evaluation Report on long term storage of the facility. The Advisory Panel will also discuss future activities.

Further information on the meeting may be obtained from Dr. Michael T. Masnik, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555, telephone (301) 504-1191.

Dated March 28, 1992.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission,
John C. Hoyle,
Advisory Committee Management Officer.
[FR Doc. 92-7483 Filed 3-31-92; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7590-10-M

[Docket No. 50-260]

Tennessee Valley Authority; Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant, Unit 2; Withdrawal of an Amendment Request to Facility Operating License

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has approved the withdrawal of a Technical Specification (TS) amendment request by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA or the licensee) for an amendment to Facility Operating License No. DPR-52, issued to the Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant, Unit 2. The plant is located in Limestone County, Alabama. Notice of Consideration of Issuance of this

amendment was published in the **Federal Register** on December 17, 1991 (56 FR 65515).

The application being withdrawn was originally submitted by an amendment request dated December 6, 1991. The licensee proposed to revise the Browns Ferry Technical Specifications to permit extended operation with only one operable train of the Containment Atmosphere Dilution (CAD) System. By letter dated March 11, 1992, the licensee withdrew its license amendment application.

For further details with respect to this action, see (1) the application for amendment dated December 6, 1991 and (2) the licensee's letter of withdrawal dated March 11, 1992.

These documents are available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, NW., Washington, DC 20555 and at the Athens Public Library, South Street, Athens, Alabama 35611.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland this 25th day of March 1992.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission,
Thierry M. Ross,
Senior Project Manager, Project Directorate II-4, Division of Reactor Projects-I/II, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.
[FR Doc. 92-7482 Filed 3-31-92; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7590-01-M

POSTAL RATE COMMISSION

[Docket No. A92-10; Order No. 921]

Ben Arnold, Texas 76517 (Mr. & Mrs. Edgar Henderson); Order Accepting Appeal and Establishing Procedural Schedule Under 39 U.S.C. 404(b)(5)

Issued March 18, 1992.

Docket Number: A92-10.

Name of Affected Post Office: Ben Arnold, Texas.

Name(s) of Petitioner(s): Mr. & Mrs. Edgar Henderson.

Type of Determination: Closing.

Date of Filing of Appeal Papers: March 10, 1992.

Categories of Issues Apparently Raised: 1. Effect on the community [39 U.S.C. 404(b)(2)(A)];

2. Effect on postal services [39 U.S.C. 404(b)(2)(C)].

3. Compliance with procedural notice and comment requirements [39 U.S.C. 404(b)(1)].

Other legal issues may be disclosed by the record when it is filed; or, conversely, the determination made by the Postal Service may be found to dispose of one or more of these issues.

In the interest of expedition, in light of the 120-day decision schedule [39 U.S.C. 404(b)(5)], the Commission reserves the right to request of the Postal Service memoranda of law on any appropriate issue. If requested, such memoranda will be due 20 days from the issuance of the request; a copy shall be served on the petitioner. In a brief or motion to dismiss or affirm, the Postal Service may incorporate by reference any such memoranda previously filed.

The Commission Orders

(A) The record in this appeal shall be filed on or before March 25, 1992.

(B) The Secretary shall publish this Notice and Order and Procedural Schedule in the **Federal Register**.

By the Commission.

Charles L. Clapp,

Secretary.

March 10, 1992—Filing of Petition

March 18, 1992—Notice and Order of Filing of Appeal

April 6, 1992—Last day for filing of petitions to intervene [see 39 CFR 3001.111(b)]

April 16, 1992—Petitioner's Participant Statement or Initial Brief [see 39 CFR 3001.115(a) and (b)]

May 6, 1992—Postal Service Answering Brief [see 39 CFR 3001.115(c)]

May 21, 1992—Petitioner's Reply Brief should petitioner choose to file one [see 39 CFR 3001.115(d)]

May 28, 1992—Deadline for motions by any party requesting oral argument. The Commission will schedule oral argument only when it is a necessary addition to the written filings [see 39 CFR 3001.116]

July 7, 1992—Expiration of 120-day decisional schedule [see 39 U.S.C. sec. 404(b)(5)]

[FR Doc. 92-7461 Filed 3-31-92; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710-FW-M

POSTAL SERVICE

Privacy Act; Computer Matching Program

AGENCY: United States Postal Service.

ACTION: Notice of a computer matching program between the United States Postal Service and the Health Resources and Services Administration.

SUMMARY: Subsection (e)(12) of the Privacy Act, as amended by The Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-503) requires agencies to publish advance notice of new matching programs. Consequently, notice is herewith provided that the United States