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October 27, 2009

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Document Control Desk
Washington, DC 20555

Reference: Oregon State University TRIGA Reactor (OSTR)
Docket No. 50-243, License No. R-106

In accordance with section 6.7.1 of the OSTR Technical Specifications, we are hereby submitting the Oregon State University Radiation Center and OSTR Annual Report for the period July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009.

The Annual Report continues the pattern established over the past few years by including information about the entire Radiation Center rather than concentrating primarily on the reactor. Because this report addresses a number of different interests, it is rather lengthy, but we have incorporated a short executive summary which highlights the Center's activities and accomplishments over the past year.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on: 10/27/09

Sincerely,

Steven R. Reese
Director

Cc: Alexander Adams, USNRC
Craig Bassett, USNRC
Ken Niles, ODOE
John Cassady, OSU
Rich Holdren, OSU
Todd Palmer, OSU

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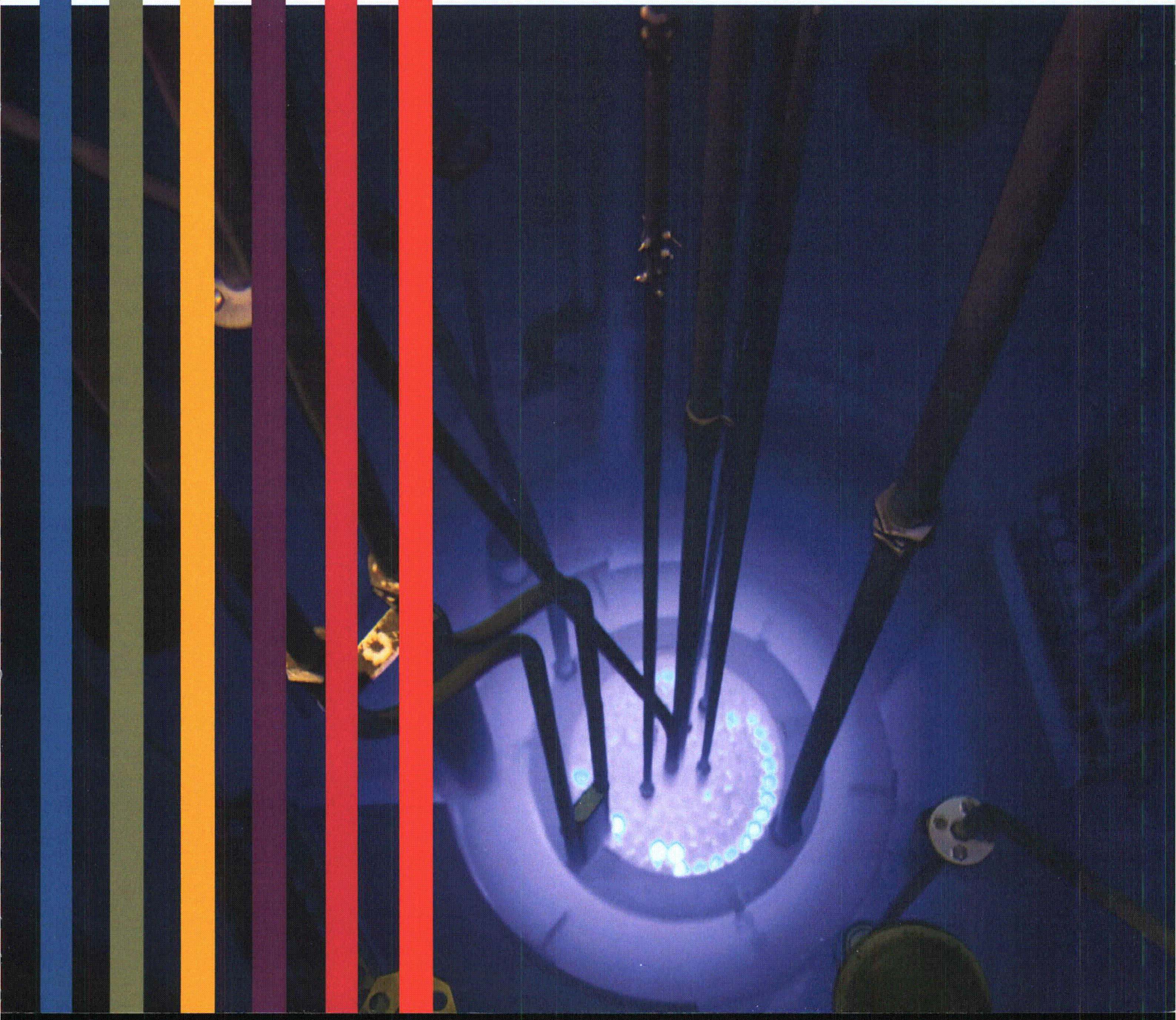
Radiation Center and TRIGA Reactor

Annual Report

July 1— June 30, 2008-2009



Submitted by:
Steve R. Reese, Director

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To satisy the requirements of :

A. U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, License No. R-106 (Docket No. 50-243), Technical Specification 6.7(e).

B. Battelle Energy Alliance, LLC; Subcontract Award No. 00074510.

C. Oregon Department of Energy, OOE Rule No. 345-030-010.

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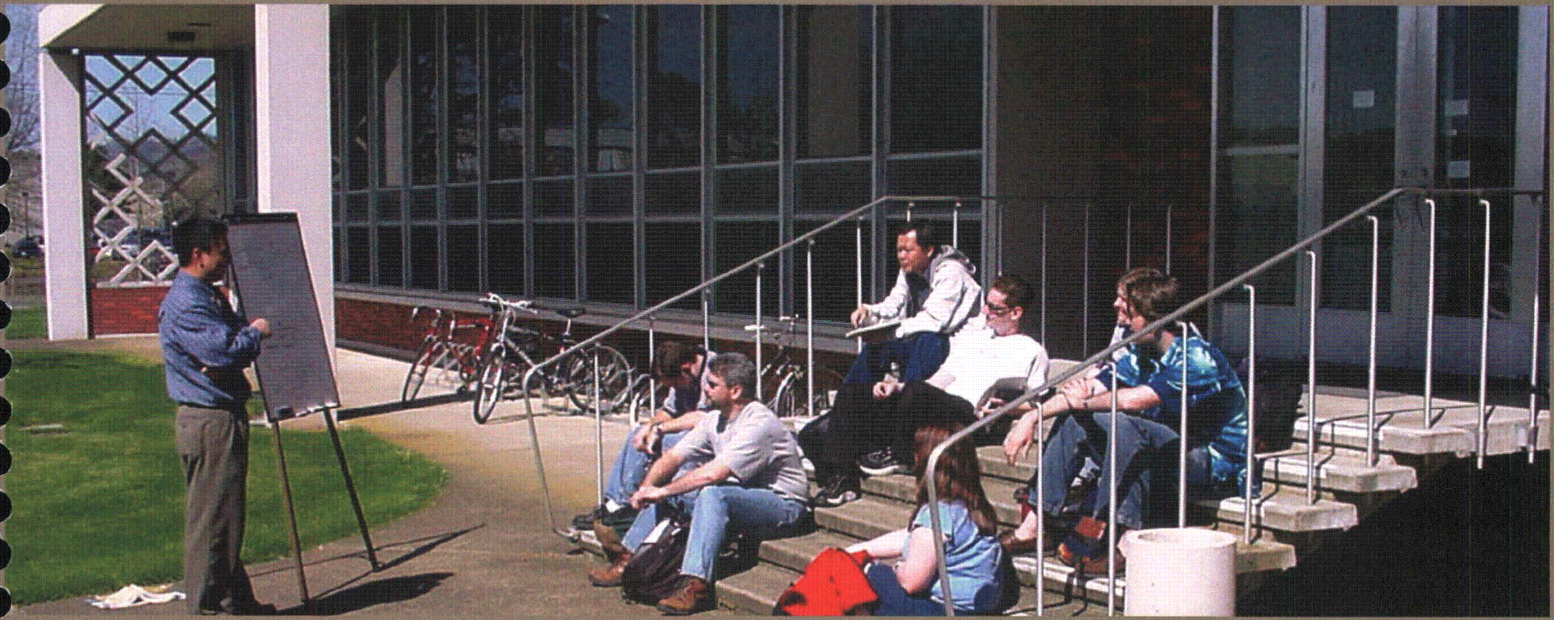


In 1959 OSU established a nuclear engineering graduate program. Soon after, a committee was formed to plan the building of a facility to house nuclear and radiation laboratories. The committee, chaired by Dr. Chih Wang, included members from Animal Nutrition, Physics, Food Science, Radiochemistry and Radiation Biology, as well as the College of Engineering. Their efforts resulted in the creation of the OSU Radiation Center.

In the past year, we have finished the final evolution of the long road that has been conversion of the high enriched uranium fuel with the low enriched uranium fuel. Beginning over four years ago, we have completed a 20-year license renewal, two safety analysis reports efforts, fuel receipt, fuel off loading, fuel loading, startup testing, and a fuel shipment. The pace, intensity and workload of these accomplishments are likely are only rivaled by the time period surrounding the initial licensing and construction of the facility. Additionally, we completed two major construction projects: replacement of the secondary piping and significant upgrades to the physical security of the building. Taken together, these accomplishments in many ways set this facility up for the next generation. There are a few individuals that deserve explicit recognition. Getting through the administrative of the licensing maze could not have been done without the unwavering support of the OSU Research Office, particularly John Cassidy and Rich Holdren. Ken Niles, from the Oregon Department of Energy, has fostered a cooperative and mutually beneficial relationship with the Radiation Center for many years now. Finally I'd like to recognize the Radiation Center staff. I am immensely proud of this group. Not only were all these accomplishments achieved on-time and on budget, but they were done nearly flawlessly. As the administrative head of this organization, it is hard to put into words the level of comfort, confidence, and pride I have for the entire staff of the Radiation Center. To all of these people, please let me extend a resounding thank you.

I - Overview

The data from this reporting year shows that the use of the Radiation Center and the Oregon State TRIGA reactor (OSTR) has continued to grow in many areas.

Executive Summary

The Radiation Center supported 61 different courses this year, mostly in the Department of Nuclear Engineering and Radiation Health Physics. About 29% of these courses involved the OSTR. The number of OSTR hours used for academic courses and training was 36.5, while 2,916 hours were used for research projects. Sixty-one percent of the OSTR research hours were in support of off-campus research projects, reflecting the use of the OSTR nationally and internationally. Radiation Center users published or submitted 114 articles this year, and made 131 presentations on work that involved the OSTR or Radiation Center. The number of samples irradiated in the reactor during this reporting period was 997. Funded OSTR use hours comprised 97% of the research use.

Personnel at the Radiation Center conducted 97 tours of the facility, accommodating 1,562 visitors. The visitors included elementary, middle school, high school, and college students; relatives and friends; faculty; current and prospective clients; national laboratory and industrial scientists and engineers; and state, federal and international officials. The Radiation Center is a significant positive attraction on campus because visitors leave with a good impression of the facility and of Oregon State University.

The Radiation Center projects database continues to provide a useful way of tracking the many different aspects of work at the facility. The number of projects supported this year was 234. Reactor related projects comprised 76% of all projects. The total research supported by the Radiation Center, as reported by our researchers, was $9,162,536. The actual total is likely considerably higher. This year the Radiation Center provided service to 64different organizations/institutions, 39% of which were from other states and 22% of which were from outside the U. S. and Canada. So while the Center's primary mission is local, it is also a facility with a national and international clientele.

The Radiation Center web site provides an easy way for potential users to evaluate the Center's facilities and capabilities as well as to apply for a project and check use charges. The address is: http://radiationcenter.oregonstate.edu.

Introduction

The current annual report of the Oregon State University Radiation Center and TRIGA Reactor follows the usual format by including information relating to the entire Radiation Center rather than just the reactor. However, the information is still presented in such a manner that data on the reactor may be examined separately, if desired. It should be noted that all annual data given in this report covers the period from July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009. Cumulative reactor operating data in this report relates only to the LEU fueled core. This covers the period beginning July 1, 2008 to the present date. For a summary of data on the reactor's two other cores, the reader is referred to previous annual reports.

In addition to providing general information about the activities of the Radiation Center, this report is designed to meet the reporting requirements of the U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the U. S. Department of Energy, and the Oregon Department of Energy. Because of this, the report is divided into several distinct parts so that the reader may easily find the sections of interest.

Overview of the Radiation Center

The Radiation Center is a unique facility which serves the entire OSU campus, all other institutions within the Oregon University System, and many other universities and organizations throughout the nation and the world. The Center also regularly provides special services to state and federal agencies, particularly agencies dealing with law enforcement, energy, health, and environmental quality, and renders assistance to Oregon industry. In addition, the Radiation Center provides permanent office and laboratory space for the OSU Department of Nuclear Engineering and Radiation Health Physics, the OSU Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering, and for the OSU nuclear chemistry, radiation chemistry, geochemistry and radiochemistry programs. There is no other university facility with the combined capabilities of the OSU Radiation Center in the western half of the United States.

Located in the Radiation Center are many items of specialized equipment and unique teaching and research facilities. They include a TRIGA Mark II research nuclear reactor; a ^{60}Co gamma irradiator; a large number of state-of-the art computer-based gamma radiation spectrometers and associated germanium detectors; and a variety of instruments for radiation measurements and monitoring. Specialized facilities for radiation work include teaching and research laboratories with instrumentation and related equipment for performing neutron activation analysis and radiotracer studies; laboratories for plant experiments involving radioactivity; a facility for repair and calibration of radiation protection instrumentation; and facilities for packaging radioactive materials for shipment to national and international destinations.

A major non-nuclear facility housed in the Radiation Center is the one-quarter scale thermal hydraulic advanced plant experimental (APEX) test facility for the Westinghouse AP600 and AP1000 reactor designs. The AP600 and AP1000 are next-generation nuclear reactor designs which incorporate many passive safety features as well as considerably simplified plant systems and equipment. APEX operates at pressures up to 400 psia and temperatures up to 450°F using electrical heaters instead of nuclear fuel. All major components of the AP600 and AP1000 are included in APEX and all systems are appropriately scaled to enable the experimental measurements to be used for safety evaluations and licensing of the full scale plant. This world-class facility meets exacting quality assurance criteria to provide assurance of safety as well as validity of the test results.

Also housed in the Radiation Center is the Advanced Thermal Hydraulics Research Laboratory (ATHRL), which is used for state-of-the-art two-phase flow experiments.

The Radiation Center staff regularly provides direct support and assistance to OSU teaching and research programs. Areas of expertise commonly involved in such efforts include nuclear engineering, nuclear and radiation chemistry, neutron activation analysis, radiation effects on biological systems, radiation dosimetry, environmental radioactivity, production of short-lived radioisotopes, radiation shielding, nuclear instrumentation, emergency response, transportation of radioactive materials, instrument calibration, radiation health physics, radioactive waste disposal, and other related areas.

In addition to formal academic and research support, the Center's staff provides a wide variety of other services including public tours and instructional programs, and professional consultation associated with the feasibility, design, safety, and execution of experiments using radiation and radioactive materials.

II - People

This section contains a listing of all people who were residents of the Radiation Center or who worked a significant amount of time at the Center during this reporting period.

It should be noted that not all of the faculty and students who used the Radiation Center for their teaching and research are listed. Summary information on the number of people involved is given in Table VI.1, while individual names and projects are listed in Tables VI.2 and VI.3.

Radiation Center Staff

Steve Reese, Director

Dina Pope, Office Manager

Shirley Campbell, Business Manager

Beth Lucason, Receptionist

S. Todd Keller, Reactor Administrator

Gary Wachs, Reactor Supervisor, Senior Reactor Operator

Robert Schickler, Senior Reactor Operator

Wade Marcum, Reactor Operator

Scott Menn, Senior Health Physicist

Jim Darrough, Health Physicist

Leah Minc, Neutron Activation Analysis Manager

Steve Smith, Scientific Instrument Technician, Senior Reactor Operator

Erin Cimbri, Custodian

Peter Tkac, Research Associate (Post Doc)

Joayoung Jeong, Faculty Research Assistant

Alison Arnold, Health Physics Monitor (Student)

Marcus Arnold, Health Physics Monitor (Student)

David Horn, Health Physics Monitor (Student)

Joel Moreno, Health Physics Monitor (Student)

Alex Nyers, Graduate Teaching Assistant

Reactor Operations Committee

Todd Palmer, Chair
OSU Nuclear Engineering and Radiation Health Physics

Rainier Farmer
OSU Radiation Safety

Abi Tavakoli Farsoni
OSU Nuclear Engineering and Radiation Health Physics

Michael Hartman
University of Michigan

Todd Keller
OSU Radiation Center

Mario Magana
OSU Electrical Engineering

Scott Menn
OSU Radiation Center

Wade Richards
National Institute of Standards and Techology

Steve Reese *(not voting)*
OSU Radiation Center

Gary Wachs *(not voting)*
OSU Radiation Center

Bill Warnes
OSU Mechanical Engineering

Professional and Research Faculty

Binney, Stephen E.
Director Emeritus, Radiation Center, Professor Emeritus, Nuclear Engineering and Radiation Health Physics

Daniels, Malcolm
Professor Emeritus, Chemistry

****Hamby, David***
Professor, Nuclear Engineering and Radiation Health Physics

Hart, Lucas P.
Faculty Research Associate, Chemistry

****Higginbotham, Jack F.***
Director, Oregon Space Grant, Professor, Nuclear Engineering and Radiation Health Physics

****Higley, Kathryn A.***
Professor, Nuclear Engineering and Radiation Health Physics

****Jeong, Joayoung,***
Faculty Research Assistant

Johnson, Arthur G.
Director Emeritus, Radiation Center, Professor Emeritus, Nuclear Engineering and Radiation Health Physics

Keller, S. Todd
Reactor Administrator, Radiation Center

Klein, Andrew C.
Professor, Nuclear Engineering and Radiation Health Physics

****Krane, Kenneth S.***
Professor Emeritus, Physics

Camille Lodwick
Assistant Professor, Nuclear Engineering and Radiation Health Physics

****Loveland, Walter D.***
Professor, Chemistry

****Menn, Scott A.***
Senior Health Physicist, Radiation Center

****Minc, Leah***
Assistant Professor Senior Research, Radiation Center

****Palmer, Todd S.***
Associate Professor, Nuclear Engineering and Radiation Health Physics

****Paulenova, Alena***
Assistant Professor, Senior Research, Radiation Center

Pope, Dina
Office Manager, Radiation Center

****Reese, Steven R.***
Director, Radiation Center

Reyes, Jr., José N.
Department Head, Nuclear Engineering and Radiation Health Physics, ATHRL Principal Investigator

Ringle, John C.
Professor Emeritus, Nuclear Engineering and Radiation Health Physics

Robinson, Alan H.
Department Head, Emeritus, Nuclear Engineering and Radiation Health Physics

****Schmitt, Roman A.***
Professor Emeritus, Chemistry

****Tkac, Peter***
Research Associate (Post Doc)

****Wachs, Gary***
Reactor Supervisor, Radiation Center

Woods, Brian
Assistant Professor, Nuclear Engineering and Radiation Health Physics

Wu, Qiao
Associate Professor, Nuclear Engineer and Radiation Health Physics

**OSTR users for research and/or teaching*

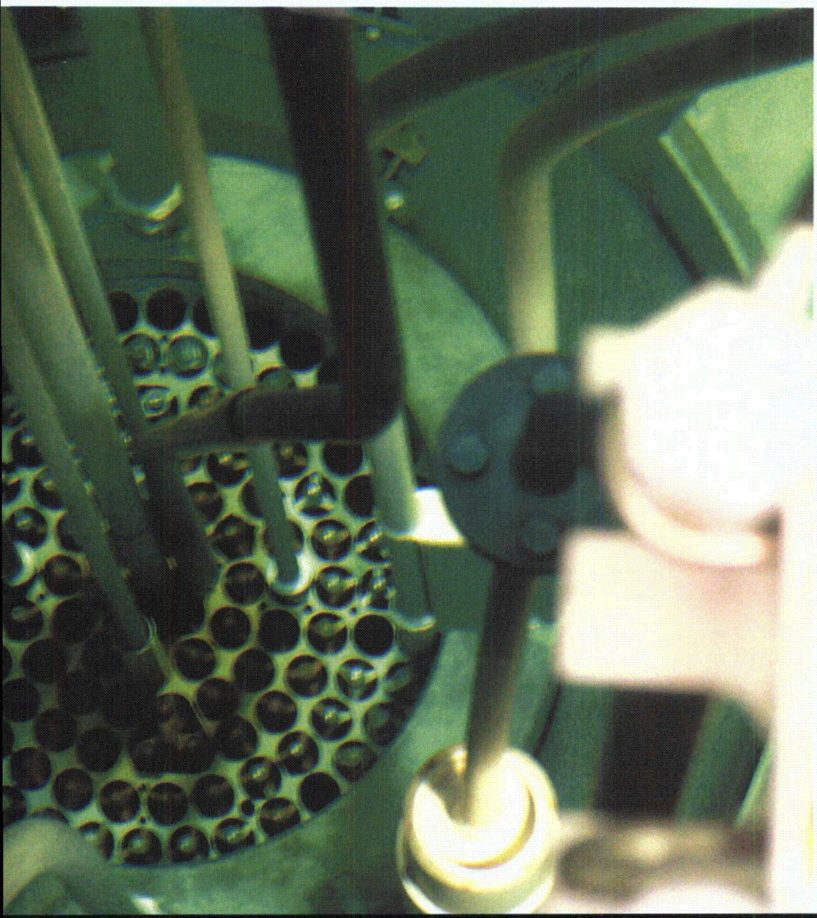
III - Facilities

The reactor is licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to operate at a maximum steady state power of 1.1 MW and can also be pulsed up to a peak power of about 2500 MW.

Research Reactor

The Oregon State University TRIGA Reactor (OSTR) is a water-cooled, swimming pool type research reactor which uses uranium/zirconium hydride fuel elements in a circular grid array. The reactor core is surrounded by a ring of graphite which serves to reflect neutrons back into the core. The core is situated near the bottom of a 22-foot deep water-filled tank, and the tank is surrounded by a concrete bioshield which acts as a radiation shield and structural support.

The OSTR has a number of different irradiation facilities including a pneumatic transfer tube, a rotating rack, a thermal column, four beam ports, five sample holding (dummy) fuel elements for special in-core irradiations, an in-core irradiation tube, and a cadmium-lined in-core irradiation tube for experiments requiring a high energy neutron flux.



The **pneumatic transfer facility** enables samples to be inserted and removed from the core in four to five seconds. Consequently this facility is normally used for neutron activation analysis involving short-lived radionuclides. On the other hand, the **rotating rack** is used for much longer irradiation of samples (e.g., hours). The rack consists of a circular array of 40 tubular positions, each of which can hold two sample tubes. Rotation of the rack ensures that each sample will receive an identical irradiation.

The reactor's **thermal column** consists of a large stack of graphite blocks which slows down neutrons from the reactor core in order to increase thermal neutron activation of samples. Over 99% of the neutrons in the thermal column are thermal neutrons. Graphite blocks are removed from the thermal column to enable samples to be positioned inside for irradiation.

The **beam ports** are tubular penetrations in the reactor's main concrete shield which enable neutron and gamma radiation to stream from the core when a beam port's shield plugs are removed. The neutron radiography facility utilized the tangential beam port (beam port #3) to produce ASTM E545 category I radiography capability. The other beam ports are available for a variety of experiments.

If samples to be irradiated require a large neutron fluence, especially from higher energy neutrons, they may be inserted into a dummy fuel element. This device will then be placed into one of the core's inner grid positions which would normally be occupied by a fuel element. Similarly samples can be placed in the **in-core irradiation tube (ICIT)** which can be inserted in the same core location.

The **cadmium-lined in-core irradiation tube (CLICIT)** enables samples to be irradiated in a high flux region near the center of the core. The cadmium lining in the facility eliminates thermal neutrons and thus permits sample exposure to higher energy neutrons only. The cadmium-lined end of this air-filled aluminum irradiation tube is inserted into an inner grid position of the reactor core which would normally be occupied by a fuel element. It is the same as the ICIT except for the presence of the cadmium lining.

The two main uses of the OSTR are instruction and research.

Instruction

Instructional use of the reactor is twofold. First, it is used significantly for classes in Nuclear Engineering, Radiation Health Physics, and Chemistry at both the graduate and undergraduate levels to demonstrate numerous principles which have been presented in the classroom. Basic neutron behavior is the same in small reactors as it is in large power reactors, and many demonstrations and instructional experiments can be performed using the OSTR which cannot be carried out with a commercial power reactor. Shorter-term demonstration experiments are also performed for many undergraduate students in Physics, Chemistry, and Biology classes, as well as for visitors from other universities and colleges, from high schools, and from public groups.

The second instructional application of the OSTR involves educating reactor operators, operations managers, and health physicists. The OSTR is in a unique position to provide such education since curricula must include hands-on experience at an operating reactor and in associated laboratories. The many types of educational programs that the Radiation Center provides are more fully described in Part VI of this report.

During this reporting period the OSTR accommodated a number of different OSU academic classes and other academic programs. In addition, portions of classes from other Oregon universities were also supported by the OSTR.

Research

The OSTR is a unique and valuable tool for a wide variety of research applications and serves as an excellent source of neutrons and/or gamma radiation. The most commonly used experimental technique requiring reactor use is instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA). This is a particularly sensitive method of elemental analysis which is described in more detail in Part VI.

The OSTR's irradiation facilities provide a wide range of neutron flux levels and neutron flux qualities which are sufficient to meet the needs of most researchers. This is true not only for INAA, but also for other experimental purposes such as the $^{39}Ar/^{40}Ar$ ratio and fission track methods of age dating samples.

Analytical Equipment

The Radiation Center has a large variety of radiation detection instrumentation. This equipment is upgraded as necessary, especially the gamma ray spectrometers with their associated computers and germanium detectors. Additional equipment for classroom use and an extensive inventory of portable radiation detection instrumentation are also available.

Radiation Center nuclear instrumentation receives intensive use in both teaching and research applications. In addition, service projects also use these systems and the combined use often results in 24-hour per day schedules for many of the analytical instruments. Use of Radiation Center equipment extends beyond that located at the Center and instrumentation may be made available on a loan basis to OSU researchers in other departments.

Radioisotope Irradiation Sources

The Radiation Center is equipped with a 1,644 curie (as of 7/27/01) Gammacell 220 ^{60}Co irradiator which is capable of delivering high doses of gamma radiation over a range of dose rates to a variety of materials.

Typically, the irradiator is used by researchers wishing to perform mutation and other biological effects studies; studies in the area of radiation chemistry; dosimeter testing; sterilization of food materials, soils, sediments, biological specimen, and other media; gamma radiation damage studies; and other such applications. In addition to the ^{60}Co irradiator, the Center is also equipped with a variety of smaller ^{60}Co, ^{137}Cs, ^{226}Ra, plutonium-beryllium, and other isotopic sealed sources of various radioactivity levels which are available for use as irradiation sources.

During this reporting period there was a diverse group of projects using the ^{60}Co irradiator. These projects included the irradiation of a variety of biological materials including different types of seeds.

In addition, the irradiator was used for sterilization of several media and the evaluation of the radiation effects on different materials. Table III.1 provides use data for the Gammacell 220 irradiator.

Laboratories and Classrooms

The Radiation Center is equipped with a number of different radioactive material laboratories designed to accommodate research projects and classes offered by various OSU academic departments or off-campus groups.

Instructional facilities available at the Center include a laboratory especially equipped for teaching radiochemistry and a nuclear instrumentation teaching laboratory equipped with modular sets of counting equipment which can be configured to accommodate a variety of experiments involving the measurement of many types of radiation. The Center also has two student computer rooms.

In addition to these dedicated instructional facilities, many other research laboratories and pieces of specialized equipment are regularly used for teaching. In particular, classes are routinely given access to gamma spectrometry equipment located in Center laboratories. A number of classes also regularly use the OSTR and the Reactor Bay as an integral part of their instructional coursework.

There are two classrooms in the Radiation Center which are capable of holding about 35 and 18 students. In addition, there are two smaller conference rooms and a library suitable for graduate classes and thesis examinations. As a service to the student body, the Radiation Center also provides an office area for the student chapters of the American Nuclear Society and the Health Physics Society.

This reporting period saw continued high utilization of the Radiation Center's thermal hydraulics laboratory. This laboratory is being used by Nuclear Engineering faculty members to accommodate a one-quarter scale model of the Palisades Nuclear Power reactor. The multi-million dollar advanced plant experimental (APEX) facility was fully utilized by the U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to provide licensing data and to test safety systems in "beyond design basis" accidents. The fully scaled, integral model APEX facility uses electrical heating elements to simulate the fuel elements, operates at 450°F and 400 psia, and responds at twice real time. It is the only facility of its type in the world and is owned by the U. S. Department of Energy and operated by OSU. In addition, a new building, Advanced Thermal Hydraulics Research Laboratory (ATHRL) was constructed next to the Reactor Building in 1998.

All of the laboratories and classrooms are used extensively during the academic year. A listing of courses accommodated at the Radiation Center during this reporting period along with their enrollments is given in Table III.2.

Instrument Repair & Calibration Facility

The Radiation Center has a facility for the repair and calibration of essentially all types of radiation monitoring instrumentation. This includes instruments for the detection and measurement of alpha, beta, gamma, and neutron radiation. It encompasses both high range instruments for measuring intense radiation fields and low range instruments used to measure environmental levels of radioactivity.

The Center's instrument repair and calibration facility is used regularly throughout the year and is absolutely essential to the continued operation of the many different programs carried out at the Center. In addition, the absence of any comparable facility in the state has led to a greatly expanded instrument calibration program for the Center, including calibration of essentially all radiation detection instruments used by state and federal agencies in the state of Oregon. This includes instruments used on the OSU campus and all other institutions in the Oregon University System, plus instruments from the Oregon Health Division's Radiation Protection Services, the Oregon Department of Energy, the Oregon Public Utilities Commission, the Oregon Health Sciences University, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Library

The Radiation Center has a library containing a significant collections of texts, research reports, and videotapes relating to nuclear science, nuclear engineering, and radiation protection.

The Radiation Center is also a regular recipient of a great variety of publications from commercial publishers in the nuclear field, from many of the professional nuclear societies, from the U. S. Department of Energy, the U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and other federal agencies. Therefore, the Center library maintains a current collection of leading nuclear research and regulatory documentation. In addition, the Center has a collection of a number of nuclear power reactor Safety Analysis Reports and Environmental Reports specifically prepared by utilities for their facilities.

The Center maintains an up-to-date set of reports from such organizations as the International Commission on Radiological Protection, the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, and the International Commission on Radiological Units. Sets of the current U.S. Code of Federal Regulations for the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the U.S. Department of Transportation, and other appropriate federal agencies, plus regulations of various state regulatory agencies are also available at the Center.

The Radiation Center videotape library has over one hundred tapes on nuclear engineering, radiation protection, and radiological emergency response topics. In addition, the Radiation Center uses videotapes for most of the technical orientations which are required for personnel working with radiation and radioactive materials. These tapes reproduced, recorded, and edited by Radiation Center staff, using the Center's videotape equipment and the facilities of the OSU Communication Media Center.

The Radiation Center library is used mainly to provide reference material on an as-needed basis. It receives extensive use during the academic year. In addition, the orientation videotapes are used intensively during the beginning of each term and periodically thereafter.

Table III.1
Gammacell 220 ^{60}Co Irradiator Use

Purpose of Irradiation	Samples	Dose Range (rads)	Number of Irradiations	Use Time (hours)
Sterilization	chitosan, soil, wood, seeds, bone cement	$4.0x10^3$ to $2.5x10^6$	44	3038
Material Evaluation	silcon powder, silcon polymers	$3.0x10^5$ to $3.0x10^5$	6	36
Botanical Studies	tomato seeds, seeds, pollen, plant material, onions, flower seeds	$5.0x10^3$ to $7.5x10^4$	33	19
Totals			83	3093

Table III.2

Student Enrollment in Courses Which are Taught or Partially Taught at the Radiation Center

Course #	CREDIT	COURSE TITLE	Number of Students			
			Summer 2007	Fall 2007	Winter 2008	Spring 2008
NE/ RHP 114*	2	Introduction to Nuclear Engineering and Radiation Health Physics		38		
NE/ RHP 115	2	Introduction to Nuclear Engineering and Radiation Health Physics			33	
NE/ RHP 116*	2	Introduction to Nuclear Engineering and Radiation Health Physics				38
NE/ RHP 234	4	Nuclear and Radiation Physics I		42		
NE/ RHP 235	4	Nuclear and Radiation Physics II			37	
NE/ RHP 236*	4	Nuclear Radiation Detection & Instrumentation				33
NE 311	4	Intro to Thermal Fluids		24	5	
NE 312	4	Thermodynamics			15	7
NE 319	3	Societal Aspects of Nuclear technology			56	
NE 331	4	Intro to Fluid Mechanics			17	4
NE 332	4	Heat Transfer		3		17
NE/RHP 401/501/601	1-16	Research	14	10	8	6
NE/RHP 405/505/605	1-16	Reading and Conference	3	2	1	3
NE/RHP 406/506/606	1-16	Projects	1	1	1	3
NE/RHP 407/507/607	1	Nuclear Engineering Seminar		56	58	47
NE/ RHP 410/510/610	1-12	Internship			2	2
NE/ RHP 415/515	2	Nuclear Rules and Regulations		63		
NE 451/551	4	Neutronic Analysis		12		
NE 452/552	4	Neutronic Analysis			15	
NE 457		Neuclear Reactor Lab				9
NE 467/567	4	Nuclear Reactor Thermal Hydraulics		9		
NE 667	4	Nuclear Reactor Thermal Hydraulics				1
NE 474/574	4	Nuclear System Design I			9	
NE 475/575	4	Nuclear System Design II				8
NE/RHP 479	1-4	Individual Design Project				
NE/RHP 481	4	Radiation Protection		35		

Table III.2 (continued)
Student Enrollment in Courses Which are Taught or Partially Taught at the Radiation Center

Course #	CREDIT	COURSE TITLE	Number of Students Summer 2007	Fall 2007	Winter 2008	Spring 2008
NE/RHP 482/582*	4	Applied Radiation Safety			37	
RHP 483/583	4	Radiation Biology			43	
RHP 488/588*	3	Radioecology		44		
NE/RHP 490/590	4	Internal Dosimetry	7			55
NE/RHP 499	1-16	St/Environmental Aspects Nuclear Systems				
NE/RHP 503/603	1	Thesis	17	29	24	27
NE/ RHP 516*	4	Radiochemistry	7			10
NE 526	3	Numerical Methods for Engineering Analysis			14	
NE/RHP 531	3	Nuclear Physics for Engineers and Scientists		47		
NE/RHP 535	3	External Dosimetry & Radiation Shielding				55
NE/RHP 536*		Advanced Radiation Detection & Measurement	11		16	
NE/RHP 537		Digital Spectrometer Design				3
MP 541		Diagnostic Imaging Physics				9
NE 550	3	Nuclear Medicine				42
NE 553*	3	Advanced Nuclear Reactor Physics				1
NE 599	1	ST/Nuclear Reactor Analysis: Criticality Safety				
NE 568	3	Nuclear Reactor Safety		9		
Course From Other OSU Departments						
CH 123*		General Chemistry				638
CH 222*	5	General Chemistry (Science Majors)			615	
CH 225H*	5	Honors General Chemistry			24	
CH 462*	3	Experimental Chemistry II Laboratory			14	
GEO 330*	3	Environmental Conservation		38		
PH 202	5	General Physics			356	
Courses from Other Institutions						
GS 105*	LBCC				20	

ST *Special Topics*
* *OSTR used occasionally for demonstration and/or experiments*
** *OSTR used heavily*

IV- Reactor

During this reporting period, two seperate core fule loadings were used to generate power for the irradiation of samples. Every year hundreds of major service projects take place at the Radiation Center.

Operating Status

During the operating period between July 1, 2008 and June 30, 2009, two separate core fuel loadings were used to generate power for the irradiation of samples. On the original highly enriched (HEU) core 135 MWH of thermal power were produced, while on the new low enriched (LEU) core an additional 849 MWH was generated. The reactor was shut down between 8/4/08 and 10/17/08 to conduct the core conversion. Even with this extended shutdown, a total of 41 MWD of generation was conducted. The original FLIP (HEU) fuel loading yielded a cumulative thermal output of over 1260 MWD between August 1976 and August 2008 before being removed for conversion purposes.

Tables IV.1 through IV.4 provide annual energy production, fuel usage and use requests data on the original 20% enriched and the 70% enriched (FLIP) cores.

A new irradiation facility, the Prompt Gamma Neutron Activation Analysis (PGNAA), was assembled and placed in service expanding our current capability to service additional researchers' needs.

Experiments Performed

During the current reporting period there were nine approved reactor experiments available for use in reactor-related programs. They are:

A-1 Normal TRIGA Operation (No Sample Irradiation).

B-3 Irradiation of Materials in the Standard OSTR Irradiation Facilities.

B-11 Irradiation of Materials Involving Specific Quantities of Uranium and Thorium in the Standard OSTR Irradiation Facilities.

B-12 Exploratory Experiments.

B-23 Studies Using TRIGA Thermal Column.

B-29 Reactivity Worth of Fuel.

B-31 TRIGA Flux Mapping.

B-33 Irradiation of Combustible Liquids in Rotating Rack.

B-34 Irradiation of enriched uranium in the Neutron Radiography Facility.

B-35 Irradiation of enriched uranium in the PGNAA Facility.

Of these available experiments, five were used during the reporting period. Table IV.5 provides information related to the frequency of use and the general purpose of their use.

Inactive Experiments

Presently 33 experiments are in the inactive file. This consists of experiments which have been performed in the past and may be reactivated. Many of these experiments are now performed under the more general experiments listed in the previous section. The following list identifies these inactive experiments.

A-2 Measurement of Reactor Power Level via Mn Activation.

A-3 Measurement of Cd Ratios for Mn, In, and Au in Rotating Rack.

A-4 Neutron Flux Measurements in TRIGA.

A-5 Copper Wire Irradiation.

A-6 In-core Irradiation of LiF Crystals.

A-7 Investigation of TRIGA's Reactor Bath Water Temperature Coefficient and High Power Level Power Fluctuation.

B-1 Activation Analysis of Stone Meteorites, Other Meteorites, and Terrestrial Rocks.

B-2 Measurements of Cd Ratios of Mn, In, and Au in Thermal Column.

B-4 Flux Mapping.

B-5 In-core Irradiation of Foils for Neutron Spectral Measurements.

B-6 Measurements of Neutron Spectra in External Irradiation Facilities.

B-7 Measurements of Gamma Doses in External Irradiation Facilities.

B-8 Isotope Production.

B-9 Neutron Radiography.

B-10 Neutron Diffraction.

B-13 This experiment number was changed to A-7.

B-14 Detection of Chemically Bound Neutrons.

B-15 This experiment number was changed to C-1.

B-16 Production and Preparation of ^{18}F.

B-17 Fission Fragment Gamma Ray Angular Correlations.

B-18 A Study of Delayed Status (n, γ) Produced Nuclei.

B-19 Instrument Timing via Light Triggering.

B-20 Sinusoidal Pile Oscillator.

B-21 Beam Port #3 Neutron Radiography Facility.

B-22 Water Flow Measurements Through TRIGA Core.

B-24 General Neutron Radiography.

B-25 Neutron Flux Monitors.

B-26 Fast Neutron Spectrum Generator.

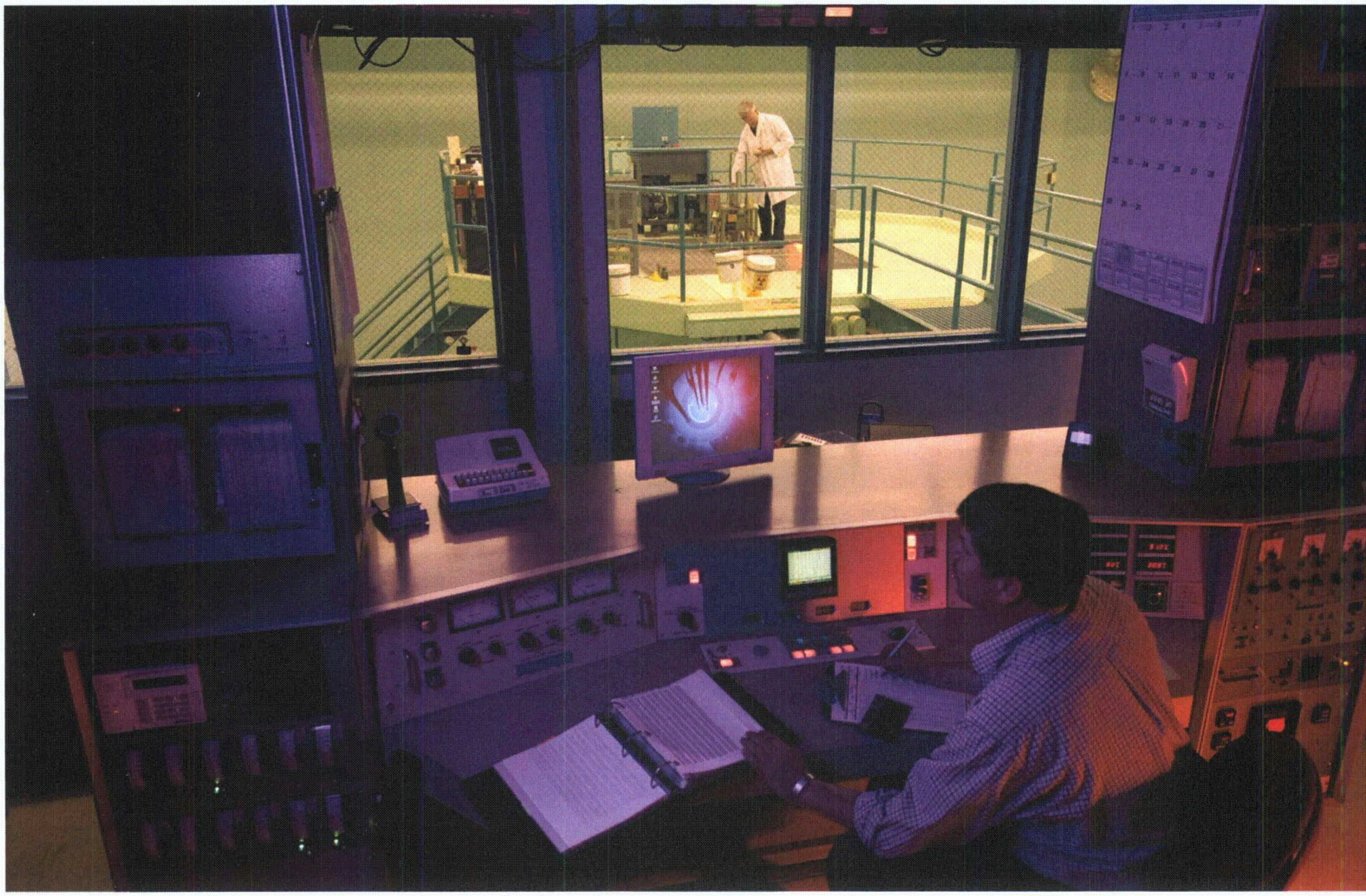
B-27 Neutron Flux Determination Adjacent to the OSTR Core.

B-28 Gamma Scan of Sodium (TED) Capsule.

B-30 NAA of Jet, Diesel, and Furnace Fuels.

B-32 Argon Production Facility

C-1 PuO_2 Transient Experiment.



Unplanned Shutdowns

There were seven unplanned reactor shutdowns during the current reporting period. Table IV.6 details these events.

Changes Pursuant to10 CFR 50-59

Two new safety evaluations were performed in support of reactor operations. These included:

08-03, OSTROP 29, Reactor Re-Start with LEU 30/20 Fuel

Description

This is a new procedure written to allow the return to power of the OSTR using our low enriched conversion fuel.

08-04, Upgrade of the B-3 Experiment

Description

This change expanded experiment B-3 to include the use of beam ports and to clean up redundant language. Previously the use of beam ports was covered only in OSTROP-10, Operating Procedures for Reactor Experiments. This places all irradiation facilities under one experiment.

09-01, Irradiation of Enriched Uranium in the Prompt Gamma Neutron Activation Analaysis (PGNAA) Facility

Description

This safety evaluation created a new experiment designated as B-35 which is similar to B34, but permitted the irradiation of enriched uranium in the PGNAA facility.

Surveillance and Maintenance

Non-Routine Maintenance

July 2008

- Replaced the Stack particulate electronics module due to a transistor failure.
- Modified the reactor bay supply fan drive pulley to increase airflow and lower bay differential pressure.

August 2008

- Shut down reactor for conversion.
- Replaced supply fan cooling coils after solder repair.
- Removed wooden beam tube plug from beam port 1.

September 2008

- Replaced stack monitor vacuum pump motor.
- Repaired broken reactor bay exhaust fan belt safety shroud.
- Replaced secondary cooling system piping with stainless steel.
- Core fuel conversion "completed."

October 2008

- Replaced wooden beam tube plugs with polyethylene in beam ports 1 and 2.

January 2009

- Relocated bay supply ventilation temperature detector to correct effects of poorly mixed post heating coil air.
- Completed installation of the reactor building security fence.

April 2009

- Installed a new 25kW emergency generator and relocated power feed to reactor secondary system loads.

May 2009

- Replaced 5 drive belts on the north cooling tower fan
- Shipped HEU fuel to INL.

June 2009

- Replaced flooring in control room and adjacent conference room.

Table IV.1
OSTR Operating Statistics

Operational Data	HEU Flip Fuel Core July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2009	LEU 30/20 Fuel Core July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2009
Operating Hours (critical)	143	946
Megawatt Hours	135	849
Megawatt Days	5.6	35.4
Grams ^{235}U Used	8	49
Hours at Full Power	134	841
Number of Fuel Elements Added(+) or Removed(-)	-77 HEU	+90 LEU
	-3 FFLR	+3 FFLR
Number of Irradiation Requests	46	188

Table IV.2
Present OSTR Operating Statistics

Operational Data For FLIP Core	Annual Values (2008/2009)		Cumulative Values for Each Core	
	HEU	LEU	HEU	LEU
MWH of energy produced	135	849	30,277	849
MWD of energy produced	5.6	35.4	1,260.1	35.4
Grams ^{235}U used	8	49	1586	49
Number of fuel elements added to (+) or removed(-) from the core	0	+90	-77+3 FFCR(1)	90
Number of pulses	3	45	1,468	45
Hours reactor critical	143	946	30,641	946
Hours at full power (1 MW)	134	841	29,721	841
Number of startup and shutdown checks	68	184	8,724	184
Number of irradiation requests processed	46	188	10,331	188
Number of samples irradiated	150	504	122,022	504

(1) Fuel Follower Control Rod. These numbers represent the core loading at the end of this reporting period.

Table IV.3
OSTR Use Time in Terms of Specific Use Categories

OSTR Use Category	Annual Values (hours)	Cumulative Values (hours)
Teaching (departmental and others)	36.5	13,437.5
OSU Research	875	12,938
Off Campus research	2,041	29,544
Demonstrations	3	5
Reactor preclude time	1,230	27,540
Facility time(1)	0	7,191
Total Reactor Use Time	4,185.5	90,889.5

(1) The time OSTR spent operating to meet NRC facility license requirements .

Table IV.4
OSTR Multiple Use Time

Number of Users	Annual Values (hours)	Cumulative Values (hours)
Two	209	7,072
Three	322	2,860
Four	192	1,337
Five	105	369
Six	22.5	97.5
Seven	4	23
Total Multiple Use Time	854.5	11,758.5

Table IV.5
Use of OSTR Reactor Experiments

Experiment Number	Research	Teaching	Other	Total
A-1	21	1	0	22
B-3	146	34	0	180
B-12	4	0	0	4
B-31	26	0	0	26
B-35	1	0	0	1
Total	198	35	0	233(1)

(1) One irradiation cancelled (total of 234 issued)

Table IV.6
Unplanned Reactor Shutdowns and Scrams

Type of Event	Number of Occurrences	Cause of Event
Safe Channel Scram	1	High power SCRAM during rod repositioning following Square Wave operation.
Period Scram	1	Improper switch sequence during performance of Square Wave operation.
Safe Channel Scram	2	Post conversion power calibration oscillations due to gas generation in-core.
All Scram Channels	1	Inverter power supply transient.
Period Scram	1	Rapid power increase during approach to critical conditions.
Manual Reactor Shutdown	1	Suspected propane leak building evacuation.

Figure IV.1
Monthly Surveillance and Maintenance (Sample Form)

OSTROP 13, Rev. LEU-1 Surveillance & Maintenance for the Month of ____________________

	SURVEILLANCE & MAINTENANCE [SHADE INDICATES LICENSE REQUIREMENT]	LIMITS	AS FOUND	TARGET DATE	DATE NOT TO BE EXCEEDED *	DATE COMPLETED	REMARKS & INITIALS
1	REACTOR TANK HIGH AND LOW WATER LEVEL ALARMS	MAXIMUM MOVEMENT ± 3 INCHES	UP:________INCHES DN:________INCHES ANN:__________				
2	BULK WATER TEMPERATURE ALARM CHECK	FUNCTIONAL					
3	CHANNEL TEST OF REACTOR TOP CAM AND STACK CAM	3600±100 cpm	Rx Top______ Stack ______	—	—	—	—
4.A	MEASUREMENT OF REACTOR PRIMARY WATER CONDUCTIVITY	<5 µmho\cm					
4.B	PRIMARY WATER Ph MEASUREMENT	MIN: 5 MAX: 8.5					
5	BULK SHIELD TANK WATER Ph MEASUREMENT	MIN: 5 MAX: 8.5					
6	CHANGE LAZY SUSAN FILTER	FILTER CHANGED					
7	REACTOR TOP CAM OIL LEVEL CHECK	OSTROP 13.10	NEED OIL?______				
8	PROPANE TANK LIQUID LEVEL CHECK	> 50%					
9	PRIMARY PUMP BEARINGS OIL LEVEL CHECK	OSTROP 13.13	NEED OIL?______				
10	WATER MONITOR CHECK						

* Date not to be exceeded is only applicable to shaded items. It is equal to the time completed last month plus six weeks.

Figure IV.2
Quarterly Surveillance and Maintenance (Sample Form)

OSTROP 14, Rev. LEU-1

Surveillance & Maintenance for the 1st / 2nd / 3rd / 4th Quarter of 20____

	SURVEILLANCE & MAINTENANCE [SHADE INDICATES LICENSE REQUIREMENT]	LIMITS	AS FOUND	TARGET DATE	DATE NOT TO BE EXCEEDED*	DATE COMPLETED	REMARKS & INITIALS
1	REACTOR OPERATION COMMITTEE (ROC) AUDIT	QUARTERLY					
2	QUARTERLY ROC MEETING	QUARTERLY					
3	NOT CURRENTLY USED	N/A					N/A
4	ERP INSPECTIONS	QUARTERLY					
5	NOT CURRENTLY USED	N/A					N/A
6	ROTATING RACK CHECK FOR UNKNOWN SAMPLES	EMPTY					
7	WATER MONITOR ALARM CHECK	FUNCTIONAL					
8	STACK MONITOR CHECKS (OIL DRIVE MOTORS, H.V. READINGS)	MOTORS OILED					
		PART: 1150 V ± 50	____V				
		GAS: 900 V ± 50	____V				
9	CHECK FILTER TAPE SPEED ON STACK MONITOR	1"/HR ± 0.2					
10	INCORPORATE 50.59 & ROCAS INTO DOCUMENTATION	QUARTERLY					
11	STACK MONITOR ALARM CIRCUIT CHECKS	ALARM ON CONTACT					
12	ARM SYSTEM ALARM CHECKS	FUNCTIONAL					

CHAN	1	2	3S	3E	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
AUD														
LIGHT														
PANEL														
ANN														

Figure IV.2 (continued)
Quarterly Surveillance and Maintenance (Sample Form)

OSTROP 14, Rev. LEU-1		Surveillance & Maintenance for the 1st / 2nd / 3rd / 4th Quarter of 20_____					
SURVEILLANCE & MAINTENANCE [SHADE INDICATES LICENSE REQUIREMENT]		LIMITS	AS FOUND	TARGET DATE	DATE NOT TO BE EXCEEDED*	DATE COMPLETED	REMARKS & INITIALS
13	OPERATOR LOG	a) ≥4 hours: at console (RO) or as Rx. Sup. (SRO) b) Complete Operating Exercise	a) TIME	b) OPERATING EXERCISE			

* Date not be exceeded only applies to shaded items. It is equal to the date completed last quarter plus four months.

Figure IV.3

Semi-Annual Surveillance and Maintenance (Sample Form)

OSTROP 15, Rev. LEU-1 — Surveillance & Maintenance for the 1st / 2nd Half of 20______

	SURVEILLANCE & MAINTENANCE [SHADE INDICATES LICENSE REQUIREMENT]		LIMITS	AS FOUND	TARGET DATE	DATE NOT TO BE EXCEEDED*	DATE COMPLETED	REMARKS & INITIALS
1	FUNCTIONAL CHECKS OF REACTOR INTERLOCKS	NEUTRON SOURCE COUNT RATE INTERLOCK	NO WITHDRAW					
			≥5 cps					
		TRANSIENT ROD AIR INTERLOCK	NO PULSE					
		PULSE PROHIBIT ABOVE 1 kW	≥1 kW					
		TWO ROD WITHDRAWAL PROHIBIT	1 only					
		PULSE MODE ROD MOVEMENT INTERLOCK	NO MOVEMENT					
		MAXIMUM PULSE REACTIVITY INSERTION LIMIT	≤ $2.50					
		PULSE INTERLOCK ON RANGE SWITCH	NO PULSE					
2	SAFETY CIRCUIT TEST	PERIOD SCRAM	≥3 sec					
3	NOT CURENTLY USED							
4	TEST PULSE	PULSE # ________ $______________ ______________MW ______________°C	≤20% CHANGE	PULSE # ______ $____________ ____________MW ____________°C				
5	NOT CURRENTLY USED							N/A
6	NOT CURRENTLY USED							N/A
7	NOT CURRENTLY USED							N/A

*Date not to be exceeded is only applicable to shaded items. It is equal to the date last time plus 7 1/2 months.

Figure IV.3 (continued)
Semi-Annual Surveillance and Maintenance (Sample Form)

OSTROP 15, Rev. LEU-1 — Surveillance & Maintenance for the 1st / 2nd Half of 20______

	SURVEILLANCE & MAINTENANCE [SHADE INDICATES LICENSE REQUIREMENT]		LIMITS	AS FOUND	TARGET DATE	DATE NOT TO BE EXCEEDED*	DATE COMPLETED	REMARKS & INITIALS
8	CLEANING & LUBRICATION OF TRANSIENT ROD CARRIER INTERNAL BARREL							
9	LUBRICATION OF BALL-NUT DRIVE ON TRANSIENT ROD CARRIER							
10	LUBRICATION OF THE ROTATING RACK BEARINGS		10W OIL					
11	CONSOLE CHECK LIST		OSTROP 15.XI					
12	INVERTER MAINTENANCE		See User Manual					
13	STANDARD CONTROL ROD MOTOR CHECKS		LO-17 Bodine Oil					
14	ION CHAMBER RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS WITH MEGGAR INDUCED VOLTAGE	SAFETY CHANNEL	NONE (Info Only)					
		%POWER CHANNEL	NONE (Info Only)					
15	FISSION CHAMBER RESISTANCE CALCULATION $R = \frac{800\ V}{\Delta I}$	@ 100 V. I = ____________ AMPS @ 900 V. I = ____________ AMPS ΔI = ____________ AMPS R = ____________ Ω	NONE (Info Only)					
16	FUNCTIONAL CHECK OF HOLDUP TANK WATER LEVEL ALARMS		OSTROP 15.XVIII	HIGH _______ FULL_______				
17	INSPECTION OF THE PNEUMATIC TRANSFER SYSTEM	BRUSH INSPECTION						
		SOLENOID VALVE INSPECTION	FUNCTIONAL					
		SAMPLE INSERTION TIME CHECK	≤6 SECONDS					

*Date not to be exceeded is only applicable to shaded items. It is equal to the date last time plus 7 1/2 months.

Figure IV.4
Annual Surveillance and Maintenance (Sample Form)

OSTROP 16, Rev. LEU-1 — Annual Surveillance and Maintenance for 20______

	SURVEILLANCE AND MAINTENANCE [SHADE INDICATES LICENSE REQUIREMENT]		LIMITS	AS FOUND	TARGET DATE	DATE NOT TO BE EXCEEDED*	DATE COMPLETED	REMARKS & INITIALS
1	BIENNIAL INSPECTION OF CONTROL RODS:	FFCRS	OSTROP 12.0					
		TRANS						
2	ANNUAL REPORT		NOV 1		OCT 1	NOV 1		
3	CONTROL ROD CALIBRATION:	NORMAL	OSTROP 9.0					
		CLICIT						
		ICIT/DUMMY						
4	REACTOR POWER CALIBRATION		OSTROP 8.0					
5	CALIBRATION OF REACTOR TANK WATER TEMP TEMPERATURE METERS		OSTROP 16.5					
6	CONTINUOUS AIR MONITOR CALIBRATION:	Particulate Monitor	RCHPP 18					
		Gas Monitor						
7	STACK MONITOR CALIBRATION	Particulate Monitor	RCHPP 18 & 26					
		Gas Monitor						
8	AREA RADIATION MONITOR CALIBRATION		RCHPP 18.0					
9	DECOMMISSIONING COST UPDATE		N/A	N/A		AUGUST 1		

* Date not be exceeded is only applicable to shaded items. It is equal to the date completed last year plus 15 months.
For biennial license requirements, it is equal to the date completed last time plus 2 1/2 years.

Figure IV.4 (continued)
Annual Surveillance and Maintenance (Sample Form)

OSTROP 16, Rev. LEU-1 | Annual Surveillance and Maintenance for 20______

	SURVEILLANCE AND MAINTENANCE [SHADE INDICATES LICENSE REQUIREMENT]		LIMITS	AS FOUND	TARGET DATE	DATE NOT TO BE EXCEEDED*	DATE COMPLETED	REMARKS & INITIALS
10	SNM PHYSICAL INVENTORY							
11	MATERIAL BALANCE REPORTS							
12	STANDARD CONTROL ROD DRIVE INSPECTION							
13	CORE EXCESS		≤$7.55	NORMAL ___ ICIT ___ CLICIT ___				
14	EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN	CFD TRAINING						
		GOOD SAM TRAINING						
		ERP REVIEW						
		ERP DRILL						
		FIRST AID FOR:						
		FIRST AID FOR:						
		EVACUATION DRILL						
		AUTO EVAC ANNOUNCEMENT TEST						
		ERP EQUIPMENT INVENTORY						
		BIENNIAL SUPPORT AGREEMENTS						
15	PHYSICAL SECURITY PLAN	OSP/DPS TRAINING						
		PSP REVIEW						
		PSP DRILL						
		LOCK/SAFE COMBO CHANGES						
		AUTHORIZATION LIST UPDATE						
		SPOOF MEASUREMENTS						

* Date not be exceeded is only applicable to shaded items. It is equal to the date completed last year plus 15 months.
For biennial license requirements, it is equal to the date completed last time plus 2 1/2 years.

Figure IV.4 (continued)

Annual Surveillance and Maintenance (Sample Form)

OSTROP 16, Rev. LEU-1 — Annual Surveillance and Maintenance for 20____

No.	Item		TRANS	SAFE	SHIM	REG	Requirement					
16	KEY INVENTORY						ANNUAL					
17	CONTROL ROD WITHDRAWAL INSERTION & SCRAM TIMES	SCRAM					≤2 sec					
		W/D					<50 sec					
		INSERT					≤50 sec					
18	REACTOR BAY VENTILLATION SYSTEM SHUTDOWN TEST						DAMPERS CLOSE IN ≤5 SECONDS		1st Floor _____ 2nd Floor _____			
19	CALIBRATION OF THE FUEL ELEMENT TEMPERATURE CHANNEL						Per Checksheet					
20	FUEL ELEMENT INSPECTION FOR SELECTED ELEMENTS											
21	REACTOR TANK AND CORE COMPONENT INSPECTION						NO WHITE SPOTS					
22	EMERGENCY LIGHT LOAD TEST						RCHPP 18.0					

No.	REACTOR OPERATOR LICENSE CONDITIONS	ANNUAL REQUALIFICATION				BIENNIAL MEDICAL		EVERY 6 YEARS LICENSE		
		WRITTEN EXAM		OPERATING TEST				APPLICATION		EXPIRATION DATE
	OPERATOR NAME	DATE DUE	DATE PASSED	DATE DUE	DATE PASSED	DATE DUE	DATE COMPLETED	DUE DATE	DATE MAILED	
23										
24	NEUTRON RADIOGRAPHY FACILITY INTERLOCKS									

* Date not be exceeded is only applicable to shaded items. It is equal to the date completed last year plus 15 months.
For biennial license requirements, it is equal to the date completed last time plus 2 1/2 years.

V- Radiation Protection

The purpose of the radiation protection program is to ensure the safe use of radiation and radioactive material in the Center's teaching, research, and service activities.

Introduction

The radiaton protection program strives to ensure the fulfillment of all regulatory requirements of the State of Oregon, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and other regulatory agencies. The comprehensive nature of the program is shown in Table V.1, which lists the program's major radiation protection requirements and the performance frequency for each item.

The radiation protection program is implemented by a staff consisting of a Senior Health Physicist, a Health Physicist, and several part-time Health Physics Monitors (see Part II). Assistance is also provided by the reactor operations group, the neutron activation analysis group, the Scientific Instrument Technician, and the Radiation Center Director.

The data contained in the following sections have been prepared to comply with the current requirements of Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Facility License No. R-106 (Docket No. 50-243) and the Technical Specifications contained in that license. The material has also been prepared in compliance with Oregon Department of Energy Rule No. 345-30-010, which requires an annual report of environmental effects due to research reactor operations.

Within the scope of Oregon State University's radiation protection program, it is standard operating policy to maintain all releases of radioactivity to the unrestricted environment and all exposures to radiation and radioactive materials at levels which are consistently "as low as reasonably achievable" (ALARA).

Environmental Releases

The annual reporting requirements in the OSTR Technical Specifications state that the licensee (OSU) shall include "a summary of the nature and amount of radioactive effluents released or discharged to the environs beyond the effective control of the licensee, as measured at, or prior to, the point of such release or discharge." The liquid and gaseous effluents released, and the solid waste generated and transferred are discussed briefly below. Data regarding these effluents are also summarized in detail in the designated tables.

Liquid Effluents Released

Liquid Effluents

Oregon State University has implemented a policy to reduce the volume of radioactive liquid effluents to an absolute minimum. For example, water used during the ion exchanger resin change is now recycled as reactor makeup water. Waste water from Radiation Center laboratories and the OSTR is collected at a holdup tank prior to release to the sanitary sewer. Liquid effluent are analyzed for radioactivity content at the time it is released to the collection point. For this reporting period, the Radiation Center and reactor made three liquid effluent releases to the sanitary sewer. All Radiation Center and reactor facility liquid effluent data pertaining to this release are contained in Table V.2.

Liquid Waste Generated and Transferred

Liquid waste generated from glassware and laboratory experiments is transferred by the campus Radiation Safety Office to its waste processing facility. The annual summary of liquid waste generated and transferred is contained in Table V.3.

Airborne Effluents Released

Airborne effluents are discussed in terms of the gaseous component and the particulate component.

Gaseous Effluents

Gaseous effluents from the reactor facility are monitored by the reactor stack effluent monitor. Monitoring is continuous, i.e., prior to, during, and after reactor operations. It is normal for the reactor facility stack effluent monitor to begin operation as one of the first systems in the morning and to cease operation as one of the last systems at the end of the day. All gaseous effluent data for this reporting period are summarized in Table V.4.

Particulate effluents from the reactor facility are also monitored by the reactor facility stack effluent monitor.

Particulate Effluents

Evaluation of the detectable particulate radioactivity in the stack effluent confirmed its origin as naturally-occurring radon daughter products, within a range of approximately $3x10^{-11}$ µCi/ml to 1×10^{-9} µCi/ml. This particulate radioactivity is predominantly ^{214}Pb and ^{214}Bi, which is not associated with reactor operations.

There was no release of particulate effluents with a half life greater than eight days and therefore the reporting of the average concentration of radioactive particulates with half lives greater than eight days is not applicable.

Solid Waste Released

Data for the radioactive material in the solid waste generated and transferred during this reporting period are summarized in Table V.5 for both the reactor facility and the Radiation Center. Solid radioactive waste is routinely transferred to OSU Radiation Safety. Until this waste is disposed of by the Radiation Safety Office, it is held along with other campus radioactive waste on the University's State of Oregon radioactive materials license.

Solid radioactive waste is disposed of by OSU Radiation Safety by transfer to the University's radioactive waste disposal vendor, Thomas Gray Associates, Inc., for burial at its installation located near Richland, Washington.

Personnel Dose

The OSTR annual reporting requirements specify that the licensee shall present a summary of the radiation exposure received by facility personnel and visitors. The summary includes all Radiation Center personnel who may have received exposure to radiation. These personnel have been categorized into six groups: facility operating personnel, key facility research personnel, facilities services maintenance personnel, students in laboratory classes, police and security personnel, and visitors.

Facility operating personnel include the reactor operations and health physics staff. The dosimeters used to monitor these individuals include quarterly TLD badges, quarterly track-etch/albedo neutron dosimeters, monthly TLD (finger) extremity dosimeters, pocket ion chambers, electronic dosimetry.

Key facility research personnel consist of Radiation Center staff, faculty, and graduate students who perform research using the reactor, reactor-activated materials, or using other research facilities present at the Center. The individual dosimetry requirements for these personnel will vary with the type of research being conducted, but will generally include a quarterly TLD film badge and TLD (finger) extremity dosimeters. If the possibility of neutron exposure exists, researchers are also monitored with a track-etch/ albedo neutron dosimeter.

Facilities Services maintenance personnel are normally issued a gamma sensitive electronic dosimeter as their basic monitoring device. A few Facilities Services personnel who routinely perform maintenance on mechanical or refrigeration equipment are issued a quarterly Xß(γ) TLD badge and other dosimeters as appropriate for the work being performed.

Students attending laboratory classes are issued quarterly Xß(γ) TLD badges, TLD (finger) extremity dosimeters, and track-etch/albedo or other neutron dosimeters, as appropriate.

Students or small groups of students who attend a one-time laboratory demonstration and do not handle radioactive materials are usually issued a gamma sensitive electronic dosimeter. These results are not included with the laboratory class students.

OSU police and security personnel are issued a quarterly Xß(γ) TLD badge to be used during their patrols of the Radiation Center and reactor facility.

Visitors, depending on the locations visited, may be issued a gamma sensitive electronic dosimeters. OSU Radiation Center policy does not normally allow people in the visitor category to become actively involved in the use or handling of radioactive materials.

An annual summary of the radiation doses received by each of the above six groups is shown in Table V.6. There were no personnel radiation exposures in excess of the limits in 10 CFR 20 or State of Oregon regulations during the reporting period.

Facility Survey Data

The OSTR Technical Specifications require an annual summary of the radiation levels and levels of contamination observed during routine surveys performed at the facility. The Center's comprehensive area radiation monitoring program encompasses the Radiation Center as well as the OSTR, and therefore monitoring results for both facilities are reported.

Area Radiation Dosimeters
Area monitoring dosimeters capable of integrating the radiation dose are located at strategic positions throughout the reactor facility and Radiation Center. All of these dosimeters contain at least a standard personnel-type beta-gamma film or TLD pack. In addition, for key locations in the reactor facility and for certain Radiation Center laboratories a CR-39 plastic track-etch neutron detector has also been included in the monitoring package.

The total dose equivalent recorded on the various reactor facility dosimeters is listed in Table V.7 and the total dose equivalent recorded on the Radiation Center area dosimeters is listed in Table V.8. Generally, the characters following the Monitor Radiation Center (MRC) designator show the room number or location.

Routine Radiation and Contamination Surveys
The Center's program for routine radiation and contamination surveys consists of daily, weekly, and monthly measurements throughout the TRIGA reactor facility and Radiation Center. The frequency of these surveys is based on the nature of the radiation work being carried out at a particular location or on other factors which indicate that surveillance over a specific area at a defined frequency is desirable.

The primary purpose of the routine radiation and contamination survey program is to assure regularly scheduled surveillance over selected work areas in the reactor facility and in the Radiation Center, in order to provide current and characteristic data on the status of radiological conditions. A second objective of the program is to assure frequent on-the-spot personal observations (along with recorded data), which will provide advance warning of needed corrections and thereby help to ensure the safe use and handling of radiation sources and radioactive materials. A third objective, which is really derived from successful execution of the first two objectives, is to gather and document information which will help to ensure that all phases of the operational and radiation protection programs are meeting the goal of keeping radiation doses to personnel and releases of radioactivity to the environment "as low as reasonably achievable" (ALARA).

The annual summary of radiation and contamination levels measured during routine facility surveys for the applicable reporting period is given in Table V.9.

Environmental Survey Data

The annual reporting requirements of the OSTR Technical Specifications include "an annual summary of environmental surveys performed outside the facility."

Gamma Radiation Monitoring

On-site Monitoring
Monitors used in the on-site gamma environmental radiation monitoring program at the Radiation Center consist of the reactor facility stack effluent monitor described in Section V and nine environmental monitoring stations.

During this reporting period, each fence environmental station utilized an LiF TLD monitoring packet supplied and processed by Global Dosimetry Solutions, Inc. (GDS), Irvine, California. Each GDS packet contained three LiF TLDs and was exchanged quarterly for a total of 108 samples during the reporting period (9 stations x 3 TLDs per station x 4 quarters). The total number of GDS TLD samples for the reporting period was 108. A summary of the GDS TLD data is also shown in Table V.10.

From Table V.10 it is concluded that the doses recorded by the dosimeters on the TRIGA facility fence can be attributed to natural back-ground radiation, which is about 110 mrem per year for Oregon (Refs. 1, 2).

Off-site Monitoring
The off-site gamma environmental radiation monitoring program consists of twenty monitoring stations surrounding the Radiation Center (see Figure V.1) and six stations located within a 5 mile radius of the Radiation Center.

Each monitoring station is located about four feet above the ground (MRCTE 21 and MRCTE 22 are mounted on the roof of the EPA Laboratory and National Forage Seed Laboratory, respectively). These monitors are exchanged and processed quarterly, and the total number of TLD samples during the current one-year reporting period was 240 (20 stations x 3 chips per station per quarter x 4 quarters per year). The total number of GDS TLD samples for the reporting period was 240. A summary of GDS TLD data for the off-site monitoring stations is given in Table V.11.

After a review of the data in Table V.11, it is concluded that, like the dosimeters on the TRIGA facility fence, all of the doses recorded by the off-site dosimeters can be attributed to natural background radiation, which is about 110 mrem per year for Oregon (Refs. 1, 2).

Soil, Water, and Vegetation Surveys

The soil, water, and vegetation monitoring program consists of the collection and analysis of a limited number of samples in each category on a annual basis. The program monitors highly unlikely radioactive material releases from either the TRIGA reactor facility or the OSU Radiation Center, and also helps indicate the general trend of the radioactivity concentration in each of the various substances sampled. See Figure V.1 for the locations of the sampling stations for grass (G), soil (S), water (W) and rainwater (RW) samples. Most locations are within a 1000 foot radius of the reactor facility and the Radiation Center. In general, samples are collected over a local area having a radius of about ten feet at the positions indicated in Figure V.1.

There are a total of 22 sampling locations: four soil locations, four water locations (when water is available), and fourteen vegetation locations.

The annual concentration of total net beta radioactivity (minus tritium) for samples collected at each environmental soil, water, and vegetation sampling location (sampling station) is listed in Table V.12. Calculation of the total net beta disintegration rate incorporates subtraction of only the counting system background from the gross beta counting rate, followed by application of an appropriate counting system efficiency.

The annual concentrations were calculated using sample results which exceeded the lower limit of detection (LLD), except that sample results which were less than or equal to the LLD were averaged in at the corresponding LLD concentration. Table V.13 gives the concentration and the range of values for each sample category for the current reporting period.

As used in this report, the LLD has been defined as the amount or concentration of radioactive material (in terms of μCi per unit volume or unit mass) in a representative sample, which has a 95% probability of being detected.

Identification of specific radionuclides is not routinely carried out as part of this monitoring program, but would be conducted if unusual radioactivity levels above natural background were detected. However, from Table V.12 it can be seen that the levels of radioactivity detected were consistent with naturally occurring radioactivity and comparable to values reported in previous years.

Radioactive Materials Shipments

A summary of the radioactive material shipments originating from the TRIGA reactor facility, NRC license R-106, is shown in Table V.14. A similar summary for shipments originating from the Radiation Center's State of Oregon radioactive materials license ORE 90005 is shown in Table V.15. A summary of radioactive material shipments exported under Nuclear Regulatory Commission general license 10 CFR 110.23 is shown in Table V.16.

References

1. U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, "Estimates of Ionizing Radiation Doses in the United States, 1960-2000," ORP/CSD 72-1, Office of Radiation Programs, Rockville, Maryland (1972).
2. U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, "Radiological Quality of the Environment in the United States, 1977," EPA 520/1-77-009, Office of Radiation Programs; Washington, D.C. 20460 (1977).

Table V.1

Radiation Protection Program Requirements and Frequencies

Frequency	Radiation Protection Requirement
Daily/Weekly/Monthly	**Perform Routing area radiation/contamination monitoring**
Monthly	Collect and analyze TRIGA primary, secondary, and make-up water. Exchange personnel dosimeters and inside area monitoring dosimeters, and review exposure reports. Inspect laboratories. Calculate previous month's gaseous effluent discharge.
As Required	Process and record solid waste and liquid effluent discharges. Prepare and record radioactive material shipments. Survey and record incoming radioactive materials receipts. Perform and record special radiation surveys. Perform thyroid and urinalysis bioassays. Conduct orientations and training. Issue radiation work permits and provide health physics coverage for maintenance operations.
Quarterly	Prepare, exchange and process environmental TLD packs. Conduct orientations for classes using radioactive materials. Collect and analyze samples from reactor stack effluent line. Exchange personnel dosimeters and inside area monitoring dosimeters, and review exposure reports.
Semi-Annual	Leak test and inventory sealed sources. Conduct floor survey of corridors and reactor bay.
Annual	Calibrate portable radiation monitoring instruments and personnel pocket ion chambers. Calibrate reactor stack effluent monitor, continuous air monitors, remote area radiation monitors, and air samplers. Measure face air velocity in laboratory hoods and exchange dust-stop filters and HEPA filters as necessary. Inventory and inspect Radiation Center emergency equipment. Conduct facility radiation survey of the ^{60}Co irradiators. Conduct personnel dosimeter training. Update decommissioning logbook. Collect and process environmental soil, water, and vegetation samples.

Table V.2

Monthly Summary of Liquid Effluent Release to the Sanitary Sewer[1]

Date of Discharge (Month and Year)	Total Quantity of Radioactivity Released (Curies)	Detectable Radio-Nuclides in the Waste	Specific Activity For Each Detectable Radionuclide in the Waste, Where The Release Concentration Was>1 x 10^{-7} ($\mu Ci\ ml^{-1}$)	Total Quantity of Each Detectable Radionuclide Released in the Waste (Curies)	Average Concentration Of Released Radioactive Material at the Point of Release ($\mu Ci\ ml^{-1}$)	Percent of Applicable Monthly Average Concentration for Released Radioactive Material (%)[2]	Total Volume of Liquid Effluent Released Including Diluent (gal)
August 2008	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	1371
September 2008	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	1857
January 2009	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	1857
May 2009	2.36×10^{-6}	Sb-124	2.94×10^{-7}	2.36×10^{-6}	2.94×10^{-7}	0.42	2121
Annual Total for Radiation Center	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	7206
OSTR Contribution to Above	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(1) The OSU operational policy is to subtract only detector background from the water analysis data and not background radioactivity in the Corvallis city water.
(2) Based on values listed in 10 CFR 20, Appendix B to 20.1001 – 10.2401, Table 3, which are applicable to sewer disposal.

Table V.3

Annual Summary of Liquid Waste Generated and Transferred

Origin of Liquid Waste	Volume of Liquid Waste Packaged(1) (gallons)	Detectable Radionuclides in the Waste	Total Quantity of Radioactivity in the Waste (Curies)	Dates of Waste Pickup for Transfer to the Waste Processing Facility
TRIGA Reactor Facility	4.5	H-3, Na-24, Mn-54, Co-58, Co-60, Zn-65, As-74, Sr-85, Sb-124, P-42, Br-82, Ho-166	1.21×10^{-4}	2/27/09
Radiation Center Laboratories	30	Cl-36	2.3×10^{-6}	8/12/08
TOTAL	**34.5**		**1.23×10^{-4}**	

(1) OSTR and Radiation Center liquid waste is picked up by the Radiation Safety Office for transfer to its waste processing facility for final packaging.

Table V.4

Monthly TRIGA Reactor Gaseous Waste Discharges and Analysis

Month	Total Estimated Activity Released (Curies)	Total Estimated Quantity of Argon-41 Released[(1)] (Curies)	Estimated Atmospheric Diluted Concentration of Argon-41 at Point of Release (μCi/cc)	Fraction of the Technical Specification Annual Average Argon-41 Concentration Limit (%)
July	0.37	0.37	$3.08x10^{-8}$	0.77
August	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0
October	0.07	0.07	$5.91x10^{-9}$	0.15
November	0.17	0.17	$1.41x10^{-8}$	0.35
December	0.24	0.24	$1.88x10^{-8}$	0.47
January	0.21	0.21	$1.63x10^{-8}$	0.41
February	0.28	0.28	$2.50x10^{-8}$	0.62
March	0.23	0.23	$1.84x10^{-8}$	0.46
April	0.17	0.17	$1.43x10^{-8}$	0.36
May	0.22	0.22	$1.77x10^{-8}$	0.44
June	0.12	0.12	$9.83x10^{-9}$	0.25
TOTAL ('08-'09)	**2.09**	**2.09**	**$1.43x10^{-8}$**[(2)]	**0.36**[(2)]

(1) Routine gamma spectroscopy analysis of the gaseous radioactivity in the OSTR stack discharge indicated the only detectable radionuclide was argon-41.
(2) Annual Average.

Table V.5

Annual Summary of Solid Waste Generated and Transferred

Origin of Solid Waste	Volume of Solid Waste Packaged[1] (Cubic Feet)	Detectable Radionuclides in the Waste	Total Quantity of Radioactivity in Solid Waste (Curies)	Dates of Waste Pickup for Transfer to the OSU Waste Processing Facility
TRIGA Reactor Facility	42	Ga-72, Hg-203, Eu-154, Ta-182, H-3, Ce-144, Na-24, Te-132, Sc-46, Cr-51, Mn-54, Fe-59, Co-58, Co-60, Zn-65, As-74, Hf-181, Sb-124, Se-75, Eu-152, Cs-134	7.26×10^{-2}	8/12/08 2/27/09 6/2/09
Radiation Center Laboratories	16	U-238, Cs-137, Co-60, Eu-154, Th-232, Pu-239, Am-241, Np-237, Hf-181, Ce-144, Se-75, Pu-242	5.85×10^{-5}	8/12/08 2/27/09
TOTAL	58	See Above	7.62×10^{-2}	---

(1) OSTR and Radiation Center laboratory waste is picked up by OSU Radiation Safety for transfer to its waste processing facility for final packaging.

Table V.6

Annual Summary of Personnel Radiation Doses Received

	Average Annual Dose[(1)]		Greatest Individual Dose[(1)]		Total Person-mrem For the Group[(1)]	
Personnel Group	**Whole Body (mrem)**	**Extremities (mrem)**	**Whole Body (mrem)**	**Extremities (mrem)**	**Whole Body (mrem)**	**Extremities (mrem)**
Facility Operating Personnel	130.14	373.57	225	1188	911	2615
Key Facility Research Personnel	1.75	3	11	36	21	36
Facilities Services Maintenance Personnel	<1	N/A	0.8	N/A	2.2	N/A
Laboratory Class Students	3.55	8.4	63	416	451	1067
Campus Police and Security Personnel	1.88	N/A	36	N/A	64	N/A
Visitors	<1	N/A	38.9	N/A	193.7	N/A

(1) "N/A" indicates that there was no extremity monitoring conducted or required for the group.

Table V.7

Total Dose Equivalent Recorded on Area Dosimeters Located Within the TRIGA Reactor Facility

Monitor I.D.	TRIGA Reactor Facility Location (See Figure V.1)	Total Recorded	Dose Equivalent[1][2]
		Xß(γ) (mrem)	Neutron (mrem)
MRCTNE	D104: North Badge East Wall	264	ND
MRCTSE	D104: South Badge East Wall	509	ND
MRCTSW	D104: South Badge West Wall	534	ND
MRCTNW	D104: North Badge West Wall	242	ND
MRCTWN	D104: West Badge North Wall	491	ND
MRCTEN	D104: East Badge North Wall	461	ND
MRCTES	D104: East Badge South Wall	1415	ND
MRCTWS	D104: West Badge South Wall	362	ND
MRCTTOP	D104: Reactor Top Badge	545	ND
MRCTHXS	D104A: South Badge HX Room	488	ND
MRCTHXW	D104A: West Badge HX Room	178	ND
MRCD-302	D302: Reactor Control Room	345	ND
MRCD-302A	D302A: Reactor Supervisor's Office	128	N/A
MRCBP1	D104: Beam Port Number 1	350	ND
MRCBP2	D104: Beam Port Number 2	247	ND
MRCBP3	D104: Beam Port Number 3	767	ND
MRCBP4	D104: Beam Port Number 4	548	ND

(1) The total recorded dose equivalent values do not include natural background contribution and, reflect the summation of the results of four quarterly beta-gamma dosimeters or four quarterly fast neutron dosimeters for each location. A total dose equivalent of "ND" indicates that each of the dosimeters during the reporting period was less than the vendor's gamma dose reporting threshold of 10 mrem or that each of the fast neutron dosimeters was less than the vendor's threshold of 10 mrem. "N/A" indicates that there was no neutron monitor at that location.

(2) These dose equivalent values do not represent radiation exposure through an exterior wall directly into an unrestricted area.

Table V.8

Total Dose Equivalent Recorded on Area Dosimeters Located Within the Radiation Center

Monitor I.D.	Radiation Center Facility Location (See Figure V.1)	Total Recorded Dose Equivalent[1]	
		Xß(γ) (mrem)	Neutron (mrem)
MRCA100	A100: Receptionist's Office	11	N/A
MRCBRF	A102H: Front Personnel Dosimetry Storage Rack	62	N/A
MRCA120	A120: Stock Room	76	N/A
MRCA120A	A120A: NAA Temporary Storage	0	N/A
MRCA126	A126: Radioisotope Research Lab	98	N/A
MRCCO-60	A128: ^{60}Co Irradiator Room	270	N/A
MRCA130	A130: Shielded Exposure Room	13	N/A
MRCA132	A132: TLD Equipment Room	69	N/A
MRCA138	A138: Health Physics Laboratory	60	N/A
MRCA146	A146: Gamma Analyzer Room (Storage Cave)	141	N/A
MRCB100	B100: Gamma Analyzer Room (Storage Cave)	0	N/A
MRCB114	B114: Lab (^{226}Ra Storage Facility)	1546	ND
MRCB119-1	B119: Source Storage Room	276	N/A
MRCB119-2	B119: Source Storage Room	427	N/A
MRCB119A	B119A: Sealed Source Storage Room	3806	3,410
MRCB120	B120: Instrument Calibration Facility	68	N/A
MRCB122-2	B122: Radioisotope Hood	141	N/A
MRCB122-3	B122: Radioisotope Research Laboratory	68	N/A
MRCB124-1	B124: Radioisotope Research Lab (Hood)	49	N/A
MRCB124-2	B124: Radioisotope Research Laboratory	73	N/A
MRCB124-6	B124: Radioisotope Research Laboratory	76	N/A
MRCB136	B136 Gamma Analyzer Room	40	N/A
MRCB128	B128: Instrument Repair Shop	47	N/A
MRCC100	C100: Radiation Center Director's Office	40	N/A

(1) The total recorded dose equivalent values do not include natural background contribution and, reflect the summation of the results of four quarterly beta-gamma dosimeters or four quarterly fast neutron dosimeters for each location. A total dose equivalent of "ND" indicates that each of the dosimeters during the reporting period was less than the vendor's gamma dose reporting threshold of 10 mrem or that each of the fast neutron dosimeters was less than the vendor's threshold of 10 mrem. "N/A" indicates that there was no neutron monitor at that location.

Table V.8 (continued)

Total Dose Equivalent Recorded on Area Dosimeters Located Within the Radiation Center

Monitor I.D.	Radiation Center Facility Location (See Figure V.1)	Total Recorded Dose Equivalent(1)	
		Xß(γ) (mrem)	Neutron (mrem)
MRCC106A	C106A: Office	58	N/A
MRCC106B	C106B: Custodian Supply Storage	73	N/A
MRCC106-H	C106H: East Loading Dock	46	N/A
MRCC118	C118: Radiochemistry Laboratory	29	N/A
MRCC120	C120: Student Counting Laboratory	55	N/A
MRCF100	F100: APEX Facility	39	N/A
MRCF102	F102: APEX Control Room	13	N/A
MRCB125N	B125: Gamma Analyzer Room (Storage Cave)	52	N/A
MRCN125S	B125: Gamma Analyzer Room	57	N/A
MRCC124	C124: Classroom	73	N/A
MRCC130	C130: Radioisotope Laboratory (Hood)	69	N/A
MRCD100	D100: Reactor Support Laboratory	116	ND
MRCD102	D102: Pneumatic Transfer Terminal Lab`	285	ND
MRCD102-H	D102H: 1st Floor Corridor at D102	97	ND
MRCD106-H	D106H: 1st Floor Corridor at D106	220	N/A
MRCD200	D200: Reactor Administrator's Office	193	25
MRCD202	D202: Senior Health Physicist's Office	231	ND
MRCBRR	D200H: Rear Personnel Dosimetry Storage Rack	76	N/A
MRCD204	D204: Health Physicist Office	213	ND
MRCATHRL	F104: ATHRL	58	N/A
MRCD300	D300: 3rd Floor Conference Room	175	ND

(1) The total recorded dose equivalent values do not include natural background contribution and, reflect the summation of the results of four quarterly beta-gamma dosimeters or four quarterly fast neutron dosimeters for each location. A total dose equivalent of "ND" indicates that each of the dosimeters during the reporting period was less than the vendor's gamma dose reporting threshold of 10 mrem or that each of the fast neutron dosimeters was less than the vendor's threshold of 10 mrem. "N/A" indicates that there was no neutron monitor at that location.

Table V.9

Annual Summary of Radiation and Contamination Levels Observed Within the Reactor Facility and Radiation Center During Routine Radiation Surveys

Accessible Location (See Figure V.1)	Whole Body Radiation Levels (mrem/hr)		Contamination Levels[1] (dpm/cm^2)	
	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum
TRIGA Reactor Facility:				
Reactor Top (D104)	<1	110	<500	12,115
Reactor 2nd Deck Area (D104)	3.84	50	<500	1,923
Reactor Bay SW (D104)	<1	52	<500	26,730
Reactor Bay NW (D104)	<1	90	916	195,961
Reactor Bay NE (D104)	<1	70	<500	3,653
Reactor Bay SE (D104)	<1	8	<500	4,808
Class Experiments (D104, D302)	<1	<1	<500	<500
Demineralizer Tank & Make Up Water System (D104A)	<1	3.4	<500	2,500
Particulate Filter--Outside Shielding (D104A)	<1	1.3	<500	1,730
Radiation Center:				
NAA Counting Rooms (A146, B100)	<1	1.4	<500	<500
Health Physics Laboratory (A138)	<1	<1	<500	<500
^{60}Co Irradiator Room and Calibration Rooms (A128, B120, A130)	<1	15	<500	<500
Radiation Research Labs (A126, A136) (B108, B114, B122, B124, C126, C130, C132A)	<1	4.4	<500	<500
Radioactive Source Storage (B119, B119A, A120A, A132A)	<1	27	<500	<500
Student Chemistry Laboratory (C118)	<1	<1	<500	1,538
Student Counting Laboratory (C120)	<1	<1	<500	<500
Operations Counting Room (B136, B125)	<1	<1	<500	<500
Pneumatic Transfer Laboratory (D102)	<1	10	<500	4,807
RX support Room (D100)	<1	<1	<500	<500

(1) <500 dpm/100 cm2 = Less than the lower limit of detection for the portable survey instrument used.

Table V.10

Total Dose Equivalent at the TRIGA Reactor Facility Fence

Fence Environmental Monitoring Station (See Figure V.1)	Total Recorded Dose Equivalent (Including Background) Based on GSD TLDs[1,2] (mrem)
MRCFE-1	97 ± 14
MRCFE-2	96 ± 17
MRCFE-3	81 ± 6
MRCFE-4	89 ± 5
MRCFE-5	86 ± 10
MRCFE-6	98 ± 14
MRCFE-7	87 ± 9
MRCFE-8	87 ± 10
MRCFE-9	100 ± 21

(1) Average Corvallis area natural background using GDS TLDs totals 73 ± 10 mrem for the same period.
(2) ± values represent the standard deviation of the total value at the 95% confidence level.

Table V.11

Total Dose Equivalent at the Off-Site Gamma Radiation Monitoring Stations

Off-Site Radiation Monitoring Station (See Figure V.1)	Total Recorded Dose Equivalent (Including Background) Based on GDS TLDs[1,2] (mrem)
MRCTE-2	78 ± 3
MRCTE-3	91 ± 4
MRCTE-4	81 ± 4
MRCTE-5	91 ± 4
MRCTE-6	78 ± 5
MRCTE-7	79 ± 2
MRCTE-8	91 ± 4
MRCTE-9	85 ± 4
MRCTE-10	68 ± 3
MRCTE-12	87 ± 4
MRCTE-13	94 ± 5
MRCTE-14	84 ± 3
MRCTE-15	74 ± 2
MRCTE-16	86 ± 5
MRCTE-17	79 ± 3
MRCTE-18[3]	81 ± 4
MRCTE-19	79 ± 4
MRCTE-20	75 ± 3
MRCTE-21	69 ± 4
MRCTE-22	75 ± 4

(1) Average Corvallis area natural background using GDS TLDs totals 73 ± 10 mrem for the same period.
(2) ± values represent the standard deviation of the total value at the 95% confidence level.
(3) Only three quarters are reported.

Table V.12

Annual Average Concentration of the Total Net Beta Radioactivity (minus ^3H) for Environmental Soil, Water, and Vegetation Samples

Sample Location (See Fig. V.1)	Sample Type	Annual Average Concentration Of the Total Net Beta (Minus ^3H) Radioactivity(1)	Reporting Units
1-W	Water	$5.63x10^{-8}$(2)	$\mu Ci\ ml^{-1}$
4-W	Water	$5.63x10^{-8}$(2)	$\mu Ci\ ml^{-1}$
11-W	Water	$5.63x10^{-8}$(2)	$\mu Ci\ ml^{-1}$
19-RW	Water	$5.63x10^{-8}$(2)	$\mu Ci\ ml^{-1}$
3-S	Soil	$5.76x10^{-5} \pm 9.98x10^{-6}$	$\mu Ci\ g^{-1}$ of dry soil
5-S	Soil	$3.13x10^{-5} \pm 6.18x10^{-6}$	$\mu Ci\ g^{-1}$ of dry soil
20-S	Soil	$3.03x10^{-5} \pm 5.95x10^{-6}$	$\mu Ci\ g^{-1}$ of dry soil
21-S	Soil	$2.10x10^{-5} \pm 5.20x10^{-6}$	$\mu Ci\ g^{-1}$ of dry soil
2-G	Grass	$3.53x10^{-4} \pm 4.00x10^{-5}$	$\mu Ci\ g^{-1}$ of dry ash
6-G	Grass	$3.11x10^{-4} \pm 3.67x10^{-5}$	$\mu Ci\ g^{-1}$ of dry ash
7-G	Grass	$3.73x10^{-4} \pm 2.85x10^{-5}$	$\mu Ci\ g^{-1}$ of dry ash
8-G	Grass	$3.78x10^{-4} \pm 2.95x10^{-5}$	$\mu Ci\ g^{-1}$ of dry ash
9-G	Grass	$3.10x10^{-4} \pm 2.92x10^{-5}$	$\mu Ci\ g^{-1}$ of dry ash
10-G	Grass	$4.28x10^{-4} \pm 3.11x10^{-5}$	$\mu Ci\ g^{-1}$ of dry ash
12-G	Grass	$2.51x10^{-4} \pm 1.79x10^{-5}$	$\mu Ci\ g^{-1}$ of dry ash
13-G	Grass	$3.76x10^{-4} \pm 3.59x10^{-5}$	$\mu Ci\ g^{-1}$ of dry ash
14-G	Grass	$3.05x10^{-4} \pm 2.62x10^{-5}$	$\mu Ci\ g^{-1}$ of dry ash
15-G	Grass	$3.33x10^{-4} \pm 3.03x10^{-5}$	$\mu Ci\ g^{-1}$ of dry ash
16-G	Grass	$3.40x10^{-4} \pm 2.70x10^{-5}$	$\mu Ci\ g^{-1}$ of dry ash
17-G	Grass	$3.80x10^{-4} \pm 2.62x10^{-5}$	$\mu Ci\ g^{-1}$ of dry ash
18-G	Grass	$3.77x10^{-4} \pm 3.08x10^{-5}$	$\mu Ci\ g^{-1}$ of dry ash
22-G	Grass	$4.58x10^{-4} \pm 3.71x10^{-5}$	$\mu Ci\ g^{-1}$ of dry ash

(1) ± values represent the standard deviation of the value at the 95% confidence level.
(2) Less than lower limit of detection value shown.

Table V.13

Beta-Gamma Concentration and Range of LLD Values for Soil, Water, and Vegetation Samples

Sample Type	Average Value	Range of Values	Reporting Units
Soil	1.27×10^{-5}	1.02×10^{-5} to 1.79×10^{-5}	$\mu Ci\ g^{-1}$ of dry soil
Water	5.63×10^{-8} (1)	5.63×10^{-8} (1)	$\mu Ci\ ml^{-1}$
Vegetation	4.10×10^{-5}	2.15×10^{-5} to 6.14×10^{-5}	$\mu Ci\ g^{-1}$ of dry ash

(1) Less than lower limit of detection value shown.

Table V.14

Annual Summary of Radioactive Material Shipments Originating From the TRIGA Reactor Facility's NRC License R-106

		Number of Shipments				
Shipped To	Total Activity (TBq)	Exempt	Limited Quantity	Yellow II	Yellow III	Total
Argonne National Lab Argonne, IL USA	8.84×10^{-10}	1	0	0	0	1
Berkeley Geochronology Center Berkeley, CA USA	1.56×10^{-6}	4	0	1	0	5
Brush Resources Inc. Delta, UT USA	8.12×10^{-2}	0	0	0	17	17
Brush Wellman Inc. Elmore, OH USA	1.79×10^{-2}	0	0	0	2	2
Cal State Fullerton Fullerton, CA USA	3.29×10^{-9}	1	0	0	0	1
Lehigh University Bethlehem, PA USA	1.07×10^{-8}	1	0	0	0	1
Occidental College Los Angeles, CA USA	3.54×10^{-9}	1	0	0	0	1
Oregon State University Corvallis, OR USA	4.83×10^{-7}	0	0	2	0	2
Oregon State University Oceanography Department Corvallis, OR USA	7.56×10^{-6}	0	0	2	0	2
Plattsburgh State University Plattsburgh, NY USA	1.75×10^{-8}	2	0	0	0	2
Rutgers Piscataway, NJ USA	5.68×10^{-8}	0	0	1	0	1
Stanford University Stanford, CA USA	9.70×10^{-9}	2	0	0	0	2
Syracuse University Syracuse, NY USA	2.76×10^{-8}	3	0	0	0	3
Union College Schenectady, NY USA	1.97×10^{-8}	4	0	0	0	4
University of Arizona Tucson, AZ USA	3.34×10^{-9}	1	0	0	0	1

Table V.14 (continued)

Annual Summary of Radioactive Material Shipments Originating From the TRIGA Reactor Facility's NRC License R-106

Shipped To	Total Activity (TBq)	Number of Shipments				
		Exempt	Limited Quantity	Yellow II	Yellow III	Total
University of California at Berkeley Berkeley, CA USA	4.07×10^{-6}	0	0	2	0	2
University of California at Santa Barbara Santa Barbara, CA USA	3.90×10^{-9}	0	1	0	0	1
University of Florida Gainesville, FL USA	1.92×10^{-8}	1	0	0	0	1
University of Nevada Las Vegas Las Vegas, NV USA	3.92×10^{-8}	0	0	1	0	1
University of Wisconsin-Madison Madison, WI USA	4.76×10^{-6}	3	1	1	0	5
University of Wyoming Laramie, WY USA	3.47×10^{-8}	1	0	0	0	1
Washington State University Pullman, WA USA	5.99×10^{-6}	1	0	1	0	2
Totals	9.91×10^{-2}	26	2	11	19	58

Table V.15

Annual Summary of Radioactive Material Shipments Originating From the Radiation Center's State of Oregon License ORE 90005

Shipped To	Total Activity (TBq)	Number of Shipments		
		Yellow II	Exempt	Total
Idaho National Laboratory Idaho Falls, ID USA	1.11×10^{-10}	0	5	5
Ohio University Athens, OH USA	1.39×10^{-6}	1	0	1
Totals	1.39×10^{-6}	1	5	6

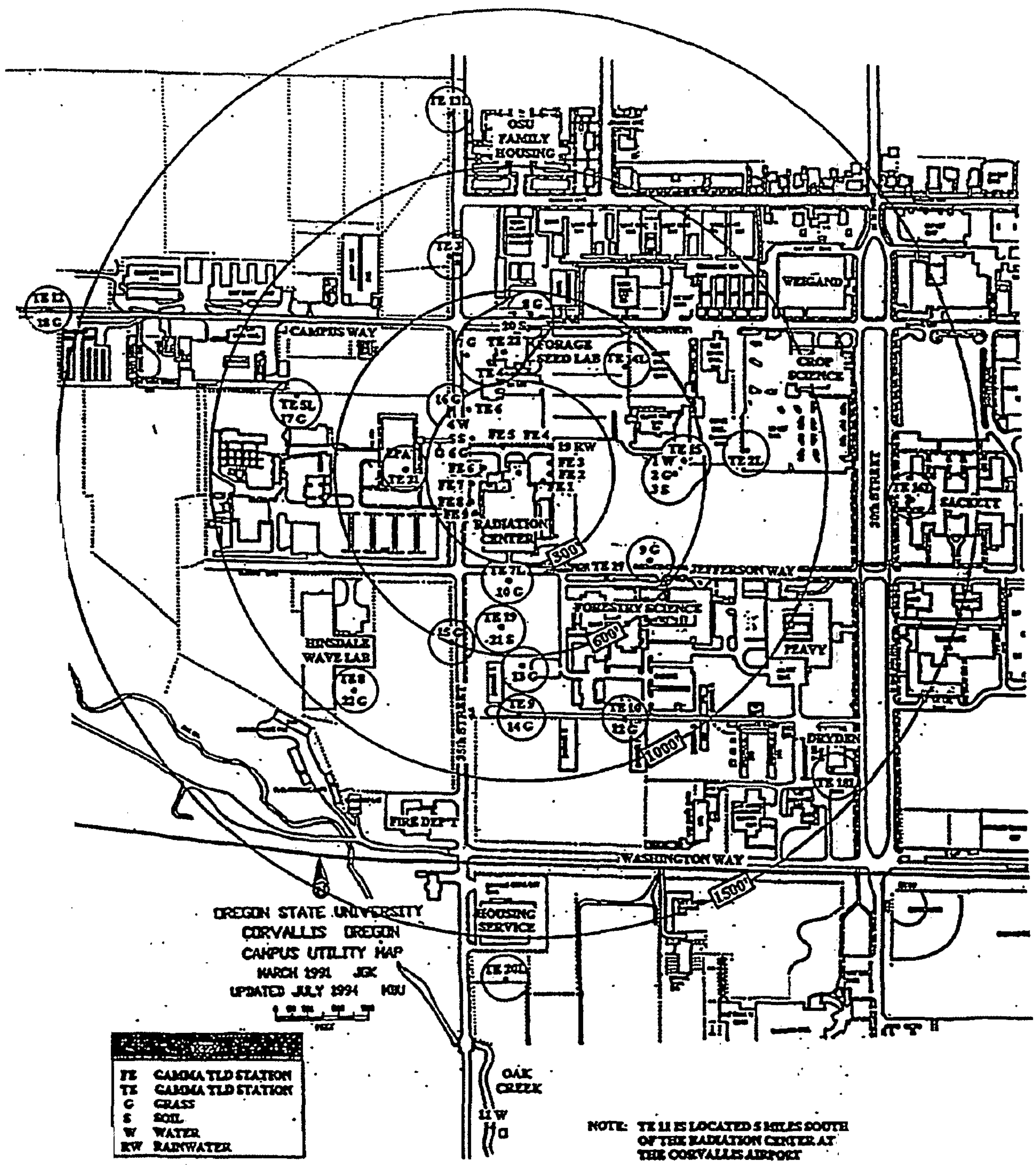
Table V.16

Annual Summary of Radioactive Material Shipments Exported Under NRC General License 10 CFR 110.23

Shipped To	Total Activity (TBq)	Number of Shipments			
		Exempt	Limited Quantity	Yellow II	Total
Institute of Geology, Academy of Sciences Prague, Czech Republic	$7.14x10^{-9}$	1	0	0	1
Polish Academy of Sciences Krakow, Poland	$2.17x10^{-8}$	1	0	0	1
QUAD-Lab, Roskilde University Roskilde, Denmark	$8.24x10^{-8}$	3	0	0	3
Trinity College Dublin, Ireland	$2.47x10^{-8}$	1	0	0	1
Universita' Degli Studi di Bologna Bologna, Italy	$3.48x10^{-8}$	5	0	0	5
Universitat Potsdam Postdam, Germany	$9.63x10^{-9}$	1	0	0	1
University of Geneva Geneva, Switzerland	$4.61x10^{-7}$	7	0	0	7
University of Manchester Manchester, UK	$2.93x10^{-10}$	1	0	0	1
University of Montpellier Montpellier, France	$6.06x10^{-8}$	2	0	0	2
University of Queensland Brisbane, Queensland Australia	$1.47x10^{-6}$	1	0	2	3
University of Zurich Zurich, Switzerland	$5.33x10^{-8}$	3	0	0	3
Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands	$7.21x10^{-7}$	0	1	0	1
Totals	$2.95x10^{-6}$	26	1	2	29

Figure V.1

Monitoring Stations for the OSU TRIGA Reactor



VI - Work

The purposeof this section is to summarize the teaching, research, and service efforts carried out during the current reporting period.

Summary

The Radiation Center offers a wide variety of resources for teaching, research, and service related to radiation and radioactive materials. Some of these are discussed in detail in other parts of this report.

Teaching

An important responsibility of the Radiation Center and the reactor is to support OSU's academic programs. Implementation of this support occurs through direct involvement of the Center's staff and facilities in the teaching programs of various departments and through participation in University research programs. Table III.2 plus the "Training and Instuction" section (see next page) provide detailed information on the use of the Radiation Center and reactor for instruction and training.

Research and Service

Almost all Radiation Center research and service work is tracked by means of a project database. When a request for facility use is received, a project number is assigned and the project is added to the database. The database includes such information as the project number, data about the person and institution requesting the work, information about students involved, a description of the project, Radiation Center resources needed, the Radiation Center project manager, status of individual runs, billing information, and the funding source.

Table VI.1 provides a summary of institutions which used the Radiation Center during this reporting period. This table also includes additional information about the number of academic personnel involved, the number of students involved, and the number of uses logged for each organization. Details on graduate student research which used the Radiation Center are given in Table VI.2.

The major table in this section is Table VI.3. This table provides a listing of the research and service projects carried out during this reporting period and lists information relating to the personnel and institution involved, the type of project, and the funding agency. Projects which used the reactor are indicated by an asterisk. In addition to identifying specific projects carried out during the current reporting period, Part VI also highlights major Radiation Center capabilities in research and service. These unique Center functions are described in the following text.

Neutron Activation Analysis

Neutron activation analysis (NAA) stands at the forefront of techniques for the quantitative multi-element analysis of major, minor, trace, and rare elements. The principle involved in NAA consists of first irradiating a sample with neutrons in a nuclear reactor such as the OSTR to produce specific radionuclides. After the irradiation, the characteristic gamma rays emitted by the decaying radionuclides are quantitatively measured by suitable semiconductor radiation detectors, and the gamma rays detected at a particular energy are usually indicative of a specific radionuclide's presence. Computerized data reduction of the gamma ray spectra then yields the concentrations of the various elements in samples being studied. With sequential instrumental NAA it is possible to measure quantitatively about 35 elements in small samples (5 to 100 mg), and for activable elements the lower limit of detection is on the order of parts per million or parts per billion, depending on the element.

The Radiation Center's NAA laboratory has analyzed the major, minor, and trace element content of tens of thousands of samples covering essentially the complete spectrum of material types and involving virtually every scientific and technical field.

While some researchers perform their own sample counting on their own or on Radiation Center equipment, the Radiation Center provides a complete NAA service for researchers and others who may require it. This includes sample preparation, sequential irradiation and counting, and data reduction and analysis.

Data on NAA research and service performed during this reporting period are included in Table VI.3.

Irradiations

As described throughout this report, a major capability of the Radiation Center involves the irradiation of a large variety of substances with gamma rays and neutrons. Detailed data on these irradiations and their use are included in Part III as well as in the "Research & Service" text of this section.

Radiological Emergency Response Services

The Radiation Center has an emergency response team capable of responding to all types of radiological accidents. This team directly supports the City of Corvallis and Benton County emergency response organizations and medical facilities. The team can also provide assistance at the scene of any radiological incident anywhere in the state of Oregon on behalf of the Oregon Radiation Protection Services and the Oregon Department of Energy.

The Radiation Center maintains dedicated stocks of radiological emergency response equipment and instrumentation. These items are located at the Radiation Center and at the Good Samaritan Hospital in Corvallis.

During the current reporting period, the Radiation Center emergency response team conducted several training sessions and exercises, but was not required to respond to any actual incidents.

Training and Instruction

In addition to the academic laboratory classes and courses discussed in Parts III, and VI, and in addition to the routine training needed to meet the requirements of the OSTR Emergency Response Plan, Physical Security Plan, and operator requalification program, the Radiation Center is also used for special training programs. Radiation Center staff are well experienced in conducting these special programs and regularly offer training in areas such as research reactor operations, research reactor management, research reactor radiation protection, radiological emergency response, reactor behavior (for nuclear power plant operators), neutron activation analysis, nuclear chemistry, and nuclear safety analysis.

Special training programs generally fall into one of several categories: visiting faculty and research scientists; International Atomic Energy Agency fellows; special short-term courses; or individual reactor operator or health physics training programs. During this reporting period there were a large number of such people as shown in Part II.

As has been the practice since 1985, Radiation Center personnel annually present a HAZMAT Response Team Radiological Course. This year the course was held at the Oregon State University.

Radiation Protection Services

The primary purpose of the radiation protection program at the Radiation Center is to support the instruction and research conducted at the Center. However, due to the high quality of the program and the level of expertise and equipment available, the Radiation Center is also able to provide health physics services in support of OSU Radiation Safety and to assist other state and federal agencies. The Radiation Center does not compete with private industry, but supplies health physics services which are not readily available elsewhere. In the case of support provided to state agencies, this definitely helps to optimize the utilization of state resources.

The Radiation Center is capable of providing health physics services in any of the areas which are discussed in Part V. These include personnel monitoring, radiation surveys, sealed source leak testing, packaging and shipment of radioactive materials, calibration and repair of radiation monitoring instruments (discussed in detail in Part VI), radioactive waste disposal, radioactive material hood flow surveys, and radiation safety analysis and audits.

The Radiation Center also provides services and technical support as a radiation laboratory to the State of Oregon Radiation Protection Services (RPS) in the event of a radiological emergency within the state of Oregon. In this role, the Radiation Center will provide gamma ray spectrometric analysis of water, soil, milk, food products, vegetation, and air samples collected by RPS radiological response field teams. As part of the ongoing preparation for this emergency support, the Radiation Center participates in inter-institution drills.

Radiological Instrument Repair and Calibration

While repair of nuclear instrumentation is a practical necessity, routine calibration of these instruments is a licensing and regulatory requirement which must be met. As a result, the Radiation Center operates a radiation instrument repair and calibration facility which can accommodate a wide variety of equipment.

The Center's scientific instrument repair facility performs maintenance and repair on all types of radiation detectors and other nuclear instrumentation. Since the Radiation Center's own programs regularly utilize a wide range of nuclear instruments, components for most common repairs are often on hand and repair time is therefore minimized.

In addition to the instrument repair capability, the Radiation Center has a facility for calibrating essentially all types of radiation monitoring instruments. This includes typical portable monitoring instrumentation for the detection and measurement of alpha, beta, gamma, and neutron radiation, as well as instruments designed for low-level environmental monitoring. Higher range instruments for use in radiation accident situations can also be calibrated in most cases. Instrument calibrations are performed using radiation sources certified by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) or traceable to NIST.

Table VI.4 is a summary of the instruments which were calibrated in support of the Radiation Center's instructional and research programs and the OSTR Emergency Plan, while Table VI.5 shows instruments calibrated for other OSU departments and non-OSU agencies.

Consultation

Radiation Center staff are available to provide consultation services in any of the areas discussed in this Annual Report, but in particular on the subjects of research reactor operations and use, radiation protection, neutron activation analysis, radiation shielding, radiological emergency response, and radiotracer methods.

Records are not normally kept of such consultations, as they often take the form of telephone conversations with researchers encountering problems or planning the design of experiments. Many faculty members housed in the Radiation Center have ongoing professional consulting functions with various organizations, in addition to sitting on numerous committees in advisory capacities.

Public Relations

The continued interest of the general public in the OSTR is evident by the number of people who have toured the facility. See Table VI.6 for statistics on scheduled visitors.

Table VI.1
Institutions, Agencies and Groups Which Utilized the Radiation Center

Intuitions, Agencies and Groups	Number of Projects	Number of Times of Faculty Involvement	Number of Students Involved	Number of Uses of Center Facilities
*Oregon State University[1] Corvallis, OR USA	20	51	18	180[2]
*Oregon State University - Educational Tours Corvallis, OR USA	4	18	0	35
102nd Oregon Civil Support Unit Salem, OR USA	1	0	0	3
A. M. Todd Company Inc. Eugene, OR USA	1	0	0	3
CH2M Hill Inc Corvallis, OR USA	1	0	0	1
*Linn Benton Community College Albany, OR USA	1	0	0	1
*Marist High School Eugene, OR USA	1	0	0	1
Oregon Department of Energy Salem, OR USA	1	1	0	3
Oregon State Fire Marshal Salem, OR USA	1	0	0	25
USDOE Albany Research Center Albany, OR USA	1	0	0	1
Amrhein Associates, Inc Ashland, OR USA	1	0	0	1
ESCO Corporation Portland, OR USA	1	0	0	3
Gene Tools, LLC Philomath, OR USA	1	0	0	1
Grande Ronde Hospital La Grande, OR USA	1	0	0	1
Knife River Tangent, OR USA	1	0	0	1
Marquess & Associates Inc. Medford, OR USA	1	0	0	1
Nunhems USA, Inc. Brooks, OR USA	1	1	0	13

Table VI.1 (continued)
Institutions, Agencies and Groups Which Utilized the Radiation Center

Intuitions, Agencies and Groups	Number of Projects	Number of Times of Faculty Involvement	Number of Students Involved	Number of Uses of Center Facilities
Occupational Health Lab Portland, OR USA	1	0	0	2
*Oregon Health Sciences University Portland, OR USA	1	1	0	17
Radiation Protection Services Portland, OR USA	1	0	0	82
Rogue Community College Grants Pass, OR USA	1	0	0	1
*Springfield High School Springfield, OR USA	1	1	0	1
Terra Nova Nurseries, Inc. Camby, OR USA	1	0	0	14
US National Parks Service Crater Lake, OR USA	1	0	0	3
Weyerhaeuser Sweet Home, OR USA	1	0	0	1
*Pacific Northwest National Laboratory Richland, WA USA	1	0	0	1
*Berkeley Geochronology Center Berkeley, CA USA	1	0	9	6
*California State University at Fullerton Fullerton, CA USA	1	2	1	1
*Occidental College Los Angeles, CA USA	1	1	0	1
*Richard Spence Las Vegas, NV USA	1	0	0	3
*Sonoma State University Rohnert Park, CA USA	1	1	0	4
*Stanford University Stanford, CA USA	1	2	0	3
*University of California at Berkeley Berkeley, CA USA	2	2	1	2
*University of California at Santa Barbara Santa Barbara, CA USA	1	3	0	1

Table VI.1 (continued)
Institutions, Agencies and Groups Which Utilized the Radiation Center

Intuitions, Agencies and Groups	Number of Projects	Number of Times of Faculty Involvement	Number of Students Involved	Number of Uses of Center Facilities
*Brush Wellman UT USA	1	0	0	17
*University of Wyoming Laramie, WY USA	1	2	0	1
*University of Arizona Tucson, AZ USA	1	1	1	1
*University of Wisconsin Madison, WI USA	1	2	6	7
*University of Michigan Ann Arbor, MI USA	3	9	0	19
*Brush-Wellman Cleveland, OH USA	1	0	0	2
*Lehigh University Bethlehem, PA USA	1	1	0	1
*North Carolina State University Raleigh, NC USA	1	1	1	1
*Plattsburgh State University Plattsburgh, NY USA	2	2	2	2
*Roswell Park Cancer Institute Buffalo, NY USA	1	1	0	5
*Syracuse University Syracuse, NY USA	2	2	4	5
*Union College Schenectady, NY USA	2	3	8	3
*Rutgers Piscataway, NJ USA	1	3	4	2
Arch Chemicals Inc. Cheshire, CT USA	1	1	0	15
*Brown University Providence, RI USA	1	2	0	1
*University of Florida Gainesville, FL USA	1	1	6	1
*Quaternary Dating Laboratory Roskilde, Denmark	1	0	0	4

Table VI.1 (continued)
Institutions, Agencies and Groups Which Utilized the Radiation Center

Intuitions, Agencies and Groups	Number of Projects	Number of Times of Faculty Involvement	Number of Students Involved	Number of Uses of Center Facilities
*Trinity College Dublin 2, Ireland	1	0	0	1
*University of Manchester Manchester, UK	1	0	0	1
*Universite Montpellier I Montpellier, France	1	1	0	2
Genis, Inc. Reykjavik, Iceland	1	0	0	9
*Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands	1	1	4	2
*Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic Prague, Czech Republic	1	0	0	2
*Lund University Lund, Sweden	1	0	0	1
*Polish Academy of Sciences Krakow, Poland	1	0	0	1
*Universita' di Bologna Bologna, Italy	1	1	0	4
*Universitat Potsdam Postdam, Germany	1	0	3	1
*University of Basel CH-4056 Basel, Switzerland	1	1	0	5
*University of Geneva Geneva, Switzerland	1	1	4	8
*University of Queensland Brisbane, Queensland Australia	1	1	0	3
Totals	**91**	**121**	**72**	**544**

* Project which involves the OSTR.
(1) Use by Oregon State University does not include any teaching activities or classes accommodated by the Radiation Center.
(2) This number does not include on going projects being performed by residents of the Radiation Center such as the APEX project, others in the Department of Nuclear Engineering and Radiation Health Physics or Department of Chemistry or projects conducted by Dr. Walt Loveland, which involve daily use of the Radiation Center facilities.

Table VI.2
Graduate Students' Research Which Utilized the Radiation Center

Student's Name	Degree	Academic Department	Faculty Advisor	Project	Thesis Topic
Berkeley Geochronology Center					
Brownlee, Sarah	PhD	Geology	Renne	920	Application of 39Ar/40Ar Geochronology Thermochronology and Paleomagnetism of the Ecstall and related plutons in British Columbia
Chang, Su-chin	PhD	Geology	Renne	920	Application of 39Ar/40Ar Geochronology Permo- Triassic Boundry
Hagan, Jeanette	PhD		Renne	920	Neogene Tectonics of Sierra Nevada, California
Jarboe, Nick	PhD		Renne	920	Geochronology and Paleomagnetism of Columbia River Basalts
Letcher, Alice	MS		Renne	920	Deformation History of Puna Plateau, NW Argentina
Morgan, Leah	PhD	Geology	Renne	920	Application of 39Ar/40Ar Geochronology Geochronology of the Middle Stone Age in Ethiopia
Paine, Jeffery	MS	Geology	Renne	920	Experimental Studies of 39Ar Recoil and Isotope Fractionation Relevant to 40Ar/39Ar Geochronology
Verdel, Charlie	PhD		Renne	920	Core complexes of Saghand region, Iran
Columbia University					
Downing, Greg	PhD		Hemming	1705	Application of 39Ar/40Ar Geochronology
Walker, Chris	PhD		Anders	1705	Application of 39Ar/40Ar Geochronology
North Carolina State University					
Haynes, Elizabeth	PhD	Marine, Earth, and Atmospheric Sciences	Fodor	1684	Intrusion-related gold systems: petrological and fluid geochemical characteristics of gold-hosted granite plutons.
Oregon State University					
Bytwerk, David	PhD	NERHP	Higley	1835	Mobility and uptake of Cl-36
Bytwerk, David	PhD	NERHP	Higley	1847	
Dorsett, Skye	MS	Physics	Krane	1564	
Matteson, Brent	PhD	Chemistry	Paulenova	1751	Actinide Chemistry
Mitushashi, June	MS	Wood Science & Engineering	Morell	815	The effect of additives on copper losses from alkaline copper treated wood
Naik, Radhika	PhD	Chemistry	Loveland	1751	Nuclear Chemistry

Table VI.2 (continued) Graduate Students' Research Which Utilized the Radiation Center

Student's Name	Degree	Academic Department	Faculty Advisor	Project	Thesis Topic
Sinton, Christopher	PhD	Oceanography	Duncan	444	Age and Composition of Two Large Igneous Provinces: The North Atlantic Volcanic Rifted Margin and the Caribbean Plateau
Sprunger, Peter	PhD	Chemistry	Loveland	1751	Nuclear Chemistry
VanHorn-Sealy, Jama	MA	NERHP	Higley	1842	Gel Decontamination
Yan, Michelle	MS	Nutrition and Exercise Science	Ho	1757	Prostate Cell Zinc Deficiency Study.
Rutgers					
Braun, Dave	PhD	Geological Sciences	Turrin	1707	Dating of Plio-Pleistiocene Homid Sites, Kanjera, Kenya
Mollel, Godwin	PhD	Geological Sciences	Turrin	1707	Statigraphy and Chronolgy of the Plio-Plaeistocene Ngorongoro Volcanic Highland
Price, Rachel	MS	Geological Sciences	Turrin	1708	Age of metamorphism in the New Jersey Highland
Quinn, Rhonda	PhD	Geological Sciences	Turin	1707	Dating of Plio-Pleistiocene Homid Sites, Koobi Fora, Kenya
Syracuse University					
Monteleone, Brian	PhD	Noble Gas Isotopic Research Laboratory	Baldwin	1555	Timing and Conditions of the Formation of the D'Entrecasteaux Islands, SE Papua New Guniea,
Taylor, Josh	MS		Fitzgerald	1555	Low Temperature Thermochronologic Studies in the Adirondack Highlands Thermochronology and Tectonics of intraplate deformation in SE Mongolia
Terrien, Jessica	PhD	Noble Gas Isotopic Research Laborator	Baldwin	1555	Integration of Thermochronology, Gravity and Aeromagnetic Data from the Catalina Metamorphic Core Complex, AZ: Insight in to the Role of Magmatism and the Timing of Deformation,
Wagner, Alec	MS	Noble Gas Isotopic Research Laborator	Baldwin	1555	
Universitat Potsdam					
Deeken, Anke	PhD		Strecker	1514	Age of initiation and growth pattern of the Puna Plateau, NW-Argentina, constrained by AFT thermochronology.

Table VI.2 (continued)
Graduate Students' Research Which Utilized the Radiation Center

Student's Name	Degree	Academic Department	Faculty Advisor	Project	Thesis Topic
Mora, Andrés	PhD			1514	Late Cenozoic uplift and deformation of the eastern flank of the Columbian Eastern Cordillera.
Parra, Mauricio	PhD		Strecker	1514	Cenozoic tectonic evolution of the northeastern Andean foreland basin, Colombia
University of California at Berkeley					
Herbison, Sarah	PhD	Department of Chemistry	Nitsche	1468	Applications of NAA
University of Florida					
Coyner, Samuel	PhD		Foster	1621	Pb-Pb Geochronology and Thermochronology of Titanite Using MC-ICP-MS
Gifford, Jennifer	MS		Foster	1621	Quantifying Eocene and Miocene Extension in the Sevier Hinterland, NE Nevada
Grice, Warren	MS	Geology	Foster	1621	Style and Timing of Mylonitization, Detachment, Ductile Attenuation and Metamorphism in the Anaconda Metamorphic core Complex, West-Central Montana
Newman, Virginia	MA	Geology	Foster	1621	Exhumation of the Ruby Mountains Metamorphic Core Complex
Restrepo, Sergio	PhD	Geology	Foster	1621	Long-Term vs. Short-Term Erosion Rates in Columbian Tropical Andean Ecosystems: Measuring the Dimension of the Human Impact
Stroud, Misty	PhD		Foster	1621	Significance of 2.4-2.0 Ga Orogeny in SW Laurentia
University of Geneva					
Baumgartner, Regine	PhD	Geological Sciences	Fontbote	1617	Pulsed High Sulfidation Hydrothermal Activity in the Cerro de Pasco-Colquijirca "super district," Peru
Luzieux, Leonard	PhD	Geological Sciences	Spikings	1617	The Origin and Accretionary History of Basement Forearc Unites in Western Ecuador
Vallejo, Cristian	PhD	Geological Sciences	Spikings	1617	The Syn- and Post-Accretionary History of the Western Cordillera of Ecuador

Table VI.2 (continued)
Graduate Students' Research Which Utilized the Radiation Center

Student's Name	Degree	Academic Department	Faculty Advisor	Project	Thesis Topic
Villagomez, Diego	PhD	Geological Sciences	Spikings	1617	The Late-Cretaceous to Recent Accretionary History of Western Colombia
University of Goettingen					
Angelmaier, Petra	PhD	Institut fur Geologie und Palaotologie	Dunkl	1519	Exhumation path of different tectonic blocks along the central part of the Transalp-Traverse (Eastern Alps).
Hoffmann, Veit	PhD		von Eynatten	1519	Inversion tectonics in the Central European Basin and on its southern border: An approach integrating structural geology, sedimentology, and thermochronology
Most, Thomas	PhD	Institut fur Geologie und Palaontologie	Dunkl	1519	Mesozoic and Tertiary Tectonometamorphic Evolution of Pelagonian Massif
Schwab, Martina	PhD	Institut fur Geologie und Palaontologie	Dunkl	1519	Thermochronology and Structural Evolution of Pamir Mts.
University of Wisconsin					
Escobar-Wulf, Rudiger	PhD		Rose	1612	
Greene, Sarah	MS		Singer	1612	
Gross, Adam	PhD		Kay	1612	
Hora, John	PhD		Singer	1612	
Salisbury, Morgan	PhD		De Silva	1612	
Vrije Universiteit					
Beintema, Kike	PhD	Department of Structural Geology	White/Wijbrans	1074	The Kinematics and Evolution Major Structural Units of the Archean Pilbara Craton, Western Australia
Carrapa, Barbara	MA	Isotope Geochemistry	Wijbrans/Bertotti	1074	The tectonic record of detrital minerals on sun-orogenics clastic sediments
Kuiper, Klaudia	PhD	Isotope Geochemistry	Hilgen/Wijbrans	1074	Intercalibration of astronomical and radioisotopic timescales

Table VI.3
Listing of Major Research and Service Projects Preformed or in Progress at the Radiation Center and Their Funding Agencies

Project	Users	Organization Name	Project Title	Description	Funding
444	Duncan	Oregon State University	Ar-40/Ar-39 Dating of Oceanographic Samples	Production of Ar-39 from K-39 to measure radiometric ages on basaltic rocks from ocean basins.	OSU Oceanography Department
481	Le	Oregon Health Sciences University	Instrument Calibration	Instrument calibration.	Oregon Health Sciences University
488	Farmer	Oregon State University	Instrument Calibration	Instrument calibration.	OSU - various departments
664	Reese	Oregon State University	Good Samaritan Hospital Instrument Calibration	Instrument calibration.	OSU Radiation Center
815	Morrell	Oregon State University	Sterilization of Wood Samples	Sterilization of wood samples to 2.5 Mrads in Co-60 irradiator for fungal evaluations.	OSU Forest Products
920	Becker	Berkeley Geochronology Center	Ar-39/Ar-40 Age Dating	Production of Ar-39 from K-39 to determine ages in various anthropologic and geologic materials.	Berkeley Geochronology Center
930	McWilliams	Stanford University	Ar-40/Ar-39 Dating of Geological Samples	Irradiation of mineral grain samples for specified times to allow Ar-40/Ar-39 dating.	Stanford University Geological & Environmental Sci
932	Dumitru	Stanford University	Fission Track Dating	Thermal column irradiation of geological samples for fission track age-dating.	Stanford University Geology Department
1018	Gashwiler	Occupational Health Lab	Calibration of Nuclear Instruments	Instrument calibration.	Occupational Health Laboratory
1074	Wijbrans	Vrije Universiteit	40Ar-39 Ar Dating of Rocks and Minerals	40Ar-39Ar dating of rocks and minerals.	Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam
1075	Teaching and Tours	University of California at Berkeley	Activation Analysis Experiment for NE Class	Activation Analysis Experiment for NE Class. Irradiation of small, stainless steel discs for use in a nuclear engineering radiation measurements laboratory.	University of California at Berkeley
1177	Garver	Union College	Fission Track Analysis of Rock Ages	Use of thermal column irradiations to perform fission track analysis to determine rock ages.	Union College, NY
1188	Salinas	Rogue Community College	Photoplankton Growth in Southern Oregon Lakes	C-14 liquid scintillation counting of radiotracers produced in a photoplankton study of southern Oregon lakes: Miller Lake, Lake of the Woods, Diamond Lake, and Waldo Lake.	Rogue Community College
1191	Vasconcelos	University of Queensland	Ar-39/Ar-40 Age Dating	Production of Ar-39 from K-39 to determine ages in various anthropologic and geologic materials.	Earth Sciences, University of Queensland

Table VI.3 (continued)
Listing of Major Research and Service Projects Preformed or in Progress at the Radiation Center and Their Funding Agencies

Project	Users	Organization Name	Project Title	Description	Funding
1267	Hemming	Columbia University	Geochronology by Ar/Ar Methods	Snake River plain sanidine phenocrysts to evaluate volcanic stratigraphy; sandine and biotite phenocrysts from a late Miocene ash, Mallorca to more accurately constrain stratigraphic horizon; hornblends and feldspar from the Amazon to assess climatic cha	Columbia University
1354	Lindsay	Radiation Protection Services	Radiological Instrument Calibration	Instrument calibration.	State of Oregon Radiation Protection Services
1366	Quidelleur	Universite Paris-Sud	Ar-Ar Geochronology	Determination of geological samples via Ar-Ar radiometric dating.	Universite Paris-Sud
1404	Riera-Lizarau	Oregon State University	Evaluation of wheat DNA	Gamma irradiation of wheat seeds	OSU Crop and Soil Science
1415	McGinness	ESCO Corporation	Calibration of Instruments	Instrument calibration	ESCO Corporation
1419	Krane	Oregon State University	Nuclear Structure of N=90 Isotones	Study of N=90 isotone structure (Sm-152, Gd-154, Dy-156) from decays of Eu-152, Eu-152m, Eu-154, Tb-154, and Ho-156. Samples will be counted at LBNL.	OSU Physics Department
1423	Turrin	Rutgers	40Ar/39Ar Analysis	Petrology and geochemical evolution of the Damavand trachyandesite volcano in Northern Iran.	Department of Geological Sciences
1464	Slavens	USDOE Albany Research Center	Instrument Calibration	Instrument calibration.	USDOE Albany Research Center
1465	Singer	University of Wisconsin	Ar-40/Ar-39 Dating of Young Geologic Materials	Irradiation of geological materials such as volcanic rocks from sea floor, etc. for Ar-40/Ar-39 dating.	University of Wisconsin
1468	Hu	University of California at Berkeley	Chemistry 146 Experiment	NAA Laboratory experiment.	University of California at Berkeley
1470	Shatswell	SIGA Technologies, Inc.	Instrument Calibration	Instrument calibration.	Siga Pharmaceuticals
1489	Roden-Tice	Plattsburgh State University	Thermochronologic evidence linking Adirondack and New England regions Connecticut Valley Regions	The integration of apatite fission-track ages and track length based model thermal histories, zircon fission-track ages, and U-Th/He analyses to better define the pattern of regional post-Early Cretaceous differential unroofing in northeastern New York's	Plattsburgh State University
1492	Stiger	Federal Aviation Administration	Instrument Calibration	Instrument calibration	Federal Aviation Administration
1503	Teaching and Tours	Non-Educational Tours	Non-Educational Tours	Tours for guests, university functions, student recruitment.	OSU Radiation Center
1504	Teaching and Tours	Oregon State University - Educational Tours	OSU Nuclear Engineering & Radiation Health Physics Department	OSTR tour and reactor lab.	USDOE Reactor Sharing

Table VI.3 (continued)
Listing of Major Research and Service Projects Preformed or in Progress at the Radiation Center and Their Funding Agencies

Project	Users	Organization Name	Project Title	Description	Funding
1505	Teaching and Tours	Oregon State University - Educational Tours	OSU Chemistry Department	OSTR tour, teaching labs, and/or half-life experiment.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1506	Teaching and Tours	Oregon State University - Educational Tours	OSU Geosciences Department	OSTR tour.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1507	Teaching and Tours	Oregon State University - Educational Tours	OSU Physics Department	OSTR tour.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1508	Teaching and Tours	Oregon State University - Educational Tours	Adventures in Learning Class	Half Life Demonstration; Eric Miller, Forensic Science Instructor.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1509	Teaching and Tours	Oregon State University - Educational Tours	HAZMAT course tours	First responder training tours.	Oregon Office of Energy
1510	Teaching and Tours	Oregon State University - Educational Tours	Science and Mathematics Investigative Learning Experience	OSTR tour and half-life experiment.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1511	Teaching and Tours	Oregon State University - Educational Tours	Reactor Staff Use	Reactor operation required for conduct of operations testing, operator training, calibration runs, encapsulation tests and other.	OSU Radiation Center
1512	Teaching and Tours	Linn Benton Community College	Linn Benton Community College Tours/Experiments	OSTR tour and half-life experiment.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1514	Sobel	Universitat Potsdam	Apatite Fission Track Analysis	Age determination of apatites by fission track analysis.	Universitat Potsdam
1519	Dunkl	University of Goettingen	Fission Track Analysis of Apatites	Fission track dating method on apatites: use of fission tracks from decay of U-238 and U-235 to determine the cooling age of apatites.	University of Tuebingen
1520	Teaching and Tours	Western Oregon University	Western Oregon University	OSTR tour and half-life experiment.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1522	Wachs	Oregon State University	General Reactor Operation	Reactor operation when no other project is involved. Needed for NRC Licence Requirement with type of fuel we no longer have.	OSU Radiation Center
1525	Teaching and Tours	Life Gate High School	Life Gate High School	OSTR tour and half-life experiment.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1527	Teaching and Tours	Oregon State University - Educational Tours	Odyssey Orientation Class	OSTR tour.	USDOE Reactor Sharing

Table VI.3 (continued)
Listing of Major Research and Service Projects Preformed or in Progress at the Radiation Center and Their Funding Agencies

Project	Users	Organization Name	Project Title	Description	Funding
1528	Teaching and Tours	Oregon State University - Educational Tours	Upward Bound	OSTR tour.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1529	Teaching and Tours	Oregon State University - Educational Tours	OSU Connect	OSTR tour.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1530	Teaching and Tours	Newport School District	Newport School District	OSTR tour.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1531	Teaching and Tours	Central Oregon Community College	Central Oregon Community College Engineering	OSTR tour for Engineering	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1535	Teaching and Tours	Corvallis School District	Corvallis School District	OSTR tour.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1536	Nuclear Engineering Faculty	Oregon State University	Gamma Irradiations for NE/RHP 114/115/116	Irradiation of samples for Introduction to Nuclear Engineering and Radiation Health Physics courses NE/RHP 114/115/116.	OSU Radiation Center
1537	Teaching and Tours	Oregon State University - Educational Tours	Naval Science Department	OSTR tour.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1538	Teaching and Tours	Oregon State University - Educational Tours	OSU Speech Department	OSTR tour.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1540	Teaching and Tours	McKay High School	McKay High School	OSTR tour and half-life experiment.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1542	Teaching and Tours	Oregon State University - Educational Tours	Engineering Sciences Classes	OSTR tour.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1543	Bailey	Veterinary Diagnostic Imaging & Cytopathology	Instrument Calibration	Instrument calibration.	Veterinary Diagnostic Imaging & Cytopathology
1544	Teaching and Tours	West Albany High School	West Albany High School	OSTR tour and half-life experiment.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1545	Teaching and Tours	Oregon State University - Educational Tours	OSU Educational Tours	OSTR tour.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1548	Teaching and Tours	Willamette Valley Community School	Willamette Valley Community School	OSTR tour.	USDOE Reactor Sharing

Table VI.3 (continued)
Listing of Major Research and Service Projects Preformed or in Progress at the Radiation Center and Their Funding Agencies

Project	Users	Organization Name	Project Title	Description	Funding
1555	Fitzgerald	Syracuse University	Fission track thermochronology	Irradiation to induce U-235 fission for fission track thermal history dating, especially for hydrocarbon exploration. The main thrust is towards tectonics, in particular the uplift and formation of mountain ranges.	Syracuse University
1564	Krane	Oregon State University	Measurement of neutron capture cross sections	Measurement of neutron capture cross sections.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1568	Spell	University of Nevada Las Vegas	Ar/Ar dating of rocks and minerals	Irradiation of rocks and minerals for Ar/Ar dating to determine eruption ages, emplacement histories, and provenances studies.	University of Nevada Las Vegas
1583	Teaching and Tours	Neahkahnie High School	Neahkahnie High School	OSTR tour.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1584	Teaching and Tours	Reed College	Reed College Staff & Trainees	OSTR tour for Reed College Staff & Trainees	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1594	Teaching and Tours	Jefferson High School	Jefferson High School	OSTR tour and half-life experiment.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1601	Crutchley	Josephine County	Instrument Calibrations	Instrument calibration.	Josephine County Public Works
1603	Teaching and Tours	Thurston High School	Thurston High School Chemistry	OSTR tour and half-life experiment for Chemistry Class	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1611	Teaching and Tours	Grants Pass High School	Grants Pass High School	OSTR tour.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1612	Singer	University of Wisconsin	Determination of age of Eocene and Quaternary volcanic rocks	Determination of age of Eocene and Quaternary volcanic rocks by production of Ar-39 from K-39.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1613	Teaching and Tours	Silver Falls School District	Silver Falls School District	OSTR tour.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1614	Teaching and Tours	Marist High School	Marist High School	OSTR tour and half-life experiment.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1615	Teaching and Tours	Liberty Christian High School	Liberty Christian High School	OSTR tour and half-life experiment.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1616	Doyle	Evanite Fiber Corporation	Instrument Calibration	Instrument calibration.	Evanite Fiber Corporation
1617	Spikings	University of Geneva	Ar-Ar geochronology and Fission Track dating	Argon dating of Chilean granites.	University of Geneva
1618	Teaching and Tours	Falls City High School	Fall City High School	OSTR tour and half-life experiment.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1619	Teaching and Tours	Sheridan High School	Sheridan High School	OSTR tour and half-life experiment.	USDOE Reactor Sharing

Table VI.3 (continued)
Listing of Major Research and Service Projects Preformed or in Progress at the Radiation Center and Their Funding Agencies

Project	Users	Organization Name	Project Title	Description	Funding
1620	Teaching and Tours	Eddyville High School	Eddyville High School	OSTR tour.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1621	Foster	University of Florida	Irradiation for Ar/Ar Analysis	Ar/Ar analysis of geological samples.	University of Florida
1622	Reese	Oregon State University	Flux Measurements of OSTR	Measurement of neutron flux in various irradiation facilities.	OSU Radiation Center
1623	Blythe	Occidental College	Fission Track Analysis	Fission track Thermochronology of geological samples	Occidental College
1625	Armstrong	California State University at Fullerton	Fission Track Irradiations	Measurement of fission track ages to determine erosion amounts and timing.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1627	Fleischer	Union College	Fission Track Irradiations	The primary project is the use of tracks to study the leaching out of imbedded radionuclides from alpha-activity in materials. The radionuclide could be a decay product of U-238 or Th-232 in studying the geochemistry of natural materials, or of Rn-222 in	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1628	Garver	Union College	Fission Track Irradiations	Use of fission track to determine age dating of apatites.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1634	Tollo	George Washington University	REE Geochemistry of Meta-Igneous Rocks using INAA (TBC)	NAA of apatite samples to determine metal composition in ingneous rocks.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1640	Gans	University of California at Santa Barbara	Age dating of Neogene volcanism	Age dating of rock samples from Sierra Nevada, Sonora, Mexico, and Chilean Andes	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1641	Hughes	Idaho State University	Independent Study of NAA	Development of NAA for Thesis Research	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1653	Teaching and Tours	Madison High School	Madison High School Senior Science Class	OSTR tour for Senior Science Class	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1655	Teaching and Tours	Future Farmers of America	OSTR Tour	OSTR tour	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1657	Teaching and Tours	Richland High School	Richland High School	OSTR tour.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1660	Reese	Oregon State University	Isotope and Container Testing	Testing of containers and source material	OSU Radiation Center
1666	Teaching and Tours	Douglas High School	Douglas High School AP Physics Class	OSTR tour and half-life experiment.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1667	Teaching and Tours	Yamhill-Carlton High School	Teaching and Tour		USDOE Reactor Sharing
1670	Teaching and Tours	Toledo High School	Toledo High School	OSTR tour and half-life experiment.	USDOE Reactor Sharing

Table VI.3 (continued)
Listing of Major Research and Service Projects Preformed or in Progress at the Radiation Center and Their Funding Agencies

Project	Users	Organization Name	Project Title	Description	Funding
1671	Roden-Tice	Plattsburgh State University	Fission Track Dating	Use of fission tracks to determine location of U-235 and Th232 in natural rocks and minerals	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1673	Teaching and Tours	Heal College	Heal College Physics Department	OSTR tour.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1674	Niles	Oregon Department of Energy	Radiological Emergency Support	Radiological emergency support ot OOE related to instrument calibration, radiological and RAM transport consulting, and maintenance of radiological analysis laboratory at the Radiation Center.	Oregon Department of Energy
1676	Minc	Oregon State University	NAA of labelled antibodies	Au labelled antibodies are used use in cancer studies. NAA tracks the presence of the antibodies in various organs.	University of Michigan
1677	Zuffa	Universita' di Bologna	Fission Track Dating	Use of fission track from U-235 to determine uranium content in rock	Universita' di Bologna
1684	Fodor	North Carolina State University	Geochemical Investigation	NAA to determine rare earth composition.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1686	Miller	Nunhems USA, Inc.	Production of haploid and dihaploid melon plants induced with irradiated pollen	Irradiated melon pollen will be used to polliate female melon plants to induce parthenogenetic embryos. These embryos will be rescued and cultured for plant production.	Sunseeds
1687	Teaching and Tours	Inavale Grade School	Reactor Tour	General reactor tour	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1690	Teaching and Tours	Wilson High School	Reactor Tour	D300 Reactor Tour	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1691	Teaching and Tours	Lost River High School	Reactor Tour	D300 Reactor Tour	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1692	Choi	Arch Chemicals Inc.	Screening Tests of Wood Decay	This is to build up basic knowledge on the efficacy of a copper based preservative in preventing decay of wood inhabiting basidiomycetes.	Arch Chemical Inc.
1695	Teaching and Tours	Transitional Learning	Reactor Tour	Reactor Tour in D300 only	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1696	Sayer	Marquess & Associates Inc.	Instrument Calibration	Instrument calibration	Marquess & Associates Inc.
1697	Teaching and Tours	Crescent Valley High School	Crescent Valley High School AP Physics Class	This project supports the advanced placement physics class at Cresent Valley High School. It will utilize the reactor in ongoing research projects sponsored by Radiation Center staff.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1699	Teaching and Tours	Philomath High School	Reactor Tour	Tour of NAA and gas chromatograph capabilities in the Radiation Center	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1700	Frantz	Reed College	Instrument calibration	Instrument calibration	Reed College

Table VI.3 (continued)
Listing of Major Research and Service Projects Preformed or in Progress at the Radiation Center and Their Funding Agencies

Project	Users	Organization Name	Project Title	Description	Funding
1705	Hemming	Columbia University	Geochronology by Ar/Ar Methods	Geochronology by Ar/Ar methods	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1707	Turrin	Rutgers	Ar/Ar Chronology Analysis	Statigraphy and Chronology of the Plio-Pleistocene Ngoronogoro volcanic highland	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1708	Turrin	Rutgers	Ar/Ar Chronology Analysis	Preliminary analysis on refining the age of the Monon Lake and Laschamp geomagnetic polarity events.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1714		Lebanon Community Hospital	Instrument Calibration		Lebanon Community Hospital
1717	Baldwin	Syracuse University	Ar/Ar Dating	Ar/Ar Dating	Syracuse University
1718	Armstrong	California State University at Fullerton	Fission Track Dating	Fission track age dating of apatite grains .	Department of Geological Sciences
1719	Teaching and Tours	Portland Community College	Upward Bound	OSTR Tour for Upward Bound	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1720	Teaching and Tours	Saturday Academy	OSTR Tour	OSTR Tour	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1722	Tollo	George Washington University	Petrologic Evolution of Mesoproterozoic Basement Rocks, Blue Ridge Province, Virginia	The petrologic relationships between granitoids and gneisses of the Mesoproterozoic Basement in the Blue Ridge Province, Virginia are contrained through trace element geochemistry, petrology and detailed field studies.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1726	Teaching and Tours	Oregon State University - Educational Tours	Academic Learning Services	Cohort Class 199	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1730	Reese	Oregon State University	Neutron Radiography	Neutron Radiography using the real-time and film imaging methods	OSU Radiation Center
1735	Minc	Oregon State University	INAA of SRMs	INAA to determine inter-lab calibration based on New Ohio Red Clay and NIST SRMs.	OSU Radiation Center
1736	Rauch	Nu-Trek, Inc	GaAs Damage Studies	Determination of the effect of radiation damage on GaAs for use in X-ray detectors	Nu-Trek, Inc.
1737	Roullet	Oregon Health Sciences University	Silver Activation for Radiolabel	Production of Ag-110m for Radiolabeled Molecules	Oregon Health Sciences University
1739	Teaching and Tours	Daly Middle School	Reactor Tour	Reactor Tour	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1741	Higley	Oregon State University	SIRAD Evaluation	Determination of neutron response for SIRAD dosimeter.	OSU NERHP
1743	Teaching and Tours	West Salem High School	Reactor Tour	Reactor Tour	USDOE Reactor Sharing

Table VI.3 (continued)
Listing of Major Research and Service Projects Preformed or in Progress at the Radiation Center and Their Funding Agencies

Project	Users	Organization Name	Project Title	Description	Funding
1744	Niles	Oregon Department of Energy	Gamma Spectroscopy of Columbia River Sediments	Use of gamma spectroscopy to determine radioactive contaminants in the sediments in the Columbia River downstream from Hanford	Oregon Department of Energy
1745	Girdner	US National Parks Service	C14 Measurements	LSC analysis of samples for C14 measurements.	US National Parks Service
1746	Loveland	Oregon State University	Tantalum Tracer	Produce tantalum tracer for LBNL	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1747	Teaching and Tours	East Linn Christian Academy	Reactor Tour	Reactor Tour for Chemistry Class	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1749	Bottomley	Oregon State University	Hot Spots of Nitrogen Cycling in Soil	Grant is focused upon nitrogen cycling in soil at the small scale. We are trying to understand how physical and biological parameters control the fate of ammonium and nitrate in soil.	OSU Crop and Soil Science
1751	Loveland	Oregon State University	Tracer Preparation	Tracer preparation for chemistry.	OSU Chemistry / Loveland DOE
1757	Ho	Oregon State University	Prostate Cell Zinc Deficiency Study	The goal of this study is to determine how zinc deficiency modulates the ability of normal healthy cells to respond to DNA damage.	OSU HHS
1758	Teaching and Tours	Oregon State University - Educational Tours	Kids Spirit	OSTR tour	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1763	Svojtka	Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic	Fission Track	Fission Track	Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic
1764	Kelly	Oregon State University	Nanoparticle delivery of therapeutic tumor radiation	The goal of this project is the development of radioavtive nanoparticles with surfacefuctionalization that will result in localization at tumor sites.	OSU Radiation Center
1765	Beaver	Weyerhaeuser	Instrument Calibration	Calibration of radiological instruments.	Weyerhaeuser Foster
1766	Cosca	Universite de Lausanne	Ar/Ar Geochronology		Universite de Lausanne, Humense
1767	Korlipara	Terra Nova Nurseries, Inc.	Genera Modifications using gamma Irradiation	Use of gamma and fast neutron irradiations for genetic studies in genera.	Terra Nova Nurseries, Inc.
1768	Bringman	Brush-Wellman	Antimony Source Production	Production of Sb-124 sources	Brush-Wellman
1769	Paulenova	Oregon State University	Cerium Study	Production of Ce-141/143.	OSU Radiation Center, Paulenova
1770	Iverson	AVI Bio Pharma, Inc.	Lab Swipes	Analyze lab swipes for contamination using liquid scintillation counter.	AVI Bio Pharma
1771	Otjen	Oregon State Fire Marshal	Instrument calibration	Calibration of radiological response kits	Oregon State Fire Marshall

Table VI.3 (continued)
Listing of Major Research and Service Projects Preformed or in Progress at the Radiation Center and Their Funding Agencies

Project	Users	Organization Name	Project Title	Description	Funding
1773	Utley	EaglePicher Technologies	Impurities of Boro-Silicate Matrix	INAA to determine trace impurities of Boro-silicate matrix	Eagle Picher Technologies
1777	Storey	Quaternary Dating Laboratory	Quaternary Dating	Production of Ar-39 from K-39 to determine radiometric ages of geological materials.	Quaternary Dating Laboratory
1778	Gislason	Genis, Inc.	Gamma Exposure of Chitosan polymer	This project subjects chitosan polymer in 40 and 70% DDA formulations to 9 and 18 Kgy, boundary doses for commerical sterilization for the purpose of determine changes in the molecular weight and product formulation properites.	Genis, Inc.
1779	Teaching and Tours	Lebanon High School	Teaching and tours	OSTR tour.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1781	Balogh	Roswell Park Cancer Institute	INAA of Au nanocomposites.	INAA to determine biodistribution Au nanocomposites in mouse tissue samples.	Department of Defense, Roswell Park Cancer Institu
1782	Rajagopal	Oregon State University	Effects of gamma radiation on the germination and growth of radish seeds	Determine the effects of different doses of gamma radiation on radish seeds.	OSU Radiation Center
1783	Amrhein	Amrhein Associates, Inc	Instrument Calibration	Instrument calibration	Amrhein Associates, Inc.
1784	Reese	Oregon State University	DOE Instrumentation Grant	Refurbishment of Cornell and OSTR ion chambers	DOE Instrumentation
1785	Minc	Oregon State University	INAA of Maya ceramics	Trace-element analysis of ancient Maya ceramics from Pulltrouser Swamp, Belize.	
1786	Teaching and Tours	Oregon State University - Educational Tours	Anthropology Department	Anth 430/530 NAA class with Minc	OSU Radiation Center
1790	Teaching and Tours	Oregon State University - Educational Tours		OSTR Tour	
1791	Teaching and Tours	Oregon State University - Educational Tours		RX Tour	
1792	Dragila	Oregon State University	Neutron Radiography of Fluid Flow in Sand	Determination of neutron radiography imaging capability on saturated and unsaturated fluid flow in various sands using sodium as a tracer	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1794	O'Kain	Knife River	Instrument Calibration	Instrument calibration	Tangent Construction
1795	Zubek	Eugene Sand & Gravel, Inc	Instrument Calibration	Instrument calibration	
1796	Hardy	CH2M Hill Inc	Instrument Calibration	Instrument calibration	

Table VI.3 (continued)
Listing of Major Research and Service Projects Preformed or in Progress at the Radiation Center and Their Funding Agencies

Project	Users	Organization Name	Project Title	Description	Funding
1797	Teaching and Tours	Oregon State University - Educational Tours		RX Tour	
1798	Muszyński	Oregon State University	Neutron Radiography of Wood Products	Use of neutron radiography to look at joints in composite wood samples.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1803	Valdos	Tulane University	INAA of Aztec Pottery	Determination of Aztec pottery provenance using trace-element data generated by INAA.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1804	Hale	Oregon State University	INAA of 19th century European ceramics.	Trace-element analysis of 19th century European ceramics using INAA.	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1805	Cherry	Brown University	INAA of Armenian obsidian	INAA to characterize obsidian sources in Armenia and determine provenance of Early Bronze age obsidian artifacts.	Brown University
1806	Davis	Oregon State University	INAA of Chert	Trace-element analysis of geological and artifactual chert from the Lower Salmon River Canyon of Idaho to establish provenance.	DOE University Reactor Share
1807	Minc	Oregon State University	INAA of Oaxacan Ceramics	Trace-element analysis of archaeological ceramics from the Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico to determine provenance.	OSU Radiation Center, Minc
1808	Cherry	Brown University	INAA of Armenian obsidian	INAA to characterize obsidian sources in Armenia and determine provenance of Early Bronze age obsidian artifacts.	US DOE Reactor Share
1809	Harper	Oregon State University	Evaluation of gold nanoparticle uptake	INAA of gold concentration in zebrafish embryos to evaluate nanoparticle uptake.	US DOE Reactor Share
1810	Smith	University of Chicago	INAA of Bronze Age Ceramics from Armenia	INAA of archaeological ceramics to determine provenance.	University of Chicago
1811	Smith	University of Chicago	INAA of Bronze Age Obsidian from Armenia	INAA of archaeological obsidian to determine provenance.	University of Chicago
1813	Turrin	Rutgers	Ar/Ar Cretaceus Tektite	Pre-proposal irradiations of cretaceus tektite, geochronology studies student research	US DOE Reactor Share
1814	Minc	Oregon State University		Trace-element analysis of Aztec pottery to determine provenance.	US DOE Reactor Share
1815	Hamby	Oregon State University	Proof of Concept for Beta/Gamma Coincindent Counting	Cobalt source for simultaneous beta/gamma spectroscopy. Production of radionuclides for detector operability check.	OSU NERHP, Hamby
1816	Kounov	Geologisch-Palaontologisches Institut	Fission Track Analysis	Geochronology analysis using fission track dating	Geologisch-Palaontologisches Institut
1817	Costigan	City of Gresham	Instrument Calibration	Calibration of instruments	City of Gresham
1818	Sabey	Brush Wellman	Antimony source production (Utah)		Brush-Wellman

Table VI.3 (continued)
Listing of Major Research and Service Projects Preformed or in Progress at the Radiation Center and Their Funding Agencies

Project	Users	Organization Name	Project Title	Description	Funding
1819	Vetter	University of California at Berkeley	NE-104A INAA source	Stainless Steel disk source for INAA lab.	University of California at Berkeley
1820	Jolivet	Universite Montpellier II	Fission Track Analysis	Use of fission track analysis for geochronology.	University of Montpellier II
1821	Reese	Oregon State University	Two Phase Flow Imaging	Utilization of neutron radiography to analyze two-phase flow characteristics	Oregon State University - WNSA
1822	Hartman	University of Michigan	Reactor Measurement	Measurement of reactor parameters in support of conversion from HEU to LEU fuel	Oregon State University - HEU to LEU Conversion
1823	Harper	Oregon State University	Evaluation of Au nanoparticle uptake	INAA of gold concentrations in zebrafish embryos to evaluate nanoparticle uptake	OSU Environmental Health Sciences Center
1824	Kounov	University of Basel	Fission Track Analysis	Low temperature thermochronology is being used to answer questions relating in general to tectonics and basin analysis. The current project covers studies in Madagascar, southern India, Sri Lanka where they are trying to understand what happened to the	Geologisches Institut, ETH Zentrum
1825	Peterson	Oregon State University	INAA of Oregon pottery	Trace-element analysis to determine provenance of historic Oregon pottery.	DOE University Reactor Share
1826	Teaching and Tours	North Eugene High School		OSTR Tour and half-life experiment	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1827	Teaching and Tours	Stayton High School		OSTR Tour and half-life experiment	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1828	Teaching and Tours	Lincoln High School		OSTR Tour and half-life experiment	USDOE Reactor Sharing
1829	Rauch	Nu-Trek, Inc	RADFET dosimeter calibration and testing	RADFET dosimeter calibration and testing using gamma and neutron sources.	Nu-Trek, Inc.
1830	Jander	Oregon State University	Radiation Hardness Testing	Radiation hardness testing of transisters	Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
1831	Thomson	University of Arizona	Fission Track	Fission track thermochronometry of the Patagonian Andes and the Northern Apennines, Italy	Yale University
1832	Min	University of Florida	Ar/Ar dating	Ar/Ar dating	University of Florida
1833	Hartman	University of Michigan	Neutron Beam Filter Evaluations	Use of neutron radiography to evaluate filters used in BP #4 of the OSTR	
1834	Paulenova	Oregon State University	Lanthanide Chemistry	Determination of chemical separablity of six different lanthanides as it applies to separation in spent nuclear fuel.	OSU Radiation Center, Paulenova
1835	Higley	Oregon State University	Mobility of Cl-36	Investigation of the mobility of Cl-36 in soil and its uptake by various plants.	CRESP

Table VI.3 (continued)
Listing of Major Research and Service Projects Preformed or in Progress at the Radiation Center and Their Funding Agencies

Project	Users	Organization Name	Project Title	Description	Funding
1836	Hartman	University of Michigan	University of Michigan Nuclear Engineering & Radiological Science Class Labs	Various irradiations to support student laboratories at the University of Michigan.	University of Michigan
1837	Sterbentz	Idaho National Laboratory	Zirconium Reactivity Measurement	Measurement of reactivity worth of Zr slabs doped with gadolinium.	Idaho National Laboratory
1838	Millington	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation	INAA of trace-elements in sheep wool	Analysis of Merino fleecewool samples for transition-metal content.	
1839	Krishnamurthy	Tuality Healthcare	Radioisotope detection	Detection of radioisotopes in diffenent types of samples.	Tuality Healthcare
1840	Burgess	University of Manchester	Ar/Ar Dating	Production of Ar-39 from K-39 for Ar-40/Ar-39 dating of geological samples	University of Manchester
1841	Swindle	University of Arizona	Ar/Ar dating of ordinary chondritic meterorites	Ar/Ar dating of ordinary chondritic meterorites	University of Arizona
1842	Higley	Oregon State University	Isotope production for decontamination studies	Study of removal of various isotopes from various surfaces by gel decontaminant.	OSU NERHP
1843	Fletcher	Empiricos LLC	Instrument Calibration	Instrument calibration	Empiricos LLC
1844	Turrin	Rutgers	Ar/Ar Quartnerya paleomagnetic field	Geochronology of the Quartnerya paleomagnetic field.	DOE Reactor Share
1845	Alden	University of Michigan	INAA of Ancient Iranian Ceramics	Trace-element of analysis of ceramics and clays from ancient Iran to monitor trade and exchange.	Oriental Institute, University of Chicago
1846	Turrin	Rutgers	Ar/Ar dating of Hominid Archeological sites	Geochronology of Hominid Archeological sites	US DOE Reactor Share
1847	Higley	Oregon State University	Ultra-trace uptake studies for allometric studies	NAA of ultra-trace elements in plant samples for application in allometric studies	NERHP CRESP Grant
1848	Hartman	University of Michigan	Development of Prompt Gamma Neutron Activation Analysis at the OSTR	Development of a PGNAA beam line on beam port #4.	OSU Radiation Center
1849	Converse	Sonoma State University	INAA of Bricks from Historic Fort Vancouver	Trace-element analysis of bricks from historic Fort Vancouver to determine provenance.	OSU Radiation Center
1850	Mueller	Argonne National Laboratory	Ar-39 Isotope Production	Production of Ar-39 for use as standards for Ar/Ar geochronology	Argonne National Laboratory Physics Division
1851	Chappell	Oregon State University	Circadian regulation of gonadotropin-releasing hormone		OSU Zoology
1852	McGuire	Oregon State University	Antimicrobial activity of silanized silica microspheres with covalently attached PEO-PPO-PEO	co-polymer and nisin association. The project is aimed at finding effective methods for coating surfaces to enhance protein repellant activity and antimicrobial activity using nisin.	Chemical,Biological & Env Engr

Table VI.3 (continued)
Listing of Major Research and Service Projects Preformed or in Progress at the Radiation Center and Their Funding Agencies

Project	Users	Organization Name	Project Title	Description	Funding
1853	Ivestor	Grande Ronde Hospital	Instrument Calibration	Instrument calibration	Grande Ronde Hospital
1854	Loveland	Oregon State University	Radiation Stability of Targets	To determine material loss of thin U238 tagets.	OSU Chemistry / Loveland DOE
1855	Anczkiewicz	Polish Academy of Sciences	Fission Track Services	Verification of AFT data for illite-mechte data	Polish Academy of Sciences
1856	Becker	University of Michigan	INAA of samples from PML site.	Activation of soils and concrete from Phoenix Memorial Lab and FNR site.	OSU Radiation Center
1857	Idleman	Lehigh University	Fission Track Services		Lehigh University
1858	Arbogast	Gene Tools, LLC	Instrument Calibration	Calibration of instruments	Gene Tools, LLC
1859	Morris	A. M. Todd Company Inc.	Gamma Irradiation for Crop Mutation Breeding	Treat different plant tissues including cuttings, rhizomes, and callus at different gamma irradiation dosages in order to obtain useful mutants with beneficial characteristics.	A.M. Todd Company Inc.
1860	Minc	Oregon State University	INAA of Archaeological Ceramics	Trace-element analysis of archaeological ceramics.	OSU Radiation Center
1861	Page	Lund University	Lund University Geochronology	Ar/Ar Geochronology	Lund University
1862	Reese	Oregon State University	Coolant Temperature Measurements	Measurement of the primary coolant temperatures in the primary tank.	
1863	Chew	Trinity College	Fission Track dating of Peruvian Andes and East African Rift	Use of fission track to determine U content of samples from the Peruvian Andes and the East African Rift.	Trinity College, Ireland
1864	Gans	University of California at Santa Barbara	Ar-40/Ar-39 Sample Dating	Production of Ar-39 from K-40 to determine radiometric ages of geologic samples.	University of California at Santa Barbara
1865	Carrapa	University of Wyoming	Fission Track Irradiations	Apatite fission track to reveal the exhumation history of rocks from the ID-WY-UY postion of the Sevier fold and thrust belt, Nepal, and Argentina.	University of Wyoming
1866	Smith	Pacific Northwest National Laboratory	Irradiation of Uranium Foil	Gather data with detection and spectroscopic equipment on fission products produced by an irradiated uranium foil	Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
1867	Paulenova	Oregon State University	Uranium Coating Studies	Surface dynamics and morphology at nanometer and micrometer scale of uranium and backing materials irradiated by thermal neutrons.	OSU Radiation Center
1868	Teaching and Tours	Springfield High School		OSTR Tour and half-life experiment	OSU Radiation Center
1869	Spence	Richard Spence	INAA of Trace Metals	Trace-element analyis of metal samples for precious metals.	Richard Spence

Table VI.3 (continued)
Listing of Major Research and Service Projects Preformed or in Progress at the Radiation Center and Their Funding Agencies

Project	Users	Organization Name	Project Title	Description	Funding
1870	Slavens	USDOE Albany Research Center	Sample Identification	Determination of radioisotopic composition from various unknown samples	USDOE Albany Research Center
1871	Arp	Oregon State University	Isolation of Soil Archaeal Ammonia Oxidizers	Recent discovery of autotrophic ammonia oxidizing archaea and their ubiquity in aquatic and terrestrial environments suggests that they have a major role in global biogeochemical cycles. We are trying to isolate ammonia oxidizing archaea from soil in a ho	OSU Botany & Plant Pathology
1872	Hartman	University of Michigan	Evaluation of Borohydride Compounds Using PGNAA	Utilization of PGNAA to evaluate the material content of various borohydride compounds.	University of Michigan
1873	Hines	Washington State University	Fission Chamber Refurbishment	Refurbishment of a fission chamber for transfer and use at Washington State University	Washington State University
1874	Williams	Oregon State University	Chemoprotection by dietary agents in vivo against a xenograft of human T-cell leukemia	Diindolylmethane (DIM), the primary acid condensation product of indole-3-carbinol (I3C), has been shown to be an effective chemoprotective agent in vitro against a human T-cell lymphoblastic leukemia cell line, CCRF-CEM. This project will test the abili	OSU Linus Pauling Institute
1875	Hosmer	102nd Oregon Civil Support Unit	Instrument Calibration	Calibration of instruments	102nd Oregon Civil Support Unit
1876	Reese	Oregon State University	Utilization of the Prompt Gamma Neutron Activation Analysis Facility	Development and utilization of the Prompt Gamma Neutron Activation Analaysis Facility for use as a user facility	
1877	Iwaniec	Oregon State University	Skeletal Response to Leptin	Leptin, the protein product of the ob gene, acts on multiple organs, including bone. We will test the hypothesis that leptin has peripheral-mediated as well as hypothalamic-mediated actions on bone. In this experiment, will assess the skeletal effect of	Department of Nutrition and Exercise Sciences

Figure VI.1
Summary of the Types of Radiological Instrumentation Calibrated to Support the OSU TRIGA Reactor and Radiation Center

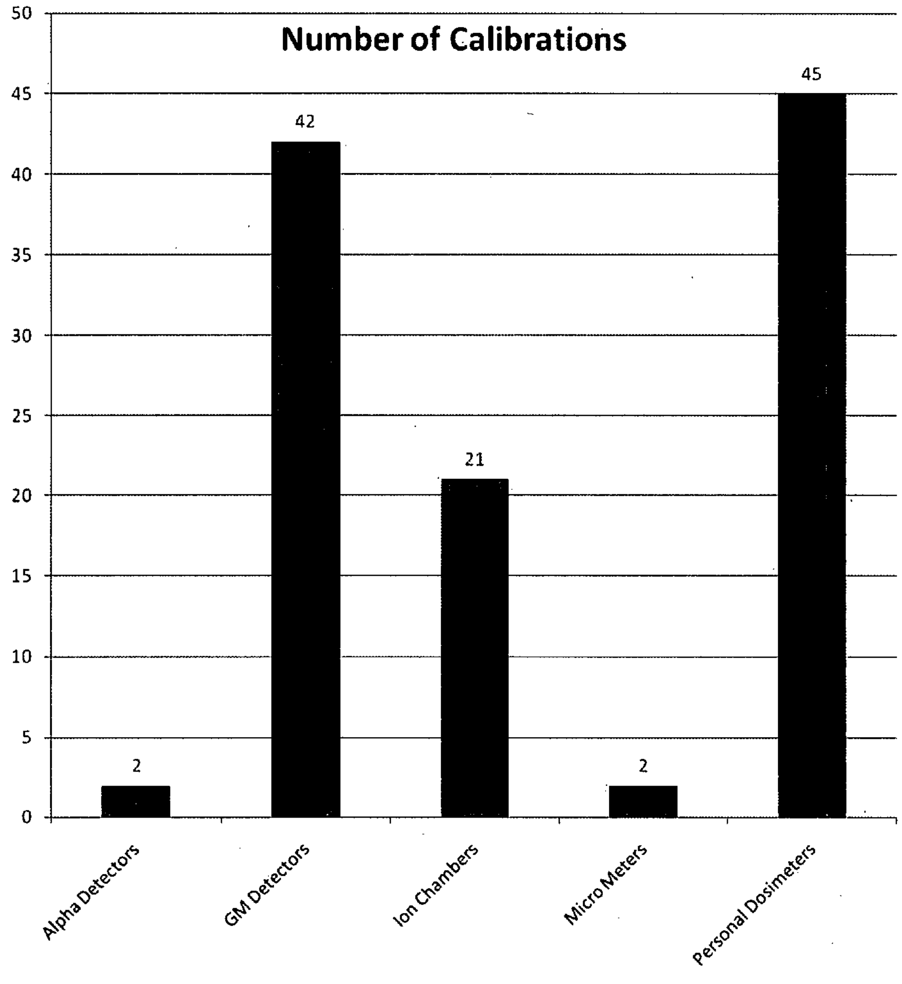


Table VI.4
Summary of Radiological Instrumentation Calibrated to Support OSU Departments

OSUDepartment	Number of Calibrations
Animal Science	2
Biochem/Biophysics	5
Botany	6
Center for Gene Research	1
Chemistry	1
Civil and Construction Engineering	2
COAS	2
Crop & Soil Science	1
Environmental & Molecular Toxicology	5
Environmental Health & Safety	1
Environmental Engineering	1
Fisheries & Wildlife	1
Linus Pauling Institute	3
Microbiology	6
Nutrition & Exercise Science	3
Pharmacy	4
Physics	5
Radiation Safety Office	30
Veterinary Medicine	11
Zoology	1
Total	92

Table VI.5
Summary of Radiological Instrumentation Calibrated to Support Other Agencies

Agency	Number of Calibrations
Amrhein Associates, Inc	1
CH2M Hill Inc	2
DOE Albany Research Center	5
Empiricos, LLC	1
ESCO Corporation	6
Evanite Fiber Corp.	1
Fire Marshall	115
Gene Tools, LLC	1
Grande Ronde Hospital	5
Health Division	94
Jackson County	1
Knife River	1
Lebanon Community Hospital	2
Marquess & Associates Inc.	1
Occupational Health Lab	7
ODOE/Hazmat	37
ODOT	10
Oregon Health Sciences University	27
Oregon Army National Guard	3
Samaritan Hospital	13
Silverton Hospital	5
VDIC	2
Weyerhaeuser	1
Total	341

Table VI.6
Summary of Visitors to the Radiation Center

Date	Number of Visitors	Group
7/9/2008	5	START group
7/11/2008	8	START group
7/15/2008	2	START group
7/22/2008	5	START group
7/24/2008	2	Anthropology
7/24/2008	4	START group
7/25/2008	5	START group
10/17/2008	4	Students
11/4/2008	22	Engineering 111
11/4/2008	25	Engineering 111
11/4/2008	22	Engineering 111
11/4/2008	25	Engineering 111
11/6/2008	21	Engineering 111
11/6/2008	21	Engineering 111
11/6/2008	25	Engineering 111
11/6/2008	22	Engineering 111
11/10/2008	20	Boy Scouts
11/12/2008	16	Nuclear Engineering and Radiation Health Physics 114
11/17/2008	20	Nuclear Engineering and Radiation Health Physics 114
11/24/2008	15	Boy Scouts
11/25/2008	30	Freshman Biochemistry
12/1/2008	7	Civil Support Team
1/6/2009	2	Family
1/7/2009	17	Chemistry 462
1/30/2009	3	Visitor

Table VI.6 (continued)
Summary of Visitors to the Radiation Center

Date	Number of Visitors	Group
2/10/2009	16	Chemistry 225 H
2/12/2009	20	Chemistry 225 H
2/16/2009	22	Chemistry 205- Sec12
2/16/2009	23	Chemistry 205- Sec14
2/16/2009	2	Terra Magazine
2/17/2009	24	Chemistry 222 - Sec 10
2/17/2009	25	Chemistry 222 - Sec 14
2/17/2009	14	OSU
2/17/2009	25	Chemistry 222 - Sec 11
2/17/2009	25	Chemistry 222 - Sec 16
2/18/2009	24	Chemistry 222 - Sec 18
2/18/2009	25	Chemistry 222 - Sec 21
2/19/2009	24	Chemistry 222 - Sec 30
2/19/2009	25	Chemistry 222 - Sec 24
2/19/2009	24	Chemistry 222 - Sec 26
2/19/2009	25	Chemistry 222 - Sec 28
2/20/2009	9	Oregon Stater Awardee
2/20/2009	11	Science
2/24/2009	3	Speaker
2/25/2009	24	Chemistry 222 - Sec 19
2/25/2009	23	Chemistry 205- Sec30
2/25/2009	25	Chemistry 222 - Sec 22
2/26/2009	25	Chemistry 222 - Sec 27
2/26/2009	24	Chemistry 222 - Sec 31
2/26/2009	25	Chemistry 222 - Sec 29

Table VI.6 (continued)
Summary of Visitors to the Radiation Center

Date	Number of Visitors	Group
2/26/2009	25	Chemistry 222 - Sec 25
2/27/2009	1	Perspective Students
3/2/2009	23	Chemistry 205- Sec17
3/2/2009	23	Chemistry 205- Sec15
3/2/2009	22	Chemistry 205- Sec10
3/3/2009	24	Chemistry 222 - Sec 50
3/3/2009	25	Chemistry 222 - Sec 17
3/3/2009	25	Chemistry 222 - Sec 13
3/3/2009	25	Chemistry 222 - Sec 12
3/4/2009	23	Chemistry 205- Sec31
3/4/2009	25	Chemistry 222 - Sec 23
3/4/2009	25	Chemistry 222 - Sec 20
3/5/2009	23	Chemistry 222 - Sec 52
3/5/2009	25	Chemistry 222 - Sec 32
3/6/2009	20	ANS
3/6/2009	1	Perspective Students
3/9/2009	21	Chemistry 205- Sec13
3/9/2009	23	Chemistry 205- Sec16
3/9/2009	24	Chemistry 205- Sec11
3/10/2009	24	Chemistry 205- Sec 22
3/10/2009	25	Chemistry 222 - Sec 15
3/11/2009	23	Chemistry 205- Sec 32
3/20/2009	2	Visitor
3/27/2009	4	Perspective Students
3/30/2009	1	Perspective Students

Table VI.6 (continued)
Summary of Visitors to the Radiation Center

Date	Number of Visitors	Group
4/3/2009	2	Visitor
4/3/2009	1	Visitor
4/6/2009	25	Marist High School
4/6/2009	2	Perspective Students
4/6/2009	25	Marist High School
4/7/2009	20	Springfield High School
4/14/2009	20	ANS
4/21/2009	20	ANS
4/24/2009	1	Potential Donor
5/1/2009	2	Perspective Students
5/8/2009	1	Perspective Students
5/11/2009	20	LBCC
5/15/2009	3	Family
5/18/2009	3	PNNL
5/19/2009	15	Molalla Middle School
5/19/2009	15	Molalla Middle School
5/20/2009	1	Perspective Students
5/21/2009	8	Canadian Ambassador
6/26/2009	13	NuScale
6/26/2009	1	START group
6/29/2009	1	START group
6/29/2009	21	Chemistry 223
Total	1562	

VII - Words

Radiation Center users published or submitted 114 articles this year, and made 131 presentation on work that involved the OSTR.

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Vasconcelos, P.M., Carmo, I.O. (2008). Numerical Calibration of Denudation Chronology. 44th Brazilian Geological Congress, Curitiba.

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Webb, L.E., Baldwin, S.L., Little, T.A., Fitzgerald, P.G. 2008. Is Microplate Rotation Driving HP–UHP Exhumation In Eastern Papua New Guinea? Geological Society of America Abstracts with Programs, invited.

Zirakparvar, N. A., Baldwin, S.L., Vervoort, J. 2008. Geochemical Constraints on the Evolution of the Woodlark Rift, EOS, Transactions of the American Geophysical Union, XX(YY), Fall Meeting Suppl., Abstract V2629.

Students

Andreucci, Benedetta: "Termocronologia dei Carpazi esterni (Polonia meridionale)". Master thesis at the University of Bologna. Advisor: Prof. Massimiliano Zattin.

Beckerman, John MS Inverse Fission.

Betka, Paul PhD student, co-supervised by Sharon Mosher (Texas) and Keith Klepeis (Vermont) (University of Texas at Austin), Three-Dimensional Kinematic Evolution of a Thick-to-Thin-Skinned Thrust Wedge, Cordillera Darwin, Chile (in progress).

Brandt, Joel A., MST in Earth Science (expected 12/09), SUNY Plattsburgh, Mary Roden-Tice, Apatite fission-track dating along the Saint Lawrence Rift System in southern Québec, Independent study presented at Northeastern Section Meeting, March 22-24, 2009.

Brown, Alex M. MS Advisor: Alena Paulenova Thesis Title: Chemistry of Plutonium in Separation Processes.

Brown, Elizabeth B.S., 2009 Advisor: Ann E. Blythe, Thesis Title: Apatite fission-track evidence for post-collisional exhumation of the Tauern Window, Austrian Alps.

Brownlee, Sarah J. PhD expected Fall, 2009. Advisor: Paul Renne, U.C. Berkeley. Topic: Thermochronology and Paleomagnetism of the Ecstall and related plutons in British Columbia.

Cassata, William S. PhD expected 2010. Advisor: Paul Renne, U.C. Berkeley. Topic: Argon diffusion in plagioclase.

Chang, Su-chin PhD Fall 2008 Advisor: Paul Renne, U.C. Berkeley Topic: Permo-Triassic Boundary of SW U.S. and Jurassic-Cretaceous of NE China.

Cox, Stephen (Columbia University) Advisor: Sidney Hemming; Undergraduate Thesis Title: Extremely low erosion rates over the last 300-500 million years in mountainous East Antarctica.

Da Guia Lima, Maria PhD granted 08/08 SUPERVISORS: PAULO VASCONCELOS AND MANOEL JARDIM DE SA Title: A Historia do Intemperismo na Provincia Borborema Oriental, Nordeste do Brasil: Implicacoes Paleoclimaticas e Tectonicas.

Dexter, Kristin BS in physics (expected spring 2010). Tentative thesis title: Neutron capture cross sections of Hg and Pt.

Federici, Ilaria: PhD project at the University of Bologna. Advisor: Prof. Massimiliano Zattin "Termotectonic evolution of the Marmara region (Turkey)".

Feinberg, Emily MS Advisors Paul Fitzgerald and Suzanne Baldwin (Syracuse Univ), Applying integrated thermochronology to constrain the thermal history of Lys Caillaouas and the Estos Thrust, West Central Pyrenees.

Francis, Ashley Ph.D., Rice University, Hans Avé Lallemant, Interaction of the North American and Caribbean plates in Guatemala: Part 1. Deformation history and consequences for the exhumation of HP/LT metamorphic rocks, Doctoral dissertation.

Federici, Ilaria PhD "Termotectonic evolution of the Marmara region (Turkey)". project at the University of Bologna. Advisor: Prof. Massimiliano Zattin.

Garrick-Bethel, Ian PhD expected 2010. Advisor: David Shuster (Principal advisor: Benjamin Weiss, MIT) Topic: Early Lunar History.

Gifford, Jennifer N. (Ph.D. candidate, advisor: D. Foster) Evolution of the Great Falls Tectonic Zone.

Gombosi, David (PhD in progress) began his dissertation research in Fall 2008. His interests are broad, but one aspect of his dissertation will involve conducting Ar diffusion experiments on lunar impact glasses, Suzanne Baldwin supervisor.

Guenthner, William MS University of Arizona – Advisor: Peter Reiners; Thesis Title: Cenozoic Exhumation of the Western Antarctic Peninsula: Thermochronologic Results from Northern and Southern Graham Land.

Hagan, Jeanette C. PhD expected 2009. Advisor: Paul Renne (Principal advisor: Cathy Busby, U.C. Santa Barbara) Topic: Neogene Tectonics of Sierra Nevada, California.

Hudson, Wellington PhD Project title "Structural evolution and petroleum geology of the Mandawa Basin, southern coastal Tanzania" and his supervisor's name is Dr Chris Nicholas in Trinity College Dublin.

Jarboe, Nick A. PhD expected Fall 2009. Advisor: Paul Renne (Principal advisor: Robert Coe, U.C. Santa Cruz) Topic: Geochronology and Paleomagnetism of Columbia River Basalts.

Korinkova, D. MS M. Svojtka, Low-temperature history of south Bohemian granulite.

Lapka, Joseph L. PhD Advisor: Alena Paulenova Thesis Title: Actinide Separation by Organic Ligand Extraction with Diamidic Derivates of Dipicolinic Acid.

Longinotti, Nicole B.S., 2008 Advisors: Ann E. Blythe and Margaret Rusmore, Thesis Title: Post 10 Ma tilting and exhumation of the southern Sierra Nevada/ Tehachapi Mountains from apatite (U-Th)/He analyses.

Matteson, Brent S. MS (PhD Candidate) Advisor: Alena Paulenova Thesis Title: An Investigation of the Role of Acetohydroxamic Acid on Advanced Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing.

McAtamney, Janelle MSc student, supervised by Keith Klepeis (University of Vermont), The transition from extensional rift basin to compressional retro-arc foreland basin in the southernmost Andes (54.5°S) (in progress).

McKenna, Cora PhD expected 2011. Advisor: Paul Renne (Principal advisor: John Gamble, Nat'l. Univ. Ireland) Topic: Age and Petrogenesis of Tertiary Irish Flood Basalts.

Megan, Todd BS in Geology (expected 5/11), SUNY Plattsburgh, Mary Roden-Tice, Apatite fission-track dating along the Saguenay river fault system in southern Québec, Independent study to be presented at Northeastern Section Meeting, March 2010 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Meresse, F. Advisor, P. labaume and M. Jolivet, University Montpellier 2 - CNRS. Using apatite ?ssion track thermochronology to document the deformation sequence in an exhumed foreland basin: an example from the southern Pyrenees.

Mitsuhashi, June Ph.D. Effect of fungal colonization on woodproperties. J. Morrell, Advisor in progress

Morgan, Leah E. PhD Spring 2009. Advisor: Paul Renne, U.C. Berkeley Topic: Geochronology of the Middle Stone Age in Ethiopia.

Neto, M. Morais 03/05 PhD submitted 01/09 Supervisor: Paulo Vasconcelos Title: Thermochronology, landscape evolution and denudational history of the eastern Borborema Province, NE Brazil.

Parra, Mauricio PhD 2009: Cenozoic tectonic evolution of the Northeastern Andean foreland basin, Colombia; Advisor Prof. Manfred Strecker.

Pignalosa, Antonio PhD "Thermochronologic evolution of the Simplon Massif". Project at the University of Bologna. Advisor: Prof. Massimiliano Zattin.

Precek, Martin Advisor: Alena Paulenova, Degree level: PhD Thesis Title: Factors Controlling The Redox Speciation of Neptunium in Extraction Separation Processes.

Perlingeiro, Gabriela 01/08 Honours granted 11/08 Title: Geocronologia das Rochas Intrusivas do Supergrupo Roraima University of Sao Paulo Supervisor: Umberto Cordani And Paulo Vasconcelos.

Perry, Stephanie PhD Advisor Paul Fitzgerald (Syracuse Univ.), Thermotectonic evolution of the Alaska Range based on low temperature thermochronology.

Pignalosa, Antonio: "Thermochronologic evolution of the Simplon Massif". PhD project at the University of Bologna. Advisor: Prof. Massimiliano Zattin.

Sprunger, Peter PhD Neutron Multiplicities in Fission.

Stroud, Misty Ph.D. candidate, advisor: D. Foster Significance of 2.4-2.0 Ga Continental Crust in SW Laurentia

Taylor, Josh PhD Advisors Paul Fitzgerald (Syracuse Univ) and Laura Webb (Univ of Vermont), Tectonic History of the East Gobi Fault Zone, Mongolia: An Integrated Study using Structural Geology, Geochronology, and Thermochronology.

Taylor, Joshua PhD candidate, Syracuse University, Department of Earth Sciences, dissertation in progress: Low temperature thermochronology, U/Pb geochronology, and structural geology of the East Gobi Fault Zone, southeastern Mongolia, supervised by Paul Fitzgerald (Syracuse University) and Laura Webb (University of Vermont).

Terrien, Jessica PhD in progress (Syracuse University) "Compositional variation and cooling history of the magmatic suites within the Catalina metamorphic core complex, Arizona", Suzanne Baldwin supervisor.

Waggoner, Alec (deceased; Syracuse University) MSc, Continental Rifting and Exhumation of High-Pressure Metamorphic Rocks within the Goodenough Island Core Complex, SE Papua New Guinea, ", Suzanne Baldwin supervisor.

Wang, Xiuxi PhD "Tianshui-Huicheng Basin's response to the Cenozoic tectonic evolution of Northeast Tibetan Plateau and the relation with the uplift of west Qinling". Project of the Lanzhou University (China).

Wildgoose, Maya A.B. expected Fall 2009. Advisor: Paul Renne, U.C. Berkeley Topic: Geochronology of the Pleistocene strata in Tanzania.

Zirakparvar, Alex (PhD in progress) began his studies of the geochemical evolution of rocks exhumed within the Woodlark Rift of Papua New Guinea in January 2008. His research is funded through a NSF Continental Dynamics grant and his work was presented at the 2008 American Geophysical Union meeting. ", Suzanne Baldwin supervisor.

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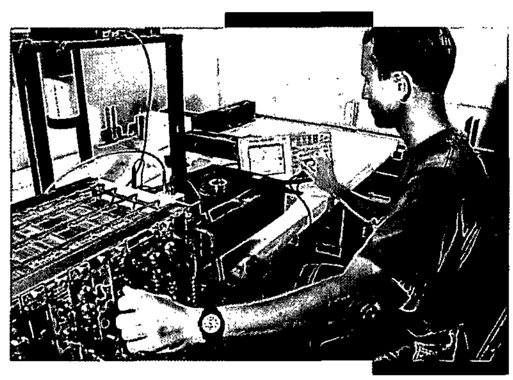

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