

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF MINES



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PITTSBURGH RESEARCH CENTER COCHRANS MILL ROAD POST OFFICE BOX 18070 PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15236-0070

June 26, 1989

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission Region 1 Nuclear Materials Safety Section B 631 Park Avenue King of Prussia, PA 19406

Gentlemen:

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Pittsburgh Research Center requests that its byproduct material license No. 37-01712-12, Amendment No. 01 be amended to allow licensed material to be used at Lake Lynn Laboratory, an offsite test facility which is under the jurisdiction of the Pittsburgh Research Center. Located about 60 miles southeast of Pittsburgh, this 406-acre site has provided an isclated setting for large-scale explosion tests and mine-fire research since 1982 (See attachment).

Should you have any questions or comments please contact Walt Evans at (412) 892-6608 or FTS 723-6608.

Sincerely,

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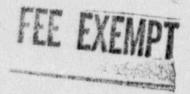
Walter E. Evans Radiation Protection Officer

Attachment

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JUL 26 1989

THE LAKE LYNN LABORATORY

An explosion of methane or coal dust in an underground coal mine can kill anyone in its path as it rumbles through the mine passageways ultimately spewing flame and dust from the mine portal. Over the years, thousands of coal miners have died in such explosions.

died in such explosions. Fortunately, coal mine explosions are far less commonplace today than they once were, except at the Lake Lynn Laboratory of the Interior Department's Bureau of Mines. At Lake Lynn, cost mine explosions are never accidental, and no one ever dies. Meticulously planned and precisely monitored, the Lake Lynn explosions will save lives. The Bureau's Lake Lynn Laboratory is a highly sophisti-cated explosion test facility and experimental mine, located in the rural foothills of Pennsylvania, about 60 miles southeast of Pittsburgh, and extending underground into West Virginia. This provides an isolated se g for large-scale explosion tests and mine-fire research. A. Loke Lynn, Bureau research-ers can ignite and monitor massive explosions of gas and coal dust in the mine to determine how the explosions propagate, how to stop them, and how to prevent them from happening at all. all.

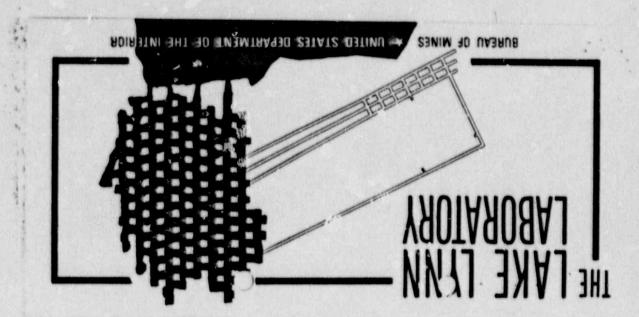
SII. The Lake Lynn Laboratory is located at an abandoned limestone quarry, where unde bund entries were excavated into the "highwall" that remained when surface mining was discontinued. From the still-intact old underground workings, the Bureau tunneled four new entries, each roughly 18 feet wide and 6 feet high, with a combined length of 7,500 fest. The limestone formation is ideal for its new purpose — stable, allowing development of a minis similar in entry size and proportions to a cost mine, but not subject to the weathering proportions to a coal mine, but not subject to the weathering and roof spalling or flaking common in coal mines. The Federal government leases the 406-acre site from Martin Marietta Corporation.

Marietta Corporation. Lake Lynn is designed to be representative of the newsat coal mines, in which relatively wide entries are made possible by modern roof support techniques. The long entries can also simulate the layout of longwall operations, allowing full-scale tests of explosions like those that might occur in the growing number of U.S. mines with longwall sections. A highly flexible design meets many research needs. Two massive 67-ton explosion-proof bulkheads can be moved on rails in the mine floor to vary the mine layout. Thus the effects of explosions in mines of various configurations can be studied. By selectively closing or opening the bulkhead, a room and pillar section or a longwall face with either single or multiple entries can be simulated. A sophisticated electronic system, connected by more than

A sophisticated electronic system, connected by more than 27,000 miles of wire, allows researchers to control and monitor conditions inside the mine from a control building located just outside the underground workings. To initiate an explosion, natural gas is pumped into the mine, released et two gas mixing chambers, and remotely ignited. Multiple safety interlocks ensure that explosions can be initiated only from the control building.

Once an explosion has occurred or a fire has started, 50 data-gathering panels throughout the mine collect information on the rapidly changing mine conditions and feed the data to a on the rapidly changing mine conditions and teed the data to a computer in the control building. The panels activate movie cameras, explosion barriers, and sampling instruments. The panels also monitor static pressure in the mine, detect the errival of flame, and measure flame radiation, air movement and velocity. dust concentration, gas concentration and temperature, pressure on the buikheads, and effectiveness of the buikheads, and effectiveness of the buikheads. the triggered explosion barriers. Information from the gathering panels is used to evaluate the effectiveness of explosion barriers and machine-mounted quenching devices, to investi-gate the layering of methane gas in large workings, and to determine the potential toxicity of explosive fumes and diesel engine emissions. While aimed initially at coal mines, much of this research is also applicable to oil shale and other mines.





As the Nation's principal conservation agencine Depart. At of the Interior has responsibility for det of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Departindian reservation communities and for people who live in tsland Territories under U.S. administration.



applied in the development of sater mines, equipment and procedures, and help provide the technical basis for Federal and State health and satery standards. The smaller Experimental Mine at Bruceton, Pennsylvania, for many years the center of Bureau explosion research, is used in conjunction with the Lake Lynn Laboratory for anhanced explosion research. Both enhanced arplosion research. Both mines are under the direction of the Bureau's Pittaburgh Research Center.

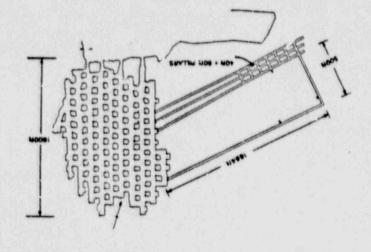
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Other work that requires the safe, isolated surroundings offered by Lake Lynn includes evaluating innovative root support procedures, institing proroot support procedures, institing proto an operating mine, evaluating instruments for measuring highwall stability, and conducting research on new exside conducting research on new expicatives remote from residential areas. The results of this development of areas applied in the development of after applicatives remote from residential areas.



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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF MINES

PITTSBURGH RESEARCH CENTER COCHRANS MILL ROAD POST OFFICE BOX 18070 PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15256

June 22, 1989

Ms. Doris J. Foster U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission 475 Allendale Road King of Prussia, PA 19406

Dear Ms. Foster:

This is to confirm our conversation today concerning modification of Materials License 3701712-12 to permit the authorized users described in Condition 12 to use Troxler Model 3411B gauges at the U. S. Bureau of Mines Lake Lynn facility in Fairchance, PA as well as the Cochrans Mill Road facility as specified in the Conditions section, part 10.

In addition, Richard Poling's name should be removed from the authorized user list since Mr. Poling has retired.

If you require additional information, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Rolat B. Webeter

Robert B. Webster Environmental Scientist

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