



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

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT APPRAISAL

FOR THE

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA RESEARCH REACTOR

LICENSE NO. R-56

DOCKET NO. 50-83

The University of Florida Training Reactor (UFTR) is a 100 kW Argonaut-type facility. The UFTR reactor is an existing structure inside an existing building on the UF Gainesville campus, thus there is no change in the physical environment on the campus. The UFTR has been operating since the initial licensing in 1959. Currently, there are no plans to change any of the structures or operating characteristics associated with the reactor during the time interval licensed by this amendment.

Based on our review of specific facility characteristics considered for potential environmental impact, as set forth in the Safety Evaluation Report¹ (SER) for this action, we have concluded that this renewal of this operating license will have an insignificant environmental impact. Though judged insignificant, the operating effects with the largest measure of environmental impact, both non-radiological and radiological, respectively, are summarized below.

The UFTR's 100 kW of thermal energy is transferred from the primary coolant to the secondary coolant system by means of a heat exchanger. This heat is removed by the secondary coolant system to the storm sewer with no mixing of water between the two systems.

Argon-41, produced by neutron activation of air during operation, is the principal radiological effluent of the UFTR. Operation of the UFTR is limited by the State of Florida to 235 equivalent full-power hours per month to ensure that the reactor cannot exceed the limits specified in 10 CFR 20, Appendix B, Table 2, for release to unrestricted areas. It should be noted, however, that with an average of 172 equivalent full-power hours of operation per year (over the last 5 years), that the actual total operation for 1 year is about one-half of that allowed for a single month.

When actual Ar-41 releases are averaged over an extended period of time, such as one year, the Ar-41 concentration then is only a small fraction of the maximum permissible concentration specified in 10 CFR 20 for unrestricted areas. Because the natural tendency of gases is to diffuse and decrease in

¹ NUREG-0913, "Safety Evaluation Report related to the renewal of the operating license for the research reactor at the University of Florida," May 1982.

concentration with distance from the source, combined with the random direction of the wind, the annual exposure to the public will result in only a few millirems to any one individual in the vicinity of the reactor effluent plume.

Using the methodology in Regulatory Guide 1.109, the highest dose to population is considered to be a distance of 0.1 mi from the discharge stack. Using an annual release of 129.5 Ci, the β - γ dose is 3.55 mrems/yr. Whole body dose is 1.8 mrems/yr and the skin dose is 2.61 mrems/yr. These are all less than 1/100 of the allowable limits in 10 CFR 20.

In addition to the analysis in the SER summarized above, the environmental impact associated with operation of research reactors has been generically evaluated and is discussed in the attached memorandum.² This memorandum concludes that there will be no significant environmental impact associated with the operation of research reactors licensed to operate at power levels up to 2 Mwt and that an environmental impact statement is not required for the issuance of construction permits or operating licenses for such facilities. We have determined that this generic evaluation is also applicable to operation of the UFTR and that there are no special or unique features which would preclude reliance on the generic evaluation.

Conclusion and Basis for Negative Declaration

Based on the foregoing considerations, we have concluded that there will be no significant environmental impact attributable to this proposed license renewal. Having reached this conclusion, we have further concluded that no environmental impact statement for the proposed action need be prepared and that a negative declaration to this effect is appropriate.

Furthermore, based on the considerations discussed and evaluated above, we have concluded that (1) there is reasonable assurance that the health and safety of the public will not be endangered by operation in the proposed manner and (2) such activities will be conducted in compliance with the Commission's regulations and the issuance of this amendment will not be inimical to the common defense and security, or to the health and safety of the public.

Dated: AUG 30 1982

2

R. H. Vollmer to D. G. Eisenhut memorandum, "Environmental Considerations Regarding the Licensing of Research Reactors and Critical Facilities", dated December 31, 1980.

DEC 31 1980

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MEMORANDUM FOR: Darrell G. Eisenhut, Director
Division of Licensing

FROM: Richard H. Vollmer, Director
Division of Engineering

SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE
RENEWAL OF LICENSES FOR RESEARCH REACTORS

In response to your memorandum of November 24, 1980, subject as above, we have reviewed the Muller to Skovolt memorandum dated January 28, 1974. Based on that review, we have prepared the enclosed evaluation, and suggest that you utilize it for all future research reactor reviews.

Original signed by:
Richard H. Vollmer

Richard H. Vollmer, Director
Division of Engineering
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Enclosure:
As stated

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OFFICE	DE:ET:SAB	DE:ADET	DE: [Signature]			
NAME	WHRegan:cc	DRMuller	RHVollmer			
DATE	12/30/80	12/31/80	12/31/80			

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE LICENSING OF RESEARCH REACTORS AND CRITICAL FACILITIES

Introduction

This discussion deals with research reactors and critical facilities which are designed to operate at low power levels, 2 Mwt and lower, and are used primarily for basic research in neutron physics, neutron radiography, isotope production, experiments associated with nuclear engineering, training and as a part of the nuclear physics curriculum. Operation of such facilities will generally not exceed a 5 day week, 8 hour day or about 2000 hours per year. Such reactors are located adjacent to technical service support facilities with convenient access for students and faculty.

Sited most frequently on the campus of large universities, the reactors are usually housed in already existing structures, appropriately modified, or placed in new buildings that are designed and constructed to blend in with existing facilities.

Facility

There are no exterior conduits, pipelines, electrical or mechanical structures or transmission lines attached to or adjacent to the facility other than utility service facilities which are similar to those required in other campus facilities, specifically laboratories. Heat dissipation is generally accomplished by use of a cooling tower located on the roof of the building. These cooling towers are on the order of 10' x 10' x 10' and are comparable to cooling towers associated with the air-conditioning system of large office buildings.

Make up for this cooling system is readily available and usually obtained from the local water supply. Radioactive gaseous effluents are limited to Ar 41 and the release of radioactive liquid effluents can be carefully monitored and controlled. These liquid wastes are collected in storage tanks to allow for decay and monitoring prior to dilution and release to the sanitary sewer system. Solid radioactive wastes are packaged and shipped off-site for storage at NRC approved sites. The transportation of such waste is done in accordance with existing NRC-DOT regulations in approved shipping containers.

Chemical and sanitary waste systems are similar to those existing at other university laboratories and buildings.

Environmental Effects of Site Preparation and Facility Construction

Construction of such facilities invariably occurs in areas that have already been disturbed by other university building construction and in some cases solely within an already existing building. Therefore, construction would not be expected to have any significant affect on the terrain, vegetation, wildlife or nearby waters or aquatic life. The societal, economic and esthetic impacts of construction would be no greater than that associated with the construction of a large office building or similar university facility.

Environmental Effects of Facility Operation

Release of thermal effluents from a reactor of less than 2 Mwt will not have a significant effect on the environment. This small amount of waste heat is generally rejected to the atmosphere by means of small cooling towers. Extensive drift and/or fog will not occur at this low power level.

Release of routine gaseous effluent can be limited to Ar 41 which is generated by neutron activation of air. This will be kept as low as practicable by minimum air ventilation of the tubes. Yearly doses to unrestricted areas will be at or below established limits. Routine releases of radioactive liquid effluents can be carefully monitored and controlled in a manner that will ensure compliance with current standards. Solid radioactive wastes will be shipped to an authorized disposal site in approved containers. These wastes should not amount to more than a few shipping containers a year.

Based on experience with other research reactors, specifically TRIGA reactors, operating in the 1 to 2 Mwt range, the annual release of gaseous and liquid effluents to unrestricted areas should be less than 30 curies and 0.01 curies respectively.

No release of potentially harmful chemical substances will occur during normal operation. Small amounts of chemicals and/or high-solid content water may be released from the facility through the sanitary sewer during periodic blowdown of the cooling tower or from laboratory experiments.

Other potential effects of the facility, such as esthetics, noise, societal or impact on local flora and fauna are expected to be too small to measure.

Environmental Effects of Accidents

Accidents ranging from the failure of experiments up to the largest core damage and fission product release considered possible result in doses of only a small fraction of 10 CFR Part 100 guidelines and are considered negligible with respect to the environment.

Unavoidable Effects of Facility Construction and Operation

The unavoidable effects of construction and operation involves the materials used in construction that cannot be recovered and the fissionable material used in the reactor. No adverse impact on the environment is expected from either of these unavoidable effects.

Alternatives to Construction and Operation of the Facility

To accomplish the objectives associated with research reactors, there are no suitable alternatives. Some of these objectives are training of students in the operation of reactors, production of radioisotopes, and use of neutron and gamma ray beams to conduct experiments.

Long-Term Effects of Facility Construction and Operation

The long-term effects of research facilities are considered to be beneficial as a result of the contribution to scientific knowledge and training.

Because of the relatively low amount of capital resources involved and the small impact on the environment very little irreversible and irretrievable commitment is associated with such facilities.

Costs and Benefits of Facility and Alternatives

The costs are on the order of several millions of dollars with very little environmental impact. The benefits include, but are not limited to, some combination of the following: conduct of activation analyses, conduct of neutron radiography, training of operating personnel and education of students. Some of these activities could be conducted using particle accelerators or radioactive sources which would be more costly and less efficient. There is no reasonable alternative to a nuclear research reactor for conducting this spectrum of activities.

Conclusion

The staff concludes that there will be no significant environmental impact associated with the licensing of research reactors or critical facilities designed to operate at power levels of 2 MWt or lower and that no environmental impact statements are required to be written for the issuance of construction permits or operating licenses for such facilities.