DOCKET 20 - 13 CORPORATION MECHANICAL RESEARCH DIVISION 540 EAST 105TH STREET - CLEVELAND 8, OHIO May 8, 1959 TELEPHONE DISTER 1/5500 CABLE ADDRESS CLESEARCH

METALLURGICAL PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT

U. S. Atomic Energy Commission Nuclear Materials Section Division of Licensing & Regulation Washington 25, D. C.

CIAEVIEE:

Mr. J. C. Delaney, Chief

Reference: File 70-133 SNM 183

Title 10, Part 20

par. 20, 305 Treatment or Disposal by Incineration.

Gentlemen:

Our Health and Safety Procedure submitted as part of our original application for a special nuclear material license contained a provision for burning solid wastes contaminated with SS Material, ref. Standard Procedure CR-15, page 10, par. 2a.

We wish to amend this paragraph as follows:

All solid combustible wastes contaminated with normal or enriched uranium will be burned in the special incinerator (Fleming and Pfitzenmaier Dwg. dated 12/17/58), located in the controlled area. The ashes from this incinerator will be stored in 30-gallon, covered steel drums pending disposition through approved channels. Air samples of the incinerator exhaust gases will be taken weekly to insure that there is no release of activity in excess of permissible limits.

This incinerator system has been tested during the past month when accumulated wastes were burned. These wastes consisted of paper, rags, cotton gloves, plastic sheeting and wood which had been in contact with 93% enriched uranium metal during the processing of over 400 kgs. of contract material.

Air samples of the exhaust gases showed that the alpha activity present with occasional peaks of up to 7 x 10⁻¹² Mc/ml. Since the system is only in operation during part of the working day, the average of alpha activity released is below the limits prescribed in Appendix B, Table II of Title 10-Part 20 when averaged over a 24 km.

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-2-

May 8, 1959

The contaminated wastes are grouped according to the contract under which they are generated. This procedure permits segregation of different naterial allotments for accountability purposes. This same segregation is used for wastes containing significant different enrichment levels.

In our operations, the actual quantities of enriched uranium in these combustible wastes are not significant from a recovery standpoint but are sufficient to require storage and disposal through approved channels. We have found that this incinerator system is a practical means of reducing the bulk of the wastes.

We request your approval of the use of this incinerator system for the purpose described above for the materials being handled under our Special Nuclear materials license. If you require any further information, we will be pleased to supply it.

Very truly yours,

D. J. Berger

Executive Assistant

DJB/sj

Enc: Fleming & Pfitzenmaier Dwg.

dated 12/17/58 in quad.

