NUCLEAR PACKAGING, INC. 71-9079

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April 8, 1983

Mr. Richard H. Odegaarden Transportation Certification Branch Division of Fuel Cycle & Material Safety Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, DC 20555

REFERENCE: Docket Number 9079

Dear Mr. Odegaarden:

Enclosed are replacement pages to the NuPac 14D-2.0 Safety Analysis Report (SAR) which you are now reviewing. The changes incorporated in these pages are a result of a recent conversation with Mr. C. Williams of your staff. He pointed out that the optional locating pins called out on Drawing X-20-215D would permit a cask to be used without provisions for lid alignment. We have deleted the word "optional" from Notes 10 and 11 on the drawing. He also requested that more information be included in Appendix 4.3.1 concerning the gamma scan procedures. This has been done also.

Please update your copies of the SAR by replacing Drawing X-20-215D with the Rev. B version enclosed and replace pages 4-9, -10, and -11 with the enclosed pages.

Please call us if you have any additional concerns or questions.

Sincerely yours,

NUCLEAR FACKAGING, INC.

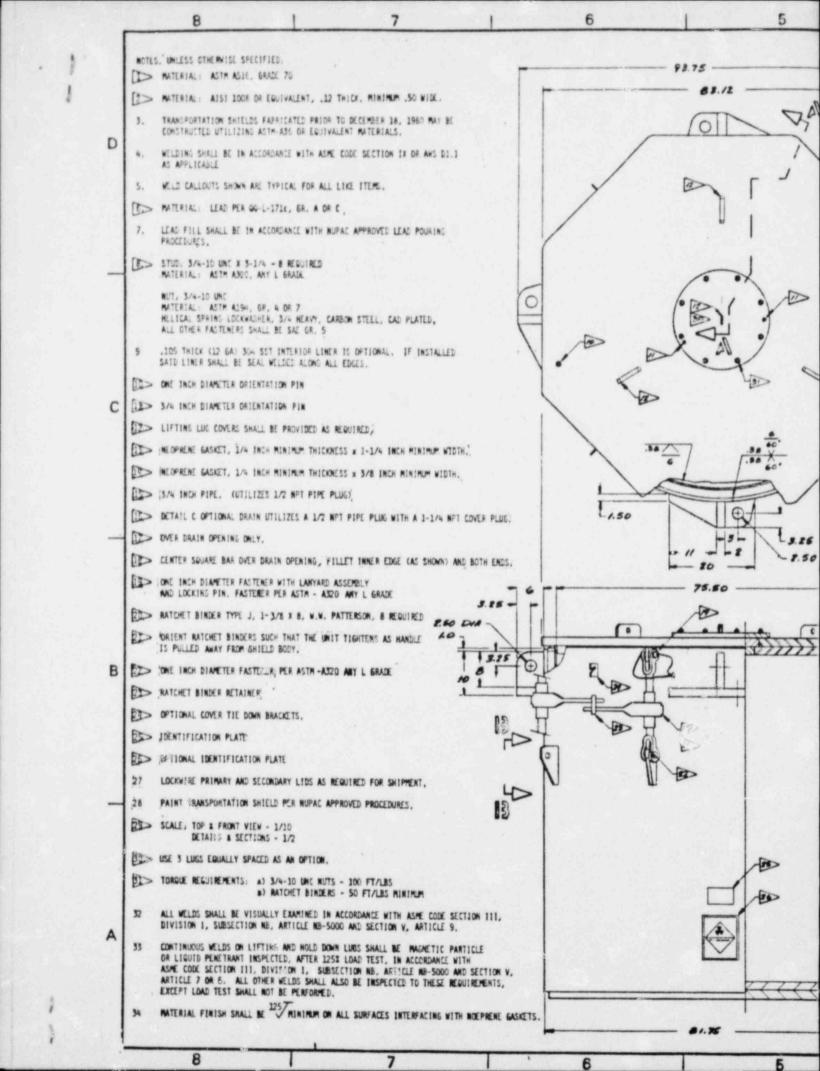
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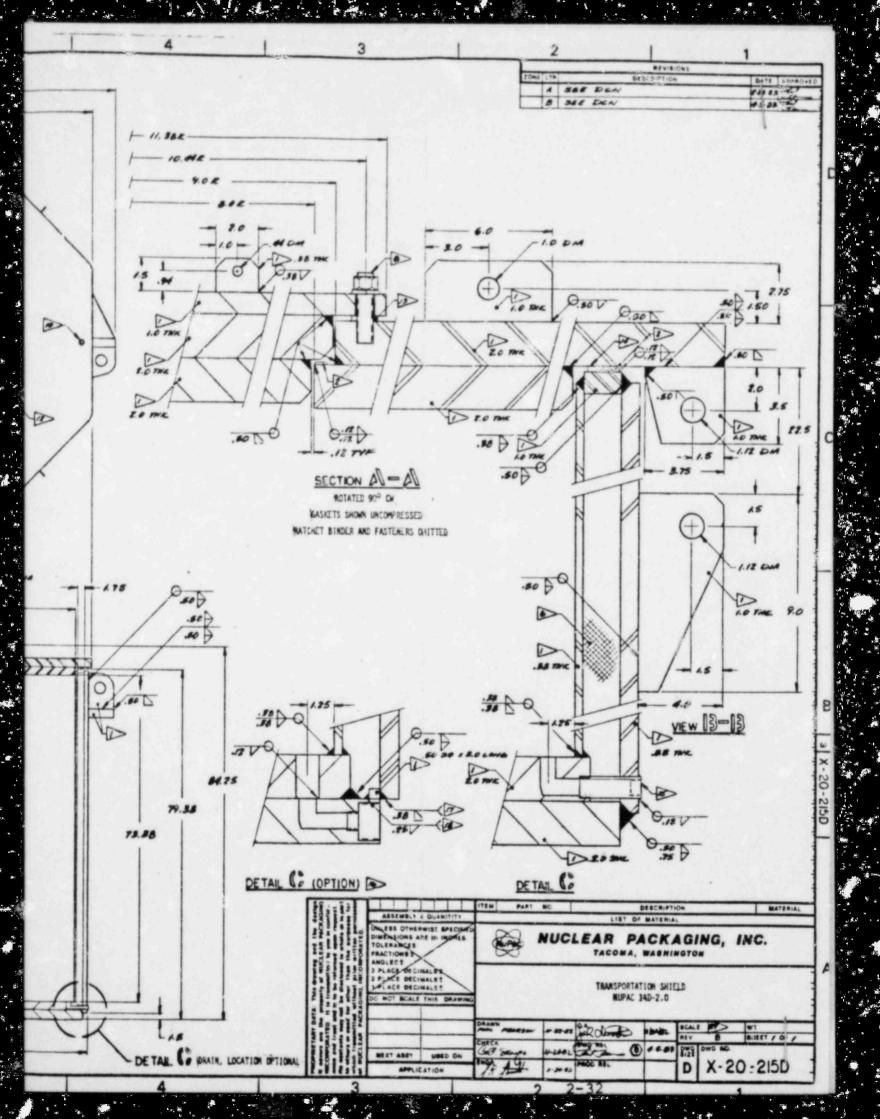
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Enclosures

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APPENDIX 4.3.1 DISCUSSION OF GAMMA SCAN PROCEDURE

Lead shielding integrity shall be confirmed via gamma scanning. There are two gamma scan techniques utilized. The main difference is in the method utilized to determine acceptance criteria.

Both Gamma Scan Techniques are exactly the same in all other respects and are conducted as follows.

An Eberline El20 probe or equivalent is used to scan the outer surface of the cask while an Iridium 192 or Cobalt 60 source of sufficient strength is present in the center of the cask. The source is first placed on the bottom of the cask while the surface is scanned around its circumference parallel to the source. The source is then moved up a pre-determined distance and the circumference scanned again. This sequence is repeated until the entire cask surface is scanned.

For these tests, a 4 inch grid is drawn on the cask surface and a chart is made to reflect the gridded cask surface. The readings obtained in the cask grid as described above are recorded in the corresponding grid on the chart. This data then serves as the raw gamma scan results. All readings are in Milliroentgens (MR).

The readings are evaluated by comparing them to predetermined MR values for nominal, or as designed, lead thickness and nominal - 10% lead thickness.

The two different methods utilized to determine acceptance criteria are discussed below.

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The Laboratory Calibration Method (NuPac Procedure GS-001) utilizes two test blocks which simulate the cask wall. The blocks are made up of lead and steel. The first has a lead thickness equal to the cask as-designed lead thickness. The second has 10% less lead thickness. The source is placed a distance away from one surface of the test block which equals the inside radius of the cask. The probe is placed on the opposite side of the test block and readings are taken. This procedure is then repeated for the -10% test block.

Acceptance criteria is determined by averaging the dose readings of the as-designed and -10% test blocks. This is then multiplied by the increase in dose expected due to -10% shield (the ratio of the -10% reading to the as-designed readings). This is the maximum reading allowed on the surface of the cask being inspected. The average of the nominal and -10% readings is used to account for differences in geometry between the calibration test and the cask acceptance test.

The Field Calibration Method (NuPac Procedure GS-002) utilizes a specially fabricated test lid which incorporates a holder for various lead and steel sheet thicknesses. This fixture is installed onto the cask to be scanned. The test lid is then set up to simulate the nominal lead thickness, the source is placed below the test lid in the cask at a distance equal to the inside radius of the cask. Readings are then taken. The test lid is then set up to recreate the -10% lead thickness configuration, and readings are again taken. Other readings are then taken in 1/8 inch lead thickness increments between and beyond the two base readings until four to eight readings are obtained. The

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data is then plotted on a chart of readings versus lead thickness. The value for nominal lead -10% is then utilized as the maximum acceptable reading during the actual gamma scan.

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