

bcc: OCM/KC  
SECY  
GPA  
JRShea  
RDHauber  
DCChaney  
KBurke  
IP r/f  
Central Files  
File-Brazil  
-Argentina

NOV 2 - 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR: William F. Sittmann  
Executive Secretary  
National Security Council  
Ground Floor, West Wing  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20520

FROM: James R. Shea, Director, International Programs  
Office of Governmental and Public Affairs

Original signed by  
James R. Shea

SUBJECT: NOTIFICATION OF FOREIGN TRAVEL

Traveler's Name and Title: Kenneth M. Carr, Chairman

Date(s) of Travel: November 24-30, 1990

City(ies) and Country(ies): Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia, Brazil;  
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Purpose: At the invitation of Brazilian National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN) President Jose Luiz de Santana, visit Brazil to meet with government and industry representatives to discuss nuclear safety and non-proliferation matters and visit the Angra nuclear power station. In Argentina, the traveler will meet with National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) President Manuel Mondino to discuss nuclear safety matters, sign with him a NRC-CNEA Memorandum of Understanding for the Exchange of Technical Information Directly Applicable to the Safety of Operating Civil Power and Research Reactors (if agreement on the text can be obtained by then), and visit the Atucha nuclear power station.

NOTE: Traveler may return December 1.

\*see previous concurrence

(\KBDATA\CARR.TRP)

OFFICE:	GPA/IP*	GPA/IP*	GPA/IP*	GPA/IP*	GPA/IP*	OCM
NAME:	KDBurke:eb	DCChaney	RDHauber	JRShea	HRDenton	KMCarr
DATE:	11/02/90	11/02/90	11/02/90	11/2/90	11/2/90	11/2/90

from Chairman Carr's  
trip to Brazil/Argentina  
: Nov 24-30, '90

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS - SANTANA, CNEN

- NRC priorities, domestic and international
- CNEN priorities :
- Changing U.S. regulatory environment
- Status of Angra reactors; steam generator problems; Brazil's commitment to nuclear power
- NRC-CNEN agreement; earlier contact with Dr. Rex
- NRC's general cooperation program (training, documents and information exchange); active ongoing exchange with the USSR and expanding exchange with eastern European countries
- Public acceptance
- Goiania Cs-137 contamination incident
  - \* Health effects
  - \* Status of cleanup
  - \* Political fallout
  - \* Lessons learned
- Near-term waste management strategy, Angra and Goiania
- Recent IEN Am-241 overexposure of female worker
- Expanding NRC contacts with Latin America
  - \* Signature of MOU in Argentina
  - \* June-September 1990 letter agreement with Peru (primarily for information exchange in materials safety area)
  - \* Close cooperation with Mexico (training, technical advice, detailed safety discussions, emergency planning and response coordination)
- If State suggests at November 21 briefing, benefits of waiving Tlatelolco into effect.

from: Chairman Carr's  
trip to Brazil/Argentina  
Nov 24-30, 1990

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS - ELECTROBRAS/FURNAS

History of the Angra plants

- \* Project initiation
- \* Construction
- \* Operations
- \* Problems encountered

Capacity factors; reliability

Maintenance philosophy

Seismicity of area; reported earth tremors near site

Approach to public opposition

Preparation for site visit - any special requirements/  
requests

from: Chairman Carr's  
trip to Argentina/Brazil  
: Nov. 24-30 1990

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS - GOLDBERG

- NRC's role and responsibilities
- Changing U.S. regulatory environment
- Agency priorities, domestic and international; Brazil's nuclear safety agenda
- Brazil's commitment to nuclear power; status of nuclear in the U.S.
- Expanding NRC cooperation with Latin America
  - \* Signing of MOU with Argentina
  - \* 6/90 and 9/90 exchange of letters with Peru, primarily covering information exchange in the materials safety area
  - \* Close cooperation with Mexico (training, technical advice, detailed safety discussions, emergency planning and response coordination)
- Goiania Cs-137 contamination incident
  - \* Health effects
  - \* Status of cleanup
  - \* Political fallout
  - \* Lessons learned
- Brazil's near- and long-term waste management strategy; low level and high
- Importance of adherence to Tlatelolco (points to be provided by State)

from Chairman Carr's  
trip to Brazil/Argentina  
Nov. 24-30, 90

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS - MONDINO

- NRC priorities, domestic and international
- CNEA priorities
- Changing U.S. regulatory environment
- Status of Argentine power reactors (Atucha and Embalse); history of Atucha 1 initiation, construction, operation, problems (CNEA owns, operates, and regulates the plant)
- NRC-CNEA Memorandum of Understanding (to be signed some time during meetings at CNEA)
- NRC's general cooperation program (training, documents and information exchange); special CNEA requests for consideration
- Active ongoing exchange with USSR and expanding exchange with eastern European countries; increased recognition of benefits to be gained from cooperation with countries operating non-U.S. LWRs
- Near- and long-term waste management strategies
- Expanding NRC contacts with Latin America
  - \* MOU to be signed
  - \* 6/90 and 9/90 exchange of letters with Peru setting up information exchange, primarily in materials safety area
  - \* Close cooperation with Mexico (training, technical advice, detailed safety discussions, emergency planning and response coordination)
  - \* Results of discussions in Brazil
- If State suggests at November 21 briefing, benefits of waiving Tlatelolco into effect.

Statement Regarding Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)  
Between the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (USNRC)  
and the Argentine Comision Nacional de Energia Atomica (CNEA)  
for the Exchange of Technical Information Directly Applicable  
to the Safety of Operating Civil Power and Research Reactors,  
signed in the English and Spanish languages in Buenos Aires, Argentina,  
on November 30, 1990, by Kenneth M. Carr, USNRC Chairman,  
and Manuel A. Mondino, CNEA President.

#### Explanation of MOU

This MOU formally provides for an exchange of technical and regulatory information between the USNRC and the CNEA in the following areas directly applicable to the safety of operating civil power and research reactors: (1) prompt notification of important events, (2) information on emergency planning and response for power reactor programs, (3) data on routine and ad hoc operational reactor safety, and (4) documents describing both parties' procedures for licensing and regulating civil power and research reactors. It provides for training and assignments in reactor safety and regulation, as resources allow, but requires that cooperation in safety research be decided on a case-by-case basis and be the subject of separate agreements. Narrower in scope than the USNRC's usual agreements, this MOU specifies all areas where information will be exchanged and limits all cooperation to those areas only. The MOU also provides that neither party shall be required to take any action that is inconsistent with its laws, regulations, or policy directives.

All exchanges of information will be accomplished through letters, reports, and other documents and by visits and meetings arranged in advance. Nonproprietary information will be allowed unrestricted dissemination; proprietary information, except as agreed, will be protected from public disclosure and will be exchanged under existing national policies, laws, and regulations. On the NRC side, it is anticipated that essentially all the information provided to Argentina will be publicly available. The MOU is effective for a period of five years.

#### Background Information on Negotiations

NRC has been discussing possible nuclear safety cooperation with the CNEA at intervals since 1979. Because the Argentines operate heavy water reactors while light water reactors are used in the U.S., discussions were on a low-key basis until the Chernobyl accident in April 1986, which brought an intensive focus on nuclear reactor safety throughout the world, including Argentina.

Subsequent negotiations produced a draft text with a narrower scope than NRC's usual cooperative arrangements, focusing on the specific area of civil nuclear power and research reactor safety cooperation, not to include broader areas of nuclear regulatory safety (e.g., fuel fabrication, waste management, or other

areas of the nuclear fuel cycle) since the Argentines did not want to include the standard NRC arrangement wording on non-proliferation: No nuclear information related to proliferation-sensitive technologies will be exchanged under this arrangement.

The resultant MOU was forwarded to the CNEA in the fall of 1987. It was revised in 1989 to incorporate in the Appendix the most current intellectual property rights language that NRC had adopted in its international agreements. The Argentines responded in the spring of 1990, requesting a few revisions involving the definitions of "information" and "proprietary information," which were accepted in the fall, clearing the way for signature, which was done when USNRC Chairman Carr visited Argentina in November 1990.

#### Effect of the MOU

This MOU establishes formal communication and cooperation channels through which the USNRC and the CNEA will exchange nuclear safety information in the areas designated. It will assist in assuring that all efforts are made to continue the safe planning for, and operation of, civil power and research reactors throughout the world by contributing to a data bank of experience from which all countries can draw.

#### Legal Authorities

Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, 68 Stat. 919; 42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq., and Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended, 88 Stat. 1233; 42 U.S.C. 5801.

12/90

IAEA OSART-ASSET ACTIVITY

Neither of the Argentine plants has hosted an OSART visit.

Discussions between the IAEA and the CNEA about a possible Assessment of Safety Significant Events Team (ASSE1) visit to Atucha during the summer of 1991 are currently underway.

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CNEN-DEXI-C-Nº 004/91

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Rio de Janeiro,  
January 03, 1991INTERNATIONAL  
PROGRAMS

Mr. James R. Shea  
Director, International Programs  
Office of Governmental and Public Affairs  
United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Mr. Shea,

I hope that you are already back at your office after your trip to Brazil and the holiday season.

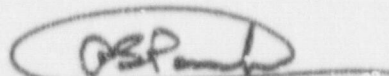
In accordance with our conversation at Angra dos Reis, I would appreciate receiving the MELCOR Accident Consequence Code System (MACCS) to be used in our emergency planning activities.

We have been using until now the CRF-2 code. However, I have learned that it has been revised and received a new designation known by the acronym MACCS.

I would like to mention that one of our staff member Ms. Nadia Martins, is already in the distribution list of the NUREG/CR-4691 (xerox copy of cover page attached), however we have not received the MACCS code so far.

I will be looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely



Anselmo S. Paschoa, Ph.D.  
Executive Director

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# MELCOR Accident Consequence Code System (MACCS)

## User's Guide

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Prepared by D. I. Chanin, J. L. Sprung, L. T. Ritchie, H-N Jow

Sandia National Laboratories

Prepared for  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

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JAN 29 1991

Dr. Robert M. Ornstein, Director  
International Relations  
Comision Nacional de Energia Atomica  
Avenida del Libertador  
8250 Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dear Dr. Ornstein:

Thank you for your letter of December 14, 1990, formally designating Ing. Elias Palacios, Area Manager for Radiological Safety and Nuclear Regulatory Matters, as the CNEA Administrator of our recently concluded "Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the Exchange of Technical Information Directly Applicable to the Safety of Operating Civil Power and Research Reactors." We were most pleased to be able to sign this MOU during Chairman Carr's visit and appreciate your personal efforts to bring it to fruition.

I would like to designate Mr. Ronald D. Hauber, Assistant Director for Exports, Security, and Safety Cooperation, International Programs, Office of Governmental and Public Affairs, as the USNRC Administrator of our MOU. We will be meeting with Mr. Mondino, Ambassador Candiotti and other members of the Argentine delegation during their trip to Washington, DC in March and look forward to that opportunity to identify your cooperation priorities and the best ways to begin implementing them. I am sure that both of our agencies will reap significant benefits from the exchanges to follow.

Sincerely,

15/  
James R. Shea, Director  
International Programs  
Office of Governmental and Public Affairs

cc: Mr. Paul Maxwell  
U. S. Embassy Buenos Aires

a:ornstein

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Today, representatives from GPA/IP and the NMSS Divisions of High Level Waste Management, Low Level Waste Management, and Safeguards and Transportation met with Mr. Gabriel Terigi, a member of the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission's Department of International Relations and a Professor of Foreign Policy at the University of Buenos Aires, to discuss U.S. nonproliferation matters, nuclear export and waste management policies and practices, and safeguards and physical security. Mr. Terigi is spending one month in the U.S. under the auspices of the International Visitor Program of the U.S. Information Agency, which has also scheduled him for discussions with State, DOE, ACDA, and the Congress, among others, as well as for visits to some of the national labs and U.S. reactor vendors. Mr. Terigi is expected to play a key role in formulating Argentine nuclear policies for the 90's.



# Visitor Program Service of Meridian House International

1624 Crescent Place, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20009  
Telephone: (202) 667-6670  
1-800 424-2974  
FAX (202) 667-8980

## Preliminary

Biographic information on Mr. Gabriel Enrique TERIGI of ARGENTINA who has been invited to the United States under the auspices of the International Visitor Program of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA). The visitor's program is being coordinated by Dr. Malcolm C. Peck and Ms. Mitzi Pickard of the Visitor Program Service of Meridian House International (VPS/MHI).

Accompanied by US Escort Officer: Mr. Maurice Raiford

February 10 - March 11, 1991

NAME: Mr. Gabriel Enrique TERIGI

PRESENT POSITION: Member, Department of International Relations, National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA); Associate Professor of Argentine Foreign Policy, School of International Relations, Universidad Del Salvador

PREVIOUS POSITIONS: Coordinator for CNEA sales and development of nuclear research reactors for Peru (1984-89)

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND: B.S., International Relations

MEMBERSHIPS: International Relations Alumni Association

PERSONAL DATA

Born: March 8, 1962

Marital Status: Married, one child

Dietary restrictions: Mr. Terigi does not eat vegetables; non-smoker

Preferred mailing address: Zapiola 851, 2-A, 1426 Buenos Aires, Argentina (home); Avenida del Libertador 8250, 2nd floor, 1419 Buenos Aires, Argentina (office)

Languages: Spanish, French, English

Travels Abroad: Europe, Peru, Mexico, Chile, Uruguay, Brazil, United States

AVOCATIONAL INTERESTS: International relations, tennis, movies, theater

- continued on reverse -

PROFESSOR OBJECTIVES:

Mr. Terigi's interests and concerns in the realm of nuclear policy focus largely on international matters. Specifically these include:

- Nuclear export policy, particularly US export controls and non-proliferation efforts;
- US concerns over emerging nuclear supplier countries; and
- The role of the US Congress in shaping nuclear policy.

Mr. Terigi is also interested in exploring nuclear waste management policy and practices and wishes to examine the organization and operation of nuclear power utilities and would like to learn about the financing and operation of US national laboratories. Finally, in the realm of nuclear issues, he would like to discuss possible US investment in Argentina's nuclear development.

Other interests which he would like to explore include:

- US policy toward Argentina and, specifically, implications of the "Initiative for the Americas" for Argentina;
- The role played by universities and think tanks in shaping and influencing US foreign policy; and
- The influence of Latin America on the history and culture of the US.



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

MAR 14 1991

Dr. Anselmo S. Paschoa  
Executive Director  
Comissao Nacional de Energia Nuclear  
Rua General Severiano  
90 - Botafogo  
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Dear Dr. Paschoa:

This responds to your letter of January 3, 1991, requesting a copy of the MELCOR Accident Consequence Code System (MACCS). I am pleased to advise you that the MACCS is now available at the Argonne Code Center. For the best utilization of your resources, however, I would strongly recommend that you consider joining the NRC-sponsored Cooperative Severe Accident Research Program (CSARP), which provides members with access to the MACCS as well as to developmental forms of other severe accident codes and to the early release of experimental data. (See complete CSARP list at enclosure.) We have found that the application of new codes in and just out of the development stage requires communication with experienced coworkers and that this communication can best effectively be developed through CSARP and through attending various code "workshops" that are typically five-day meetings that discuss a particular code in detail.

Currently, there are 11 non-U.S. participants in the CSARP: Canada, Finland, Italy, Japan, Korea, The Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom. Additional negotiations are in progress with other potential participants, and we would welcome Brazil as a new member as well. Typically there are two international meetings per year: a one-week meeting in the spring and a two-day meeting in the fall following the three-day Water Reactor Safety Information Meeting that covers all aspects of NRC research. A number of the participants have extensive programs of their own and their contributions to CSARP are also made available to the other participants. A yearly cash contribution of \$150,000 U.S. is required for participation in this program. This cash contribution helps us recover part of the additional costs associated with our international cooperative efforts.

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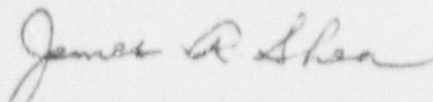
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NRC's international research agreements are usually written for periods of three to five years, depending upon the particular participant needs and the expected duration of the project. In addition to the meetings and technology interchange, the NRC facilitates visits by the participants to the various U.S. national laboratories where work on NRC-sponsored projects is being conducted. On a number of occasions, participants have also been able to send a representative, at the participant's expense, to work for a period of time (usually a one-year minimum) at the national laboratory in a field of interest to both parties.

Again, we would welcome Brazil as a participant in the CSARP. If you are interested in pursuing membership or have further questions about it, Dr. Thomas J. Walker of our Accident Evaluation Branch is responsible for preparing the technical content of new CSARP agreements and Dr. Jose Luis M. Cortez, Senior Research Program Coordinator for our Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research, is responsible for overall coordination of the administrative aspects. You may, of course, also continue to forward your requests through me.

Let me take this opportunity to wish you a very happy, successful new year and to thank you again for all of the arrangements the CNEN made to support the NRC delegation's visit in November.

Sincerely,



James R. Shea, Director  
International Programs  
Office of Governmental and Public Affairs

Enclosure:  
As stated

cc w/enclosure & copy of incoming:  
Ms. Barbara Tobias  
Science Officer  
U.S. Embassy Brasilia

a:maccs.rft

DISTRIBUTION: *JP-91-22*

IP r/f

DChaney

Brazil file

RHauber

JShea

JCortez, RES

Feltawila, RES

BSheron, RES

HDenton, GPA

JTayler, EDO

JMitchell, OCM/KC

RES/D:DSP

BSheron

*3/11/91*

OCM/KC

JMitchell

*3/11/91*

*copy to J. Cortez*

*ESSC/IP*

DChaney

*2/5/91*

*ESSC/IP*

RHauber

*2/5/91*

*D:IP/GPA*

JShea

*2/5/91*

*RES/AEB*

Feltawila

*2/5/91*

RES

JCortez

*2/4/91*

*GPA*

H. Denton

*2/6/91*

OFFICIAL RECORD COPY *new*

*See att. 1*

*note to D. Chaney*

*2/11/91*

*2-11-91 Revised 3/10/91*

*to incorporate RES*

*commitments. J. Cortez was*

*forced a copy. He commented*  
*all of RES 2/11/91.*

OCT 8 1990

CURRENT USNRC RESEARCH SPONSORED FOR THE COOPERATIVE  
SEVERE ACCIDENT RESEARCH PROGRAM

CORE MELT PROGRESSION

ACRR in-reactor experiments on late phase melt progression. (SNL) Ex-  
reactor experiments on metallic melt relocation and blockage formation.  
(SNL)  
Late-phase core melt modeling. (SNL)  
Full-length NRU in-reactor experiments on melt progression and hydrogen.  
(PNL)  
Core melt progression modeling for SCDAP/RELAP. (INEL)  
Lower head failure analysis. (INEL)  
BWR core melt phenomena modeling. (ORNL)

FUEL-COOLANT INTERACTIONS

Molten core coolant interactions analysis. (SNL)

FISSION PRODUCT BEHAVIOR

VICTORIA development and configuration control. (SNL)  
Ex-reactor fission product release experiments. (ORNL)  
Containment aqueous and gas phase iodine behavior. (ORNL)

CORE-CONCRETE INTERACTIONS

MCCI experiments in the SURC facility. (SNL)  
Thermal hydraulics of Molten Core Concrete Interactions. (BNL)

DIRECT CONTAINMENT HEATING

DCH experiments in the SURTSEY facility. (SNL)  
DCH analysis and small-scale experiments. (BNL)  
DCH benchmark experiments. (ANL)

HYDROGEN BEHAVIOR

Hydrogen migration and mixing studies. (LANL)

INTEGRATION CODES AND APPLICATIONS

MELCOR Accident Analysis Code development and maintenance. (SNL)  
CONTAIN containment analysis code. (SNL)  
SCDAP/RELAP code maintenance. (INEL)  
COMMIX 3-dimensional code. (ANL)

The USNRC retains the right to modify the content of the above programs  
in manner it believes most useful to achieve the objectives of its  
overall severe accident research program.

FROM NORDION INTERNATIONAL. 6/9/91  
page.  
UPDATE ON THE YAVNE, ISRAEL INCIDENT

Background

In 1971, Nordion International Inc. (then known as Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Commercial Products Division) commissioned an irradiation facility for Sor-Van Radiation Limited, Yavne, Israel. Sor-Van which is partly government owned, is located on the site of Israel's Nuclear Research Centre, known as SOREQ.

The primary purpose of the irradiation facility is to sterilize certain medical products such as surgical kits. It is a standard Cobalt-60 model JS 6500 gamma tote irradiator designed, manufactured, and installed by Nordion. In this particular facility, product is loaded into cardboard tote boxes and transported around a centrally located source rack containing Cobalt-60. This irradiator has a source capacity of up to 1,000,000 curies of cobalt-60, with the strength of the source today at approximately 337,000 curies.

On Thursday, June 21, 1990 at about 1:00 P.M. Ottawa time, (8:00 P.M. in Israel) Nordion received a telephone call from Mr. Hertzal Ben Moshi of Sor-Van in Israel requesting Nordion's help with respect to a stuck Cobalt-60 source at Sor-Van's industrial irradiation plant. Nordion gave Sor-Van instructions for lowering the source. Around 2:00 P.M. Ottawa time, Sor-Van was called and told Nordion the source rack was down and that it appeared to be intact and undamaged. Apparently, the problem had been caused by the jamming of product boxes into the source rack. Nordion stressed that as advised several years ago, Sor-Van should take immediate steps to manufacture and install a source protection shroud. Sor-Van advised Nordion that they did not plan to restart the irradiator until after their Sabbath week-end. Nordion asked Sor-Van to call back Monday, June 25 to confirm that the irradiator was operating properly.

B/137

### The Incident

On Monday, June 25, 1990 Nordion notified the IAEA, the USNRC and the AECSB regarding this incident. Nordion's two representatives arrived in Israel on Monday afternoon (Israel time). They met with the plant manager to discuss his knowledge of the incident. From Tuesday through Thursday, June 28th, the Nordion engineers thoroughly inspected the irradiator, confirmed that the source was in fact down and conducted some minor repairs. The safety systems were checked and all safety interlocks are functional. The power "on/off" function at the control console was removed to prevent potential use of this switch to defeat the door interlock. They also held discussions with the Ministry of Health's investigative committee. The Nordion representatives returned home, Friday, June 29, 1990. The Nordion experts left the irradiator operational.

- 2. -

### The Patient

The plant operator Mr. Mordechai Levy received a bone-marrow transplant at the Hadassah-University hospital in Ein Kerem, Israel. His brother donated the bone marrow, however, their marrow types are not compatible. Mr. Levy's marrow type is described as rare and more possible matching donors are being sought. The Israeli investigative committee estimate that he received a radiation dose greater than 1000 rads.

### Regulatory Environment

- The Israeli Ministry of Health has established an Expert Committee to investigate this incident.
- In Israel the responsibility for licensing an irradiator rests with the Israeli Atomic Energy Agency. The monitoring of the operation of an irradiator is the responsibility of the Ministry of Health which has responsibility for safety in the workplace. The Ministry of Health also contracts this monitoring responsibility to the SOREQ Nuclear Centre.
- It was Nordion's understanding that the licensing authorities in Israel would not allow Sor-Van to resume operations until the source protection shroud is installed. Nordion was informed Thursday July 19th, 1990 that the shroud has been installed and the plant is operating.

- 3 -

Future Nordion Actions

- A notice was sent in July to all tote plant operators to strongly advise them to install source shrouds if they have not already done so. A copy is also being sent to local regulatory authorities in countries where these plants are installed.
- Nordion is preparing a warning to be sent to all its irradiator customers reminding them not to by-pass the safety systems in any manner.

Barrie J. Jackson,  
Regulatory Affairs  
1990 July 26

BJJ/rv  
A:029-1.

# Argentine Visit

~~Backg~~

6/91

## Argentina

A senior Argentine delegation headed by Ambassador Enrique Jose Candiotti, who had just been appointed the new Director General for Policy in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), and including Ambassador Vicente Espeche Gil, Director General for International Security and Strategic Affairs in the MOFA, and Dr. Dan Beninson, Director of the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission's Advisory Committee for the Licensing of Nuclear Facilities, visited NRC on April 10 where they met with OCM, EDO, GPA, and NMSS to discuss nuclear issues and programs in both Argentina and the U.S. The group was in Washington at the invitation of the Department of State to participate in annually scheduled bilaterals on safeguards, nonproliferation, and other nuclear matters. The Argentines expressed interest in closer safety cooperation with NRC.

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