DCD (SP03)

PHL
FCC
DMS
TJO

From: "Bailey, Edgar (DHS-RHB)" <EBailey@dhs.ca.gov>
To: "'Paul Lohaus'" <PHL@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Nov 17, 1999 2:24 PM
Subject: RE: SP-99-074 Response

<<NRC - 42 Questions (Nov 17, 1999).doc>> See if this works. If it does not, I'll FAX.

-----Original Message-----
From: Paul Lohaus [mailto:PHL@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, November 17, 1999 11:06 AM
To: EBailey@dhs.ca.gov
Cc: FCC@nrc.gov; TJO@nrc.gov
Subject: Re: SP-99-074 Response

Ed:

Thanks

For some reason, however, the attachemnt did not come through.

Can you resend and fax?

Thanks

Paul

>>> "Bailey, Edgar (DHS-RHB)" <EBailey@dhs.ca.gov> 11/17 1:36 PM >>>
Attached is the California response to the NRC's letter of November 2, 1999,
requesting information related to questions 42 and 42 of the House of
Representatives letter of October 25, 1999.

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SP-A-4

SP-AG-4
83

PDR STPRG.

In response to question 42, the following information is provided. Since California has adopted 10 CRF Parts 20 and 61 by reference the terms: waste, disposal, and byproduct material are defined as they are in those parts of 10 CFR. Similarly the terms: effluent, release limits, and transfer are undefined and therefore have no meaning outside the normal meaning of those words.

In response to question 43, the following information is provided. Historically, California has used its equivalent of Regulatory Guide 1.86 for the release of facilities and equipment with surface contamination. Volumetric releases have been based upon a concentration equivalent to the 10 CFR Part 20 values for water converted to grams rather than volume, indistinguishable from background, or a life-time fatal cancer risk of 10E-6.
At the present time the facility release criteria is the NRC standard of all-pathway dose of 25 millirems per year TEDE.
Under our AEA derived authority there has been no release for recycling authorized. Both recycling releases that California has "concurred" in have been from Department of Energy national laboratories. These were based upon sampling, analyses, and dose modeling that demonstrated a "worst case" TEDE well below 1 millirem per year to the maximally exposed individual.