Spencer Chemical Company

DWIGHT BUILDING

Kansas City 5, Alissouri

MO.0-01-06

Division of Licensing & Regulation

May 14, 1962

U. S. Atomic Energy Commission Division of Licensing and Regulation Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Eber R. Price

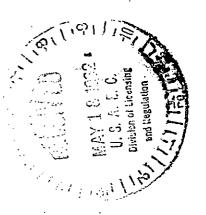
Gentlemen:

This is in response to your letter of 17 April 1962 regarding the inspection conducted at our Jayhawk Works at Pittsburg, Kansas on May 2-5, 1961 under Source Material License C-4352 and Special Nuclear Material Licenses No. SNM-154 and SNM-329.

Replying to your items as listed in your letter, we submit the following information for your consideration:

- Time-occupancy studies have been made in the area where high air-borne dust samples were observed.
  - Incidents Involving Thorium

Six incidents have been noted involving thorium, natural isotopic assay. The counts of the air samples in these six samples are as follows:



## Microcuries per ml of Air

 $3 \times 10^{-10}$ 

 $4 \times 10^{-10}$ 

 $2 \times 10^{-10}$ 

 $2 \times 10^{-10}$ 

 $2 \times 10^{-10}$ 

 $5 \times 10^{-11}$ 

In all cases, these were 30-minute air samples taken at a position between the man and the hooded operation where the material was being utilized. The air samples therefore represent the absolute maximum that the man could have achieved. Time studies on the operation have indicated that the man is in the operating position less than 25 minutes during an 8-hour normal shift of operation. During the rest of the time the man would be in other parts of the room or hallways or the building where the air has consistently been  $10^{-12}$  microcuries per ml or less. Therefore, the overall daily exposure would be less than the limits of Part 20.

## B. Normal Uranium

Seven instances were observed where the air-borne concentration of normal uranium was in excess of the Part 20 limit. These were as follows:

|   |   | ocuries<br>l of Ai |
|---|---|--------------------|
|   |   | x 10 <sup>-1</sup> |
| 9 | x | 10-11              |
| 1 | x | 10-10              |
| 1 | x | 10-10              |
| 2 | x | 10 <sup>-10</sup>  |
| 1 | x | 10 <sup>-10</sup>  |
| 9 | x | 10-11              |

These instances all occurred at the fusion operation, samples being taken for a 30-minute period at a position approximately head high between the man and the hood where the material was being utilized. Again it was determined that the man was in this operating position less than 25 minutes during an 8-hour shift. At other times he would be in air-borne concentrations ranging from  $10^{-12}$  to  $10^{-14}$ , so that his overall daily exposure was less than prescribed limits.

## C. 93% Enriched Uranium

Instances involving 93% enriched uranium have revolved around two pieces of equipment. One was a dry sample splitter where the samples had to be taken between the machine and the man. These were as follows: Microcuries per ml of Air 4 x 10<sup>-8</sup> 4 x 10<sup>-8</sup> 4 x 10<sup>-8</sup> 8 x 10<sup>-9</sup> 2 x 10<sup>-9</sup> 8 x 10<sup>-10</sup> 1 x 10<sup>-9</sup>

The other was a green salt unloading hood where the air samples encountered were as follows:

 $4 \times 10^{-9}$ 

Microcuries per ml of Air 5 x 10<sup>-9</sup> 3 x 10<sup>-9</sup> 8 x 10<sup>-10</sup> 1 x 10<sup>-9</sup> 7 x 10<sup>-10</sup> 1 x 10<sup>-9</sup> 1 x 10<sup>-9</sup> 5 x 10<sup>-9</sup> 8 x 10<sup>-9</sup>

These samples were half-hour samples taken at a position between the man and the hood where the operations were taking place. Therefore this also represents maximum possible exposure to the man. The operator was in position at the sample splitter once during an 8-hour shift for not more than five minutes during the loading and unloading of the sample splitter. Since the dust samples were on the average of less than 100 times the limit for 93% uranium, and since the man's occupancy is approximately 1/100 of the 8-hour working day, the rest of the time being exposed to air samples of less than 10<sup>-12</sup>, the daily exposure to any of the operators handling this equipment would not exceed the limits.

At the green salt unloading operation, the exposure is less than 10 times that of the upper limit of Part 20. The unloading operation during which the dust is generated requires approximately 15 minutes during every 8-hour shift. The rest of the time the man would be in air of the room at  $10^{-12}$  or less microcuries per ml of air. Therefore, his overall daily exposure would not exceed Part 20 limits. Operation of the sample splitter and green salt unloading was not carried out by the same operator during a single shift.

The corrective measures which have been taken to eliminate the high airborne dust around this equipment are as follows:

- A. Thorium Operations. Additional lucite sliding baffles have been installed in these hoods to increase the air flow across the working opening. This has effectively trebled the air velocity and since their installation no high thorium air-borne dust readings have been observed.
- B. Normal Uranium Operation. The hoods where the high dust samples were observed have also been equipped with additional lucite baffles to increase the air flow into the hood at the operator's position. Since the installation of these lucite baffles, no high normal uranium air samples have been observed.
- C. Fully Enriched Uranium Operation. In the green salt unloading station a permanent lucite baffle with slotted arm holes has been installed to greatly increase the linear velocity of air into the hood at the operating position. Since the installation of this lucite baffle, no high readings have been observed at this station.

The sample splitter has been completely overhauled to insure dust tightness. Since the correction of this equipment, there have been no observed instances of high uranium concentrations around this equipment.

- Concentration in Effluents to Unrestricted Area. During the 1-b. inspection of May 1961, one effluent air sample on a stack indicated a discharge of 1 gram of normal uranium to the exterior air around the plant site. At the time the air-flow through this stack was so low that one gram over a 24-hour period exceeded the limits of Part 20. Two corrections have been made to this
  - (1) A filter has been installed downstream from the exhaust fan, and
  - The effluent air has been increased by enlargement of the exhaust fan. No high samples have been observed at this point since this corrective measure.

Since the inspection of May 1961, a systematic study of the stack effluents from all operations have been periodically conducted, and no high samples have been observed to date.

- II. Position of the furnaces with respect to the hood in the T-room, Building 702: During the actual installation of this equipment, it was determined that the position described in the application would not lend itself to convenient installation of the ventilation exhaust for the furnaces. Therefore, the actual installation position was modified so that the exhaust stacks could be properly positioned. The spacing between the furnaces was still maintained as described in the license application, and the distance from the furnace to the hood was greater than two feet, which also maintained an adequate safety factor from criticality control. We did not feel that such a minor change was properly a subject for license modification.
  - The loading of the furnace boxes is being conducted in accordance with the license application. Operators and supervisors have been carefully instructed to follow exactly the provisions of the license application.
  - The hood in Room 16 of Building 702 has been equipped with a filter in accordance with the license application.
  - The term "inert atmosphere" is a relative description. In the case of fused uranium dioxide, it has been determined that air, CO2 and/or argon are in fact inert to crystalline UO2 at room temperature. We feel therefore that free substitution of any of these three gaseous atmospheres is in full compliance with the license.

In answer to your further requests, we are attaching as Appendix I the air survey program which was initiated in October 1961, and has been followed since that time.

If further information is desired, please advise.

Yours very truly,

Nuclear Fuels Department

Marold Lambertus General Manager

WML:e1

Attach: Appendix I.

TABLE II
Assignment of Sampling Sequence by Area and Number

| . Maarey  |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| Zone No. 1 Sample Point  B6 - DER office  K4 - Room 2 office  K-8 - G.S. office  A12 ) A13 ) All   B11 ) ) ) )   Lunch Room  B14 ) C11   C14   D12   D13   D14 )  C8 - Center hall office  C37 ) D38 ) Dirty Change are  E37 )  A12)   Center Hall st  J27 - Met. lab  J32   Clean Change  J31   J32   Clean Change | 03<br>04<br>04<br>48<br>17<br>- 15<br>22<br>27<br>28 | Smear Samples  39 13 79 62 75 71 91 68 98 71 12 06 61 13 89 88 99 91 70 01 25 20 96 93 23 |
| K39 - Men's Room  |  |   |
| K39 - Men's Room<br>Kb2 - Center hallwa   | •  | الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله   |

Total - 26