| From: | Tom Hill [Tom_Hill@mail.dnr.state.ga.us](mailto:Tom_Hill@mail.dnr.state.ga.us) |
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| To: | OWFN_DO.owf1_po(TJO) |
| Date: | Tue, Nov 9, 1999 11:22 AM |
| Subject: | SP-99-074 |

I am sorry to be a day late. I had made a mental note of the 12 th deadline for info. Maybe I will not be late on it.

THill
$\operatorname{SP-A}-4$
$S P-A G-1$

Question 42:

These are the definitions Georgia has in Chapter 391-3-17 Rules and Regulations for Radioactive Material.
(o) "Byproduct material" means:

1. Any radioactive material, except special nuclear material, yielded in or made radioactive by exposure to the radiation incident to the process of producing or utilizing special nuclear material; and
2. The tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from ore processed primarily for its source material content, including discrete surface wastes resulting from uranium or thorium solution extraction processes. Underground ore bodies depleted by these solution extraction operations do not constitute "byproduct material" within this definition.
(hhhhh) "Waste" means those low-level radioactive wastes that are acceptable for disposal in a land disposal facility. For the purposes of this definition, low-level waste has the same meaning as in the Low-Level Radioactive Waste policy Act, P.L. 96-573, as amended by P.L. 99-240, effective January 15, 1986; that is, radioactive waste (a) not classified as high-level radioactive waste, spent nuclear fuel, or byproduct material as defined in Section 11e.(2) of the Atomic Energy Act (uranium or thorium tailings and waste), and (b) classified as low-level radioactive waste consistent with existing law and in accordance with (a) above by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

## Question 43:

Georgia has and at this time continues to uses Reg Guide 1.86 when determining the suitability of solid materials for release for unrestricted use. No differentiation between surficial and volumetric contamination.

