Nature and Probable Consequences—Four patients were prescribed brachytherapy procedures, using iridium-192 seeds of different source strengths, and received doses other than those prescribed because of the same computer input error. (The same computer input error could cause either underdoses or overdoses because the algorithm used was dose dependent.) Details of the misadministrations are as follows:

Patient A: The patient was prescribed a dose of 2800 centigray (cGy) (2800 rad) for a gynecological brachytherapy treatment, but received a dose of about 1680 cGy (1680 rad) instead.

Patient B: Event 1—The patient was prescribed a dose of 1600 cGy (1600 rad) for lung treatment, but received a dose of about 2128 cGy (2128 rad) instead.

Event 2—On another day, the same patient was prescribed a dose of 1500 cGy (1500 rad) for lung treatment, but received a dose of about 2350 cGy (2350 rad) instead.

Patient C: The patient was prescribed a dose of 3000 cGy (3000 rad) for gynecological treatment, but received a dose of about 5142 cGy (5142 rad) instead.

Patient D: The patient was prescribed a dose of 1500 cGy (1500 rad) for a biliary tract treatment, but received a dose of about 2050 cGy (2050 rad) instead.

The licensee does not expect the patients to experience any adverse health effects as a result of the misadministrations.

Cause or Causes—Based upon NRC's initial review of the misadministrations, it appears that the probable causes of the treatment errors were failures to: (1) independently review or check the data input to the computerized treatment planning system, and (2) perform an independent check of dose rate calculations generated by the treatment planning system.

Actions Taken to Prevent Recurrence

Licensee—The physics staff at MAMC promptly corrected the data entered into the computer treatment planning computer, recalculated the doses received by the patients, and took steps to ensure that appropriate data will be used for future treatment plans.

NRC—NRC initiated an inspection on June 6, 1995, to review the circumstances associated with the misadministrations and to review the licensee's corrective actions. (As of the date of this report, the inspection is ongoing.) An NRC medical consultant will review each case in order to provide an independent assessment of the potential consequences of the overdoses.

Dated at Rockville, MD this 20th day of November, 1995.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

John C. Hoyle,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 95–28835 Filed 11–24–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

[Docket No. 030–31765–CivP EA 94–006 ASLBP No. 95–708–01–CivP]

Atomic Safety and Licensing Board; In the Matter of Oncology Services Corporation (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Byproduct Materials License No. 37–28540–01); Notice of Hearing (Staff Order Imposing Civil Monetary Penalties)

November 20, 1995.

Before Administrative Judges: G. Paul Bollwerk, III, Chairman, Dr. George C. Anderson, Dr. A. Dixon Callihan.

On April 24, 1995, the NRC staff issued an order imposing civil penalties in the amount of $280,000 on Oncology Services Corporation (OSC) for alleged regulatory violations relating to activities under Byproduct Materials License No. 37–28540–01. (60 Fed. Reg. 21,560.) That license authorized OSC to possess and use certain byproduct materials under specified conditions at six facilities in Pennsylvania.[1] The violations at issue were identified during a December 3–18, 1992 NRC inspection regarding a November 1992 misadministration incident at OSC's Indiana (Pennsylvania) Regional Cancer Center, and December 8, 1995 inspections of OSC facilities in Exton and Lehighton, Pennsylvania.

The April 1994 order provided that on or before May 24, 1995, OSC could submit a request for a hearing regarding the staff's civil penalty determination. On May 18, 1995, OSC filed a timely hearing request regarding the civil penalty order. The Commission referred OSC's submission to the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel on May 25, 1995, for the appointment of a presiding officer to conduct any necessary proceedings. On May 30, 1995, the Acting Chief Administrative Judge of the Panel appointed this Atomic Safety and Licensing Board pursuant to the Commission's referral. (60 Fed. Reg. 29,901.) The Board consists of Dr. George C. Anderson, Dr. A. Dixon Callihan, and G. Paul Bollwerk, III, who will serve as Chairman of the Board.

Pursuant to the Board's June 12, 1995 initial prehearing order, on August 23, 1995, OSC and the staff submitted a prehearing report in which they individually or jointly identified some 259 ''central'' issues for litigation in this proceeding. Two days later, OSC filed a motion with the Board requesting that the proceeding be stayed pending the resolution of an open staff investigation of OSC, the termination of which OSC asserted could result in settlement of this proceeding. The staff opposed OSC's stay request. After entertaining party arguments on the motion during an October 11, 1995 prehearing conference, by unpublished memorandum and order issued October 30, 1995, the Board denied the stay request and established a schedule for filing prediscovery dispositive motions regarding the ''central'' litigation issues identified by the parties.

Please take notice that a hearing will be conducted in this proceeding. The parties to the hearing are the NRC staff and OSC. The hearing will be governed by the procedures set forth in 10 C.F.R. Part 2, Subpart G (10 C.F.R. 2.700–.790).

During the course of this proceeding, the Board may hold additional prehearing conferences or oral arguments, as provided in 10 C.F.R. 2.752, 2.755. The public is invited to attend any prehearing conference or oral argument, as well as any evidentiary hearing that may be held pursuant to 10 C.F.R. 2.750–.751. The Board will establish the schedules for such sessions at a later date, through notices to be published in the Federal Register and/or made available to the public at NRC Public Document Rooms.

In accordance with 10 C.F.R. 2.715(a), any person not a party to this proceeding may submit a written limited appearance statement setting forth his or her position on the issues in this proceeding. These statements do not constitute evidence but may assist the Board and/or the parties in the definition of the issues being considered. Written limited appearance statements should be sent to the Office of the Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555, Attention: Docketing and Service Branch. A copy of the statement also should be served on the Chairman of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board. The Board will make a determination at a later date whether oral limited appearance statements will be entertained.

---

[1] License No. 37–28540–01 was due to expire on August 31, 1995. On December 13, 1993, OSC requested that license be terminated and replaced with individual licenses issued to the facilities named as locations of use on that license. On August 24, 1994, License No. 37–28540–01 was terminated and the agency subsequently issued separate licenses for five of the six facilities. See *Oncology Servs. Corp.*, LBP–94–29, 40 NRC 123, 124 n.1 (1994).

Documents relating to this proceeding are available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, NW., Washington, DC 20037.

Dated: November 20, 1995.

For the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board.

G. Paul Bollwerk, III,

Chairman, Administrative Judge.

[FR Doc. 95–28833 Filed 11–24–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

Nominations of New Member of the Advisory Committee on the Medical Uses of Isotopes

AGENCY: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Call for nominations.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission is inviting nominations, of individuals who are qualified as nuclear medicine physicians, for a position on the Advisory Committee on the Medical Uses of Isotopes (ACMUI).

DATES: Nominations are due January 26, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Submit nominations to: The Office of Personnel, ATTN: Ms. Jude Himmelberg, Mail Stop T2D32, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT: Josephine M. Piccone, Ph.D., Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555, Telephone: 301–415–7270.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The ACMUI advises the NRC on policy and technical issues that arise in regulating the medical use of byproduct material for diagnosis and therapy. Responsibilities include providing guidance and comments on changes in NRC rules, regulations, and guides concerning medical use; evaluating certain non-routine uses of byproduct material for medical use; and providing technical assistance in licensing, inspection, and enforcement cases.

Committee members possess the medical and technical skills needed to address evolving issues. Currently the membership of the ACMUI consists of five practicing physicians; a physician representing the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration; one nuclear pharmacist; one medical physicist; one representative with the States' perspective; one patients' rights and care advocate; and one health care administrator. The specialties of the physicians on the ACMUI are: nuclear cardiology (one); therapeutic radiology, with expertise in teletherapy and brachytherapy (two); nuclear medicine research (one); and nuclear medicine (one). The term of the current nuclear medicine physician member is scheduled to end September 1996. Nominations for the position of radiation therapy technologist/medical dosimetrist and medical physicist with expertise in radiation therapy are currently being evaluated.

NRC is soliciting nominations of persons who are qualified as nuclear medicine physicians. Persons having the aforementioned qualifications are encouraged to apply.

Nominees must include four copies of their resume, describing their educational and professional qualifications, and provide their current address and telephone number.

All new cmommittee members will serve a 2-year term, with possible reappointment to two additional 2-year terms.

Nominees must be U.S. citizens and be able to devote approximately 80 hours per year to committee business. Members will be compensated and reimbursed for travel (including per diem in lieu of subsistence), secretarial, and correspondence expenses. Nominees will undergo a security background check and will be required to complete financial disclosure statements, to avoid conflict-of-interest issues.

Dated at Washington, DC, this 20th day of November, 1995.

For the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Andrew L. Bates,

Advisory Committee Management Officer, Office of the Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 95–28834 Filed 11–24–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

[Docket No: 040–08948 040–07397]

Information Meeting Concerning the Development of an Environmental Impact Statement for the Shieldalloy Metallurgical Corporation, Cambridge, Ohio, Facility

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice is to inform the public of a meeting to discuss the U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's process for decommissioning nuclear facilities and the development of an environmental impact statement (EIS) for the Shieldalloy Metallurgical Corporation (SMC), Cambridge, Ohio, facility, one of the key steps in this process. A brief status report will also be provided for the remediation of properties, in the Cambridge, Ohio, area, that contain slag that may have been removed from the Shieldalloy facility. Interested individuals are invited to attend this meeting. NRC, SMC, Cyprus Foote Mineral Company (CFMC), State and local officials, and citizen groups will share information concerning these topics in a facilitated roundtable discussion.

Background

The SMC facility processes ores for the production of metal alloys. The SMC license (SMB–1507) authorizes the possession of the radionuclides uranium and thorium as contaminants in slag from previous operations at this site. The previous owners (Vanadium Corporation of America, now Newmont Mining Corporation, and Foote Mineral Company (FMC), now Cyprus Foote Mineral Company) had processed an ore containing licensable quantities of natural uranium and thorium, and radionuclides resulting from their radioactive decay. The processing of this ore started in the late 1950s and ended in the early 1970s. In processing this ore to produce metal alloys, the radioactive material contained in the ore was segregated into slag. The waste slag is currently in a dense, rock-like form and stored in two piles on the site. In 1987, SMC purchased the facility from FMC. SMC continues to process ores for the production of metal alloys. However, these ores do not contain licensable quantities of radioactive material. With the exception of radioactive contamination that exists in, or originated from, the two slag piles, SMC has remediated the radioactive contamination at the site. NRC staff is developing an EIS to evaluate alternatives associated with decommissioning the slag piles.

In a possibly related matter, it was determined, in 1993, that slag from the site, when it was owned by FMC, may have been used as fill at offsite locations. Radiation surveys and slag analyses that NRC conducted in 1994 indicate that the slag does not pose an immediate health and safety risk to residents. However, some action may be necessary at specific locations, to minimize the long-term risk associated with the slag. In a letter dated January 25, 1995, SMC requested that the EIS be modified to include an analysis of the relocation of the offsite slag to the SMC, Cambridge, Ohio, site.

In addition to the issues that fall under NRC's jurisdiction, there are other environmental issues, associated with decommissioning the Cambridge site,