mishandling, especially by children, will be approved only if they are found to combine an unusual degree of utility and safety.

5. The Commission has approved certain long-standing uses of source material, many of which antedate the atomic energy program. These include:
   (a) Use of uranium to color glass for certain decorative purposes; and
   (b) Thorium in various alloys and products (e.g., gas mantles, optical lenses, tungsten wire in such things as electric lamps and vacuum tubes) to impart desirable physical properties.

6. The Commission also approved the use of tritium as a substitute luminous material for the long-standing use of radium for this purpose on watch and clock dials and hands.

7. The Commission has approved additional uses of byproduct and source material in consumer products. These include the following:
   (a) Tritium and other radionuclides in electron tubes;
   (b) Americium-241 in smoke detectors; and
   (c) Thorium and uranium in piezoelectric ceramic, which is used in many electronic products and other consumer products.

8. In approving uses of byproduct, source, or special nuclear material in consumer products, the Commission establishes limits on quantities or concentrations of radioactive materials and, if appropriate, on radiation emitted. In some cases, other limitations, such as quality control and testing, considered important to health and safety are also specified. In the case of class exemptions, specific safety criteria are included in the regulations, which require the applicant to evaluate many pathways of exposure of the public.

Principal Considerations With Respect to Evaluation of Products

9. In evaluating proposals for the use of radioactive materials in consumer products the principal considerations are:
   (a) The potential external and internal exposure of individuals in the population to radiation from the handling, use and disposal of individual products;
   (b) The potential total cumulative radiation dose to individuals in the population who may be exposed to radiation from a number of products;
   (c) The long-term potential external and internal exposure of the general population from the uncontrolled disposal and dispersal into the environment of radioactive materials from products authorized by the Commission; and
   (d) The benefit that will accrue to or be denied the public because of the utility of the product by approval or disapproval of a specific product.

10. The general criteria for approval of individual products are set forth in paragraph 2, above. Detailed evaluation of potential exposures would take into consideration the following factors, together with other considerations, which may appear pertinent in the particular case:
   (a) The external radiation levels from the product.
   (b) The proximity of the product to human tissue during use.
   (c) The area of tissue exposed. A dose to the skin of the whole body would be considered more significant than a similar dose to a small portion of the skin of the body.
   (d) Potential of the radionuclides to cause exposures from intakes. Materials that result in lower cumulative exposures when taken into the body would be considered more favorably than materials that result in higher exposures from intakes.
   (e) The quantity of radioactive material per individual product. The smaller the quantity the more favorably would the product be considered.
   (f) Form of material. Materials with a low solubility in body fluids and the environment will be considered more favorably than those with a high solubility.
   (g) Containment of the material. Products which contain the material under very severe environmental conditions will be considered more favorably than those that will not contain the material under such conditions.
   (h) Degree of access to product during normal handling and use. Products which are inaccessible to children and other persons during use will be considered more favorably than those that are accessible.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 7th day of October, 2011.
For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Robert J. Lewis,
Acting Deputy Director, Office of Federal and State Materials and Environmental Management Programs.
2. **Title and purpose of information collection: Application for Benefits Due but Unpaid at Death; OMB 3220–0055.**

Under Section 2(g) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (RUIA), benefits that accrued but were not paid because of the death of the employee shall be paid to the same individual(s) to whom benefits are payable under Section 6(a)(1) of the Railroad Retirement Act. The provisions relating to the payment of such benefits are prescribed in 20 CFR 325.5 and 20 CFR 335.5.

The RRB provides Form UI–63 for use in applying for the accrued sickness or unemployment benefits unpaid at the death of the employee and for securing the information needed by the RRB to identify the proper payee. One response is requested of each respondent. Completion is required to obtain a benefit. The RRB proposes no changes to Form UI–63.

### ESTIMATE OF ANNUAL RESPONDENT BURDEN

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3. **Title and purpose of information collection: Medicare; OMB 3220–0082.**

Under Section 7(d) of the Railroad Retirement Act (RRA), the Railroad Retirement Board (RRB) administers the Medicare program for persons covered by the railroad retirement system. The RRB uses Form AA–6, Employee Application for Medicare; Form AA–7, Spouse/Divorced Spouse Application for Medicare; and Form AA–8, Widow/ Widower Application for Medicare; to obtain the information needed to determine whether individuals who have not yet filed for benefits under the RRA are qualified for Medicare payments provided under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act.

Further, in order to determine if a qualified railroad retirement beneficiary who is claiming supplementary medical insurance coverage under Medicare is entitled to a Special Enrollment Period (SEP) and/or premium surcharge relief because of coverage under an Employer Group Health Plan (EGHP), the RRB needs to obtain information regarding the claimant’s EGHP coverage, if any.

The RRB uses Form RL–311–F, Evidence of Coverage Under An Employer Group Health Plan, to obtain the basic information needed by the RRB to establish EGHP coverage for a qualified railroad retirement beneficiary. Completion of the forms is required to obtain a benefit. One response is requested of each respondent. The RRB proposes minor editorial changes to Forms AA–6, AA–7 and AA–8. The RRB proposes no changes to Form RL–311–F.

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