

To: Tony Kirkwood, NASS
From: Meru Peterson, OIP

OFFICE OF NUCLEAR FUEL SUPPLY SECURITY, NE-60
OFFICE: 202-586-7564
FAX: 202-586-3701

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO:	Marvin Peterson	FROM:	Julia Phifer
COMPANY:	Nuclear Regulatory Commission	DATE:	6/3/2004 6/4/04
FAX NUMBER:	301-415-2395	TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER:	4
PHONE NUMBER:	301-415-	SENDER'S REFERENCE NUMBER:	
RE:	Spent Uranium Oxide	YOUR REFERENCE NUMBER:	

URGENT FOR REVIEW PLEASE COMMENT PLEASE REPLY PLEASE RECYCLE

NOTES/COMMENTS:
Hello Marvin,

The following two pages are the incoming documents that I have received. The first is the letter written by Phil Morgan to his Congressman. The second is from the Congressional staffer asking for assistance in locating a supplier of this material. Hopefully, these will help in determining the type of material the potter is trying to obtain.

Thanks
Julia

777-21-0009 14:36 FROM: PHIL MORGAN POTTERY

336 873 7304

TO: 202 586 8353

M.212

NOV-14-2003 05:29 FROM: PHIL MORGAN POTTERY

3368733663

TO: 6237819

P.

PHIL MORGAN *Pottery*

966 Pottery Highway 705 • Seagrove, North Carolina 27341 • 336-873-7304

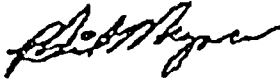
November 14, 2003

Congressman Howard Coble
Attn: Rebecca Redding

I am a world renowned crystalline potter from Seagrove, NC in need of your assistance. The crystalline technique is very rare, dating back to the Ming Dynasty. This glazing process requires specific and sometimes rare raw materials. One of my popular glazes, light yellow, requires ceramic grade spent uranium oxide. Due to the nature of this material's regulations, ceramic suppliers no longer carry it.

The Federal Government controls it and thus would know how to obtain it. I am requesting your assistance in finding a supplier for this material. Again this is a colorant in my light yellow glaze, the term being 'ceramic grade spent uranium oxide'.

Thank you.



Phil Morgan

dt

2004-004284 4/27/2004 05:06 PM

APR-27-2004 14:35 FROM: HOWARD COBLE

336 629 7819

TRANSPORTATION AND
INFRASTRUCTURE

JUDICIARY

CHAIRMAN
SUBCOMMITTEE ON COURTS,
THE JUDICIARY, AND
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3306

HOWARD COBLE
SIXTH DISTRICT
NORTH CAROLINA

3624 Merritt House OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON DC 20515-3008
PHONE (202) 511-3005
FAX (202) 511-3211
E-MAIL HOWARD@COBLE.HOUSE.ROU
WWW.COBLE.HOUSE.ROU

FAX MESSAGE

DATE: April 27, 2004

PLEASE HAND DELIVER TO: Rick Dearborn
202-586-4891

FROM: Rebecca Redding

OFFICE OF CONGRESSMAN HOWARD COBLE
241 SUNSET AVENUE
ASHEBORO, NORTH CAROLINA 27203

TELEPHONE: 336-626-3060 **FAX:** 336-629-7819

Email: rebecca.redding@mail.house.gov

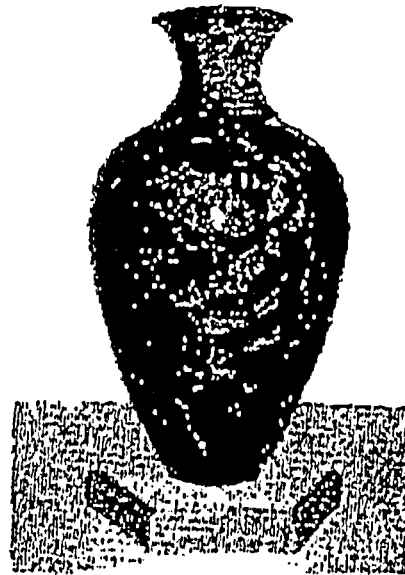
RE: Mr. Phil Morgan is a potter in Seagrave, NC. Would you please provide information that can be used to answer his request for a new supplier? He can no longer obtain "ceramic grade spent uranium oxide" from ceramic suppliers. It is used in the glaze process.

1 OF 2 PAGES

10 CFR 40.28
40.23

PHIL MORGAN Pottery

A rare porcelain glazing technique dating back 1500 years to the days of the Chung Dynasty, is being re-created today by Phil Morgan.....



Phil's shapes and forms bring forward a most ancient and rare porcelain glazing technique from the Chung Dynasty. Only a few pieces survived the last 1500 years. However, reflecting those artisans, Phil Morgan of Seagrove, North Carolina, is currently hand-throwing a modern interpretation of Crystalline glazed porcelain in which each piece is a unique, and individual work of art.

Each piece is hand crafted of fine porcelain, completely by the artist, from the hand mixing of the clay and glazes, to the firing and finishing of the piece. Crystalline glazes are produced through specific glaze formulation, and carefully controlled firing procedures. During the firing procedure, the cooling cycle is slowed to allow portions of the glaze to separate from the batch in an orderly fashion to form crystals.

Accurate firing is of as much importance as glaze compounding. The glaze batch contains particles from which crystals may grow. Much as the manner a dust particle acts as a seed for a snowflake. A combination of high temperature and time is used to dissolve all but a few of the particles. Then the temperature is dropped and held to allow the zinc silicate to crystallize out of the molten glaze. In general, the longer the holding time the larger the crystals, up to six (6) hours or longer.