

DRAFT

Ms. Sarah M. Fields
P. O. Box 143
Moab, UT 84532

Dear Ms. Fields:

I am responding to your e-mail inquiries sent to me, or other Office of State and Tribal Programs (STP) staff, dated April 15, 20, and 28, respectively. Your e-mail of April 20, which included twelve specific questions, was followed by a hard copy letter received on May 1, 2003. I am enclosing responses to your April 15 and 20 questions. You have already received a response from Ms. Cardelia Maupin to your e-mail request of April 28.

I trust we have been responsive to your questions. If you have questions on our responses, please contact me at phl@nrc.gov or Terry Brock at tab2@nrc.gov.

Sincerely,

Paul H. Lohaus, Director
Office of State and Tribal Programs

Enclosures:

1. Response to April 15, 2003 Question
2. Responses to April 20, 2003 Questions

ATTACHMENT 2

Question from your April 15, 2003 E-mail.

Question: I would like to know what the relationship is between NRC policies and guidances pertinent to the regulation of Part 40 facilities and Agreement States that also regulate these facilities. What exactly is the legal status of NRC policies/guidances with respect [to] their applicability to Agreement States?

Response: With respect to specific sections in Part 40, State and Tribal Programs (STP) Procedure, SA-200 (see specifically the 10 CFR Part 40 section of Appendix A to SA-200), which is available on the STP web site at <http://www.hsr.doe.gov/nrc/procedures/sa200.pdf>, identifies the unique regulatory requirements that must be adopted by Agreement States that are authorized to regulate uranium milling facilities for compatibility. NRC policies and guidance documents pertinent to the regulation of Part 40 facilities (in this specific case, source material milling facilities) are not matters of compatibility for Agreement States. However, Agreement States adopt and utilize similar guidance in their programs and NRC guidance is often used as the basis for State developed guidance. Also, see response below to question 6 in your April 20, 2003 e-mail and letter.

Questions from the April 20, 2003 e-mail and April 20, 2003 letter.

Question 1. How is it that the debris, from which no "source material is extracted" at the mill, can be considered to be "ore" along with the material from which source material is extracted? We are not talking about a small amount of debris, but large percentages of the material shipped to the mill for processing.

Response: Ore, regardless of origin, will contain debris not amenable to a portion of the physical/chemical uranium recovery process. The physical removal of this debris is considered to be part of ore processing, and as such, the separated material is by definition 11e.(2) byproduct material eligible for disposal in the tailings impoundment.

Question 2. When, exactly, does the "alternate feed material" become "ore"? The various alternate feed materials that arrive at White Mesa have other regulatory designations prior to their journey to White Mesa; for example, source material, mixed radioactive and hazardous waste, 11e.(2) byproduct material, an industrial product, and FUSRAP waste. When, exactly, does the alternate feed lose the old definition and acquire the new definition of "ore"?

Response: The alternate feed becomes ore when it is received on the licensed mill site.

Question 3. (a.) In other words 40% of the alternate feed material could not, in fact, be processed for its source material content. If such a large percentage of material could not possibly be processed for its source material content, how could it possibly be claimed that that part is "ore" (i.e., material that is processed for its source material content)?

(b.) Why does the NRC not require that, before alternate feed material is shipped to a licensee for processing, a reasonable effort be made to separate the material that can be processed for its source material content from the material that cannot possibly be processed and must be directly disposed of?

Response: a. As stated in our response to Question 1, ore can include debris from which no source material is extracted.

b. NRC has no existing regulatory requirement to separate debris from processable material prior to shipment as alternate feed to a uranium mill. Absent a health and safety or environmental basis, or statutory direction to do so, NRC does not plan to consider development of such a requirement at this time.

Question 4. The NRC's Interim Guidance is NRC policy. It is not NRC regulation. Therefore, it is not required that it must be incorporated into the State of Utah's regulations before Utah can amend its Agreement State status. What exactly is the legal status of this policy vis-a-vis Agreement States?

Response: The NRC's interim guidance is not legally binding on an Agreement State. Also, please see our response to questions 5 and 6, below, as well as our response to your April 15, 2003 e-mail.

Question 5. Must an Agreement State adopt NRC policy regarding the receipt and processing of alternate feed material and the receipt and disposal of non-11e.(2) byproduct material regardless of whether the Agreement State wishes to permit such activities?

Response: An Agreement State may adopt the NRC's policy on alternate feed, but is not required to do so. Also, see our response to your April 15, 2003 e-mail.

Question 6. If an Agreement State wishes to permit the processing of alternate feed material and the receipt and disposal of non-11e.(2) byproduct material at mills licensed by the state, does the state necessarily have to follow the NRC's guidance with respect those activities?

Response: Although a State is not required to adopt NRC guidance, the State must adopt or apply guidance to provide assurance that it adequately protects public health and safety, that the environment is being protected, and that the long term care of the site is not jeopardized. Also, see our response to your April 15, 2003 e-mail.

Question 7. If they do not have to adopt NRC policy with respect [to] those activities, do they have to adopt some sort of policy with respect [to] those activities? Is their any standard that such a policy must meet?

Response: We believe the question is addressed in our response to question 6 and the response to your April 15, 2003 e-mail.

Question 8. Can an Agreement States adopt its own regulations with respect to the processing of feed material other than "natural ore"?

Response: An Agreement State may adopt its own regulations with respect to the processing of materials, other than "natural ore," that may be processed for source material content.

Question 9. Can an Agreement State adopt its own regulations with respect the disposal of non-11e.(2) byproduct material at a licensed uranium mill or 11e.(2) disposal facility?

Response: An Agreement State may adopt its own regulations with respect to the disposal of non 11e.(2) byproduct material at a licensed uranium mill or 11e.(2) disposal facility located in the Agreement State. However, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) should approve the disposal of any non-11e.(2) material in the disposal cell, because DOE will ultimately be responsible for the long term custody of the site. For that reason, Agreement States should ensure that the disposal of non 11e.(2) byproduct material does not jeopardize transfer of the site to DOE.

Question 10. What is the legal status of the various responses given to the State of Utah in the March 7 letter? Must the State conform to previous NRC understandings with respect [to] the classification of various materials at White Mesa?

Response: The March 7 letter from the NRC to the State of Utah is not a legally binding document. The State, in implementing a mill regulatory program, is not required to conform to the NRC classification of materials as presented in the March 7 letter; however, any change in State requirements after the effective date of the amended agreement does not change the classification of waste already disposed of in the tailings impoundment.

Question 11. What is the legal basis for Agreement States authorizing regulatory programs and activities not mentioned in or contemplated by the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978 (UMTRCA) and NRC and Environmental Protection Agency regulations (and supporting background documents) promulgated pursuant [to] UMTRCA?

Response: States have other legal authorities for other activities and may regulate them under these other authorities. If exercised at a licensed mill, such authorities would have to be evaluated by Agreement States to ensure they would not jeopardize or affect the ability of mills to meet UMTRCA requirements.

Question 12. Can an Agreement State permit regulatory programs at a licensed uranium mill that are not specifically authorized and contemplated by the provisions of 10 C.F.R. Part 40 when those regulations were promulgated?

Response: As responded to in Question 11, States have other legal authorities for other areas not covered under 10 CFR Part 40. However, States need to ensure any other regulatory programs do not jeopardize the mills ability to meet UMTRCA requirements.