



**UNITED STATES  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
REGION IV  
611 RYAN PLAZA DRIVE, SUITE 400  
ARLINGTON, TEXAS 76011-4005**

April 5, 2006

Mr. J. William Vinzant  
Regional Environmental Manager  
Corporate Environmental Affairs  
Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation  
9141 Interline Avenue, Suite 1A  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70809-1957

SUBJECT: NRC INSPECTION REPORT 040-02377/06-002

Dear Mr. Vinzant:

On March 20-22, 2006, an NRC inspection was conducted at the former Kaiser Aluminum Specialty Products facility in Tulsa, Oklahoma. The inspectors reviewed the scope and findings of the inspection during a preliminary exit briefing that was conducted at the conclusion of the onsite inspection on March 22, 2006. A final exit briefing was held telephonically with the Site Administrator on April 4, 2006 following receipt of the revised public dose assessment. The enclosed report presents the scope and results of that inspection.

The purpose of the inspection was to determine whether decommissioning and remediation activities were consistent with the NRC approved Decommissioning Plan (DP) for the Phase II Remediation. Within these areas, the inspection consisted of selected examination of procedures, work plans, representative records, and interviews with personnel as they related to safety and compliance with the Commission's rules and regulations. The inspection plan included a confirmatory survey in FSSB-011, but due to weather, this coring was not performed by Kaiser during the inspection.

In accordance with 10 CFR 2.390 of the NRC's "Rules of Practice," a copy of this letter, its enclosure, and your response (if any) will be made available electronically for public inspection in the NRC Public Document Room or from the NRC's document system (ADAMS), accessible from the NRC Web site at <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>. To the extent possible, your response should not include any personal privacy, proprietary, or safeguards information so that it can be made available to the Public without redaction.

Should you have any questions concerning this inspection, please contact Ms. Beth Schlapper at (817) 860-8169 or the undersigned at (817) 860-8191.

Sincerely,

*/RA/*

D. Blair Spitzberg, Ph.D., Chief  
Fuel Cycle and Decommissioning Branch

Docket No.: 040-02377  
License No.: STB-472 (terminated)

Enclosures:

1. NRC Inspection Report  
040-02377/06-002
2. NRC Information Notice 96-28

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**ENCLOSURE 1**

U. S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
REGION IV

Docket No.: 040-02377

License No.: STB-472 (Terminated in March 1971)

Report No.: 040-02377/06-002

Property Owner: Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation

Facility: Former Kaiser Aluminum Specialty Products Facility

Location: 7311 East 41<sup>st</sup> Street  
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74145

Inspection Dates: March 20 - 22, 2006

Inspectors: Beth Schlapper, Health Physicist  
Fuel Cycle & Decommissioning Branch

Accompanied By: John Flynn, Environmental Engineer  
Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality  
Waste Management Division  
Radiation Management Section

John T. Buckley, Senior Project Manager  
NMSS/DWMEP

Thomas H. Youngblood, Health Physicist  
NMSS/DWMEP

Approved By: D. Blair Spitzberg, Ph.D., Chief  
Fuel Cycle & Decommissioning Branch

Attachments: Supplemental Inspection Information

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Former Kaiser Aluminum Specialty Products Plant  
NRC Inspection Report 040-02377/06-002

This was an inspection of the Kaiser Aluminum Specialty Products facility, formerly occupied by Standard Magnesium Company. This inspection included a review of Kaiser's remediation of contaminated soils located within the property fence line. The inspectors also reviewed radiation protection, radioactive waste management, maintenance and surveillance testing, environmental protection, and management organization and controls.

### **Radiation Protection**

- Radiological controls were in place, including postings, boundaries, fences, gates, and egress surveys. Independent radiological surveys performed by the inspectors were consistent with previous measurements and the work in progress (Section 1).
- Kaiser had implemented a contamination control program as required by its Decommissioning Plan (DP). The sample results for contamination indicated that no item or area contained contamination in excess of acceptance criteria limits (Section 1).
- The contractor continued to conduct workplace air sampling, and the sample results were small fractions of the weighted average limit (Section 1).

### **Radioactive Waste Management**

- Waste material handling and radiation protection controls were being conducted in accordance with the Kaiser DP and the RECON Work Plan. The soil sorting equipment was being operated in accordance with approved procedures (Section 2).

### **Maintenance and Surveillance Testing**

- The inspectors determined that Kaiser's remediation contractors, RECON and Penn E&R, had onsite monitoring capability for gamma scans, exposure rate, and contamination surveys. This capability was adequate to provide the needed monitoring for worker protection and final status surveys (Section 3).
- Radiation monitoring equipment was calibrated and checked for operability as required (Section 3).
- The daily source response check of the soil sorter conveyor system was conducted in accordance with implementing procedure requirements (Section 3).

### Environmental Protection

- A review of the environmental monitoring program confirmed that no member of the public received a radiological exposure in excess of regulatory limits. Environmental monitoring stations were in calibration and fully operational (Section 4).
- Water sample analyses were performed prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer system, and no radionuclides were detected in the water samples in concentrations greater than allowed by regulations (Section 4).

### Management Organization and Controls

- Audits were being conducted in accordance with procedures and the approved DP. Remediation activities were performed in accordance with written procedures (Section 5).
- Kaiser was implementing a quality assurance program in accordance with the DP (Section 5).

### Transportation Activities

- Kaiser had developed and implemented procedures for the transportation of radioactive waste for offsite disposal. Transportation of licensed material was in compliance with applicable NRC and US Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations (Section 6).

## Report Details

### Summary of Site Status

Since the previous inspection, Kaiser continued to conduct Phase II decommissioning of the site in accordance with the NRC-approved Decommissioning Plan (DP). Excavation activities were in progress in Final Status Survey (FSS) Units FSS-025, FSS-026 and FSS-027. As of March 20, 2006, Kaiser has successfully shipped 883 rail gondola cars amounting to more than 87,000 tons of material to an offsite disposal site. During the inspection, excavation was ongoing in the remaining survey units in the south-central portion of the pond parcel.

## **1 Radiation Protection (83822)**

### 1.1 Scope

The inspectors examined Kaiser's radiation protection program for consistency with the requirements of 10 CFR Parts 19 and 20 and the Decommissioning Plan (DP).

### 1.2 Observations and Findings

#### a. Site Tours

Kaiser was authorized to remediate the site in accordance with the methods and criteria described in the NRC-approved DP. The DP states, in part, that all decommissioning activities will comply with the site radiation health and safety program and associated radiation health and safety plan and the regulatory requirements in 10 CFR Parts 19 and 20. The inspectors noted that "Radioactive Material" signs were conspicuously posted around the restricted area as required by §20.1902. Security was considered adequate and included locked gates and fences. Final status survey posting and boundary controls were in use in areas that had been remediated but not released. Radiological surveys for personnel monitoring and unrestricted release of material from radiological controlled areas were also reviewed and were found to be in compliance with §20.1501.

The inspectors conducted radiological surveys during site tours using a Ludlum Model 19 microRoentgen survey meter (NRC No. 015518, calibrated to cesium-137, due December 22, 2006). No abnormal radiation levels were observed, and the measurements were consistent with those observed during previous inspections. The exposure rate readings ranged from 10  $\mu\text{R/hr}$ , consistent with background levels, to a maximum of 38  $\mu\text{R/hr}$  at the restricted area boundary around the soil piles located near the soil sorter in the pond parcel. These higher exposure rate readings were expected as remediation work in this area continued.

As part of the site tours, the inspector reviewed the ingress/egress trailer that was moved to accommodate continued remediation of the site. The trailer was moved during November 2005 to the southwest corner of the site near the soil sorter system.

b. Contamination Control Program

A contamination control program is required by Section 10.1.6 of the DP. Details of the program are provided in RECON's Radiation Health and Safety Plan which stipulates that area contamination surveys be conducted. The inspectors reviewed site records and interviewed staff members to ensure that the contamination control program had been implemented in accordance with DP requirements.

Kaiser's contamination control program included weekly surveys of the buffer area between the radiologically restricted area and non-restricted area, the health & safety trailer, and selected vehicles. The program was updated when the restricted area access trailer was moved in November 2005 and the health and safety trailer was removed from service. The health and safety offices were moved to a maintenance building already located on-site. The sample results for January 2005 through December 2005, were reviewed. The results indicated that no area exhibited widespread contamination problems and that no item had been released with contamination above the release limits.

c. Workplace Air Sampling

Kaiser's construction contractor is required to implement a workplace air sampling program per Section 10.1 of the DP. Air sampling was required whenever reclamation was in progress in areas where the thorium concentrations exceeded a predetermined amount (100 pCi/g administrative limit). In practice, the contractor conducted high volume air sampling at least once per week in areas where work was in progress. The contractor compared the air sample results to a weighted derived air concentration of  $2E-12$   $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$  that was based on the expected ratios of thorium-232, thorium-228, and thorium-230 at the site. The air sample results for December 2005 - January 2006, were reviewed during the inspection. The workplace sample results suggested that site operations were not creating occupational hazards for radioactive inhalation in excess of DP limits.

1.3 Conclusions

Radiological controls were in place, including postings, boundaries, fences, gates, and egress surveys. Independent radiological surveys performed by the inspectors were consistent with previous measurements and the work in progress. Kaiser had implemented a contamination control program as required by its DP. The sample results for contamination indicated that no item or area contained contamination in excess of acceptance criteria limits. The contractor continued to conduct workplace air sampling, and the sample results were small fractions of the weighted average limit.

## **2 Radioactive Waste Management (84850 & 88035)**

### **2.1 Scope**

The inspectors reviewed the radioactive waste management program for consistency with the requirements of the DP and 10 CFR Part 20. This included a review of the radioactive waste processing (sorting) and characterization of material.

### **2.2 Observations and Findings**

As described in Section 8.0 of the DP, a specialized soil sorting/segregation system was installed to provide accurate segregation of radiologically contaminated soil. The soil was to be segregated, based on thorium-232 concentration, for either onsite burial or offsite disposal. During the inspection, Kaiser's representatives demonstrated the startup, calibration, and operation of the soil sorter system. The soil sorter operated as expected. The inspectors noted that written procedures were available, and the equipment operators conducted a system startup in accordance with the general guidance provided in these procedures. The operator was knowledgeable about the soil sorter system operation and associated procedures.

The operator indicated that no changes have been made to the soil sorter system. The operator uses a cesium-137 source, a thorium welding rod, and the natural occurring potassium-40 in the environment to determine if the radiation detection instrumentation calibration has changed or needs adjustment.

The radiation safety consultant conducted monthly informal audits of the conveyor system data acquisition. The consultant periodically identified findings and recommendations.

The inspectors also observed the adequate implementation of radiation protection program controls in the restricted area during the review of the conveyor system. The controls included a safety work permit at the restricted area ingress point which provided the required personnel protective equipment and the radiological monitoring required for egress from the restricted area. Upon exiting the radiologically restricted area, equipment for monitoring for both beta and alpha radiation contamination on personal clothing and items, such as notebooks taken into the restricted area, was provided.

### **2.3 Conclusions**

Waste material handling and radiation protection controls were being conducted in accordance with the Kaiser DP and the RECON Work Plan. The soil sorting equipment was being operated in accordance with approved procedures.

### **3 Maintenance and Surveillance Testing (88025)**

#### **3.1 Scope**

The inspectors reviewed instrument calibration practices for consistency with approved procedures and DP requirements, including daily instrument calibration checks. The inspectors also observed the daily radiological response check of the soil separator system.

#### **3.2 Observations and Findings**

##### **a. Radiological Survey Equipment Operability**

Kaiser committed in Section 10.0 of its DP to comply with the regulatory requirements in 10 CFR Part 20. NRC regulation §20.1501(a)(2) states that each licensee (in this situation, Kaiser) shall make or cause to be made, surveys that are reasonable under the circumstances to evaluate: (i) the magnitude and extent of radiation levels; (ii) concentrations or quantities of radioactive material; and (iii) the potential radiological hazards. Regulation §20.1501(b) states that the licensee (Kaiser) shall ensure that instruments and equipment used for quantitative radiation measurements (e.g., dose rate and effluent monitoring) are calibrated periodically for the radiation measured.

Kaiser's construction contractor, RECON, was responsible for implementing the radiation protection program during reclamation activities. The inspectors reviewed the contractor's radiological survey instrument maintenance program, with an emphasis on equipment operability and performance of daily instrument checks. The inspectors observed that RECON had onsite monitoring capability for field gamma scans, exposure rate surveys, and contamination monitoring. Contamination monitoring capability included both portable survey meters for measuring total radioactivity and a scalar with appropriate detector for analyzing smear samples for removable radioactivity. Another contractor, Penn E&R, had principal responsibility for conducting the final status surveys and had similar capability for conducting radiation monitoring.

The NRC staff reviewed the radiological monitoring capability of both contractors and determined that both programs were adequate for the conduct of operational health physics surveys and final status surveys. A local, state-licensed contract laboratory (Outreach Laboratories) was utilized to provide required quantitative analysis of soil and water samples by gamma spectroscopy.

The inspectors also reviewed the written procedures for conducting radiation monitoring equipment operability checks. Site personnel described how they established an acceptable range for instrument performance checks. The inspectors observed RECON health physics personnel performing an operability check of three portable survey instruments (Ludlum 3 with a 44-9 detector, Ludlum 2221 with a 2x2 NaI detector, and a Ludlum 2221 with a 43-5 detector) and a smear counter (Ludlum 3030). The inspectors also observed Penn E&R health physics personnel performing an operability check of a Ludlum 2221 rate-meter with 44-10 detector and a Ludlum 2929 with a 43-10-1 detector. Both RECON and Penn E&R had effective programs for conducting instrument

operability checks. The inspectors verified that portable survey meters had calibration stickers which documented the calibration intervals. Additionally, the inspectors noted that radioactive materials used for instrument check sources were controlled and the areas were properly posted.

b. Daily Startup and Test of Conveyor System

During the inspection, Kaiser's contractor demonstrated the daily startup and test of the soil sorting and conveyor system. The startup process included a source response check of the sodium iodide detector. By procedure, the source response tests were required to be performed at the beginning and end of each shift. The inspectors observed the contractor conducting the source response check using a thorium-232 source (welding rod). During test performance, the onsite representative appeared knowledgeable of the equipment and procedural requirements. Although not required by procedure, the operator stated that the sorter diversion capability was checked when needed to verify that the system would divert on a high thorium signal.

3.3 Conclusions

The inspectors determined that Kaiser's remediation contractors, RECON and Penn E&R, had onsite monitoring capability for gamma scans, exposure rate, and contamination surveys. This capability was adequate to provide the needed monitoring for worker protection and final status surveys. Radiation monitoring equipment was calibrated and checked for operability as required. The daily source response check of the soil sorter conveyor system was conducted in accordance with implementing procedure requirements.

**4 Environmental Protection (88045)**

4.1 Scope

The inspectors reviewed Kaiser's environmental protection program for consistency with commitments made in the DP.

4.2 Observations and Findings

The radiation dose limits for individual members of the public are provided in §20.1301 which states, in part, that each licensee shall conduct operations so that the total effective dose equivalent to individual members of the public does not exceed 0.1 rem (100 millirem) in a year, exclusive of the dose contributions from background radiation. Kaiser utilized four environmental radiation dosimeters and four environmental air samplers to monitor the potential doses to the public from site activities.

Kaiser used four luminescent dosimeters that were exchanged quarterly to monitor for ambient gamma radiation levels. The environmental dosimeters were posted on the north, south, east, and west fences. During the first quarter of 2005, the east fence dosimeter was lost due to ongoing excavation activities. The consultant radiation safety officer provided a dose estimate for the first quarter by doubling the highest dosimeter

result from 2004. This estimate was required since excavation was ongoing when the dosimeter was lost and not replaced until the following quarter. The highest annual dose measurement was 38 millirems at the east fence for the first quarter 2005, followed by 3 millirems at the east fence during the second quarter. All other fence line dose readings were at or below background levels. These annual results are down significantly from past years' results.

NUREG-1556, Consolidated Guidance About Materials Licenses, Volume 7, Appendix O, provides a method for calculating potential doses to the public. This method includes use of occupancy factors. The default occupancy factors vary from 1 to 1/16. Kaiser used an occupancy factor of 1/16 to demonstrate that the public dose resulting from onsite radioactive materials was below the 100-millirem limit. Using a this occupancy factor, the dose to a member of the public was estimated at 2.6 millirems for 2005. Even without the use of an occupancy factor, the inspectors concluded that no member of the public received a gamma dose greater than 100-millirems during calendar year 2005.

Environmental air samplers were placed into service on April 1, 2004, prior to commencement of reclamation activities. The environmental air sampling program consisted of 4 low-volume samplers that were to be operated for approximately 12 hours a day. The sample results for 2005 were reviewed during the inspection. During 2005, 186 samples were collected and analyzed for alpha particulate. The average net alpha sample result (with background removed) was  $-1.22 \text{ E-}15 \text{ } \mu\text{Ci/ml}$  with a maximum of  $7.93 \text{ E-}15 \text{ } \mu\text{Ci/ml}$ . Based on these sample results, Kaiser concluded that "no airborne radionuclide public limit was exceeded." The inspectors noted that the highest calculated thorium-232 sample result ( $1.14 \text{ E-}15 \text{ } \mu\text{Ci/ml}$ ) was only 28.5 percent of the annual average effluent concentration limit ( $4 \text{ E-}15 \text{ } \mu\text{Ci/ml}$ ) listed in 10 CFR Part 20, Appendix B, for thorium-232. The average calculated thorium sample result was indistinguishable from background levels. In summary, the environmental air sample results, averaged over calendar year 2005, indicate that no member of the public received a measurable internal dose from thorium-232.

The inspectors reviewed the air sampler calibration records. The air samplers had been calibrated during calendar year 2005, and the units were in calibration at the time of the inspection. During site tours, the inspectors observed the air samplers in service, and the samplers appeared fully functional.

Kaiser committed, in Section 11 of the DP, to implementing an Environmental Monitoring Program during site decommissioning for the purpose of evaluating decommissioning activity compliance with 10 CFR Part 20. As part of the program, Kaiser is required to obtain water samples prior to release of water to the sanitary sewer system. These water samples must meet the criteria set forth in 10 CFR 20.2003, 10 CFR 20, Appendix B, Table 3, and the City of Tulsa Ordinance 19991 requirements.

Kaiser performed quarterly water sample collection and analyses on two tanks used for water treatment prior to discharge. As remediation progresses at the site, Kaiser determined that there was no longer a need for two tanks for water treatment. Therefore, Tank 1 was removed from service on March 9, 2006. NRC inspectors

reviewed the quarterly water sample collection results for calendar year 2005, and found that all samples were below allowable concentrations as determined by 10 CFR 20.2003. As of March 20, 2006, a total of 9,387,660 gallons of water have been discharged to the sanitary sewer system since the commencement of discharges during 2004.

#### 4.3 Conclusions

A review of the environmental monitoring program confirmed that no member of the public received a radiological exposure in excess of regulatory limits. Environmental monitoring stations were in calibration and fully operational. Water sample analyses were performed prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer system, and no radionuclides were detected in the water samples in concentrations greater than allowed by regulations.

### 5 **Management Organization and Controls (88005)**

#### 5.1 Scope

The inspectors reviewed Kaiser's organization, procedure controls, internal reviews and audits, and quality assurance programs to ensure that it was effectively implementing and conducting these activities in accordance with the DP.

#### 5.2 Observations and Findings

##### a. Organization

The inspectors reviewed the current organization and verified that Kaiser's organizational structure was consistent with the organization as described in Section 9.0 of the DP.

##### b. Procedure Controls

The inspectors verified that Kaiser's program for procedure preparation, review, and approval was consistent with the requirements of Section 13.0 of the DP. Inspectors also verified that remediation activities were conducted in accordance with written procedures. Procedures were reviewed and approved as required by Section 5.0 of site procedure KAI-06, Quality Assurance Plan. Procedure revisions received the same level of review and approval as original procedures.

The inspectors verified that Kaiser procedures are reviewed by the radiation safety officer and approved for implementation by the Kaiser project manager as required by Section 13.0 of the DP and Section 5.0 of procedure KAI-06.

Inspectors identified several deficiencies in how Kaiser implemented its procedure control and noted that procedure revisions were not identified by change bars. Although the controlled copies of Kaiser's Active Procedure Manual contained the most recent versions of the procedures, the Active Procedure Manual cover and Table of Contents

have not been adequately updated. These deficiencies were discussed with Kaiser during the inspection, and because the deficiencies were editorial in nature, no additional followup actions were planned by the inspectors.

c. Reviews, Audits, and Assessments

The inspectors verified that Kaiser conducted program audits in accordance with procedure KAI-09, Audit Procedure, and Section 13.8 of the DP. Kaiser conducted the following program audits:

- Audit of RECON, Penn E&R, Kaiser, US Ecology, Terricon, Shonka Research Associates and Outreach Laboratory - March 23 - 25, 2005

Audits included evaluations of items required by Section 5.0 of KAI-09, and Section 13.8 of the DP. An audit report was prepared in accordance with procedure requirements.

d. Quality Assurance Programs

The inspectors reviewed Kaiser's Quality Assurance Plan KAI-06, Rev. 5, dated March 4, 2005, and verified that implementation of the Plan was consistent with the requirements in Section 13 of the DP. The inspectors also verified that Kaiser contractors, RECON and Penn E&R, were committed to implement the requirements of Kaiser's Quality Assurance Plan.

e. Corrective Action Program

The inspectors examined Kaiser's corrective action program, as implemented through the DP and KAI-11, Procedure to Investigate and Rectify Items of Nonconformance. Section 13.6, Corrective Action, of the DP states, in part, that nonconformances shall be investigated and resolved. Procedure KAI-11 defines nonconformances as minor or major, but both definitions indicate that a nonconformance is any deviation from established policies, remediation plans, safety work permits, or established health physics practice. Procedure KAI-11 includes instructions for conducting investigations of items of nonconformances and for corrective action.

Kaiser has made significant progress in documenting nonconformances. The inspectors examined a number of nonconformance reports, and associated corrective actions, documented within 2005 and determined that Kaiser has adequately implemented KAI-11.

5.3 Conclusions

Audits were being conducted in accordance with procedures and the approved DP. Remediation activities were performed in accordance with written procedures. Kaiser was implementing a quality assurance program in accordance with the DP.

## **6 Inspection of Transportation Activities (86740)**

### **6.1 Scope**

The inspectors examined whether the Kaiser had established and was maintaining an effective management-controlled program to ensure radiological and nuclear safety in the receipt, packaging, and delivery of radioactive waste to a carrier.

### **6.2 Observations and Findings**

The inspectors interviewed Kaiser representatives and reviewed the implementation of procedures as they related to transportation activities. The inspectors reviewed selected shipment manifests, and determined that the completion of documents related to the transportation activities was in accordance with established procedures and applicable NRC and DOT regulations. Due to weather, the inspectors were not able to observe transportation activities during this inspection.

The inspectors noted that to date no rail gondola car had been rejected based on radiological receipt surveys. The inspectors reviewed the procedures for loading the gondola cars, and noted that no significant changes had been made to the program. The gondola cars are lined with a 6-millimeter poly liner bag, termed burrito bag, and loaded using a pre-determined recipe from the staged waste piles located on the bermed asphalt pad. Once filled, the burrito bags were closed and visually inspected for acceptability for rail shipment. US Ecology took possession of the material once the burrito bags were closed, and prepared the shipment manifests for transfer to Union Pacific Railroad. Kaiser appeared to be effectively implementing the package receipt, loading and sampling procedures.

### **6.3 Conclusions**

Kaiser had developed and implemented procedures for the transportation of radioactive waste for offsite disposal. Transportation of this waste was in compliance with the applicable NRC and DOT regulations.

## **7 Exit Meeting Summary**

The inspectors reviewed the scope and findings of the inspection during a preliminary exit briefing that was conducted at the conclusion of the onsite inspection on March 22, 2006. A final exit briefing was held telephonically with the Site Administrator on April 4, 2006 following receipt of the revised public dose assessment. Kaiser did not identify as proprietary any information provided to, or reviewed, by the inspectors.

**ATTACHMENT**

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**

**PARTIAL LIST OF PERSONS CONTACTED**

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P. Handa, Site Administrator, Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp.  
L. Max Scott, Radiation Safety Officer

Penn E&R

Dave Tourdot, Vice President  
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Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc.

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RECON

Jerry Pionessa, QA Supervisor  
Tyrone Trent, HP Technician

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Greg Morgan, Operations

**INSPECTION PROCEDURES USED**

IP 83822	Radiation Protection
IP 84850	Radioactive Waste Management
IP 88035	Radioactive Waste Management
IP 88005	Management Organization and Controls
IP 88025	Maintenance and Surveillance Testing
IP 88045	Environmental Protection
IP 86740	Inspection of Transportation Activities

**ITEMS OPENED, CLOSED AND DISCUSSED**

Opened      None

Closed      None

Discussed      None

**LIST OF ACRONYMS USED**

DP	NRC-Approved Decommissioning Plan
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
FSS	Final Status Survey
IP	Inspection Procedure
$\mu\text{Ci/ml}$	microcuries per milliliter
$\mu\text{R/hr}$	microRoentgens per hour
$\text{pCi/g}$	picocuries per gram