
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
FOR
THE TAILINGS CELL 2 EXPANSION RECLAMATION PLAN
RIO ALGOM MINING LLC'S URANIUM MILL FACILITY, AMBROSIA LAKE,
NEW MEXICO

Final Report

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Office of Federal and State Materials and Environmental Management Programs
Division of Waste Management and Environmental Protection

License SUA-1473

Docket 40-8905

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In April 2005, Rio Algom Mining Limited Liability Corporation (Rio Algom) sent to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), a Reclamation Plan for disposal of evaporation pond sediments for its Ambrosia Lake uranium mill tailings facility (Rio Algom, 2005). In a followup to the proposed plan, Rio Algom submitted, under letter dated May 31, 2007, a response to a request for additional information and Revision 1 of the plan (Rio Algom, 2007).

The plan addresses the design, methods, and procedures to be implemented to ensure that evaporation pond materials are disposed of in the reclaimed tailings pile in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment and in accordance with the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978 (UMTRCA), as amended, and regulations in Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, 10 CFR Part 40.

The Ambrosia Lake site is in the Ambrosia Lake mining district of New Mexico, 25 miles north of Grants, New Mexico. Rio Algom began processing ore in 1958, and processed approximately 33 million tons of ore through 1985. The site continued to be an active uranium production facility through December 2002. Site reclamation activities commenced in 1989 with some work on the top surface of the largest tailings cell. There are three tailings/waste cells situated adjacent to each other at the Rio Algom site: the large Tailings Cell 1, Tailings Cell 2 to the west of Cell 1, and a small Cell 3 east of Cell 1 that was used to dispose of contaminated windblown material. Reclamation of Cell 1 is complete, and cover construction of Cells 2 and 3 is still ongoing. Reclamation activities have at times included unlined evaporation pond residue excavation and disposal, contaminated windblown soil cleanup, tailings impoundment reclamation, surface water erosion protection feature construction, and mill building demolition.

Rio Algom proposes to clean up lined evaporation ponds Number 9 and Numbers 11 through 21, and place all the contaminated sediments, dikes, and underlying materials onto the existing Tailings Cell 2. The expanded Cell 2 will then be closed as part of the site reclamation. Rio Algom estimates that up to 3 million cubic yards of materials will be excavated, hauled, and compacted as part of the action. The expansion of Cell 2 will have no impact on the adjacent Cells 1 and 3. The reclamation of the expanded Tailings Cell 2 is intended to: 1) control radiological hazards for 1,000 years to the extent reasonably achievable; 2) limit the release of radon-222 from uranium by-product, and radon-220 from thorium by-product materials to the atmosphere, so as not to exceed an average of 20 pCi/m²/sec; 3) reduce direct gamma exposure from the reclaimed tailings cell to background levels; 4) avoid proliferation of small waste disposal sites; and 5) provide a final site that is geotechnically stable and protects water resources for the long term. In undertaking this project, the licensee committed to complying with all applicable Federal and State regulations.

The licensee has indicated that this cell expansion design is one component of the overall site reclamation plan. The licensee previously has addressed, and NRC has approved, the remaining site-wide reclamation plan elements through separate licensing actions, including the original reclamation plan for Tailings Cells 1, 2, and 3 (approved in September 1990), mill demolition, relocation of lined evaporation pond sediments, soil decommissioning plan, and groundwater remediation.

1.2 Review Scope

NRC source material licenses are issued under 10 CFR Part 40. In addition, UMTRCA requires persons who conduct uranium source material operations to obtain a byproduct material license to own, use, or possess tailings and wastes generated by the operations. This Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared in accordance with 10 CFR Part 51, Licensing and Regulatory Policy and Procedures for Environmental Protection, which implements NRC's environmental protection program under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. In accordance with 10 CFR Part 51, an EA briefly provides sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) or a finding of no significant impact (FONSI), it facilitates preparation of an EIS when one is necessary, and it demonstrates the NRC's compliance with NEPA when an EIS is not necessary.

The NRC staff has assessed the environmental impacts associated with this request for a license amendment to dispose of evaporation pond material in an expanded Cell 2, and documented the results of the assessment in this report. Evidence presented herein includes a description of the proposed action and alternatives, a description of the affected environment, and an assessment of the impacts of the proposed action. In conducting the assessment, the staff considered the information in the Reclamation Plan and supporting documentation; information in other Rio Algom license amendment documents; communications with Rio Algom and State of New Mexico staff; and information from previous NRC staff assessments, site visits, and inspections.

2.0 NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

A Reclamation/Decommissioning Plan is required by 10 CFR Part 40. The purpose of this piece of the overall site Reclamation Plan is to present reclamation design and construction details for the expansion of Cell 2, and to demonstrate that the design will meet the 10 CFR Part 40, Appendix A standards applicable to tailings disposal sites, which later will be transferred to the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) for long-term care.

3.0 THE PROPOSED ACTION

The proposed action is modification of a license condition in Source Material License SUA-1473, to approve Rio Algom removing the sediments and the associated impacted materials from lined evaporation ponds, placing these materials in an expanded northern portion of Tailings Cell 2, and stabilizing them in accordance with NRC standards in 10 CFR Part 40. The addition of these materials would raise this area of Cell 2 approximately 40 feet. The expanded cell would be buttressed on the east side by the west embankment of Tailings Cell 1. The cover over the expanded area would consist of a radon/infiltration barrier, overlain by a frost protection layer and rock erosion protection layers. Following approval by NRC of successful remediation of the area pursuant to the Reclamation Plan, the construction will be completed and the tailings disposal site eventually will be transferred to DOE.

4.0 ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED PLAN

Three alternatives to the proposed action include no action, disposal off site, and in-place stabilization of the pond materials. The no action alternative would leave the contaminated ponds, berms and sub-liner material in place with no remediation. This alternative would

significantly expand the contaminated portion of the site, and offers no long-term controls for the materials. This alternative would not provide an adequate long-term solution for the uranium byproduct material, but rather would require active maintenance for the life of the waste site. Finally, this alternative would not comply with the reclamation requirements in 10 CFR Part 40, Appendix A, for disposition of byproduct material.

The off-site disposal alternative is not practical, since the Ambrosia Lake site already has its onsite disposal site reclamation plan approved by NRC amendment of the Rio Algom license in September 1990. Only limited off-site disposal locations exist (e.g., Energy Solutions). Off-site disposal would involve truck and/or rail transportation of significantly greater distances than the proposed action at much greater cost. Given that Tailings Cell 2 is already licensed to receive the material, there are no environmental benefits of off-site disposal.

The third alternative would dispose of the pond material in place by covering the material with an engineered barrier to meet the requirements of 10 CFR Part 40. The site of the evaporation ponds currently is not a licensed disposal site, whereas the Tailings Cell 2 location is. The licensee estimates that the in-situ alternative would be approximately \$2M cheaper than relocation to Tailings Cell 2. However, the Tailings Cell 2 location is preferred over stabilization in place for several reasons. First, the Tailings Cell 2 location already has been the subject of extensive groundwater modeling and stability characterization for 1,000-year flood conditions. Second, consolidation of the area of land to be deeded to DOE for perpetual care into one location is preferred, since it results in lower demands on DOE's resources to monitor the site. Third, if in-situ closure of the evaporation ponds were chosen, the regulatory approval process for licensing the evaporation ponds as a disposal site likely would be extensive, lasting several years. This delay would not be compatible with the overall reclamation schedule for the site. The decision to relocate the materials eliminates future groundwater concerns that would exist if in-situ closure was pursued. Finally, this option would not meet the goal of non-proliferation of waste sites.

5.0 DESCRIPTION OF AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Land Use

The site is located approximately 24 miles due north of Grants, New Mexico, in the Ambrosia Lake Valley. Uranium mining started in this area in the mid-1950s, and 17 mines are located within approximately 3 miles of the site. Land uses within 2 miles of the site are grazing, utilities, and mine reclamation activities, according to the 2005 land use survey.

The site is part of the larger Ambrosia Lake mining district, which consists of approximately 30 to 40 mines that are, or were owned and operated by a number of different companies. Underground mines trend northwest-southeast across the Ambrosia Lake Valley. The Westwater Canyon member is the principal uranium ore-bearing unit in the region. In order to mine underground, the Westwater Canyon Member was dewatered by pumping all groundwater out and discharging it to the surface. A regional cone of depression has formed within bedrock units as a result of mine dewatering. The bedrock formations above the Westwater Canyon have essentially been dewatered within this cone of depression. However, water levels have been recovering since 1985. While the recovery may take many more years, the groundwater may begin to flow northeastward in some locations prior to full recovery of all the bedrock aquifers.

The Ambrosia Lake mining district is rural and sparsely populated. The closest populated area is the small community of San Mateo (100 residents) located approximately 9 miles to the southeast. The largest incorporated city in the region is Grants, New Mexico, (population of 8,806) located approximately 20 miles south of the site. Ninety percent of land use in McKinley County and the Ambrosia Lake area is low-density animal grazing averaging between five and six animals per square mile. The Federal government manages approximately sixty percent of McKinley County.

The proposed action will be performed on private land that previously has been disturbed by site reclamation activity. Thus, little potential for new disturbance exists.

5.2 Geology

Roughly 22 miles long and 6 to 10 miles wide, Ambrosia Lake Valley is more than 7,000 feet above mean sea level. The northwest-southeast strike of the valley is the result of a regional northwest dip of sandstone and shale units comprising the southern margin of the San Juan Basin. Valley bottom alluvial fill overlies erodable shale of the Mancos Formation, while more resistant sandstones form ridges on either side of the valley. Topography in the valley bottom is limited to low relief, alluvial/colluvial slopes cut by incised ephemeral stream channels.

The site of Rio Algom's former mill is located north of the Zuni Uplift portion of the San Juan Basin. The basin is characterized by broad areas of relatively flat-lying sedimentary rocks, dipping to the northeast. Portions of the basin are covered with alluvium and basalt flows. The site is within the Ambrosia Lake valley, which is formed by the Mesa Montanosa to the west and the San Mateo Mesa to the east. Bedrock geologic units underlying surficial alluvial materials include the Mancos Formation, the Dakota Sandstone, and the Brushy Basin and Westwater Canyon members of the Morrison Formation. The Mancos, generally considered to be an aquiclude, is approximately 250 feet thick in the Ambrosia Lake Valley area. The underlying Dakota Sandstone is approximately 75 feet thick and rests on Brushy Basin shale units. Stratigraphically below the Brushy Basin, the Westwater Canyon is the primary water-bearing unit in the region. All units dip approximately 3 degrees to the northeast.

The tailings cells are located on the weathered Mancos Formation (saprolite) or on alluvium overlying the Mancos section. The alluvium consists of clay and clayey-sand derived from reworked shales of the Mancos Formation.

Primary structural features affecting local geologic conditions were established during the late Cretaceous (approximately 100 million years ago) to early Tertiary (58 million years ago), and there is little current potential for seismic activity. An NRC-funded re-evaluation of the seismic aspects of NRC-licensed uranium mill tailings sites concluded that the Ambrosia Lake tailings cells could withstand the peak ground acceleration (PGA) for the area, and thus met criterion 4(e) of Appendix A of 10 CFR Part 40, Code of Federal Regulations.

5.3 Water Resources

5.3.1 Surface Water

The site's principal surface water feature is the Arroyo del Puerto, located within the site boundary. The channel is an alluvial channel that was dry prior to mining activities. The

channel serves as a discharge for water from dewatering the local mines. The channel was diverted from its natural course when an interceptor trench was constructed that was intended to prevent tailings seepage to the groundwater. An ephemeral drainage through the pond area and a paleochannel join the Arroyo del Puerto approximately one half mile down-gradient from the area of Evaporation Ponds 11 - 21.

5.3.2 Groundwater

The stratigraphic sequence of hydrologic significance at the site consists of, in descending order, the Arroyo del Puerto alluvium (alluvial aquifer), the Mancos Formation, the Tres Hermanos A and B (TRA and TRB) sandstones, the Dakota Sandstone, and the Brushy Basin and Westwater Canyon members of the Morrison Formation. Bedrock formations above the Westwater Canyon Member of the Morrison Formation have essentially been dewatered by ventilation holes and mine shafts located to the north and east of Rio Algom's site.

Bedrock units that have been impacted by tailings seepage are the Dakota Sandstone and the TRB. Most of the seepage from Tailings Cells 1 and 2 migrates laterally through the alluvium and shallow saprolite in the direction of the surface slope to the alluvial aquifer, where it enters an interception trench. Seepage that enters the unweathered bedrock beneath Tailings Cells 1 and 2 slowly migrates through the TRB to the north and northeast of the site in the general direction of the dip.

Groundwater in the Ambrosia Lake area is used for irrigation and livestock watering. There are no irrigation or livestock watering wells in the alluvial aquifer in the vicinity of the tailings cells. The alluvial aquifer is not saturated anywhere except near the site. A list provided by the U.S. Geological Survey shows approximately 65 groundwater wells within a 25-mile radius of the site. The closest groundwater supply well is completed in the Westwater Canyon Sandstone member of the Morrison Formation approximately 1.5 miles west of the site. A large reduction in water use and groundwater withdrawals has occurred in the Ambrosia Lake area over the past 10 to 15 years as a result of the decline of the uranium industry. However, the sparse population and current limited groundwater use does not limit future potential uses of the water. The water has been considered as a potential water supply for domestic or agricultural use in the vicinity or in neighboring counties with a greater demand.

5.4 Ecology (Flora and Fauna)

By letter dated September 20, 2004, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) transmitted the Federal list of threatened and endangered species for McKinley County, New Mexico, to NRC staff (FWS, 2004). According to this list, the following threatened and endangered species are found in McKinley County: bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), black-footed ferret (*Mustela nigripes*), Mexican spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis lucida*) with critical habitat, southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), and the rhizome Zuni fleabane (*Erigeron rhizomatus*). The majority of Ambrosia Lake Valley is classified as Great Basin Grasslands. However, well-documented long-term degradation of this habitat in central and western New Mexico, caused by historically poor grazing practices, has reduced productivity and species diversity on a regional basis. No habitat for the five listed species has been identified at the site.

5.5 Climate

New Mexico has a mild, arid or semiarid, continental climate characterized by light precipitation totals, abundant sunshine, low relative humidity, and a relatively large annual and diurnal temperature range. Table 1 presents monthly average climatic data from the Grants Airport except for pan evaporation data, which is from the Gallup ranger station.

Table 1

Climatic Data

Month	Avg. Temp (°F)	Avg Max. Temp. (°F)	Avg. Min. Temp. (°F)	Precip (in)	Snowfall (in)	Wind Speed (mph)	Prevailing Direction	Pan Evap. (in)
Jan	30.2	46.2	14.3	0.50	2.5	7.7	NW	0
Feb	34.9	51.3	18.5	0.42	22	9.2	NW	0
Mar	41.1	58.2	23.9	0.53	1.6	9.8	NW	0
Apr	48.8	67.4	30.1	0.47	0.3	11	W	6.61
May	57.5	76.3	38.8	0.54	0	10.3	W	9.31
Jun	66.9	86.3	47.5	0.57	0	9.9	W	12.12
Jul	71.6	88.2	55.0	1.71	0	8.0	SE	10.50
Aug	69.0	85.1	53.0	1.99	0	7.3	SE	8.70
Sep	62.2	79.7	44.6	1.32	0	7.8	NW	7.95
Oct	51.0	69.4	32.7	1.10	0.4	8.6	NW	5.07
Nov	39.1	56.1	22.1	0.59	0.9	7.7	NW	2.20
Dec	30.8	47.2	14.5	0.63	4.0	7.5	NW	0
Avg/ Total	50.3	67.6	32.9	10.37	11.9	8.7	NW	62.46

Source: Western Regional Climatic Center, 2005

Like the rest of The San Juan Basin, Ambrosia Lake is an arid to semiarid region where evaporation typically exceeds precipitation by a factor of five or more. Summertime temperatures have been known to be as high as 110 degrees Fahrenheit. Annual precipitation averages less than 9 inches, while annual pan evaporation ranges from 46 inches to 72 inches per year. Primarily, moisture comes as brief, heavy rain showers during summer thunderstorms. These short, high volume events are characterized by abundant runoff and very

little infiltration. For this reason, prior to mining activities, groundwater only occurred in those bedrock units beneath the valley floor that have outcrop exposure on surrounding highlands. The highlands are where the overwhelming majority of recharge occurs.

5.6 Socioeconomic

According to the 2000 Census data, the closest population center to the site is Milan, which is 20 miles south of the site and immediately north of Grants (24 miles south of the site). As of the 2000 Census, Milan had a total population of 1,891 people (down from 1,911 people in 1990) with a median age of 29.8 years. Approximately 22 percent of the population is under 18 years old. Approximately 59 percent of the population 16 years old or older is in the workforce, and the median household income is \$24,635. Approximately 29 percent of the population is below the poverty level.

As of the 2000 Census, Grants had a total population of 8,806 people (up from 8,626 people in 1990) with a median age of 34.4 years. Approximately 17 percent of the population is under 18 years old. Approximately 58 percent of the population 16 years old or older is in the workforce, and the median household income is \$30,652. Approximately 22 percent of the population is below the poverty level.

5.7 Historical and Cultural Resources

The entire activity of constructing an expanded Tailings Cell 2 will be conducted on a previously disturbed area of the site. Therefore, no historical or cultural resources are present in the construction area, nor can be impacted by the action.

5.8 Public and Occupational Health

The reclamation expansion project has been designed to maximize protection of the public. Interaction with traffic from the general public is minimized through the construction of an overpass across the public highway to haul contaminated material from the evaporation ponds. Fugitive dust from heavy equipment operation will be mitigated through the use of dust suppression methods on haul roads. Rio Algom has obtained all the necessary National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, and has prepared a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan for the site. The ponds area eventually will be revegetated following work activities.

Rio Algom's environmental surveillance program will continue throughout the evaporation pond cleanup and construction of the expanded Tailings Cell 2. The NRC license requires the site to maintain comprehensive environmental monitoring programs that encompass air, soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater, vegetation, radon, and direct gamma radiation. The site air monitoring network was expanded as two additional ambient air monitoring stations have been installed to collect data to demonstrate that control measures are implemented and effective. The NRC is requiring monitoring of groundwater until license termination. Specifics of the groundwater monitoring program are presented in the Environmental Assessment for the Alternative Concentration Limits (NRC, 2006a). The purpose of this monitoring is to ensure that Rio Algom remains in compliance with the groundwater standards in the license, and that the groundwater contamination will not present an unacceptable risk to human health or the

environment in the future. If future data suggests that pollutant concentrations in groundwater exceed acceptable levels, Rio Algom will be required to take action.

5.9 Transportation

Road traffic levels generally are low and much below the traffic levels observed during the full operation of the facility in the past.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The NRC staff has reviewed the Rio Algom Cell 2 Expansion Reclamation Plan for its Ambrosia Lake site, and examined the impacts of the proposed activity. Potential impacts resulting from the expansion and reclamation of Cell 2 are described below.

The action will result in increased traffic to and from the project site. However, increased traffic levels resulting from site employees will be far below historic traffic levels observed during the full operations of the facility. For on-site activities, the project design minimizes the potential for traffic accidents occurring between project personnel by using dedicated haul roads to maintain segregation of traffic. Interaction with traffic from the general public is minimized through the construction of an overpass across the public highway.

Incremental increases to existing noise levels resulting from the proposed action (other site activities, highway traffic) will occur. This is considered a minimal impact due to the remote location and sparsely populated area.

The most significant impact resulting from the proposed action is expected to be from fugitive dust. Fugitive dust will be mitigated through the use of dust suppression methods on active disturbed areas associated with the proposed action. The site Health, Safety and Environment Management System provides adequate assurances to control impacts to the environment. Ambient air monitoring stations have been installed to collect data to demonstrate control measures are implemented and effective.

The proposed action will result in a temporary increase to the employment levels in the Grants area and positive increases in the local economy for the duration of the proposed project.

The proposed action will be confined to existing disturbed areas and will not result in adverse impacts to cultural and historic properties, or to animal and plant habitat, including threatened and endangered species.

The proposed action will reduce overall radiological exposure potential in the area by consolidating materials in Cell 2. Rio Algom and subcontractors will perform the reclamation under the Ambrosia Lake license, with Rio Algom overseeing the activities and maintaining primary responsibility. Rio Algom has in place adequate radiation protection procedures and capabilities, and will implement an acceptable program to keep exposure to radioactive materials low. Rio Algom's Reclamation Plan describes the work to be performed, and work activities are not anticipated to result in a dose to workers or the public in excess of the 10 CFR Part 20 limits.

The reclamation activity will improve the overall aesthetics of the area by elimination of the evaporation ponds, revegetation of those areas, and consolidation of contaminated materials in a rock and soil-covered cell.

The proposed action is designed to control potential impacts to surface water during the relocation activities by diverting and containing run-off. The proposed action will control future impacts to groundwater from the tailings cell through the action of the infiltration barrier cover. In addition, DOE will propose a groundwater monitoring plan as part of its long-term surveillance plan to be approved by the NRC. As the long-term custodian of the tailings under a 10 CFR 40.28 general license, DOE will be responsible for continued monitoring and any needed corrective action regarding the tailings.

Regarding potential cumulative impacts, there are other uranium processing facilities in the region; however, these sites have completed remediation activities or are at distances that preclude additive impacts to this proposed project. The remediated DOE Ambrosia Lake site (a separate site governed by Title I of UMTRCA) is approximately 1 mile north of Rio Algom's site, and currently is in a surveillance and monitoring phase. There are two additional former uranium processing sites over 10 miles from the Rio Algom mill site. The Homestake - Grants Reclamation Project is approximately 14 miles south and is performing ongoing groundwater corrective actions and continued tailings dewatering activities. The ARCO Bluewater mill site is 3 miles west of the Homestake site. It has been transferred to DOE, and currently is under DOE's surveillance and monitoring program.

7.0 CONSULTATION WITH AFFECTED FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES

Because this proposed expansion of Tailings Cell 2 occurs completely on site land already disturbed and covered with tailings materials, there can be no impacts to cultural/historic properties, or to animal habitat. Therefore, neither the FWS nor the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division has been contacted. They were provided copies of the draft EA for information.

The State of New Mexico was provided the draft of this EA for its input regarding the impacts of this action. The New Mexico Environment Department provided comments by letter dated September 5, 2007, which have been incorporated into the Final EA.

8.0 CONCLUSION

The NRC staff has reviewed the Tailings Cell 2 Expansion Reclamation Plan, and examined its impacts. The potential impacts of the proposed action are limited to the land surface and are temporary during the construction activity. The direct impacts to the surface will be primarily dust generation due to excavation and hauling the material to the disposal area. Fugitive dust from heavy equipment operation will be mitigated through the use of dust suppression methods on haul roads. Impacts at the expansion cell area itself are minimal, since the area is already disturbed from site reclamation activities.

The licensee's implementation of its site Health, Safety and Environment Management System, and NRC license requirements provide adequate assurances to control impacts to the

environment. Additional ambient air monitoring stations have been installed to collect data to demonstrate that control measures are implemented and effective.

The NRC staff is considering a request to approve the Expansion Reclamation Plan. The alternatives available to the NRC are to:

1. approve the license amendment request as submitted; or
2. amend the license with such additional conditions as are considered necessary or appropriate to protect public health and safety and the environment; or
3. deny the request.

The NRC staff has prepared this EA in support of the proposed action to amend the Rio Algom Ambrosia Lake License to approve the Cell 2 Expansion Reclamation Plan. Based on its review, the NRC staff has concluded that the environmental impacts of the proposed action are not significant. Therefore, the license amendment does not warrant the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement, and the impacts do not warrant denial of the license amendment request. Additionally, in the technical evaluation report (TER) being prepared for this action, the staff documents its review of the licensee's proposed action with respect to the criteria in 10 CFR Part 40, Appendix A, and has preliminarily concluded that the proposed action meets the regulatory requirements.

The NRC staff has concluded this environmental review with a finding of no significant impact (FONSI). The following statement supports a FONSI and summarizes the conclusions of the EA.

The Tailings Cell 2 Expansion Reclamation Plan, which includes consolidating, placing, and compacting evaporation pond contaminated materials in an expanded area of the existing Cell 2, and covering them with an engineered soil and rock cover to limit radon release, limit water infiltration, and reduce erosion, will provide reasonable assurance that its measures will contain the radiological hazards for 1000 years. This plan is one component of the overall site decommissioning plan. The potential impacts of the proposed action are limited to the land surface and are temporary during the construction activity. Impacts at the expansion cell area itself are minimal, since the area is already disturbed from site reclamation activities. The NRC staff finds reasonable assurance that the licensee has proposed a design that will meet its responsibilities under the provisions of 10 CFR Part 40, and will recommend approval of the plan.

REFERENCES

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