

**Energy Metals Corporation  
Comments for NRC GEIS Scoping Meeting  
Casper, Wyoming  
August 7, 2007**

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments. My name is Donna Wichers. I am the Senior Vice President of Energy Metals Corporation, a publicly owned energy company listed on both the New York Stock Exchange and the Toronto Stock Exchange. Energy Metals' corporate strategy is to become the premier uranium producer in the United States through the acquisition, development and production of our multi-million pound uranium resources, most of which are amenable to the low-cost, environmentally acceptable In-Situ Recovery (ISR) process within the states of Wyoming, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah. Energy Metals is also advancing other conventional uranium properties in Utah, Nevada, Oregon and Arizona. We have assembled one of the most experienced operational teams of ISR uranium mining professionals in the U.S., and currently have a full time staff of more than 60 geologists, engineers, environmental managers, land specialists and operational personnel. Energy Metals has reached almost \$2 billion in market capitalization, and is ideally poised to take advantage of the current market demand for uranium.

Our first uranium production will be from our South Texas Palangana ISR satellite which will feed our existing Hobson Central Processing Plant, also in South Texas. Licensing with the TCEQ is well underway, and first production is expected in late 2008. The second planned production center is our Moore Ranch ISR property located in Campbell County, Wyoming. Later this month, EMC will be submitting Environmental and Technical Reports to NRC in support of a new Source Material License for uranium production at Moore Ranch.

Energy Metals Corporation is supportive of the NRC's initiative to prepare a Generic Environmental Impact Statement for in situ recovery operations, as we believe that a document such as this would be beneficial for informing the general public of the small impact from ISR mining, and also because it could reduce the costs and time involved in assessing the common aspects of these facilities. A document such as this would be a valuable reference for NRC non-agreement states such as Wyoming, as well as Agreement states such as Texas.

However, we do have concerns that the overall NEPA process and preparation of the Generic EIS for both conventional and ISR facilities could take away valuable staff time from their review of pending and future licensing actions, including our Moore Ranch submittal to be turned in this month. We would therefore ask that NRC use contract sources for the GEIS preparation and allow current NRC staff to continue their review of pending and future license applications.

In all probability, the Generic EIS for ISR uranium recovery will not be issued or be available to use as a resource for the review and approval of Energy Metals' Moore Ranch license application. We therefore strongly encourage NRC to continue its 20-year-long practice of licensing new ISR facilities under an Environmental Assessment, or EA, which still falls under the NEPA process and public scrutiny. Energy Metals does not agree with NRC's new policy that equates ISR to "milling", because milling is crushing, grinding and processing rock for its uranium content above ground with the ultimate surface disposal of large volumes of radioactive mill tailings that must be deeded over to the U.S. government for long-term surveillance, and none of these things occur in ISR. We can understand why NRC requires a full EIS to issue milling licenses. But we do not understand the need for an EIS for individual ISR facilities when clearly the potential environmental impacts are much smaller and more manageable than for a true milling operation. We are hopeful that the Generic EIS for ISR facilities will conclude that an EA is sufficient for the continued licensing of ISR projects.

Thank you again for the opportunity to present our comments.