



UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
REGION IV
612 EAST LAMAR BLVD, SUITE 400
ARLINGTON, TEXAS 76011-4125

September 4, 2009

Mr. Oscar A. Paulson
Facility Supervisor
Kennecott Uranium Company
P.O. Box 1500
Rawlins, Wyoming 82301-1500

SUBJECT: NRC INSPECTION REPORT 040-08584/2009-001

Dear Mr. Paulson:

This refers to the inspection conducted on August 4-5, 2009, at Kennecott Uranium Company's Sweetwater Project in Sweetwater County, Wyoming. An exit briefing was conducted with you at the conclusion of the inspection. The enclosed report presents the results of the inspection.

This inspection was an examination of activities conducted under your license as they relate to safety and compliance with the Commission's rules and regulations and with the conditions of your license. Within these areas, the inspection consisted of selected examination of procedures and representative records, observations of activities, and interviews with personnel.

Based on the results of this inspection, the NRC has determined that one Severity Level IV violation of NRC requirements occurred. The violation involves your failure to collect all groundwater monitoring well samples as stipulated by the license. However, you identified and corrected the violation. Accordingly, this violation is being treated as a Non-Cited Violation (NCV), consistent with Section VI.A of the Enforcement Policy. The NCV is described in the subject inspection report. If you contest the violation or significance of the NCV, you should provide a response within 30 days of the date of this inspection report, with the basis for your denial, to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, ATTN: Document Control Desk, Washington DC 20555-0001, with copies to: (1) the Regional Administrator, Region IV, 612 East Lamar Blvd., Suite 400, Arlington, TX 76011-4125; and (2) the Director, Office of Enforcement, United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001.

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 you choose to provide one, 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's 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 Mr. Robert Evans at (817) 860-8234 or the undersigned at (817) 860-8197.

Sincerely,

/RA Roberto J. Torres for/

Jack E. Whitten, Chief
Nuclear Materials Safety Branch B

Docket: 040-08584

License: SUA-1350

Enclosure:

NRC Inspection Report 040-08584/09-001

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U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
REGION IV

Docket: 040-08584

License: SUA-1350

Report: 040-08584/2009-001

Licensee: Kennecott Uranium Company

Facility: Sweetwater Project

Location: Sweetwater County, Wyoming

Dates: August 4-5, 2009

Lead Inspector: Robert Evans, PE, CHP, Senior Health Physicist
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Approved by: Jack E. Whitten, Chief
Nuclear Materials Safety Branch B

Attachment: Supplemental Inspection Information

ENCLOSURE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kennecott Uranium Company, Sweetwater Project NRC Inspection Report 040-08584/2009-001

The inspection included a review of radiation protection, operator training/retraining, maintenance and surveillance, management organization and controls, transportation activities, onsite construction, radioactive waste management, environmental protection, and emergency preparedness. In summary, the licensee was conducting site operations in accordance with regulatory and license requirements, with one exception as described below.

Radiation Protection; Operator Training/Retraining; Maintenance and Surveillance Testing

- The licensee implemented a radiation protection program in compliance with 10 CFR Part 20 requirements and the license. Occupational exposures for 2007-2008 were below regulatory limits (Section 1).

Management Organization and Controls; Transportation Activities

- The licensee was conducting routine site operations in accordance with license and regulatory requirements (Section 2).

Onsite Construction; Radioactive Waste Management

- On-site construction activities associated with the catchment basin excavation and backfilling work were conducted in accordance with applicable license requirements. The construction completion report provided by the licensee to the NRC was still under review at the end of the inspection period (Section 3).
- The earthen component of the tailings impoundment continues to be in good condition. The liner repair procedures were appropriate for the existing liner system. The inspectors concluded that the tailings impoundment re-grading effort was satisfactory and promoted health and safety (Section 3).

Environmental Protection

- The licensee conducted environmental monitoring and annual land use surveys in accordance with regulatory and license requirements. The licensee's records indicate that no radioactive material was released from the site in concentrations greater than regulatory limits during 2007-2008 (Section 4).
- The licensee failed to sample and analyze groundwater from two monitoring wells as required by the license during 2007. The licensee identified the error, implemented corrective actions, and subsequently performed the required monitoring in accordance with the license (Section 4).

Emergency Preparedness

- The licensee had established an emergency preparedness program as required by the license (Section 5).

Report Details

Site Status

The Sweetwater Project uranium milling facility was constructed in 1980. The mill operated from 1981 to 1983. The mill has been in standby since 1983. Structures still in place at the site include the uranium mill building, solvent extraction building, maintenance shop, administrative building, and other miscellaneous buildings. A 60-acre tailings impoundment was also located at the site, and the impoundment contained approximately 2.5 million tons of tailings material.

In recent years, the licensee reclaimed the former catchment basin, excavated soils from underneath the former diesel tanks, and re-graded the material within the tailings impoundment.

The catchment basin was used to contain overflow fluids from the mill. The basin was constructed with concrete walls, but the bottom of the basin was unlined. As a result, process fluids leaked into the ground over time. The licensee commenced with reclamation of the basin during February 2006 and completed reclamation in 2007. Approximately 233,000 cubic yards of soil were removed and placed into the tailings impoundment. Material used as backfill include former mine overburden material. Potentially contaminated material located underneath the on-site structures were not removed at this time; this material was isolated from the clean backfill by a liner and will be reclaimed during final mill decommissioning and surface reclamation activities.

At the time of the inspection, the licensee had completed the backfill of the former catchment basin, placed topsoil and reseeded areas of the former excavation area outside of the perimeter fence, replaced the perimeter fence, and reconstructed the underground water utility lines (domestic and fire-protection water). The licensee plans to complete the installation of topsoil in the area of the former catchment basin when the rest of the mill site is reclaimed.

During catchment basin excavation work, a mill crack was identified in the mill building foundation. The licensee first observed the crack during October 2006. A structural engineer subsequently inspected the foundation during September 2007. Foundation repairs were conducted during October-November 2008. The repairs included installation of 55 rod dowels and filling of the crack with grout material.

The licensee also excavated about 450,000 cubic yards of diesel-contaminated soil from underneath the former diesel tanks. The licensee constructed a land farm for bio-remediation of the diesel-contaminated soil. The land farm was still in place during the inspection. Following completion of soil remediation at the land farm, the licensee plans to backfill the pit with the soil.

The licensee also re-graded the tailings impoundment since the last inspection. The re-grading resulted in a more-efficient system to promote the evaporation of water from the groundwater corrective action program. The re-grading also helps to control dust and radon emissions from the tailings impoundment.

Activities in progress during the inspection included routine license compliance work such as sampling, maintenance, environmental monitoring, and implementation of the groundwater corrective action program.

1 Radiation Protection; Operator Training/Retraining; and Maintenance and Surveillance Testing of Safety Controls (83822/88010/88025)

1.1 Inspection Scope

Ensure that the licensee's radiation protection program is in compliance with 10 CFR Part 20 requirements and the license.

1.2 Observations and Findings

The licensee monitored occupational doses by measuring internal and external exposures. Occupational doses were assessed by using a combination of optically stimulated dosimeter results, time spent in the plant, and air sample results. Based on the licensee's records, the highest total effective dose equivalent for 2007 was 193 millirems, and the highest total effective dose equivalent for 2008 was 166 millirems. The regulatory limit is 5,000 millirems, and the 2007-2008 doses were significantly below the regulatory limit.

The licensee conducted monthly bioassay sampling, more frequently than required by the license. The licensee had collected about 200 samples in a year. None of the sample results for 2007-2008 exceeded the lowest action level of 15 micrograms of uranium per liter of urine.

The licensee conducted gamma exposure rate surveys twice per year in the mill, the ion exchange equipment area, and the tailings impoundment. During 2008, gamma exposure rate measurements ranged from 38 to 690 microRoentgens per hour ($\mu\text{R/hr}$) in the ion exchange equipment area, 12.7 to 846 $\mu\text{R/hr}$ in the mill and solvent extraction building, and 37.6 to 159 $\mu\text{R/hr}$ in the tailings impoundment. Gamma exposure rate surveys for stored equipment ranged from 11.24 to 3,060 $\mu\text{R/hr}$. None of the measurements exceeded 5,000 $\mu\text{R/hr}$, the limit for posting as a radiation area.

Total and removable alpha contamination monitoring was conducted twice per year in the mill, solvent extraction, ion exchange area, and the administration building. Total alpha contamination in 2008 ranged from 94.1 to 50,196 disintegrations per minute per 100 square centimeters ($\text{dpm}/100\text{ cm}^2$). The removable alpha contamination ranged from 1.5 to 1029.5 $\text{dpm}/100\text{ cm}^2$. The highest total and removable contamination was found on the centrifuge support frame inside the mill. No radioactivity above background was found in the administration building.

Total and removable alpha contamination monitoring was conducted on stored equipment during 2008. The total alpha contamination ranged from 61 to 34,635 $\text{dpm}/100\text{ cm}^2$. The removable alpha contamination ranged from non-detectable to 599.8 $\text{dpm}/100\text{ cm}^2$. The highest total and removable contamination was measured on a fiberglass tank stored in the tailings impoundment.

Site procedures require radiological surveys of equipment that is leaving the restricted area. During 2007-2008, equipment released included equipment and vehicles used for construction activities in the tailings impoundment and catchment basin. The licensee's records indicate that nothing was released with contamination greater than the action levels.

Site procedures required semi-annual radon and radon progeny sampling in the mill and in the ion exchange equipment area. The highest sample results were measured in the solvent extraction building. The highest sample result for 2007 was 0.030 working levels, and the highest sample result for 2008 was 0.052 working levels. None of the sample results exceeded the action level of 0.08 working levels.

A contractor provided annual refresher and worker radiation safety training to all employees during 2007 and 2008. The training included basic radiation protection principles, specific radiation protection issues related to uranium recovery facilities including industry and site specific issues, regulatory requirements, and worker rights and responsibilities. Two individuals were qualified to wear respirators, although respirator use was required only as stipulated by instructions provided in radiation work permits.

The licensee issued two radiation work permits during 2007 and 2008. Radiation Work Permit 2007-001 allowed contractors to investigate visible and internal electrical and mechanical parts, while Radiation Work Permit 2008-001 authorized the removal and disposal of drums from the roller/packaging area of the yellowcake area of the mill building. The radiation work permits provided the safety restrictions and personnel protective equipment necessary to perform the tasks.

Site operating procedures specify that survey instruments shall be calibrated on a semi-annual basis. Calibration of survey meters and scintillation counters was conducted off-site at a contractor laboratory. The licensee maintained a matrix to ensure that each meter was calibrated at the correct frequency. During the inspection, the licensee was observed to have sufficient number of radiation survey meters for the work in progress, as well as for replacement during repairs and/or calibration. All instruments observed in service during the inspection were calibrated.

Low and high volume air samplers were used to monitor air emissions and the workplace. Air samplers were calibrated quarterly and before use by the licensee. Any sampler that failed calibration was removed from service.

1.3 Conclusions

The licensee implemented a radiation protection program in compliance with 10 CFR Part 20 requirements and the license. Occupational exposures for 2007-2008 were below regulatory limits.

2 Management Organization and Controls; Transportation Activities (88005/86740)

2.1 Inspection Scope

Ensure the licensee and its contracted workforce were conducting activities in accordance with license and regulatory requirements.

2.2 Observations and Findings

At the time of the inspection, site employees included the facility supervisor, mill foreman, administrative coordinator, and senior facility technician. In addition, the licensee used contractors as needed to conduct non-routine work. The contractors

included a temporary office worker and site security guard. The licensee had sufficient staff for maintaining compliance with the requirements of the license while the mill remained in standby.

In accordance with License Condition 9.3, the licensee was authorized to make changes to the facility, without prior NRC approval, in a limited number of situations. The inspectors reviewed the Safety and Environmental Review Panel determinations for 2007-2008. The licensee conducted one review during this period involving changes to the organizational chart and internal reporting requirements. The inspectors determined that the changes did not require prior NRC approval.

The licensee conducted routine radiation protection program audits. Annual reports are required to be submitted to the NRC by License Condition 12.3. The licensee included the As Low As Reasonably Achievable audit and the radiation protection program review in the annual reports. The audits and reviews for 2007-2008 were comprehensive, and the licensee provided thorough documentation of these program reviews to the NRC.

License Conditions 9.6, 12.1, and 12.2 specify, in part, that site procedures be reviewed at least annually. The facility supervisor reviewed the procedures during December 2007 and December 2008. The inspectors reviewed the procedure manuals during the inspection and concluded that the procedures were thorough and accurate.

The licensee conducted routine site inspections. The inspections included daily and weekly tailings impoundment inspections as well as annual engineering evaluations. The inspectors reviewed the daily and weekly inspection reports that were generated by facility personnel. The inspectors reviewed the engineer's evaluation, conducted during May 2008, for the tailings impoundment. The engineer did not identify any significant problems with the tailings impoundment during the most recent annual evaluation.

No radioactive material was received or shipped by the licensee since the previous inspection. The licensee's staff had not received radioactive material transportation training within the last three years and therefore was not certified to ship radioactive material in accordance with 49 CFR 172.704. The licensee was reminded that transportation training would be required before uranium concentrates or uranium contaminated resins could be shipped by or transported on public highways by the licensee.

During the inspection, the inspectors conducted site tours to observe activities in progress and equipment in operation. The mill was posted in accordance with License Condition 9.9 requirements. The inspectors observed that the tailings impoundment embankments were in generally good condition. The inspectors did not identify any leaks or significant erosion areas.

The inspectors conducted confirmatory surveys during site tours using a Ludlum Model 19 survey meter (NRC Number 015544, calibration due date of April 4, 2010, calibrated with Radium-226). With a background of about 0.01 millirems per hour, the general area exposure rates ranged from 0.025-0.05 millirems per hour in the mill. These exposure rates were comparable to the licensee's measurements. All exposure rate measurements were below the criteria for posting as a radiation area (5 millirems per hour).

2.3 Conclusions

The licensee was conducting routine site operations in accordance with license and regulatory requirements.

3 **Onsite Construction; Radioactive Waste Management (88001/88035)**

3.1 Inspection Scope

Verify that on site construction activities were being conducted in accordance with the license application, license conditions, and construction specifications.

3.2 Observations and Findings

a. Catchment Basin Excavation

Prior to the July 2007 inspection, Kennecott submitted a plan to remove the hydrocarbon and radiologically contaminated soil beneath the catchment basin and to relocate the soil to the tailings impoundment. Because the contamination was considered to be 11(e).2 byproduct material, the licensee was authorized to dispose of the material in the onsite tailings impoundment. Approximately 233,000 cubic yards of contaminated soils were excavated from the catchment basin area and placed within the tailings impoundment. The excavated area extended from the edge of the onsite buildings and several above ground storage tanks in an easterly direction for approximately 1000 feet. The excavation area also extended to a depth of about 40 feet.

During the site tour, the inspectors verified that the excavated area had been backfilled. Material used for backfilling was taken from the former mine overburden as well as a portion of the currently unused on-site ore staging pad. A surcharge fill of between 2 to 5 feet above the surrounding ground surface elevation had been added to aid in the consolidation of the backfill soils. A portion of the perimeter fence was removed during the excavation and was later replaced. The licensee placed topsoil in areas of the excavation outside of the perimeter fence. This area was also reseeded.

The licensee could not excavate impacted soils that were located west of the excavation area because these soils were located under the on-site structures (mill building, clarifier tanks and fuel oil tanks). A liner was placed over the impacted soils that were left in-place in order to physically separate potentially contaminated soils from the clean material used to backfill the excavation. The impacted soils that were left in-place will require appropriate reclamation during final building decommissioning and/or surface reclamation activities.

The catchment basin excavation adjacent to the mill building also resulted in a separation crack between the slab and foundation at the eastern end of the building. The separation crack in the mill building was stabilized using a temporary tieback system. The licensee retained the services of a structural engineer to design a permanent solution, and then implemented that solution. The solution consisted of the installation of 55 bolts into the building slab and bolted through the foundation wall.

The impacted soils from the catchment basin excavation were placed within the tailings impoundment consistent with License Condition 10.6 requirements. In addition, the

material within the tailings impoundment was used to help promote the evaporation of groundwater from the corrective action program wells, as well as to control dust generation and limit radon emissions from the tailings impoundment (see below).

Final confirmatory sampling results for the catchment basin reclamation activities were included in the construction completion report. The licensee submitted this report to the NRC on May 6, 2008. The NRC staff is currently reviewing the completion report. The inspectors noted that the as-left field conditions following completion of the catchment basin reclamation activities appear to be protective of human health and the environment.

b. Tailings Impoundment

The inspectors toured the tailings impoundment and observed the current condition of the impoundment. The inspectors noted that the freeboard between the top of the pond surfaces and the top of the pond embankments was greater than the license-required minimum level. The outer slopes of the tailings impoundment were observed to be in good condition. Areas of sloughing were not observed at the toe of the slope. Additionally, no tension cracks were observed along the crest of the impoundment.

The licensee elected to re-grade all material within the tailing impoundment to maximize the area of standing surface water within the tailings impoundment area. Maximizing the free surface water area promoted the evaporation of liquid waste from the corrective action program pumpback groundwater control system, controlled the generation of dust, and reduced the potential radon emissions from the tailings impoundment material. The inspectors' review of the annual reports determined that the volume of water pumped into this area from the groundwater corrective action program during 2007 and 2008 was below the estimated evaporation potential of 25 million gallons per year.

The licensee also contracted for an annual inspection by an outside registered professional engineer. The inspectors reviewed the most recent annual inspection report. The annual engineering inspection report identified areas above the interior bench where liner repairs would be needed. The licensee contracted with an outside firm to perform liner repairs, and those repairs were completed prior to this inspection. Repair procedures consisted of covering the damaged area with a scrap piece of the original liner and using a new piece of 45-mil reinforced liner to weld the scrap piece to the liner. These repairs appeared to be completed up to a level that would provide approximately seven feet of freeboard over the planned water surface elevation. The inspectors observed at a distance that the liner had been repaired; an up-close inspection of the repairs was not performed during the inspection.

3.3 Conclusions

On-site construction activities associated with the catchment basin excavation and backfilling work were conducted in accordance with applicable license requirements. The construction completion report was still under review by the NRC at the end of the inspection period.

4 Environmental Protection (88045)

4.1 Inspection Scope

Ensure the licensee's environmental monitoring program was in compliance with regulatory and license requirements.

4.2 Observations and Findings

a. Environmental Protection.

License Condition 11.5 provides, in part, the environmental monitoring program requirements. This license condition requires, in part, that the licensee submit the results of all effluent and environmental monitoring to the NRC on a semi-annual basis. During mill standby, the licensee is required to conduct air particulate, radon, and gamma monitoring at a sample station located downwind of the tailings cells. Also, radon monitoring is required to be conducted at an upwind location.

The inspectors reviewed the licensee's 2007-2008 semi-annual effluent reports. These reports were determined by the inspectors to be thorough and complete. The licensee obtained all environmental samples as required by the license, and the results were documented in the reports.

During 2007-2008, air particulate sample filters were composited and analyzed quarterly for natural uranium, thorium-230, lead-210, and radium-226 concentrations. Laboratory results indicated that all samples were less than the effluent concentration limits established in Appendix B to 10 CFR Part 20.

Ambient gamma exposure rates were measured during 2007-2008 at Sample Station 4A and at a controlled location in the administration building. Data collected during this period indicated that ambient gamma exposure rates at Sample Station 4A were comparable to background levels.

Radon-222 samples were collected at the two sample stations, Stations 2 and 4A, during 2007 and 2008. Radon measurements ranged from 1.6 picocuries per liter (pCi/L) at Station 4A in the second quarter of 2008 to 3.9 pCi/L at Station 2 in the third quarter of 2008. The licensee also reported that two radon devices were found on the ground and one was found damaged. In summary, the radon results were less than the effluent concentration limit established in 10 CFR Part 20, Appendix B.

The inspectors reviewed annual effluent reports for 2007-2008 to assess doses to the general public. Doses were assessed for individuals at the background station and at the security trailer. During 2007-2008, doses at the security trailer were below the background station measurements. Therefore, the inspectors concluded that doses to the public were below the limits specified in 10 CFR 20.1301 and 10 CFR 20.1302. In addition, the licensee's records indicated that air emissions were below the 10 millirem per year limit specified in 10 CFR 20.1101(d).

b. Groundwater Compliance Monitoring Program

License Condition 12.3 requires that the groundwater corrective action program review be submitted annually to the NRC. The licensee's annual corrective action program reports for 2007-2008 were reviewed during the inspection. The inspectors determined that the licensee had maintained the groundwater corrective action program as required by License Conditions 11.3, 11.5 and 12.3.

The licensee's groundwater compliance program included monitoring at over 60 tailings monitoring wells, point-of-compliance wells and groundwater recovery wells. Samples from these wells are required to be analyzed for a number of chemical and radiological constituents. The licensee also operated nine pumpback wells to extract groundwater impacted from a previous tailing impoundment release. Flow from the groundwater recovery wells was discharged into the tailings impoundment that contains an enhanced evaporation system to expedite disposal of the groundwater through evaporation. The licensee operated the pumps and associated evaporation system during 2007-2008 as required by the license.

License Conditions 11.3 and 11.5 specify the groundwater monitoring program requirements. The inspectors reviewed the licensee's sample collection procedures and found them to be satisfactory. The inspectors also reviewed the licensee's implementation of the groundwater monitoring program. The licensee self-identified that it had missed two monitoring well samples during the second half of 2007.

The licensee failed to collect one sample from monitor well TMW-8, a tailings impoundment monitoring program well, and TMW-15, a point-of-compliance monitoring program well. The licensee notified the NRC of its failure to collect these two samples in its 2007 annual report. The failure to collect groundwater samples as required by License Conditions 11.3 and 11.5 was a violation of the license (NCV 04008584/0901-01). The licensee implemented corrective actions to avoid this situation in the future. The applicable site operating procedure was updated, and the licensee subsequently performed the required monitoring for two sampling events in accordance with the license.

c. Annual Land Use Survey

In accordance with License Condition 11.2, the licensee conducts annual land use surveys for areas located within 5 miles of the mill. Land use activities within 5 miles included uranium exploration, oil and gas development, and animal grazing. The annual land use surveys were included in the 2007-2008 annual reports to the NRC. The inspectors confirmed the accuracy of the reports during site tours.

4.3 Conclusions

The licensee conducted environmental monitoring and annual land use surveys in accordance with regulatory and license requirements. The licensee's records indicate that no radioactive material was released from the site in concentrations greater than regulatory limits during 2007-2008.

The licensee failed to sample and analyze groundwater from two monitoring wells as required by the license during 2007. The licensee identified the error, implemented

corrective actions and subsequently performed the required monitoring in accordance with the license.

5 Emergency Preparedness (88050)

5.1 Inspection Scope

Ensure that the licensee's emergency preparedness program was being maintained in a state of readiness.

5.2 Observations and Findings

The licensee maintains an emergency preparedness program for handling contamination, spill, and discharge events. The emergency procedures manual contained emergency contact information as well as detailed duties for specific employees during various emergency situations such as fires, spills, and severe weather conditions.

The licensee tested critical equipment such as the emergency generators and fire pumps on a monthly basis. The licensee maintained a vehicle for emergency medical responses. Monthly safety committee meetings addressed issues such as emergency procedures. Since the last inspection, the licensee implemented its extreme snowfall plan in response to a blowing snow event.

5.3 Conclusions

The licensee had established an emergency preparedness program as required by the license.

6 Exit Meeting Summary

The inspectors reviewed the scope and findings of the inspection during an exit meeting conducted at the conclusion of the onsite inspection on August 5, 2009. The licensee did not identify any documents or other information provided to, or reviewed by, the inspectors, as proprietary.

SUPPLEMENTAL INSPECTION INFORMATION

PARTIAL LIST OF PERSONS CONTACTED

Kennecott Uranium Company

O. Paulson, Facility Supervisor

INSPECTION PROCEDURES USED

IP 83822	Radiation Protection
IP 86740	Inspection of Transportation Activities
IP 88001	Onsite Construction
IP 88005	Management Organization and Controls
IP 88010	Operator Training/Retraining
IP 88025	Maintenance and Surveillance of Safety Controls
IP 88035	Radioactive Waste Management
IP 88045	Environmental Protection
IP 88050	Emergency Preparedness

ITEMS OPENED, CLOSED AND DISCUSSED

Opened

040-08584/0901-01 NCV Failure to collect all groundwater samples specified in license

Closed

040-08584/0901-01 NCV Failure to collect all groundwater samples specified in license

Discussed

None

LIST OF ACRONYMS USED

dpm/100 cm ²	disintegrations per 100 square centimeters
IP	Inspection Procedure
NCV	Non-Cited Violation
pCi/L	picocuries per liter
μR/hr	microRoentgen per hour