ORIGINAL

OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS UNITED STATES OF AMERICA_{8 AUG 12 All :30} NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

ADVIDA

Title:

PRE-HEARING TELEPHONE

CONFERENCE

INTERNATIONAL URANIUM (USA)

CORPORATION

Case No.:

40-8681-MLA-4

Work Order No.:

ASB-300-401

LOCATION:

Rockville, MD

DATE:

Friday, August 7, 1998

PAGE 1-42

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SECY-032

DS03

1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
3	x
4	In the Matter of:
5	PRE-HEARING TELEPHONE :
6	CONFERENCE : Docket No. 40-8681-MLA-4
7	INTERNATIONAL URANIUM (USA):
8	CORPORATION :
9	x
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11	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
12	Room 3-B51
13	White Flint Building 2
14	11555 Rockville Pike
15	Rockville, Maryland
16	
17	Friday, August 7, 1998
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19	The above-mentioned matter came on for a
20	pre-hearing telephone conference, pursuant to notice, at
21	2:00 p.m.
22	BEFORE:
23	THE HONORABLE PETER B. BLOCK, Administrative Judge
24	THE HONORABLE RICHARD F. COLE, Administrative
25	Judge
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2	WITNESS		EXAMINATION
3	[NONE.]		
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5		EXHIBITS	
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7	NUMBER		IDENTIFIED
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PROCEEDINGS

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[2:00 p.m.]

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For Envirocare?

MS. POHLMAN: Jill Pohlman of the Law Firm of

JUDGE BLOCH: My name is Peter Bloch and I am Presiding Officer for this case involving the International Uranium USA Corporation's amendment to NRC Source Material License, SUA-1358. With me today is my Special Assistant Richard Cole.

We have a reporter today and -- I had planned to write your name down. Your name, sir? Mark. His name is Mark Mahoney. Anyone wanting to order a copy of the transcript at the remainder -- at the end of the call should stay on the line to do that.

I would like the parties to identify themselves for the record beginning with the State of Utah.

MR. NELSON: Fred Nelson and Denise Chancellor from the Attorney General's Office, representing the State. With me in the room is Bill Sinclair, the Director of the Division of Radiation Control, James Sinefrock and Rob Herbert are here. They are staff with the Division. Also in the room is Jason Harden, he is a Clerk with our office.

JUDGE BLOCH: If for some reason one of them should choose to speak, please introduce them by name and spell their name for the record.

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Stoel, Rives for Envirocare. In the room with me is Tim
Orden, an Environmental Specialist from Envirocare; Ken
Alchema, Vice President of Corporate Development; and George
Helstrom, an Associate Counsel. Also joining us is Britt
Ives, a Law Clerk with our office.

JUDGE BLOCH: The tone quality of that was difficult, Ms. Pohlman. Can you be closer to the phone?

MS. POHLMAN: Sure. Is this better?

JUDGE BLOCH: Let's try it again, because the reporter had difficulty.

MS. POHLMAN: Okay. I apologize. Again, my name is Jill Pohlman, spelled P-o-h-l-m-a-n. I am an attorney with Stoel, Rives and I represent Envirocare. With me today is Tim Orden, an Environmental Specialist; Ken Alchema, Vice President of Corporate Development; George Helstrom, Associate Counsel, and Britt Ives, a Law Clerk.

JUDGE BLOCH: All right. And now for International Uranium.

MR. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Your Honor. Fred
Phillips, counsel for International Uranium. With me in the
room here is another lawyer in our office, David Kimm, and
also joining us is a summer associate with our office,
Robert Logan. Participating by telephone from Denver is
Michelle Raymond, I hope. Michelle, are you there?

MS. RAYMOND: Yes, I am Fred.

MR. PHILLIPS: She's the Environmental Manager 1 with International Uranium. 2 JUDGE BLOCH: All right. And for the staff? 3 MR. HOM: Your Honor, for the staff, today only 4 5 for the purpose of this hearing, Steve Hom from the Office 6 of General Counsel, representing the staff. Susan Uttal 7 from the Office of General Counsel, also for today only. Mitzi Young is going to be counsel for the staff when she 8 9 returns on Monday. And I have two members of the staff here. I will have them introduce themselves and spell their 10 names. 11 12 MR. HOLONICH: Joe Holonich, H-o-l-o-n-i-c-h, Chief of the Uranium Recovery Branch. 13 14 MR. PARK: My name, Your Honor, is James Park, 15 P-a-r-k. I am a Project Manager in the Uranium Recovery 16 Branch. 17 JUDGE BLOCH: All right. What I would like to propose for our order, unless I hear an objection, is that 18 19 we begin with the discussion of irreparable injury and, 20 logically, the Movant, which is the State of Utah, should be first on that question. 21 22 MR. HOM: Your Honor, this is the staff. 23 JUDGE BLOCH: Yes. MR. HOM: Steve Hom. 24 I would propose, actually, 25 that the first issue on the agenda should be the timeliness

10 CFR Section 2.1263. 2 MR. PHILLIPS: Your Honor, Fred Phillips for IUSA. 3 We would join in that. And before we even got to that, Your 4 Honor, I would ask why Envirocare is participating in this 5 hearing? 6 JUDGE BLOCH: Well, neither Envirocare nor the 7 State have been admitted as parties, and while we indicated 8 9 that we may side with your argument, we haven't ruled. if there is standing to ask for a stay here, it is the 10 standing of a Petitioner. 11 12 Could you repeat, Mr. Hom, could you repeat the section, please, 10 CFR? 13 14 MR. HOM: It's 10 CFR Section 2.1263. And I will read the relevant language. 15 JUDGE BLOCH: I have read that section. 16 17 MR. HOM: Okay. JUDGE BLOCH: Oh, tell me, the relevant section 18 that has to do with there not being -- what is the relevant 19 20 part that you want to point to? MR. HOM: The relevant part is the filing of a 21 22 stay request that must be filed at the time the hearing request is filed, or within 10 days of the staff's action, 23 whichever is later. 24 JUDGE BLOCH: So the latest is 10 days of the 25

of the stay motion filed by the State of Utah, in light of

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staff's action?

MR. HOM: Right. Well, in this case, I believe that the staff action preceded the request for a hearing and that, therefore, the State was obligated under this rule to file a stay request at the time it filed its request for a hearing.

JUDGE BLOCH: All right. So if there is no objection, we could start with this point. Do I hear an objection to that way of proceeding?

[No response.]

JUDGE BLOCH: There being none, I would like the State to address whether it's stay motion should be considered timely.

MR. NELSON: Judge Bloch, this is Fred Nelson. If I could just mention something preliminary. We faxed to you a number of documents. Hopefully, you got them in response to your request this morning.

JUDGE BLOCH: I do have them. Is there one that addresses this question?

MR. NELSON: No, but I wanted to make sure that all the parties were aware we tried to do that. We also tried to fax it to the other parties, but it was a matter of how quickly we could do it over our fax machine.

JUDGE BLOCH: I think as it turns out that these materials are largely already with me from the staff or from

some other sources. There may be some of this that is not.

MR. NELSON: Okay. Let me address the issue then on timeliness. We --

JUDGE BLOCH: Oh, just one second. I would like to ask, Mr. Nelson, that for the completeness of the information of the other parties, that when you get a chance, they should, of course, be served with these materials.

MR. NELSON: We will do that.

JUDGE BLOCH: Now, please continue.

MR. NELSON: We knew the date that the amendment was issued, and we knew that we had 30 days within which to file a petition to intervene. We did not know that the process for shipment was going to be starting the day after the amendment was issued. And we were under the understanding that there were a number of things that had to take place, to include the submission of a sampling and testing protocol before shipments were going to take place. We didn't have any information that that process had occurred. And the first that we learned that, in fact, shipments were being made was by a fax that was sent to us.

Our hearing request was filed on July 23rd. The shipments started on July 24th. We believe that we have made a reasonable effort to comply with that. We would also -- and while this issue is -- has been just first raised,

and I assume it would be raised in a response by IUT, we would like to have the opportunity to respond to that formally. I do not have the cite to the opinion, but we understand that there is a decision of the Commission that specifically indicates that it is not timely to file a motion for stay, that it is not appropriate to file a motion for stay if the action is not imminent and ready to happen. And we have evaluated that and we believe that we are timely.

As soon as we found out that the shipments were started, we began the process of getting the motion in, and we believe we have done it as expeditiously as we can.

JUDGE BLOCH: Now, it looks like the stay provision that staff has pointed me to requires that the timing be related to the licensing actions.

MR. HOM: Your Honor, this is Steve Hom from the staff. I would point out language is "must be filed," it is not may be filed, but must be filed.

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. Mr. Hom, I am engaging in a dialogue now with Mr. Nelson, and I would like some cooperation in its just being a dialogue.

It seems to say that the request must be timed according to the staff's licensing action or the request for a hearing. I don't see a way out of that. Do you see something? I understand your problem. You are saying you

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could not file at the time -- at that time because there was no irreparable injury at that time. Is that what I am hearing?

MR. NELSON: That's right. And I recognize the language is pretty absolute. But the question is what is the -- within 10 days of the action, and I guess you could interpret that to be broader than simply the issuance of the amendment, because we understood that there had to be certain approval granted before shipment could take place, and we weren't aware that those approvals had been given by the staff, and we believe that the shipments, when they started, we are still timely in that process.

JUDGE BLOCH: So you are saying that the staff's action is not the action of issuing the license?

MR. NELSON: Well, the action of issuing an amendment obviously took place on July 23rd. If that is the way that this rule is to be construed, is that I have to anticipate, the State has to anticipate any action that could occur from thereon out that we may want to request a stay for, then that is a pretty restrictive interpretation of that language, it would seem to be, and pretty unfair. Because you don't want to consider something prematurely.

And, for example, there was -- and I recognize we haven't submitted this yet, but we would, in response to any kind of a motion on the part of the Applicant, we would

respond -- for example, there's a June 11th, 1998 letter that was issued, or sent by IUC that said, "Details of a sampling and analysis protocol with respect to the hazardous waste portion will be submitted prior to receipt of the Ashland 2 materials." It is that kind of information that we don't have, that we haven't analyzed, and we didn't recognize that the shipments were going to start that early.

JUDGE BLOCH: So you were suggesting that we could wait to decide the stay until you had a chance to brief this question, is that right?

MR. NELSON: Yes, I believe that the language of 2.1263, we ought to be able to formally respond to a dismissal. The question I think that we are considering today is simply the temporary stay. They have not had a chance to respond to the motion to stay, and we would expect that we would have additional information to provide on viewing their response.

JUDGE BLOCH: So you -- but you think a temporary stay is necessary?

MR. NELSON: Yes, we do.

JUDGE BLOCH: So in the next 10 days, what is the irreparable injury that someone will suffer?

MR. NELSON: The irreparable injury to the State revolves around the natural resources interest that the State of Utah has. The State of Utah is the trustee for

ground water and surface water in the state. It is responsible for protecting natural resources. The shipment

JUDGE BLOCH: Can we quantify it at all in terms of what injury might be done to them and compare it amount of radioactive material already in the tailings?

MR. NELSON: The issue is not the radioactivity. It is the hazardous waste potential. We believe that there is a significant potential that hazardous waste will be coming into the State of Utah in these shipments. That is the primary point at this point with respect to the immediate irreparable injury.

JUDGE BLOCH: And if they were deposited in such a way that you could get them out, if they were denied the license, would the irreparable injury go away?

MR. NELSON: If they were placed in a location which was protective of the resources of the state, would not have any releases to ground water and then could be moved back to the location, if that kind of a plan were developed, I would think it would mitigate irreparable injury. But there has been no plan like that developed. There's no alternatives listed. There's no processes that have been defined. The testing protocol isn't defined.

And this goes to the test required issues, but I think it is related to the irreparable injury. We need to

take a few minutes and explain our position on why we believe there is a significant potential for hazardous waste being in those -- in those wastes, because that directly ties to the irreparable injury. If those hazardous wastes come into the state, where will those go?

JUDGE BLOCH: Don't you want to wait to see whether there has been testing that we can be told about before you argue that there might be hazardous waste?

MR. NELSON: We could.

JUDGE BLOCH: All right. So why don't you reserve your time on that. What I have got for you so far is 8 minutes and 20 seconds. Do you have anything further to say? Right now.

MR. NELSON: So long as the wastes are not processed and placed in the entailment and adequate provisions are made to ensure that there will be no releases if the wastes are brought in, I guess at that point it is the risk of the company as to whether they will turn around and have to ship it again. But it makes no sense, as far as the State of Utah is concerned, to go through that whole process when there is no alternative injury to leaving them in place where they are until we can get those issues resolved. So I believe that is all I have on that issue.

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. We have 9 minutes for the State so far. You have the remainder left for later.

So that all of the arguments in favor of the motion are heard together, I think it might be appropriate to hear from Envirocare now. Would Envirocare --

MS. POHLMAN: Yes, Your Honor.

JUDGE BLOCH: There are two issues. One is the timeliness and the other one is irreparable injury.

MS. POHLMAN: We concur with the State on the issue regarding timeliness. I won't say a lot, but we believe that their position is well taken, that it is inappropriate to bring a motion before irreparable harm may occur. And so because the motion was brought within 10 days from when we received notice that waste was being shipped, it is an appropriate and a timely motion at this time.

As far as irreparable injury goes, Envirocare will be irreparably harmed if these shipments continue to come into the state. Envirocare is a licensed disposal facility who intended to compete for the contract with the Corps to bring this waste into the state, and it has been precluded from competing for that contract following the NRC's grant of the license to IUC.

JUDGE BLOCH: Ms. Pohlman, you say that that is an irreparable injury. I assume that if the license is now denied, which could happen in three months, let's say, --

MS. POHLMAN: Yes.

JUDGE BLOCH: -- that something is going to have

to done to dispose of that material. Why would there be an irreparable injury under those circumstances?

MS. POHLMAN: It will be irreparable because if the waste is shipped into the state, then the contract will be completed and Envirocare will not be able to compete for that contract and we will not be able to recover lost profits that results from our failure to be able to perform the contract for the Corps of Engineers.

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. Do you have further remarks?

MS. POHLMAN: That's it, Your Honor.

JUDGE BLOCH: That's 1 minute and 26 seconds.

For International Uranium?

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes, Your Honor. Fred Phillips.

First of all, I want to reiterate something I started to say earlier, which is I am at a little bit of a loss to understand why Envirocare is being asked to speak on the State of Utah's pending petition for stay, and is justifying the State's petition for stay by, again, arguing economic harm to a private company. I don't -- it's hard for me to understand how that could possibly justify granting a State's petition for stay which Mr. Nelson said was brought to protect against irreparable injury to the state's natural resources. It is hard to see what the connection here is and why Envirocare is even participating in the hearing.

JUDGE BLOCH: So now could we get on to what you

think is important.

MR. PHILLIPS: I think that is important, Your Honor. But besides that, on the timeliness issue, the regulations are quite clear. The regulations say that the request for the stay must be filed within 10 days of the staff action. It is hard to imagine how -- how the staff action in this context could be anything other than the issuance of the license amendment.

In terms of the foreseeability or ripeness of irreparable harm -- well, first of all, I would suggest that it is a disingenuous argument because the arguments that are being raised in terms of irreparable harm are the same arguments that the State has raised in its pending motion for a hearing. So evidently they were able to foresee, at least by the time that they filed for their hearing, which, indeed, according to regulations is the time at which they should have asked for the stay, that there was some potential for -- or at least in their eyes, some potential for irreparable harm.

I mean the irreparable harm that they complain of, if it were to occur at all, would occur as a result of the effectuation, if you will, of the license amendment, which IUSA was free to effectuate at any time after its issuance.

JUDGE BLOCH: Well, if I am correct, the license amendment prohibits the importation of hazardous waste, is

that right?

MR. PHILLIPS: That's correct.

JUDGE BLOCH: So how can we assure the State that there is no hazardous waste in the shipment?

MR. PHILLIPS: Well, Your Honor, this, again, is the subject of -- Part I of the subject of the State of Utah's petition for a hearing, and the response to that I think would be the same as it was, as our response was to that petition, which is that data, all available data on the testing of that material was submitted in due course to the NRC, and in accordance with NRC procedure.

That material was reviewed by the technical staff of the NRC, whose function by law it is to undertake a review of license applications.

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. Is that material is about this -- are the tests of this material now in the public record?

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes, sir, I believe -- yes, they were filed in support of the license amendment application.

JUDGE BLOCH: All right. So they are in the public record. Could you refer us and the State of Utah to where this test -- these tests are reported?

MR. PHILLIPS: I would have to do some --

JUDGE COLE: The test results.

JUDGE BLOCH: The test results.

MR. PHILLIPS: Michelle, can you -- do you happen to know what the answer to that is?

MS. RAYMOND: Yes. This is Michelle Raymond. I would like to comment on that. In our amendment application, International Uranium referred to a series of characterization programs that were carried out for the site from which these materials are being excavated. Those programs were carried out under a CERCLA process, an IRSS type of process, to investigate the site and gain information about characteristics and nature and extent of contamination. And those were performed between 1988 and 1989.

The data were reported in one document as the Remedial Investigation Report for the tunnel on the site, which includes not only the Ashland 2 site but associated sites. That was published in February of '93 and I believe that the State has a copy of that document available to them, based on letters that we have received referring to that document. We have also sent copies of the data directly to the State and copies of amendment application.

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. Could you just -- Ms.

Raymond, I just would like the name of the title of that document once again so I can make sure I have it.

MS. RAYMOND: Yes, sir. It's the Remedial Investigation Report.

JUDGE BLOCH: And do you have a date? 1 2 MS. RAYMOND: It is 19 -- that particular document is 1993. 3 4 JUDGE BLOCH: And it was submitted by International Uranium? 5 We submitted portions of the report. MS. RAYMOND: 6 7 It's an extremely large report. Portions submitted by -- and the JUDGE BLOCH: 8 9 other portions were not requested by the staff? 10 MS. RAYMOND: No. The staff did request additional data. In our initial application, as was pointed 11 out earlier, we stated that in addition to use of these data 12 13 to confirm that the materials that would be excavated would not contain hazardous materials, a sampling and analysis 14 plan was undergoing completion and would be submitted prior 15 to excavation. 16 The NRC staff replied that they would like to have 17 that sampling and analysis plan before they approved the 18 amendment. And in a follow-up submittal on June 3rd of 19 1998, IUC submitted -- or International Uranium Corporation 20 21 submitted that sampling and analysis plan. And the State is 22 aware of this because we sent them a copy of that follow-up 23 submittal to the NRC. 24 JUDGE BLOCH: All right. Would it be possible to send that, fax -- how long is that plan, the sampling and 25

analysis plan?

MS. RAYMOND: It's quite large, it's a standard sampling and analysis plan, including quality assurance, data quality objectives and so on. It is approximately 100 pages.

JUDGE BLOCH: All right. And are there results in that or is it just a sampling plan?

MS. RAYMOND: No, sir. That does not contain the results. The results are in the Remedial Investigation and other reports that we also used. And that report was used to give us the information that the materials to be excavated would not contain hazardous constituents.

JUDGE BLOCH: All right. So this is a second step. First, you did a study of the site, which was the Remedial Investigation Report. And now you have done a sampling plan of the materials that are actually being shipped, is that right?

MS. RAYMOND: That's correct. Actually, there are three steps. The first is the existing data to confirm that those data show that the materials to be excavated will not contain hazardous materials. The site does have some areas that contain some hazardous materials, however, but they are not the materials that are the scope of this removal reaction.

JUDGE BLOCH: All right. So you have not -- you

have not removed anything from the areas identified in 1993 1 2 as having hazardous materials? 3 MS. RAYMOND: That is correct. That is not 4 included in this program. It is specifically excluded from 5 this program. 6 The second step is, as the contractor, ICF Kaiser excavates the materials, they are performing on-site sampling and additional analysis, both field testing and 8 9 laboratory testing. 10 And the third step is, as the materials arrive at 11 White Mesa Mill, we will collect additional samples to perform final confirmatory testing to confirm the absence of 12 13 hazardous constituents. JUDGE BLOCH: All right. And who at this point 14 has seen or reviewed the ICF Kaiser tests? 15 MS. RAYMOND: We have begun receiving data from 16 the ICF Kaiser tests as they are performing them, because we 17 receive that information before they even place that 18 material for shipment to our facility. 19 20 JUDGE BLOCH: All right. And there is nothing, in your opinion, that indicates that there is hazardous 21 2.2 material in the shipment? 23 MS. RAYMOND: That's correct. 24 JUDGE BLOCH: Now, is it possible to share some of 25 that with the State of Utah to allay its fears?

MS. RAYMOND: Sure.

JUDGE BLOCH: All right. And let me ask, how soon would you think -- well, why don't you speak now outside your time, which is now 8-1/2 minutes, why don't speak with the State of Utah to see if you can arrange a time for the exchange of that information? I will -- we are off the record now.

[Recess.]

JUDGE BLOCH: During the off-the-record time, the State and International Uranium had a conversation and it was agreed that International Uranium will mail, overnight mail, to the State the information we have been discussing and that is acceptable to the State.

Now the State wants to ask for the use of some of its time at this point.

MR. NELSON: Certainly. I think it would be appropriate that we address specifically our concerns with the testing issue if we are through with the irreparable injury portion of the argument.

The testing issue directly relates to the discussion we just had and it is the primary concern of the State of Utah at this point.

We did receive the summaries of the testing that was done, not by IUC but the remedial investigation process that happened as part of the CERCLA process. We did receive

that. We have reviewed that -- that is the basis for our concern here.

The first part of the concern on testing is that the material is being tested after it comes out of the ground. Listed hazardous waste --

JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Nelson, if I may, I want to see if we can both have the same understanding.

What I understood from the discussion with International Uranium is that there are two stages to this testing. One was in the ground, which you have read -- the investigation report -- and they said they used that and in fact they have avoided the areas in which there are hazardous wastes and taking things out of the ground, and then the second step is what the testing is after it comes out of the ground.

Are we sharing the same understanding now?

MR. NELSON: We are. The area -- the testing that was done before in 1989 to -- 1988 to -89 we believe has to be specific to this area and rather than test it before it -- or after it comes out of the ground we believe that it is critical that it be tested before it comes out of the ground.

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. I don't understand the irreparable injury from that or why that is even a serious problem

Why do things have to be tested before they come out of the ground instead of after they do?

MR. NELSON: Because listed hazardous wastes are listed by definition and if you pull them out of the ground and you mix them and you combine them with other materials you aren't getting an adequate assessment of what you just pulled out of the ground, so if you pull it out of the ground and you mix it up and you distribute it --

JUDGE BLOCH: Mix it up with what? Are they bringing other sawdust in here or what are they mixing it up with?

MR. NELSON: Because you may have concentrated portions of listed waste which will then be diluted and so the sampling protocol has to be sufficient, and that is why we need to look at the sampling plan, to make sure that they are not taking concentrated areas, mixing it with areas that have no wastes, diluting it to the point where it is no longer in their minds a problem, but in our minds that violates the rules and it violates the requirements to hazardous waste rules that you can't dilute or mix.

JUDGE BLOCH: All right. Now my understanding from what they said is that they are avoiding the areas that were shown to be hazardous previously.

Is there some kind of a hole in the previous testing plan where that is not adequate?

MR. NELSON: Yes. It is very difficult unless you 1 punch -- in the first place, we haven't seen what testing 2 was done in this area. 3 JUDGE BLOCH: They are talking about a 1993 4 report. You don't have that? 5 6 MR. NELSON: We only were issued the little summary portion that they submitted to NRC. NRC doesn't 7 even have the full report, it's our understanding. 8 9 JUDGE BLOCH: All right, and your belief is that what you have is not adequate to understand what was done? 10 11 MR. NELSON: Yes. That is exactly right. 12 JUDGE BLOCH: So do you also want a way of sharing the rest of that in fairly short order? Is that right? 13 14 MR. NELSON: We would. We would like to see what 15 testing was done in the area to determine that there wasn't 16 listed waste. 17 JUDGE BLOCH: Now let me ask if International Uranium has a problem with trying to share that quickly? 18 19 MS. RAYMOND: Excuse me, what is the question? 20 JUDGE BLOCH: They want to see the rest of the 1993 report that was not filed with the NRC. 21 22 MS. RAYMOND: We could do that. I understand from 23 a letter that Envirocare gave a copy of that report to the State, but if they would like another copy I can get mine 24 25 copied. As I said, it's about 10 inches thick but we can

copy it and send it along.

JUDGE BLOCH: Is it possible that in fact you have the whole thing already, Mr. Nelson?

MR. NELSON: No, it's not. We have a quarter-inch report here and we don't believe the NRC has got that report. We believe that is an important point.

We think NRC should have evaluated where those samples were taken to see what kind of sampling should be done to ensure there isn't hazardous waste.

The reason for that is even in the -- and I am going to continue here with the argument -- the reason for that is because in the short summary that we have got there's specific references to VANE compounds. There are specific references to high PAH concentrations that were found at various locations.

JUDGE BLOCH: Are the locations identified?

MR. NELSON: No, they aren't and those are specific listed wastes that are generated by refineries and we know that Ashland had a refinery there, that there were listed wastes generated by that refinery, and we feel like it is imperative that those kinds of things are sampled for.

That is another reason we need to see the sampling plans. We don't know whether there is sampling for those compounds in determining whether they have got hazardous wastes.

1 JUDGE BLOCH: Okay, Ms. Raymond, if he were to see 2 the whole report, will he understand that in fact those wastes were identified as to location? 3 4 MR. NELSON: Hopefully --JUDGE BLOCH: Wait a minute. I am asking Ms. 5 Raymond a question. 6 Yes, and I would like to also MS. RAYMOND: comment on something else, if I may. 8 JUDGE BLOCH: Sure. 9 10 MS. RAYMOND: As far as -- I do think it would be 11 helpful for the State to look at the sampling and analysis 12 plan because I am hearing that there is a concern that there may be some potential for gross areas being excavated and 13 hazardous constituents potentially being mixed in. 14 15 In fact, the sampling and analysis plan calls for field screening using a device which detects organic 16 constituents or hazardous constituents in situ, so that is 17 testing of the material prior to excavation, and then if 18 areas are identified which potentially are contaminated, 19 those are sampled separately and the sampling and analysis 20 plan details that. 21 22 JUDGE BLOCH: Do you have a question? 23 [No response.] 24 JUDGE BLOCH: All right. Mr. Nelson, do you want to continue? 25

MR. NELSON: Let's see. I believe that I have made the points of concern with respect to the testing.

Just to summarize, we believe it needs to be sampled before it comes out of the ground to make sure we don't have concentrated area of listed wastes.

We also believe that we need to be sampling for the right compounds and in order to know that, the review of those plans would be most helpful and we would hope that NRC Staff has reviewed those and made a determination that the listed wastes' constituents, the particular reasons for the waste being listed, are being sampled for.

JUDGE BLOCH: Well, if I understand correctly, the State might be able to be satisfied by the documents that are going to be shared providing that the testing is sufficient to identify the areas where the hazardous wastes are, is that correct?

MR. NELSON: I think that is a fair statement.

JUDGE BLOCH: All right, because that would be the inground testing that you are insisting on.

MR. NELSON: Yes.

JUDGE BLOCH: And then if that is adequate what more -- you want to make sure that the testing when it is removed is sufficient to detect each of the wastes that you are concerned about?

MR. NELSON: Yes.

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JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. Ms. Raymond, is this going to be something that -- it looks like it is possible that the State and the company could reach an agreement on this.

Are you going to be sharing this information with them?

MS. RAYMOND: Yes, we will.

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. Would the Staff like to comment?

MR. HOM: Yes. Just a few points, Your Honor. I just wanted to correct an earlier date. It was June 23rd was the date of the Staff action, not July 23rd.

We don't really have much more to add. I do believe that the regulation is very clear and very firm in that the requests must be filed. There is no apparent flexibility that I see in the regulation that allows for any retiring of a determination of when irreparable harm may occur.

It seems that the State had couched irreparable harm in terms of the threat of irreparable harm. It doesn't appear to me that they have made an affirmative showing yet and met their burden of demonstrating irreparable harm.

There is certainly some speculation as to whether there may be hazardous waste in some of this material or not but it is more of a speculative claim to me than an affirmative showing of irreparable harm.

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JUDGE BLOCH: Can we expect the Staff in some way to facilitate these discussions so that if there are analytical problems between the State of Utah and International Uranium that the Staff can be present to facilitate the communication?

MR. HOM: I believe that the Staff is available for any inquiries that the State as a licensee may wish to make of the Staff.

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. I would urge that if there seem to be productive discussions going on between those two parties that it might be very productive for the Staff to lend its advice to them and try to see whether there are problems or whether they can be all ironed out.

It looks to me like there is a fairly good chance that we could actually resolve not only the stay issue but the case. If we don't, we will have sharpened up the issues considerably and we will have specific issues that we know have to be determined.

What I would like to propose subject to comment by the parties is that I will not determine the stay issue until next Wednesday. I would expect to hear a report from the parties on Tuesday as to whether they feel that there are productive discussions ongoing and there is a need for me to act or whether I can further defer actions on the stay.

1	Would the parties like to comment on that	
2	proposal, starting with the State?	
3	MR. NELSON: Next Wednesday	
4	JUDGE BLOCH: I wouldn't act until Wednesday	
5	because I would want to hear a report from the parties on	
6	Tuesday as to how things are going.	
7	MR. NELSON: We'll do the best we can. It is	
8	it will depend on how soon we can get that information and	
9	we'll do our best to evaluate it and get a response back.	
10	And does International Uranium object to this way	
11	of proceeding?	
12	MR. PHILLIPS: It's difficult without having	
13	conferred with my client. When we're on the telephone, it's	
14	hard for me to do that.	
15	JUDGE BLOCH: Well, then, why don't we take a 10	
16	minute recess and you can speak to them on a separate line	
17	if you want.	
18	MR. PHILLIPS: I would appreciate that	
19	opportunity.	
20	JUDGE BLOCH: We will take a 10 minute recess	
21	right now.	
22	MR. NELSON: Judge Bloch?	
23	JUDGE BLOCH: Yes.	
24	MR. NELSON: Can I just ask a quick question as	
25	far as when does the company anticipate being able to get	

that information to us on the sampling plan and the full 1 2 report on where the samples were taken? 3 JUDGE BLOCH: My understanding was that some of it 4 was going to come overnight mail. I guess we don't know when the rest of it will actually get to you. 5 MR. NELSON: We will get it Monday morning then, 6 7 probably. Is that --8 JUDGE BLOCH: By 10 a.m. -- well, you should be 9 getting it, if it is overnight mail today, you might be 10 able -- I guess probably Monday morning. Is that what International Uranium is suggesting? 11 MS. RAYMOND: Judge Bloch, I would ask my 12 assistant if she can get it to the State by Saturday. 13 14 JUDGE BLOCH: Okay, so you might be able to get it 15 into the mail to get it to them tomorrow -- and is that all the material we are talking about or is it just some of it? 16 MS. RAYMOND: I would have the full II report 17 copied and the sampling and analysis plan that the State has 18 19 requested. 20 JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. MR. NELSON: And also have you got test results 21 for the initial excavated material? 22 23 MS. RAYMOND: We do have some data and I will share that with you. 24 25 JUDGE BLOCH: All right, so now we will take our

10-minute recess for International Uranium to consult with 1 2 its lawyers about whether to object to the procedure I have 3 outlined. MR. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Judge. Are we going to 4 be able to call back in to this same number? 5 6 JUDGE BLOCH: You can either call back in or you 7 can stay on the line and connect with your party on another 8 It's up to you. Same number is still available until 9 I am not going to be on that long, but it is 10 available until 5:30. MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. We'll call back in. 11 you, Your Honor. 12 13 MS. RAYMOND: Thank you. [Recess.] 14 15 JUDGE BLOCH: We'll go back on the record. 16 would to report that while we were awaiting the return of International Uranium, I ascertained that the staff has no 17 18 objection to the procedure that was outlined. And I also 19 ascertained that Envirocare is concerned about where the 20 materials are going to be put if a temporary stay is not 21 granted. Mr. Phillips, how do you feel about the proposed 22 procedure? 23 24 MR. PHILLIPS: We have no objection, Your Honor. 25 We will cooperate with the State. We will provide them with

the information that they have asked for. However, I want to make clear for the record that we are reserving all of our arguments, those that we made today, and those that we could have made today, that we are not making, in the interests of facilitating this process.

JUDGE BLOCH: No problem. And if either party feels that the discussions and the cooperation has broken down, you don't have to wait till the end of Tuesday.

MR. PHILLIPS: I would like to make clear also for the record, Your Honor, that the fact that we are providing this information does not mean that we think that there is any merit to the argument that there is a threat here of some irreparable harm.

JUDGE BLOCH: Understood. Settlement negotiations don't necessarily require any admission by anybody.

MR. PHILLIPS: I just wanted to make that clear,
Your Honor. Well, reserving all rights, then we intend to
give the State all the data that they have asked for, and we
hope to have it to them tomorrow morning.

JUDGE BLOCH: All right. Now, the State also indicated they might have one piece -- one question that they would like to ask you while we are still on the call.

MR. NELSON: Yes. We wanted to ask for a representation from the company as to how much material has already arrived, how much is in transit, if we are going to

be waiting until next Wednesday. Do we have hazardous waste 1 -- or do we have material with the potential for hazardous 2 3 waste coming into the state before we make a determination? 4 Do you know where the status of the project is at this point? 5 MR. PHILLIPS: I don't, no. I could not tell you 6 7 with any specificity at all. I know that some material has left the Tonowanda, New York site and, beyond that, I really 8 9 couldn't tell you very much. JUDGE BLOCH: The timing of what we have in our 10 record suggests that the departure was more than 10 days ago 11 12 and the trip was expected to be 10 days. MR. NELSON: Does Michelle Raymond know the answer 13 to that question? 14 15 MR. PHILLIPS: I suspect she might. Is she not on -- Michelle? 16 17 MS. RAYMOND: Yes, I am on. MR. PHILLIPS: Well, then she can answer for 18 herself. 19 20 MS. RAYMOND: As of this morning, no material had arrived at our site. 21 JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. Am I correct in believing 2.2 23 that when the material does arrive, that you will know with fair specificity where it is being placed so that if it were 24 25 absolutely necessary, you would be able to remove it?

MS. RAYMOND: Yes, that's correct. I'll make two points. One is as the material arrives, it will be stored in our normal ore area, which is -- it is within our restricted area, and, as I said, we will be testing the material as it arrives.

In addition, as to the State's question of whether hazardous materials have been transported to the site, no hazardous materials are being transported to the site. That is the purpose of our initial review of data and the sampling and analysis that is being performed prior to the material being shipped to us, to ensure that no materials are placed on transport to us.

MR. NELSON: I am sorry, I didn't -- I did not want to characterize it that way. I just simply want to know how much material is in Utah, and do you anticipate, between now and next Wednesday, a number of more shipments coming into Utah?

MS. RAYMOND: The contractor has estimated, in order to meet his September 30 deadline for having all of the material shipped, having approximately 100 containers packaged for shipment by today, and having those en route. I am not sure of the status of those or the location of those as we speak.

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay.

MR. NELSON: How much is in each container?

MS. RAYMOND: I believe the containers are sized to contain on the order of 20 to 22 cubic yards per container.

JUDGE BLOCH: I would like to comment that in proposing the procedure that I have, I have not myself made any conclusions about either irreparable injury or timeliness. I do know that if the State of Utah wants to pursue its argument that its stay motion is timely, they should promptly get to me the authority that they say exists in a Commission decision, so that I will know that the rule doesn't mean what it seems to say.

MR. NELSON: We will do that.

JUDGE BLOCH: Okay. So that can be done during these next -- I expect that I could probably get that on Monday. If the -- if Envirocare wishes to participate in this stay motion, I would suggest that they file their own stay motion, accompanied with their answer to the question already asked about the Quivera case. Until they do that, their standing to support this motion is in doubt because it is not their motion and their status as a party is in serious question.

MS. POHLMAN: I understand, Your Honor. Thank you.

MR. PHILLIPS: Your Honor, for IUSA, we would ask that the State provide us with the case that they referenced

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also, please.

JUDGE BLOCH: Oh, I assume that anything that comes to the Board will be going to the service list. We don't receive anything from the parties without it going to everybody.

MR. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. NELSON: Could we have until later, I mean 5:00 o'clock on Monday to file that with you?

JUDGE BLOCH: No problem at all. That's your time, 5:00 o'clock? It's okay if it is at 5:00 o'clock your time. I will be looking at it Tuesday morning.

MR. NELSON: Thank you, Your Honor.

JUDGE BLOCH: There being no further comments of the parties --

MR. NELSON: Can I ask one other question? Fred Nelson.

JUDGE BLOCH: Yes.

MR. NELSON: We want to make sure the State has the documents that NRC staff reviewed when they made the determination that there was no hazardous waste. Is there a contact or someone from the NRC staff that we could work with to make sure we get -- that we have all of the documents that NRC had in making that determination?

JUDGE BLOCH: Mr. Nelson, if you want to pursue that with the staff, that's fine. But the question before

1 me is not whether the staff was correct in its 2 determination, but whether there is something for me to redress. The fact that they may have made an error is never 3 4 going to be an important substantive point in the adjudication before me. I have to know what the merits of 5 the issue are. 6 7 MR. NELSON: I understand that, Your Honor. reason for asking that is not whether they made a correct 8 determination, it is to make sure that we have all the 9 documents that in any way relate to this issue so we can 10 properly determine whether we have got hazardous waste 11 12 coming into the State of Utah. JUDGE BLOCH: I can see that that would be 13 helpful, that anything the staff can do to assist you in 14 knowing that would be helpful. 15 MR. NELSON: Thank you. 16 17 JUDGE BLOCH: Do you need an answer from the staff on the call or not? 18 19 MR. NELSON: Is there a contact point? 20 MR. PARK: Judge Bloch, my names is James Park. identified myself earlier. 21 JUDGE BLOCH: Yes. 22 23 MR. PARK: I would be the appropriate contact to supply that information. It is all -- all the information 24 25 that was provided is part of the public record. My phone

contact number is area code 301-415-6699.

JUDGE BLOCH: I would like to thank all the participants for their cooperation. This pre-hearing conference is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 3:18 p.m., the telephone conference was concluded.]

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission in the matter of:

NAME OF PROCEEDING: PRE-HEARING TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

INTERNATIONAL URANIUM (USA)

CORPORATION

CASE NUMBER: 40-8681-MLA-4

PLACE OF PROCEEDING: Rockville, MD

were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript thereof for the file of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission taken by me and thereafter reduced to typewriting by me or under the direction of the court reporting company, and that the transcript is a true and accurate record of the foregoing proceedings.

Mark Mahoney

Official Reporter

Ann Riley & Associates, Ltd.