



**UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**

REGION IV
1600 E. LAMAR BLVD.
ARLINGTON, TX 76011-4511

March 07, 2014

Dr. Robert Cherry, Radiation Safety Officer
U.S. Army Installation Management Command
ATTN: IMSO/301
Building 2261
2405 Gun Shed Road
JBSA Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234-1223

SUBJECT: NRC INSPECTION REPORT 040-09083/14-001

Dear Dr. Cherry:

This refers to the inspection conducted on February 3-7, 2014, at Schofield Barracks on the Island of Oahu, Hawaii. This inspection was the first inspection of Materials License SUC-1593, issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) on October 23, 2013. 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.

The inspection findings were presented to you and your staff at the conclusion of the onsite inspection. The enclosed report presents the results of this inspection. No violations were identified, and no response to this letter is required.

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 Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS), accessible from the NRC Web site at <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>. To the extent possible, your response should not include any personal privacy, proprietary, or safeguards information so that it can be made available to the Public without redaction.

R. Cherry

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Should you have any questions concerning this inspection, please contact Dr. Robert Evans, Senior Health Physicist, at 817-200-1234 or the undersigned at 817-200-1191.

Sincerely,

/RA/

D. Blair Spitzberg, Ph.D., Chief
Repository and Spent Fuel Safety Branch
Division of Nuclear Materials Safety

Docket: 040-09083
License: SUC-1593

Enclosure:
NRC Inspection Report 040-09083/14-001

cc w/encl: J. Eckerd, Program Manager,
Hawaii Department of Health

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03/03/2014	03/04/2014		

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U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
REGION IV

Docket: 040-09083

License: SUC-1593

Report: 040-09083/14-001

Licensee: U.S. Army Installation Management Command

Location: Schofield Barracks
Island of Oahu, Hawaii

Date: February 3-7, 2014

Inspector: Robert Evans, Ph.D., P.E., C.H.P., Senior Health Physicist
Repository and Spent Fuel Safety Branch
Division of Nuclear Materials Safety

Approved by: D. Blair Spitzberg, Ph.D., Chief
Repository and Spent Fuel Safety Branch
Division of Nuclear Materials Safety

Attachment: Supplemental Inspection Information

Enclosure

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

U.S. Army Installation Management Command
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Inspection Report 040-09083/14-001

This was the initial inspection of activities authorized by NRC Materials License SUC-1593, issued on October 23, 2013. The announced inspection was performed at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, one of the two authorized places of use listed in the license in Hawaii. In summary, the licensee was conducting activities in accordance with license and regulatory requirements.

Industrial/Academic/Research Programs

- The licensee implemented all aspects of its radiation safety plan. The radiation safety program was in compliance with license requirements. (Section 1.2.a)
- The licensee implemented all aspects of its physical security plan. As a result, the licensee was effectively controlling the security of the depleted uranium on the training ranges. (Section 1.2.b)
- The licensee implemented its license requirements for financial assurance and decommissioning. Based on written comments by the NRC, the licensee planned to revise its previous commitments for submitting future license amendments to the NRC for other Army sites that have depleted uranium (DU) contamination. (Section 1.2.b).
- The licensee conducted air sampling in accordance with the air sampling plan, with a few variations. The licensee will document these variations in the final report to the NRC, if it elects to use this data to support a possible amendment request to remove the air sampling requirement from the license. At the conclusion of the onsite inspection, the air sampling plan was still under NRC review. (Section 1.2.c)
- In accordance with License Condition 23, the licensee submitted a vegetation sampling plan to the NRC within 90 days of the issuance of the license. This plan was under review by the NRC at the time of the inspection. The licensee conducted vegetation sampling activities in accordance with previously approved restrictions and provisions in June 2013. (Section 1.2.d)

Report Details

Summary of Plant Status

On November 6, 2008, the U.S. Army Installation Management Command (the licensee) submitted a license application to the NRC for possession of DU at various military installations around the country. The Army's records indicate that munitions containing DU were tested in the 1960s at approximately 17 different installations throughout the US. Two of these installations include Schofield Barracks on the island of Oahu and the Pohakuloa Training Area on the island of Hawaii. On October 23, 2013, the NRC issued Materials License SUC-1593 for possession of 125-kilograms of DU at the two Hawaiian installations.

This was the first inspection of the license and the timing of the inspection was selected by the NRC to coincide with scheduled activities conducted under the license in order to inspect ongoing implementation of license requirements. At the time of the inspection, the Army was conducting high-explosive live-fire training at Schofield Barracks.

1 Industrial/Academic/Research Programs (87126)

1.1 Inspection Scope

The inspection was performed to determine if licensed activities were being conducted in accordance with the NRC requirements and were protective of the health and safety of workers, the general public, and the environment.

1.2 Observations and Findings

a. Implementation of the Radiation Safety Plan

License Condition 11 states, in part, that the licensee shall conduct operations in accordance with the commitments, representations, and statements contained in the radiation safety plan (RSP) dated August 23, 2013. The RSP provides the requirements for organizational staffing, staff responsibilities, radioactivity controlled areas, activities authorized within the controlled areas, personnel monitoring, radiological surveys, environmental monitoring, inventory controls, posting requirements, access control, instrumentation, waste handling, program audits, training, recordkeeping, emergency planning, and site procedures.

The inspector reviewed the licensee's implementation of its RSP. In summary, the licensee implemented all aspects of the plan, meaning that the current radiation safety program was in compliance with license requirements. The inspector reviewed all program areas, and all areas were found to be in compliance with license and regulatory requirements.

In accordance with the NRC-approved RSP, the licensee was not required to monitor the occupational exposures of workers entering the radiologically controlled area, and the licensee was not required to collect bioassays from workers. As noted in the NRC's Safety Evaluation Report dated October 2013, the licensee has determined that dosimetry will not be required for entry into the radiologically controlled area, because workers are not expected to receive more than 10 percent of the allowable limits. As allowed by regulation 10 CFR 20.1502, the licensee is not required to monitor for internal

and external occupational doses if adults are not likely to receive more than 10 percent of the limits. In addition, the licensee will not collect bioassays, unless it believes that an uptake of DU has occurred. If this situation were to occur, the garrison radiation safety officer (RSO) will consult with the license RSO in order to appropriately address the potential intake.

Section 2 of the RSP provides the organizational staffing requirements. The staffing includes the garrison commander, license RSO, and garrison RSO. At the time of the inspection, both RSO positions were staffed with qualified individuals. The current garrison RSO assumed the position in late-January 2014. In accordance with Section 2.4.4 of the RSP, by letter dated February 20, 2014, the license RSO notified the NRC that the Army had assigned this individual to the position of garrison RSO. At the conclusion of the onsite inspection, the license RSO noted that the Army commander responsible for the license would soon be replaced with a different individual. The license RSO stated that he would notify the NRC of this staff change as required by Section 2.1.2 of the RSP.

Section 3 of the RSP provides the instructions for control of the radiologically restricted area at Schofield Barracks, while Section 14.1 provides area posting requirements. (A similar posting requirement is provided in License Condition 18.) The inspector noted that the boundary to the restricted area consisted of a combination of signs and boundary rope. In summary, boundaries and postings met license and regulatory requirements and were sufficient to ensure that individuals entering the radiologically restricted area were informed about the presence of DU in the area.

Section 15 of the RSP provides the access control requirements for personnel. These requirements include training of workers, escorts for visitors, posting of perimeters, and establishment of personnel frisking stations. The inspector noted that the licensee had implemented access control requirements that met the RSP.

Section 4 of the RSP provides a list of the routine range activities authorized in the radiologically restricted area. This section includes a requirement that high explosive munitions will not be fired into the radiologically controlled area without prior NRC notification. (License Condition 17 provides a similar notification requirement.) At the time of this inspection, high explosive munitions were being fired into the restricted area as part of a training exercise. By letter dated December 16, 2013, the licensee notified the NRC that it would conduct this training. Thus, the licensee had met the notification requirement prior to commencement of high-explosive munitions training.

During late-January 2014, the Army destroyed unexploded ordnance in place at the Pohakuloa Training Area. Prior to this demolition activity, the licensee conducted a radiological survey around the unexploded ordnance in accordance with Section 4.2 of the RSP. Although the documentation of this activity was not available during the inspection, the licensee plans to retain a record of this activity as required by Section 21.1 of the RSP.

The radiation safety standards are provided in Section 6 of the RSP. These standards include surface contamination limits for equipment and vehicles being removed from the radiologically restricted areas. Section 11 provides the radiological survey instructions including requirements for performing and documenting these surveys. Currently, the licensee maintained two survey stations at both Schofield Barracks and Pohakuloa

Training Area. The inspector reviewed records maintained by the licensee of personnel and vehicles leaving the restricted areas. The inspector determined that appropriate, calibrated instrumentation was used and that the surveys met license and regulatory requirements. No survey result exceeded the contamination limits.

In Section 12 of the RSP, the licensee committed to analyze the garrison drinking water for uranium content. These samples are collected by the Garrison Department of Public Works. The last samples were collected in 2006-2007. The sample results indicate that the uranium concentrations in the drinking water at Schofield Barracks were either non-detectable or less than one microgram per liter. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's maximum contaminant level for uranium is 30 micrograms per liter. The next drinking water sampling event is scheduled to begin in May 2015.

Per Section 13 of the RSP, the licensee is required to maintain an inventory of all check sources in its possession and all DU identified on the training ranges. The licensee maintained an inventory of the instrument check sources in its possession. The licensee also maintained a log for DU rounds identified on training ranges at Schofield Barracks and the Pohakuloa Training Area. At the time of the inspection, the licensee had formally identified and logged one round at the Pohakuloa Training Area. This DU round was identified and logged in February 2009. The round was left in place, in part, because it was mostly intact with energetic material still remaining.

Section 14.3 provides the posting and notice requirements for occupational workers, to comply with Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 19.12 requirements. The licensee had designated locations where it posted all notices as required by license and regulatory requirements. The inspector noted that site postings included all necessary documents.

The instrumentation requirements are provided in Section 17 of the RSP. The licensee had two radiation survey meters in its possession. (The licensee's contractor had additional meters that were used when the contractor's staff conducted radiological surveys.) The licensee conducted annual calibrations and daily checks of its meters. The licensee calculated the minimum detectable concentrations using a spreadsheet. The inspector reviewed the algorithms in the spreadsheet and found them to be accurate.

The radioactive waste storage requirements are provided in Section 18 of the RSP. The inspector discussed the status of DU removed from the training ranges. The license RSO stated that no DU has been removed from the Schofield Barracks range since license SUC-1593 was issued. The last disposal of DU occurred during 2010, following cleanup of the Battle Area Complex. A representative for the licensee packaged 21 barrels of soil containing DU contamination. The material was shipped in February 2010 to a waste broker in California for disposal at a licensed disposal site. The garrison RSO stated that no DU wastes were in storage at the time of the inspection.

Section 19 of the RSP requires the licensee to conduct annual program audits. The last program audit was conducted in November 2013. The audit was conducted by the garrison RSO at a time when a contractor was implementing most portions of the radiation safety program. The auditor identified problems with signs and occupational worker postings. The garrison RSO implemented corrective actions to replace the signs and postings.

The training requirements are provided in Section 20 of the RSP. Personnel who enter the radiologically restricted areas are required to have general radiation safety and site-specific training. Training was to be conducted prior to entry into the radiologically restricted area and at least annually. Prior to mid-January 2014, a contractor provided personnel training on behalf of the licensee. Starting in mid-January 2014, the garrison RSO conducted the training. At the time of the inspection, the licensee was establishing a computerized tracking system to manage initial and refresher training.

Finally, Section 23 of the RSP requires that certain standard operating procedures be established and maintained. The procedures include instructions for training, instrument use, and radiologically restricted area exit monitoring. The inspector reviewed these procedures and concluded that they met license requirements.

b. Implementation of License Conditions

License Condition 11 states, in part, that the licensee shall conduct operations in accordance with the commitments, representations, and statements contained in the physical security plan dated February 17, 2011. The current physical security plan includes requirements for responsibilities for implementing the plan, controlling the radiological boundaries, posting of these boundaries, controlling access to these areas, and training of workers entering the radiologically restricted areas. These restrictions are necessary to control the security of the radioactive material within the training ranges.

The inspector reviewed the licensee's implementation of its physical security plan. The inspector concluded that the licensee had implemented all program areas (training, access control, etc.) at Schofield Barracks. During the inspection, the licensee's representatives stated that the physical security plan was currently under review, and a revised plan would be issued in the future. In accordance with Section 1.0 of the plan, the NRC has to be notified if the changes to the physical security plan are significant. If the licensee elects to update the physical security plan and if the changes are significant, the licensee is required to submit the plan to the NRC for review. If the changes are not significant, the licensee is not required to submit the plan to the NRC. Regardless, the NRC inspector will review the implementation of the updated physical security plan during a future inspection.

License Condition 12 states that the licensee will provide the NRC with license amendment requests for other Army installations in accordance with a schedule developed by the Army. The licensee submitted a proposed schedule to the NRC by letter dated November 12, 2013. In this letter, the licensee committed to provide the first amendment application (for Fort Knox in Kentucky) to the NRC by January 31, 2014. The NRC responded by letter dated December 4, 2013. In its letter, the NRC suggested that it would be more efficient for the licensee to complete the air and plant sampling activities, and discuss the sampling results and other environmental issues before the licensee submits additional license amendment requests for the remaining installations.

At the conclusion of the onsite inspection, the licensee had not submitted the first amendment application (for Fort Knox) to the NRC. During the onsite inspection, the inspector discussed this license requirement with the license RSO. The license RSO stated that the schedule that was presented in the November 12, 2013, letter would be

updated in the near future to take into consideration the NRC's request to discuss the environmental information prior to each submittal.

License Condition 15 states that the licensee shall submit site-specific financial assurance instruments and decommissioning cost estimates for Schofield Barracks and Pohakuloa Training Area within 90 days of the effective date of the license. The licensee submitted the requested information to the NRC by letter dated January 17, 2014. At the conclusion of the onsite inspection, the financial information was still being reviewed by the NRC staff.

License Conditions 19-21 provide the decommissioning requirements for the two Hawaiian ranges. Prior to issuance of the license in October 2013, the licensee elected to conduct some cleanup work at Schofield Barracks in the area known as the Battle Area Complex. The licensee's contractor conducted the work on behalf of the licensee most recently in 2012 using its NRC service-provider license because the Army did not have a license to conduct decommissioning work at Schofield Barracks. The NRC has allowed the licensee to conduct training in this area with certain restrictions, as described in Section 4.4 of the RSP. The licensee has not conducted any decommissioning work at Schofield Barracks since License SUC-1593 was issued in October 2013.

c. Implementation of Air Sampling Plan

License Condition 22 requires the licensee to submit an air sampling plan to the NRC within 90 days of the issuance of the license. This condition further states that until the air sampling results are approved by the NRC, the licensee will conduct activities on the ranges in accordance with previously approved restrictions and provisions. The licensee submitted its proposed air sampling plan to the NRC by letter dated December 16, 2013, within 90 days of the issuance of the license.

License Condition 17 states that the licensee shall not fire high-explosive munitions into areas containing DU without first informing the NRC. In its December 16, 2013, letter, the licensee notified the NRC that it planned to conduct high-explosive munitions testing at Schofield Barracks during early-February 2014. By letter dated February 5, 2014, the NRC notified the licensee that it could proceed with live-fire training without prior NRC approval of the air sampling plan. However, the NRC informed the licensee that, if the air sampling plan is not subsequently approved, the Army may have to revise the plan and conduct additional air sampling at a later date. At the close of the inspection period, the air sampling plan had not been approved by the NRC.

The NRC inspector observed portions of the Army's high-explosive live-fire training to independently assess how the licensee implemented its proposed air sampling plan. The licensee's contractor implemented the air sampling plan prior to, during, and after live-fire training. The contractor tested two air sampling configurations just prior to actual sampling. Based on these preliminary tests, the licensee chose to collect air samples using 4-inch diameter filters instead of the larger filter sizes as specified in the sampling plan. The licensee chose to use the smaller filters, in part, to increase the face velocity of the air passing through the filters which improves the collection efficiency. In addition, the licensee was concerned that the larger air sample filters could be damaged by moisture, since the air sampling could occur during training conducted during periods of rain.

In accordance with the air sampling plan, the licensee used cellulose filters during this air sampling event, although the NRC noted in its Safety Evaluation Report that cellulose filters are less efficient at collecting small particles than glass fiber filters. The licensee chose to use cellulose filters, in part, because the air samples will undergo chemical separation for alpha spectroscopy.

The licensee established 11 sampling stations around the perimeter of the 4,695-acre Schofield Training Area. Three of 11 stations were moved to new locations from the positions specified in the air sampling plan, to avoid interference with training activities. The licensee plans to notify the NRC about these new locations in the final report.

The licensee collected the first set of background samples on February 4, 2014. The Army subsequently commenced with high-explosive training on February 6, 2014. Training was scheduled to be completed on February 11, 2014, after the conclusion of the onsite inspection. The final air samples and post-testing background samples were scheduled to be collected on February 12, 2014. The licensee stated that it would provide a summary of the high explosives used during training in the final air sampling report.

The licensee had to make adjustments to its initial sampling methodology during sampling that may impact the minimum detectable concentrations of the samples. First, the licensee had to reduce the sampling air flow to avoid damaging the filters, and second, the licensee was unable to conduct air sampling for the period of time specified in the sampling plan. The sampling plan specifies that the samples will be collected for at least eight hours at maximum flow rate, to ensure the desired minimum detectable concentration level. The licensee adjusted its flow rate to about half, in part, to protect the physical integrity of the filters. Further, the licensee was not always able to collect air samples for up to eight hours per day due to safety reasons. The licensee concluded that it was not safe for workers to collect air samples after dusk, although some high-explosive training was scheduled to occur at night. The licensee plans to address these variations from the air sampling plan in its final report to the NRC.

As stipulated in Section 5.1.3 of the air sampling plan, the licensee conducted onsite screening of the air samples to determine if the samples contained radioactivity above background. The licensee counted the air samples in a calibrated smear counter for 30 minutes. Several background samples exhibited short term elevated radioactivities which decayed rapidly consistent with the presence of naturally occurring radon progeny.

The licensee plans to analyze the air sample filters by alpha spectroscopy, to determine the isotopic concentrations of the samples. The NRC assumes that DU is present in a mixture of natural uranium and DU if the radioactivity of uranium-238 is greater than three times the radioactivity of uranium-234 in the sample. At the conclusion of the onsite inspection, none of the air sample filters had been analyzed by alpha spectroscopy. The licensee representative stated that it will submit these sample results in a report to the NRC after the analysis is completed.

The inspector reviewed the calibration records for the equipment being used to collect air samples. The inspector noted that the equipment was properly calibrated and was being functionally tested prior to use.

In summary, the licensee conducted air sampling during live fire exercises at 11 sampling locations surrounding the perimeter of the training area. The licensee made adjustments to its initial sampling methodology as needed to prevent damage to the sample filters and to facilitate collecting samples when it could be done safely during daylight hours. The licensee will document these adjustments to the sampling plan in the final report to the NRC, if it uses this data to support a possible amendment request to remove the air sampling requirement from the license.

d. Implementation of Plant/Vegetation Sampling Plan

License Condition 23 requires the licensee to provide a plant sampling plan to the NRC within 90 days of the issuance of the license. This condition further states that until the plant sampling results are approved by the NRC, the licensee will conduct activities on the ranges in accordance with previously approved restrictions and provisions. According to Section 3.4.2 of the NRC's Safety Evaluation Report, the licensee must demonstrate whether the vegetation at Schofield Barracks has been impacted by DU. The NRC is requiring the licensee to conduct vegetation sampling at the Schofield Barracks range, to determine the hazards, if any, to base personnel and the public. As explained in the Safety Evaluation Report, the NRC is not requiring the licensee to sample the vegetation at the Pohakuloa Training Area for several reasons, including lack of vegetation available for sampling.

The licensee submitted its proposed plant sampling plan to the NRC by letter dated January 15, 2014. In this letter, the licensee noted that it had performed plant sampling at Schofield Barracks in June 2013. The inspector confirmed that the licensee submitted the plan within the license-required 90-day time frame. The inspector also noted that the licensee had conducted the plant sampling as reflected in the plan submitted to NRC. The licensee recognized that adjustments to the sampling plan could be required through the NRC review and approval process.

The inspector reviewed the plant sampling plan submitted for approval and sample results acquired to date. As documented in the plant sampling plan, the licensee proposed to sample the vegetation to investigate the potential transport of DU oxidizing into soils and ultimately into vegetation. The plant sampling plan indicates that the licensee's contractor will collect three sets of vegetation samples. One set of samples would be collected from a background reference area, and two sets of samples would be collected from Area 6 within the radiologically controlled area, an area known to have DU contamination. The exact locations for the samples were determined based on field measurements using radiological measuring instruments capable of detecting DU in the environment. As noted above, the licensee physically collected the vegetation samples in June 2013. At the time of the onsite inspection, the licensee's vegetation sampling plan was still under NRC review, and the licensee's sample report had not been submitted to the NRC.

1.3 Conclusions

The licensee implemented all aspects of its RSP. The radiation safety program was in compliance with license requirements. The licensee implemented all aspects of its physical security plan. As a result, the licensee was effectively controlling the security of the depleted uranium on the training ranges. The licensee implemented its license requirements for financial assurance and decommissioning. Based on written comments

by the NRC, the licensee planned to revise its previous commitments for submitting future license amendments to the NRC for other Army sites that have DU contamination.

The licensee conducted air sampling in accordance with the air sampling plan, with a few variations. The licensee will document these variations in the final report to the NRC, if it uses this data to support a possible amendment request to remove the air sampling requirement from the license. At the conclusion of the onsite inspection, the air sampling plan was still under NRC review. In accordance with License Condition 23, the licensee submitted a vegetation sampling plan to the NRC within 90 days of the issuance of the license. This plan was under review by the NRC at the time of the inspection. The licensee conducted vegetation sampling activities in accordance with previously approved restrictions and provisions in June 2013.

2 Exit Meeting

The inspector reviewed the inspection scope and findings with licensee representatives during an exit meeting conducted at the conclusion of the onsite inspection on February 7, 2014. During the inspection, the licensee did not identify any information reviewed by the inspector as proprietary.

SUPPLEMENTAL INSPECTION INFORMATION

PARTIAL LIST OF PERSONS CONTACTED

Department of the Army

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J. Eckerd, Program Manager, Radiation Section, Indoor & Radiological Health Branch
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INSPECTION PROCEDURES USED

IP 87126 Industrial/Academic/Research Programs

ITEMS OPENED, CLOSED, AND DISCUSSED

Opened

None

Closed

None

Discussed

None

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADAMS	Agencywide Documents Access and Management System
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DU	depleted uranium
IP	Inspection Procedure
NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
RSO	radiation safety officer
RSP	radiation safety plan