Group A

FOIA/PA NO: 2015-0479

RECORDS BEING RELEASED IN THEIR ENTIRETY

NOV 18 1991

URFO:PJG
Docket No. 40-8681
License No. SUA-1358

Umetco Minerals Corporation
White Mesa Mill
P.O. Box 669
Blanding, Utah 84511

Gentlemen:

SUBJECT: NRC INSPECTION REPORT NO. 40-8681/91-01 (NOTICE OF VIOLATION)

This refers to the routine unannounced radiation safety inspection conducted by Messrs. P. Garcia and P. Michaud of this office on October 23, 1991, of the activities authorized by NRC Source Material License SUA-1358 and to the discussion of the findings held by the inspectors with members of your staff at the conclusion of the inspection. The enclosed NRC Inspection Report 40-8681/91-01 documents this inspection.

The inspection was an examination of the activities conducted under the license as they relate to radiation safety and to compliance with the Commission's rules and regulations and the conditions of the license. The inspection consisted of selective examinations of procedures and representative records, interviews of personnel, and observations by the inspectors.

During this inspection, certain of your activities were found not to be conducted in full compliance with NRC requirements. Consequently, you are required to respond to this matter in writing in accordance with the provisions of Section 2.201 of the NRC "Rules of Practice," Part 2, Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations. Your response should be based on the specifics contained in the Notice of Violation enclosed with this letter.

The inspectors also reviewed the corrective actions you had taken with respect to the violations identified during an inspection conducted August 13-16, 1990. They verified that the corrective actions with respect to these items were implemented as stated in your reply dated October 12, 1990, to our letter dated September 17, 1990.

The inspectors concluded that the radiation safety program at the site is functioning adequately and identified no major areas of concern. The inspectors also noted that Umetco has been responsive to concerns raised during previous NRC inspections.

PM:URFO	PM:URFO	DD:URFO	D:URFO:RIV
PJGarcia/db	PWMicahud	EFHawkins	REHall
11/13/91	11/13/91	11/14/91	11/18/91

The response directed by this letter and the accompanying Notice is not subject to the clearance procedures of the Office of Management and Budget as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, PL 96-511.

In accordance with 10 CFR 2.790 of the Commission's regulations, a copy of this letter and the enclosed inspection report will be placed in the NRC's Public Document Room.

Should you have any questions concerning this letter, we will be pleased to discuss them with you.

Sincerely,

/s/

Ramon E. Hall
Director

Enclosures:
Appendix A - Notice of Violation
Appendix B - NRC Inspection Report
40-8681/91-01

cc:
R. A. Van Horn, UMTECO
L. Anderson, RCPD, UT

bcc:
Docket File No. 40-8681
LFMB
PDR
Suspense File
URFO r/f
LJCallan, RIV
GSanborn, RIV
RSTS Operator
RITS Operator
NMIS
MIS System
JPJaudon
RDMartin
RWise
MRodriquez, OC/LFDCB (4503)
DMB (IE-07)
LLUR Branch, LLWM
PJGarcia
PWMichaud
8681/91-01/PJG/91/10/28/INSP

NOV 18 1991

APPENDIX A

NOTICE OF VIOLATION

Umetco Minerals Corporation
White Mesa Mill

Docket No.: 40-8681
License No.: SUA-1358

During an inspection conducted October 23, 1991, one violation of NRC requirements was identified. The violation involved the failure of the Radiation Protection Officer (RPO) to conduct weekly inspections of all mill areas. In accordance with the "General Statement of Policy and Procedure for NRC Enforcement Actions," 10 CFR Part 2, Appendix C (1991)(Enforcement Policy), the violation is listed below.

License Condition No. 32 of Source Material License SUA-1358 states that the RPO and mill foreman, or qualified designees during their absence, shall perform weekly inspections of all mill areas.

Contrary to this requirement, the RPO has not routinely conducted the weekly inspection since May 8, 1991, although he was present onsite.

This is a Severity Level IV violation (Supplement VI)(40-8681/9101-01).

Pursuant to the provisions of 10 CFR 2.201, Umetco Minerals Corporation is hereby required to submit a reply to this office, with a copy to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, ATTN: Document Control Desk, Washington, D.C. 20555, within 30 days of the date of the letter transmitting this Notice of Violation (Notice). This reply should be clearly marked as a "Reply to a Notice of Violation" and should include for each violation: (1) the reason for the violation if admitted; (2) the corrective steps which have been taken and the results achieved; (3) the corrective steps which will be taken to avoid further violations; and (4) the date when full compliance will be achieved. If an adequate reply is not received within the time specified in this Notice, an order may be issued to show cause why the license should not be modified, suspended, or revoked, or why such other action as may be proper should not be taken. Where good cause is shown, consideration will be given to extending the response time. Under the authority of Section 182 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 2232, this response shall be submitted under oath or affirmation.

Dated at Denver, Colorado
this 18th day of November 1991

NOV 18 1991

APPENDIX B

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
REGION IV
URANIUM RECOVERY FIELD OFFICE

NRC Inspection Report No. 40-8681/91-01

License No. SUA-1358

Licensee: Umetco Minerals Corporation
P.O. Box 669
Blanding, Utah 84511

Facility Name: White Mesa Mill

Inspection At: San Juan County, Utah

Inspection Conducted: October 23, 1991

Inspectors: Pete J. Garcia Jr. 11/13/91
Pete J. Garcia, Jr., Project Manager Date
Team Leader

Paul W. Michaud 11-13-91
Paul W. Michaud, Project Manager Date

Approved by: for Edward F. Hawkins 11/18/91
Ramon E. Hall, Director Date
Uranium Recovery Field Office
Region IV

Inspection Summary

Inspection Conducted October 23, 1991 (Report 40-8681/91-01)

Areas Inspected: Routine, unannounced inspection of uranium milling operations and radiation safety program including: Management Organization and Controls/Operations Review, Operator Training and Retraining, Maintenance and Surveillance Testing, Radiation Protection, Radioactive Waste Management, Transportation of Radioactive Materials, Environmental Protection, and Emergency Preparedness.

Results: Within the nine areas inspected, one violation was identified as follows:

- Failure of the Radiation Protection Officer to perform weekly inspections of all mill areas.

The inspectors concluded that the licensee is implementing adequate programs for radiation safety and environmental protection. In addition, licensee management has shown an aggressive attitude in implementing improvements to the programs and responding to inspector-identified weaknesses. No areas of concern were noted.

DETAILS

1. Persons Contacted

*J. Ray, Production Superintendent
*W. Brice, Maintenance Superintendent
*S. Schierman, Radiation Protection Officer
G. Jones, Radiation Technician
S. Clark, Environmental Technician

*Denotes those present at exit interview.

2. Licensee Action on Previous Inspection Findings

(Closed) Violation (40-8681/9002-01). Failure to suspend yellowcake packaging operations when water flow for the scrubber servicing the area was outside the manufacturer's recommendations. The inspectors noted that the scrubber was operating within the recommended ranges during subsequent drying operations. The licensee researched and defined the operating parameters for the scrubber and revised the operating procedure to include these values and actions to be taken if they are not met.

(Closed) Violation (40-8681/9002-02). Failure to utilize airborne concentrations in the yellowcake packaging enclosure in calculating intakes for a precipitation operator whose job required routine entry into the enclosure. The inspectors determined that appropriate concentrations were used to calculate intakes for precipitation operators.

(Closed) Violation (40-8681/9002-03). Failure to maintain respirator issuance records for jobs where respiratory protection credit was taken in calculating exposures. The inspectors noted that appropriate issuance records had been maintained.

(Closed) Open Item (40-8681/9002-04). Repair and posting of a portion of the restricted area fence. The inspectors observed that the restricted area fence had been repaired and was appropriately posted.

(Closed) Open Item (40-8681/8902-06). Incorporation of the emergency response procedures into the existing procedure manual. The inspectors determined that the emergency response procedures have been incorporated into the procedure manual.

3. Management, Organization and Controls/Operations Review

The White Mesa mill was in a standby status at the time of the inspection. Processing of uranium ceased on October 7, 1990. There were a total of 42 employees onsite. The employees were involved in maintenance and cleanup activities. Work activities were being conducted 8 hours per day, 5 days per week.

The licensee described the organizational structure in effect at the site. The Maintenance and Production Superintendents are responsible for all activities onsite. The Superintendents both report to corporate management. The site Safety Coordinator, Environmental Coordinator (EC), and the Radiation Protection Officer (RPO) all report to the Maintenance Supervisor. The three coordinators are each assisted by one technician.

The inspectors reviewed records of inspections and audits performed by the radiation safety staff. The inspectors noted that the radiation technician or occasionally the RPO performed daily inspections of the mill during the week, with shift foremen performing the inspection on weekends. In addition, the RPO and mill foremen performed weekly inspections of all work areas until the week of May 8, 1991. At that point, the RPO was heavily involved in the preparation of the license renewal application, and the responsibility for the weekly inspection was delegated to the radiation technician. License Condition No. 32 of Source Material License SUA-1358 allows this responsibility to be delegated only during periods when the RPO is absent from the site and was written to specifically require that the RPO perform at least a weekly inspection of all work areas. The failure of the RPO to routinely perform the weekly inspections from May 8, 1991, to the time of the inspection was identified as a violation of License Condition No. 32 (40-8681/9101-01).

The audit program in effect at the site included the monthly preparation by the RPO of reports which summarized radiation safety data for the month. These reports were distributed to site and corporate management and provided a good summary of data collected during the month. In addition, an annual ALARA audit was conducted by an audit committee. The ALARA audit addressed the topics recommended in Regulatory Guide 8.31.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were reviewed by the inspectors. The SOPs for the operations were complete and provided sufficient detail to completely describe the routine jobs. All procedures had been reviewed by the RPO since the last inspection. The inspectors noted that emergency response procedures had been incorporated into the procedure manual. This closed a previously identified open item.

The inspectors reviewed Radiation Work Permits (RWPs) issued for nonroutine work since the last inspection. The RWPs were issued by the RPO or radiation technician and adequately described the job to be performed and the measures to be taken to minimize employee exposure to radioactive materials. The RWPs also included the respirator issuance records for the nonroutine jobs. No areas of concern were noted.

One violation was identified by the inspectors.

4. Operator Training/Retraining

Records of the radiation safety training were reviewed by the inspectors. All employees are given a minimum of 1 hour of refresher training annually. New employees were given introductory radiation training that

lasted a minimum of 2 hours, with an additional 22 hours of safety and first aid training. Examinations were required after training sessions with 70 percent considered a passing grade. Retraining is given to those individuals that score less than 70 percent.

Visitors and contractors were provided specialized training directed at those areas specific to the task to be performed. Hazard recognition training was emphasized for persons going onsite for short durations. The extent of training provided to contractors appeared to be generally appropriate for the work activities they were to perform. The inspectors were concerned, however, that only minimal hazard training was provided to contractors hired to sample the yellowcake stack. The job involves potential contact with yellowcake, and in one instance, resulted in contamination of clothing in excess of release limits. One of the contractor employees also provided a urine sample which was later found to be contaminated. The inspectors concluded that additional training should be provided to contractors whose work involves potential exposure to yellowcake and recommended that the licensee take steps to implement an enhanced visitor training program for such workers.

Safety meetings were conducted monthly and normally lasted an hour. Safety training was most often conducted by the Safety Coordinator and his assistant. A wide range of topics were recently presented that covered such diverse areas as hazards in the mill, first aid, fall protection, on-the-job safety, and off-the-job safety.

No violations or deviations were identified by the inspectors.

5. Maintenance/Surveillance Testing

The inspectors toured the mill and restricted area during this inspection. All structures appeared to be in good condition. All entrances to the mill were posted in accordance with License Condition No. 27. Employee notices required by 10 CFR 19.11 were also conspicuously posted. The restricted area fence was observed to be in good repair and properly posted. A section of barbed wire fence identified in the last NRC inspection as needing repair had been replaced with a chain link fence and was appropriately posted. This closes an open item as discussed in section 2 above.

The licensee has replaced two wooden staved CCD tanks with steel vessels, and stated they intend to replace the remaining wooden CCD and Leach tanks with steel vessels in the near future.

The plant boiler was taken out of service following the mill shutdown, and a temporary boiler has been located inside the SX building to prevent freezing. The inspector verified the acceptability of this arrangement with the licensee's insurance underwriter.

No violations or deviations were identified by the inspectors.

6. Radiation Protection

a. Internal Exposure Control

The inspectors reviewed the licensee's program for control of internal exposure. Five locations were sampled weekly and nineteen locations were sampled monthly during operations. During the standby period, samples were collected monthly at 24 locations. The samples were collected for 60 minutes at a flow rate of 40 liters per minute and analyzed fluorometrically. The sample pumps were calibrated prior to use with a Kurz flow meter.

Lapel breathing zone samples were collected for one 8-hour shift per week for employees who routinely work within the yellowcake packaging and precipitation operations. Breathing zone samples were also collected for the duration of all RWP jobs within the yellowcake precipitation area. The samples were collected at a flow rate of 2 liters per minute and analyzed fluorometrically. The sample pumps were calibrated prior to use using a bubble tube.

Radon daughter samples were routinely collected monthly at 24 locations during both the operational and standby periods. Samples were also collected weekly when previous results exceeded 25 percent of MPC. The samples were taken for 5 minutes at a flow rate of 2 liters per minute using lapel air samplers. Filters were analyzed using the modified Kusnetz method.

A review of air sampling data indicated that only the yellowcake drying and packaging enclosures routinely exceeded 25 percent of MPC for uranium, and only the SAG mill occasionally exceeded 25 percent of MPC for radon daughters. The high radon daughter levels in the SAG mill could be directly correlated to high ore grades being processed. These areas were posted as "Airborne Radioactivity Areas" in accordance with 10 CFR 20.203(d)(2).

In addition, several RWP jobs involving the repackaging of damaged or rusted yellowcake drums resulted in very high airborne concentrations. After several high concentrations, the licensee modified some equipment to enable them to transfer the contents of the drums by inverting the drums to achieve a contained transfer and thereby minimize the generation of airborne uranium.

b. Internal Exposure Determination

Internal exposures to airborne uranium were determined using the results of the breathing zone and area air samples, and the occupancy time in a sampled area. All mill workers completed weekly time cards indicating the time spent in the various mill areas. Occupancy and concentration data were input weekly into a computer program. Records of time spent in nonroutine maintenance work is kept on the RWP issued for the job. The occupancy times and airborne

concentrations were then used by a member of the radiation safety staff to manually calculate the exposure for the job. The calculated exposure was then input into the computer to provide a total exposure for the week. The inspectors' review of the exposure data indicated that no employee exceeded the 40-hour exposure limit for soluble uranium or the 40-hour control measure for ore dust.

The inspectors noted that the lapel samples collected weekly during precipitation operations included a sample collected outside the packaging enclosure and a sample collected during the time the worker is inside the enclosure. The lapel samples are used to determine exposures for all precipitation operators for the week. A protection factor for respirator use was applied to the concentrations measured inside the enclosure in determining exposure. When this program was initiated, the sampler was placed on the operator and started by the radiation technician who stopped the sampler when the worker exited the enclosure and noted the time spent inside. After this initial training period, the operators performed the activities themselves. The licensee stated that measured airborne concentrations did not appear to change significantly following the delegation of the responsibility for changing samplers to the operators.

The inspectors agreed that this sampling program provides the best possible estimate of the intake of radioactive material by precipitation operators when properly implemented. The inspectors were concerned, however, that the accuracy of this exposure determination program was dependent on the operators changing and starting samplers at the required times and maintaining accurate records of time spent in the enclosure. The inspectors recommended that, during future operational periods, the licensee consider modifying the program by placing a sampler on the operator for the full 8-hour period and using this sampler to conservatively estimate concentrations inside the enclosure by using only the time spent inside the enclosure to calculate the concentration. Exposure for time spent outside the enclosure would be calculated using the results of area sampling.

c. Bioassay

The mill's bioassay program consists of biweekly collection and analysis of urine samples for all yellowcake operators and monthly collection for all other mill workers. Samples are also collected for each RWP and at termination of employment. Workers normally take samples at home and drop them off at designated collection points where they are retrieved by the radiation protection staff. Each sample collected is split, and 25 percent of the split samples are spiked at increments between 10 and 75 ug/l as a quality control check. The quality control check continued to indicate that the in-house results were accurate.

The laboratory used for urinalysis appeared to be well organized and clean. Removable alpha contamination surveys were performed each day samples were run. The review of urinalysis data indicates that all results were below the initial action level of 15 ug/l uranium.

d. External Exposure Control

The inspectors reviewed the licensee's program for control of external exposure. Instrument beta/gamma surveys were performed monthly in about 150 locations. A review of survey data indicated results were generally below 2 mR/hour. Higher readings were obtained occasionally in the yellowcake storage areas, the yellowcake drying and packaging enclosures, and the mix tanks in the solvent extraction area. These areas were posted as "Radiation Areas" as specified in 10 CFR 20.203(b).

Personnel exposures to external radiation were determined by the use of thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLDs). The TLDs were provided to the personnel that work within the restricted area. The TLDs were kept in the guard quarters at the main gate to the mill and were exchanged quarterly. A review of the data indicated that the highest exposure since 1990 was 167 mR/qtr, or 13.4 percent of the MPE. Area dosimeters were also placed at 21 locations within the mill. These TLDs were also exchanged quarterly.

e. Respiratory Protection

The licensee maintains a respiratory protection program which includes the use of full-face and half-mask respirators. Full-face respirators were required for all work in the yellowcake drying and packaging enclosures and for nonroutine jobs with a potential for employee exposure. Credit for the use of respiratory protection equipment is taken in calculating exposures for yellowcake precipitation operators and employees involved in certain RWP jobs. Issuance records for required respirator use were maintained.

Employee training on respirators was reviewed and found to be in compliance with Regulatory Guide 8.15. Fit testing is conducted annually by the RPO and prior to use by a trained co-worker. Irritant smoke is used for fit testing. The inspectors reviewed the medical evaluations performed on all employees for which respirators were issued. It was noted that the annual requirement for medical evaluations for respirator users had been exceeded by one month for two employees. The medical evaluations were not performed because the employees were to be terminated.

f. Contamination Control

The inspectors reviewed the licensee's program for control of contamination. The program includes weekly surveys for surface contamination in change rooms and eating areas. Surveys for total

and removable contamination were performed. The licensee has established an action level of 100 dpm removable alpha/100 cm^2 for decontamination of nonproduction areas. This is 10 percent of the action level of 1000 dpm/100 cm^2 specified by the license. A review of the survey data indicates that results were well under the action level.

Contamination of personnel within the restricted area is controlled through the use of protective clothing, showering, and surveys. All visitors and workers monitor themselves or are monitored by trained employees prior to exiting the site. The survey instruments had been checked for proper operation each day. The licensee had conducted and documented quarterly spot checks of personnel leaving the mill since the last inspection.

No violations or deviations were identified by the inspectors.

7. Radioactive Waste Management

Four synthetically lined cells make up the tailings management system at the White Mesa mill. Cells 1 and 4A contain process solution and Cells 2 and 3 contain tailings. Tailings were most recently discharged into Cell 3 while Cell 2 was last used in 1989 and is near its final elevations. A spillway was constructed between Cells 2 and 3 as authorized by License Condition No. 52. This will allow placement of additional tailings in Cell 2 while decanting solutions to Cell 3 when operations resume.

A soil cover of 4 to 6 feet thickness has been placed on approximately 64 percent of Cell 2. The average radon emanation rate from Cell 2 is now 15.5 pCi/m^2/second. The cover was placed over areas that showed a higher radon flux rather than in a uniform push from one side of the cell.

Approximately half the area of Cell 3 is exposed tailings with the other half covered by liquid. The average radon emanation rate from Cell 3 is 12.5 pCi/m^2/second. Pumping for dust control was discontinued on October 11, 1991, due to the ambient temperature decrease. Salts in the tailings solution crystallize at approximately 40° F and make pumping impossible. A hard layer of crystallized salts exists over much of the exposed tailings, which helps to control tailings from being windblown. On the date of this inspection, the wind was blowing and no blowing tailings were observed by the inspector.

During a routine quarterly inspection of the tailings cells, cracks were found in some extrusion welds on the north side of the HDPE liner on Cell 4A. The cracks were all above the level of solution currently in the cell. The north side of the cell has the greatest temperature variations since it receives the most direct sunlight. An evaluation of the liner was performed by the licensee's engineer, by the manufacturer, and by an independent consultant. The results of these evaluations had not been complied at the time of this inspection. The licensee plans to take

appropriate action based on the evaluations. The NRC will be kept informed by the licensee and will follow this matter in a future inspection.

During the last previous NRC inspection, it was noted that an erosion gully had formed on an outslope of a Cell 4A dike. The inspectors observed that the Cell 4A embankments had been recontoured and that no signs of erosion were present.

The inspectors reviewed records of the licensee's tailings management and inspection program. A daily visual inspection is made of all waste disposal cells and weekly measurements are made of cell water levels. Surface water control structures are evaluated monthly. The Environmental Coordinator makes a detailed quarterly inspection of the cells. These inspections were performed as required and the inspectors found no areas of concern.

No violations or deviations were identified by the inspectors.

8. Transportation of Radioactive Materials

The inspectors reviewed records of yellowcake shipments made by the licensee. Each barrel was surveyed for fixed and removable contamination. In addition, radiation surveys were performed in the cab and trailer of the transporting vehicles to verify that the appropriate limits had been met. The inspectors determined that all survey results were below the limits specified in the license.

The inspectors also reviewed copies of the shipping papers which accompanied each shipment. The papers were properly completed and no areas of concern were noted.

No violations or deviations were identified by the inspectors.

9. Environmental Protection

The licensee maintains five environmental monitoring stations. Each location has a high volume particulate air sampler, passive radon monitor and environmental TLD. One locations also has a weather station for recording wind speed and direction. Filters from the high volume air samplers were exchanged weekly and composited quarterly for analysis. Sampler pumps were calibrated monthly using an orifice assembly. The licensee has two orifice assemblies which are themselves calibrated every two years. Environmental TLDs and passive radon monitors are exchanged and read quarterly.

Surface water samples are normally collected quarterly from two locations and analyzed for U-nat, Ra-226 and Th-230. Cottonwood Creek has been sampled quarterly but the licensee has been unable to sample West Water Creek since is has not run in 1991. The licensee will sample it when and

if it does run. Ground water wells are sampled quarterly for total dissolved solids, chlorides, sulfates, sodium, selenium, arsenic, U-nat, Ra-226, Th-230 and Pb-210.

No violations or deviations were identified by the inspectors.

10. Emergency Preparedness

The licensee's fire suppression system consists of four hydrants with hose cabinets, sprinkler systems, and fire extinguishers. The hydrant and sprinkler systems are supplied by a 250 horsepower pump which can provide 2000 gpm at 100 psi. The pump automatically starts when fire main pressure drops below 90 psi. 250,000 gallons of water are reserved for fire suppression.

The four fire hose cabinets contain 2.5 inch hose, nozzles and wrenches. During the last NRC inspection, it was noted that the hose cabinet at the south end of the SX building had a ditch nearby, making access difficult. The inspectors observed the ditch had been bridged by the licensee, making for easy access to the hose station.

The SX building is equipped with a foam sprinkler system and two 350 pound wheeled dry chemical fire extinguishers. The foam chemical was sampled and analyzed on April 2, 1991, for pH, specific gravity, stability and volume by the manufacturer. All results were satisfactory and analysis is required again in five years.

The licensee conducts weekly fire protection equipment inspections, which were reviewed by the inspectors. An insurance underwriter's inspection was conducted by Industrial Risk Insurance in September, 1991. A report had not been issued at the time of this inspection, but the licensee indicated there may have been a discrepancy in one of the firewater pump tests. The licensee will inform the NRC of the report's contents once it is issued.

The inspectors reviewed the emergency procedures for the mill and found them acceptable. The licensee had previously maintained an emergency procedures manual separate from the plant procedures. The inspectors noted that the separate emergency procedures manual has been eliminated and the emergency procedures have been incorporated into the plant procedures. This closes a previously identified open item as discussed in section 2 above.

A diesel powered 1800 KW, 480 VAC emergency generator is available to provide a backup source of electrical power. The licensee incorporated instructions on the operation of the emergency generator into the general employee training program in April of 1991. The emergency generator operating procedure was revised and is available at the generator operating station. This procedure will be incorporated into the licensee's maintenance procedure manual which was under revision at the time of this inspection.

An ambulance is available on site which is driven weekly and inventoried monthly. A medical clinic in Blanding, Utah is eight minutes from the mill site and a hospital in Monticello, Utah is approximately 30 minutes away.

No violations or deviations were identified by the inspectors.

11. Exit Interview

The inspectors met with the licensee representatives identified in section 1 of this report at the conclusion of the inspection and summarized the purpose, scope and findings of the inspection.