



UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
REGION III
2443 WARRENVILLE ROAD, SUITE 210
LISLE, ILLINOIS 60532-4352

July 9, 2018

EA-18-069

Mr. Eddie Welsh
Chief Operating Officer
Jefferson Asphalt Company
P.O. Box 104868
Jefferson City, MO 65110

SUBJECT: NRC ROUTINE INSPECTION REPORT NO. 03035988/2018001(DNMS) AND
NOTICE OF VIOLATION – JEFFERSON ASPHALT COMPANY

Dear Mr. Welsh:

On April 17 and 18, 2018, two inspectors from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) conducted a routine inspection at your Jefferson City and Columbia locations, with continued in-office review through June 12, 2018. The purpose of the inspection was to review activities performed under your NRC license to ensure that activities were being performed in accordance with NRC requirements. The in-office review included a review of inventory, dosimetry, and training records. The enclosed inspection report (Enclosure 2) presents the results of the inspection.

During this inspection, the NRC staff examined activities conducted under your license related to public health and safety. Additionally, the staff examined your compliance with the Commission's rules and regulations as well as the conditions of your license. Within these areas, the inspection consisted of selected examination of procedures and representative records, observations of activities, and interviews with personnel.

Based on the results of this inspection, one apparent violation of NRC requirements was identified and is being considered for escalated enforcement action. The inspectors also identified five Security Level IV Violations of NRC requirements. All findings were evaluated in accordance with the NRC Enforcement Policy. The current Enforcement Policy is included on the NRC's website at <http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/regulatory/enforcement/enforce-pol.html>. The apparent violation concerned the failure to control and maintain constant surveillance of licensed material that is in a controlled or unrestricted area and not in storage, as required by Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) 20.1802, and the failure to use a minimum of two independent physical controls that form tangible barriers to secure portable gauges from unauthorized removal when the portable gauges were not under the control and constant surveillance of the licensee, as required by 10 CFR 30.34(i).

Because the NRC has not made a final determination on the apparent violation, the NRC is not issuing a Notice of Violation for this inspection finding at this time. Mr. Jason Draper of my staff discussed the circumstances surrounding this apparent violation, the significance of the issue, and the need for lasting and effective corrective action were discussed with Mr. Joe Davis and Ms. Rachel Nesmeyer of your staff at the final inspection exit meeting on June 12, 2018.

Before the NRC makes its enforcement decision, we are providing you an opportunity to either: (1) respond in writing to the apparent violation addressed in this inspection report or (2) request a Predecisional Enforcement Conference (PEC). **Please contact Mr. Aaron McCraw at 630-829-9650 or Aaron.McCraw@nrc.gov within 10 days of the date of this letter to notify the NRC of your intended response.**

If you choose to provide a written response, it should be clearly marked as "Response to the Apparent Violation in NRC Inspection Report No. 03035988/2018001(DNMS); EA-18-069," and should include, for the apparent violation: (1) the reason for the apparent violation, or, if contested, the basis for disputing the apparent violation; (2) the corrective steps that have been taken and the results achieved; (3) the corrective steps that will be taken to avoid further violations; and (4) the date when full compliance was or will be achieved. In presenting your corrective actions, you should be aware that the promptness and comprehensiveness of your actions will be considered in assessing any civil penalty for the apparent violation. The guidance in NRC Information Notice 96-28, "Suggested Guidance Relating to Development and Implementation of Corrective Action," may be useful in preparing your response. You can find the information notice on the NRC's website at: <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/gen-comm/info-notices/1996/in96028.html>. Your response may reference or include previously docketed correspondence if the correspondence adequately addresses the required response. Your response should be sent to the NRC's Document Control Center, with a copy mailed to the NRC Region III Office, 2443 Warrenville Road, Suite 210, Lisle, Illinois 60532, within 30 days of the date of this letter. If an adequate response is not received within the time specified or an extension of time has not been granted by the NRC, the NRC will proceed with its enforcement decision or schedule a PEC.

If you choose to request a PEC, it will afford you the opportunity to provide your perspective on the apparent violation and any other information that you believe the NRC should take into consideration before making an enforcement decision. The topics discussed during the PEC may include the following: information to determine whether a violation occurred, information to determine the significance of a violation, information related to the identification of a violation, and information related to any corrective actions taken or planned to be taken. If a PEC is held, it will be open for public observation. The NRC will issue a press release to announce the time and date of the conference.

Because your facility has not been the subject of escalated enforcement action within the last two inspections, a civil penalty may not be warranted in accordance with Section 2.3.4 of the Enforcement Policy. Based upon NRC's understanding of the facts and your corrective actions, it may not be necessary to conduct a PEC in order to enable the NRC to make a final enforcement decision. Our final decision will be based on your confirming on the license docket that the corrective actions previously described to the staff have been or are being taken.

Please be advised that the number and characterization of the apparent violation described in the enclosed inspection report may change as a result of further NRC review. You will be advised by separate correspondence of the results of our deliberations on this matter.

In addition, the NRC has determined that five Severity Level IV violations of NRC requirements occurred. These violations were also evaluated in accordance with the NRC Enforcement Policy. These violations concerned: (1) the failure to lock the sample door or outer container for two asphalt content gauges, as required by License Condition (LC) 17 of Amendment 9 of your license; (2) the failure of two authorized gauge users to wear personal dosimetry, as required by LC 20 of Amendment 9 of your license; (3) the failure to have access to a survey meter, as required by LC 20 of Amendment 9 of your license; (4) the failure to maintain required

paperwork with one of your gauges, as required by LC 20 of Amendment 9 of your license; and (5) the failure to perform an annual review of your radiation safety program since February 1, 2016, as required by 10 CFR 20.1101(c). These violations are described in more detail in the enclosed inspection report, and are cited in the enclosed Notice of Violation (Notice) (Enclosure 1). The NRC is citing the violations in the enclosed Notice, because the inspectors identified the violations. You are required to respond to these violations and should follow the instructions in Enclosure 1 when providing your response.

Collectively, these findings are of concern to the NRC because these violations indicate a lack of adequate oversight of your radiation safety program. The inspectors attributed the root causes of the findings to a lack of awareness of all regulatory requirements associated with portable nuclear gauges by the radiation safety officer, as well as a lack of safety and security focus by the authorized users. Effective management of the radiation safety program is vital for licensees to achieve safe and compliant operations. Because these findings indicate a lack of adequate oversight of your radiation safety program, you are requested in your response to describe: (1) how you plan to improve the management oversight of your radiation safety program; (2) how you plan to monitor the effectiveness of your actions to improve the management oversight of your radiation safety program; and (3) why you believe your corrective actions for these findings will be successful in preventing similar findings in the future.

In accordance with 10 CFR 2.390 of the NRC's "Rules of Practice," a copy of this letter, its enclosures, and any response you provide will be made available electronically for public inspection in the NRC's Public Document Room or from the NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS), accessible from the NRC's website 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 publicly available without redaction.

Please feel free to contact Mr. Draper if you have any questions regarding this inspection. Mr. Draper can be reached at 630-829-9839.

Sincerely,

/RA/

Christine A. Lipa, Acting Director
Division of Nuclear Materials Safety

Docket No. 030-35988
License No. 24-32390-01

Enclosures:

1. Notice of Violation
2. IR No. 03035988/2018001(DNMS)

cc w/encls: Rachel Nesmeyer, RSO
State of Missouri

Letter to Eddie Welsh from Christine Lipa, dated July 9, 2018

SUBJECT: NRC ROUTINE INSPECTION REPORT NO. 03035988/2018001(DNMS) AND
NOTICE OF VIOLATION – JEFFERSON ASPHALT COMPANY

DISTRIBUTION w/encl:

Steven West
Darrell Roberts
Kenneth Lambert
Paul Pelke
MIB Inspectors

ADAMS Accession Number: ML18190A428

OFFICE	RIII-DNMS	C	RIII-DNMS	C	RIII-DNMS	C	RIII-EICS	C
NAME	LNieves:cl (via email)		JDraper (via email)		AMcCraw		RSkokowski	
DATE	6/29/2018		6/29/2018		6/29/2018		7/2/2018	
OFFICE	RIII-DNMS	C						
NAME	CLipa							
DATE	7/9/2018							

OFFICIAL RECORD COPY

NOTICE OF VIOLATION

Jefferson Asphalt Company
Jefferson City, Missouri

License No. 24-32390-01
Docket No. 030-35988

During a U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) inspection conducted on April 17 and 18, 2018, with continued in-office review through June 12, 2018, five violations of NRC requirements were identified. In accordance with the NRC Enforcement Policy, the violations are listed below:

- A. License Condition 17 of Amendment 9 of NRC License 24-32390-01 requires that each nuclear gauge have a lock or outer locked container designed to prevent unauthorized or accidental removal of the sealed source from its shielded position and that the gauge or its container be locked when in transport or storage, or when not under the direct surveillance of an authorized user.

Contrary to the above, on April 17 and 18, 2018, the licensee failed to lock two portable nuclear gauges to prevent unauthorized or accidental removal of the sealed source from its shielded position when not under the direct surveillance of an authorized user. Specifically, the licensee left portable nuclear gauges at two jobsites unattended with neither the shield door nor the outer container for the gauge locked.

This is a Severity Level IV violation (Section 6.7).

- B. License Condition 20 of Amendment 9 of NRC License 24-32390-01 required, in part, that the licensee conduct its program in accordance with the statements, representations, and procedures contained in listed documents, including the License Application dated January 26, 2012 (ML120400667).

Item 11 of the "Operation" section of the License Application dated January 26, 2012, the licensee stated, in part, that when using the equipment [portable nuclear gauges] the [gauge] operator will wear the personnel [radiation] monitoring device assigned.

Contrary to the above, on April 17 and 18, 2018, two licensee gauge operators failed to wear personnel radiation monitoring devices while using portable nuclear gauges. Specifically, one of the gauge operators had not taken their radiation monitoring device out of their vehicle, and the other had not been issued a radiation monitoring device.

This is a Severity Level IV violation (Section 6.7).

- C. License Condition 20 of Amendment 9 of NRC License 24-32390-01 required, in part, that the licensee conduct its program in accordance with the statements, representations, and procedures contained in listed documents, including the Facsimile Application received February 27, 2012 (ML12230A173).

Item 10 of the Facsimile Application received February 27, 2012, the licensee stated, in part, that the licensee will either possess and use, or have access to and use, a radiation survey meter.

Contrary to the above, as of April 18, 2018, the license did not possess nor have access to a radiation survey meter.

This is a Severity Level IV violation (Section 6.3).

- D. License Condition 20 of Amendment 9 of NRC License 24-32390-01 required, in part, that the licensee conduct its program in accordance with the statements, representations, and procedures contained in listed documents, including the License Application dated January 26, 2012 (ML120400667).

Item 13 of the "Operation" section of the License Application dated January 26, 2012, the licensee stated, in part, that while the equipment [portable nuclear gauge] is in the operator's possession, the operator will have a copy of the license, a copy of the Radiation Safety Plan with Emergency Procedures, a copy of the gauge operating manual, and a copy of the current leak test certificate.

Contrary to the above, on April 17, 2018, a nuclear gauge operator using a portable asphalt content gauge at a jobsite did not have a copy of the license, a copy of the Radiation Safety Plan, and a copy of the current leak test certificate in their possession. Specifically, when the licensee transported the gauge from the storage location to the jobsite, the licensee forgot to bring the folder with this paperwork.

This is a Severity Level IV violation (Section 6.3).

- E. Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) 20.1101(c) requires the licensee to periodically (at least annually) review the radiation protection program content and implementation.

Contrary to the above, since February 1, 2016, a frequency exceeding annually, the licensee failed to review their radiation safety program.

This is a Severity Level IV violation (Section 6.7).

Pursuant to the provisions of 10 CFR 2.201, Jefferson Asphalt Company is hereby required to submit a written statement or explanation to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, ATTN: Document Control Desk, Washington, DC 20555-0001, with a copy to the Regional Administrator, Region III, 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: (1) the reason for the violations, or if contested the basis for disputing the violations or their severity level, (2) the corrective steps that have been taken and the results achieved, (3) the corrective steps that will be taken, and (4) the date when full compliance was or will be achieved. Your response may reference or include previously docketed correspondence, if the correspondence adequately addresses the required response. If an adequate reply is not received within the time specified in this Notice, an order or a Demand for Information may be issued as to 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.

If you contest this enforcement action, you should also provide a copy of your response, with the basis for your denial, to the Director, Office of Enforcement, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001.

Your response will be made available electronically for public inspection in the NRC's Public Document Room or from the NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS), accessible from the NRC's website 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 publicly available without redaction.

In accordance with 10 CFR 19.11, you may be required to post this Notice within two working days of receipt.

Dated this 9th day of July 2018.

**U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Region III**

Docket No.: 030-35988

License No.: 24-32390-01

Report No.: 03035988/2018001(DNMS)

EA No.: EA-18-069

Licensee: Jefferson Asphalt Company

Facility: P.O. Box 104868
Jefferson City, MO 65110

Inspection Date(s): April 17-18, 2018, with continued in-office review
through June 12, 2018

Exit Meeting Date: June 12, 2018

Inspector(s): Jason D. Draper, Health Physicist
Luis Nieves Folch, Health Physicist

Approved By: Aaron T. McCraw, Chief
Materials Inspection Branch
Division of Nuclear Materials Safety

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Jefferson Asphalt Company NRC Inspection Report 03033988/2018001(DNMS)

On April 17 and 18, 2018, two inspectors from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) conducted an inspection of Jefferson Asphalt Company (licensee), with continued in-office review through June 12, 2018. This was a routine inspection of licensed activities involving the licensee's use of radium-226, americium-241, cesium-137, and californium-252 for measuring physical properties of materials with portable nuclear gauging devices.

During the inspection, the inspectors identified an apparent violation of Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) 20.1802 and 30.34(i) concerning the failure to control and maintain constant surveillance of licensed material that is in a controlled or unrestricted area and not in storage and the failure to use a minimum of two independent physical controls that form tangible barriers to secure portable gauges from unauthorized removal when the portable gauges were not under the control and constant surveillance of the licensee.

As corrective actions for the apparent violation, the gauge user immediately secured the gauge with the two available padlocks, and the Radiation Safety Officer (RSO) planned to: (1) retrain all gauge users on the requirements associated with control and surveillance of gauges during use and security of gauges when not in use or when in storage; and (2) perform periodic unannounced field audits of all gauge users to observe safety and security behaviors.

The inspectors also identified five Severity Level IV violations of NRC requirements. These violations concerned: (1) the failure to lock the sample door or outer container for two asphalt content gauges, as required by License Condition (LC) 17 of Amendment 9 of your license; (2) the failure of two authorized gauge users to wear personal dosimetry, as required by LC 20 of Amendment 9 of your license; (3) the failure to have access to a survey meter, as required by LC 20 of Amendment 9 of your license; (4) the failure to maintain required paperwork with one of your gauges, as required by LC 20 of Amendment 9 of your license; and (5) the failure to perform an annual review of your radiation safety program since February 1, 2016, as required by 10 CFR 20.1101(c).

REPORT DETAILS

1 Program Overview and Inspection History

Jefferson Asphalt Company was authorized under NRC Materials License No. 24-32390-01 to use licensed material for measuring physical properties of materials with nuclear gauging devices. Licensed material is authorized to be stored at locations in Jefferson City and Columbia, Missouri, and used anywhere in the United States in areas of NRC jurisdiction. The licensee used the gauges on a daily basis for construction engineering and asphalt projects throughout the Missouri area. The licensee used Seaman Model C-200 and C-300 portable gauges containing radium-226, Humboldt Scientific Model 5001 and Troxler Model 3400-series portable gauges containing cesium-137 and americium-241, Troxler Model 3241-series portable gauges containing americium-241, and Troxler Model 3242 portable gauges containing californium-252.

In the past 10 years, the NRC performed two routine inspections of the licensee's program as well as one temporary jobsite inspection. No violations were identified during these previous inspections.

2 Security of Material

2.1 Inspection Scope

The inspectors observed the licensee's method of controlling portable gauges while in use and securing gauges while not in use, while in storage, and while in transport. The inspectors also reviewed the licensee's physical inventory as well as a records of transfer of gauges.

2.2 Observations and Findings

On April 17, 2018, the inspectors arrived at the licensee's facility in Jefferson City, Missouri; searched the immediate vicinity, including a couple vacant work trailers; and finally located an authorized gauge user. The inspectors accompanied the gauge user to the portable asphalt content gauge, a Troxler Model 3241-D containing two 40 millicurie (mCi) americium-241 sources, which they found to be unsecured and unattended. The inspectors had earlier opened the door to the trailer that housed the gauge in an attempt to locate the gauge user, and no licensee employee intervened.

The inspectors observed that the cabinet housing the gauge included two hasps on its door, and two padlocks were available to secure the cabinet; however, neither lock was locked nor was the door to the trailer. Additionally, this location did not have any access control to the site as the inspectors were able to drive up to the trailer.

Title 10 CFR 20.1802 requires that the licensee control and maintain constant surveillance of licensed material that is in a controlled or unrestricted area and that is not in storage. Title 10 CFR 30.34(i) requires that the licensee use a minimum of two independent physical controls that form tangible barriers to secure portable gauges from unauthorized removal, whenever portable gauges are not under the control and constant surveillance of the licensee. The period of time in which the licensee did not provide control and constant surveillance of the portable gauge while the gauge was not secured with a minimum of two independent physical controls to prevent unauthorized removal is an apparent violation of 10 CFR 20.1802 and 10 CFR 30.34(i).

As corrective actions for the apparent violation, the gauge user immediately secured the gauge with the two available padlocks, and the RSO planned to: (1) retrain all gauge users on the requirements associated with control and surveillance of gauges during use and security of gauges when not in use or when in storage; and (2) perform periodic unannounced field audits of all gauge users to observe safety and security behaviors.

2.3 Conclusions

The inspectors identified an apparent violation of 10 CFR 20.1802 and 10 CFR 30.34(i). The licensee took immediate corrective actions to restore compliance and was planning corrective actions to prevent recurrence.

3 Shielding of Material

3.1 Inspection Scope

The inspectors observed and reviewed the licensee's methods for maintaining the shielding of their gauges to prevent unnecessary occupational or public exposure.

3.2 Observations and Findings

On April 17 and 18, 2018, the inspectors identified two examples of a violation of License Condition (LC) 17 of Amendment 9 of NRC License 24-32390-01 involving the licensee's failure to lock the sample door or outer container of two portable asphalt content gauges at two different jobsites while they were left unattended.

Specifically, in both examples, the inspectors identified asphalt content gauges left unattended at jobsites with the gauge sample door unlocked and no other locked barriers to prevent access to the unshielded sources in the gauges. One example involved a Troxler Model 3241-D gauge containing two 40 mCi americium-241 sources and the other involved a Troxler Model 3242 gauge containing a 0.1 mCi californium-252 source.

As immediate corrective action, the licensee secured the gauges, which restored at least one barrier to prevent access to unshielded sources. As long term corrective action for the violation, the RSO planned to provide refresher training to their staff to inform them of the license requirements and reinforce their expectations.

3.3 Conclusions

The inspectors identified a violation of LC 17 of the license for two examples of the licensee's failure to lock the sample door or outer container of portable gauges to prevent unauthorized access to the unshielded sources.

4 Comprehensive Safety Measures

4.1 Inspection Scope

The inspectors reviewed the measures the licensee had implemented to limit hazards from compromising the safe use and storage of their licensed material, including: observing the storage locations and jobsites and reviewing transportation practices and documentation.

4.2 Observations and Findings

The inspectors observed that gauge users had the appropriate shipping paperwork for the gauges, transported the gauges in a secure manner, and stored the gauges in locations that limited hazards to the gauges.

4.3 Conclusions

The inspectors did not identify any issues associated with the licensee's comprehensive safety measures.

5 Radiation Dosimetry Program

5.1 Inspection Scope

The inspectors reviewed the licensee's radiation dosimetry program to accurately measure and record radiation doses received by workers or members of the public, including: dosimetry records, area surveys, leak tests, and storage of gauges.

5.2 Observations and Findings

On April 17 and 18, 2018, the inspectors identified two examples of a violation of LC 20 of Amendment 9 of NRC License 24-32390-01 involving the failure of two authorized gauge users to wear personal dosimetry while using portable gauges as required by the licensee's radiation safety program.

Specifically, on April 17, 2018, the inspectors identified that an authorized gauge user of a Troxler Model 3241-D asphalt content gauge containing two 40-mCi americium-241 sources was not wearing personal dosimetry while using the gauge. The user had dosimetry at the site, but was not wearing it until questioned by the inspectors. Additionally on April 18, 2018, during personal dosimetry record review, the inspectors identified that another authorized gauge user who was using a Troxler Model 3430 moisture density gauge at a temporary jobsite on that day had not been assigned personal dosimetry. The inspectors informed the RSO that according to the licensee's radiation safety program, the gauge user could not continue use of the gauge until personal dosimetry was assigned to the user.

As corrective action for the violation, the RSO ensured the gauge users were issued personal dosimetry. The RSO is also planning to perform routine unannounced field audits of the gauge users to observe radiation safety behaviors of the users and verify compliance with the requirements.

5.3 Conclusions

The inspectors identified two examples of a violation of LC 20 of their license for the failures of two gauge users to wear personal dosimetry while using portable gauges.

6 Access to Radiation Instrumentation

6.1 Inspection Scope

The inspectors reviewed the licensee's access to radiation survey equipment appropriate to the scope of the program

6.2 Observations and Findings

On April 18, 2018, the inspectors identified a violation of LC 20 of Amendment 9 of NRC License 24-32390-01 involving the licensee's failure to possess or have access to a radiation survey meter.

Specifically, the RSO informed the inspectors that the licensee did not possess a survey meter, nor did the licensee have an agreement with any person or service to ensure the licensee had access to a survey meter to monitor radiation levels.

As a potential corrective action for the violation, the licensee was evaluating the feasibility of purchasing a survey meter.

6.3 Conclusions

The inspectors identified a violation of LC 20 of their license for their failure to have access to a survey meter.

7 Radiation Safety Practices and the Radiation Safety Program

7.1 Inspection Scope

The inspectors observed the licensee's safety practices during jobsite observations of gauges users, as well as through interviews and observation of radiation posting and labeling. The inspectors also reviewed the licensee's radiation safety program through interviews with licensee employees and reviews of documentation and records, including: operating and emergency procedures, radiation safety program documents, and training records.

7.2 Observations and Findings

On April 17, 2018, the inspectors identified a violation of LC 20 of Amendment 9 of NRC License 24-32390-01 involving an authorized gauge user's failure to have in their possession paperwork required by the licensee's radiation safety program.

Specifically, while a gauge user was at a jobsite using an asphalt content gauge, the gauge user did not have the following documents in their possession: a copy of the current license, a copy of the radiation safety plan, and a copy of the current leak test certificate.

As corrective action for the violation, the RSO brought the required documentation to the jobsite location so that it could be kept with the portable gauge.

7.3 Conclusions

The inspectors identified a violation of LC 20 of Amendment 9 of the license for failure of the gauge user to have in their possession the paperwork required by the licensee's radiation safety program.

8 **Management Oversight of the Radiation Safety Program**

Inspection Scope

The inspectors performed observations and interviews of licensee staff to assess the licensee's management oversight of their radiation safety program. The inspectors also reviewed radiation protection program documentation and program review documentation to verify effective operation of the radiation safety program.

8.1 Observations and Findings

On April 18, 2018, the inspectors identified a violation of 10 CFR 20.1101(c) involving the licensee's failure to perform an annual review of their radiation protection program.

Specifically, the inspectors identified that the licensee had not performed a review of their radiation protection program since February 1, 2016, a period of time exceeding the annual requirement.

As corrective action for the violation, the RSO planned to perform a review of the radiation protection program, including performing routine, unannounced field audits of the licensee's gauge users to observe radiation safety and security behaviors.

8.2 Conclusions

The inspectors identified a violation of 10 CFR 20.1101(c) for the licensee's failure to perform a review of the radiation protection program for a period exceeding the annual requirement.

9 **Exit Meeting Summary**

The NRC inspectors presented the inspection findings following the onsite inspection and during a final, telephonic exit meeting on June 12, 2018. The licensee did not identify any documents or processes reviewed by the inspectors as proprietary. The licensee acknowledged the findings presented.

LIST OF PERSONNEL CONTACTED

- # Rachel Nesmeyer, RSO
- # Joe Davis, Technical Services Director

- # Participated in final exit meeting on June 12, 2018

INSPECTION PROCEDURE USED

87124: Fixed and Portable Gauge Programs