UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

November 24, 2026

EAF-RIV-2026-0095

Tyler Finlay
Radiation Safety Officer
Quality Control Inspection & Testing
Laboratories, Inc.
440 West Fordham Drive
Eagle, Idaho 83616

SUBJECT: NRC INSPECTION REPORT NO. 030-37383/2026-001 AND NOTICE OF VIOLATION

Dear Tyler Finlay:

This letter refers to the announced routine inspection conducted on August 25, 2026, at your facility in Eagle, Idaho. The inspection was an examination of activities conducted under your license as they relate to public health and safety, to confirm compliance with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC's) rules, regulations, and with the conditions of your license. Within these areas, the inspection consisted of a selected examination of procedures and representative records, independent radiation measurements, and interviews with personnel. The inspector discussed the preliminary inspection findings with you and members of your staff at the conclusion of the onsite inspection on August 25, 2026. A final exit briefing was conducted by video conference with you on November 5, 2026.

Based on the results of this inspection, two apparent violations were identified, which are being considered for escalated enforcement action in accordance with the NRC Enforcement Policy. The current Enforcement Policy is included at the NRC website at https://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/regulatory/enforcement/enforce-pol.html. The violations involved the failure to label a Type B package during transportation in accordance with U.S. Department of Transportation requirements, and the failure to wear an alarming ratemeter on the trunk of the body during industrial radiographic operations in accordance with NRC requirements. The circumstances surrounding these apparent violations, the significance of the issues, and the need for lasting and effective corrective actions were discussed with you during the telephonic exit meeting on November 5, 2026, and are described in the subject Inspection Report (Enclosure 2).

Before the NRC makes its enforcement decision regarding the two apparent violations, we are providing you an opportunity to: (1) provide a written response to the apparent violations, (2) request a predecisional enforcement conference (PEC), or (3) request alternative dispute resolution (ADR). If a PEC is held, it will be open for public observation and the NRC may issue a press release to announce the time and date of the conference. Please contact Dr. Lizette Roldan-Otero at 817-200-1455 within 10 days of the date of this letter to notify the NRC of your intended response to either participate in a PEC or pursue ADR. A PEC should be held within 30 days and an ADR session within 45 days of the date of this letter.

If you choose to provide a written response, it should be clearly marked as a “Response to Apparent Violations in NRC Inspection Report 030-37383/2026-001; EAF-2026-0095” and should include for the apparent violations: (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; and (4) the date when full compliance will be achieved. Your response may reference or include previously docketed correspondence if the correspondence adequately addresses the required response. To the extent possible, your response should not include any personal privacy or proprietary information so that it can be made available to the public without redaction.

Your written response, should you choose to provide one, should be emailed to R4Enforcement@nrc.gov within 30 days of the date of this letter, and hard copies may be sent to: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, ATTN: Document Control Desk, Washington, DC 20555-0001, and to the Director, Division of Federal Materials Programs, Region III, 2056 Westings Ave., Suite 400, Naperville, IL 60563-2657. 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, the conference will afford you the opportunity to provide your perspective on these matters and any other information that you believe the NRC should take into consideration before making an enforcement decision. The decision to hold a PEC does not mean that the NRC has determined that a violation has occurred or that enforcement action will be taken. This conference would be conducted to obtain information to assist the NRC in making an enforcement decision. The topics discussed during the conference may include 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. In presenting your corrective action, you should be aware that the promptness and comprehensiveness of your actions will be considered in assessing any civil penalty for the apparent violations. The guidance in NRC Information Notice 96-28, "Suggested Guidance Relating to Development and Implementation of Corrective Action," may be helpful in preparing your response. You can find the Information Notice using the NRC’s Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS) Accession No. ML061240509.

In lieu of a PEC, you may request ADR with the NRC in an attempt to resolve this issue. Alternate Dispute Resolution is a general term encompassing various techniques for resolving conflicts using a neutral third party. The technique that the NRC has decided to employ is mediation. Mediation is a voluntary, informal process in which a trained neutral third-party mediator works with parties to help them reach resolution. If the parties agree to use ADR, they select a mutually agreeable neutral mediator who has no stake in the outcome and no power to make decisions. Mediation gives parties an opportunity to discuss issues, clear up misunderstandings, be creative, find areas of agreement, and reach a final resolution of the issues. Additional information concerning the NRC's program can be obtained at https://www.nrc.gov/regulations-legislation/how-we-regulate/enforcement/alternative-dispute-resolution. The Institute on Conflict Resolution (ICR) at Cornell University has agreed to facilitate the NRC's program as a neutral third-party. Please contact ICR at 877-733-9415 within 10 days of the date of this letter if you are interested in pursuing resolution of this issue through ADR.

Additionally, one Severity Level IV violation was identified involving the failure to calibrate radiation survey instruments every 6 months. The violation is cited in the enclosed Notice of Violation (Notice) in Enclosure 1 to this letter, and the circumstances surrounding it are described in detail in the subject inspection report. The violation is being cited in the Notice because it was identified by the NRC during the inspection.

You are required to respond to this Notice and should follow the instructions specified in the Notice when preparing your response. The guidance in NRC Information Notice 96-28, “Suggested Guidance Relating to Development and Implementation of Corrective Action,” which is referenced above, may be useful in preparing your response. The NRC will use your response, in part, to determine whether further enforcement action is necessary to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.

In addition, please be advised that the number and characterization of apparent violations 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 accordance with 10 CFR 2.390 of the NRC's "Agency Rules of Practice and Procedure," a copy of this letter and its enclosures will be made available electronically for public inspection in the NRC Public Document Room or from the ADAMS, accessible from the NRC public Web site at http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Dr. Lizette Roldan-Otero of my staff at 817-200-1455.

Sincerely,



Signed by Jared Heck on 11/24/26

Jared Heck, Director
Division of Federal Materials Programs
Office of Nuclear Materials Safety and Safeguards

Docket No.: 030-37383
License No.:11-29245-01

Enclosures:
1. Notice of Violation
2. NRC Inspection Report
   030-37383/2026-001

cc w/enclosures:
Landry Austin
INL Oversight Program Manager
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Letter to T. Finlay from J. Heck dated November 24, 2026.

SUBJECT: NRC INSPECTION REPORT NO. 030-37383/2026-001 AND NOTICE OF VIOLATION

DISTRIBUTION:
Jamie Pelton
Jared Heck
Janine Katanic
Lizette Roldan-Otero
Jeffrey Josey
Scott Schwind
Gerond George
David Cylkowski
Ryan Alexander
ILB-West

ADAMS Accession Nos:
PKG: ML26321A000
Main: ML26321A001
SCD: ML26321A002
E-concurrence case: 20261117-03413

NOTICE OF VIOLATION

Quality Control Inspection & Testing
Laboratories, Inc.
Eagle, Idaho

License No. 11-29245-01
Docket No. 030-37383

During a U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) inspection conducted on August 25, 2026, one violation of NRC requirements was identified. In accordance with the NRC Enforcement Policy, the violation is listed below:

> 10 CFR 34.25(a) requires, in part, that the licensee shall keep sufficient calibrated and operable radiation survey instruments at each location where radioactive material is present to make the radiation surveys required by 10 CFR Part 34 and by 10 CFR Part 20.
>
> 10 CFR 34.25(b)(1) requires, in part, that the licensee shall have each radiation survey instrument required under 10 CFR 34.25(a) calibrated at intervals not to exceed 6 months.
>
> Contrary to the above, on April 21, 2026, the licensee failed to have each radiation survey instrument required under 10 CFR 34.25(a) calibrated at intervals not to exceed 6 months. Specifically, a radiation survey instrument (Thermo RadEye-G, SN30445) that was used to perform required radiation surveys during radiographic operations on April 21, 2026, was last calibrated on September 9, 2025; the period of time between the date of calibration and the date of use exceeded the 6-month calibration interval.

This is a Severity Level IV violation (Enforcement Policy Example 6.7.d.4).

Pursuant to the provisions of 10 CFR 2.201, Quality Control Inspection & Testing Laboratories, Inc., 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 Director, Division of Federal Materials Programs, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Region III, 2056 Westings Ave., Suite 400, Naperville, IL 60563-2657, and emailed to Lizette.Roldan-Otero@nrc.gov 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 violation, or, if contested, the basis for disputing the violation or 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.

Your response will be made available electronically for public inspection in the NRC Public Document Room or in the NRC’s Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS), accessible from the NRC website at http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html. Therefore, to the extent possible, the response should not include any personal privacy or proprietary information so that it can be made available to the public without redaction. If personal privacy or proprietary information is necessary to provide an acceptable response, then please provide a bracketed copy of your response that identifies the information that

should be protected and a redacted copy of your response that deletes such information. If you request withholding of such material, you must specifically identify the portions of your response that you seek to have withheld and provide in detail the bases for your claim of withholding (e.g., explain why the disclosure of information will create an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy or provide the information required by 10 CFR 2.390(b) to support a request for withholding confidential commercial or financial information).

If you contest this enforcement action, you should also provide a copy of your response, with the basis for your denial, to the Director, Division of Federal Materials Programs, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Region III, 2056 Westings Ave., Suite 400, Naperville, IL 60563-2657.

In accordance with 10 CFR 19.11, you may be required to post this Notice within 2 working days of receipt.

Dated 24th of November 2026

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
INSPECTION AND LICENSING BRANCH - WEST

Docket No.:	030-37383
License No.:	11-29245-01
Report No.:	2026-001
Licensee:	Quality Control Inspection & Testing Laboratories, Inc.
Location Inspected:	Main Office 440 West Fordham Drive Eagle, Idaho
Inspection Date:	August 25, 2026
Inspector:	James L. Thompson, Senior Health Physicist Inspection and Licensing Branch - West Division of Federal Materials Programs
Approved By:	Lizette Roldán-Otero, PhD, Chief Inspection and Licensing Branch - West Division of Federal Materials Programs Office of Nuclear Materials Safety and Safeguards
Attachment:	Supplemental Inspection Information

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Quality Control Inspection & Testing Laboratories, Inc. (QCI)
NRC Inspection Report 030-37383/2026-001

This was an announced, routine inspection performed on August 25, 2026, at the licensee's main office in Eagle, Idaho. The inspection focused on licensed activities involving the use of licensed material during industrial radiographic operations. This report details the findings of the inspection.

Program Overview

Quality Control Inspection & Testing Laboratories, Inc. (QCI) is authorized under the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) Materials License 11-29245-01 to perform industrial radiographic operations at temporary job sites in exclusive Federal jurisdiction. Most of QCI's work under this license is performed in the State of Idaho, an area of exclusive Federal jurisdiction. (Section 1)

Inspection Findings

Two apparent violations were identified during this inspection. The apparent violations involved the failure to: (1) label a radioactive Type B package during transportation in accordance with the requirements of 49 CFR Part 172, Subpart E; and (2) wear on the trunk of the body an alarming ratemeter during industrial radiographic operations as required by 10 CFR 34.47(a). Additionally, one Severity Level IV violation was identified regarding the failure to calibrate radiation survey meters at the required frequency. (Section 2)

Corrective Actions

The licensee stated that following the inspection they: (1) affixed the Radioactive Yellow-II labels to the only radiographic exposure device that they actively use, (2) would use an additional RadEye-G radiation survey meter as a stand-alone survey meter in addition to the one RadEye-G they use for the alarm ratemeter, until they could purchase separate alarming ratemeters (RA-500 type), and (3) were going to contact the manufacturer that calibrates their survey meters and request that they use a 6-month frequency for the calibration interval instead of the 12-month interval.

The licensee's long-term corrective actions to prevent recurrence of these issues are not known at this time. (Section 3)

REPORT DETAILS

1 Program Overview (Inspection Procedure (IP) 87121)

1.1 Inspection Scope

On August 25, 2026, the NRC performed an announced routine inspection of Quality Control Inspection & Testing Laboratories, Inc. (QCI), with in-office reviews through November 5, 2026. The scope of the inspection was to review the licensee's radiation safety program with respect to industrial radiographic operations at temporary job sites in exclusive Federal jurisdiction.

The inspection included an examination of activities conducted under the QCI license as they relate to public health and safety, to confirm compliance with the NRC's rules, regulations, and with the conditions of the QCI license. The inspection consisted of a selected examination of procedures and representative records and interviews with personnel either directly or indirectly involved with these industrial radiographic operations. Observation of radiographic operations at a temporary job site could not be performed as a part of this routine inspection.

1.2 Observations and Findings

QCI is authorized under U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Materials License 11-29245-01 to use byproduct material to perform industrial radiographic operations in exclusive Federal jurisdiction.

The inspection was performed on the morning of August 25, 2026. The previous night the licensee performed industrial radiography at a local fabrication shop and returned the radiographic exposure device to the storage location at the licensee's main office where the inspection was performed. The inspector requested to see the exposure device and other equipment used during the previous night's licensed activities. The inspector noted that the exposure device did not have Radioactive Yellow-II labels affixed to opposing sides of the Type B transport container (radiographic exposure device). These labels were required to have been affixed to the exposure device during transport to and from the temporary job site.

The inspector also noted that during the radiographic operations, a single RadEye-G instrument had been used to perform the functions of both the radiation survey instrument as well as the alarming ratemeter. A separate Arrow Tech pocket dosimeter was used as a direct reading dosimeter. Regulatory Issue Summary (RIS) 2017-06 describes that the radiation survey instrument cannot also function as the alarming ratemeter or pocket dosimeter during radiographic operations. This was discussed with the Radiation Safety Officer (RSO) who was the radiographer on this job, who was unaware of this RIS and unaware that he was not allowed to use the radiation survey instrument to also function as the alarming ratemeter.

Through record reviews, it was also determined that a RadEye-G radiation survey instrument, SN 30445, was used during radiographic operations on April 21, 2026, and that this instrument was last calibrated on September 9, 2025. This radiation survey instrument was required to have been calibrated within the past 6 months of it being used on April 21, 2026.

2 Inspection Findings (IP 87121)

2.1 Apparent Violations

Two apparent violations were identified:

- 10 CFR 71.5(a) requires, in part, that a licensee who transports licensed material outside of the site of usage, as specified in the NRC license, or where transport is on public highways, comply with the applicable requirements of the regulations appropriate to the mode of transport of the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) in 49 CFR.

  49 CFR 172.400 requires, in part, that each person who transports a hazardous material shall label the package or containment device with labels specified for the material in 49 CFR Part 172, Subpart E - Labeling.

  49 CFR 172.403 requires, in part, that each package of radioactive material be labeled, as appropriate, with two RADIOACTIVE WHITE-I, RADIOACTIVE YELLOW-II, or RADIOACTIVE YELLOW-III labels on opposite sides of the package. The contents, activity, and transport index must be entered in the blank spaces on the label using a legible and durable, weather resistant means.

  Contrary to the above, on August 24, 2026, the licensee transported outside the confines of its facility licensed radioactive (hazardous) material without the required labels specified in 49 CFR Part 172, Subpart E - Labeling. Specifically, a radiographic exposure device (INC IR-100, SN 4656) containing approximately 34 curies of iridium-192, was transported to and from a temporary job site without labels affixed to opposing sides of the Type B package. Since the radiation levels at the external surface of the Type B package were approximately 18 mR/hour, this package was required to have RADIOACTIVE YELLOW-II labels affixed to it on opposite sides of the package.

  This failure to properly label a radioactive package during transport was identified as an apparent violation of 49 CFR 172.403. (030-37383/2026-001-01)

- 10 CFR 34.47(a) states, in part, that a licensee may not permit any individual to act as a radiographer or a radiographer’s assistant unless, at all times during radiographic operations, each individual wears, on the trunk of the body, a direct reading dosimeter, an operating alarm ratemeter, and a personnel dosimeter.

Contrary to the above, on August 24, 2026, the licensee permitted an individual to act as a radiographer or a radiographer's assistant without, at all times during radiographic operations, each individual wearing, on the trunk of the body, an operating alarm ratemeter. Specifically, a radiographer performed radiographic operations on the evening of August 24, 2026, and the radiographer was only wearing a personnel dosimeter and a direct reading pocket dosimeter. A single radiation survey instrument (Thermo RadEye-G) was used by the radiographer as both the alarm ratemeter and the radiation survey instrument, which did not meet this regulatory requirement.

This failure to wear an alarming ratemeter on the trunk of the body during industrial radiographic operations was identified as an apparent violation of 10 CFR 34.47(a). (030-37383/2026-001-02)

2.2 Severity Level IV Violation

One Severity Level IV violation was identified:

10 CFR 34.25(a) requires, in part, that the licensee shall keep sufficient calibrated and operable radiation survey instruments at each location where radioactive material is present to make the radiation surveys required by 10 CFR Part 34 and by 10 CFR Part 20.

10 CFR 34.25(b)(1) requires, in part, that the licensee shall have each radiation survey instrument required under 10 CFR 34.25(a) calibrated at intervals not to exceed 6 months.

Contrary to the above, on April 21, 2026, the licensee failed to have each radiation survey instrument required under 10 CFR 34.25(a) calibrated at intervals not to exceed 6 months. Specifically, a radiation survey instrument (Thermo RadEye-G, SN30445) that was used to perform required radiation surveys during radiographic operations on April 21, 2026, was last calibrated on September 9, 2025; the period of time between the date of calibration and the date of use exceeded the 6-month calibration interval.

This failure to calibrate radiation survey instruments at the required frequency was identified as a Severity Level IV violation of 10 CFR 34.47(a). (030-37383/2026-001-03)

3 Corrective Actions

The licensee stated that they have since affixed the Radioactive Yellow-II labels to the only radioactive exposure device that they actively use. Since this company consists of one radiographer and one assistant radiographer, longer term corrective actions, such as additional training, are not known at this time but, if implemented, may be an effective tool to prevent recurrence.

The licensee stated, upon identification by the inspector, that they would use an additional RadEye-G radiation survey meter as a stand-alone survey meter in addition to the one RadEye-G they use for the alarm ratemeter, until they could purchase separate alarming ratemeters (RA-500 type). However, additional understanding of RIS 2017-06 is needed by the radiographer, who is also the RSO, as there appeared to still be a fundamental misunderstanding of the regulatory requirement and the distinction between

the purpose and function of personnel monitoring devices and that of radiation survey meters. Further information regarding longer term corrective actions to prevent recurrence is still needed.

The licensee stated, and the inspector observed during the inspection, that the calibration sticker on the RadEye-G survey meter listed a 12-month calibration frequency and due date, instead of the 6-month due date that is required for industrial radiographic operations. This is likely because the survey meter was also being used as an alarm ratemeter, which has a 12-month calibration interval. The licensee stated that they were going to contact the vendor that calibrates their RadEye-G survey meters and request that they use a 6-month frequency for calibration interval instead of the 12-month calibration interval.

4 Exit Meeting

On November 5, 2026, a final telephonic exit meeting was conducted with Tyler Finlay, Radiation Safety Officer. The licensee acknowledged the inspector's findings and did not dispute any of the details presented during the exit call.

SUPPLEMENTAL INSPECTION INFORMATION

PARTIAL LIST OF PERSONS CONTACTED

Tyler Finlay, Radiation Safety Officer
Kimberly Finlay, Radiographer Assistant

INSPECTION PROCEDURES USED

87121 Industrial Radiography Programs

ITEMS OPENED, CLOSED, AND DISCUSSED

Opened

030-37383/2026-001-01	AV	Failure to label a radioactive package during transport as required. (49 CFR 172.403)
030-37383/2026-001-02	AV	Failure to wear an alarming ratemeter during industrial radiographic operations as required. (10 CFR 34.47(a))
030-37383/2026-001-03	VIO	Failure to calibrate radiation survey instruments at the required intervals. (10 CFR 34.25(b)(1))

Closed

None

Discussed

None

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED

10 CFR	Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*
ADAMS	Agencywide Documents Access and Management System
AV	Apparent Violation
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
IP	Inspection Procedure
NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
QCI	Quality Control Inspection & Testing Laboratories, Inc.
RIS	Regulatory Issue Summary
RSO	Radiation Safety Officer
VIO	Violation