November 1, 1999

Mr. Lawrence J. Corte, Manager Western Nuclear, Inc. Union Plaza Suite 300 200 Union Boulevard Lakewood, CO 80228

SUBJECT: MINUTES FROM THE GROUNDWATER CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN MEETING ON SEPTEMBER 22, 1999

Dear Mr. Corte:

The purpose of this letter is to transmit the enclosed minutes from the meeting between the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff and Western Nuclear, Inc. (WNI) on September 22, 1999, regarding submission of its groundwater corrective action plan. Attachment 1 is a list of attendees at the meeting. Attachment 2 is a copy of the slide presentation given by WNI during the meeting.

If you have any questions concerning this subject, please contact Mr. Robert Carlson of my staff at (301) 415-8165.

Sincerely,

Original signed by

John J. Surmeier, Chief Uranium Recovery and Low-Level Waste Branch **Division of Waste Management** Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards

Enclosure: Minutes From September 22, 1999, Groundwater CAP Meeting Attachment 1: Meeting Attendance List Attachment 2: Slide Presentation Copies

cc: R. Chancellor, WDEQ

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UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

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cc: R. Chancellor, WDEQ

THE U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION STAFF AND WESTERN NUCLEAR, INC. ON SEPTEMBER 22, 1999

On September 22, 1999, Division of Waste Management (DWM) staff met with representatives from Western Nuclear, Inc. (WNI) to discuss submission of their Groundwater Corrective Action Plan (CAP) for the Split Rock, Wyoming, site. The Groundwater CAP submittal is part of WNI's overall site reclamation and groundwater restoration activities as required under its Source Materials License SUA-56. WNI presented an overview briefing of its proposed Groundwater CAP, which will be submitted to the NRC for review in October 1999.

Attachment 1 is a list of attendees at the meeting. Attachment 2 is a copy of the slide presentation given by WNI during the meeting.

In its overview briefing, WNI presented NRC staff with four alternatives that it plans to submit as part of its proposed groundwater CAP. WNI indicated that its CAP submittal contains over six linear feet of site characterization data and groundwater modeling and analyses in support of its proposed action. Additionally, WNI stated its modeling projections illustrate that groundwater contamination will impact water sources under privately held land within 100-200 years in the Red Mule area, which is a cluster of ranches/homes with domestic water wells located approximately 1-2 miles southeast of the Split Rock site.

In conducting its alternative development process, WNI said that it: considered the entire universe of technologies; screened each technology for areas of application/engineering objectives; selected the best technology for each area/objective; and developed the four site-wide potential corrective action alternatives from the best technologies available to industry. According to WNI, all alternatives eliminate human exposure pathways, and are protective of human health and safety.

In summary, the four potential alternatives developed by WNI consist of pathway elimination, hydraulic diversion, focused pumping, and perpetual containment. Each of WNI's potential scenarios involves use of some type of institutional controls. WNI briefly presented a cost/benefit synopsis for each of its four alternatives, and indicated that they ranged in cost from \$114 thousand for its proposed alternative to over \$100 million for the other three alternatives. WNI indicated that for these four alternatives, the environmental and safety impacts become greater as the cost of the alternative increases. Accordingly, WNI chose the pathway elimination alternative based on its lowest cost (i.e., \$114 thousand and no worker safety/environmental/ groundwater use concerns) -- highest benefit (i.e., eliminates groundwater access areas and associated costs) analyses.

The NRC staff expressed its concern that the proposed alternative would not enable WNI to meet the current groundwater cleanup requirements of its license, and may not allow compliance with other standards in the regulations such as alternate concentration limits; whereas, according to WNI's modeling analyses, the other presented alternatives would allow WNI to achieve groundwater standards albeit at a much higher cost.

WNI's proposed alternative involves use of the 'alternative proposal' provision allowed under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, Section 84c and 10 CFR Part 40, Appendix A. Specifically, use of this provision states that:

Licensees or applicants may propose alternatives to the specific requirements in this Appendix ... if the alternatives will achieve a level of stabilization and containment of the sites concerned, and a level of protection for public health, safety, and the environment from radiological and nonradiological hazards associated with the sites, which is equivalent to, to the extent practicable, or more stringent than the level which would be achieved by the requirements of this Appendix and the standards promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency in 40 CFR Part 192, Subparts D and E.

In summary, WNI said its proposed alternative involves: developing and implementing institutional and engineering controls (e.g., restrictive covenants, deed annotations, alternate water supply, long-term monitoring, etc.); transfer of existing WNI-owned surrounding properties and restrictive drinking water covenants to the Department of Energy (DOE) for long-term care; and establishing an escrow to cover costs associated with future construction of an alternate water supply. WNI reiterated that its proposed alternative is least detrimental to the environment and to worker safety of any of its presented alternatives. WNI further noted it was unsuccessful at attempting to purchase all potentially affected private properties in the area, but that it did purchase covenants on all private deeds restricting future use of groundwater for human consumption. Other groundwater uses, durability of control, and rights of easement for DOE were either unknown or not discussed at the meeting.

The NRC staff expressed some reservation over the viability of WNI's proposed alternative considering the number of variables or 'unknowns' at this juncture (e.g., WNI's inability to purchase all potentially affected private properties around the site, water rights ownership, durability of control and enforcement of restrictive covenants for all future groundwater uses, and perpetual access rights to private properties for the long-term custodian to monitor and/or implement corrective action measures for the groundwater contamination plume). The NRC staff also mentioned that WNI's proposed alternative would be the "first of its kind" submitted by a licensee for review under the NRC's Title II Uranium Recovery Program, and could require Commission review. The NRC staff articulated the need for WNI's groundwater CAP submittal to contain detailed, high quality information normally found in a typical licensee/applicant Environmental Report. Furthermore, the NRC staff indicated that based on its acceptance review of WNI's groundwater CAP submittal, it would make a determination as to whether an Environmental Assessment or an Environmental Impact Statement would be required in conjunction with its safety review.

ATTACHMENT 1

MEETING BETWEEN THE U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION STAFF AND WESTERN NUCLEAR, INC.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1999

SUBJECT: DISCUSSION OF PROPOSED GROUNDWATER CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN SUBMITTAL

LOCATION: NRC Headquarters, Rockville, MD (Conf. Room: T-03C1)

TIME: 3:00 - 4:30 P.M.

MEETING ATTENDEES

Phone Organization/Title Name 1) Robert (-8165 adan Phelos Dodge-Washingt 2)_____ Sheptand - M. rWNI (970) 3) 303 757 7500 Shover Shaver 4) 5) E. Michael Schern (520) 428 0205 Wester 915-7295 NRC/ DWM/ORLL 301)an Giller 6) 301.415.6676 Layton NRC/DWM/URLL 7) 301-415-6251 NRL/DWN/URLL Bill Von 8) 9) LAWRENCE J. CORTE WESTERN NUCLEME -MANAGER (602) 234-8094 10) 2005 MATE 11) ANTHONY J. THOMPSON SHAW PITTMAN (202) 663-9198 TOHN SURMEIER NRC/DWM/URLL 301-415-7823

ATTACHMENT 2















FIELD PROGRAM SUMMARY

- No current environmental impacts
- No potential future environmental impacts
- No current human health risks

- Drinking water pathway only potential future impact
- Developed alternatives to provide future protection

ALTERNATIVES DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

- Considered entire universe of technologies
- Screened each technology for areas of application/engineering objectives
- Picked best technology for each area/objective
- Developed four site-wide potential corrective action alternatives from best technologies

CORRECTIVE ACTION ALTERNATIVES

- All alternatives eliminate human exposure pathway
- Four potential alternatives developed:
 - Pathway Elimination + Institutional controls
 - Hydraulic Diversion + Institutional controls
 - Focused Pumping + Institutional controls
 - Perpetual Containment + Institutional controls









CORRECTIVE ACTION ALTERNATIVES SUMMARY

Perpetual Containment	Focused Pumping	Hydraulic Diversion	Pathway Elimination	
YES	YES	YES	YES	Protective
				COSTS
\$117,350,000	\$107,850,000	\$17,910,000	\$114,000	\$ Costs
MedV.Hi	Med -Hi	Low	NONE	Non-\$ Costs Worker safety/
265 gpm (25 yrs) 35 gpm (1,000 yrs)	1,876 gpm (25 yrs.)	250 gpm (1,000 yrs)	NONE	Environmental/Aesthetic GW Use
				BENEFITS
2,310 acres	1,457 acres	2,480 acres	0	GW Access Area
\$34,650	\$21,855	\$37,200	\$0	GW Access Area Value
	\$21,855	\$37,200	\$0	GW Access Area Value

















PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE

Alternate drinking water supply will be provided for existing residents, if needed

- won't be needed for approximately 150 years
- monitoring up gradient to detect future arrival of site constituents
- could use deeper wells or water softeners
- propose to install new well and pipe to each resident if or when needed
- operation and maintenance of alternate water supply will be funded by WNI at time of license termination









