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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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MEETING ON ALTERNATIVE DISPOSAL

REQUEST GUIDANCE REVISION

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THURSDAY,

NOVEMBER 16, 2017

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TELECONFERENCE

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The Meeting convened by teleconference at 1:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, Sarah Lopas, Facilitator, presiding.

PRESENT:

SARAH LOPAS, Facilitator

GREGORY SUBER

ROBERT LEE GLADNEY

ADAM SCHWARTZMAN

KELLEE JAMERSON

IAN IRVING

ADAM GENDELMAN

DUNCAN WHITE

DUANE SCHMIDT

DON SAFER*

JAMES GRICE*

JOHN MITCHELL*

STEVE GATTIS*

LISA EDWARDS*

STEVEN GARRY*

BETSY LANGILLE*

DANIEL SHRUM*

MARK ROBERTS*

LARRY MILLER*

KELLY CROOKS*

DEBBY STEVA*

KAREN KIM*

CAMILLE ZOZULA*

CYRUS TURNER*

JANET SCHLUETER*

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KAREN BLANCHARD*

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ANGELA MINDEN*

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ANTHONY SANDONATO*

KATHY MODES*

JENNIFER OPILA*

SONIA SIMMONS*

DEREK ELLING*

JAMES ALBRIGHT*

SUSAN JENKINS*

GWYN GALLOWAY*

DAVID STRADINGER*

MUHAMMADALI ABBASZADEH*

JAMES HESCH*

VICTOR DIAZ*

STEPHEN GAVITT*

HELEN WATKINS*

CHUCK FLYNN*

JOE POWER*

ANGELA HALL*

RON ROGUS*

PETER SAPUNOR*

ERIC SKOTAK*

IRA SCHNEIDER*

DONALD OESTERLE*

KARL VON AHN*

KAREN DEIBERT*

BERNARD BEVILL*

PHILLIP SCOTT*

BOBBY SMITH*

LISA FORNEY*

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BILLY FREEMAN*	
DARCY CAMPBELL*	
*Participated by teleconference or webinar	

PROCEEDINGS

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1:01 p.m.

LOPAS: Hello, everybody. Good afternoon or good morning, depending on where you Welcome to our webinar on the draft revision are. Guidance for Reviews οf Proposed Procedures and Transfer of Radioactive Material under 10 CFR 20.2002 and 10 CFR 40.14A. My name is Sarah Lopas and I will be facilitating today's I am going to start by introducing who is webinar. in the room with us here at the NRC that is going to be the primary speakers -- we do have a bunch of folks here with us today.

We have Gregory Suber and he is the branch chief of the Low-Level Waste branch here in the Office of Nuclear Materials, Safety and Safeguards. We have Robert Lee Gladney, and he is our project manager in the Low-Level Waste branch. And we have Adam Schwartzman, who is a risk analyst in our Performance Assessment branch.

Before I hand things over to Greg, he can kick us off; I just want to go over the general format of our webinar today. So as our operator, Melinda, noted, right now everybody is in listenonly mode. And we will go through our presentation

first, and then as soon as we are done with that we will go ahead and open it up for your questions and comments. And you will go ahead and do that by pressing star 1 on your phone. And that's going to let Melinda know that she needs to un-mute your line for you to ask a question.

You can also ask questions by the webinar -- you know, so if you look to the right of your screen there's this control panel and I believe you can ask the question that way, through the question function or the chat function. I do see that, I think somebody has already asked a question. I will get to your question in just a second when I get a chance to do that.

Our webinar is going to be -- is being transcribed today, so when you ask a question, we ask that you start by introducing yourself. And I want to remind NRC staff to do that as well. Please introduce yourself before you respond to a comment or question. And I want to make it clear also that today's meeting is an informational meeting. So if you are going to submit comments on this draft guidance document, you need to do so formally either via Regulations.gov -- and you can search for the Docket ID NRC 2017-0198. Or you can mail your

comments to the NRC.

And so when we get to the end of our presentation you'll see -- we will have a slide up that shows how you can submit your comments and how you can find that Federal Register Notice that was funded on October 19th. But we are looking for your formal comments to be submitted on the docket by December 18th. So that is your deadline. Okay, I think that covers it. So I am going to hand it over to Greg Suber.

MR. SUBER: Once again, this is Gregory Suber and I -- first of all, I would like to thank everybody who is calling in either on a bridge line or participating via the webinar. Thanks for taking the time out to participate in this webinar, and we look forward to your submitting comments and asking questions in this current form. Just would like to say that, you know, public participation is really important to the NRC. And we take it seriously as part of our regulatory process and it is -- it enables us to be more open and transparent in how we come about making our regulatory decisions.

The draft document is currently out for comment, and it is available to the NRC Low-Level Waste external web page that you can get through --

from www.nrc.gov. And as Mr. Gladney is going to go over in a few minutes, the comment period is open until December the 18th. Mr. Gladney is going to talk about the revised guidance document and tell you how you can submit your comments formally, and also Mr. Schwartzman is going to give you an overview. So I am not going to talk about that.

But what I would like to say is that we take these public comments that we're asking for very seriously. In fact, we have a really good track record receiving public comments and evaluating them closely, and sometimes making very significant changes to draft documents.

So, I just want you to know that the comments that you're taking will be taken seriously -- the comments that you're offering will be taken seriously. They will be considered by the staff. They will be a part of the formal record for our decision making. And, you know, with a -- and there is a potential that they can impact the current guidance document. So with nothing further to say I will pass it over to Mr. Gladney.

MR. GLADNEY: Thank you, Gregory.

Hello, my name is Robert Lee Gladney and I am an NRC

project manager within NMSS. Today I will discuss

the NRC's alternative disposal requests, or ADR guidance document revision. Some of you may also have heard of this as the 20.2002 procedure.

This guidance is a part of our Low-Level Waste programs, and in particular it is associated with very low-level waste. As you can see from the slide, in addition to myself Adam Schwartzman will also present later in this discussion. Next slide, please.

Before I discuss the guidance itself, let's first discuss very low-level waste, or VLLW. Very low-level waste is the term used to refer to those low-level radioactive waste that contains some residual radioactivity, including naturally occurring radionuclides, which may be safelv disposed of in hazardous or municipal solid waste landfills. These wastes are a small fraction of the Class A limits in 10 CFR, part 61.

The current very low-level waste primary disposal option is disposal in a licensed, low-level waste facility. However, there are existing alternative disposal options which include disposal in a RCRA facility or by other means under the provisions of 10 CFR 20.2002. Also, 40.51 Bravo 3 and 40.13 Alpha provide a mechanism for transfer of

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unimportant quantities of source material exempt from licensing.

One of the reasons why this is becoming an increasingly important topic is that, with more decommissioning waste anticipated, the volume of very low-level waste is expected to increase in the future. Next slide. The NRC evaluates alternative disposal requests on a case-by-case basis. The licensees submit applications to the regulatory authority, either the NRC or their agreement state as applicable.

The NRC processes the issue of 20.2002 authorization for those requests that are approved concur with the specific exemption from licensing requirements. Examples include 10 CFR 30.11, 40.14 70.17. Next slide. In addition, other regulations addressed disposal options for radioactive material. We discussed 40.13, 10 CFR 40.13 allows for exemptions from the licensing requirements certain materials for containing uranium and thorium that are referred to unimportant quantities. In particular, 40.13 Alpha exempts any person from NRC licensing requirements to the extent that such person receives, а delivers possesses, uses, transfers and source

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material and any chemical mixture, compound, solution or alloy in which source material is by weight less than 0.05 percent of the mixture, compound, solution or alloy.

The regulations in 10 CFR 40.51 Brave 3 are apply to transfers of licensed source materials to any person exempt from the licensing requirements or the Atomic Energy Act, or AEA, and regulations in part 40 to the extent permitted by the exemption.

10 CFR 40.51 Bravo 3 provides licensees a mechanism for transfer of unimportant quantities of source material exempt from licensing on the 40.14 Alpha. Next slide.

will discuss the Alternative Disposal Request Guidance itself. The original version was issued in 2009 as publically available, and was entitled Review, Approval and Documentation of Low-Activity Waste Disposals in Accordance with 10 CFR 20.2002 and 10 CFR 40.13 Alpha. It was the first single procedure covering safety and security reviews, the preparation of environmental an assessment and coordination with stakeholders for alternative disposal requests -- or, as we referred to earlier, ADRs.

It was primarily focused on 20.2002, but

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also included 40.13 Alpha. I will point out here that 20.2002 reviews are typically more frequently done than 40.13 Alpha reviews. The draft interim procedure was issued with a plan to finalize it after it had been implemented and used for more alternative disposal requests. Next slide, please.

Following the issuance of the original Alternative Disposal Request Guidance, the NRC conducted its programmatic assessment of its lowlevel waste program in 2016. As you see here on the slide, SECY-16-0118 is that assessment. The need for a quidance document revision was determined to hiqh priority in the low-level be programmatic assessment. It has been revised -- and when I say it, I mean the quidance -- to improve the alternative disposal request process by providing more clarity, consistency and transparency to the process. In addition, this revision also clarifies the meaning of disposal relative to 10 CFR 20.2002 to include reuse and recycle.

The NRC has completed its final draft guidance document revision. This document has been made available for public comment and a Federal Register Notice has been issued. The NRC is interested in receiving comments related to the

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quidance document revision from stakeholders including professional organizations, licensees, Comments will be agreement states and the public. considered for additional changes to the quidance Gregory mentioned document, as earlier. The of completed revision, final issuance a quidance, is expected in early 2018. Next slide.

stakeholder average has been Our extensive. This past summer we reached out agreement state discussing the quidance document revisions on the July 2017 Organization of Agreement States call and making a presentation to the quidance -- on the quidance during the 2017 web pages annual meeting. NRC Our also additional information on low-level waste, very lowlevel waste and, in general, the 20.2002 process. This also includes information on the revision of the quidance, as well as the status, which will continuously be updated.

In addition, there is an NRC fact sheet entitled Background on Disposals of Very Low-Level Waste Under 10 CFR 20.2002. It is also available on the NRC's public web pages and was announced also on Facebook and Twitter. Last month the NRC made a presentation on the guidance at the Low-Level Waste

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Forum. As we mentioned earlier, our Federal Register notices, our FRN for the guidance has been issued. There's a 60-day public comment period, which ends on December 18th. This Federal Register notice included a notice of a public meeting, which occurred on October 19th.

In addition to this public meeting, we are following this up with the webinar that is occurring today. This webinar is in the middle of the comments period. I will now turn over this portion of the presentation to Adam Schwartzman.

MR. SCHWARTZMAN: This is Adam I am a risk analyst and a Performance Schwartzman. Assessment Branch, in NMSS. I want to emphasize before I get into this that we are not actually changing any NRC policies with regards to how we perform our 20.2002 analyses or our 40.13A analyses. We are simply updating the current guidance document to provide clarity, consistency and transparency in an effort to make this document better, easier to understand for everybody that's using it, which staff, includes NRC the agreement states, the licensees that are preparing their submittals, well as any other stakeholders that are involved in the process.

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That being said, from our experiences doina 20.2002s, some of the key areas that thought clarification needed additional revisions including -- includes the definition of a few millirem. Officially there is no official definition for off-site disposals for what a few millirem means. There is some mention of it NUREG-1757 for onsite disposals, but not for offsite disposals.

also We actually, are or, incorporating information regarding the roles and responsibilities of the regions and various offices in the 20.2002 process. This includes both We are also trying NMSS, NRR, OGC and the regions. to consolidate the quidance, including a list of key documents and references that serve as the source of the specific requirements, and the clarifying -- the definition of what disposal means in the context of 20.2002, which from the very beginning has included recycle and reuse.

To clarify that a little more -- next slide, sorry. Licensees may request through the 20.2002 process approval for the reuse, recycle of licensed materials. That process involves our consideration of doses to the members of the public

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well as the transport of the materials to facilities that may reuse or recycle the material. involves consideration of reasonably foreseeable chemical, physical and other material processing activities that may lead to unique worker scenarios as а result of recycling, as well as possible disposition pathways for the contaminated material.

And I also like to emphasize that we're not talking about clearance. And that reuse and recycling activities through the 20.2002 process are still subject to strong regulatory controls, are considered on a case-by-case process and consider -- and still based on the consideration of a few millirem. Next slide.

Also the NRC's approach generally does not allow recycle and reuse into consumer products, which includes products related to food preparation, personal items, household items -- anything related to products for children. Only certain acceptable restricted industrial uses have been approved in the past. In general -- we included two here. One was concrete from reactor facilities that were used as retaining walls along the side of a river. And the reuse of oil that was collected from power plants

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that had non-detectable concentrations of radio radionuclides in it that were approved for reuse and recycling as industrial oil. With that -- that includes -- concludes my session. Who wants to read the last slide?

MR. GLADNEY: So -- so then just -- on this slide we have ways to submit a comment to the NRC. You submit them electronically can described on the slide itself. On the Federal Register Notice this -- 82 FR 48727. It was issued on October 19th. Or you can qo to www.regulations.gov and search on Docket IDAnd if you have technical questions on 2017-0198. the Federal Register Notice, you can contact me, Robert L. Gladney at robert.gladney -- that's G-L-A-D-N-E-Y at NRC.gov. Or you can call me at 301-415-1022. After that we have concluded our main portion of the presentation and we can go to questions.

MS. LOPAS: All right, everybody. This is Sarah Lopas again. So if you have a question you can do one of two things. You can press star 1 on your phone, and that will let Melinda know that she needs to queue you up to -- to open your line. Or you can submit a question using the webinar program. And I think you just go ahead and type in the

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question part. So Melinda, let us know when you get the first person on the line.

OPERATOR: Thank you. One moment, please. We do have a question that came through from Don Safer. Your line is open.

Thank you, this is -- this MR. SAFER: is Don Safer in Nashville, Tennessee. And I wanted -- I've got, I guess, several questions. first one on that -- one of the last statements oil from power plants about the waste being We had a situation in Tennessee where recycled. a proposal to bring in waste oil there was accompany a waste processor in Oak Ridge to screen that oil. And the reality around that seemed to be that oil is a very difficult substance to monitor for radiation because of the viscosity of the oil and how hard it is to detect the radiation. piqued that just my interest. That's not necessarily my only question, but I wonder if you could answer that. Like how the oil was screened.

MR. SCHWARTZMAN: So, I can try. This is Adam Schwartzman. I will -- I will see if I -- this answers your question. So the request to the NRC, because the State of Tennessee is an agreement state, so they actually -- the oversight of the

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1	actual they have their own regulation. But the
2	request to the NRC was to determine whether this
3	process was actually acceptable under NRC
4	regulations.
5	And the request was basically their
6	proposal was that they were going to collect oil.
7	If it had a measurable quantity of radionuclides in
8	it they were going to dispose of it as low-level
9	waste. If it was evaluated and measured and did not
10	have an acceptable it was below detectable
11	levels, although we can't consider it clear I use
12	that word cautiously it would be allowed to be
13	distributed to a recycling facility. Go ahead.
14	MR. SUBER: This is this is Gregory
15	Suber. I but I do want to take a short minute to
16	make one point clear. There is no challenge in
17	evaluating the radioactivity of -
18	MR. SCHWARTZMAN: Correct.
19	(Simultaneous speaking.)
20	MR. SUBER: of quantity of oil.
21	Okay, so so there is no technical challenge.
22	MR. SCHWARTZMAN: Yes.
23	MR. SUBER: If you have oil, you can
24	determine what the radioactive content is.
25	MR. SCHWARTZMAN: As far as yes. All

right.

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Well and I -- I believe that MR. SAFER: proposal was actually going to send the oil that as deemed to be low enough levels of radiation to a major oil recycler for consumer goods. You know, for just whatever, whether automotive or -- so, I think that was the nature of it. But it's my understanding that that company that was -- had submitted the proposal is -- is no longer operating in Tennessee and that proposal was never actually -- it never actually happened in Tennessee.

MS. LOPAS: Okay, Don. Do you have any additional questions?

MR. SAFER: Yes. So I am sure all of you are quite familiar with Bulk Survey for Release and the other acronyms that are used for a similar disposal method that is -- is done by a general permit -- what you could call a general permit in Tennessee. And millions of pounds of materials have -- have gone into four or five Tennessee landfills under that program.

How does the proposal -- this -- and I am aware of the differences that the NRC has, so this doesn't really change the NRC's approach of a

case-by-case determination and it -- it still leaves

Tennessee -- I believe Tennessee is an outlier with

the only such program in the nation. I would like

you to comment to that. And I understand Tennessee

is an agreement state, but -- but is Tennessee the

only state that has a program like Bulk Survey for

Release?

MR. SUBER: Yes, Don. To my knowledge the Bulk Survey for Release program in Tennessee is unique. However, it has been evaluated through our IMPEP process and the Tennessee program has been found to be compatible with the NRC regulations. So we -- we have no issues with that program. In addition to Tennessee there are also other programs -- emerging programs in Texas and I believe maybe in Utah and Idaho.

So -- and that's a great point, because one of the things we want to do for -- with this document is put out some guidance that is clear and consistent that can be used nationally. So that people can at their -- so each agreement state or -- can look at their particular program and understand what the intent of the NRC is regarding 20.2002 and ensure that their program is consistent with the NRC program.

MR. SAFER: Well, thank you. One of the concerns it that because of the uniqueness of the Tennessee program we have been a magnet for millions of pounds of materials to go into the north and south Shelby County, Memphis landfills and the Middle Point landfill at Murfreesboro, which is not far from Nashville where I live. And the other two, Anderson County and Hawkins County.

And -- and you know, in cases such as Big Rock Point reactor, those materials which were - if they were screened properly and they were, you know, truly the level of radiation -- it -- it's kind of unnecessary for all that material to be shipped to Tennessee. There's a lot of transportation expense and everything else.

me that if the stuff is so low level in radiation, why is it not being disposed some place much closer instead of being shipped, in that case, you know, well over probably 1,000 miles or somewhere around 1,000 miles to Tennessee. And so the outlier status of Tennessee seems to be creating a -- an artificial attraction of this material to Tennessee that I think is not the original intention of how low-level waste -- and especially very low-level waste would -

- should be disposed.

MS. LOPAS: Okay, Don. I think this is -- you know, that's a pretty complex comment that you had. I think -- we hope that you submit that via the -- you know, the formal comments, you know, process on the docket so that's something that the NRC staff can look at and look into and address. Because it's not something that we can address right here over -- over the phone.

MR. SAFER: Okay.

MS. LOPAS: So -- does that sound good?

All right.

MR. SAFER: Well that's fine. I hope I can -- you know, I will try to find a time to submit those comments. Thank you.

MS. LOPAS: Okay. Before we go to our next phone comment, I have a couple questions that I want to read here from the webinar. So I have one question here. If reuse and recycle are acceptable, can reuse and recycle be taken into consideration for financial assurance? For example, pool, quote unquote, sterilization irradiator licenses were not allowed to take reuse and recycle into account. It had to assume all cobalt 60 millions of curies would be disposed of as rad. waste.

MR. SUBER: Okay, yes. The -- I am trying to understand -- this is Gregory Suber again.

I am trying to understand the question. But when you are talking about cobalt irradiators, we are not talking about very low-level waste.

Cobalt -- irradiators of that size would be either B or C waste and therefore would be totally excluded from -- from the process that we are addressing in this guidance document. I mean, so it may be appropriate to ask those questions maybe of NNSA, who are looking at recycling and reusing -- and reusing large irradiators. But the -- besides the quantities -- the radioactivity of those irradiators are way outside of the scope of the guidance document that we are revising.

MS. LOPAS: Excellent. And one more here. Can staff speak more about the clarification of, quote unquote, a few millirem?

MR. SUBER: Okay, well a few -- okay, well the -- this is Gregory Suber again. And the public dose standard is 100 millirem. And when the Commission revised the -- or sent out the -- the constraint about a few millirem, what we did is we made sure that these particular actions were a very small fraction of what the public dose limit is. So

by choosing a few millirem, which we generally define as the less than five millirem, we have chosen a value that was so low that there was a significant difference between these actions and what someone could be exposed to at the statutory limit, which is the dose standard of 100 millirem per year.

MR. GLADNEY: Gregory is correct, and just to kind of give you that -- again, information as far as the public dose limits in 10 CFR 20.1301 - and, sorry. I am Robert Gladney responding to that.

So just want to -- just kind of point out that the public dose limit he mentioned of 100 millirem is in 10 CFR 20.1301 and the NRC, for looking at this criterion, this is a fraction of the natural radiation dose, as Gregory mentioned, one percent, approximately, of that or less. And then a fraction of that annual dose limits. And then also there's no attaining of all objectives. So those are some of the reasons why, in addition to what he mentioned -- that we selected that few millirem criteria.

MR. SCHWARTZMAN: And this is Adam.

Just for clarification, that -- the -- that question

1 the reason why it is being added into the 2 document. 3 MR. GLADNEY: Yes. 4 MS. LOPAS: Okay. All right, Melinda, 5 do we have other questions on the phone? OPERATOR: Thank you. The next question 6 7 is from James Grice. Your line is open. MS. LOPAS: Hello. 8 MR. GRICE: Hello. Thank you. This is 9 10 James Grice from the State of Colorado. T had a question about how this relates to exemptions that 11 12 already exist within the regulations. For instance, 13 if we have a specific licensee who may have a process in which the resultant material, in terms of 14 15 concentration, is less than the exempt concentration 16 that we have in our -- in our regulations, would 17 that be -- would it be necessary, one, for there to 18 be a 20.2002 full review process on that if the 19 materials were that low? In other words, does -- is it -- especially in the cases of a decay in storage 20 21 situation, is it reasonable to use an exempt 22 concentration as a threshold rather than go through 23 a full 20.2002 look at it with a dose assessment, et 24 cetera, et cetera?

MS. LOPAS:

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Okay, so you are asking --

	guys are chilliking around the cable here.
2	MR. GLADNEY: I am trying to make sure I
3	understand yes, understand the question. This is
4	Robert Gladney. I mean, can you just kind of more -
5	- just kind of clarify the question itself?
6	MR. GRACE: Sure. If a specific
7	licensee is has a material that has a licensed
8	isotope within that material it's a waste
9	material they're decaying it in storage. They
10	survey it or and, or assay it and the material at
11	that point is below the exempt concentrations for
12	licensing, is that a reasonable kind of decision
13	point to allow that to be released as normal waste?
14	Or, you know, non-licensed, non-radioactive waste?
15	Or would you need to go through the whole process of
16	the 20.2002 kind of exemption?
17	MS. LOPAS: All right, hang on. We are
18	talking here.
19	MR. GRICE: Okay, no worries. I
20	appreciate the the thoughtfulness because it's a
21	it's a it's a question that I had been
22	thinking about a lot.
23	(Pause.)
24	MS. LOPAS: We are still here.
25	(Pause.)

1 MS. LOPAS: All right, we are going to 2 try to have Duncan try to answer -- Duncan White. 3 MR. GRICE: Hey, Duncan. Hey, Jim. 4 MR. WHITE: How are you doing? 5 (Laughter.) 6 MR. GRICE: 7 Good. MR. WHITE: I think the gist of your 8 question is -- what you propose is, you know, there 9 are specific ways to dispose of materials. And most 10 of the methods which I am talking about is under --11 12 know, under NRC regulations is 20.2000 13 there's several -- describes some regulatory methods that allow you to do that. That one that we're 14 15 talking about today is 2002. 16 MR. GRICE: Correct. 17 MR. WHITE: Something that is allowed, 18 like decayed storage, is another method. Again, 19 that's a -- that's allowed on a license. It's --20 you know, that's a -- it's a -- an allowed way to 21 dispose of materials because there's an evaluation 22 done of the material. It's a certain isotope, 23 certain half-life, survey done, another disposed --

under its new stack, you dispose it, makes the same

criteria.

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I don't think the allowing it to decay, assaying it allows something -- anything to decay to a certain level, comparing it to a table and releasing it -- I don't think that's -- that doesn't meet the regulatory requirements. Again, you would have to do some sort of evaluation. I mean, it would still have to be disposed of according to the regulations.

And, again, for the 20.2002 method may be an appropriate way to do that depending on, you depending on how much it decays, know the quantity, and stuff -- and that's -- that would be an allowed way of doing it. So if -- my answer is more of a regulatory answer in the sense that it's has to fit within the regulatory pathways of And you just can't compare to get -- a disposal. quantity on a table. It has to be some sort of -allowed to do it for a regulatory pathway, or you do an assessment on it as we do in the 20.2002 process. Does that make sense?

MR. GRICE: Yes, it does. I mean, I -so I think the answer is yes, you would have to look
at it in terms of a full-dose assessment and all
that. You couldn't just kind of say, well, it looks
like exempt material. And were it exempt in the

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1	first place, nobody would really have their eyes on
2	it anyways. But okay. Thank you.
3	MR. WHITE: Sure.
4	MS. LOPAS: Thanks, James. Melinda? Do
5	we have somebody up next?
6	OPERATOR: No further questions showing
7	at this time.
8	MS. LOPAS: Okay. I have a couple
9	questions here. One is from John Mitchell, who
10	John if you're listening, I am going to try to read
11	your question. I don't know if it's a comment. It
12	is a little unclear to me, so you might need to
13	resubmit this question. So John says based on the
14	question from Tennessee, the NRC was determining if
15	if the recycling of oil was okay, wasn't it in
16	Tennessee as an agreement state's role to evaluate
17	the numbers and acceptability of for recycling?
18	John, we might need to resubmit that.
19	MR. SCHWARTZMAN: No, I I think I can
20	answer that.
21	MS. LOPAS: You've got it? All right,
22	Adam is going to
23	(Simultaneous speaking.)
24	MR. SCHWARTZMAN: I am going to try and
25	this is Adam Schwartzman. I am going to try and

answer the question. If I am -- if I am answering 2 the wrong question, let us know. 3 Yes, the State of Tennessee -- it is an 4 agreement state and they have their own comparable 5 regulations. But they sent that proposal to us to 6 look at through the eyes of the NRC's regulations. 7 Because of potential concerns that this may precedent setting and that other states and other --8 companies in other - other states would 9 10 interested in doing that -- that form of recycling. 11 So they just sent it to us to have us look at it and 12 see if it would be acceptable through -- through our 13 regulations. Thank you, Adam. All right, MS. LOPAS: 14 15 I have another question here on the webinar. 16 licensee excavates some soil that has extremely low 17 levels of contamination, and they intend to keep the 18 soil in the protected area and just let grass over 19 it -- does it -- just let grass grow over it, does it require a 20.2002 exemption? 20 21 (Pause.) 22 We -- we might need some MS. LOPAS: 23 clarification on this one. I will type back to -or whoever. But -- Melinda, do we have anybody on 24

the line?

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1 OPERATOR: Thank you. Next question 2 from Steve Gattis. Your line is open. Good afternoon. 3 MR. GATTIS: 4 Steve Gattis with New York. I have a question on 5 the draft quidance. On page 27 it says 6 exemption for reuse or recycle cases that's expected be issued by the regulator of the licensee 7 dispositioning the material. 8 9 this case, the regulator of 10 agreement state receiving the material does not need to issue another exemption as the exemption issued 11 12 by the regulator would apply to all possessors of 13 the material. So are you saying that the agreement 14 state where this material may end up may not be involved in that decision? 15 16 (Pause.) 17 MS. LOPAS: We are talking, hang on. 18 (Pause.) 19 MS. LOPAS: We are still here, guys. 20 (Pause.) 21 MS. LOPAS: All right, we are back. 22 MR. SUBER: Great comment. 23 (Laughter.) 24 MR. SUBER: Okay, so we are going to 25 look at that and -- and we are going to clarify it

1	because I think, even in our discussion, we believe
2	that once they do the authorization that the other
3	entity should have the the exemption. So we are
4	going to go back, look at that and make sure that we
5	can come up with a consistent, defensible and legal
6	approach.
7	MR. GATTIS: Okay, thank you.
8	MR. SUBER: You're welcome.
9	MS. LOPAS: So just a reminder for folks
10	to press star one on their phone. Star one if you
11	want to ask a question on the phone. Melinda I have
12	a question or, hang on one second, Melinda, just
13	give me a second.
14	(Pause.)
15	MS. LOPAS: Hey Melinda, do you have
16	Steve do you know if you have a Steve Gary on
17	waiting to ask a question, or in queue?
18	OPERATOR: One moment, please.
19	MS. LOPAS: And Lisa Edwards, if you're
20	on the line, Steve is going to try to answer your
21	question.
22	OPERATOR: I do not. If you are on,
23	Steve, if you could press star zero at this time it
24	will open your line. Once again, star zero, Steve,
25	at this time. One moment, please.

(Pause.)

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MS. LOPAS: Hey, Melinda, I believe that Lisa Edwards who asked the question originally might be on the line. Can you see if Lisa is on the line?

OPERATOR: We do have Lisa. Lisa, your line is open.

MS. EDWARDS: Thank you. Hello, the question I was asking came from a utility person and they said, so when I looked at the quidance that was out there, my question really centers on whether I need to request an exemption. So as a utility, some soil licensed material was excavated. It had very, very low levels of activity in the soil. And so -in fact, those were low enough that you wouldn't even set up like a radioactive materials storage area for it.

So in deciding how to disposition it, rather than send it off site or request a 20.2002 exemption for -- for ultimate disposal offsite they said, well, why don't we just leave it onsite, inside the protected area -- so it's not going to walk away or go anywhere -- and, you know, perhaps it just sits there and grass grows over it? And that this would be something that would go in their 55 Golf File of area that had some radioactive

material, sort of like you would handle a spill and keep -- keep track of those.

And they wanted to know, if they're just moving it from location A inside of the protected area to location B, and they're not going to do anything else with it, do they need a 20.2002 exemption for that -- to do that? And it centers on the fact that if they just left it where it was -- the contamination levels are very low.

They could document that they had a spill and the activity there was extremely low and that they were not remediating it at this time -- they wouldn't have to have any type of exemption paperwork to do that. But by physically excavating it and moving it to another location, still inside the fence, they are wondering if they would need this exemption in order to do the physical move.

MS. LOPAS: Okay, Lisa, we hear you. Looking around the table.

MR. WHITE: Okay, I will give you a -this -- this is Duncan White. Answering the first
part of your question, if the material stays in
place and they just -- you just plant grass on it,
that would be -- that would be allowed. Again, they
would have to keep records of where the material is

because obviously when the license is -- whenever it is finally terminated they would have to address this and clean it up at that time, which may be -- may be years down the road. Very possible.

As for the matter of they move it from one part of the protected area to another part of the protected area, again, we would have to look at the particular circumstances with regard to what they -- what they intend to do with it. And I will give you a couple examples. For example, they want to move it from one part to another part with the intent of never going back and leaving it -- you know, just leaving it there and never doing anything more with it, that may be construed 2002 disposal, and we may have to evaluate that.

If their plan is to move it from point A to point B and let's store it there to be addressed later on, they -- they may not need a 2002. But we would have to look at the particular circumstances with that when we -- when we evaluate it. So hopefully that answers your question.

MS. EDWARDS: Yes, I think it does. Basically you're saying to consult you and get an opinion on whether it is required or not.

MR. WHITE: Always a good idea.

MS. LOPAS: All right, thank you, Lisa.

Hey, Melinda, do we have anybody else on the line?

OPERATOR: Thank you, we do have Steve

Garry. Your line is open, sir.

MS. LOPAS: There he is, Steve.

MR. GARRY: Okay. Yes, great. Yes, this is Steve Garry from NRR. This question has come up before. We have taken it basically to the Commission with the question related to remediation -- where the licensees are required to promptly remove any contamination. And after much deliberation the Commission recognized that removal of the requirements -- to remove soil that was contaminated immediately or promptly after a spill or a leak, may not be a safe alternative because of the underground cabling, wiring and so forth -- safety-related structures underneath the nuclear power plant.

The industry has put together a voluntary initiative to look at when we need to remediate soil. But the original question was could they put grass over the contaminated soil and leave it? And the answer to that is yes, they can, but they need to identify that contamination as part of their radiological surveys and keep a record of

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1	where that radioactive material is, and put it in
2	your decommissioning files. Because at the time of
3	decommissioning, that will be reevaluated. And that
4	way they will have a record of where it is and what
5	it is and how much it is so that it can be promptly
6	I mean, properly evaluated and as part of the
7	site decommissioning and site release it has to be
8	accounted for.
9	MS. LOPAS: Okay, thank you Steve.
10	MR. GARRY: But they can but they can
11	but the key point is that they identify it and
12	they put it in their records system so that we know
13	where it is and we know that it has to be
14	reevaluated at the time of decommissioning.
15	MR. WHITE: Steve, this is Duncan. Is
16	the licensee required to notify the NRC this is
17	happening?
18	MR. GARRY: No. But they are required
19	to keep records that get inspected by the inspectors
20	when they do their routine inspections.
21	MR. WHITE: Yes, sir.
22	MS. LOPAS: Okay. Thank you, Steve.
23	All right, to ask a question or make a comment, go
24	ahead and press star 1 on your phone, or you can
25	submit a question by the webinar software. Melinda,

1	is there anybody else on the line?
2	OPERATOR: Next question is from Betsy
3	Ansel. Your line is open.
4	MS. LOPAS: Hello.
5	MS. ANSEL: Hello. Thank you. My
6	question is very similar to Lisa Edwards and the one
7	Steve Garry just responded to. So I guess I am
8	hearing that it's if the material will be
9	evaluated at the time of decommissioning and the
LO	material is likely to be less than the
L1	decommissioning criteria whatever that happens to
L2	be, whether it is 25 or 10 or some number less than
L3	that then it can be left in place with good
L4	documentation? Or, it can be perhaps moved to
L5	another part of your site with good documentation.
L6	It it am I correct in hearing that?
L7	(Pause.)
L8	MS. LOPAS: Yes, it could be left in
L9	place with good documentation. And clarification on
20	moving it?
21	MR. WHITE: Yes. And moving it
22	Duncan White again. As Mr. Garry just pointed out a
23	couple minutes ago, he made very clear that they
24	have to be surveyed to keep record from their
25	records we will track you know, track all of it -

1	- information regarding the material.
2	MS. ANSEL: Okay, so will that
3	clarification be available to us in this procedure?
4	MR. WHITE: No, this
5	MS. LOPAS: All right, hang on one
6	second.
7	(Pause.)
8	MR. SUBER: Okay, yes. This is Gregory
9	Suber again. Yes, that no, the clarification
10	won't be made in this guidance document. That's
11	outside the scope of this disposal 20.2002
12	disposal in that it has more to do with proper
13	remediation of soil and contamination at a at a
14	licensed facility. So it is not going to be covered
15	in 20.2002.
16	MS. ANSEL: Okay, I was taking it to
17	mean when do you absolutely have to apply for
18	20.2002. To me there's some gray area in there.
19	Because they're as your guidance document says on
20	page 7 it says such as burial on a land a
21	licensee's site.
22	MS. LOPAS: Okay.
23	MR. SUBER: So like I said with the
24	this is Gregory Suber again. How do you define
25	burial on a licensee site? Burial on a licensee

1	site is is not the same as leaving something in
2	place. Right? So if you are burying it on a
3	licensee site if you are taking it and you are
4	disposing of it on site, then that will require a
5	20.2002. If you're leaving it in place, then you
6	are outside the scope of this particular document.
7	Is that not clear?
8	MS. LOPAS: Betsy, we might this
9	might be a good comment to submit on the document so
10	you can, you know, spell out the exact, you know,
11	situation you are talking about and where the NRC
12	may or may not need to clarify their regulations.
13	And maybe in our response to you we can then point
14	you to where and the proper mediation reg. You know
15	what you're talking about. Does that sound good?
16	MS. ANSEL: Yes, I will do that. I will
17	write it out. You know, because any of these burial
18	sites onsite on a licensee site would still have
19	to be considered at the time of of license
20	termination. And that's clear in in whatever, 14
21	NUREG 14-27. Is it?
22	MR. SUBER: 14-02?
23	MS. ANSEL: I am not I am not getting
24	the number right on.
25	MR. SUBER: So this is Gregory Suber

1	again. So when I asked was that not clear in the
2	guidance document, what I meant to say is thank you,
3	that's a very good comment.
4	(Laughter.)
5	MR. SUBER: If you would submit that
6	formally so that we can address it in the guidance
7	document.
8	MS. ANSEL: Okay, I will do that. All
9	right, thank you.
10	MS. LOPAS: Thank you, Betsy. Okay
11	press start one if you have any questions.
12	(Pause.)
13	MS. LOPAS: All right, Melinda, is there
14	anybody else on the line?
15	OPERATOR: Thank you, currently two
16	questions showing. With the next one is from Dan
17	Shrum. Your line is open.
18	MS. LOPAS: Hello, Dan.
19	MR. SHRUM: Thank you. Sorry for the
20	background noise. I have got the same comment that
21	was just made. So that grade is not it is not
22	really clear, but it is stated. On page 27 it
23	states for onsite disposal, not exemption is needed
24	because it will remain under the existing license.

When the license has been terminated the dose

1	associated with da, da, da, da will be
2	evaluated at that time. And then on page seven
3	there's a little discussion about burial and
4	disposal. And it gives the impression that you may
5	need a 20.2002 at that time. So maybe a little plot
6	going into that would be appreciated. Thanks.
7	MS. LOPAS: Okay. That's a good
8	comment, thank you. All right, Melinda, who do we
9	have next?
10	OPERATOR: Next question from Lisa
11	Edwards. Your line is open.
12	MS. EDWARDS: Thank you, but mine has
13	already been covered in the previous comments and
14	questions.
15	MS. LOPAS: Excellent, all right. All
16	right, reminder to press start one or submit a
17	question through the webinar. Melinda, just let us
18	know when you have somebody on the line.
19	(Pause.)
20	MS. LOPAS: All right, everybody.
21	Melinda, we have anybody else on the line?
22	OPERATOR: Showing no questions at this
23	time.
24	MS. LOPAS: Last call for questions,
25	then at least, for this forum. I do want

everybody to remember that, you know, comments we
need comments officially submitted on the docket.
You can do that by regulations.gov, or you can do
that by mail. I left the slide up here that shows
you, you know, how you can submit comments
electronically. And it provides Robert's contact
information as well. So if you have any questions
about submitting those comments, it's please
don't hesitate to contact him. The I see one
more question here, but I just want to finish my
thought here. You know, they are due by the 18th of
December.
I will note that we will send out a link
to these slides via you'll get like a a thank
you message from GoToWebinar. I will ensure that
that message includes a link, so that you guys can
access these slides online. So I have one question
here. This says how does this guidance relate to
30.70, Schedule A, Exempt Concentrations?
(Pause.)
MR. GLADNEY: It doesn't.
(Laughter.)
MR. GLADNEY: Robert Gladney this is
Robert Gladney. It doesn't.
MS. LOPAS: It does not relate to 30.70,

1	Schedule A exemptions Exempt Concentration. So
2	hopefully that answer will suffice, Mark. All
3	right, any other questions? Melinda, anybody else
4	on the line?
5	OPERATOR: We do have one question from
6	Larry Miller. Your line is open, sir.
7	MS. LOPAS: Hello, Larry.
8	MR. MILLER: Hello. I have a question
9	regarding the does the draft guidance address
LO	background radiation such as caesium-137 that's
L1	produced by nuclear weapons testing?
L2	(Pause.)
L3	MR. MILLER: This is with regards to,
L4	you know, the release transfer or onsite disposal of
L5	the soil and sediment.
L6	MR. WHITE: This is Duncan White. The -
L7	- it does not. If it is naturally occurring
L8	material such as fallout because it's not
L9	regulated, therefore the requirements from 20.2002
20	do not apply.
21	MR. MILLER: I understand that it
22	doesn't even apply. Thank you.
23	MS. LOPAS: Thank you. Melinda, anybody
24	else on the line?
25	OPERATOR: No further questions.

MS. LOPAS: Okay. I think with that I am going to conclude the webinar. So, thank you all very much for your participation and be on the lookout for an email from us with the slides. And make sure to get your comments in. Thank you all. Good afternoon.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 2:00 p.m.)

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