

# The National Mining Association's Generic Environmental Report for In Situ Uranium Recovery Facilities

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# Introduction

- The Uranium Recovery Industry Has Estimated That as Many as 26 License/License Amendment Applications Will Be Submitted by the End of 2009 for:
  - New Uranium Recovery Projects (Conventional/In Situ Recovery (ISR);
  - Construction/Operation of New Facilities at Licensed Sites;
  - Project Restarts & Expansions

# Introduction

- A Majority of These Newly Proposed & Submitted License/License Amendment Applications Will Involve ISR Facilities:

- Crowe Butte (Nebraska, Submitted);
- Energy Metals/Uranium One (Wyoming, Submitted);
- Ur-Energy (Wyoming, Submitted);
- Uranerz (Wyoming, Submitted)
- COGEMA (Restart Christensen Ranch/Wyoming, Submitted);
- Uranium Energy (Texas, Submitted)

# New Projects (List Not Exhaustive)

- Pending ISR Projects:

- Powertech Uranium (Dewey Burdock, South Dakota);
- Powertech Uranium (Centennial, Colorado);
- Energy Metals/Uranium One (Antelope, Wyoming);
- Uranium Resources, Inc. (Ambrosia Lake/New Mexico/Resin Stripping);

- Proposed ISR Projects:

- Powertech (Dewey Terrace, Aladdin/Wyoming);
- Energy Metals/Uranium One (Ludeman, Allemand-Ross/Wyoming)
- Strathmore Minerals (Reno Creek/Wyoming)
- Ur-Energy (Lost Creek/Wyoming (Expansion))
- Kennecott Uranium Company (Sweetwater/Wyoming/Resin Stripping/Elution)

# Expeditious Review of Applications

- NRC Has Anticipated and Attempted to Prepare for the Resurgence of Primary Uranium Production in the United States By:
  - Hiring Additional Technical Staff;
  - Instituting New Procedures for License Applications (i.e., Notice of Intent (NOI) Letters);
  - Instituting New Administrative Hearing Procedures (New 10 CFR Part 2 Procedures);
  - Preparing Rulemaking for ISR Facilities Clarifying & Modifying 10 CFR Part 40, Appendix A Criteria Regarding Groundwater Restoration;
  - *Preparing New Generic Environmental Impact Statement for ISR Facilities (ISR GEIS)*

# ISR GEIS Proposal

- NRC Staff Has Proposed to Expedite Review of ISR License/License Amendment Applications by:
  - Creating a Draft Generic EIS (DGEIS) Specifically Tailored to ISR Projects;
  - Engaging Industry, Agencies, Members of the Public, and Public Organizations in the Scoping and Notice-and-Comment Process;
  - Preparing and Publishing a Final GEIS (FGEIS) From Which Site-Specific Environmental Assessments (EAs) or Supplemental EISs May Be “Tiered”

# NRC Proposed Timetable for ISR GEIS

- Scoping Comment Period Terminated on November 30, 2007
- DGEIS to be Issued for Public Comment April/May 2008;
- Time Allotted for Public Comment and Other Interested Stakeholder Input (e.g., Public Meetings);
- FGEIS to be Issued January/February, 2009

# ISR GEIS Proposal: Industry Response

- In Response to NRC's Request for Scoping Comments, NMA Has Prepared and Submitted:
  - Scoping Comments Addressing Issues of Concern to Industry, NRC/Agreement States, and Interested Stakeholders;
  - Detailed Generic Environmental Report (GER);
  - Appendices
- NMA's Ultimate Goal: To Assist in the Development of a Final ISR GEIS Which Will Provide NRC, Agreement States, Industry Members, and Members of the Public with A SINGLE RESOURCE Wherein Detailed Information Regarding Generic ISR Agency/Industry Regulatory Experience & Results Can Be Found to Allow More Focus on Site-Specific Issues in Agency Regulatory Reviews



# Industry GER: Preparers & Contributors

- NMA Issued an Invitation for Bids (IFB) to Companies to Prepare the GER & the Project Was Completed By:
  - National Mining Association
  - Tetra Tech, Inc.;
  - SENES Consultants, Ltd.;
  - Petrotek Engineering Corporation;
  - Straughan Environmental Services, Inc.;
  - Thompson & Simmons, PLLC

# Industry GER: Preparers & Contributors

- NMA Member Companies Were Intimately Involved in the Preparation of the GER:

- Crowe Butte Resources, Inc., a Cameco Company
- Denison Mines (USA) Corporation;
- Energy Metals Corporation, Uranium One Americas;
- Kennecott Uranium Company, a Rio Tinto Company;
- Mestena Uranium, LLC;
- National Mining Association;
- Power Resources, Inc., a Cameco Company;
- Powertech Uranium Corporation;
- Strathmore Minerals Corp.;
- Ur-Energy;
- Uranium Energy Corporation;
- Uranium Resources, Inc.

# Basic Form of the GER

- NMA's GER Takes the Form of a Hybrid Environmental Report and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Based on NRC Guidance (NUREG-1748):
  - Scoping Comments;
  - Preamble (Detailed Uranium Recovery Regulatory Regime Historical Development);
  - The Proposed Action;
  - Alternatives;
  - Description of the Affected Environment;
  - Potential Impacts of Proposed Action & Alternatives;
  - Mitigation Measures

# Scoping Comments: Highlights

- ISR Site Development is Frequently Misunderstood:
  - Iterative, Phased Site Development:
    - Preliminary Site Characterization:
      - Surface & Subsurface Geological/Geochemical Conditions
    - Detailed Site Characterization:
      - Baseline Surface & Subsurface Conditions
      - Development of Upper Control Limits (UCLs);
      - Pump Tests;
      - Well-Field Installation
    - Operations;
    - Site Reclamation & Groundwater Restoration
  - This Development Process Results in Sequential Well-Field Development, Operation, and Restoration;

# Scoping Comments: Highlights

- The Proposed ISR GEIS *DOES NOT* Obviate the Need for Site-Specific Assessments:
  - NRC Regulations (10 CFR Part 51) Expressly Require Site-Specific Assessment Even With the Benefit of a GEIS;
  - Site-Specific EAs or Supplemental EISs Are Available for Use

# Scoping Comments: Highlights

- Proposed “Tiering” of Site-Specific EAs from the ISR GEIS is a Common Practice:
  - Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Contemplate “Tiering” (40 CFR § 1508.28, (Defines *Tiering*);
  - NRC Regulations Also Recognize “Tiering” (10 CFR § 51.10(a) & NUREG-1748, Section 1.6.2);
- Licensing/Permitting of ISR Projects Involves a Stringent, Three-Layer Program Enforced by Two Federal Agencies (or State-Delegated Equivalents):
  - NRC/Agreement State License (Authorizes the Recovery Possession and Disposition of Source Material Uranium);
  - EPA/Delegated State Underground Injection Control Permit (Authorizes the Injection of Lixiviant (Oxygen Etc.) Into Underground Ore Body);
  - EPA Aquifer Exemption (Certifies That Water in Permit Area Cannot Now Nor Ever in the Future Serve as a Public Drinking Water Source)

# Preamble: Highlights

- NRC/Agreement State Authority Over Source Material Recovery Originates From Federal Statute:
  - Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (AEA);
  - AEA Amendments in Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978 (UMTRCA);
  - 2000 Commission Decision on ISR Projects
- Uranium Recovery Regulatory Program Has Evolved Over a Thirty-Plus Year Period:
  - 10 CFR Part 40 & Appendix A Criteria (Uranium Milling Facilities);
  - 10 CFR Part 20 (Radiation Protection);
  - 10 CFR Part 51 (NEPA)

# Preamble: Highlights

- ISR Projects Are Regulated By NRC Using License Conditions Based on 10 CFR Part 40 Regulations, Appendix A Criteria, and Applicable Guidance Including:
  - NUREG-1569 (ISR Standard Review Plan);
  - NUREG-1748 (Environmental Report Guidance);
  - Regulatory Guides 4.14 (Radiological Monitoring) & 8.31 (Occupational Protection);
- Past and Future Items Have Shaped or Will Shape Future ISR Regulation:
  - Hydro Resources, Inc. Litigation;
  - ISR Rulemaking;
  - Concurrent Jurisdiction Decision (SRM-SECY-99-027);
  - Alternate Feed Policy



# The Proposed Action: Highlights

- ISR Companies are Required to Submit Applications to NRC Under the AEA. NRC May:
  - Approve;
  - Approve with Conditions; or
  - Deny
- The GER's Purpose is to Provide a Programmatic Compilation and Analyses of All ISR Issues Based on Over Thirty Years of Research, Development, Operations, and Reclamation/Restoration;
- NMA Recommends the Use of Standard "Tiering" Checklists as a Tool to Assist in the Evaluation of Applications:
  - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Currently Uses Such Checklists;
  - GER Provides Sample BLM Checklist Cross-Referenced with NRC Guidance

# Alternatives: Highlights

- Alternatives Were Formulated Based on Previous EIS Experience and Other Uranium Recovery Methods:
  - The Proposed Action;
  - No-Action;
  - Conventional Uranium Recovery (Underground & Surface Mining/Conventional Milling & Heap Leaching);
  - Byproduct/Sidestream Recovery

# Alternatives: Highlights

- GER Provides a Generic Overview of the Entire ISR Process Lifecycle from Exploration/Site Characterization to Operations to Groundwater Restoration & Surface Reclamation:
  - Overview;
  - Site and Facility Infrastructure;
  - Instrumentation & Control;
  - Uranium Recovery from ISR-Amenable Underground Ore Bodies;
  - Waste Management

# Description of Model ISR Region:

## Highlights

- The GER Lays the Foundation for Its Analysis Based on the Use of a Model Region:
  - Similar to the Approach Used in NUREG-0706 (1980 GEIS);
  - Focuses on Well-Understood Characteristics of Traditional Regions Where ISR Amenable Deposits are Located:
    - South Texas;
    - Great Divide/Powder River Basin;
    - New Mexico/”Four Corners” Area;

# Description of Model ISR Region:

## Highlights

- The GER Utilized NRC EIS/Environmental Report Guidance to Develop the Model Region Description:
  - Land Use;
  - Transportation;
  - Geology & Soils;
  - Water Resources & Hydrology;
  - Ecology;
  - Meteorology & Climatology, Air Quality & Noise;
  - Historic & Cultural Resources;
  - Visual & Scenic Resources;
  - Socioeconomics;
  - Environmental Justice

# Description of Model ISR Region: Highlights

- Important Notes from the Model Region Description:
  - Analyses of Model Region Characteristics Demonstrate that Surface Conditions are Substantially Similar:
    - Surface Lands Typically Consist of Rangeland (50-60 Percent);
    - Well-Fields Utilize Similar Equipment on the Surface;
    - Central Processing Plants Utilize Similar Technology;
    - Waste Management Procedures are Standardized

# Description of Model ISR Region:

## Highlights

- Important Notes from Model Region Description:
  - Analyses of Model Region Characteristics Demonstrate that Subsurface Hydrologic and Geochemical Conditions are Substantially Similar:
    - Regional Redox Front & Geochemical “Trap;”
    - Generally, Some Confining Layers Above and Below the More Porous Sands Through Which Uranium-Bearing Groundwater Flows;
    - Natural Reducing Processes in Recovery Zone Created and Still Create Roll-Front Uranium Deposits;
    - Recovery Zone Water Cannot Ever Be Used as Public Drinking Water Source But Can Be Restored to Prior Class of Use;

**NOTE: IF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT MODEL SITES WERE NOT SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR, THEN THEY MAY NOT CONTAIN SIMILAR URANIUM DEPOSITS AMENABLE TO THE ISR PROCESS**

# Potential Environmental Impact Assessment: Highlights

- The GER Assesses All Potential Environmental Impacts Under Model Region Description Headers;
- NRC's Evaluation of ISR Projects Evolved Over Time:
  - Prior to the Mid-1980s, NRC Conducted Site-Specific EISs for ISR Projects;
  - In the Mid-1980s, Environmental Reviews Shifted to Site-Specific EAs Likely Due to Minimal Potential Impacts;
  - Post-2000, NRC Staff Interprets 10 CFR Part 51 to Mandate Site-Specific EISs for ISR Projects



# Potential Environmental Impact Assessment: Highlights

- Land Use Impacts:
  - Liquid Waste Disposal Impacts:
    - Mud Pits;
    - Process Pad;
    - Deep-Well Injection;
    - Evaporation & Retention Ponds;
    - Surface Discharge & Land Application
  - Solid Waste Disposal Impacts:
    - On-Site Non-AEA Solid Waste Burial;
    - Off-Site of Non-AEA Solid Wastes & 11e.(2) Byproduct Material Disposal

# Potential Environmental Impact Assessment: Highlights

- Transportation Impacts:
  - Temporary Roadway Impacts;
  - Vehicle Accidents;
  - NRC Has Conducted Multiple Transportation-Related Assessments:
    - 1980 GEIS;
    - NUREG-0535;
    - NUREG-0170;
    - NUREG-1508

# Potential Environmental Impact Assessment: Highlights

- Geology & Soil Impacts:
  - Construction Activities:
    - Well-Fields and Associated Piping;
    - Uranium Processing Facilities
  - Operations:
    - Active Well-Field Operations
    - Uranium Processing

# Potential Environmental Impact Assessment: Highlights

- Water Resource Impacts:
  - Surface and Groundwater:
    - Surface Discharges;
    - Groundwater Consumption;
    - Groundwater Quality:
      - Excursions;
      - Accidents (e.g., Surface Spills/Leaks);
      - Restoration

# Potential Environmental Impact Assessment: Highlights

- Public & Occupational Health Impacts:
  - Non-Radiological Impacts:
    - Construction;
    - Operations
  - Radiological Impacts:
    - Construction;
    - Operations:
      - Yellowcake Drying & Packaging Facilities

# Mitigation Measures: Highlights

- The GER Emphasized the Critical Nature of Mitigation Measures for ISR Projects With a Focus on:
  - Groundwater Mitigation;
  - Airborne Emissions Mitigation;
  - Radiological Dose Mitigation

# Mitigation Measures: Highlights

- The GER Places Particular Emphasis on Groundwater Mitigation:
  - Natural Geologic, Hydrologic, and Geochemical Conditions:
    - Regional Aquifer Conditions: Redox Front;
    - Overlying & Underlying Confinement;
    - Regional/Local Groundwater Travel Times;
    - Natural Attenuation

# Mitigation Measures: Highlights

- Additional Groundwater Mitigation:
  - Measures Inherent in the ISR Process Now Routinely Reflected in Mandatory NRC-Imposed License Conditions:
    - Develop Detailed Baseline Water Quality Parameters on a Well-by-Well and Well-Field-by-Well-Field Basis
    - Develop UCLs Based on Most Mobile Constituents to Provide “Early Warning” of Excursions;
    - Well Construction & Mechanical Integrity Testing (MIT);
    - Pump Tests to Determine Confinement;
    - Well-Field Balance and Process “Bleed” to Control Radial Groundwater Flow Into and Within Recovery Zone;
    - Monitor Wells Around the Recovery Zone to Monitor Excursions



# Mitigation Measures: Highlights

- Additional Groundwater Mitigation:
  - NRC & EPA Regulatory Requirements:
    - NRC-Mandated Groundwater Restoration Can Utilize:
      - Active Groundwater Sweep;
      - Reverse Osmosis and Re-Injection of Ion-Filtrated Water;
      - Brine Concentration to Minimize Resulting Wastes;
      - Bioremediation
    - NRC Financial Assurance & Restoration Action Plans:
      - Mandated by the Commission in HRI Litigation
    - EPA Area of Review & Post-Restoration Excursion Remediation:
      - Area of Review: 40 CFR § 146.6
      - Post-Restoration Excursion Remediation: 40 CFR § 146.7

# Mitigation Measures: Highlights

- Important Notes from Assessment of Potential Groundwater Impacts:
  - Natural Conditions Dictate the Formation of Roll-Front Uranium Deposits and Assist in Future Restoration of Recovery Zone Aquifer;
  - Protection of Groundwater Resources Subject to Multi-Layered ISR Control Techniques Reflected in Mandatory NRC License Conditions;
  - Excursions Must Be Immediately Addressed and Redressed Under Current Regulatory Program or Operations Must Cease;
  - Financial Assurance is Strictly Imposed to Ensure that Groundwater is Restored in Compliance With Regulatory Requirements

# Mitigation Measures: Highlights

- The GER Also Emphasizes Mitigation Measures Regarding:
  - Potential Airborne Emission Impacts:
    - Drilling & Construction Emissions
    - Process Emissions & Spills
  - Potential Radiological Dose Impacts:
    - NRC Regulatory Dose Limits;
    - On-Site Surface Reclamation;
    - Decontamination and/or Off-Site Disposition;
    - Survey Methods

# Mitigation Measures: Highlights

- Potential Airborne Emissions Impacts:

- Drilling & Construction Emissions:

- Best Management Practices for Dust Suppression;
    - Properly Maintained Equipment

- Process Emissions & Spills:

- Exhaust Gases;

- Yellowcake Particulate Emissions:

- Dryer Mechanisms Designed With Fugitive Dust Control Aspects (Vacuum & Atmospheric Dryers)

- Process Leaks or Spills:

- Radiological;
      - Non-Radiological

# Mitigation Measures: Highlights

- Potential Radiological Dose Impacts:
  - NRC Regulatory Dose Limits:
    - 10 CFR Part 20 Public & Occupational Dose Limits (Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE))
  - Operational Waste Management:
    - 11e.(2) Byproduct Material Disposed of:
      - Deep-Well Injection
      - Off-Site Disposal at Licensed 11e.(2) Disposal Facility
  - Decontamination and/or Off-Site Disposition:
    - Dismantling and Removal of On-Site Structures in Compliance with 10 CFR § 40.42 Requirements and Applicable Guidance
    - Materials Decontaminated for “Free Release” May Be Removed and Sold or Disposed
  - Survey Methods:
    - Site Survey Methods Must Be In Compliance With NUREG-1575 and Applicable Appendix A Benchmark Dose

# Mitigation Measures: Highlights

- Important Notes From Assessment of Airborne Emission and Radiological Impacts:
  - Active ISR Operations Are Not Considered to Pose Significant Radiological Dose Risks to Members of the Public or Workers:
    - Conventional Mill Studies Show Dose to Workers Are On the Same Order of Magnitude as Annual Average United States Background Dose;
    - Conventional Mill Studies Show No Impact to Nearby Populations and ISR Facility Dose Contribution is Orders of Magnitude Less
  - NRC Regulations Impose Stringent Radiological Dose Limits & ALARA Requirements;
  - Financial Assurance is Strictly Imposed to Mandate Complete Site Surface Reclamation to Ensure Potential Dose is Within Regulatory Limits

# Summary of NMA GER

- NMA Created Its GER to:
  - Provide NRC, Its Agreement States, Members of the Uranium Recovery Industry, and Interested Stakeholders With a Resource Assisting in the Development of the ISR GEIS;
  - Assist NRC & Agreement States a Means By Which Cumbersome Reviews of Generic Issues by Providing Historical Data and Analyses;
  - Provide NRC & Agreement States With A Resource to Focus Regulatory Reviews on Site-Specific Issues

# Conclusions

- The Preparation of the ISR GEIS is an Important Step Towards an Efficient Licensing Process;
- Industry Has Considerable Experience & Expertise That Has Been Presented in Its Scoping Comments & GER;
- NRC Should Consider the Information in the GER & in the Draft ISR GEIS When Evaluating Applications That Have Already Been Submitted