

Uranium Mining TENORM Report and More

Loren Setlow

U.S. EPA

Office of Radiation and Indoor Air (6608J)

Washington, DC 20460

2005 NMA/NRC Uranium
Recovery Workshop



Uranium Mining TENORM Report

- Report is follow-up and update to previous EPA reports on uranium mining, and uranium mining wastes but focusing on TENORM wastes and risks
- EPA meetings with its Science Advisory Board in 2001 affirmed general content of new report, SAB recommended coverage of all industry sector activities regardless of agency authorities



Previous EPA Reports

- **1983 (ORIA) -- Report to Congress on the Potential Health and Environmental Hazards of Uranium Mine Wastes**
- **1985 (OSW) -- Report to Congress on Wastes from the Extraction and Beneficiation of Metallic Ores, Phosphate Rock, Asbestos, Overburden from Uranium Mining, and Oil Shale**
- **1993/1994 (ORIA) -- Draft Diffuse NORM Risk Assessment and Waste Characterization. SAB review**
- **1995 (OSW)--Extraction and Beneficiation of Ores and Minerals: Uranium**

Volume I

- Provides overview of U.S. uranium mining history, mining methods, wastes generated including physical and chemical characteristics, waste volumes, reclamation methods
- Peer and outside reviews of draft report, fall 2004
- Final release planned soon – Volume I
 - **Will include statutory and regulatory responsibility appendix-clarifications on agency oversights**
 - **Plus other revisions based on comments received**

Volume I

- Overburden radium-226 ranges:
 - 58 samples from 17 mines,
 - 69% > 5 pCi/g and
 - 50% > 20 pCi/g (EPA 1985)
- Values >20 pCi/g unusual, protore 30–600 pCi/g (Otton-USGS 1998)
- White King 53 pCi/g in near surface overburden while Lucky Lass sample had only 2 pCi/g (Weston 1997)



Volume I

- Estimated overburden produced by surface and underground mining ~4000 producers (Otton – USGS 1998 for EPA)
- These estimates may be low considering the numbers of sites identified by the EPA GIS effort
- Surface mining produced 45 times more overburden than underground mines

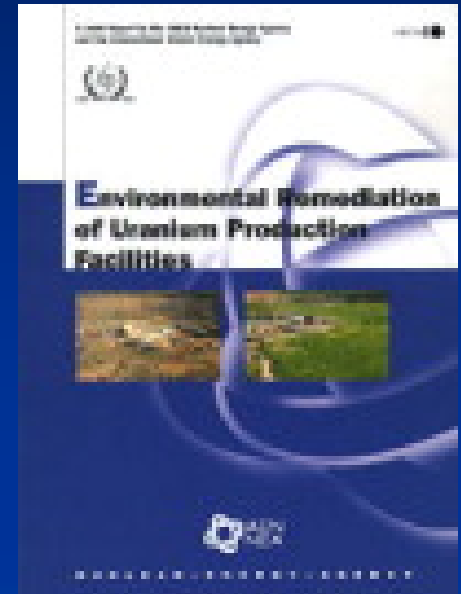
MINING METHOD	ESTIMATED OVERBURDEN PRODUCED (MT)		
	LOW ESTIMATE	HIGH ESTIMATE	AVERAGE
Surface Mining	1,000,000,000	8,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
Underground Mining	5,000,000	100,000,000	67,000,000

Volume I

- DOE 2000 study of costs of remediating 21 uranium mines
 - Reclamation costs ranged from \$0.24/MT of ore produced and \$2,337/hectare of disturbance, to \$33.33/MT of ore and \$269,531/hectare of disturbance
 - Average total estimated reclamation cost was \$13.9 million per mine -- Differences based on mine size, accounting methods

Volume I

- DOE 21 mine sites studied:
 - 96.9 million MT ore, 114,803 MT of uranium
 - Lowest cost of closure, \$/lb uranium yellowcake: \$0.18
 - Highest cost of closure, \$/lb uranium yellowcake: \$23.74
 - Cost data developed for 2002 IAEA/NEA report



Volume II

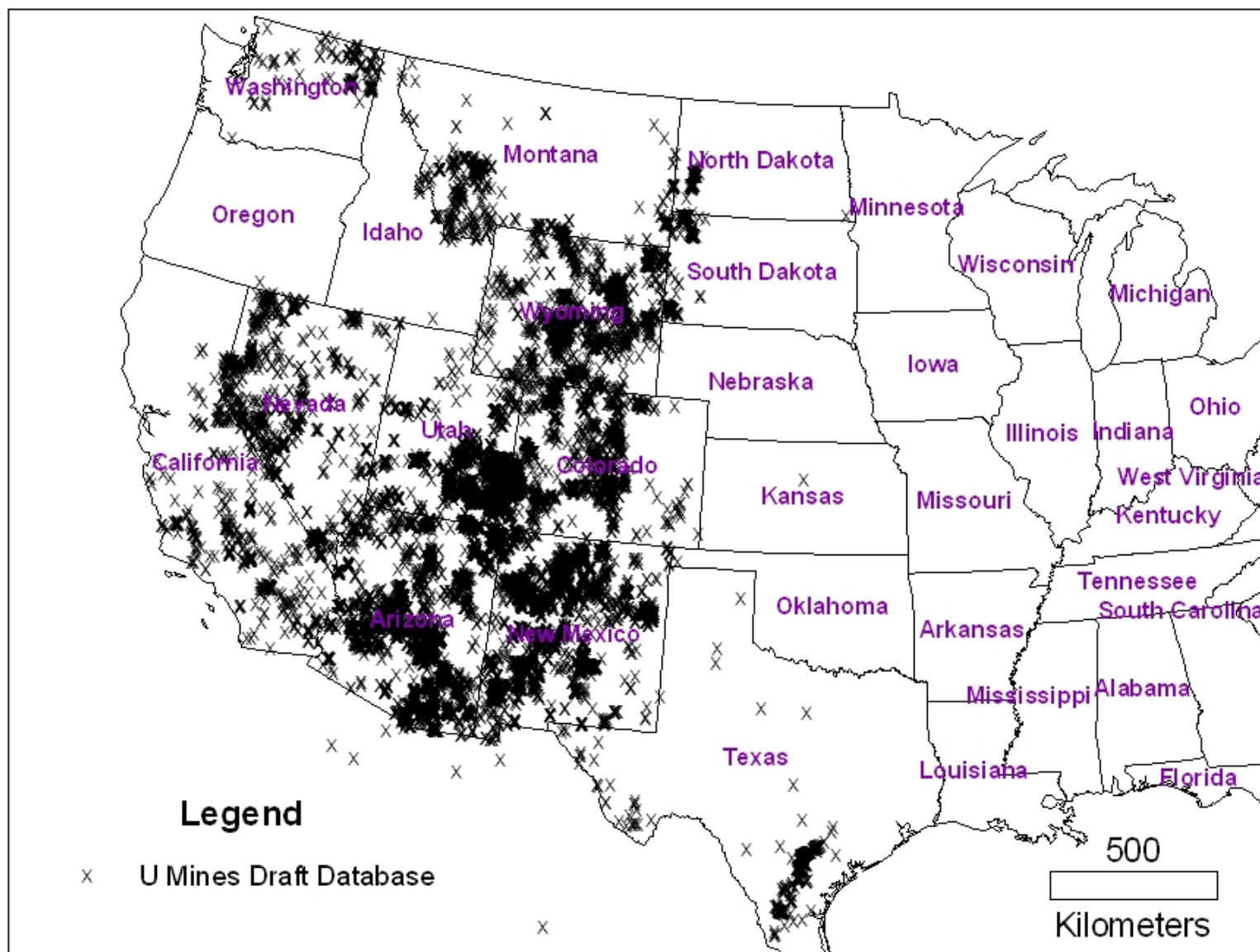
- Results and analyses derived from EPA's uranium mining geographic information system (GIS) database
- Generalized risk assessments (cancer risk) from exposures to TENORM wastes from abandoned uranium mines
- Review of cancer risks associated with other aspects of uranium mines as reported in previous EPA and other studies

Volume II

- Regional GIS co-operation project, covers 14 western states; approximately 15,000 mines with uranium records in combined data bases
- Provides spatial co-location information for use in evaluating most likely stakeholder populations and exposure situations to uranium mining TENORM
- EPA field studies, GIS analyses, EPA SAB recommendations determined most likely exposure situations for modeling general exposure risk

US Locations of Mines With Uranium

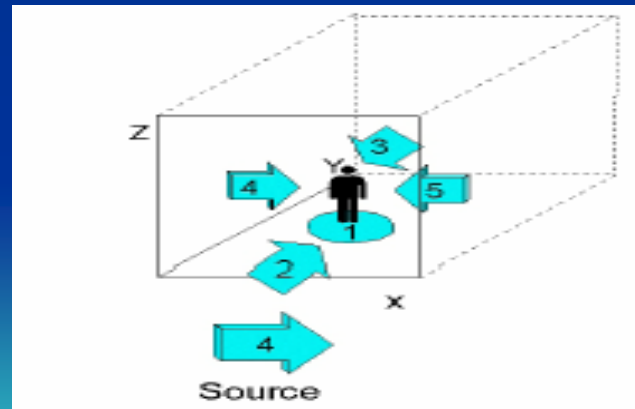
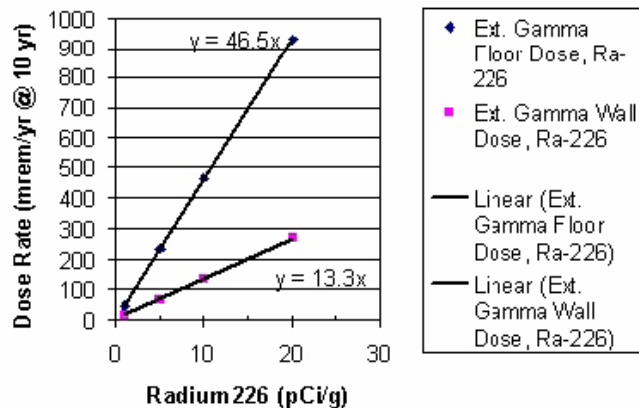
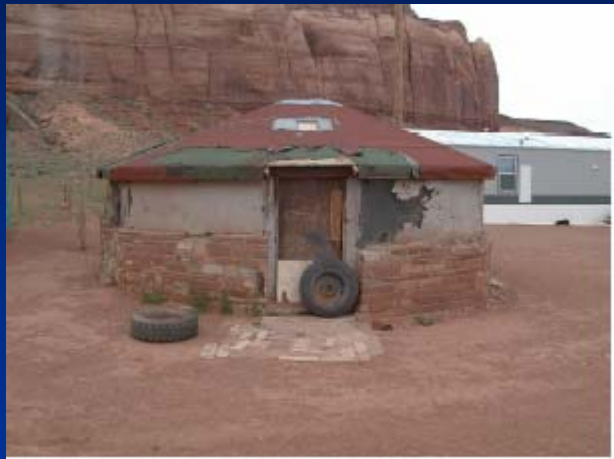
EPA Draft Database



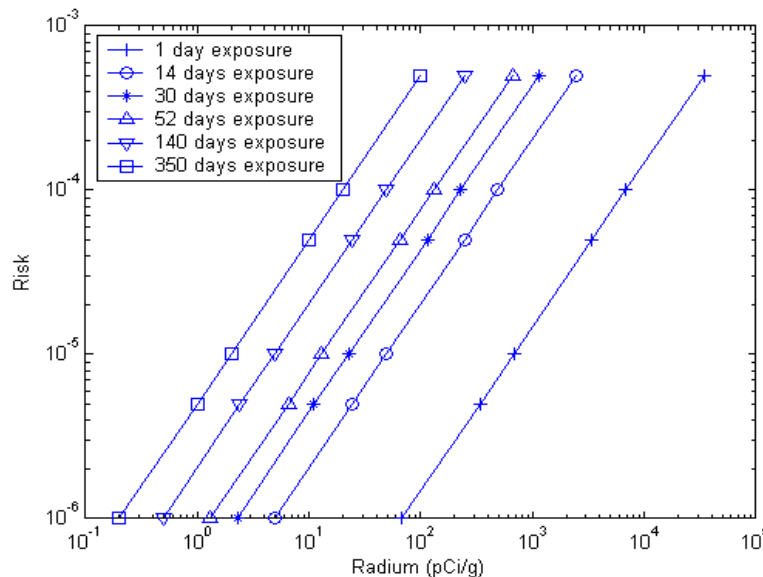
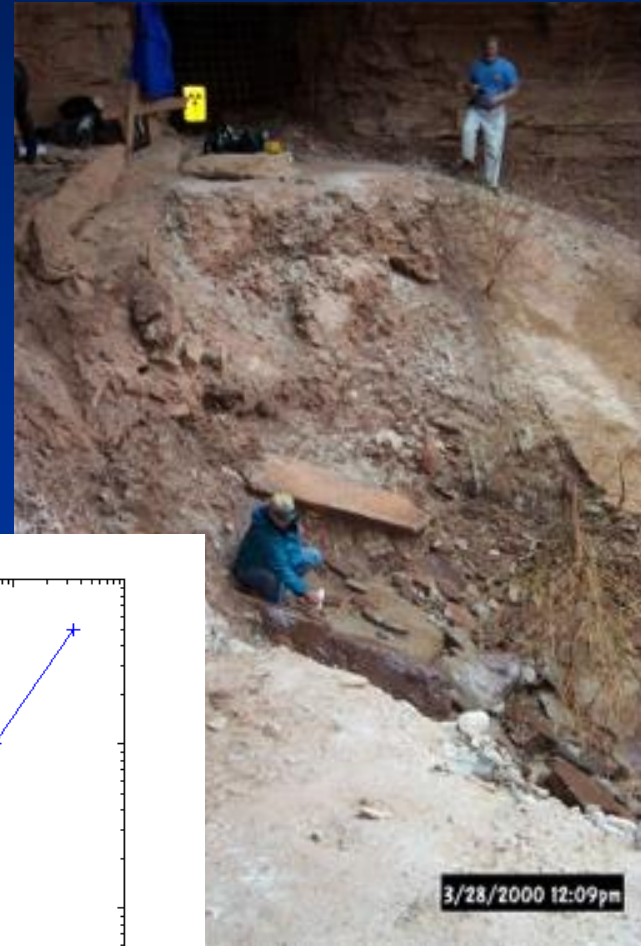
Risk Modeling -- Approaches

- Per EPA SAB recommendations, variety of computer models examined. Used for analyses:
 - **Soil Screening Guidance for Radionuclides (U.S. EPA 2000)**
 - **RESRAD BUILD**
- Most likely exposure situations:
 - **Individuals building with, on, or adjacent to uranium mine waste, recreation situations, worker exposures**
 - **Exposures on Federal and Tribal lands**

Modeling Scenarios – Building Materials



Modeling Scenarios – Recreational and Workers



Stakeholder Involvement

- A part of EPA's TENORM program strategy
 - Will be designed to determine interest and need for EPA technical, education, other assistance
 - Intended to find ways to partner to reduce radiation exposures



And More – Assistance to Tribes

- Assistance to EPA Regions 9 and 10 in uranium issues on Tribal lands
- Navajo contaminated homes grant
 - Identify locations of homes potentially constructed with uranium mine waste rock
 - Development of radiation protection standards
 - Development of survey methods and action levels

And More -- Radionuclide MCLs

- **Final Drinking Water Rule Promulgated in late 2000**
 - Retained the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for combined Radium-226/228, gross alpha particle activity, and beta particle and photon radioactivity in drinking water
 - Set a new MCL for uranium
 - Established separate monitoring requirements for Radium-228; and
 - Required systems to monitor at each entry point to the distribution system.
- **Compliance Activities Required Starting in 2003**
 - By December 31, 2007, all drinking water systems must complete initial monitoring.

And More -- Radionuclide MCLs

- Standards

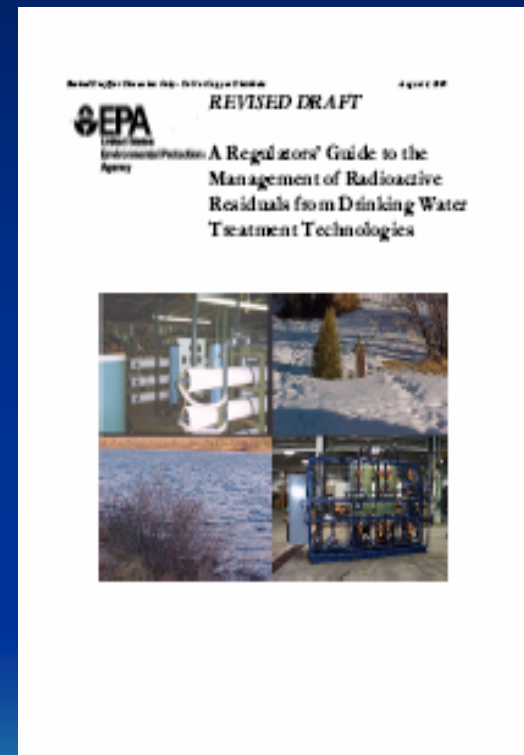
Radionuclide	Level
Combined radium-226 and 228	5 pCi/L
Gross alpha particle activity (excluding radon and uranium)	15 pCi/L
Beta particle and photon radioactivity	4 mrem/year
Uranium	30 ug/L

And More -- Radionuclide MCLs

- Draft EPA Regulator's Guide
- Estimation Tool (SPARRC)
 - Spreadsheet Program to Ascertain Radionuclides Residuals Concentration
- Technical and Regulatory Assistance
 - Waste Disposal
 - Worker Exposure and Safety Issues

And More -- Radionuclide MCLs

- Draft EPA Regulator's Guide provides information on:
 - Treatment technologies
 - Applicable statutes and regulations
 - Radiation fundamentals
 - Waste disposal options
 - Worker exposure and safety
 - State and regional contacts



And More -- Radionuclide MCLs

- Treatment technologies discussed:
 - Ion Exchange and Point of Use Ion Exchange
 - Reverse Osmosis and Point of Use Reverse Osmosis
 - Lime Softening
 - Green Sand Filtering
 - Co-precipitation with Barium Sulfate
 - Electrodialysis/ Electrodialysis Reversal
 - Pre-formed Hydrous Manganese Oxide Filtration
 - Activated Alumina
 - Coagulation/ Filtration

And More -- Radionuclide MCLs

- Treatment Residuals -- Solids and liquid wastes : pipe scale, filters, residuals, backwash, brines, sludges



And More -- Radionuclide MCLs

- **Disposal Options -- Sanitary sewer, lagoons, industrial or hazardous waste landfills, radioactive waste disposal sites, enhanced recovery or deep disposal wells (class II UIC wells)**



And More -- Radionuclide MCLs

- **ANPR for low-activity radioactive waste disposal:**
 - Potentially includes a large universe of low activity waste including naturally occurring radionuclides
 - Focus on disposal in RCRA hazardous waste landfills
 - Analysis could provide insight towards management decisions for water treatment residuals

Summary

- EPA is completing technical reports on uranium mining TENORM in preparation for determining its next assistance steps with stakeholders
- EPA is developing waste management guidance for states and public water systems on implementation of the recent radionuclide MCL rule