

SUBCHAPTER L: LICENSING OF SOURCE MATERIAL RECOVERY AND BY-PRODUCT MATERIAL DISPOSAL FACILITIES

§§336.1101, 336.1103, 336.1105, 336.1107, 336.1109, 336.1111, 336.1113, 336.1115, 336.1117, 336.1119, 336.1121, 336.1123, 336.1125, 336.1127, 336.1129, 336.1131, 336.1133, 336.1135

Effective December 8, 2016

§336.1101. Purpose.

This subchapter provides for the specific licensing of the receipt, possession, use, or disposal of radioactive material in source material recovery facilities and other operations that accept by-product material for disposal. No person may engage in such activities except as authorized in a specific license issued in accordance with this subchapter.

Adopted January 30, 2008

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§336.1103. Scope.

In addition to the requirements of this subchapter, all licensees, unless otherwise specified, are subject to the requirements of Subchapters A - E of this chapter.

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§336.1105. Definitions.

The following words and terms, when used in this subchapter, have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

(1) Aquifer--A geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation capable of yielding a significant amount of groundwater to wells or springs. Any saturated zone created by uranium or thorium recovery operations would not be considered an aquifer unless the zone is or potentially is:

(A) hydraulically interconnected to a natural aquifer;

(B) capable of discharge to surface water; or

(C) reasonably accessible because of migration beyond the vertical projection of the boundary of the land transferred for long-term government ownership and care in accordance with §336.1131 of this title (relating to Land Ownership of By-Product Material Disposal Sites).

(2) As expeditiously as practicable considering technological feasibility--As quickly as possible considering the physical characteristics of the by-product material and the site, the limits of "available technology" (as defined in this section), the need for consistency with mandatory requirements of other regulatory programs, and "factors beyond the control of the licensee" (as defined in this section). The phrase permits consideration of the cost of compliance only to the extent specifically provided for by use of the term "Available technology."

(3) Available technology--Technologies and methods for emplacing a final radon barrier on by-product material piles or impoundments. This term must not be construed to include extraordinary measures or techniques that would impose costs that are grossly excessive as measured by practice within the industry (or one that is reasonably analogous), (for example, by way of illustration only, unreasonable overtime, staffing, or transportation requirements, etc., considering normal practice in the industry; laser fusion of soils; etc.), provided there is reasonable progress toward emplacement of the final radon barrier. To determine grossly excessive costs, the relevant baseline against which costs must be compared is the cost estimate for tailings impoundment closure contained in the licensee's approved reclamation plan, but costs beyond these estimates shall not automatically be considered grossly excessive.

(4) By-product material--Tailings or wastes produced by or resulting from the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from any ore processed primarily for its source material content, including discrete surface wastes resulting from uranium solution extraction processes. Underground ore bodies depleted by such solution extraction operations do not constitute "by-product material" within this definition.

(5) By-product material disposal cell--A man-made excavation and/or construction designed, sited, and built in accordance with the requirements of §336.1129 of this title (relating to Technical Requirements) for the purpose of disposal of by-product material.

(6) By-product material pond--A man-made excavation designed, constructed, and sited in accordance with the requirements of §336.1129 of this title (relating to Technical Requirements).

(7) Capable fault--As used in this section, "Capable fault" has the same meaning as defined in Section III(g) of Appendix A of Title 10 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 100.

(8) Closure--The post-operational activities to decontaminate and decommission the buildings and site used to produce by-product materials and/or reclaim the tailings or disposal area, including groundwater restoration, if needed.

(9) Closure plan--The plan approved by the agency to accomplish closure. The closure plan consists of a decommissioning plan and may also include a reclamation plan.

(10) Commencement of construction--Initiating activity defined as "construction" or any other activity at the site of a facility subject to regulations in this subchapter that has a reasonable nexus to radiological health and safety.

(11) Compliance period--The period of time that begins when the agency sets secondary groundwater protection standards and ends when the owner or operator's license is terminated and the site is transferred to the state or federal government for long-term care, if applicable.

(12) Construction--The installation of wells associated with radiological operations (e.g., production, injection, or monitoring well networks associated with in-situ recovery or other facilities), the installation of foundations, or in place assembly, erection, fabrication, or testing for any structure, system, or component of a facility or activity subject to the regulations in this part that are related to radiological safety or security. The term "construction" does not include:

(A) changes for the temporary use of the land for public recreational purposes;

(B) site exploration, including necessary borings to determine foundation conditions or other preconstruction monitoring to establish background information related to the suitability of a site, the environmental impacts of construction or operation, or the protection of environmental values;

(C) preparation of the site for construction of the facility, including clearing of the site, grading, installation of drainage, erosion and other environmental mitigation measures, and construction of temporary roads and borrow areas;

(D) erection of fences and other access control measures that are not related to the safe use of, or security of, radiological materials subject to this part;

(E) excavation;

(F) erection of support buildings (e.g., construction equipment storage sheds, warehouse and shop facilities, utilities, concrete mixing plants, docking and unloading facilities, and office buildings) for use in connection with the construction of the facility;

(G) building of service facilities (e.g., paved roads, parking lots, railroad spurs, exterior utility and lighting systems, potable water systems, sanitary sewerage treatment facilities, and transmission lines);

(H) procurement or fabrication of components or portions of the proposed facility occurring at other than the final, in-place location at the facility; or

(I) initiating activity that has no reasonable nexus to radiological health and safety.

(13) Decommissioning plan--The plan approved by the agency to accomplish decommissioning. Decommission is defined in §336.2(29) of this title (relating to Definitions).

(14) Dike--An embankment or ridge of either natural or man-made materials used to prevent the movement of liquids, sludges, solids, or other materials.

(15) Disposal area--The area containing by-product materials to which the requirements of §336.1129(p) - (aa) of this title (relating to Technical Requirements) apply.

(16) Existing portion--As used in §336.1129(i)(1) of this title (relating to Technical Requirements), "existing portion" is that land surface area of an existing surface impoundment on which significant quantities of uranium or thorium by-product materials had been placed prior to September 30, 1983.

(17) Factors beyond the control of the licensee--Factors proximately causing delay in meeting the schedule in the applicable reclamation plan for the timely emplacement of the final radon barrier notwithstanding the good faith efforts of the licensee to complete the barrier in compliance with §336.1129(x) of this title (relating to Technical Requirements). These factors may include, but are not limited to:

(A) physical conditions at the site;

(B) inclement weather or climatic conditions;

(C) an act of God;

(D) an act of war;

(E) a judicial or administrative order or decision, or change to the statutory, regulatory, or other legal requirements applicable to the licensee's facility that would preclude or delay the performance of activities required for compliance;

(F) labor disturbances;

(G) any modifications, cessation or delay ordered by state, federal, or local agencies;

(H) delays beyond the time reasonably required in obtaining necessary government permits, licenses, approvals, or consent for activities described in the reclamation plan proposed by the licensee that result from government agency failure to take final action after the licensee has made a good faith, timely effort to submit legally sufficient applications, responses to requests (including relevant data requested by the agencies), or other information, including approval of the reclamation plan; and

(I) an act or omission of any third party over whom the licensee has no control.

(18) Final radon barrier--The earthen cover (or approved alternative cover) over by-product material constructed to comply with §336.1129(p) - (aa) of this title (relating to Technical Requirements) (excluding erosion protection features).

(19)) Groundwater--Water below the land surface in a zone of saturation. For purposes of this subchapter, groundwater is the water contained within an aquifer as defined in this section.

(20) Hazardous constituent--Subject to §336.1129(j)(5) of this title (relating to Technical Requirements), "hazardous constituent" is a constituent that meets all three of the following tests:

(A) the constituent is reasonably expected to be in or derived from the by-product material in the disposal area;

(B) the constituent has been detected in the groundwater in the uppermost aquifer; and

(C) the constituent is listed in 10 Code of Federal Regulations Part 40, Appendix A, Criterion 13.

(21) In situ leach--Refers to the actual oxidation and dissolution of uranium in an underground formation.

(22) In situ recovery--Refers to the process of stripping, precipitating, de-watering, and drying uranium in a surface processing plant.

(23) Leachate--Any liquid, including any suspended or dissolved components in the liquid, that has percolated through or drained from the by-product material.

(24) Licensed site--The area contained within the boundary of a location under the control of persons generating or storing by-product materials under a license.

(25) Liner--A continuous layer of natural or man-made materials, beneath or on the sides of a surface impoundment that restricts the downward or lateral escape of by-product material, hazardous constituents, or leachate.

(26) Maximum credible earthquake--That earthquake that would cause the maximum vibratory ground motion based upon an evaluation of earthquake potential considering the regional and local geology and seismology and specific characteristics of local subsurface material.

(27) Milestone--An action or event that is required to occur by an enforceable date.

(28) Operation--

(A) the period of time during which a by-product material disposal area is being used for the continued placement of by-product material or is in standby status for such placement. A disposal area is in operation from the day that by-product material is first placed in it until the day final closure begins; and

(B) the period of time during which an in situ leach uranium recovery operation is actively leaching or recovering uranium.

(29) Point of compliance--The site-specific location in the uppermost aquifer where the groundwater protection standard shall be met. The objective in selecting the point of compliance is to provide the earliest practicable warning that an impoundment is releasing hazardous constituents to the groundwater. The point

of compliance is selected to provide prompt indication of groundwater contamination on the hydraulically downgradient edge of the disposal area.

(30) Principal activities--Activities authorized by the license that are essential to achieving the purpose(s) for which the license is issued or amended. Storage during which no licensed material is accessed for use or disposal and activities incidental to decontamination or decommissioning are not principal activities.

(31) Reclamation--Those activities at a uranium recovery licensed facility that work towards achieving the criteria under this subchapter for release of equipment, facilities and/or the site (including land) to unrestricted use or termination of the license.

(32) Reclamation plan--

(A) for the purposes of paragraph (22) of this section and §336.1115 of this title (relating to In situ recovery and Expiration and Termination of Licenses; Decommissioning of Sites; Separate Buildings or Outdoor Areas, respectively), "reclamation plan" is the plan detailing activities to accomplish reclamation of the licensed site (land surface) where in situ recovery and related activities are licensed to occur. The reclamation plan shall include a schedule for reclamation milestones that are key to the clean-up of the in situ recovery plant location, well fields, and any by-product waste storage location; or

(B) for the purposes of §336.1129(p) - (aa) of this title (relating to Technical Requirements), "reclamation plan" is the plan detailing activities to accomplish reclamation of the by-product material disposal area in accordance with the technical criteria of this section. The reclamation plan shall include a schedule for reclamation milestones that are key to the completion of the final radon barrier, including as appropriate, but not limited to, windblown tailings retrieval and placement on the pile, interim stabilization (including dewatering or the removal of freestanding liquids and recontouring), and final radon barrier construction. Reclamation of by-product material shall also be addressed in the closure plan. The detailed reclamation plan may be incorporated into the closure plan.

(33) Restoration--Those activities that seek to return the groundwater at an underground injection control permitted site to restoration levels established by permit.

(34) Security--This term has the same meaning as financial assurance.

(35) Surface impoundment--A natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area at a conventional uranium mill, which is designed

to receive waste from the milling process which may contain liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids, solid wastes, mill site demolition materials and debris, and other by-product materials from the milling site.

(36) Unrefined and unprocessed ore--Ore in its natural form before any processing, such as grinding, roasting, beneficiating, or refining. Processing does not include sieving or encapsulation of ore or preparation of samples for laboratory analysis.

(37) Uppermost aquifer--The geologic formation nearest the natural ground surface that is an aquifer, as well as lower aquifers that are hydraulically interconnected with this aquifer within the facility's property boundary.

(38) Uranium recovery--Any uranium extraction or concentration activity that results in the production of "by-product material" as it is defined in this chapter and as it pertains to uranium ore only. As used in this definition, "Uranium recovery" has the same meaning as "uranium milling" in 10 Code of Federal Regulations §40.4.

Adopted November 16, 2016

Effective December 8, 2016

§336.1107. Filing Application for Specific Licenses.

Unless otherwise specified, an applicant for a license is subject to the requirements in §336.205 of this title (relating to Application Requirements). The applicant shall also comply with the following additional filing requirements.

(1) Applications for specific licenses shall be filed in seven copies in a manner specified by the agency.

(2) Each applicant shall demonstrate to the agency that the applicant is financially qualified to conduct the licensed activity, including any required decontamination, decommissioning, reclamation, and disposal, before the agency issues or renews a license by posting security as required under §336.1125 of this title (relating to Financial Security Requirements).

(3) An application for a license shall contain written specifications relating to the source material recovery facility operations and the disposition of the by-product material.

(4) Each application shall clearly demonstrate how the requirements of §§336.1107, 336.1109, 336.1111, 336.1113, 336.1125, 336.1127, 336.1129, and 336.1131 of this title (relating to Filing Application for Specific Licenses; General Requirements for the Issuance of Specific Licenses; Special Requirements for a

License Application for Source Material Recovery and By-Product Material Disposal Facilities; Specific Terms and Conditions of Licenses; Financial Security Requirements; Long-Term Care and Maintenance Requirements; Technical Requirements; and Land Ownership of By-Product Material Disposal Sites) have been addressed.

(5) Applications for new licenses shall be processed in accordance with Chapter 281 of this title (relating to Applications Processing).

Adopted January 30, 2008

Effective February 28, 2008

§336.1109. General Requirements for the Issuance of Specific Licenses.

A license application may be approved if the agency determines that the applicant has met the requirements of §336.207 of this title (relating to General Requirements for Issuance of a License) and the following:

(1) qualifications of the designated radiation safety officer as stated in §336.208 of this title (relating to Radiation Safety Officer); and

(2) the applicant satisfies all applicable special requirements in this subchapter.

Adopted February 11, 2009

Effective March 12, 2009

§336.1111. Special Requirements for a License Application for Source Material Recovery and By-product Material Disposal Facilities.

In addition to the requirements in §336.1109 of this title (relating to General Requirements for the Issuance of Specific Licenses), a license may be issued if the applicant submits the items in paragraph (1) of this section for agency approval and meets the conditions in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this section.

(1) An application for a license must include the following:

(A) for new licenses, an environmental report that includes the results of a one-year preoperational monitoring program and for renewal of licenses, an environmental report containing the results of the operational monitoring program. Both must also include the following:

(i) description of the proposed project or action;

(ii) area/site characteristics including ecology, geology, topography, hydrology, meteorology, historical and cultural landmarks, and archaeology;

(iii) radiological and nonradiological impacts of the proposed project or action, including waterway and groundwater impacts and any long-term impacts;

(iv) environmental effects of accidents;

(v) by-product material disposal, decommissioning, decontamination, and reclamation and impacts of these activities; and

(vi) site and project alternative;

(B) a closure plan for decontamination, decommissioning, restoration, and reclamation of buildings and the site to levels that would allow unrestricted use and for reclamation of the by-product material disposal areas in accordance with the technical requirements of §336.1129 of this title (relating to Technical Requirements);

(C) proposal of an acceptable form and amount of financial security consistent with the requirements of §336.1125 of this title (relating to Financial Assurance Requirements);

(D) procedures describing the means employed to meet the requirements of §336.1113(1) and (2) of this title (relating to Specific Terms and Conditions of Licenses) and §336.1129(o) of this title during the operational phase of any project;

(E) specifications for the emissions control and disposition of the by-product material;

(F) for disposal of by-product material received from others, information on the chemical and radioactive characteristics of the wastes to be received, detailed procedures for receiving and documenting incoming waste shipments, and detailed waste acceptance criteria;

(G) an adequate operating, radiation safety, and emergency procedures manual; and

(H) for applications for a new license or applications for license amendments to expand the licensed site, proof of mailed notification to the owner or owners of the real property on which radioactive substances are recovered, stored, processed or disposed. The application for a new license must demonstrate

that the owner or owners of the real property were sent by certified and regular United States mail, notification from the applicant stating that:

(i) radioactive substances will be recovered, stored, processed or disposed on the property; and

(ii) decommissioning by the agency, a surety, or as directed by order may be required and performed on the licensed site even if the licensee is unable or fails to decommission the licensed site as required by a license, rule or order of the commission.

(2) Except as provided in this section, the applicant shall not commence construction at the site until the agency has issued the license. Commencement of construction prior to issuance of the license shall be grounds for denial of a license. For an application for a new license to dispose of by-product material that was filed with the Texas Department of State Health Services on or before January 1, 2007, the applicant may commence construction as provided in §336.1135 of this title (relating to Construction Activities), at the applicant's own risk, upon the executive director's issuance of the Environmental Analysis provided under §281.21(f) of this title (relating to Draft Permit, Technical Summary, Fact Sheet, and Compliance History).

(3) An application for a license must be submitted according to the applicable requirements of the Texas Engineering Practice Act, the Texas Geoscience Practice Act, and the Professional Land Surveying Practices Act.

Adopted June 3, 2015

Effective June 25, 2015

§336.1113. Specific Terms and Conditions of Licenses.

Unless otherwise specified, each license issued in accordance with this section is subject to the requirements of §305.125 of this title (relating to Standard Permit Conditions) and the following.

(1) Daily inspection of any by-product material retention systems shall be conducted by the licensee. General qualifications for individuals conducting inspections shall be approved by the agency. Records of the inspections shall be maintained for review by the agency.

(2) In addition to the applicable requirements of §336.350 and §336.352 of this title (relating to Reports of Stolen, Lost, or Missing Licensed Radioactive Material and Reports of Exposures, Radiation Levels, and Concentrations of Radioactive Material Exceeding the Limits), the licensee shall immediately notify the agency of the following:

(A) any failure in a by-product material retention system that results in a release of by-product material into unrestricted areas or of any unusual conditions (conditions not contemplated in the design of the retention system) that if not corrected could indicate the potential or lead to failure of the system and result in a release of by-product material into unrestricted areas;

(B) any release of radioactive material that exceeds the concentrations for water listed in Table II, Column 2, of §336.359 of this title (relating to Appendix B. Annual Limits in Intake (ALI) and Derived Air Concentrations (DAC) of Radionuclides for Occupational Exposure; Effluent Concentrations; Concentrations for Release to Sanitary Sewerage) and that extends beyond the licensed boundary;

(C) any spill that exceeds 20,000 gallons and that exceeds the concentrations for water listed in Table II, Column 2, of §336.359 of this title; or

(D) any release of solids that exceeds the limits in §336.1115(e) of this title (relating to Expiration and Termination of Licenses; Decommissioning of Sites, Separate Buildings or Outdoor Areas) and that extends beyond the licensed boundary.

(3) In addition to the applicable requirements of Chapter 327 of this title (relating to Spill Prevention and Control) and §336.350 and §336.352 of this title, the licensee shall notify the agency within 24 hours of the following:

(A) any spill that extends:

(i) beyond the wellfield monitor well ring;

(ii) more than 400 feet from an injection or production well pipe artery to or from a recovery plant; or

(iii) more than 200 feet from a recovery plant; or

(B) any spill that exceeds 2,000 gallons and that exceeds the concentrations for water listed in Table II, Column 2, of §336.359 of this title.

(4) A written report to the executive director within 30 days after learning of the occurrence of a spill as described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of this paragraph. The report shall include the following:

(A) location of the spill;

- (B) cause of the spill;
- (C) corrective steps taken or planned to ensure against a recurrence; and
- (D) timely schedule for remediation of the spill or release, if required.

(5) At any time before termination of the license, the licensee shall submit written statements under oath upon request of the commission or executive director to enable the commission to determine whether or not the license should be modified, suspended, or revoked.

(6) The licensee shall be subject to the applicable provisions of Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 401, also known as the Texas Radiation Control Act (TRCA) now or hereafter in effect and to applicable rules and orders of the commission. The terms and conditions of the license are subject to amendment, revision, or modification, by reason of amendments to TRCA or by reason of rules and orders issued in accordance with terms of TRCA.

(7) Any license may be revoked, suspended, or modified, in whole or in part, for any material false statement in the application or any statement of fact required under provisions of TRCA, or because of conditions revealed by any application or statement of fact or any report, record or inspection or other means that would warrant the commission to refuse to grant a license on the original application, or for failure to operate the facility in accordance with the terms of the license, or for any violation of or failure to observe any of the terms and conditions of TRCA or the license or of any rule or order of the commission.

(8) Each person licensed by the commission under this subchapter shall confine possession and use of radioactive materials to the locations and purposes authorized in the license.

(9) No by-product may be disposed of until the executive director has inspected the facility and has found it to be conformance with the description, design, and construction described in the application for a by-product disposal license. No by-product may be received for disposal at the facility until the executive director has approved financial assurance.

(10) The commission may incorporate in any license at the time of issuance, or thereafter, by appropriate rule or order, additional requirements or conditions with respect to the licensee's receipt, possession, or disposal of by-product as it deems appropriate or necessary in order to:

(A) protect the health and safety of the public and the environment; or

(B) require reports and recordkeeping and to provide for inspections of activities under the licenses that may be necessary or appropriate to effectuate the purposes of TRCA and rules thereunder.

Adopted November 16, 2016

Effective December 8, 2016

§336.1115. Expiration and Termination of Licenses; Decommissioning of Sites, Separate Buildings or Outdoor Areas.

(a) The term of the specific license is for a fixed term not to exceed ten years.

(b) Expiration of the specific license does not relieve the licensee of the requirements of this chapter.

(c) All license provisions continue in effect beyond the expiration date with respect to possession of radioactive material until the agency notifies the former licensee in writing that the provisions of the license are no longer binding. During this time, the former licensee must:

(1) be limited to actions involving radioactive material that are related to decommissioning; and

(2) continue to control entry to restricted areas until the location(s) is suitable for release for unrestricted use in accordance with the requirements of subsection (e) of this section.

(d) Within 60 days of the occurrence of any of the following, each licensee must provide notification to the agency in writing and either begin decommissioning its site, or any separate buildings or outdoor areas that contain residual radioactivity in accordance with the closure plan in §336.1111(1)(B) of this title (relating to Special Requirements for a License Application for Source Material Recovery and By-product Material Disposal Facilities), so that the buildings or outdoor areas are suitable for release in accordance with subsection (e) of this section if:

(1) the license has expired in accordance with subsection (a) of this section; or

(2) the licensee has decided to permanently cease principal activities, as defined in §336.1105(24) of this title (relating to Definitions), at the entire site or in any separate building or outdoor area; or

(3) no principal activities have been conducted for a period of 24 months in any building or outdoor area that contains residual radioactivity such that the building or outdoor area is unsuitable for release in accordance with agency requirements.

(e) Outdoor areas are considered suitable for release for unrestricted use if the following limits are not exceeded.

(1) The concentration of radium-226 or radium-228 (in the case of thorium by-product material) in soil, averaged over any 100 square meters (m²), may not exceed the background level by more than:

(A) 5 picocuries per gram (pCi/g) (0.185 becquerel per gram (Bq/g)), averaged over the first 15 centimeters (cm) of soil below the surface; and

(B) 15 pCi/g (0.555 Bq/g), averaged over 15 cm thick layers of soil more than 15 cm below the surface.

(2) The contamination of vegetation may not exceed 5 pCi/g (0.185 Bq/g), based on dry weight, for radium-226 or radium-228.

(3) By-product material containing concentrations of radionuclides other than radium in soil (e.g., natural uranium, natural thorium, lead-210), and surface activity on remaining structures, must not result in a total effective dose equivalent (TEDE) exceeding the dose from cleanup of radium contaminated soil to the standard in paragraph (1) of this subsection (radium benchmark dose), and must be at levels which are as low as reasonably achievable. If more than one residual radionuclide is present in the same 100 m² area, the sum of the ratios for each radionuclide of concentration present to the calculated radium benchmark dose equivalent concentration limits will not exceed "1" (unity). A calculation of the potential peak annual TEDE within 1,000 years to the average member of the critical group that would result from applying the radium standard (not including radon) must be submitted for approval, using the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) staff guidance on the Radium Benchmark Dose Approach.

(f) Coincident with the notification required by subsection (c) of this section, the licensee shall maintain in effect all decommissioning financial security established by the licensee in accordance with §336.1125 of this title (relating to Financial Assurance Requirements) in conjunction with a license issuance or renewal or as required by this section. The amount of the financial security must be

increased, or may be decreased, as appropriate, with agency approval, to cover the detailed cost estimate for decommissioning established in accordance with subsection (l)(5) of this section.

(g) In addition to the provisions of subsection (h) of this section, each licensee must submit an updated closure plan to the agency within 12 months of the notification required by subsection (d) of this section. The updated closure plan must meet the requirements of §336.1111(1)(B) and §336.1125 of this title. The updated closure plan must describe the actual conditions of the facilities and site and the proposed closure activities and procedures.

(h) The agency may grant a request to delay or postpone initiation of the decommissioning process if the agency determines that such relief is not detrimental to the occupational and public health and safety and is otherwise in the public interest. The request must be submitted no later than 30 days before notification in accordance with subsection (d) of this section. The schedule for decommissioning in subsection (d) of this section may not begin until the agency has made a determination on the request.

(i) A decommissioning plan must be submitted if required by license condition or if the procedures and activities necessary to carry out decommissioning of the site or separate building or outdoor area have not been previously approved by the agency and these procedures could increase potential health and safety impacts to workers or to the public, such as in any of the following cases:

(1) procedures would involve techniques not applied routinely during cleanup or maintenance operations;

(2) workers would be entering areas not normally occupied where surface contamination and radiation levels are significantly higher than routinely encountered during operation;

(3) procedures could result in significantly greater airborne concentrations of radioactive materials than are present during operation; or

(4) procedures could result in significantly greater releases of radioactive material to the environment than those associated with operation.

(j) The agency may approve an alternate schedule for submittal of a decommissioning plan required in accordance with subsection (d) of this section if the agency determines that the alternative schedule is necessary to the effective conduct of decommissioning operations and presents no undue risk from radiation to the occupational and public health and safety and is otherwise in the public interest.

(k) The procedures listed in subsection (i) of this section may not be carried out prior to approval of the decommissioning plan.

(l) The proposed decommissioning plan for the site or separate building or outdoor area must include:

(1) a description of the conditions of the site, separate buildings, or outdoor area sufficient to evaluate the acceptability of the plan;

(2) a description of planned decommissioning activities;

(3) a description of methods used to ensure protection of workers and the environment against radiation hazards during decommissioning;

(4) a description of the planned final radiation survey;

(5) an updated detailed cost estimate for decommissioning, comparison of that estimate with present funds set aside for decommissioning, and a plan for assuring the availability of adequate decommissioning; and

(6) for decommissioning plans calling for completion of decommissioning later than 24 months after plan approval, a justification for the delay based on the criteria in subsection (p) of this section.

(m) The proposed decommissioning plan may be approved by the agency if the information in the plan demonstrates that the decommissioning will be completed as soon as practicable and that the occupational health and safety of workers and the public will be adequately protected.

(n) Except as provided subsection (p) of this section, licensees shall complete decommissioning of the site or separate building or outdoor area as soon as practicable but no later than 24 months following the initiation of decommissioning.

(o) Except as provided in subsection (p) of this section, when decommissioning involves the entire site, the licensee must request license termination as soon as practicable but no later than 24 months following the initiation of decommissioning.

(p) The agency may approve a request for an alternate schedule for completion of decommissioning of the site or separate buildings or outdoor areas and the license termination if appropriate, if the agency determines that the alternative is warranted by the consideration of the following:

(1) whether it is technically feasible to complete decommissioning within the allotted 24-month period;

(2) whether sufficient waste disposal capacity is available to allow completion of decommissioning within the allotted 24-month period; and

(3) other site-specific factors that the agency may consider appropriate on a case-by-case basis, such as the regulatory requirements of other government agencies, lawsuits, groundwater treatment activities, monitored natural groundwater restoration, actions that could result in more environmental harm than deferred cleanup, and other factors beyond the control of the licensee.

(q) As the final step in decommissioning, the licensee must:

(1) certify the disposition of all radioactive material, including accumulated by-product material;

(2) conduct a radiation survey of the premises where the licensed activities were carried out and submit a report of the results of this survey unless the licensee demonstrates that the premises are suitable for release in accordance with subsection (e) of this section. The licensee shall, as appropriate:

(A) report the following levels:

(i) gamma radiation in units of microroentgen per hour ($\mu\text{R/hr}$) (millisieverts per hour (mSv/hr)) at 1 meter (m) from surfaces;

(ii) radioactivity, including alpha and beta, in units of disintegrations per minute (dpm) or microcuries (μCi) (megabecquerels (MBq)) per 100cm^2 for surfaces;

(iii) μCi (MBq) per milliliter for water; and

(iv) picocuries (pCi) (becquerels (Bq)) per gram (g) for solids such as soils or concrete; and

(B) specify the manufacturer's name, and model and serial number of survey instrument(s) used and certify that each instrument is properly calibrated and tested.

(r) The executive director will provide written notification to specific licensees, including former licensees with license provisions continued in effect beyond the expiration date in accordance with subsection (d) of this section, that

the provisions of the license are no longer binding. The executive director will provide such notification when the executive director determines that:

- (1) radioactive material has been properly disposed;
- (2) reasonable effort has been made to eliminate residual radioactive contamination, if present;
- (3) a radiation survey has been performed that demonstrates that the premises are suitable for release in accordance with agency requirements;
- (4) other information submitted by the licensee is sufficient to demonstrate that the premises are suitable for release in accordance with the requirements of subsection (e) of this section;
- (5) all records required by §336.343 of this title (relating to Records of Surveys) have been submitted to the agency;
- (6) the licensee has paid any outstanding fees required by this chapter and has resolved any outstanding notice(s) of violation issued to the licensee;
- (7) the licensee has met the applicable technical and other requirements for closure and reclamation of a by-product material disposal site; and
- (8) the NRC has made a determination that all applicable standards and requirements have been met.

(s) Licenses for source material recovery or by-product material disposal are exempt from subsections (d)(3), (g), and (h) of this section with respect to reclamation of by-product material impoundments or disposal areas. Timely reclamation plans for by-product material disposal areas must be submitted and approved in accordance with §336.1129(p) - (aa) of this title (relating to Technical Requirements).

(t) A licensee may request that a subsite or a portion of a licensed site be released for unrestricted use before full license termination as long as release of the area of concern will not adversely impact the remaining unaffected areas and will not be recontaminated by ongoing authorized activities. When the licensee is confident that the area of concern will be acceptable to the agency for release for unrestricted use, a written request for release for unrestricted use and agency confirmation of closeout work performed shall be submitted to the agency. The request should include a comprehensive report, accompanied by survey and sample results that show contamination is less than the limits specified in subsection (e) of

this section and an explanation of how ongoing authorized activities will not adversely affect the area proposed to be released. Upon confirmation by the agency that the area of concern is releasable for unrestricted use, the licensee may apply for a license amendment, if required.

Adopted October 23, 2013

Effective November 14, 2013

§336.1117. Renewal of Licenses.

(a) Application for a renewal of specific licenses must be filed in accordance with §336.1107 of this title (relating to Filing Application for Specific Licenses) and §336.1111(1) of this title (relating to Special Requirements for a License Application for Source Material Recovery and By-Product Material Disposal Facilities). Application for a renewal of a specific license must be filed by the date specified in the license. If the licensee fails to apply for a renewal and fails to pay the fee required by Subchapter B of this chapter, the license expires and the licensee must comply with the requirements of §336.1115 of this title (relating to Expiration and Termination of Licenses; Decommissioning of Sites, Separate Buildings, or Outdoor Areas). In any application for renewal, the applicant may incorporate drawings by clear and specific reference (for example, title, date and unique number of drawing), if no modifications have been made since previously submitted.

(b) In any case in which a licensee, prior to expiration of the existing license, has filed a request in proper form for a renewal or for a new license authorizing the same activities, such existing license will not expire until the application has been finally determined by the agency. In any case in which a licensee, not more than 30 days after the expiration of an existing license, has filed an application for renewal or for a new license authorizing the same activities and paid the fee required by Subchapter B of this chapter, the agency may reinstate the license and extend the expiration until the request has been finally determined by the agency.

(c) An application for renewal of a license may be approved if the agency determines that the requirements of §336.1109 of this title (relating to General Requirements for the Issuance of Specific Licenses) have been satisfied.

Adopted January 30, 2008

Effective February 28, 2008

§336.1119. Amendment of Licenses at Request of Licensee.

Requests for amendment of a license shall be filed in accordance with §336.1107 of this title (relating to Filing Application for Specific Licenses) and §336.205 of this title (relating to Application Requirements). Such requests shall be

signed by the radiation safety officer and specify how the licensee desires the license to be amended and the basis for such amendment.

Adopted January 30, 2008

Effective February 28, 2008

§336.1121. Agency Action on Applications to Renew or Amend.

In considering a request by a licensee to renew or amend a license, the agency will apply the appropriate criteria in §336.1109 of this title (relating to General Requirements for the Issuance of Specific Licenses) and §336.1111 of this title (relating to Special Requirements for a License Application for Source Material Recovery and By-Product Material Disposal Facilities).

Adopted January 30, 2008

Effective February 28, 2008

§336.1123. Transfer of Material.

(a) A licensee may not transfer radioactive material except as authorized in accordance with this chapter.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in a license and subject to the provisions of subsections (c) and (d) of this section, any licensee may transfer radioactive material:

(1) to the agency after receiving prior approval from the agency;

(2) to the United States Department of Energy;

(3) to any person exempt from the licensing requirements of the Texas Radiation Control Act and these requirements or exempt from the licensing requirements of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or an agreement state, to the extent permitted by these exemptions;

(4) to any person authorized to receive such material in accordance with terms of a general license or its equivalent, a specific license or equivalent licensing document issued by the agency, NRC, any agreement state, any licensing state, or to any person otherwise authorized to receive such material by the federal government or any agency of the federal government, or the agency;

(5) to any person abroad pursuant to an export license issued under Title 10, Chapter 1, Code of Federal Regulations Part 110; or

(6) as otherwise authorized by the agency in writing.

(c) Before transferring radioactive material to a specific licensee of the agency, NRC, an agreement state, a licensing state, or to a general licensee who is required to register with the agency, the licensee transferring the radioactive material shall verify that the transferee's license authorizes the receipt of the type, form, and quantity of radioactive material to be transferred.

(d) The following methods for the verification of subsection (c) of this section are acceptable:

(1) the transferor may possess and have read a current copy of the transferee's specific license or registration certificate;

(2) the transferor may possess a written certification by the transferee that the transferee is authorized by the license or certificate of registration to receive the type, form, and quantity of radioactive material to be transferred, specifying the license or registration certificate number, issuing agency, and expiration date;

(3) for emergency shipments, the transferor may accept oral certification by the transferee that the transferee is authorized by license or registration certificate to receive the type, form, and quantity of radioactive material to be transferred, specifying the license or registration certificate number, issuing agency, and expiration date, provided that the oral certification is confirmed in writing within ten days; or

(4) when none of the methods of verification described in paragraphs (1) - (3) of this subsection are readily available or when a transferor desires to verify that information received by one of these methods is correct or up-to-date, the transferor may obtain and record confirmation from the agency, or the NRC, that the transferee is licensed to receive the radioactive material.

(e) Preparation for shipment and transport of radioactive material shall be in accordance with the provisions of §336.332 of this title (relating to Preparation of Radioactive Material for Transport).

Adopted January 30, 2008

Effective February 28, 2008

§336.1125. Financial Assurance Requirements.

(a) Financial assurance for decontamination, decommissioning, reclamation, restoration, disposal, and any other requirements of the agency shall be established by each licensee 60 days prior to the initial receipt, production, or possession of radioactive substances, or injection operations in a production area to assure that sufficient funds will be available to carry out the decontamination and

decommissioning of buildings and the site and for the reclamation of any by-product material disposal areas. The amount of funds to be ensured by such financial assurance mechanism shall be based on agency-approved cost estimates in an agency-approved closure plan for:

(1) decontamination and decommissioning of buildings and the site to levels that allow unrestricted use of these areas upon decommissioning; and

(2) the reclamation of by-product material disposal areas in accordance with technical criteria delineated in §336.1129 of this title (relating to Technical Requirements); or

(3) the aquifer restoration which is based on the physical characteristics of the mining aquifer; the costs of equipment, labor, and administration; and any other data required under Chapter 331 of this title (relating to Underground Injection Control) for a production area authorization application.

(b) The licensee shall submit this closure plan in conjunction with an environmental report that addresses the expected environmental impacts of the licensee's operation, decommissioning and reclamation, and evaluates alternatives for mitigating these impacts.

(c) The financial assurance shall also cover the payment of the charge for long-term surveillance and control for by-product material disposal areas required by §336.1127(c) of this title (relating to Long-Term Care and Maintenance Requirements).

(d) The licensee's cost estimates must take into account total costs that would be incurred if an independent contractor were hired to perform the decommissioning and reclamation work in establishing specific financial assurance mechanisms. The agency may accept financial assurance mechanisms that have been consolidated with financial or security arrangements established to meet requirements of other federal or state agencies and/or local governing bodies for such decommissioning, decontamination, reclamation, and long-term site surveillance and control, provided such arrangements are considered adequate to satisfy these requirements and that the portion of the security that covers the decommissioning and reclamation of the buildings, site, and by-product material disposal areas, and the long-term funding charge is clearly identified and committed for use in accomplishing these activities.

(e) The financial assurance mechanism shall be continuous for the term of the license and shall be payable to the State of Texas and deposited to the credit of the perpetual care account.

(f) The licensee's financial assurance mechanism and the underlying cost estimates will be reviewed annually by the agency to assure that sufficient funds are available for completion of the decommissioning and reclamation plan if the work had to be performed by an independent contractor. The amount of financial assurance must be adjusted to recognize any increases resulting from inflation, changes in engineering plans, activities performed, and any other conditions affecting costs. A licensee must submit a cost estimate report annually for decommissioning and reclamation of the facility in accordance with the decommissioning and reclamation plans by no later than an anniversary date as determined by the executive director. The licensee must provide any increase in the amount of financial assurance within 60 days of a determination of the cost estimate by the executive director.

(g) Except as provided in subsection (i) of this section, financial assurance required under this subchapter must meet the requirements specified in Chapter 37, Subchapter T of this title (relating to Financial Assurance for Radioactive Substances and Aquifer Restoration) by June 1, 2009. Regardless of whether reclamation is phased through the life of the operation or takes place at the end of operations, an appropriate portion of financial assurance amount as determined by the executive director shall be retained until final compliance with the reclamation plan is determined. This will yield a financial assurance mechanism that is at least sufficient at all times to cover the costs of decommissioning and reclamation of the areas that are expected to be disturbed before the next license renewal.

(h) Self-insurance, or any arrangement that essentially constitutes self-insurance (for example, a contract with a state or federal agency), will not satisfy the financial assurance requirement since this provides no additional assurance other than that which already exists through license requirements.

(i) A licensee with a performance bond mechanism(s) issued in favor of Texas Department of State Health Services and submitted to Texas Department of State Health Services or its predecessor with an original effective date prior to June 15, 2007 that does not provide a new mechanism(s) under subsection (g) of this section must:

(1) amend the performance bond by June 1, 2009 to:

(A) reflect Texas Commission on Environmental Quality as the beneficiary;

(B) reflect the current total penal sum; and

(C) correct regulatory citations and Texas Commission on Environmental Quality license number.

(2) provide replacement financial assurance mechanism(s) that meets the requirements specified in Chapter 37, Subchapter T of this title by March 31, 2010.

Adopted February 11, 2009

Effective March 12, 2009

§336.1127. Long-term Care and Maintenance Requirements.

(a) Unless otherwise provided by the agency, each licensee licensed in accordance with this part for disposal of by-product material shall make payments into the Environmental Radiation and Perpetual Care Account in amounts specified by the agency. The agency shall make such determinations on a case-by-case basis.

(b) The final disposition of by-product material should be such that the need for ongoing active maintenance is eliminated to the maximum extent practicable.

(c) A minimum charge of \$250,000 (1978 dollars) or more, if determined by the agency, must be paid into the Environmental Radiation and Perpetual Care Account to cover the costs of long-term care and maintenance. The total charge must be paid prior to the termination of a license. With agency approval, the charge may be paid in installments. The total or unpaid portion of the charge must be covered during the term of the license by additional security meeting the requirements of §336.1125 of this title (relating to Financial Assurance Requirements). If site surveillance, control, or maintenance requirements at a particular site are determined, on the basis of a site-specific evaluation, to be significantly greater (for example, if fencing or monitoring is determined to be necessary), the agency may specify a higher charge. The total charge must be such that, with an assumed 1.0% annual real interest rate, the collected funds will yield interest in an amount sufficient to cover the annual costs of site care, surveillance, and where necessary, maintenance. Prior to actual payment, the total charge will be adjusted annually for inflation. The inflation rate to be used is that indicated by the change in the Consumer Price Index published by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(d) The requirements of this section apply only to those sites whose ownership is subject to being transferred to the state or the federal government. The total amount of funds collected by the agency in accordance with this section must be transferred to the federal government if title and custody of the by-product material disposal site is transferred to the federal government upon termination of the license.

Adopted June 3, 2015

Effective June 25, 2015

§336.1129. Technical Requirements.

(a) By-product material handling and disposal systems must be designed to accommodate full-capacity production over the lifetime of the facility. When later expansion of systems or operations may be likely, capability of the disposal system to be modified to accommodate increased quantities without degradation in long-term stability and other performance factors must be evaluated.

(b) In selecting among alternative by-product material disposal sites or judging the adequacy of existing sites, the following site features which would assure meeting the broad objective of isolating the tailings and associated contaminants without ongoing active maintenance must be considered:

(1) remoteness from populated areas;

(2) hydrogeologic and other environmental conditions conducive to continued immobilization and isolation of contaminants from usable groundwater sources; and

(3) potential for minimizing erosion, disturbance, and dispersion by natural forces over the long term.

(c) The site selection process must be an optimization to the maximum extent reasonably achievable in terms of these site features.

(d) In the selection of disposal sites, primary emphasis must be given to isolation of the by-product material, a matter having long-term impacts, as opposed to consideration only of short-term convenience or benefits (e.g., minimization of transportation of land acquisition costs). While isolation of by-product material will also be a function of both site and engineering design, overriding consideration must be given to siting features.

(e) By-product material should be disposed of in a manner such that no active maintenance is required to preserve conditions of the site.

(f) The applicant's environmental report must evaluate alternative sites and disposal methods and shall consider disposal of by-product material by placement below grade. Where full below grade burial is not practicable, the size of retention structures, and size and steepness of slopes associated with exposed embankments must be minimized by excavation to the maximum extent reasonably achievable or appropriate given the geologic and hydrologic conditions at a site. In these cases, it must be demonstrated that an above grade disposal program will provide

reasonably equivalent isolation of the by-product material from natural erosional forces.

(g) To avoid proliferation of small waste disposal sites and thereby reduce perpetual surveillance obligations, by-product material from in situ extraction operations, such as residues from solution evaporation or contaminated control processes, and wastes from small remote above ground extraction operations must be disposed of at existing large mill tailings disposal sites; unless, considering the nature of the wastes, such as their volume and specific activity, and the costs and environmental impacts of transporting the wastes to a large disposal site, such offsite disposal is demonstrated to be impracticable or the advantages of onsite burial clearly outweigh the benefits of reducing the perpetual surveillance obligations.

(h) The following site and design requirements must be adhered to whether by-product material is disposed of above or below grade:

(1) the upstream rainfall catchment areas must be minimized to decrease erosion potential by flooding that could erode or wash out sections of the by-product material disposal area;

(2) the topographic features must provide good wind protection;

(3) the embankment and cover slopes must be relatively flat after final stabilization to minimize erosion potential and to provide conservative factors of safety assuring long term stability. The objective should be to contour final slopes to grades that are as close as possible to those that would be provided if by-product material was disposed of below grade. Slopes must not be steeper than 5 horizontal to 1 vertical (5h:1v), except as specifically authorized by the agency. Where steeper slopes are proposed, reasons why a slope steeper than 5h:1v would be as equally resistant to erosion shall be provided, and compensating factors and conditions that make such slopes acceptable shall be identified;

(4) a full self-sustaining vegetative cover must be established or rock cover employed to reduce wind and water erosion to negligible levels;

(5) where a full vegetative cover is not likely to be self-sustaining due to climatic conditions, such as in semi-arid and arid regions, rock cover shall be employed on slopes of the impoundment system. The agency may consider relaxing this requirement for extremely gentle slopes, such as those that may exist on the top of the pile;

(6) the following factors must be considered in establishing the final rock cover design to avoid displacement of rock particles by human and animal traffic or by natural processes, and to preclude undercutting and piping:

(A) shape, size, composition, gradation of rock particles (excepting bedding material, average particles size must be at least cobble size or greater);

(B) rock cover thickness and zoning of particles by size; and

(C) steepness of underlying slopes.

(7) individual rock fragments must be dense, sound, and resistant to abrasion, and shall be free from cracks, seams, and other defects that would tend to unduly increase their destruction by erosion and weathering action. Local rock materials are permissible provided the characteristics under local climatic conditions indicate similar long-term performance as a protective layer. Weak, friable, or laminated aggregate may not be used;

(8) rock covering of slopes may not be required where top covers are very thick (on the order of 10 m or greater); impoundment slopes are very gentle (on the order of 10h:1v or less); bulk cover materials have inherently favorable erosion resistance characteristics; there is negligible drainage catchment area upstream of the pile; and there is good wind protection;

(9) all impoundment surfaces must be contoured to avoid areas of concentrated surface runoff or abrupt or sharp changes in slope gradient. In addition to rock cover on slopes, areas toward which surface runoff might be directed must be well protected with substantial rock cover (riprap). In addition to providing for stability of the impoundment system itself, overall stability, erosion potential, and geomorphology of surrounding terrain must be evaluated to assure that there are no ongoing or potential processes, such as gully erosion, which would lead to impoundment instability;

(10) the impoundment must not be located near a capable fault that could cause a maximum credible earthquake larger than that which the impoundment could reasonably be expected to withstand; and

(11) the impoundment should be designed to incorporate features that will promote deposition. Design features that promote deposition of sediment suspended in any runoff which flows into the impoundment area might be utilized. The object of such a design feature would be to enhance the thickness of cover over time.

(i) The following groundwater protection requirements and those in subsections (j) and (k) of this section and §336.1133 of this title (relating to Maximum Values for Use in Groundwater Protection) apply during operations and until closure is completed. Groundwater monitoring to comply with these standards is required by subsections (bb) and (cc) of this section.

(1) The primary groundwater protection standard is a design standard for surface impoundments used to manage uranium or thorium by-product material. Unless exempted under subsection (i)(3) of this section, surface impoundments (except for an existing portion) must have a liner that is designed, constructed, and installed to prevent any migration of wastes out of the impoundment to the adjacent subsurface soil, groundwater, or surface water at any time during the active life (including the closure period) of the impoundment. If the liner is constructed of materials that may allow wastes to migrate into the liner during the active life of the facility, impoundment closure shall include removal or decontamination of all waste residues, contaminated containment system components (liners, etc.), contaminated subsoils, and structures and equipment contaminated with waste and leachate. For impoundments that will be closed with the liner material left in place, the liner must be constructed of materials that can prevent wastes from migrating into the liner during the active life of the facility.

(2) The liner required by paragraph (1) of this subsection must be:

(A) constructed of materials that have appropriate chemical properties and sufficient strength and thickness to prevent failure due to pressure gradients (including static head and external hydrogeologic forces), physical contact with the waste or leachate to which they are exposed, climatic conditions, the stress of installation, and the stress of daily operation;

(B) placed upon a foundation or base capable of providing support to the liner and resistance to pressure gradients above and below the liner to prevent failure of the liner due to settlement, compression, or uplift; and

(C) installed to cover all surrounding earth likely to be in contact with the wastes or leachate.

(3) The applicant or licensee may be exempted from the requirements of paragraph (1) of this subsection if the agency finds, based on a demonstration by the applicant or licensee, that alternate design and operating practices, including the closure plan, together with site characteristics will prevent the migration of any hazardous constituents into groundwater or surface water at any future time. In deciding whether to grant an exemption, the agency will consider:

(A) the nature and quantity of the wastes;

(B) the proposed alternate design and operation;

(C) the hydrogeologic setting of the facility, including the attenuative capacity and thickness of the liners and soils present between the impoundment and groundwater or surface water; and

(D) all other factors that would influence the quality and mobility of the leachate produced and the potential for it to migrate to groundwater or surface water.

(4) A surface impoundment must be designed, constructed, maintained, and operated to prevent overtopping resulting from normal or abnormal operations, overfilling, wind and wave actions, rainfall, or run-off; from malfunctions of level controllers, alarms, and other equipment; and from human error.

(5) When dikes are used to form the surface impoundment, the dikes must be designed, constructed, and maintained with sufficient structural integrity to prevent massive failure of the dikes. In ensuring structural integrity, it must not be presumed that the liner system will function without leakage during the active life of the impoundment.

(j) By-product materials must be managed to conform to the following secondary groundwater protection requirements.

(1) Hazardous constituents, as defined in §336.1105(16) of this title (relating to Definitions), entering the groundwater from a licensed site must not exceed the specified concentration limits in the uppermost aquifer beyond the point of compliance during the compliance period.

(2) Specified concentration limits are those limits established by the agency as indicated in paragraph (7) of this subsection.

(3) The agency will also establish the point of compliance and compliance period on a site-specific basis through license conditions and orders.

(4) When the detection monitoring established under subsections (bb) and (cc) of this section indicates leakage of hazardous constituents from the disposal area, the agency will perform the following:

(A) identify hazardous constituents;

(B) establish concentration limits;

(C) set the compliance period; and

(D) may adjust the point of compliance if needed in accordance with developed data and site information regarding the flow of groundwater or contaminants.

(5) Even when constituents meet all three tests in the definition of hazardous constituent, the agency may exclude a detected constituent from the set of hazardous constituents on a site-specific basis if it finds that the constituent is not capable of posing a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment. In deciding whether to exclude constituents, the agency will consider the following:

(A) potential adverse effects on groundwater quality, considering the following:

(i) physical and chemical characteristics of the waste in the licensed site, including its potential for migration;

(ii) hydrogeological characteristics of the licensed site and surrounding land;

(iii) quantity of groundwater and the direction of groundwater flow;

(iv) proximity of groundwater users and groundwater withdrawal rates;

(v) current and future uses of groundwater in the area;

(vi) existing quality of groundwater, including other sources of contamination and cumulative impact on the groundwater quality;

(vii) potential for human health risks caused by human exposure to waste constituents;

(viii) potential damage to wildlife, crops, vegetation, and physical structures caused by exposure to waste constituents; and

(ix) persistence and permanence of potential adverse effects; and

(B) potential adverse effects on quality of hydraulically-connected surface water, considering the:

- (i) volume and physical and chemical characteristics of the by-product material in the licensed site;
- (ii) hydrogeological characteristics of the licensed site and surrounding land;
- (iii) quantity and quality of groundwater and the direction of groundwater flow;
- (iv) patterns of rainfall in the region;
- (v) proximity of the licensed site to surface waters;
- (vi) current and future uses of surface waters in the area and any water quality standards established for those surface waters;
- (vii) existing quality of surface water, including potential impacts from other sources of contamination and the cumulative impact on surface water quality;
- (viii) potential for human health risks caused by human exposure to waste constituents;
- (ix) potential damage to wildlife, crops, vegetation, and physical structures caused by exposure to waste constituents; and
- (x) persistence and permanence of the potential adverse effects.

(6) In making any determinations under paragraphs (5) and (8) of this subsection about the use of groundwater in the area around the facility, the agency will consider any identification of underground sources of drinking water and exempted aquifers made by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the commission under Chapter 331 of this title.

(7) At the point of compliance, the concentration of a hazardous constituent may not exceed the following:

- (A) the agency approved background concentration in the groundwater of the constituents listed in 10 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 40, Appendix A, Criterion 13;

(B) the respective value given in §336.1133 of this title if the constituent is listed in the table and if the background level of the constituent is below the value listed; or

(C) an alternate concentration limit established by the agency.

(8) Alternate concentration limits to background concentration or to the drinking water limits in §336.1133 of this title that present no significant hazard may be proposed by licensees for agency consideration. Licensees must provide the basis for any proposed limits including consideration of practicable corrective actions, evidence that limits are as low as reasonably achievable, and information on the factors the agency shall consider. The agency may establish a site-specific alternate concentration limit for a hazardous constituent, as provided in paragraph (7) of this subsection, if it finds that the proposed limit is as low as reasonably achievable, after considering practicable corrective actions, and that the constituent will not pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment as long as the alternate concentration limit is not exceeded. In making the present and potential hazard finding, the agency will consider the factors listed in paragraph (4) of this subsection.

(k) If the groundwater protection standards established under subsection (i) of this section are exceeded at a licensed site, a corrective action program must be put into operation as soon as is practicable, and in no event later than 18 months after the agency finds that the standards have been exceeded. The licensee must submit the proposed corrective action program and supporting rationale for executive director approval prior to putting the program into operation, unless otherwise directed by the executive director. The licensee's proposed program must address removing or treating in place any hazardous constituents that exceed concentration limits in groundwater between the point of compliance and downgradient licensed site boundary. The licensee must continue corrective action measures to the extent necessary to achieve and maintain compliance with the groundwater protection standard. The executive director will determine when the licensee may terminate corrective action measures based on data from the groundwater monitoring program and other information that provides reasonable assurance that the groundwater protection standard will not be exceeded.

(l) In developing and conducting groundwater protection programs, applicants and licensees must also consider the following:

(1) installation of bottom liners. Where synthetic liners are used, a leakage-detection system must be installed immediately below the liner to ensure detection of any major failures. This is in addition to the groundwater monitoring program conducted as provided in subsection (cc) of this section. Where clay liners

are proposed or relatively thin, in situ clay soils are to be relied upon for seepage control, tests must be conducted with representative tailings solutions and clay materials to confirm that no significant deterioration of permeability or stability properties will occur with continuous exposure of clay to by-product material solutions. Tests must be run for a sufficient period of time to reveal any effects that may occur;

(2) mill process designs that provide the maximum practicable recycle of solutions and conservation of water to reduce the net input of liquid to the by-product material impoundment;

(3) dewatering of by-product material solutions by process devices and/or in situ drainage systems. At new sites, by-product material solutions must be dewatered by a drainage system installed at the bottom of the impoundment to lower the phreatic surface and reduce the driving head of seepage, unless tests show by-product material solutions are not amenable to such a system. Where in situ dewatering is to be conducted, the impoundment bottom must be graded to assure that the drains are at a low point. The drains must be protected by suitable filter materials to assure that drains remain free-running. The drainage system must also be adequately sized to assure good drainage; and

(4) neutralization to promote immobilization of hazardous constituents.

(m) Technical specifications must be prepared for installation of seepage control systems. A quality assurance, testing, and inspection program, which includes supervision by a qualified engineer or scientist, must be established to assure that specifications are met. If adverse groundwater impacts or conditions conducive to adverse groundwater impacts occur due to seepage, action must be taken to alleviate the impacts or conditions and restore groundwater quality to levels consistent with those before operations began. The specific seepage control and groundwater protection method, or combination of methods, to be used must be worked out on a site-specific basis.

(n) In support of a by-product material disposal system proposal, the applicant/licensee must supply the following information:

(1) the chemical and radioactive characteristics of the waste solutions;

(2) the characteristics of the underlying soil and geologic formations particularly as they will control transport of contaminants and solutions. This must include detailed information concerning extent, thickness, uniformity, shape, and orientation of underlying strata. Hydraulic gradients and conductivities of the various formations must be determined. This information must be gathered by

borings and field survey methods taken within the proposed impoundment area and in surrounding areas where contaminants might migrate to groundwater. The information gathered on boreholes must include both geologic and geophysical logs in sufficient number and degree of sophistication to allow determining significant discontinuities, fractures, and channeled deposits of high hydraulic conductivity. If field survey methods are used, they should be in addition to and calibrated with borehole logging. Hydrologic parameters such as permeability must not be determined on the basis of laboratory analysis of samples alone. A sufficient amount of field testing (e.g., pump tests) must be conducted to assure actual field properties are adequately understood. Testing must be conducted to make possible estimates of chemisorption attenuation properties of underlying soil and rock; and

(3) location, extent, quality, capacity, and current uses of any groundwater at and near the site.

(o) If ore is stockpiled, methods must be used to minimize penetration of radionuclides and other substances into underlying soils.

(p) In disposing of by-product material, licensees must place an earthen cover over the by-product material at the end of the facility's operations and shall close the waste disposal area in accordance with a design that provides reasonable assurance of control of radiological hazards to the following:

(1) be effective for 1,000 years to the extent reasonably achievable and, in any case, for at least 200 years; and

(2) limit releases of radon-222 from uranium by-product materials and radon-220 from thorium by-product materials to the atmosphere so as not to exceed an average release rate of 20 picocuries per square meter per second ($\text{pCi}/\text{m}^2\text{s}$) to the extent practicable throughout the effective design life determined in accordance with paragraph (1) of this subsection. This average applies to the entire surface of each disposal area over a period of at least one year, but a short period compared to 100 years. Radon will come from both by-product materials and cover materials. Radon emissions from cover materials should be estimated as part of developing a closure plan for each site. The standard, however, applies only to emissions from by-product materials to the atmosphere.

(q) In computing required by-product material cover thicknesses, moisture in soils in excess of amounts found normally in similar soils in similar circumstances may not be considered. Direct gamma exposure from the by-product material should be reduced to background levels. The effects of any thin synthetic layer may not be taken into account in determining the calculated radon exhalation level. Cover may not include materials that contain elevated levels of radium. Soils used for near-surface cover must be essentially the same, as far as radioactivity is

concerned, as that of surrounding surface soils. If non-soil materials are proposed as cover materials, the licensee must demonstrate that such materials will not crack or degrade by differential settlement, weathering, or other mechanisms over the long term.

(r) As soon as reasonably achievable after emplacement of the final cover to limit releases of radon-222 from uranium by-product material and prior to placement of erosion protection barriers or other features necessary for long-term control of the tailings, the licensee must verify through appropriate testing and analysis that the design and construction of the final radon barrier is effective in limiting releases of radon-222 to a level not exceeding 20pCi/m²s averaged over the entire pile or impoundment using the procedures described in Appendix B, method 115 of 40 CFR Part 61, or another method of verification approved by the agency as being at least as effective in demonstrating the effectiveness of the final radon barrier.

(s) When phased emplacement of the final radon barrier is included in the applicable reclamation plan, as defined in §336.1105(25) of this title, the verification of radon-222 release rates required in subsection (dd) of this section must be conducted for each portion of the pile or impoundment as the final radon barrier for that portion is emplaced.

(t) Within 90 days of the completion of all testing and analysis relevant to the required verification in subsection (dd)(3) and (dd)(4) of this section, the uranium recovery licensee must report to the agency the results detailing the actions taken to verify that levels of release of radon-222 do not exceed 20 pCi/m²s when averaged over the entire pile or impoundment. The licensee must maintain records documenting the source of input parameters, including the results of all measurements on which they are based, the calculations and/or analytical methods used to derive values for input parameters, and the procedure used to determine compliance. These records must be maintained until termination of the license and shall be kept in a form suitable for transfer to the custodial agency at the time of transfer of the site to the state or federal government in accordance with §336.1131 of this title (relating to Land Ownership of By-Product Material Disposal Sites).

(u) Near-surface cover materials may not include waste, rock, or other materials that contain elevated levels of radium. Soils used for near-surface cover must be essentially the same, as far as radioactivity is concerned, as surrounding surface soils. This is to ensure that surface radon exhalation is not significantly above background because of the cover material itself.

(v) The design requirements for longevity and control of radon releases apply to any portion of a licensed and/or disposal site unless such portion contains a

concentration of radium in land averaged over areas of 100 square meters (m^2), that, as a result of by-product material, does not exceed the background level by more than:

(1) 5 picocuries per gram (pCi/g) of radium-226, or in the case of thorium by-product material, radium-228, averaged over the first 15 centimeters (cm) below the surface; and

(2) 15 pCi/g of radium-226, or in the case of thorium by-product material, radium-228, averaged over 15-cm thick layers more than 15 cm below surface.

(w) The licensee must also address the nonradiological hazards associated with the waste in planning and implementing closure. The licensee must ensure that disposal areas are closed in a manner that minimizes the need for further maintenance. To the extent necessary to prevent threats to human health and the environment, the licensee shall control, minimize, or eliminate post-closure escape of nonradiological hazardous constituents, leachate, contaminated rainwater, or waste decomposition products to groundwater or surface waters or to the atmosphere.

(x) For impoundments containing uranium by-product materials, the final radon barrier shall be completed as expeditiously as practicable considering technological feasibility after the pile or impoundment ceases operation in accordance with a written reclamation plan, as defined in §336.1105(25) of this title, approved by the agency, by license amendment. (The term "As expeditiously as practicable considering technological feasibility" includes "Factors beyond the control of the licensee.") Deadlines for completion of the final radon barrier and applicable interim milestones shall be established as license conditions. Applicable interim milestones may include, but are not limited to, the retrieval of windblown by-product material and placement on the pile and the interim stabilization of the by-product material (including dewatering or the removal of freestanding liquids and recontouring). The placement of erosion protection barriers or other features necessary for long-term control of the by-product material shall also be completed in a timely manner in accordance with a written reclamation plan approved by the agency by license amendment.

(y) The agency may approve by license amendment a licensee's request to extend the time for performance of milestones related to emplacement of the final radon barrier if, after providing an opportunity for public participation, the agency finds that the licensee has adequately demonstrated in the manner required in subsection (r) of this section that releases of radon-222 do not exceed an average of 20 pCi/ m^2 s. If the delay is approved on the basis that the radon releases do not exceed 20 pCi/ m^2 s, a verification of radon levels, as required by subsection (r) of

this section, shall be made annually during the period of delay. In addition, once the agency has established the date in the reclamation plan for the milestone for completion of the final radon barrier, the agency may by license amendment extend that date based on cost if, after providing an opportunity for public participation, the agency finds that the licensee is making good faith efforts to emplace the final radon barrier, the delay is consistent with the definition of "Available technology," and the radon releases caused by the delay will not result in a significant incremental risk to the public health.

(z) The agency may authorize by license amendment, upon licensee request, a portion of the impoundment to accept uranium by-product material, or such materials that are similar in physical, chemical, and radiological characteristics to the uranium mill tailings and associated wastes already in the pile or impoundment, from other sources during the closure process. No such authorization will be made if it results in a delay or impediment to emplacement of the final radon barrier over the remainder of the impoundment in a manner that will achieve levels of radon-222 releases not exceeding 20 pCi/m²s averaged over the entire impoundment. The verification required in subsection (r) of this section may be completed with a portion of the impoundment being used for further disposal if the agency makes a final finding that the impoundment will continue to achieve a level of radon-222 release not exceeding 20 pCi/m²s averaged over the entire impoundment. After the final radon barrier is complete except for the continuing disposal area, only by-product material will be authorized for disposal, and the disposal will be limited to the specified existing disposal area. This authorization by license amendment will only be made after providing opportunity for public participation. Reclamation of the disposal area, as appropriate, must be completed in a timely manner after disposal operations cease in accordance with subsection (p) of this section. These actions are not required to be complete as part of meeting the deadline for final radon barrier construction.

(aa) The licensee's closure plan must provide reasonable assurance that institutional control will be provided for the length of time found necessary by the agency to ensure the requirements of subsection (p) of this section are met.

(bb) Prior to any major site construction, a preoperational monitoring program must be conducted for one full year to provide complete baseline data on the site and its environs. Throughout the construction and operating phases of the project, an operational monitoring program must be conducted to measure or evaluate compliance with applicable standards and rules; to evaluate performance of control systems and procedures; to evaluate environmental impacts of operation; and to detect potential long-term effects.

(cc) The licensee shall establish a detection monitoring program needed for the agency to set the site-specific groundwater protection standards in subsection

(j)(4) of this section. For all monitoring under this paragraph, the licensee or applicant will propose, as license conditions for agency approval, which constituents are to be monitored on a site-specific basis. The data and information must provide a sufficient basis to identify those hazardous constituents that require concentration limit standards and to enable the agency to set the limits for those constituents and compliance period. They may provide the basis for adjustments to the point of compliance. The detection monitoring program must be in place when specified by the agency in orders or license conditions. Once groundwater protection standards have been established in accordance with subsection (j)(4) of this section, the licensee shall establish and implement a compliance monitoring program. In conjunction with a corrective action program, the licensee shall establish and implement a corrective action monitoring program to demonstrate the effectiveness of the corrective actions. Any monitoring program required by this subsection may be based on existing monitoring programs to the extent the existing programs can meet the stated objective for the program.

(dd) Systems must be designed and operated so that all airborne effluent releases are as low as is reasonably achievable. The primary means of accomplishing this must be by means of emission controls. Institutional controls, such as extending the site boundary and exclusion area, may be employed to ensure that offsite exposure limits are met, but only after all practicable measures have been taken to control emissions at the source.

(1) During operations and prior to closure, radiation doses from radon emissions from surface impoundments of by-product materials must be kept as low as is reasonably achievable.

(2) Checks must be made and logged hourly of all parameters which determine the efficiency of emission control equipment operation. It must be determined whether or not conditions are within a range prescribed to ensure that the equipment is operating consistently near peak efficiency. Corrective action must be taken when performance is outside of prescribed ranges. Effluent control devices must be operative at all times during drying and packaging operations and whenever air is exhausting from the uranium dryer stack. Drying and packaging operations must terminate when controls are inoperative. When checks indicate the equipment is not operating within the range prescribed for peak efficiency, actions must be taken to restore parameters to the prescribed range. When this cannot be done without shutdown and repairs, drying and packaging operations must cease as soon as practicable. Operations may not be restarted after cessation due to off-normal performance until needed corrective actions have been identified and implemented. All such cessations, corrective actions, and re-starts must be reported to the executive director in writing within ten days of the subsequent restart.

(3) To control dusting from by-product material, that portion not covered by standing liquids must be wetted or chemically stabilized to prevent or minimize blowing and dusting to the maximum extent reasonably achievable. This requirement may be relaxed if by-product materials are effectively sheltered from wind, as in the case of below-grade disposal. Consideration must be given in planning by-product material disposal programs to methods for phased covering and reclamation of by-product material impoundments. To control dusting from diffuse sources, applicants/licensees must develop written operating procedures specifying the methods of control that will be utilized.

(4) Uranium recovery facility operations producing or involving thorium by-product material must be conducted in such a manner as to provide reasonable assurance that the annual dose equivalent does not exceed 25 millirems (mrem) to the whole body, 75 mrem to the thyroid, and 25 mrem to any other organ of any member of the public as a result of exposures to the planned discharge of radioactive materials to the general environment, radon-220 and its daughters excepted.

(5) By-product materials must be managed so as to conform to the applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 440, as codified on January 1, 1983.

(ee) Licensees/applicants may propose alternatives to the specific requirements in §336.1125 of this title (relating to Financial Security Requirements), §336.1127 of this title (relating to Long-Term Care and Maintenance Requirements), §336.1129 of this title (relating to Technical Requirements) and §336.1131 of this title (relating to Land Ownership of By-Product Material Disposal Sites). The alternative proposals may take into account local or regional conditions including geology, topography, hydrology, and meteorology.

(ff) The agency may find that the proposed alternatives meet the agency's requirements if the alternatives will achieve a level of stabilization and containment of the sites concerned and a level of protection for the public health and 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 that would be achieved by the requirements of §§336.1125, 336.1127, 336.1129 and 336.1131 of this title and the standards promulgated by EPA in 40 CFR Part 192, Subparts D and E.

(gg) All site-specific licensing decisions based on the criteria in §§336.1125, 336.1127, 336.1129 and 336.1131 of this title, or alternatives proposed by licensees or applicants must take into account the risk to the public health and safety and the environment with due consideration to the economic costs involved and any other factors the agency determines to be appropriate.

(hh) Any proposed alternatives to the specific requirements in §§336.1125, 336.1127, 336.1129 and 336.1131 of this title must meet the requirements of 10 CFR §150.31(d).

(ii) No new site may be located in a 100-year floodplain or wetland as defined in "Floodplain Management Guidelines for Implementing Executive Order 11988."

Adopted January 30, 2008

Effective February 28, 2008

§336.1131. Land Ownership of By-product Material Disposal Sites.

(a) These criteria relating to ownership of by-product material and their disposal sites apply to all licenses terminated, issued, or renewed after November 8, 1981.

(b) Unless exempted by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), title to land (including any affected interests therein) that is used for the disposal of by-product material or that is essential to ensure the long-term stability of the disposal site and title to the by-product material must be transferred to the State of Texas or the United States prior to the termination of the license. Material and land transferred must be transferred without cost to the State of Texas or the United States. In cases where no ongoing site surveillance will be required, surface land ownership transfer requirements may be waived. For licenses issued before November 8, 1981, NRC may take into account the status of the ownership of the land and interests therein, and the ability of a licensee to transfer title and custody thereof to the State.

(c) Any uranium recovery facility license must contain terms and conditions as the agency determines necessary to assure that, prior to termination of the license, the licensee will comply with ownership requirements of this section for sites used for tailings disposal.

(d) For surface impoundments only, the applicant/licensee shall demonstrate a serious effort to obtain severed mineral rights and shall, in the event that fee simple title including all mineral rights cannot be obtained, provide notification in local public land records of the fact that the land is being used for the disposal of radioactive material and is subject to an NRC license prohibiting the disruption and disturbance of the tailings.

(e) If NRC, subsequent to title transfer, determines that use of the surface or subsurface estates, or both, of the land transferred to the state or federal government will not endanger the public health and safety or the environment, NRC

may permit the use of the surface or subsurface estates, or both, of such land in a manner consistent with the provisions of this section. If NRC permits the use of such land, it will provide the person who transferred the land with the first refusal with respect to the use of such land.

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§336.1133. Maximum Values for Use in Groundwater Protection.

The following is a list of the maximum concentration values to be used for groundwater protection.

Figure: 30 TAC §336.1133

Constituent or Property	Maximum (mg/l)	Concentration (pCi/l)
Arsenic	0.05	
Barium	1	
Cadmium	0.01	
Chromium	0.05	
Lead	0.05	
Mercury	0.002	
Selenium	0.01	
Silver	0.05	
Endrin 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-6, 7- expoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8, 8a-octahydro-endo, endo-1,4:5,8-dimethanonaphthalene	0.0002	
Lindane 1,2,3,4,5, 6-hexachlorocyclohexane	0.004	
Methoxychlor 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis- (p-methoxyphenyl) ethane	0.1	
Toxaphene Chlorinated camphene	0.005	
2,4-D (2,4, 5-Trichlorophenoxy) acetic acid	0.1	
Silvex 2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid	0.01	
Combined radium-226 and radium-228 Gross alpha-particle activity (excluding radon and uranium when producing uranium by-product material or radon and thorium when producing thorium by-product material)		5 15

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§336.1135. Construction Activities.

For an application for a new license to dispose of by-product material that was filed with the Texas Department of State Health Services on or before January 1, 2007, an applicant may commence construction activities before issuance of a license, at the applicant's own risk, under the following conditions:

(1) the applicant has completed preoperational monitoring provided under §336.1129(bb) of this title (relating to Technical Requirements);

(2) the executive director has issued an environmental analysis and final draft license with recommendation to approve the application under §281.21 of this title (relating to Draft Permit, Technical Summary, Fact Sheet, and Compliance History);

(3) the applicant may not receive, store, possess, receive or dispose of by-product material without a license from the commission authorizing the activity;

(4) the agency may inspect and observe the construction activities;

(5) the applicant must cease construction activities when directed by the executive director to do so; and

(6) the commencement of construction activities may not be considered as a factor in determining whether to issue a license.

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