

CCNPP3COLA PEmails

From: J Sevilla [qmakeda@chesapeake.net]
Sent: Friday, July 09, 2010 7:36 PM
To: CalvertCliffsCOLAEIS Resource; Quinn, Laura; woody.francis@USACE.ARMY.MIL; Steckel, James; Arora, Surinder
Cc: Peter Saar; Peter Vogt; Michael Mariotte; Allison Fisher; Paul Gunter; Bruce Gordon; Chris Bush; William Johnston; fabiada@yahoo.com; Timothy Flaherty
Subject: June Sevilla submission to DEIS (DRAFT NUREG 1936) and FSAR - #3 of 3 emails
Attachments: JuneSevilla - Input to DEIS 070910.pdf
Importance: High

TO: NRC - NUREG 1936 DEIS Staff Reviewers
NRC - FSAR Staff
NRC- Geological and Geotechnical Staff
US Army Corps of Engineers - Woody Francis
Laura Quinn - NRC
James Steckel - NRC

From: June Sevilla in behalf of self and Southern Maryland CARES

This is the 3rd of 3 emails submitted for consideration and ACTION, both on the DEIS and FSAR components of CCNPP Unit 3's application with NRC and USACE. The attached document covers issues related to the other 2 emails as well as additional issues on water quality, water resources, air quality and noise.

All 3 email submissions should be considered in total as they are inter-related.

Please forward this information to all other NRC staff and US gov't agencies reviewing the DEIS and FSAR.

Thank you,

June Sevilla
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Hearing Identifier: CalvertCliffs_Unit3Cola_Public_EX
Email Number: 1433

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Subject: June Sevilla submission to DEIS (DRAFT NUREG 1936) and FSAR - #3 of 3 emails
Sent Date: 7/9/2010 7:36:03 PM
Received Date: 7/9/2010 7:37:37 PM
From: J Sevilla

Created By: qmakeda@chesapeake.net

Recipients:

"Peter Saar" <peters@opc.state.md.us>
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"Peter Vogt" <ptr_vogt@yahoo.com>
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"Michael Mariotte" <nirsnet@nirs.org>
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"Allison Fisher" <afisher@citizen.org>
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"Quinn, Laura" <Laura.Quinn@nrc.gov>
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Tracking Status: None

Post Office: x300jrs

Files	Size	Date & Time
MESSAGE	940	7/9/2010 7:37:37 PM
JuneSevilla - Input to DEIS 070910.pdf		166187

Options

Priority: High
Return Notification: No

Reply Requested:

Yes

Sensitivity:

Normal

Expiration Date:

Recipients Received:

July 09, 2010

To: NRC - NUREG 1936 DEIS Staff Reviewers
NRC - FSAR Staff
NRC- Geological and Geotechnical Staff
US Army Corps of Engineers - Woody Francis
Laura Quinn - NRC
James Steckel - NRC

From: June Sevilla on behalf of self and So. MD CARES

RE: **INPUT TO DEIS**

There are many issues that impact the decisions drawn from DEIS. These issues which I am submitting cover geological, water quality, air quality, desalination plant, and noise calculations as they affect our environment and public safety. Until these issues are adequately investigated and resolved, the DEIS for CC3 contains errors and omissions caused by the Applicant and the pressures exerted on gov't agencies to grant permits even if the scientific evidence and reports show otherwise.

June Sevilla DEIS input #1:

Dr. Susan Kidwell's expert scientific analysis of the Applicant's FSAR Rev 6 is part of this submission which has relevant and critical impact to the decisions made in this Draft NUREG-1936 (DEIS). Please review Dr. Kidwell's expert scientific analysis of the Applicant's FSAR Rev 6 and all related documentation submitted today, July 9, 2010, including analysis done by Dr. Peter Vogt, another expert geologist who has collaborated with Dr. Kidwell and Dr. Curt Larsen, another local tenured geologist. Dr. Vogt's and Dr. Larsen's submissions were previously submitted to NRC via my (3/29/10) email to James Steckel, recorded by NRC on 04/07/10, ADAMS # ML 101140123. Another submission by Dr. Vogt on PROOF OF SOIL LIQUEFACTION at Calvert Cliffs area was submitted to NRC via my email to James Steckel on 05/04/10, ADAMS # ML 101460467.

The geological conditions in CCNPP property have been misrepresented by the Applicant in their FSAR and cover-ups have been discovered as apparent, by outside volunteer scientific sources. We are appealing to the NRC and to the USACE to take seriously this geologic condition and drainage by demanding that the Applicant conduct scientifically recommended steps (investigation and testing to determine the depth and direction of the Moran Landing

June Sevilla DEIS input #4:

According to Draft NUREG-1936 DEIS Appendix D, p. D-43:

3 7. Comments Concerning Water Resources

4 **Comment:** What will be done with the salt and other minerals extracted by the desalination
5 plant? Returning these to the bay will have a disturbing effect on the salinity and ecology of the
6 area. (0006-4 [Baummer, Thomas])

7 **Response:** *Water quality impacts of operation of the plant will be evaluated by the staff and
8 described in Chapter 5 of the EIS. This assessment will include consideration of the impacts of
9 the effluents from the desalination system and its effect on aquatic ecology.*

The Applicant to date, has not presented sufficient details regarding the Desalination System, other than an initial study done several years ago which I located on the MD PSC website when the Applicant applied for CPCN 9127. UniStar has systematically and incrementally increased their demand for ground water use and that UniStar would use water from the desalination plant during the 5th year of construction. John Grace, the Chief of the Source Protection and Appropriations Division, which is part of the Maryland Department of the Environment Water Management Administration (MDE WMA) has granted a six year extension to UniStar on their permit to draw water from the already oversubscribed Aquia aquifer (normal is 2 years). UniStar's piece meal process of increasing ground water drawdown and demands for inordinately long extensions on their permit is an excessive bending over backwards by gov't agencies for a merchant plant that is also asking for federal loan guarantees at taxpayer expense. Currently, there are already HIGH LEVELS OF ARSENIC in the Aquia aquifer in 9 counties in Maryland (Coastal Western and Eastern shores), which has affected the water quality for the public water supply and the private residence wells of those residents like myself whose drinking and potable water supply comes from the Aquia. Aside from high arsenic levels, our residential wells could run dry for those of us who are at, or near sea level when we, the people, are competing with a privileged merchant plant like CCNPP Unit 3. The water demands of the residents and the current condition of the Aquia aquifer (low levels and continually decreasing, hence, also results in the high levels of arsenic) which I draw my potable well water supply is already oversubscribed TODAY; so how can the water quality and public potable water supply environmental impact be adequately assessed by the DEIS when UniStar's permit is still valid years from now and the water resources for the public are already low today and decreasing?

According to USGS Scientific Investigations Report 2007-5249: "Effects of Withdrawals on Ground-Water Levels in Southern Maryland and the Adjacent Eastern Shore, 1980-2005":

8 4.4.1 Physical Impacts

9 Construction and preconstruction activities can cause temporary and localized physical impacts
10 such as noise, odors, vehicle exhaust, and dust. Vibration and shock impacts are not expected
11 because of the strict control of blasting and other shock-producing activities. This section
12 addresses potential impacts that may affect people, buildings, and roads.

13 4.4.1.1 Workers and the Local Public

14 The land surrounding the Calvert Cliffs site is zoned for a combination of light industrial, farm,
15 forest, and residential uses, and is bounded by the Chesapeake Bay and to the west by forested
16 land. No significant industrial or commercial facilities other than the Calvert Cliffs site exist or
17 are planned in the vicinity. The recreational areas closest to the plant include the Flag Ponds
18 Nature Park to the north and the Calvert Cliffs State Park to the south, both of which are
19 adjacent to the plant site. Most construction and preconstruction activities take place during the
20 work week and most visitors use these parks on weekends. Also, the heavy forest cover of the
21 large Calvert Cliffs site itself is expected to buffer many effects of traffic, noise, and dust, and
22 therefore the increase in these attributes from construction and preconstruction activities is not
23 expected to significantly affect either Flag Ponds or Calvert Cliffs State Park (UniStar 2009a).