

# Official Transcript of Proceedings

## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION **CORRECTED TRANSCRIPT**

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Enrichment Facility Draft EIS  
Public Meeting: Evening Session

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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GENERAL ELECTRIC-HITACHI

GLOBAL LASER ENRICHMENT FACILITY

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

PUBLIC MEETING

+ + + + +

Thursday,

July 22nd, 2010

+ + + + +

Wilmington, North Carolina

The Public Meeting was held at 7:30 p.m., at the University of North Carolina Wilmington, 601 South College Road, Wilmington, North Carolina, William Burton, Facilitator, presiding.

APPEARANCES:

WILLIAM BURTON - Facilitator

LARRY CAMPER

TIM JOHNSON

JENNIFER DAVIS

KEVIN HSUEH

MICHAEL TSCHILTZ

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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

7:30 p.m.

FACILITATOR BURTON: I think we will go on and get started. Good evening, my name is William Burton, and I'm with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. And I will just say, right off the bat, William was my granddaddy, I generally go by Butch, just so you all know.

I want to welcome you here. And I have to do this. Just a quick show of hands. Raise your hand if you were here at the earlier meeting today. Welcome back, we do have a few new people. That is good, that is good.

I'm going to be serving as your facilitator, and in that role my job is to make sure that the meeting goes smoothly, and that it is efficient, effective, and that we get to accomplish our objectives, which are two-fold.

The topic of both meetings, today, concern the staff's evaluation of an application to build and operate a uranium enrichment facility here in Wilmington, using laser--based technology.

That application was submitted by General Electric-Hitachi Global Laser Enrichment, LLC, which we will generally refer to as either as GE or

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1 the Applicant.

2 The purpose of tonight's meeting is,  
3 really, two-fold. First is an opportunity to discuss  
4 the staff's findings from the staff's ~~E~~environmental  
5 ~~R~~review of GE's application, and number two, to  
6 provide an opportunity for you, the public, to comment  
7 and provide feedback on the staff's draft findings.

8 The staff performed this review in  
9 coordination with other federal and state agencies,  
10 and reviewed the Environmental Report that was  
11 submitted by GE.

12 The draft findings are documented in the  
13 staff's Draft Environmental Impact Statement;  
14 ~~w~~we'll hear that referred to as either an EIS, or a  
15 DEIS.

16 I want to talk a little bit about the  
17 format of the meeting, and also go over some ground  
18 rules to ensure that we have a good meeting.

19 The format of the meeting. First, what is  
20 going to happen is we are going to have a series of  
21 speakers who are going to discuss the roles and  
22 responsibilities of the staff, in its review.

23 ~~—————~~You are going to hear an overview of the  
24 licensing process, and then we will provide the Draft  
25 Findings from the staff's review.

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1 After that, we are going to have a short  
2 Q&A session, that is going to be an opportunity for  
3 you to ask us any questions you may have about the  
4 Environmental Review process.

5 And then after that, we are going to go  
6 into the main body of the meeting, which is an  
7 opportunity for us to listen to you, and hear any  
8 comments or any feedback that you may have about the  
9 staff's Environmental Review, and its draft  
10 findings.

11 A little bit about the ground rules. We  
12 do prefer that you hold your questions until after the  
13 presentations are made. We want to make sure that  
14 everybody gets a comprehensive overview of all of the  
15 issues that were involved in the review.

16 Your questions, we welcome your questions  
17 during the Q&A period, and we do have members of the  
18 staff available to answer those questions. And if you  
19 have any comments, again, on the Environmental  
20 Review, we prefer that you hold those until the  
21 comment period.

22 The entire meeting is being transcribed.  
23 We have our transcriber, Mr. Ed Johns, who does a  
24 fantastic job for us. But in order for us to get a  
25 clean transcript, we do request that there only be one

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1 speaker at a time, and to minimize the side  
2 conversations.

3 ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ And that is because it is being  
4 transcribed, and we do want to make sure that we have  
5 a clean transcript in the end. We also want to make  
6 sure that each speaker has our full attention.

7 If you have any cell phones, if you could  
8 turn them off or put them on vibrate, that would be  
9 appreciated. Again, for reasons that we want to have  
10 a clean transcript.

11 I have been asked to let you know that  
12 there are certain places where you can park<sup>7</sup> and where  
13 you can't park. If, by chance, you parked somewhere  
14 where you shouldn't have parked, and you get a ticket,  
15 Officer Albertson, who is not here right now, but if  
16 you find that you got a ticket, he has said to contact  
17 him, and he will make sure that he gets it taken care  
18 of.

19 ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ And that is Officer Albertson, A-L-B-E-R-  
20 T-S-O-N, just in case.

21 Rest-rooms are off the hallway directly  
22 behind here, if you need to go. Hopefully everyone  
23 has grabbed a set of slides, presentation slides. If  
24 you haven't, we do have copies at the front table.

25 We do ask that, as people have varying

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1 | positions and views about the project --~~7~~ and you may  
2 | hear comments that you don't agree with. -- ~~B~~but we  
3 | do ask that everyone treat each other with respect,  
4 | and the speakers with respect.

5 |           That is always a way to ensure that we  
6 | have a good, cooperative meeting. So any questions on  
7 | anything I have said so far? Does it make sense?

8 |           (No response.)

9 |           FACILITATOR BURTON: Okay. Let's see.  
10 | Next thing I want to do is to briefly introduce both  
11 | the main presenters, and a couple of other people who  
12 | play a big role in the staff's review.

13 |           Our first presenter is going to be Mr.  
14 | Larry Camper. Mr. Camper is the Director of the  
15 | Division of Waste Management and Environmental  
16 | Programs. Let me say that~~7~~ again:~~7~~ Federal and ~~s~~State  
17 | Materials and Environmental Management Programs. That  
18 | is a mouthful. You can see I'm not used to it, we  
19 | generally call that office FSME, so you may hear that.

20 |           So you may hear that this evening.

21 |           Mr. Camper received his bachelor's degree  
22 | in Radiological Science, and an MBA from George  
23 | Washington University, and he has over 36 years of  
24 | experience in the nuclear field, both public and  
25 | private sector.

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1                   Currently, in addition to his position as  
2 division director, he also serves as the USA  
3 representative to the Waste Safety Standard Advisory  
4 Committee of the International Atomic Energy Agency in  
5 Vienna. He is also a member of the Board of  
6 Directors<sup>r</sup> and Program Advisory Committee for the  
7 Waste Management Symposium. Mr. Larry Camper.

8                   After Mr. Camper we will have Mr. Tim  
9 Johnson. He is the project manager overseeing the  
10 safety portion of the staff's review. Mr. Johnson is  
11 in the NRC's Office of Nuclear Material<sup>s</sup>, Safety and  
12 Safeguards, which we generally refer to as NMSS.

13                   Mr. Johnson received his bachelor's degree  
14 in Mechanical Engineering from Worcester Polytechnic  
15 Institute, and his M<sup>m</sup>aster's in Nuclear Engineering  
16 from Ohio State.

17                   He has been with the NRC since 1977, and  
18 has worked in the areas of low level waste management<sup>r</sup>  
19 and decommissioning. He also served as the safety  
20 project manager on the Louisiana Energy Services  
21 Enrichment project.

22                   After Mr. Johnson we will have Ms.  
23 Jennifer Davis. She is the P<sup>p</sup>roject M<sup>m</sup>anager  
24 overseeing the environmental portion of the staff's  
25 review for this project. Ms. Davis received her

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1 bachelor's degree in historic preservation and classic  
2 civilization, from Mary Washington College.

3 And she has been with the agency since  
4 2002. She has spent most of that time as a lead  
5 environmental project manager in the ~~Division~~ of  
6 ~~License Renewal~~ in our Office of Nuclear Reactor  
7 Regulation.

8 Those will be our primary presenters this  
9 evening. But in addition to them, I wanted to  
10 introduce you to a couple of key players in the  
11 review.

12 First we have Mr. Kevin ~~Hsueh~~~~Shea~~, here  
13 ~~on~~ the end. He is the chief of the Environmental  
14 Projects Branch that is overseeing the environmental  
15 portion of the review. He is also in FSME.

16 And in addition, last but not least, we  
17 have Mr. Mike ~~Tschiltz~~~~Schultz~~. Mike is the Deputy  
18 Director in the Division of Fuel Cycle Facility  
19 Licensing in NMSS. And it is his division that  
20 oversees the safety portion of the project.

21 So those are the main introductions.  
22 Before I have them come up to start their  
23 presentations, are there any questions, anything that  
24 I said that wasn't clear?

25 (No response.)

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1 FACILITATOR BURTON: Okay. I will let  
2 Larry Camper start us off.

3 MR. CAMPER: I see some familiar faces  
4 from this afternoon, and I see some new faces. For  
5 those of you who were here today, welcome back, and  
6 for those of you this evening, we are glad to have  
7 you.

8 I'm Larry Camper. I'm the Director of  
9 the Division of Waste Management and Environmental  
10 Protection. And what I want to do is to make a few  
11 opening comments about our meeting this evening, and  
12 our process at large.

13 I do this because the responsibility for  
14 conducting Environmental Impact Statement falls within  
15 my division. We are developing the Environmental  
16 Impact Statement for the General Electric-Hitachi  
17 site. I will call it GEH tonight.

18 We are also, for example, currently  
19 conducting the Environmental Impact Statement for the  
20 AREVA Facility, which will be built in Eagle Rock,  
21 in Idaho Falls, a different uranium enrichment  
22 technology.

23 We are about to start the public scoping  
24 process for the development of the deconversion  
25 facility, which will be built by International

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1 Isotopes, in Hobbs, New Mexico.

2 So we have a staff that is doing an awful  
3 lot of environmental work relative to uranium, and  
4 uranium enrichment, as well as other technical  
5 disciplines in the nuclear arena.

6 ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ So the staff brings a lot of expertise to  
7 bear. We are here to conduct, -- this is the second  
8 public meeting, as Butch pointed out, -- to discuss  
9 our ~~E~~environmental ~~R~~review, of the General Electric-  
10 Hitachi facility.

11 And, as we step through the evening, Tim  
12 Johnson will talk to you more about the ~~S~~safety  
13 ~~R~~review side of issues, and then Jennifer will talk  
14 with you about the ~~E~~environmental ~~R~~review side.

15 So in terms of the Nuclear Regulatory  
16 Commission, what is our role in this? The Nuclear  
17 Regulatory Commission is an independent federal  
18 regulatory agency.

19 ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ And by meaning independent, what I mean is  
20 we are empowered by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as  
21 amended, to carry out the oversight and regulation of  
22 the commercial uses of nuclear materials in the United  
23 States.

24 We report directly to the Congress of the  
25 United States, to Congressional Oversight Committees.

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1 | We are not part of the Executive Branch. Rather, we  
2 | report directly to the Congress of the United States,  
3 | through its oversight committees.

4 | ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ And we are empowered to make a number of  
5 | decisions, in terms of regulating the commercial use  
6 | of radioactive materials in the United States.

7 | Our mission is to ensure protection of the  
8 | public, and workers' health and safety in the use of  
9 | radioactive materials. We do not build, we do not  
10 | operate, and we do not promote the use of nuclear  
11 | power or nuclear materials.

12 | Rather, we strictly regulate the oversight  
13 | of the commercial uses of nuclear material in the  
14 | United States.

15 | Our involvement here, for this particular  
16 | site, is that the General Electric-Hitachi Global  
17 | Laser Enrichment, LLC, GEH, proposes to build a GE-  
18 | Hitachi ~~g~~Global ~~l~~Laser ~~e~~Enrichment ~~f~~Facility nearby,  
19 | on a property that is north of Wilmington. And Tim  
20 | will tell you a lot about that during his comments.

21 | To build that facility, and then to  
22 | operate that facility, requires that a license be  
23 | issued by our agency for that to take place.

24 | ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ And so the ~~S~~safety ~~R~~review, as well as the  
25 | ~~E~~environmental ~~R~~review, and the Environmental Impact

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1 | Statement that we prepare, is the product to document  
2 | that review, are a critical and essential part of the  
3 | licensing process.

4 |           The ~~E~~environmental ~~R~~review activities that  
5 | we carry out are designed to satisfy the National  
6 | Environmental Policy Act of 1969, known as NEPA.

7 |           Our regulations, in implementing ~~NEPA~~part  
8 | ~~of our regulations~~ are in 10 CFR Part 51. And the  
9 | product that will document this major federal action,  
10 | is the Environmental Impact Statement.

11 |           So what we would like to do this evening,  
12 | simply, is to present the results of the Draft  
13 | Environmental Impact Statement, which was published  
14 | recently, NUREG--1938.

15 |           It makes for some very interesting  
16 | reading. I think it is a very thorough analysis that  
17 | is prepared by the staff, along with Argonne National  
18 | Laboratory working for us.

19 |           And we want to, above all, get your  
20 | comments. Today, a couple of times in my remarks, and  
21 | I emphasize comments, I will do that again now. We  
22 | like to have comments; that is the purpose for being  
23 | here.

24 | ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~And, of course, everything that is being  
25 | said tonight is being transcribed. We have our

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1 recorder, here, transcribing. The staff will go back  
2 and analyze all the comments.

3 We will go through the formal process of  
4 analyzing those comments, grouping those comments, and  
5 responding to those comments. So this is an  
6 opportunity to provide the staff with comments on the  
7 Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

8 Of course, the Draft Environmental Impact  
9 Statement is up for comment right now. I think the  
10 comment period closes August the 8<sup>9</sup>th, so you have an  
11 opportunity to provide written comments.

12 ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ But tonight is another opportunity, so we  
13 do encourage you to please tell us anything on your  
14 mind of concern about the Environmental Impact  
15 Statement.

16 With that, I will stop and ask Tim  
17 Johnson, who is the project manager for this  
18 particular facility, to come up and talk to you about  
19 the licensing process, and the ~~S~~safety ~~R~~review  
20 process.

21 MR. JOHNSON: Thank you very much. This  
22 is considered one of our agency's major licensing  
23 actions, so I really appreciate the opportunity to  
24 talk to you this evening.

25 ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ The objectives that I have are to give you

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1 | a brief overview of the proposed ~~of the~~ GE project  
2 | and, also, to talk about our licensing process.

3 |           General Electric is proposing to build an  
4 | enrichment facility, using laser technology, at its  
5 | site on the north side of Wilmington, on Castle Hayne  
6 | Boulevard, near the intersection of I-140.

7 | And the product from this facility will be  
8 | used for fuel for nuclear power plants.

9 |           And how does this process fit in with  
10 | overall fuel production? Well, first of all, uranium  
11 | turns out to be very commonly found element in the  
12 | earth's crust.

13 | And there are a number of places in the  
14 | world where the concentrations and deposits are high  
15 | enough that it can be mined economically. And uranium  
16 | is mined and processed, to separate it out from the  
17 | rest of the rock in the ores.

18 | And then it is chemically converted into a  
19 | compound called uranium hexafluoride. And it is that  
20 | compound that is sent to an enrichment plant for  
21 | enrichment.

22 |           What GE is proposing here is to use a  
23 | laser-based system, based on technology that was  
24 | originally developed by the Australian company Silex  
25 | Ltd. And in this process, it will separate isotopes

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1 of uranium 235 from uranium 238 isotopes, to increase  
2 the concentration of U-235.

3 And as you recall from your high school  
4 chemistry, and I hope that only brings back for you  
5 the most wonderful memories of your high school days.

6 But in your high school chemistry class  
7 one of the things that you learned was that elements  
8 normally contain more than one isotope.

9 ~~And isotopes are an atoms that have~~ the  
10 same amount of protons, but different numbers of  
11 neutrons. It would have the same chemical properties,  
12 in general, but have very different nuclear  
13 properties.

14 And for uranium, naturally occurring  
15 uranium~~r~~ has three primary isotopes~~r~~ associated with  
16 it; ~~99.3~~ percent of that natural uranium is of the  
17 isotope U-238. About 0.7 percent is the uranium 235.

18 And there is a smaller fraction is U-234.

19 But the important isotope here is U-235,  
20 because that is the only fissionable uranium nuclide  
21 that is found in nature. And to be useful in the  
22 power plants that we use in this country, the  
23 concentration of it needs to be increased from 0.7  
24 percent, as it is found in nature, to about 3 to 5  
25 percent, for use in the nuclear power plants.

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1           These concentration levels are well below  
2 those needed to produce nuclear weapons.

3           The product from this facility, the  
4 enriched uranium, would then be shipped to a fuel  
5 fabrication facility, where it would be further  
6 processed into fuel pellets, and loaded into fuel  
7 assemblies and, ultimately, shipped for nuclear power  
8 plants as fuel.

9           One of the fuel fabrication facilities in  
10 this country is the one that is operated at the  
11 Wilmington site, operated by GE. This plant has been  
12 making reactor fuel since 1967.

13           And this is one of the potential locations  
14 for the shipment of the enriched product from this  
15 enrichment plant.

16           This is the first application of a laser--  
17 based system for enrichment.

18 ~~-----~~ And GE is approaching this as a two-phase  
19 project. The first phase is to demonstrate, for their  
20 business purposes, whether or not the approach can be  
21 used on a commercially viable basis.

22           And we issued GE a license, in May of  
23 2008, to conduct laboratory scale testing in what is  
24 referred to as a test loop. And GE has been doing  
25 tests on this over the last year, and will continue to

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1 | do testing on larger--scale equipment, that will be  
2 | put into operation later this year, and into next  
3 | year.

4 |           The NRC licensing process. Again, I want  
5 | to re-emphasize what Larry talked about, and that is  
6 | that NRC is an independent agency responsible for  
7 | protecting public and worker health in the commercial  
8 | use of radioactive materials.

9 | ~~-----~~And our jurisdiction extends to,  
10 | primarily, to commercial uses of radioactive  
11 | materials; it does not include DOE facilities, and  
12 | Defense facilities.

13 | ~~-----~~There are a couple of DOE activities that  
14 | are, specifically, set aside by Congress for us to  
15 | regulate, but that is the exception, rather than the  
16 | rule.

17 |           There are also certain uses of radioactive  
18 | materials that are regulated by individual states. We  
19 | refer to these as ~~a~~Agreement ~~s~~States. And one of  
20 | these ~~a~~Agreement ~~s~~States is the ~~s~~State of North  
21 | Carolina.

22 |           And they have the authority to regulate  
23 | the uses of radioactive material in hospitals,  
24 | universities, research facilities, and within  
25 | industry.

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1 | ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ But that authority does not include the  
2 | regulation of uranium enrichment plants. And that is  
3 | why we are doing the licensing of it.

4 | Another point that I want to emphasize is  
5 | that NRC is not the promoter of this project. Our job  
6 | is to regulate the health and safety aspects of the  
7 | facility.

8 | ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ And we will grant a license to GE only if  
9 | they can demonstrate that they meet our health and  
10 | safety requirements.

11 | One of the requirements for an enrichment  
12 | plant is that construction cannot begin until a  
13 | license has been issued.

14 | ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ And there may be some exceptions to this,  
15 | for construction, that may take place outside of our  
16 | jurisdiction, for example the clearing of land. But  
17 | in the case GE does this kind of activity, they would  
18 | still need to get any federal, state, or county  
19 | permits as any organization that was taking on this  
20 | type of construction activity.

21 | The laser safety aspect of this project is  
22 | outside of NRC's jurisdiction~~7~~ and is regulated within  
23 | the Department of Labor, within the ~~S~~State of North  
24 | Carolina.

25 | In January of 2009, GE submitted an

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1 | Environmental Report, and six months later, they  
2 | submitted their license application for their proposed  
3 | plant.

4 |           And NRC has begun the review~~s~~ of these~~is~~  
5 | documents, and is in the process of performing our  
6 | technical review, to verify the safety aspects of the  
7 | facility. And is also preparing its Environmental  
8 | Impact Statement.

9 | And that is one of the reasons why we are  
10 | here today, is to talk about the Environmental Impact  
11 | Statement that was made available last month.

12 | And Jennifer Davis will talk more  
13 | extensively about that document, and the process.

14 |           Our technical review is expected to take  
15 | about 18 months from the submittal of the license  
16 | application.

17 | In it, we will address radiation  
18 | protection, nuclear criticality safety, fire safety,  
19 | chemical safety, decommissioning and financial  
20 | assurance. We will look at emergency response and  
21 | preparedness, physical protection, and materials, and  
22 | controls, and accountability, to ensure that materials  
23 | aren't diverted from the facility.

24 |           NRC is well into its review of the  
25 | application, and we will document that review in what

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1 we refer to as a Safety Evaluation Report. And our  
2 schedule is to complete the Safety Evaluation Report  
3 in December of this year.

4 Also associated with the uranium  
5 enrichment facility are two types of hearings. ~~And~~  
6 ~~hearings fall under two categories.~~ The first one is  
7 a mandatory hearing, that is required by law, for this  
8 type of facility.

9 And this hearing is held by a Licensing  
10 Board that consists of three Administrative Law  
11 Judges, and their objective is to review the Safety  
12 Evaluation Report that we generate, as well as the  
13 Environmental Impact Statement, and make a  
14 determination as to whether it is adequate to protect  
15 health and safety, and meet the legal requirements  
16 under the Atomic Energy Act, and the National  
17 Environmental Policy Act.

18 Another category of hearings is, we refer  
19 to as a contested hearing. And this is a hearing that  
20 is intended to litigate contentions that are raised by  
21 members of the public.

22 In January of this year, the Commission  
23 issued an order initiating a licensing process, and  
24 also offering an opportunity for the public to  
25 petition for a hearing.

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1 | ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Sixty days were given to provide a  
2 | response, but no petitions for a hearing were  
3 | presented. So it looks like the only hearing that  
4 | will be applicable to this plant is the mandatory  
5 | hearing that I talked about.

6 | ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ And that would be conducted after we  
7 | prepare the Safety Evaluation Report, and the  
8 | Environmental Impact Statement. And it would probably  
9 | take an additional four to six months to complete,  
10 | assuming the Board makes that its schedule.

11 |           The Environmental Impact Statement is an  
12 | important document. And associated with that are  
13 | opportunities for public input. We had, in May of  
14 | 2009, a scoping meeting here in this facility, in  
15 | which we asked the public to provide input on the  
16 | areas that needed to be considered in the  
17 | Environmental Impact Statement.

18 |           And a report was written of the scoping  
19 | work that was done, and issued in November of last  
20 | year. The next step is to issue the Draft  
21 | Environmental Impact Statement, and request public  
22 | comments on it.

23 |           And that is the purpose of our meeting  
24 | here, and Jennifer will discuss that in more detail.  
25 | We also plan on conducting several other public

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1 meetings throughout the process.

2 When we publish the Final Environmental  
3 Impact Statement, and our Safety Evaluation Report, we  
4 will come back here, again, and talk about the results  
5 of those documents.

6 ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ If a license is ultimately issued, we  
7 would also come back to talk about the inspection  
8 program that the NRC will conduct for the construction  
9 and operation of this facility.

10 I have a couple of slides, here, of  
11 information and contact information. The NRC has a  
12 website with pages that specifically discuss uranium  
13 enrichment, and the GE project, in particular. And I  
14 have given the addresses here on this slide.

15 And if you have any questions, I'm also  
16 providing some contact information for me and also for  
17 Jennifer Davis. Again, if you have questions  
18 regarding the licensing, or the environmental process,  
19 you are encouraged to please contact either of us, so  
20 that we can answer those questions and respond to  
21 them.

22 Basically, what I have talked about here  
23 is an overview of the project, and our licensing  
24 process. And right now I will turn it over to  
25 Jennifer, who will talk more in detail about the

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1 | ~~E~~environmental ~~R~~review.

2 | MS. DAVIS: Thank you, Tim. My name is  
3 | Jennifer Davis, I'm the Environmental Project Manager  
4 | for the proposed GE-Hitachi Global Laser Enrichment  
5 | Facility review.

6 | I would like to thank everybody for coming  
7 | out tonight, and giving us your feedback. As Larry  
8 | | stated earlier, under 10 CFR Part 51, the NRC's  
9 | regulations that implement National Environmental  
10 | | Policy Act, ~~the National Environmental Policy Act,~~ the  
11 | staff has prepared a Draft Environmental Impact  
12 | Statement.

13 | The proposed facility would be located in  
14 | | the north--central sector of the existing GE property,  
15 | near Wilmington, North Carolina. The actual site is  
16 | approximately six miles north of Wilmington.

17 | The map on this slide is contained in the  
18 | Applicant's Environmental Report. The Environmental  
19 | Report is submitted as part of the license  
20 | application, and the Environmental Report provides a  
21 | starting point for our review.

22 | If you note, we provide a web link, and an  
23 | ML accession number. And this is linked to our  
24 | | ~~a~~Agency--wide ~~d~~Documents ~~a~~Access and ~~m~~Management  
25 | | ~~s~~System data--base, called AD~~D~~AAMS. This is a

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1 | searchable data-base for public information, publicly  
2 | available information regarding any environmental  
3 | site, nuclear power plant site, enrichment facility  
4 | site.

5 | I would also like to note that the  
6 | website<sup>T</sup> and accession number for the Draft  
7 | Environmental Impact Statement, are also given for  
8 | reference at the end of this review. So if you take  
9 | your handouts home you will have the web location, as  
10 | well as the accession number for the Draft  
11 | Environmental Impact Statement.

12 | As Larry talked about<sup>T</sup> earlier<sup>T</sup> and  
13 | touched upon, this slide is giving you a general  
14 | overview of the process. The green box is currently  
15 | where we are at in the process.

16 | To just briefly recap, we received the  
17 | Applicant's Environmental Report in January of 2009.  
18 | The staff performed an acceptance review of that  
19 | application<sup>T</sup> and issued a *Federal Register* Notice of  
20 | Intent to prepare an EIS and conduct scoping.

21 | Scoping meetings were held in the  
22 | Wilmington area in May of 2009, and the staff also  
23 | began to engage with other federal, state, tribal, and  
24 | local agencies.

25 | ~~From~~ From the public scoping meetings, we

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1 gathered comments, and we developed a ~~s~~Scoping  
2 ~~s~~Summary ~~r~~Report, which was issued in November of  
3 2009.

4 From the information that we gathered,  
5 from the consulting parties, as well as the  
6 Applicant's Environmental Report, Request for  
7 Additional Information input, we were able to identify  
8 and analyze the environmental impacts associated with  
9 this proposed action.

10 From there, we published an Environmental  
11 Impact Statement, and we issued the document on June  
12 18th, 2010. The comment period started one week after  
13 that, with the EPA's Notice of Filing.

14 And today, we are actually here to collect  
15 your public comments on the document, that is the  
16 green highlight. Once we receive the public comments,  
17 we will address them, as necessary, and they will be  
18 published within our Final Environmental Impact  
19 Statement.

20 After the Final Environmental Impact  
21 Statement is issued, and the Final SER is issued, we  
22 will once again come out, for an additional public  
23 meeting, to discuss the findings.

24 From there, the mandatory hearing would  
25 begin, and the licensing action, whether or not to

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1 | issue or deny the license, would occur.

2 |           As shown on the slide, the main topics  
3 | covered in this Draft Environmental Impact Statement,  
4 | include a description of the proposed action, along  
5 | with its purpose and need; alternatives to the  
6 | proposed action, including a no-action alternative,  
7 | which is not building or licensing the facility; a  
8 | description of the affected environment, a discussion  
9 | of the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts  
10 | associated with the proposed action; cost and  
11 | benefits, associated with the action, along with  
12 | mitigative measures that the Applicant has proposed in  
13 | order to minimize or avoid impacts to resources.

14 |           I will take a moment to just briefly  
15 | describe what the definitions are for direct,  
16 | indirect, and cumulative. Direct effects are effects  
17 | that are caused by the proposed action, and will occur  
18 | at the same time and place.

19 | ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Indirect effects are those that are caused  
20 | by the action, and are later in time, or further  
21 | removed in distance, but are still reasonably  
22 | foreseeable.

23 |           For cumulative effects, it is the sum  
24 | total. You look at the action, look at other projects  
25 | that are happening within the local vicinity, whether

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1 they be federal, non-federal, private or otherwise,  
2 and look at the sum total of the effects of all the  
3 projects together.

4 ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~We are looking at the incremental effect  
5 of our proposed action, compared with everything else  
6 in the area.

7           Going on to the Cost Benefit Analysis, the  
8 analysis is providing a rationale for deciding whether  
9 or not a project is likely to have a net positive  
10 impact, by aggregating each of the costs and benefits  
11 resulting from the project.

12 ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~Cost Benefit Analysis involves valuing the  
13 benefits, and costs, by showing them in monetary  
14 terms.

15           What is meant by mitigating measures?<sup>7</sup>  
16 ~~±~~It is any measure that is taken by an Applicant, or  
17 another agency, to avoid, minimize, restore, or  
18 preserve, the affected environment, by reducing or  
19 eliminating the impact by preservation, or maintenance  
20 operations, during the life of the action.

21 ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~And if you refer to Chapter 6 of the Draft  
22 Environmental Impact Statement, you will see a  
23 discussion of the monitoring programs proposed by the  
24 Applicant, as well as any mitigating actions that the  
25 Applicant has agreed to do.

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1 As was mentioned earlier, the proposed  
2 action is for GLEF to construct, operate, and  
3 decommission the proposed facility. The purpose and  
4 need is to supply enriched uranium for nuclear fuel,  
5 for commercial nuclear power plants, and to fulfill  
6 electricity demands.

7 ~~But,~~ also, to supply a domestic supply of  
8 enriched uranium for national energy security. I  
9 would like to note that alternatives of the proposed  
10 action are based upon the purpose and need, and I will  
11 talk about alternatives on the next slide.

12 The staff has identified gas centrifuge  
13 technology as a reasonable alternative in the Draft  
14 Environmental Impact Statement, along with the no-  
15 action alternative.

16 ~~Gas~~ centrifuge is currently a viable  
17 technology that is utilized in the United States. And  
18 there is also, currently, one review in-house that is  
19 under agency review.

20 Other alternatives included looking at  
21 additional sites. However, they were eliminated  
22 ~~from~~ detailed analyses, due to environmental and  
23 monetary concerns.

24 ~~The~~ proposed site was found to be most  
25 suitable for accommodating the footprint of the

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1 proposed facility, and results in fewer environmental  
2 impacts.

3 Other alternative technologies were also  
4 considered, but eliminated, the rationale was due to  
5 high energy requirements, slow production, high cost  
6 of energy concerns, or the technology has been  
7 superseded.

8 The NRC classifies impacts into three  
9 categories, small, moderate, and large. And by  
10 looking at the slide, ~~it is going to look,~~ you may ask  
11 what does this mean?

12 But these are the questions that we ask  
13 ourselves when we are, actually, compiling the  
14 information. When we think of small we are asking  
15 ourselves, is the effect minor? ~~Is~~ Is it noticeable?

16 For moderate, does the effect noticeably  
17 alter important ~~and~~ attributes of a resource? Large,  
18 does the effect destabilize important attributes of  
19 the resource. For example, an example that I would  
20 use is fish populations within a local waterway.

21 For a small impact the facility  
22 construction and operation would have no noticeable  
23 impact. You don't see an impact on populations, do  
24 you see a trend down? ~~If~~ If you don't see anything, we  
25 generally think of that as a small impact.

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1 A moderate impact, you see a population of  
2 fish that goes down, but it will level off, but it  
3 sustains at that lower level. A large impact is a  
4 population decreases ~~that and~~ does not recover.

5 ~~Whenever~~ Whenever you have moderate or large  
6 impacts, mitigative measures are almost always called  
7 for.

8 The staff evaluated environmental impacts  
9 for each of these resource areas on the slide. The  
10 Draft Environmental Impact Statement addresses the  
11 impacts of **construction**, facility operation,  
12 ~~construction operation~~, and decommissioning.

13 The resource areas, in bold, have small to  
14 moderate impacts, or moderate impacts altogether.  
15 What the ranges represent is that some impacts have  
16 moderate **findings**, but also had small pieces, small  
17 impact findings associated with them. So that is why  
18 you ~~do~~ see a range.

19 For transportation, the impacts to local -  
20 - local impacts range from small to moderate. This  
21 deals mainly with construction truck traffic, regional  
22 effects from the site preparation, as well as  
23 construction, are small.

24 Commuter traffic, considering work force  
25 and other special, you know, service employees, would

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1 | be -- would have ~~a~~ small to moderate effects on local  
2 | roads. Whereas regional impacts are expected to be  
3 | small.

4 | We also considered vehicular risks from  
5 | accidents with trucks, and cargo~~--~~related risks from  
6 | uranium cargo during construction, operations, and  
7 | decommissioning. Both vehicular risks~~,~~ and cargo~~--~~  
8 | related risks were deemed to be small.

9 | Most construction activities would occur  
10 | in areas that have already been disturbed by site  
11 | preparation, and prior logging activities.

12 | Impacts to vegetation would occur  
13 | primarily from vegetation clearing, habitat loss,  
14 | alteration of topography, change in drainage patterns,  
15 | and soil compaction.

16 | No wetlands would be directly impacted by  
17 | construction of the proposed facility. However, three  
18 | jurisdictional wetlands~~,~~ and one isolated wetland  
19 | occur within the corridor of the revised entrance and  
20 | roadway.

21 | ~~-----~~It is possible that the isolated wetland  
22 | would be directly impacted, thus resulting in the  
23 | loss, wetland loss. However, following state  
24 | guidelines, it has been considered that the wetland is  
25 | of low value.

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1 ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Also it has been determined that the road  
2 may not impact the three jurisdictional wetlands.

3 ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Impacts on wildlife, from construction,  
4 could include habitat disturbance, wildlife  
5 disturbance, injury or mortality of wildlife.

6 ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Habitats within the footprint disturbed by  
7 construction, would be reduced, altered, and  
8 construction activities would result in habitat  
9 fragmentation.

10 ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Construction would also cause a loss of  
11 habitat, which could result in long-term reduction in  
12 wildlife, abundance, and richness.

13 ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ No population-level impacts would be  
14 expected on any federally listed, threatened,  
15 endangered, or other special status species from  
16 construction activities.

17 ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Similarly, no population level impacts  
18 would be expected to any ~~s~~State-listed species. No  
19 environmentally sensitive areas would be impacted by  
20 operations, either.

21 For the staff's air quality analysis, we  
22 focused on emissions associated with the life span of  
23 the entire project, which includes access road  
24 construction and clearing, building construction,  
25 start-up, and final construction, along with

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1 operations.

2 Air quality impacts would be the highest  
3 during road construction, land clearing, and building,  
4 ~~and~~, thus, were assessed as moderate, because of  
5 fugitive dust emissions. However, the impact would be  
6 temporary in nature.

7 The Applicant has committed to take  
8 mitigative measures to limit dust emissions. Impacts  
9 during plant operations are small, as no criteria  
10 pollutants would be generated, because no combustion  
11 is involved.

12 Most noise would be generated during land  
13 clearing activities, and construction activities  
14 associated with the site. Impacts on the nearest  
15 residences, during this time of road construction,  
16 could be moderate.

17 ~~The~~ primary construction noise source  
18 would be from diesel engines. Noise impacts during  
19 operations are expected to be small.

20 Section 106 of the National Historic  
21 Preservation Act, requires all federal agencies to  
22 consider the effects of their undertakings on historic  
23 properties.

24 ~~The~~ study area, which is commonly called  
25 the area of potential effect, is comprised of 263

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1 acres. Construction would take place on this ground  
2 that has been previously disturbed by logging  
3 activities, and site preparation activities.

4 In preparation for the license application  
5 GE conducted a study of the area in 2008. No  
6 construction activities are expected to occur in any  
7 portion of the Wilmington site where historic and  
8 cultural resources are present.

9 ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ No sites are known to exist within the  
10 study area. However, GE has developed a plan for  
11 addressing unanticipated discoveries.

12 During GE's initial site survey, an  
13 archeological site was identified within the area of  
14 potential effect, which -- and it was determined to be  
15 eligible for listing on the National Register of  
16 Historic Places.

17 ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ However, since GE has revised their  
18 roadway entrance, this archeological site is no longer  
19 within the area of potential effect, and would not be  
20 affected by facility construction, or land clearing  
21 activities.

22 However, since it was identified, during  
23 the course of the NRC's review, the SHPO has requested  
24 that GE develop a management plan for the site.  
25 Consultation is ongoing. Therefore, the impacts range

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1 from small to moderate.

2 The NRC staff has preliminarily concluded  
3 that the overall benefits of the proposed ~~GLE~~  
4 facility outweigh the environmental disadvantages and  
5 costs, based on consideration of the following.

6 The need for an additional, economical,  
7 domestic source of enrichment services, and the  
8 environmental impacts from the proposed Action are  
9 generally small, although they could be as high as  
10 moderate in the areas of historic and cultural  
11 resources, ecological resources, noise, and  
12 transportation.

13 Therefore the NRC staff preliminarily  
14 recommends that unless safety issues mandate  
15 otherwise, the proposed license be issued to GEL. In  
16 this regard the NRC staff has concluded that the  
17 environmental impacts are generally small.

18 ~~And~~ taken in combination with the  
19 applicable environmental monitoring programs, and  
20 proposed mitigation measures, would eliminate or  
21 substantially lessen any potential adverse impacts  
22 associated with the proposed action.

23 On this slide, we have various web links.

24 And the first link is to the document itself, the  
25 Draft EIS. If you click on this link, it will take

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1 you to the PDF file that is located at our website,  
2 nrc.gov.

3 The second bullet is a link to the ADAMS  
4 reading room, and the accession number for the Draft  
5 EIS is presented there. Also CD copies, as well as a  
6 paper copy, are located at the New Hanover County  
7 Library in Wilmington.

8 This slide just contains additional  
9 information about the process. Also in our ADAMS  
10 data base, should you perform a search, we recommend  
11 that you use the docket number. And it is pointed on  
12 the slide as 70-716.

13 This will help you pull up documents  
14 related to the review, in ADAMS. At the bottom of  
15 the slide is our contact information. If you have  
16 questions regarding the safety review, please  
17 contact Tim Johnson, at the phone number and email  
18 listed on the slide, and I have also provided my own  
19 contact information.

20 As Larry stated, earlier, the main purpose  
21 of tonight's meeting is to listen to you, and to  
22 gather your comments on the Draft Environmental Impact  
23 Statement.

24 Many -- well, we had many this afternoon.  
25 Many of you may have signed up already to speak.

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1 However, if you are not comfortable speaking in front  
2 of a large crowd, or you need to leave early, there is  
3 a table at the back of the room.

4 ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~You can write a comment and we can hand it  
5 over to the court reporter as well. Or, if you think  
6 of something later, please feel free to send us an  
7 email at the address provided. You could submit them  
8 on line, mail them, fax them, whatever.

9 And one other item I forgot to mention,  
10 our comment period does end on the 9th of August.  
11 Thank you.

12 FACILITATOR BURTON: Thank you, Jenny,  
13 thank you Tim, thank you Larry.

14 That concludes the staff's presentations.  
15 We are now going to take some time to answer any  
16 questions that any of you may have about what you have  
17 heard, the review process in general.

18 If anyone has a comment, just raise your  
19 hand, I will bring you the microphone, let us know who  
20 you are, and ask your question. Anybody?

21 (No response.)

22 FACILITATOR BURTON: No questions. So  
23 everything was crystal clear? Thank you.

24 MS. DAWSON: Simple clarification. My  
25 name is Beth Dawson. You mentioned about the mining

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1 of uranium. Where is -- is that going to be brought  
2 into this site, or where is that done?

3 MR. JOHNSON: I'm sorry, I didn't quite  
4 get the question. Where is the mining of uranium  
5 done? It is done in a number of places across the  
6 world. In 2009 Kazakh~~st~~stan became the highest  
7 producing country of uranium.

8 ~~Canada~~ Canada had been the previous highest  
9 producer for many years before that. The third  
10 largest producer is Australia. There is also a fairly  
11 significant production in Namibia, in South Africa.

12 The United States only produces about  
13 three to four percent of the total uranium that is  
14 generated every year. But most of it comes from  
15 Canada, Kazakh~~st~~stan, and Australia.

16 MS. DAWSON: It will be shipped via ports,  
17 or rail, or --

18 MR. JOHNSON: At the mine it comes out as  
19 ore, or as a liquid if they are dissolving the  
20 uranium, in an in-situ~~NC2~~ process, that is a process  
21 to separate out the rock, the non-uranium components  
22 of it.

23 And it comes out as a powder that is  
24 generally referred to as yellow~~-~~cake. The compound  
25 is~~r~~ essentially~~r~~ U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. And it is that compound that

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1 goes to a conversion facility, what we call a  
2 conversion facility, where it is chemically converted  
3 from the oxide into uranium hexafluoride.

4 Uranium in these deposits varies quite a  
5 bit in terms of the concentrations. Most mineable  
6 concentrations are, you know, in the tenths of a  
7 percent uranium.

8 ~~Some~~ Some of the deposits in Canada go up over  
9 25 percent uranium, which is a very high  
10 concentration. And in these cases, the mining is  
11 actually done remotely, with remote equipment, because  
12 the radiation levels inside the mine are so high.

13 FACILITATOR BURTON: And just for  
14 clarification, it is in that uranium hexafluoride form  
15 that it will be coming onto the proposed Wilmington  
16 site?

17 MR. JOHNSON: Yes. The compound that is  
18 used within the enrichment plant, is uranium  
19 hexafluoride.

20 MS. DAWSON: How will that, I mean, you  
21 didn't clarify how it is going to be transported to  
22 here.

23 MR. JOHNSON: Uranium hexafluoride comes  
24 in, in 14-ton steel cylinders. It is a solid at room  
25 temperature and atmospheric pressure. If you raise

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1 the temperature slightly, and lower the pressure, it  
2 sublimates off the solid as a gas.

3 ~~—————~~ And that is the proposed approach for  
4 using, for feeding the uranium into the process here.

5 If you increase the temperature further, it can melt  
6 to produce a liquid.

7 But the only place in this facility where  
8 uranium hexafluoride is proposed, as it is proposed,  
9 would be a liquid ~~would be~~ in a sampling system, where  
10 they would heat the product in a pressure vessel, and  
11 so that you can get a liquid sample of it.

12 When uranium hexafluoride, in order to get  
13 a representative sample, you need to convert it to a  
14 liquid, and drain the liquid off, so that it becomes a  
15 homogenous material.

16 ~~—————~~ And the samples are taken, and assays are  
17 done to ensure that it meets the customer  
18 specifications.

19 And just one other thing. In the  
20 transportation section, in the Draft Environmental  
21 Impact Statement, ~~does we~~ get into a discussion, ~~at~~  
22 ~~all,~~ about the transportation methods, and how it  
23 comes on-site. So if you go to the Draft  
24 Environmental Impact Statement you can probably get  
25 more.

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1 | ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Or if you want to discuss it more, after  
2 | the meeting, we can do that.

3 | FACILITATOR BURTON: Good question, thank  
4 | you. Other questions? Good, we are starting to roll  
5 | now.

6 | MR. SPARKS: I don't know if this is the  
7 | right point for this, but I'm Ronald Sparks, for the  
8 | court reporter. I'm a Wilmington City Councilman, and  
9 | I'm a physicist, and a professional engineer, so this  
10 | stuff is down my alley.

11 | The things I wanted to say to you all, for  
12 | the record, is to thank you all for the process. As  
13 | you stated earlier in your comments, your mission is  
14 | not to promote nuclear energy.

15 | ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Your mission is the safety of our area,  
16 | and that is mission ~~---~~ critical to us on the City  
17 | Council, and we are glad, you made that clear in the  
18 | very first meeting that we had a year ago.

19 | And I encouraged you then to follow your  
20 | process, and make sure that the product and the  
21 | systems that are installed here will be safe for our  
22 | citizens.

23 | ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Because the other issue, as a politician,  
24 | that we get into is jobs. This facility is going to  
25 | bring significant high earnings potential to our area.

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1 GE has been a good neighbor to us, as far  
2 back as I can remember. I'm a native of Wilmington,  
3 so I remember when the plant was put there.

4 And, just in general, to give you all a  
5 statement of support. It is dangerous for a  
6 politician to go out and say, yes, I support you, in  
7 this, in my town here, because sometimes folks get  
8 excited.

9 ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ But I want to let you know that I support  
10 the project, I'm fully aware how the uranium  
11 hexafluoride process works, and I'm glad to see that  
12 your number ~~---~~ cruncher indicated that the other  
13 process, which was used in Oak ~~≠~~Ridge, it is time to  
14 move on to a better process. It is high energy  
15 draining, and this process is much more controllable.

16 And I really appreciate, Wilmington, North  
17 Carolina being put on the map as the world leader in  
18 this new process. And with that, that is it. Wish  
19 you all luck.

20 FACILITATOR BURTON: All right, thank you.

21 I think Councilman Sparks got a little bit ahead of  
22 us. I think that was actually very good for our  
23 comment period. -

24 ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Perfectly fine, I think the timing was  
25 pretty good, because I don't think we are going to

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1 have any more questions.

2 So we are now going to go into the comment  
3 period, and I think Councilman Sparks led us off.  
4 This is an opportunity for you all to give us input,  
5 provide comments to us.

6 We are in listening mode now. Anything  
7 that you would like to share. What I will do is, if  
8 any of you do have a comment, I will put the mic~~ke~~  
9 here, you can come up and speak.

10 ~~—————~~After you speak, since whoever comes up  
11 hasn't signed up already, I will give you a yellow  
12 card that you will need to fill out, to make sure that  
13 we have your name correct on the transcript.

14 So do we have anyone who would like to  
15 come and give comments?

16 (No response.)

17 FACILITATOR BURTON: No comments at all,  
18 okay. Well then I guess what I will do is we are  
19 going to wrap up.

20 One last thing is that we are always  
21 trying to improve our meetings, and so one of the  
22 things that we have is a meeting feedback form, which  
23 we have on the table up front. We really appreciate  
24 your comments, if any of you would like to give any.

25 And with that, I will turn it back over to

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1 Larry Camper, to close this out.

2 MR. CAMPER: Thank you, Butch. First, I  
3 want to thank all of you for coming, asking questions,  
4 making comments. We certainly would have liked to  
5 have seen 500 people here, but what we have here is  
6 just fine, too.

7 We got a lot of nice comments this  
8 afternoon, and some comments this evening. I want to  
9 thank Tim and Jennifer, of course, for their  
10 presentations. I also want to thank Butch for  
11 facilitating, our court reporter.

12 The GE staff gave us a tour of the site  
13 this morning, I want to thank you for that, I  
14 appreciate that. There are other NRC staff here that  
15 have helped out, our colleagues from Region 2.

16 ~~—~~An awful lot of work~~s~~ goes on behind the  
17 scenes, too, to make these kinds of things happen. So  
18 my gratitude to all the NRC staff involved.

19 Just kind of recapping a couple of things  
20 here. I heard, again, this evening, this emphasis  
21 upon following our regulatory process. The Councilman  
22 brought that point up. It actually came up this  
23 afternoon, too.

24 And I would mention that we will be  
25 holding another public meeting~~r~~ on the Final

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1 | Environmental Impact Statement, and on the Safety  
2 | Evaluation Report.

3 |           Should a license be issued to General  
4 | Electric-Hitachi to build this facility, then there  
5 | will a public meeting to discuss the inspection  
6 | process associated with that construction process, and  
7 | the actual inspecting thereof.

8 | ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ And then, of course, there is an  
9 | inspection process that goes on for this facility, or  
10 | any facility, while conducting nuclear operations.

11 |           We had an inquiry this evening about the  
12 | uranium being shipped to the facility. And Tim  
13 | provided an explanation about uranium, ~~uranium-U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>~~,  
14 | uranium hexafluoride, the form in which it comes here.

15 |  
16 | ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ But it comes here in the cylinders, of  
17 | course, that he mentioned in his comments.

18 |           Earlier today, for the benefit of those of  
19 | you who were not here, and Councilman you may be  
20 | particularly interested in this, sir.

21 | ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ It was brought up this afternoon about the  
22 | Titan Cement plant and some concerns that at least one  
23 | citizen, or two citizens had. Some of the concerns  
24 | about the synergistic impacts that might take place  
25 | between those two facilities in particular, trucking,

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1 and trucks passing each other, and so forth and so on.

2  
3 ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ So transportation, primarily, was the  
4 concern. There was a question raised about the waste,  
5 and the fact that the waste would not remain on this  
6 site. That is correct; ~~7~~ ultimately, the depleted  
7 uranium would be removed for commercial disposal.

8 And Jennifer, in looking at the questions  
9 raised by transportation, what sections of the  
10 document did you find for the transportation being  
11 better defined?

12 MS. DAVIS: Transportation is addressed in  
13 section 4.2.10, in the impact section and also, I  
14 believe, it is 3.2.10 in ~~e~~Chapter 3. Chapter 3 is the  
15 affected environment, and ~~e~~Chapter 4 the impacts  
16 associated with the proposed action. I will double  
17 check that real quick. And cumulative effects. It is  
18 also evaluated in cumulative effects.

19 MR. CAMPER: With that, again, I would  
20 thank all of you for coming out. It is an important  
21 part of the process. We have two interns with us this  
22 evening, they are working at the GE plant as well. I  
23 hope you find this enlightening.

24 ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ And it is always nice to see the next  
25 generation of us coming along. And so, again, thank

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1 you all for coming out, thank you for your comments  
2 and your questions, and good evening.

3 (Whereupon, at 8:30 p.m., the above-  
4 entitled matter was concluded.)  
5  
6  
7  
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