INISEISCEM Resource

From: pharb2@msn.com
Sent: Sunday, August 01, 2010 7:39 PM
To: INIS_EIS Resource
Subject: INIS comment
Attachments: feat_polk.jpg&w=310; usgs.jpg; hazards.gif; takePride.jpg; usagov.jpg; logo2.jpg; header2.jpg; menu_history.gif; menu_Project.gif; menu_FAQs.gif; menu_home.gif; menu_background.gif; menu_population.gif; menu_diversity.gif; menu_mesa_history.gif; menu_regional_water.gif; menu_ogallala.gif; menu_fast_facts.gif; menu_resources.gif; menu_news_releases.gif; menu_contacts.gif; improve.jpg; header-ogallala.jpg; ogallala.gif; aquifer001.gif

I think the projected disposal path for waste from the International Isotopes plant from Lea county NM to the Andrews county TX nuclear waste dump is an unsafe disposal path for waste.
I think the EIS for the Inis plant in Lea county NM should include this information below.
The seismic hazzard indicated by the United state geological survey for LEA COUNTY should be included as well.
Along with T Boones pickens mesa water company aquifer map. This map doesn't change like other government aquifer maps do.

Phillip Barr
NM
----- Original Message -----
From: pharb2@msn.com
To: ron.curry@state.nm.us ; glennbeck ; rachel@msnbc.com ; nmiqgovima@state.nm.us
Cc: Fox, Tannis, NMENV ; Steve Terrell
Sent: Wednesday, July 07, 2010 9:37 AM
Subject: New Mexico nuclear waste and the andrews county tx nuclear waste dump

I recently bounced this story off the State of Texas AG's office, the nrc, doe and epa. None dispute the stories claim about the Nuclear waste dump in Andrews county Tx being over the Ogallala aquifer and the installed pump system to pump out the water from the site.
In my humble opinion, that would make the State of New Mexico and the New Mexico Environmental Departments approval of New Mexico companies dumping their nuclear waste in Andrews county TX an approval of an unsafe nuclear waste disposal path.

Regards
Phillip Barr

As I understand the story found here, Waste Control will have to pump water out of the nuclear dump.
http://inthesetimes.com/article/6075/how_does_your_water_glow

Features » June 16, 2010

How Does Your Water Glow?

Radioactive waste threatens the integrity of the Ogallala Aquifer

By Laray Polk

WCS has big plans for its radioactive waste dump in Andrews County, Texas.

> WCS spokesman Chuck McDonald said the solution to the danger posed by radioactive waste entering the Ogallala Aquifer is 'a moisture disposal system that pumps moisture out.'

The Ogallala under threat

The 111 million-acre Ogallala Aquifer is threatened by both contamination -- from fertilizer and pesticide run-off, animal waste and possibly enormous amounts of radioactive waste buried underground -- and overuse.

About 90 percent of the water drawn from the Ogallala is used to sustain agricultural production in the eight states it underlies. According to Scientific American, *"This is the breadbasket of America -- the region that supplies at least one fifth of the total annual U.S. agricultural harvest." It is one of the most fecund farming areas in the world because of irrigation, yet rainfall and snowmelt aren't able to recharge an amount equal to yearly withdrawals.*

In addition to agriculture, local industries place additional strain on the underground source. The economies of Lea County, N.M., and Andrews County, Texas, are largely driven by oil and gas. The quest for alternative energy sources has tossed a third thirsty player into the mix, whose survival will depend heavily on the Ogallala. A mile-and-a-half stretch of border straddled by Lea and Andrews counties has come to be known as "Nuclear Alley" for the burgeoning nuclear industry taking hold there.

Between agriculture, oil, gas and the planned nuclear facilities, the demands on the southern extent of the Ogallala Aquifer will only increase. Given the typically low rate of rainfall and this increased level of consumption in Nuclear Alley, the possibility of meaningful recharge of the aquifer is bleak.

According to Agricultural Policy Specialist Manjula V. Guru,"[Ogallala] water is being used faster than it is being replenished, and the result is predicted by many to be serious eco-centric pressure on the area in the not so distant future. ... Pumping the Ogallala is still a one-time experiment, unrepeatable and irreversible."

Left alone, natural processes would replenish this massive water table. Scientific American *estimates it would take 6,000 years -- a hiccup in geological time, but mighty long in human terms.*

--Laray Polk

Tags environment policy
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In our nation's quest to reshape its energy policy, nuclear power has re-emerged as an alternative to fossil fuels. In February, President Barack Obama announced $8.3 billion in loan guarantees to jumpstart construction of new nuclear reactors. But where do we put the newly generated nuclear waste? Serious questions remain about the safe disposal of refuse from present and past nuclear operations.

And no place more so than in a remote area of West Texas, where a politically connected company, Waste Control Specialists (WCS), operates a 1,338-acre radioactive waste dump on top of one of the largest aquifers in North America, the Ogallala Aquifer. Also known as the High Plains Aquifer, this 174,000 square-mile water table-approximately the size of California-underlies parts of eight states (Texas, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wyoming). The aquifer supplies drinking water to 1.9 million people who live within its boundary and provides 30 percent of the country's groundwater used for irrigation.

For a cautionary example of what could go wrong when energy policy is viewed with an eye toward profit and regulation becomes politicized, one need look no further than West Texas-and the Gulf Coast.

In 2008 and 2009, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) granted WCS licenses to dispose of radioactive waste at its dump in Andrews County, Texas.

Founded in 1994, the politically connected WCS' parent company, the multinational conglomerate Valhi, Inc., is chaired by billionaire Harold Simmons, who is famous for giving $3 million to the Swift Vets and POWs for Truth and $2.9 million to the American Issues Project (AIP). During the 2008 election, AIP sponsored ads linking Obama to Chicago educator Bill Ayers (a former leader of the Weather Underground and a current member of the *In These Times* Board of Editors). Simmons also contributed $620,000 to Rick Perry, the Texas governor responsible for appointing the three TCEQ commissioners who approved WCS' radioactive waste disposal licenses.

WCS' most recent license allows the company to dispose of Class A, B and C low-level radioactive waste, which includes fission products from nuclear reactors and weapons production and waste from research, industrial and medical facilities. On its website, WCS boasts, "Our site's unique geology, arid and isolated location, and strong support of the Permian Basin community, make our Andrews County facility *one of a kind*." Indeed it is.

Older maps place the WCS site on top of the Ogallala Aquifer. Newer maps, however, depict the boundary of the aquifer further north and off-site. Because WCS now controls the hydrogeological monitoring of the area, it is impossible for scientists to reach consensus on the boundaries of the Ogallala Aquifer and other water tables close to the site, and the possible hydraulic continuity from one water table to another.

In order to prevent radioactive material from contaminating the water supply, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) forbids any nuclear waste disposal facility to overlie an area where groundwater could penetrate the waste material. NRC guidelines put it this way: "The disposal site must provide sufficient depth to the water table that ground water intrusion, perennial or otherwise, into the waste will not occur."

The precise distance between the disposal site and the aquifer has been the subject of intense debate. Prior to the licensing, a volley of data, tests and revisions ricocheted between WCS, the press and environmental groups, each claiming various water table boundaries and degrees of consequent risk to the public.

But Glenn Lewis, a former technical writer for TCEQ, has no doubts. During the four years Lewis worked on WCS' application to establish a radioactive waste dump, he and the seven other members of his team became concerned about the site's proximity to the Ogallala Aquifer and other water tables, and characterized the location as a "wet" site.

"The only safe site for radioactive waste is a dry one," Lewis says. "It was the unanimous decision of the team that the WCS site is irredeemably unsuitable for the disposal of radioactive waste, and we said this much." TCEQ commissioners ignored this information, and Lewis and two other review team members, an engineer and a geologist, resigned from TCEQ. All three cite upper management's indifference to their professional recommendations as the reason for their departure.

At least one previous pre-licensing evaluation at the same location echoed the conclusions of Lewis' team. In 1992 and 1993, independent oil and gas consulting firm Terra Dynamics recorded samples from 58 boreholes at the site; 46 samples were described as "moist," five as "wet," and one as "making water."

In a June 2009 story in the *Texas Observer*, Forrest Wilder described "nine areas inside and near" the disposal site where groundwater was present. When questioned about this, company spokesman Chuck McDonald (tacitly acknowledging a connection between the groundwater and the company's radioactive waste dump) explained that WCS had developed a solution to the problem: "It is a moisture disposal system that pumps moisture out."

When laws and land shift

In 1999, the Texas legislature abolished the state authority on radioactive waste disposal, transferring jurisdiction to a new commission, currently known as the TCEQ. In 2003, the legislature amended the state's Health and Safety Code, authorizing the TCEQ to issue a single license for compact waste, and allowing the designated license holder to also dispose of federal waste. And in 2007, the legislature amended the Health and Safety Code, transferring the licensing and regulation of radioactive material from the Department of State Health Services to the TCEQ.

The combination of these three legislative acts ensured that radioactive waste disposal would be the purview of the TCEQ. The TCEQ is structured so that three commissioners, appointed by the governor, make final determinations on contested permitting. In 2008, the commissioners approved WCS' by-product materials disposal license and, in 2009, a low-level radioactive waste disposal license. Thus, WCS became licensed by the state of Texas to dispose of almost the full gamut of radioactive waste (barring the hottest, such as spent reactor fuel) from both state and federal sources.

According to WCS, the 2009 license was a landmark event: "WCS is now the only facility in the United States licensed in the last 30 years to dispose of Class A, B and C low-level radioactive waste." There are two other facilities that are licensed to handle the same three classes, US Ecology in Washington and EnergySolutions in South Carolina. But unlike WCS, they are not licensed for uranium by-product materials.

In addition, the dumps in Washington and South Carolina only accept in-compact waste. Texas is currently on a precipice concerning compact waste. Decisions made in June by eight commissioners of the Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact Commission (six of whom are Gov. Perry appointees) may allow for the disposal of radioactive waste from 36 states at the WCS site. "This could open [Texas] up to not only become the nation's but potentially the world's dump site," says Cyrus Reed, the conservation director of Sierra Club's Lone Star Chapter.

WCS' success can be traced to the flexibility of the TCEQ. As the lead environmental agency for the state, it is not only responsible for granting licenses for nuclear waste disposal, but it is also charged with monitoring the state's water quality. Yet in the case of WCS, TCEQ spokesperson Terry Clawson says it is the licensee's responsibility to implement ongoing water monitoring. In other words, the TCEQ gave WCS, the operator of the nuclear waste site, the responsibility to monitor itself. In other words, safety of the water in the Ogallala Aquifer-the same aquifer that 1.9 million people get their drinking water from - is in the hands of a company that operates a radioactive waste site.

Groundwater at the WCS site is only one concern. Earthquakes are another. The WCS dump is located in the Central Basin Platform, a geologic region prone to earthquakes. And according to the NRC, "Areas

must be avoided where tectonic processes such as faulting, folding, seismic activity, or vulcanism may occur with such frequency and extent to significantly affect the ability of the disposal site to meet the performance objectives."

In the past century, West Texas has had two near-magnitude 6 earthquakes, increasing the likelihood that a magnitude 7 will occur in the next few hundred years. The epicenter of a magnitude 4.6 earthquake that occurred on Jan. 2, 1994, was four miles southeast of the WCS site.

"Predicting earthquakes is not physics. The best evidence we have is based on history," says Cliff Frohlich, a seismologist and co-author of *Texas Earthquakes*. "And based on history, it would be remarkable if West Texas doesn't have an earthquake in the next 200 years."

Profit, people and emergency response

WCS immediately proved to be a profitable enterprise. In 2009 the company netted $8 million from a single Department of Energy (DOE) contract for uranium by-product waste from Ohio. The DOE has also slated WCS as both candidate and "preferred alternative" for an estimated 13-15,000 metric tons of elemental mercury for long-term storage.The final decision will be announced in the fall. In addition to the DOE, WCS' extensive clientele includes BP, Brookhaven National Laboratory, DuPont, Exxon, Los Alamos National Laboratory, McAlester Army Ammunition, Nevada Test Site, Studsvik, Titanium Metals Corporation and Yankee Atomic Electric Power.

Texas authorities do not appear to take either the enormity or the probability of potential disasters at WCS seriously. The federal government, in turn, appears to trust Texas' judgment.

With nuclear energy emerging on the national agenda as a means to combat climate change and meet rising demand, Americans need greater reassurance that environmental protection will remain a top priority. Currently, WCS is operating on one-tenth of their total acreage. If the TCEQ were to increase current disposal capacity, the WCS facility could potentially encompass more than 20 square miles.

As with the ongoing oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, when the drive for corporate and industrial growth outpaces controls for safeguarding human health and natural resources, oversight and responsibility become too important a domain for any one entity to regulate. In the case of WCS and the Ogallala Aquifer, the public health of residents across eight states is being put at risk by decisions made by a few for the profit of one politically connected waste disposal company.

Research support for this story was provided by the Investigative Fund at The Nation Institute.

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If the water has to be pumped out,and since one or more aquifers is under the site,
isnt this a violation of
(http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/cfr/part061/part061-0050.html)

by the State of Texas, NRC, EPA;DOE and TCEQ?

§ 61.50 Disposal site suitability requirements for land disposal.

(7) The disposal site must provide sufficient depth to the water table that ground water intrusion, perennial or otherwise, into the waste will not occur. The Commission will consider an exception to this requirement to allow disposal below the water table if it can be conclusively shown that disposal site characteristics will result in molecular diffusion being the predominant means of radionuclide movement and the rate of movement will result in the performance objectives of subpart C of this part being met. In no case will waste disposal be permitted in the zone of fluctuation of the water table.

Phillip Barr

http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/states/texas/hazards.php

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- **Earthquakes**
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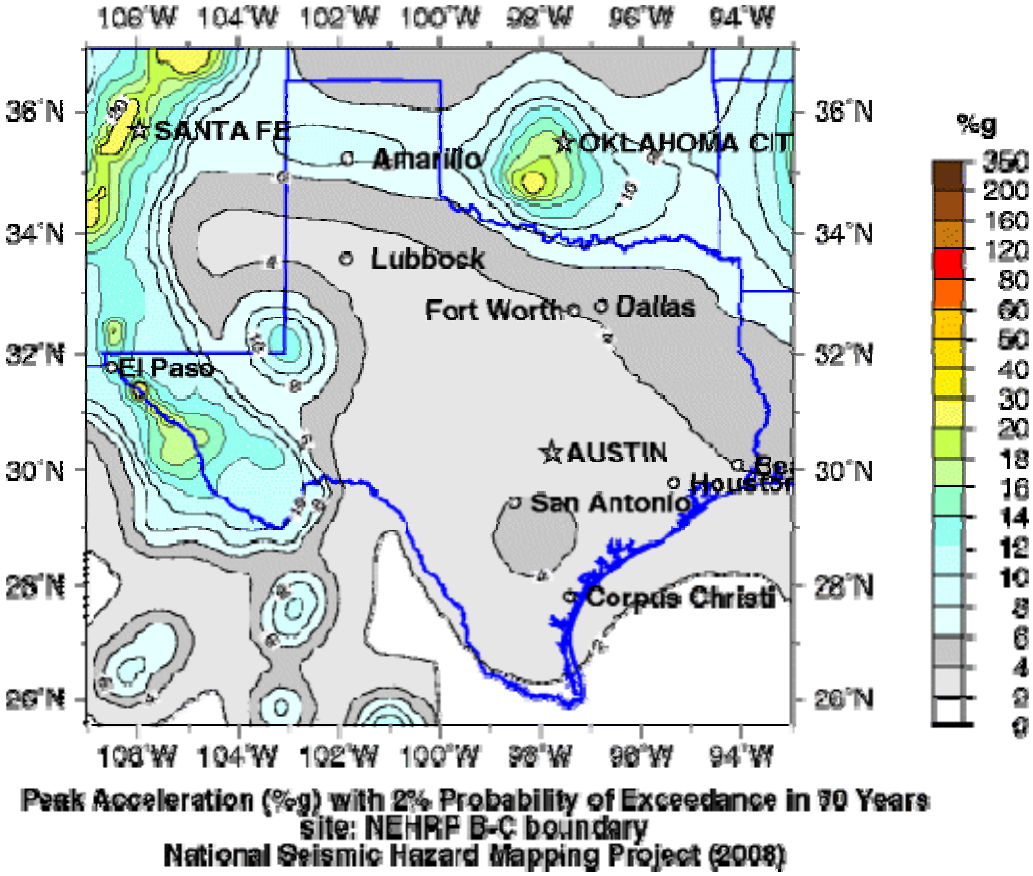
Texas

Seismic Hazard Map



USGS National Seismic Hazard Maps

- **Past**
  - Past 8-30 days
  - Significant Earthquakes
  - Earthquake Lists & Maps
  - Search for an Earthquake
- Present
  - Real-time - USA
  - Real-time - Worldwide
  - About Earthquake Maps
  - KML / RSS Feeds & Data
  - Earthquake Notifications
  - Seismogram Displays
  - Earthquake Animations
  - Did You Feel It?
  - ShakeMaps
  - PAGER
  - EQ Summary Posters
- **Future**
  - Earthquake Scenarios
  - Prediction
  - Probabilities
- **Location**
  - **Info by State**
  - Info by Country/Region

- Earthquakes
  - Past - Present - Future
  - Info by State
  - Info by Country/Region
- Hazards
  - Faults
  - Hazard Maps & Data
  - Seismic Design
  - Seismic Analysis Tools
  - NSHM Project
- Learn
  - Earthquake Topics
  - FAQ
  - Earthquake Glossary
  - For Kids
  - Students & Teachers
  - Photos
  - Publications
  - Google Earth/KML Files
- Prepare
  - How do I prepare?
  - A quake just happened.
- Monitoring
  - ANSS - United States
  - GSN - World
  - NSMP - Strong Motion
  - Network Operations
  - Crustal Deformation
- Research
  - Projects
  - Scientific Data
  - Software
  - External Support

- Accessibility
- FOIA
- Privacy
- Policies and Notices
- In partnership with nehrp
- TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA
- USA.gov

U.S. Department of the Interior | U.S. Geological Survey
Page URL: http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/states/texas/hazards.php
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http://www.mesawater.com/ogallala.asp

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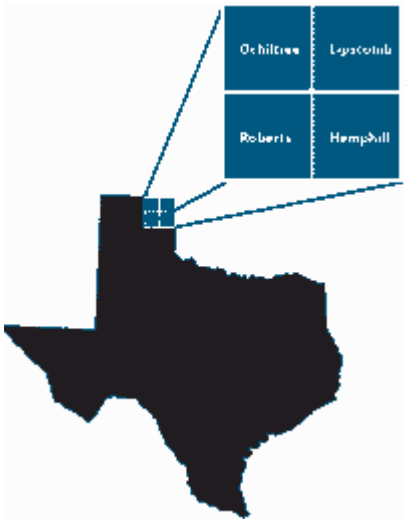
MESA WATER INC.

THE OGALLALA AQUIFER

THE OGALLALA AQUIFER

The Ogallala Aquifer is the largest aquifer in North America, extending beneath 174,000 square miles across eight states with more than three billion acre-feet of water.

Beneath the four-county area of Roberts, Hemphill, Lipscomb and Ochiltree, there are approximately 81 million acre-feet of high-quality, terrorist-resistant drought-proof water, with annual recharge estimated at 80,000 acre-feet. Only a very small percentage is used for irrigation because the topography of rolling hills, mesas and canyons is unsuitable for farming. Of 2.5 million acres in these counties, only 4% (about 100,000 acres) is irrigated.



Most of this water can be described as "surplus" because it's not needed in the Panha either for agriculture or municipal use.

It is also "stranded" because without producti facilities and a delivery infrastructure to other the state there is no market for it.

The only possible market for this water is sell areas of the state that need it most, consistent Texas legislative policy set with Senate Bill C

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Mesa Water is one of the various businesses owned by Mr. Pickens. He is the and CEO of BP Capital, which operates energy focused commodity and equity He is also the largest shareholder in Clean Energy, the largest provider of veh natural gas (CNG and LNG) in North America with a broad customer base in

refuse, transit, shuttle, taxi, police, intrastate and interstate trucking, airport an
municipal fleet markets.

From: <pharb2@msn.com>
To: <ron.curry@state.nm.us>,
"glennbeck" <glennbeck@foxnews.com>,
<rachel@msnbc.com>,
<nmiqgovima@state.nm.us>
Cc: "Fox, Tannis, NMENV" <tannis.fox@state.nm.us>,
"Steve Terrell" <sterrell@sfnewmexican.com>
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Federal Register Notice: 74FR17253
Comment Number: 2

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From: pharb2@msn.com

Created By: pharb2@msn.com

Recipients:
"INIS_EIS Resource" <INIS_EIS.Resource@nrc.gov>
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menu_resources.gif	336	
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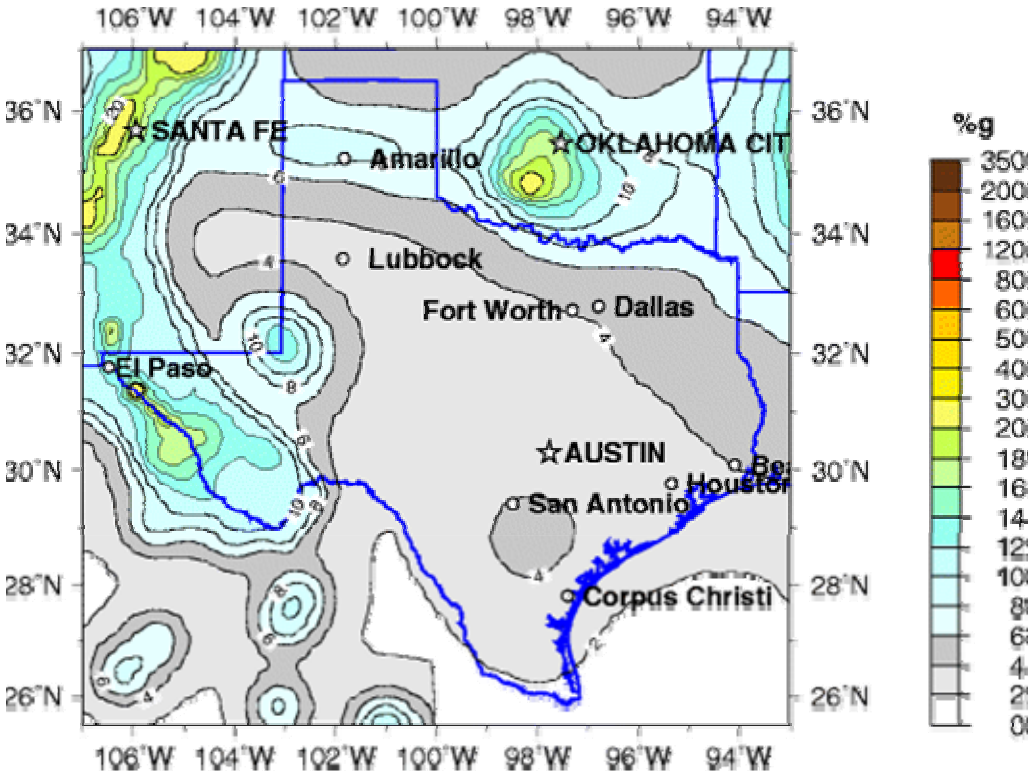
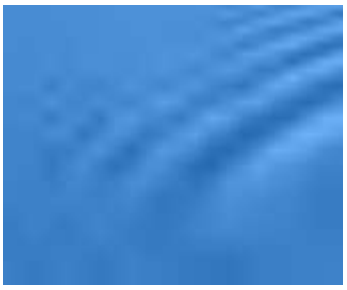


Peak Acceleration (%g) with 2% Probability of Exceedance in 50 Years
site: NEHRP B-C boundary
National Seismic Hazard Mapping Project (2008)



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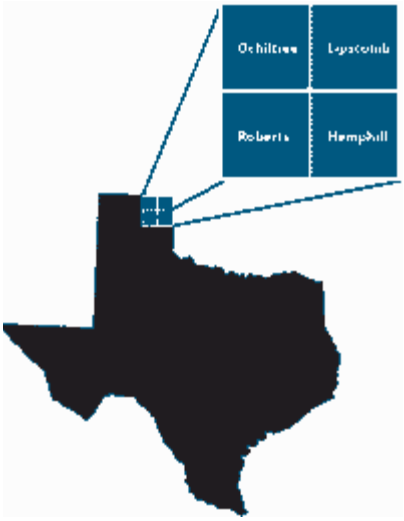
THE OGALLALA AQUIFER

Ogallala Aquifer
South Dakota
Wyoming
Colorado
Kansas
Oklahoma
New Mexico
Texas


Ochiltree
Lipscomb
Roberts
Hemphill