FAX Transmission

Number of pages including cover sheet 4

Attention: To Whom It May Concern Date: Nov 8, 2010

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Comments: Granted extension 3 tried to send on Friday but it never would go through to Douglas.Bruner@NRC.gov

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Add — D. Bruner (dwb1)

REPLY TO Levy COLEIS

SENT FROM: Emily Casey

All items are interrelated and connected to the other!!!

To address areas of concern which are not obvious in the Draft EIS:

Surface Water

I am focusing on the damage that would occur to the Waccassa Watershed and thus to the Waccassa Bay which is connected to the Big Bend Seagrass Beds. It is stated that there are not rivers or streams on PE property. However streams do occur very close to the property and on the property during the wet season or significant rainfall events. The stream known as Horse Hole Creek flows from the southeast area close to PE's property to the north- northwest and feeds into Cow Creek and/or Ten Mile (water flows into the creek from most all of the surrounding lands). This provides an important amount of fresh water flowing into the Waccassasa River thus assisting with keeping salt-water intrusion at bay. Clean, fresh water is collected in the shallow (not deep, stormwater retention ponds) [5.2.3.1] wetland areas providing a banking system to both the surface waters and the ground waters. The deep retention ponds, roads and buildings will alter the entire surface water functionality of the area. As stated the water will drain from the stormwater retention ponds in 5 days. The cumulative effect of this rapid drainage on the entire ecosystem has not been addressed. This will also affect the quantity and quality of groundwater. The statement that affects will be SMALL (or MINOR) are not true for this area and the harm caused by placement of the nuclear power plants here cannot be mitigated. It is necessary to understand this is truly a unique area hydro logically and a similar area with data does not exist. (See attached power point #1 on the Waccasassa Bay Estuary Background Information, a printed copy will be mailed.) (this has now been modified – letter will be faxed and attachments will be mailed)

Surface Water - Ground Water Interaction

Surface water which accumulates in a pond located on the northwest corner of PE's property drains directly into the aquifer as shown by the video clips attached (See attachment # 2 _){Pictures will be mailed} is a phenomenon which has not been addressed in the draft EIS. The many various size swallets are indicators of how the Floridan Aquifer is directly connected to surface waters in this area. They are also features of a karst landscape. The water, which flows along a small ephermis creek bed, enters the ground on the northwest side of Highway 19 and can flow in many directions. It can be part of the aquifer water flowing toward Inglis/ Yankeetown area or it can be part of the water which flows to 2 of the known springs (King Spring and Little King Spring). This uniqueness is shown in THE INTERGRATED WILDLIFE HABITAT RANKING SYSTEM 2009 (attachment # 3){the report can be accessed at http://research.myfws.com/features/view article.asp?id=35544.} The value function of keeping the ecosystem intact has not been addressed, this is important when drinkable water is becoming an expensive commodity and yet it is necessary for all life and there are other alternative means to produce energy!

Ground Water: 2.3.1.2

This area of Levy County has no relevant excavation and ground water control experience in the limestone aquifers except for mining which is excavated subaqueously. The LPN site is in a transitional zone between the discharge and recharge gradients and thus there are many unknowns. The flow of ground water is through fractures and solutionized channels where the media is not porous thus making predictions difficult. The monitoring wells a located on the property had a larger than expected and "instantaneous" drawdown effect as per the Project Technical report – August 26. 2008. This is a good indications that groundwater will be affected by construction and increased use of it.

These are two potentiometric highs and all the waters below them will be affected by the use of 5.86 mgd on the average within any 30 day period. One USGS monitoring well is in Tidewater – over the years it has already shown a decline in the amount of water flowing pass the gauge. The entire ecosystem including Goethe State Forrest will be affected by the extreme increase in the use of groundwater thus lower the available water over time. The water flows in a southwesterly direction and ultimately has an affect on the quality and quantity of water,

flowing through the Crackertown ROMP 125 well. This is important because Yankeetown's public water supply is "downstream" from this area.

The other potentiometric high is to the east of Progress Energy's property. It has not exhibited much of a decrease in water flowing across the gauge yet, however with the large amount of groundwater to be extracted by PE it will decline. The water flows in many directions from this area, providing water to the Rainbow Springs Watershed, the Withlacoochee River Watershed and also towards the Gulf. Keeping this area an intact whole ecosystem has not been address in PE's DEIS. Again pure, clean, radioactive effluent free, potable, fresh (not salt), drinkable flowing water is an extremely important commodity that all life depends on to live life as we know it today. Why should the generations to come have to experience a degradation in their quality of life? To learn more about the vulnerability of this area please also refer to a study titled "Levy Floridan Aquifer Vulnerability Assessment" at the Department of Environmental Protection

Thank You,

Emily Casey