

2 September 2015

Cindy Bladey  
Office of Administration  
Mail Stop: OWFN-12-H08,  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission,  
Washington, DC 20555-0001

8/21/2015

OPR 50876

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Subject: Report Number NUREG-2184, Docket ID NRC-2015-0051

Dear Ms. Bladey:

A thousand environmental groups, representing every state in the Union, have joined with the Western Shoshone Indian Nation, as well as the State of Nevada and its U.S. congressional delegation, ever since the "Screw Nevada bill" of 1987, to stop the dangerous Yucca Mountain dump. With this letter I hope to join their efforts.

NRC's DSEIS has absurdly concluded that radioactive releases from the proposed Yucca Mountain high-level radioactive waste dump would be SMALL—that is, essentially minimal, and harmless—over the course of a million years into the future.

Actually, if irradiated nuclear fuel is ever buried at Yucca, it would inevitably leak massively into the groundwater, creating a "nuclear sacrifice zone" over a broad region downstream. This would include hazardous, even deadly, radioactive contamination of the groundwater, currently used for drinking and irrigation water in Nevada's agricultural Amargosa Valley. The Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, Death Valley National Park, and the Timbisha Shoshone Indian community inhabiting Death Valley would also be in harm's way.

The potential for disproportionate impacts on minority or low-income populations is especially high, considering the current lifestyle of the Timbisha Shoshone Indian community, as well as the traditional lifestyle of the Western Shoshone Indian Nation.

The potential for cumulative impacts associated with other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future actions is very high. The military conducted atmospheric nuclear weapons tests in the vicinity of Yucca Mountain from 1951 to 1963. They continued to conduct underground full-scale nuclear weapons tests at the Nevada Test Site (NTS) from 1963 to 1992, many of which leaked radioactivity to the atmosphere and environment, as well as contaminated regional groundwater. Even after 1992, nuclear weapons testing has continued at the NTS, in the form of sub-critical experiments involving plutonium. Another cumulative impact involves the large-scale transport to, and dumping of so-called "low" level radioactive wastes at, the NTS.

We join with the State of Nevada Agency for Nuclear Projects, several environmental groups, and others in urging NRC to extend the public comment deadline by at least an additional 60 days. We also urge that additional in-person public meetings be scheduled in California (where Yucca's radioactively contaminated groundwater would ultimately surface in springs), as well as elsewhere across the country (given that Yucca's opening would launch the unprecedented, large-scale shipment of risky high-level radioactive waste by truck, train, and barge, through most states. And we urge that all in-person public meetings also include the call-in option, already being provided at other locations, on other dates.

Respectfully yours,

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Template = ADM - 013  
E-RIDS= ADM-03  
Add= C. Finella (C/S)